THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1945

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

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THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1945

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

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PREFACE

The Canada Year Book traces its beginning to 1867—the first year of the nation's history. However, it did not become the broad medium it is to-day for interpreting the development of the resources, institutions and social and economic conditions of the country until after the reorganization that followed the Report of the Departmental Commission on Statistics in 1912, and the consequent establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918.

The rapid social and economic strides that Canada has made, especially during these past three decades, are reflected in the expansion and growing prestige of the Canada Year Book, which has now come to be regarded, both at home and abroad, as the indispensable reference work on Canada.

The present edition continues the policy of assigning such space as can be spared to feature articles of special importance. Such articles give additional meaning and substance to the purely statistical and analytical material that constitutes the basic chapter material. In a very real sense, as a perusal of the list of Special Articles that have appeared in former editions (pp. viii to xii) will show, they give to the Year Book Series an encyclopædic value apart from its function as a statistical abstract.

Among the special articles appearing in the present edition are: The Physical Geography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, at pp. 12-19; Canada's Growth in External Status and Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories, at pp. 74-85; Canadian Oil Production, at pp. 321-325; Changes in Canadian Manufacturing Production from Peace to War, at pp. 364-381; International Air Conferences, at pp. 642-644; The Wartime Role of the Steam Railways in Canada, at pp. 648-651; Canada's Northern Airfields, at pp. 705-712; the Democratic Functioning of the Press, at pp. 744-748; and the Activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Prices, Rents and Supplies, at pp. 885-893.

All these articles are sponsored by responsible authorities of the Dominion or Provincial Government Services with the exception of the article on the Press, for which material was supplied by the Hon. W. A. Buchanan, President of the Canadian Press.

Because of public interest in the articles published in former editions of the Canada Year Book, the policy of reprinting such articles as are of continuing value has been approved, and in future a number of these will be made available each year. Information regarding those that can be obtained will hereafter be indicated in the list appearing at the opening pages of each edition of the Year Book.

In addition to the Special Articles, the regular chapter material has undergone thorough-going revision and reflects latest developments.

The Canadian economy has, with the recent cessation of hostilities with Japan, definitely entered the transition period from war to peace. The necessarily rigid controls that have marked the past few years already show some relaxation and, in respect of Social Welfare and Reconstruction, definite plans have now been projected and in some cases are in actual operation. Although the statistical lag is necessarily such that for most chapters the record still lies in the period before V-E Day, yet the reader is kept abreast of developments by up-to-date textual analyses and discussions. This is more particularly the case in the Chapters on Social Welfare and Reconstruction, where developments such as Family Allowances,

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Health Insurance, and Post-War Planning for Full Employment are still in the organization stage. Comparable statistics over a period of time are, of course, not available in such cases but where statistics of current operations have been compiled even on a preliminary basis, such as in the case of Family Allowances, they are included.

A five-year review of manufacturing developments for war needs is given at pp. 364-381. This serves as a general background for the Manufactures Chapter and places in proper perspective the industrial achievements and contributions of the Dominion to Victory.

Chapter XV—Construction—will take on added importance with the decline in munitions production. Easing of the manpower situation will permit the carrying out of undertakings of all kinds that have accrued since 1939. Government Aid to Civil Housing, including the National Housing Act of 1944, is described and the Chapter contains a review of the achievements of the construction industry during the war years.

The External Trade Chapter has been very considerably reorganized. The extended general review at the opening of the Chapter draws attention to the influences that will affect post-war world trade and Canada's relation to them. The organization that the Department of Trade and Commerce has planned to meet this new set of conditions is explained in detail at pp. 477-484. Further, in Part II—Statistics of External Commodity Trade—the series of detailed tabulations of principal imports and exports that, because of wartime restrictions, could not be published from 1942 to 1944, is now reinstated from the point where it was previously dropped.

The Chapter on Internal Trade contains several new features. The wartime controls affecting distribution and trade that are administered by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are apt to be confusing to the average citizen. At the beginning of the Chapter, therefore, a section explaining them is introduced. In Part II a section on the Consumption of Foods is given: this subject is one to which the application of statistical method is particularly useful at this time when the consumption of rationed commodities during war years as compared with their normal pre-war consumption is very much in demand. The final results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments as derived from the Census of 1941 are given in this Chapter. This census differs from that of 1931 (the first such census taken in Canada) in the coverage of firms and more particularly in the improved methods of compilation and classification that experience over ten years has brought about. In order to bring the two sets of records in unison, it has been necessary to revise the 1931 Census data considerably.

The chapters dealing with primary resources have been brought up to date and attention is directed to all major trends. For instance, in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—a set of summary statistical tables has been included from the Census of 1941 showing: Types of Farms in Canada; Farm Population, Rural and Urban; Hired Workers on Farms; Farm Tenure, Values and Indebtedness; Farm Mechanization; and Farm Revenues and Expenditures. In Chapter XI—Fisheries—a section has been introduced, based on contributions made by the Provincial Governments, giving the administrative fields and the work these Provinces are doing in developing their fisheries resources.

A new section explaining the Manpower and Selective Service organization is introduced into the Labour Chapter.

The fight against inflation has been waged by Canadians with signal success so far, but it is not by any means over. Perhaps the severest test of the price structure will come in the years immediately ahead with the adjustment of the economy to peacetime conditions. Chapters XXIII and XXIV of the Year Book dealing with Prices and Finance, respectively, describe the machinery and technique by which the results have been achieved.

Appendices I and II give the latest figures on external trade and production available at the time of going to press. Appendix III presents the first tabulations of Family Allowances that have been compiled. Appendix IV gives an analysis of occupations by industrial groups of the Census of 1941, additional to those given at pp. 1062-1073 of the 1943-44 Canada Year Book. Statistics of citizenship and nativity that were available at the time of going to press are also included, and Appendix V gives detailed results of the voting at the Dominion Election of June 11, 1945.

It has been found possible to include more than the usual number of maps and charts in this volume, due to the fact that many of the maps, designed for other reports of the Bureau, were economically printed from existing plates. Almost all the inserts, however, are in black and white in line with the continuing need for wartime economy.

The inclusion of all the special features outlined above is considered necessary to the fulfilment of the Year Book's function, viz., to keep the Canadian public abreast of the rapid developments that are taking place in the national economy, but they have made it necessary to extend the edition to approximately 1,250 pages, including Preliminary Matter and Introduction.

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. 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 others 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, September 1, 1945.

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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.

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NOTE.—It is not possible to include in any single edition of the Year Book all articles and descriptive text of previous editions, and the following list has been compiled as an index to such miscellaneous material and special articles as are not repeated in the present edition. This list links up the 1945 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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Royal Canadian Institute	Prof. McMurrich, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1924	885
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Faunas of Canada	P. A. TAVERNER.	1922-23	32-36
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Fisheries—			
The Fish Canning and Curing Industry	D. B. FINN, Ph.D.	1941	225-226
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Geology and Economic Minerals	F. J. ALCOCK, Ph.D.	1937	16-28
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Harbours—			
Administration of Harbours in Canada	—	1930	1013
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The Story of Confederation	SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	1918	1-13
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Historical Review of Hospitals and Other Institutions	J. C. Brady, M.A.	1936	1006-1009
Insurance—			
Life Insurance—A Historical Sketch	A. D. Watson.	1925	860-864
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The National Registration, 1940	Hon. Justice T. C. Davis.	1942	98–99
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Areas and Populations of Countries of the British Empire, 1941	—	1943–44	141–142
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The Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation	H. F. Greenway, M.A.	1940	819–821
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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA 1871-1944

NOTE.—In the following summary, the statistics of fisheries (1871-1911), 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 1926-44. 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 figures 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 1920, direct expenditures on war and demobilization totalled $1,670,406,000.

Second World War.—For the fiscal years 1940 to 1945, direct expenditures on war totalled $14,909,728,000. The expenditures in the fiscal year 1944-45 alone were over two and one-half times the total war expenditures in the fiscal years 1914-15 to 1919-20. In addition, large disbursements of cash were necessary in the present war to provide assistance by way of loan to the United Kingdom and the repatriation of securities held in the United Kingdom.

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	1911
	Population—[2]						
1	Prince Edward Island	No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728
2	Nova Scotia	"	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338
3	New Brunswick	"	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889
4	Quebec	"	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776
5	Ontario	"	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292
6	Manitoba	"	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394
7	Saskatchewan	"	–	–	–	91,279	492,432
8	Alberta	"	–	–	–	73,022	374,295
9	British Columbia	"	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480
10	Yukon	"	–	–	–	27,219	8,512
11	Northwest Territories	"	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507
	Canada	"	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643
	Vital Statistics—[3]						
12	Births (live)	No.	–	–		–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	
13	Deaths, all causes	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	
14	Diseases of the heart[4]	No.	–	–	–	–	
15	Cancer	"	–	–	–		
16	Diseases of the arteries[4]	"	–	–	–	–	
17	Tuberculosis (all forms)[4]	"	–	–	–	–	
18	Pneumonia	"	–	–	–	–	
19	Nephritis	"	–	–	–	–	
20	Marriages	"		–	–	–	
	Rates per 1,000		–	–	–	–	–
21	Divorces	No.	4	7	10	19	57
	Immigration (calendar years)—						
22	From United Kingdom	No.	–	17,033	22,042	11,810[5]	144,076
23	From United States	"	–	21,822	52,516	17,987[5]	112,028
24	From other countries	"	–	9,136	7,607	19,352[5]	75,184
	Totals	"	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149[5]	331,288
	Agriculture—						
25	Area of occupied farms	acre	36,046,401	45,358,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	108,968,715
26	Improved lands	"	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	48,733,823
27	Gross value of agricultural production	$	–	–	–	–	
	Field Crops—[6]						
28	Wheat	acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	8,864,514
		bu.	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	132,077,547
		$	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	104,816,825
29	Oats	acre	–	–	3,961,356	5,367,655	8,656,179
		bu.	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	245,393,425
		$	15,966,310	23,967,665	31,702,717	51,509,118	86,796,130
30	Barley	acre	–	–	868,464	871,800	1,283,094
		bu.	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	28,848,310
		$	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	14,653,697
31	Corn	acre	–	–	195,101	360,758	293,951
		bu.	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	14,417,599
		$	2,283,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	5,774,039
32	Potatoes	acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	464,504
		bu.	47,330,187	55,368,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	55,461,473
		$	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,840,658	27,426,765
33	Hay and clover	acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	8,289,407
		ton	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	10,406,367
		$	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	90,115,531
	Total Areas, Field Crops	acre	–	–	15,662,811	19,763,740	30,556,168
	Total Values, Field Crops[3]	$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	384,513,795

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] Certain qualifications affect the population figures of particular years. For these, see the Population Chapter IV. [3] Exclusive of the Territories. [4] 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.

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	
88,615	87,000	88,038	93,000	95,047	90,000	91,000	91,000	1
523,837	515,000	512,846	543,000	577,962	591,000	607,000	612,000	2
387,876	396,000	408,219	433,000	457,401	464,000	463,000	462,000	3
2,360,510	2,603,000	2,874,662	3,099,000	3,331,882	3,390,000	3,457,000	3,500,000	4
2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,606,000	3,787,655	3,884,000	3,917,000	3,965,000	5
610,118	639,000	700,139	711,000	729,744	724,000	726,000	732,000	6
757,510	821,000	921,785	931,000	895,992	848,000	842,000	846,000	7
588,454	608,000	731,605	773,000	796,169	776,000	792,000	818,000	8
524,582	606,000	694,263	745,000	817,861	870,000	900,000	932,000	9
4,157	4,000	4,230	5,000	4,914	5,000	5,000	5,000	10
8,143	8,000	9,316	11,000	12,028	12,000	12,000	12,000	11
8,787,949	9,451,000	10,376,786	10,950,000	11,506,655	11,654,000	11,812,000	11,975,000	
-	232,750	240,473	220,371	255,317	272,313	283,580	-	12
-	24·6	23·2	20·0	22·2	23·4	24·0	-	
-	107,454	104,517	107,050	114,639	112,978	118,635	-	13
-	11·4	10·1	9·7	10·0	9·7	10·1	-	
-	11,415	13,734	16,424	26,602	27,529	29,282	-	14
-	7,614	9,578	11,694	13,417	13,654	14,135	-	15
-	4,981	5,957	9,112	2,266	2,270	2,506	-	16
-	7,929	7,616	6,763	6,072	5,980	6,168	-	17
-	8,427	7,011	7,313	5,955	5,778	6,341	-	18
-	5,138	5,168	6,402	7,399	7,233	7,473	-	19
-	66,558	66,591	80,904	121,842	127,372	110,937	-	20
-	7·1	6·4	7·3	10·6	10·9	9·4	-	
558	608	700	1,570	2,461	3,089	3,263	-	21
43,772	48,819	7,678	2,197	2,300	2,259	3,834	7,713	22
23,888	20,944	15,195	4,876	6,594	5,098	4,401	4,509	23
24,068	66,219	4,657	4,570	435	219	269	579	24
91,728	135,982	27,530	11,643	9,329	7,576	8,504	12,801	
140,887,903	-	163,119,231	-	174,673,535	-	-	-	25
70,769,548	-	85,733,309	-	92,385,920	-	-	-	26
1,386,126,000	1,740,949,000	836,441,000	1,067,555,000	1,432,601,000	2,118,625,000	2,243,984,000	2,500,135,000	27
17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,604,800	21,882,000	21,587,000	16,850,000	23,284,000	28
226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	219,218,000	314,825,000	556,134,000	284,460,000	435,535,000	
374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	205,327,000	171,875,000	385,133,000	288,511,000	460,052,000	
13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,287,700	12,266,000	13,782,000	15,407,000	14,315,000	29
364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	271,778,000	305,575,000	651,954,000	482,022,000	499,643,000	
180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	116,267,000	125,920,000	253,620,000	255,045,000	263,887,000	
2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	4,437,600	5,304,000	6,973,000	8,397,000	7,291,000	30
42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	71,922,000	110,566,000	259,156,000	215,562,000	194,712,000	
33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	49,512,000	47,651,000	119,457,000	141,988,000	129,054,000	
204,775	209,725	131,829	164,400	300,000	358,000	230,000	270,000	31
10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,083,000	12,036,000	14,372,000	7,775,000	11,700,000	
7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,258,000	8,599,000	11,393,000	6,733,000	11,557,000	
534,621	523,112	591,804	502,100	507,000	506,000	533,000	535,000	32
62,230,052	46,937,000[7]	52,305,000[7]	39,614,000[7]	39,052,000[7]	42,882,000[7]	43,541,000[7]	49,409,000[7]	
44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	45,125,000	48,274,000	64,247,000	77,784,000	70,550,000	
8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,784,100	9,559,000	9,707,000	9,816,000	10,120,000	33
8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	13,803,000	12,632,600	16,061,000	17,238,000	15,102,000	
174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	105,703,000	158,723,000	174,391,000	190,357,000	183,640,000	
47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305	58,146,850	56,788,400	60,809,200	59,705,500	62,732,550	
933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	612,300,400	683,889,000	1,179,415,000[9]	1,134,399,000	1,288,058,000	

[1] Fiscal year. [6] Figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years; those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only. [7] Cwt. [8] See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of the values of field crops for the years 1871, 1881 and 1901. [9] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Live Stock and Poultry—[2]						
1	Horses	No.	836,700	1,059,400	1,470,600	1,577,500	2,599,000
		$	–	–	–	118,279,000	381,916,000
2	Milk cows	No.	1,251,200	1,595,800	1,857,100	2,408,700	2,645,200
		$	–	–	–	69,238,000	111,833,000
3	Other cattle	No.	1,373,100	1,919,200	2,263,500	3,167,800	3,880,900
		$	–	–	–	54,197,000	84,021,000
4	Sheep	No.	3,155,500	3,048,700	2,563,800	2,510,200	2,174,300
		$	–	–	–	10,491,000	10,702,000
5	Swine	No.	1,366,100	1,207,600	1,733,900	2,353,800	3,634,800
		$	–	–	–	16,446,000	26,987,000
6	All poultry	No.	–	–	14,105,100	17,922,700	31,793,300
		$	–	–	–	5,724,000	14,654,000
	Total Values, Live Stock and Poultry	$	–	–	–	274,375,000	630,113,000
	Dairying—[3]						
7	Total milk production	'000 lb.	–	–	–	6,866,834	9,806,741
8	Cheese, factory	lb.	–	54,574,856	97,418,855	220,833,269	199,904,205
		$	–	5,457,486	9,741,886	22,221,430	21,587,124
9	Butter, creamery	lb.	–	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	64,489,398
		$	–	341,478	913,591	7,240,972	15,597,807
10	Butter, dairy	lb.	–	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	137,110,200
		$	–	–	–	21,384,644	30,269,497
11	Other dairy products[4]	$	–	–	–	15,623,907	35,927,426
	Total Values, Dairy Products	$	–	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,470,953	103,381,854
	Furs—						
12	Pelts taken	No.	–	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–	–
13	*Value of animals on fur farms*	$	–	–	–	–	
	Forestry—						
14	Primary forest production	$	–	–	–	–	–
15	Lumber production	M ft. b.m.	–	–	–	–	4,918,202
		$	–	–	–	–	75,830,954
16	Total sawmill products	$	–	–	–	–	–
17	Pulp and paper products	$	–	–	–	–	–
18	Exports of wood, wood products, and paper[5]	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	56,334,695
19	**Fisheries**	$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	34,667,872
	Mineral Production—						
20	Gold[6]	oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	473,159
		$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	9,781,077
21	Silver	oz.	–	355,083[7]	414,523	5,539,192	32,559,044
		$	–	347,271[7]	409,549	3,265,354	17,355,272
22	Copper	lb.	–	3,260,424[7]	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,648,011
		$	–	366,798[7]	1,226,703	6,096,581	6,886,998
23	Lead	lb.	–	204,800[7]	88,665	51,900,958	23,784,969
		$	–	9,216[7]	3,857	2,249,387	827,717
24	Zinc	lb.	–	–	–	788,000[8]	1,877,479
		$	–	–	–	36,011[8]	108,105
25	Nickel	lb.	–	830,477[9]	4,035,347	9,189,047	34,098,744
		$	–	498,286[9]	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623
26	Pig-iron	long ton	–	22,167[7]	21,331	244,979	819,228
27	Coal	short ton	1,063,742[11]	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	11,323,388
		$	1,763,423[11]	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646
28	Natural gas	M cu. ft.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	150,000[12]	339,476	1,917,678
29	Petroleum, crude	bbl.	–	368,987	755,298	622,392	291,092
		$	–	–	1,010,211	1,008,275	357,073
30	Asbestos	short ton	–	–	9,279	40,217	127,414
		$	–	–	999,878	1,259,759	2,943,108
31	Cement	bbl.	–	69,843[7]	93,479	450,394	5,692,915
		$	–	81,909[7]	108,561	660,030	7,644,537
	Totals, Mineral Production[10]	$	–	10,221,255[14]	18,976,616	65,797,911	103,220,994

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] On farms only. [3] 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. [4] Prior to 1921 this item does not include skim milk and buttermilk.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	
3,451,800	3,360,700	3,113,900	2,877,500	2,788,800	2,816,100	2,775,200	2,735,000	1
414,808,000	241,288,000	205,087,000	206,990,000	184,461,000	193,006,000	222,985,000	205,630,000	
3,086,700	3,373,000	3,371,900	3,805,400	3,623,900	3,680,500	3,794,700	3,929,600	2
188,518,000	176,937,000	160,655,000	139,916,000	191,085,000	257,491,000	386,227,000	382,874,000	
5,282,800	4,444,600	4,601,100	5,023,600	4,893,400	5,264,200	5,870,500	6,416,200	3
146,567,000	139,110,000	94,952,000	114,126,000	138,308,000	179,148,000	301,525,000	314,027,000	
3,200,500	2,829,700	3,627,100	3,159,400	2,840,100	3,196,900	3,458,600	3,725,500	4
20,675,000	28,387,000	19,680,000	17,064,000	17,039,000	22,112,000	37,764,000	36,959,000	
3,324,300	4,036,700	4,699,800	4,135,800	6,081,400	7,125,200	8,148,500	7,737,700	5
35,869,000	64,969,000	33,288,000	45,344,000	54,912,000	76,034,000	134,845,000	142,169,000	
37,185,800	50,108,500	65,468,000	59,339,400	63,384,100	73,813,200	79,227,700	91,669,100	6
38,015,000	51,037,000	45,138,000	40,366,000	57,381,000	77,650,000	104,114,000	119,367,000	
844,452,000	701,728,000	558,800,000	563,806,000	643,186,000	805,441,000	1,187,460,000	1,201,026,000	
10,976,236	13,475,614	14,339,686	15,122,426	16,549,902	17,488,590	17,518,973	17,604,823	7
149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	119,123,483	124,673,351	207,431,370	164,552,549	178,229,872	8
39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	15,565,813	24,737,037	44,941,562	38,902,000	42,978,000	
111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	250,931,777	285,848,196	284,591,372	311,709,476	298,251,925	9
63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	57,662,160	93,199,557	97,740,910	105,104,000	101,093,000	
103,487,506	103,818,000	98,590,000	95,405,000	82,796,000	78,525,000	55,407,000	54,580,000	10
50,181,000	31,012,000	20,098,000	17,645,000	24,373,000	24,671,000	19,666,000	19,830,000	
135,816,439	107,981,459	109,262,600	107,606,628	159,363,878	199,520,254	211,731,200	227,397,200	11
288,723,514	229,554,690	192,384,173	198,479,601	301,673,472	366,873,726	375,403,200	391,298,200	
2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,596,713	7,257,337	19,561,024	7,418,971	–	12
10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	15,464,883	21,123,161	24,859,869	28,505,033	–	.
5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	9,838,280	7,928,971	6,753,855	–	–	13
168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	134,804,228	213,163,089	234,371,891	268,615,283	–	14
2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	3,412,151	4,941,084	4,935,145	4,363,575	–	15
82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	61,965,540	129,287,703	149,854,527	151,899,684	–	
116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	80,343,291	163,412,292	192,919,077	195,885,336	–	16
151,003,165	215,370,274	174,733,954	183,632,995	334,429,175	336,697,277	345,653,470[1]	–	17
284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,232	389,805,396	391,069,658	440,901,011	18
34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	39,165,055	62,258,997	75,116,933	85,594,544	–	19
926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,748,028	5,345,179	4,841,306	3,651,301	2,885,474	20
19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	131,293,421	205,789,392	186,390,281	140,575,088	111,090,749	
13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,334,487	21,754,408	20,695,101	17,344,569	13,586,502	21
8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	8,273,804	8,323,454	8,726,296	7,849,111	5,842,196	
47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	421,027,732	643,316,713	603,661,826	575,190,132	547,943,586	22
5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	39,514,101	64,407,497	60,417,372	67,170,601	65,357,050	
66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	383,180,909	460,167,005	512,142,562	444,060,769	301,073,919	23
3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	14,993,869	15,470,815	17,218,233	16,670,041	13,548,327	
53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	333,182,736	512,381,636	580,257,373	610,754,354	561,072,538	24
2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	11,045,007	17,477,337	19,792,579	24,430,174	24,126,119	
19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	169,739,393	282,258,235	285,211,803	288,018,615	275,213,106	25
6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	43,876,525	68,656,795	69,998,427	71,675,322	69,279,061	
593,829	757,317	420,038	678,231	1,528,053[10]	1,975,014[10]	1,758,269[10]	1,852,628[10]	26
15,057,498	16,478,131	12,243,211	15,229,182	18,225,921	18,865,030	17,859,057	17,118,008	27
72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	45,791,934	58,059,630	62,897,581	62,877,549	71,214,303	
14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	28,113,348	43,495,353	45,697,359	44,276,216	45,956,800	28
4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	10,762,243	12,665,116	13,301,655	13,159,418	11,905,600	
187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,500,374	10,133,838	10,364,796	10,052,302	10,071,100	29
641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,421,767	14,415,096	15,968,851	16,470,417	16,250,300	
92,761	279,403	164,296	301,287	477,846	439,459	467,196	372,973	30
4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	9,958,183	21,468,840	22,663,283	23,169,505	18,172,302	
5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,508,718	8,368,711	9,126,041	7,302,289	7,182,462	31
14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,908,192	13,063,588	14,365,237	11,599,033	11,517,035	
171,923,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	361,919,372	560,241,290	566,768,672	530,053,966	482,260,463	

[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	1911
	Central Electric Stations—						
1	Power houses	No.	–		80	58	266
2	Capital invested	$	–		4,113,771	11,891,025	110,838,746
3	Power generated[2]	kwh.	–	–	–	–	–
4	Customers	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Water Power—						
5	Turbine H.P. installed	No.	–	–	71,219	238,902	1,363,134
	Manufactures—[3]						
6	Employees	No.	187,942	254,935	272,033	339,173	515,203
7	Capital	$	77,964,020	165,302,623	353,213,000[4]	446,916,487	1,247,583,609
8	Salaries and wages	$	40,851,009	59,429,002	79,234,311	113,249,350	241,008,416
9	Values of materials used in	$	124,907,846	179,918,593	250,759,292[4]	266,527,858	601,509,018
10	Products—						
	Gross	$	221,617,773	309,676,068	368,696,723	481,053,375	1,165,975,639
	Net	$	96,709,927	129,757,475	117,937,431	214,525,517	564,466,621
	Construction—						
11	Values of contracts awarded	$	–	–	–	–	345,425,000
	Wholesale and Retail Trade—						
	Wholesale—						
12	Establishments	No.	–	–	–	–	
13	Employees	"	–	–		–	
14	Net sales	$	–	–		–	
	Retail—						
15	Stores	No.	–	–		–	
16	Employees, full-time	"	–	–		–	
17	Net sales	$	–	–	–	–	
	Retail Services—						
18	Establishments	No.	–	–	–	–	
19	Employees, full-time	"	–	–	–	–	
20	Receipts	$	–	–	–	–	
	External Trade—						
21	Exports [8,9]	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	274,316,553
22	Imports [8,10]	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	452,724,603
	Totals, External Trade [8]	$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	727,041,156
23	Total exports to British Empire[11]	$	–	–	47,137,203	100,748,097	148,967,442
24	Exports to United Kingdom[11]	$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	132,156,924
25	Total imports from British Empire[11]	$	–	–	44,337,052	46,653,228	129,467,647
26	Imports from United Kingdom[11]	$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	42,820,334	109,934,753
27	Exports to United States[11]	$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	104,115,823
28	Imports from United States[11]	$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	275,824,265
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—[11]						
29	Wheat	bu.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,739,758	45,802,115
		$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	6,871,939	45,521,134
30	Wheat flour	bbl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	1,118,700	3,049,046
		$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	4,015,226	13,854,790
31	Oats	bu.	42,386	2,926,532	260,569	8,155,063	5,431,662
		$	231,227	1,191,873	129,917	2,490,521	2,144,846
32	Hay	ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	252,977	326,132
		$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	2,097,882	2,723,291
33	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	cwt.	103,444	103,547	75,542	1,055,495	598,745
		$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	11,778,446	8,526,432
34	Butter	lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	16,335,528	3,142,682
		$	3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	3,295,663	744,288
35	Cheese	lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	195,926,397	181,895,724
		$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	20,696,951	20,739,507
36	Silver	oz.	–	–	–	4,022,019	33,731,010
		$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	17,269,168
37	Copper[12]	lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	26,345,776	55,005,342
		$	120,121	150,412	505,196	2,659,261	5,575,033

[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 1926-44 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

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	
510	595	559	561	607	616	622	–	1
484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,483,116,649	1,641,460,451	1,747,891,798	1,778,224,640	–	2
5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	25,402,282	33,317,663	37,355,179	40,479,593	–	3
973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,740,793	2,081,270	2,125,558	2,169,148	–	4
2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,945,590	8,845,038	9,225,838	10,214,513	10,283,213	5
456,076	518,539	557,426	594,359	961,178	1,152,091	1,241,068		6
3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	3,271,263,531	4,905,503,966	5,488,785,545	6,317,166,727	–	7
518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	612,071,434	1,264,862,643	1,682,804,842	1,987,292,384		8
1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,624,213,996	3,296,547,019	4,037,102,725	4,700,493,083		9
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]	7,553,794,972[5]	8,732,860,999[5]		10
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]	3,806,413,541[5]	–	
240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	162,588,000	393,991,300	281,594,100	206,103,900	291,961,800	11
–	–	13,140[6]	–	24,758	–	–	–	12
–	–	90,564[6]	–	117,471	–	–	–	13
–	–	3,325,210,300[6]	–	5,290,751,000	–	–	–	14
–	–	125,003[6]	–	137,331	–	–	–	15
–	–	238,683[6]	–	297,047	–	–	–	16
–	–	2,755,569,900[6]	2,208,142,000[7]	3,440,902,000	–	–	–	17
–	–	42,223[6]	–	49,271	–	–	–	18
–	–	55,257[6]	–	62,781	–	–	–	19
–	–	249,455,900[6]	–	254,678,000	–	–	–	20
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	3,439,953,165	21
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	1,758,898,197	22
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	5,198,851,362	
403,452,219	554,924,454	219,781,406	479,646,028	878,640,907	1,153,816,747	1,401,661,623	1,620,450,900	23
312,844,871	459,223,468	170,597,455	395,351,950	658,228,354	741,716,647	1,032,646,964	1,235,030,206	24
266,002,688	214,614,416	151,999,922	189,319,021	359,942,070	273,776,546	238,631,372	220,353,906	25
213,973,562	164,707,111	109,468,081	122,971,264	219,418,957	161,112,706	134,965,117	110,598,584	26
542,322,967	457,877,594	240,196,849	333,916,949	599,713,463	885,523,203	1,149,232,444	1,301,322,402	27
856,176,820	668,747,247	393,775,289	369,141,513	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665	1,423,672,486	1,447,225,915	28
129,215,157	250,116,414	194,825,612	243,041,530	196,646,340	143,028,424	219,249,942	291,679,709	29
310,952,138	362,978,198	117,871,254	226,913,763	161,856,075	121,817,692	234,457,747	384,150,471	
6,017,032	10,456,916	5,697,224	4,850,071	11,439,191	10,638,143	12,896,995	13,938,631	30
66,520,490	71,993,618	20,207,319	20,638,718	44,807,353	45,814,133	66,273,692	90,001,207	
14,321,048	18,571,663	11,177,072	8,488,040	7,691,664	14,345,081	74,463,476	83,392,645	31
14,152,033	9,894,122	3,767,918	3,136,891	3,295,148	6,832,920	42,294,389	60,863,632	
179,398	428,105	89,056	127,996	33,412	11,402	181,568	335,023	32
4,210,594	4,185,289	839,278	989,557	391,605	193,070	2,527,231	5,644,399	
982,338	931,850	127,752	1,580,496	4,646,140	5,281,325	5,629,656	6,957,574	33
31,492,407	22,768,782	2,035,382	25,957,012	77,494,498	100,623,419	116,121,532	148,300,639	
9,739,414	9,814,000	10,680,500	5,128,800	1,481,800	1,600,900	9,408,600	4,726,700	34
5,128,831	3,352,829	2,329,553	1,178,916	493,525	580,019	3,819,800	1,881,278	
133,620,340	134,656,600	84,788,400	81,890,300	92,331,000	141,503,900	129,741,000	131,429,200	35
37,146,722	24,857,868	10,594,917	11,347,125	13,554,911	26,903,714	26,811,113	27,062,454	
13,331,050	21,132,133	18,666,367	16,130,875	17,235,320	14,180,486	11,451,635	5,966,982	36
11,127,432	13,106,777	5,399,259	7,283,547	6,585,443	5,952,640	5,558,053	2,933,419	
36,167,900	67,108,300	48,761,200	45,519,600	95,538,700	68,093,400	72,419,400	55,978,500	37
4,336,972	7,822,260	3,891,045	2,971,042	6,687,709	4,766,438	5,069,358	3,918,495	

[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 1921 and prior years; calendar years 1926-44. [12] Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—concluded[2]						
1	Nickel	lb.	–	–	5,352,043	9,537,558	34,767,523
		$	–	–	240,499	958,365	3,842,332
2	Coal	ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,888,538	2,315,171
		$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	5,307,060	6,014,095
3	Asbestos	ton	–	–	7,022	26,715	69,829
		$	–	–	513,909	864,573	2,076,477
4	Wood-pulp	cwt.	–	–	–	–	6,588,655
		$	–		280,619	1,937,207	5,715,532
5	Newsprint paper	cwt.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–	3,092,437
	Exports, Domestic, by Classes—[2]						
6	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres, and wood)	$	–	–	13,742,557	25,541,567	84,368,425
7	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	–	–	36,399,140	68,465,332	69,693,263
8	Fibres, textiles, and textile products	$	–	–	872,628	1,880,539	1,818,931
9	Wood, wood products, and paper	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	56,334,695
10	Iron and its products	$	–	–	556,527	3,778,897	9,884,346
11	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	1,618,955	33,395,096	34,000,996
12	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	$	–	–	3,988,584	7,356,444	10,038,493
13	Chemicals and allied products	$	–	–	851,211	791,855	3,088,840
14	All other commodities	$	–	–	5,291,051	3,121,741	5,088,564
	Totals, Exports, Domestic	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	274,316,553
	Imports for Consumption—[2]						
15	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres, and wood)	$	–	–	24,212,140	38,036,146	79,214,041
16	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	–	–	8,080,862	14,022,896	30,671,908
17	Fibres, textiles, and textile products	$	–	–	28,670,141	37,284,752	87,916,282
18	Wood, wood products, and paper	$	–	–	5,203,490	8,196,901	26,851,936
19	Iron and its products	$	–	–	15,142,615	29,955,936	91,968,180
20	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	3,810,626	7,167,318	27,579,572
21	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	$	–	–	14,139,024	21,255,403	53,430,475
22	Chemicals and allied products	$	–	–	3,697,810	5,684,999	12,471,730
23	All other commodities	$	–	–	8,577,246	16,326,568	42,620,479
	Totals, Imports	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	452,724,603
	Steam Railways—						
24	Miles in operation	No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	25,400
25	Capital	$	257,035,188[3]	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,528,689,201
26	Passengers	No.	5,190,416[4]	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	37,097,718
27	Freight	ton	5,670,836[4]	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	79,884,282
28	Earnings	$	19,470,539[4]	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	188,733,494
29	Expenses	$	15,775,532[4]	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	131,034,785
	Electric Railways—						
30	Miles in operation	No.	–	–	–	553	1,224
31	Capital	$	–	–	–	–	111,532,347
32	Passengers	No.	–	–		120,934,656	426,296,792
33	Freight	ton	–	–		287,926	1,228,362
34	Earnings	$	–	–	–	5,768,283	20,356,952
35	Expenses	$	–	–	–	3,435,162	12,096,134
	Road Transportation—						
36	Highways, total mileages[6]	No.	–	–	–	–	
37	Capital expenditure on[6]	$	–	–	–	–	–
38	Motor-vehicles registered	No.	–	–	–		21,783
39	Total provincial revenue from licences and operation	$	–	–	–	–	
	Canals—						
40	Passengers carried	No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	190,428	304,904
41	Freight	ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	5,665,259	38,030,353

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] Fiscal years prior to 1926. [3] 1876. [4] 1875.
[5] Duplication eliminated. [6] Fiscal years.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	
47,018,300	63,875,800	60,420,300	168,316,400	275,190,300	277,589,100	271,094,400	265,197,100	1
9,405,291	12,460,884	13,188,928	42,987,140	67,679,708	68,407,207	68,346,346	68,400,634	
2,277,202	1,012,951	336,302	401,130	531,449	815,585	1,110,101	1,010,240	2
16,501,478	5,690,379	1,843,429	1,766,720	2,596,626	4,278,345	5,428,362	5,984,827	
154,152	141,760	70,903	136,547	220,255	201,248	212,827	183,209	3
12,255,793	8,669,810	3,929,317	7,391,517	14,550,435	16,247,970	16,533,440	14,284,336	
14,363,006	20,115,576	12,450,741	15,089,928	28,234,485	30,214,927	31,129,131	28,161,615	4
71,551,365	52,077,122	30,056,643	31,246,695	85,897,736	95,266,873	100,012,775	101,563,024	
15,112,586	34,639,718	40,164,815	59,861,787	65,240,248	60,105,814	56,205,769	56,115,515	5
78,922,137	114,090,595	107,233,112	103,639,634	154,356,543	141,065,618	144,707,065	157,190,834	
482,140,444	588,885,984	209,760,786	346,980,652	285,708,739	257,778,304	483,756,894	741,265,315	6
188,359,937	168,025,501	70,938,351	124,694,815	201,730,555	256,725,462	289,566,022	372,925,562	7
18,783,884	7,111,896	5,394,084	12,227,387	30,819,633	28,931,925	30,620,390	59,742,201	8
284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,232	389,805,396	391,069,658	440,901,011	9
76,500,741	75,602,162	19,086,492	52,303,878	239,900,848	467,121,439	716,644,883	772,935,430	10
45,939,377	74,669,188	56,158,939	134,436,740	244,012,336	308,903,239	332,704,960	339,908,279	11
40,345,345	27,095,283	14,976,873	23,974,191	45,172,085	56,580,147	62,191,606	58,398,213	12
20,142,826	16,487,522	10,848,946	17,749,628	58,676,338	77,332,918	86,390,600	100,687,526	13
32,389,669	17,058,147	14,995,478	15,250,935	127,869,409	520,594,466	578,530,264	553,189,628	14
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	3,439,953,165	
259,431,110	210,666,426	134,433,268	126,245,938	171,835,408	147,739,504	176,446,946	212,654,961	15
61,722,390	53,464,168	28,629,914	25,845,624	34,845,584	34,931,002	36,476,082	36,378,816	16
243,608,342	184,236,564	90,151,516	98,915,100	161,138,512	189,065,886	195,283,341	190,575,143	17
57,449,384	46,444,652	34,923,391	27,099,785	36,739,071	38,176,983	40,284,489	43,635,511	18
245,625,703	219,575,146	116,209,368	135,359,104	431,622,365	377,765,477	420,190,144	428,360,899	19
55,651,319	50,765,605	38,666,648	35,040,115	94,758,269	82,415,670	115,566,684	106,650,546	20
206,095,113	152,687,995	106,087,909	115,497,181	189,953,788	221,352,938	250,943,166	271,014,110	21
37,887,449	31,358,384	31,336,994	31,971,047	65,382,196	66,824,327	70,548,287	80,842,673	22
72,688,072	59,142,971	47,659,378	39,216,950	262,516,457	485,970,146	429,337,751	388,785,538	23
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	1,758,898,197	
39,192	40,350	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,339	42,346	–	24
2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,487,605,510	3,397,488,564	3,371,834,035	3,356,600,167	–	25
46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,497,616	29,779,241	47,596,602	57,175,840	–	26
83,730,829[5]	105,221,906[5]	74,129,694[5]	75,846,566[5]	116,808,091[5]	134,674,537[5]	153,314,264[5]	–	27
458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	334,768,557	538,291,947	663,610,570	778,914,565	–	28
422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	283,345,968	403,733,542	485,783,584	560,597,204	–	29
1,680	1,677	1,379	1,247	1,028	1,017	1,019	–	30
177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	205,062,353	193,532,914	189,139,680	184,926,237	–	31
719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	614,890,897	795,170,569	996,208,535	1,177,003,883	–	32
2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	2,265,023	3,265,449	3,711,468	3,751,785	–	33
44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	41,391,927	55,334,647	69,034,130	80,027,414	–	34
35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,807,311	37,030,823	43,473,516	54,548,335	–	35
–	378,269	378,094	410,448	561,489	564,538	552,778	–	36
–	–	66,250,229	34,966,916	37,237,954	27,876,193	24,894,307	–	37
464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,240,124	1,572,784	1,524,153	1,511,845	–	38
–	21,795,184	42,231,027	61,026,358	91,139,300	85,323,087	86,842,351	–	39
230,129	197,561	126,633	59,855	100,092	85,306	72,128	84,474	40
9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	21,468,816	23,453,367	20,899,639	21,476,194	20,615,507	41

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Shipping—						
1	Vessels on the registry	No.	–	7,394	7,015	6,697	8,088
		ton	–	1,310,896	1,005,475	666,276	770,446
	Sea-Going—[3],[4]						
2	Entered	ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	11,919,339
3	Cleared	"	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	10,377,847
4	Totals	"	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	22,297,186
	Inland International—[3]						
5	Entered	ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	13,286,102
6	Cleared	"	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	11,846,257
7	Totals	"	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	25,132,359
	Coastwise—[3]						
8	Entered	ton	–	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	34,280,669
9	Cleared	"	–	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,837	32,347,265
10	Totals	"	–	15,116,766	24,986,130	34,444,796	66,627,934
	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	8,446
16	Telegraphs, other, miles of line	"	–	–	27,866	30,194	33,905
17	Telephones	"	–	–	–	63,192	302,759[7]
18	Telephones, employees	"	–	–	–	–	10,425[7],[8]
19	Radio receiving sets	"	–	–	–	–	–
	Post Office—						
20	Revenues	$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,824	3,421,192	9,146,952
21	Expenditures	$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	7,954,223
22	Money orders issued	$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	70,614,862
	Dominion Finance—						
23	Customs revenues	$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	71,838,089
24	Excise revenues	$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	16,869,837
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	88,707,926
29	Per capita receipts from taxes	$	4·42	5·54	6·25	7·19	12·31
30	Total revenues	$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	117,780,409
31	Revenues per capita	$	5·24	6·85	7·98	9·78	16·34
32	Total expenditures	$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	57,982,866	122,861,250
33	Expenditures per capita	$	5·23	7·82	8·44	10·79	17·04
34	Gross debt	$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	474,941,487
35	Assets	$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	134,899,435
36	Net debt	$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	340,042,052
	Provincial Finance—						
37	Revenue, ordinary, totals	$	5,518,946	7,858,698	10,693,815	14,074,991	40,706,948
38	Expenditure, ordinary, totals	$	4,935,008	8,119,701	11,628,353	14,146,059	38,144,511
	Note Circulation—						
39	Bank notes	$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	50,601,205	89,982,223
40	Dom. or Bank of Canada notes[11]	$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316	27,898,509	99,921,354
	Chartered Banks—						
41	Capital, paid-up	$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,597	67,035,615	103,009,256
42	Assets	$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	1,303,131,260
43	Liabilities to the public	$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	1,097,661,393
44	Deposits payable on demand	$	–	–	–	95,169,631	304,801,755
45	*Deposits payable after notice*	$	–	–	–	221,624,664	568,976,209
46	Totals, Deposits [11],[12]	$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	980,433,788
	Savings Banks—						
47	Deposits in Post Office	$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	43,330,579
48	*Deposits in Government banks*	$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,146	14,673,752
49	Deposits in special banks	$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	34,770,386
	Loan Companies (Dominion)—						
50	Assets	$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	158,523,307	389,701,988
51	Liabilities	$	8,392,958	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	389,701,988

[1] Figures are subject to revision. [2] Wartime restrictions preclude the publication of data. [3] Fiscal year figures prior to 1941. [4] In foreign service, which includes sea-going and inland international after 1936. [5] Prior to 1941 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission was not included. [6] Excluding United States lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. [7] As at

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]		
7,482	8,193	8,966	9,373	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]		1
1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,367,071	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]		
12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,895,751	31,452,400	25,640,763	26,345,562	28,356,681		2
12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	29,156,876	33,313,400	27,812,332	28,504,987	–		3
24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	58,052,627	64,765,800	53,453,095	54,850,549	–		4
14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	14,472,022	–	–	–	–		5
14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	14,998,858	–	–	–	–		6
29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	29,470,880	–	–	–	–		7
28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	42,979,361	48,107,158	43,990,764	40,300,778	43,776,497		8
27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,815,616	46,433,320	42,138,701	38,668,241	–		9
56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	84,794,977	94,540,478	86,129,465	78,969,019	–		10
294,449	393,103	7,046,276	7,100,401	12,508,390	13,329,143	15,293,549	–		11
–	631,715	4,073,552	9,653,196	56,723,714	73,206,601	103,390,464	–		12
79,850	724,721	2,372,467	22,947,105	16,559,611	12,651,939	13,853,563	–		13
–	3,960	470,461	1,161,060	3,411,971	5,470,209	7,586,809	–		14
11,207	10,722	9,300	8,893	9,919[5]	9,343[5]	9,366[5]	–		15
41,577	42,239[6]	43,928	44,014	43,047	43,075	43,048	–		16
902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,266,228	1,562,146	1,627,775	1,692,162	–		17
19,943[8]	23,033[8]	23,825[8]	17,775[8]	20,103[8]	20,360[8]	20,694[8]	–		18
–	134,486	523,100	862,109	1,454,717	1,623,489	1,728,880	1,770,900		19
26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,507,888	40,383,366	45,993,872	48,868,762	61,070,919		20
24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,100,102	38,699,674	41,501,869	44,741,987	48,485,009		21
173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	121,810,839	173,565,550	205,675,482	236,925,919	262,297,331		22
163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	74,004,560	130,757,011	142,392,233	118,962,839	167,882,089		23
37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	44,409,797	88,607,559	110,090,940	138,720,723	142,124,331		24
168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	197,484,627	558,175,014	1,100,771,315	1,795,039,893	2,111,032,508		25
46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	82,709,803	220,471,004	403,606,269	860,188,672	1,036,757,035		26
38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	77,551,974	179,701,224	236,183,545	250,478,438	304,913,484		27
368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	317,311,809	777,539,585	1,360,912,837	2,066,719,961	2,436,811,484		28
41·96	34·66	28·55	28·77	67·63	116·78	174·97	203·49		29
436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	372,595,996	872,169,645	1,488,536,342	2,249,496,177	2,765,017,713		30
49·64	40·52	34·32	33·79	75·79	127·73	190·44	230·90		31
528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	532,585,555	1,249,601,446	1,885,066,056	4,387,124,117	5,322,253,505		32
60·11	37·59	42·41	48·29	108·60	161·75	371·41	444·45		33
2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,431,944,027	5,018,928,027	6,610,072,445	9,119,879,924	12,359,123,230		34
561,603,133[9]	379,048,085[9]	348,653,762[9]	425,843,509[9]	1,370,236,579[9]	2,564,851,285[9]	2,937,030,823[9]	3,619,038,337[9]		35
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	8,740,084,893		36
102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	232,616,182	404,791,000[10]	412,385,000[10]	435,771,000[10]	–		37
102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	248,141,808	349,818,000[10]	354,195,000[10]	378,790,000[10]	–		38
194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	119,507,306	81,620,753	71,743,242	50,230,204	37,056,187		39
271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	105,275,223	406,433,409	572,256,208	773,426,716	943,576,233		40
129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000		41
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	5,990,410,887		42
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	5,689,443,095		43
551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	618,340,561	1,088,198,370	1,341,499,012	1,619,407,736	1,863,793,981		44
1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,832	1,518,216,945	1,616,129,007	1,644,842,331	1,864,177,700	2,272,573,361		45
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	5,422,302,978		46
29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	22,047,287	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991	28,299,712		47
10,150,189	8,794,870	[13]	[13]	[13]	[13]	[13]	[13]		48
58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	69,665,415	76,391,775	74,386,412	84,023,772	103,276,757		49
96,698,810	120,321,095	147,094,183	137,210,511	130,795,391	126,662,960	126,943,566	–		50
95,281,122	119,425,417	146,046,087	137,199,814	130,787,116	126,501,326	126,918,948	–		51

June 30. [8] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. [9] Active assets only.
[10] Fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31 of the year stated. [11] As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1944. [12] Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901.
[13] Included in Post Office Savings Banks.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	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	2,279,868,346
14	Premium income for each year	$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	20,575,255
15	Losses paid during each year	$	1,549,199	3,169,824	3,905,697	6,774,956	10,936,948
	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	950,220,771
20	Premium income for each year	$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	31,619,626
21	Net amounts of policies become claims during each year	$	–	–	–	7,182,358	11,434,901
	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	7,346,382
26	Bank debits	"	–	–	–	–	–
27	**Commercial Failures**	No.	–	–	1,861	1,341	1,332
28	Assets	$	–	–	–	7,686,823	9,964,404
29	Liabilities	$	–	–	16,723,939	10,811,671	13,491,196
	Education (Provincially-Controlled Schools only)—						
30	Enrolment	No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633	1,361,205
31	Averages of daily attendance	"	–	–	–	669,000	870,532
32	Teachers	"	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	40,516
33	Public expenditures on	$	–	–	–	11,044,925	37,971,374
	Criminal Statistics—[10]						
34	Convictions, indictable offences	No.	–	3,509[11]	3,974	5,638	12,627
35	Convictions, non-indictable offences	"	–	30,365[11]	33,643	36,510	100,633
	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

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	
–	159,239[2]	827,373	4,392,390	7,918,926	9,060,262	10,596,366	–	1
–	157,453[2]	823,120	4,361,126	7,918,926	9,060,262	10,596,366	–	2
86,144,153[3]	84,402,833	65,728,238	58,909,744	58,181,912	58,220,073	59,081,710	–	3
87,385,807[3]	83,198,515	66,387,987	58,762,522	58,181,912	58,220,073	59,081,710	–	4
10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	16,374,558	20,596,781	20,190,928	20,569,787	–	5
8,774,185	17,979,412	25,718,219	35,456,607	38,570,855	37,843,773	41,504,191	–	6
9,907,331	12,954,225	15,066,431	15,878,061	20,086,776	19,263,931	20,168,350	–	7
8,549,642	17,979,412	25,718,221	35,456,607	38,570,855	37,843,773	41,504,191	–	8
79,252,639	139,777,235	215,698,469	226,024,454	268,596,524	290,630,617	313,457,551	–	9
31,418,403[3]	33,172,710	66,338,148	63,770,447	58,165,471	60,938,710	60,385,651	–	10
32,885,302[3]	52,321,267	125,829,165	121,986,843	108,912,208	107,280,804	112,006,133	–	11
629,953,917[3]	733,149,544	1,961,948,175	2,311,906,898	2,418,950,841	2,444,979,796	2,528,566,545	–	12
6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,203	9,248,273,260	11,386,819,286	12,565,212,694	13,386,782,873	–	13
47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	40,218,296	49,305,539	47,272,440	47,153,094	–	14
27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	14,072,237	17,814,322	20,360,534	22,181,244	–	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	1,273,362,246	–	16
5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,002,603	3,992,765	4,743,208	4,552,312	–	17
3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,190,624	2,237,832	2,228,084	2,138,273	–	18
2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,403,037,477	7,348,550,742	7,875,755,305	8,534,093,718	9,139,496,096	19
98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	200,541,265	203,459,238	215,830,255	228,700,002	–	20
24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	58,086,634	75,082,008	79,060,416	81,900,064	–	21
222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	130,044,228	164,451,218	187,432,526	226,312,273	–	22
4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	3,025,124	3,988,952	4,480,117	5,481,130	–	23
2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,195,537	2,583,958	2,598,123	2,937,710	–	24
16,811,287	17,715,090	16,827,603	19,202,527	21,730,204	24,767,678	[7]	[7]	25
27,157,474[8]	30,358,034	31,586,468	35,928,607	39,242,957	45,526,254	53,796,715	60,676,954	26
2,451[9]	2,196[9]	2,563[9]	1,238	882	609	186	96	27
57,158,397[9]	25,668,509[9]	37,613,810[9]	7,060,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	28
73,299,111[9]	37,082,882[9]	52,987,554[9]	11,314,000	6,959,000	7,344,000	3,634,000	2,119,000	29
1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,189,450	2,131,391	2,087,127	2,060,731[11]	–	30
1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,832,357	1,802,300	1,785,435	1,692,256[11]	–	31
56,607	63,840	71,246	71,701	75,308	75,331	74,315	–	32
112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,685,037	129,817,268	135,010,726	140,000,000[11]	–	33
19,396	22,538	36,853	41,029	48,850	46,229	48,246	–	34
157,777	172,654	330,235	379,946	551,662	586,202	469,117	–	35
–	–	806[12]	903	914	905[13]	875[13]	–	36
–	–	55,285[12]	66,486	64,466[13]	64,680[13]	65,321[13]	–	37
–	–	697,183[12]	877,945	1,104,914	1,163,891	1,256,215	–	38
–	–	56[12]	57	60	59	59	–	39
–	–	39,986[12]	53,326	59,203	59,943	61,244	–	40
–		–	14,300,952	19,084,150	18,537,155	19,215,437	–	41
–	–	–	14,222,138	19,068,996	18,464,797	19,199,206	–	42

of the small provincial companies. [6] Not including fraternal insurance. [7] No longer compiled.
[8] Figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. [9] Includes Newfoundland.
[10] Year ended Sept. 30. [11] 1886 figures: first year available. [12] Census figures, applying to calendar year 1930. [13] Wartime 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 at the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and subsequent events up to early 1944 are dealt with in previous wartime editions of the Year Book.

The period between the spring of 1944 and the summer of 1945 witnessed many developments favourable to the United Nations in the conduct of the War. From their already mounted offensives the Allies attacked the enemy on all fronts and achieved on May 7, 1945, the unconditional surrender of Germany, which had been rendered helpless by ceaseless aerial bombing and crushing land attacks.

Canadian troops participated in several military operations, including the drive up Italy and the final Allied push in Western Europe. Canadians formed part of the invasion force in the landing in Normandy, and in August, 1944, it was announced that the First Canadian Army was in action in France. The Canadians in Italy after November, 1943, operated as a self-contained Canadian Corps attached to the British Eighth Army until their transfer in the spring of 1945 to the Netherlands, where they fought as part of the First Canadian Army.

In every war theatre, in virtually every air attack, Canadian fliers have hammered at the enemy and taken an important share in defeating him. Likewise, Canadian Navy personnel and ships have helped to keep the vital convoy lanes open and, more frequently in the later months of the European War, have taken part in offensive actions.

Strength of the Canadian Armed Forces at the end of 1944 exceeded 760,000, of whom about 36,000 were women. Of this number more than 380,000 were serving afloat in the Navy or were overseas in the Army and Air Force. At the end of the European War, Canadian casualties totalled nearly 103,000.

The spring of 1945 saw the end of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and the last group of students complete their final training. This scheme, perhaps Canada's most important single contribution to Allied victory, has trained 238,000 men from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other Allied countries, of whom 55 p.c. of air crew and 97 p.c. of ground crew were Canadians. After completion of the plan on Mar. 31, 1945, limited numbers of additional air crew were trained for the R.A.F. on a contract basis.

After five years and eight months of war in Europe, Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force units turned to prepare for the final phase of the world struggle, the defeat of Japan. By the summer of 1945 troop movements from Europe and the United Kingdom had already begun, with thousands of service men landing almost daily. On the home front, Canada was concentrating its resources and productive capacity on supplies for the Pacific war.

During the war years Canada has continued to mobilize and expand its productive capacity and has become the fourth largest producer of war supplies, third naval and fourth air power among the United Nations, as well as the world's second exporting and third trading nation. During 1944 Canada's external trade, excluding gold, reached $5,242,000,000 in value, the highest annual total ever recorded. Large

* 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 wartime and permanent Departments to which reference is made in the text.

exports of war supplies and foodstuffs have been possible because of Canada's great wartime industrial expansion and the fact that it is one of the foremost providers of food for the United Nations. A floor price for all agricultural and fisheries products has been assured for the transition period from war to peace.

At his regular press conference at Washington on Mar. 13, 1945, in the presence of Prime Minister King, the late President Roosevelt of the United States read a statement that said in part:—

> "The President and the Prime Minister also had an opportunity of discussing questions of international economic and trading policy which both their countries will have to face as soon as hostilities end. They agreed that the solution of these questions should be sought along bold and expansive lines with a view to the removal of discriminations and the reduction of barriers to the exchange of goods between all countries. They recognized a common interest in working toward these objectives."

Controls aimed at maintaining an adequate flow and orderly distribution of essential civilian supplies while holding down consumer prices have been enforced in the face of increasing war production and lessening available manpower. Efforts to prevent inflation in Canada, the first democratic country to introduce price control, have been an important aspect of the war effort. From the beginning of the war to October, 1941—the basic period for Canada's price ceiling—the cost-of-living index rose 14·6 p.c. Since then to June 1, 1945, there was a further slight increase which brought the total wartime rise to only 18·7 p.c. (compared to a 90·8 p.c. rise during the corresponding period of the War of 1914-18), an advance of only 3·3 p.c. since the introduction of the price ceiling in December, 1941.

During 1944 Canada's national income, as computed on a tentative basis, reached the highest level ever recorded, $9,186,000,000, a 5·3 p.c. increase over 1943. To finance its unparalleled war effort, Canada has met all its war costs within the country, 62 p.c. by tax revenues and the balance in loans subscribed largely by the Canadian public.

Through the Mutual Aid Act, passed in May, 1943—Canada's method of providing its Allies with necessary war supplies—Canada has sent large amounts of raw materials, finished war products and foodstuffs to the United Nations. Each country receiving Canadian goods pays for as much as it can, and the remainder is delivered under Mutual Aid. Separate agreements have been negotiated by Canada with the United Kingdom, Soviet Russia, Australia, China, France, New Zealand and India. Canada's contribution to UNRRA is included in the $800,000,000 Mutual Aid appropriation for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1945. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, Mutual Aid expenditures exceeded $912,600,000.

Several conferences of international importance took place during 1944-45 in which Canada took part. A Canadian representative attended the Bretton Woods conference in July, 1944, on world monetary policy, at which plans were drawn up for the stabilization of international currency and trade after the War.

Quebec was for a second time a meeting place for Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and their combined staffs in September, 1944, when the final assault on Germany and the stepped-up campaign against Japan were planned. Representing Canada as host at the Conference, Prime Minister King also attended. In order that Mr. Churchill, his advisers and the British and Canadian Chiefs of Staff could discuss Canada's participation in the Japanese war, a special meeting of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet was held at Quebec during the Conference.

Post-war civil aviation was the subject of two important conferences during the autumn of 1944. It was discussed at Montreal by officials of British Commonwealth Governments who considered problems relating to establishment of air routes between British Commonwealth countries and, the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago in November, Canada presented a draft International Agreement which was, in effect, a compromise between British and United States aims.

Plans for an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security were drafted at Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington, D.C., by delegations from United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union and China, from Aug. 21 to Oct. 7, 1944. Although Canada was not separately represented at this Conference, the draft proposals received careful study and Prime Minister King commended them "to the careful and earnest study of the people of Canada".

In September, 1944, the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was held in Montreal. The Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, head of the Canadian delegation at the session as well as Chairman of the Committee on Policy, was elected to permanent chairmanship of the session.

The close ties of understanding and co-operation which have marked the dealings of the three major powers, the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom, were further solidified when President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill met at Yalta in the Crimea in February, 1945, to discuss general outlines of peace terms to be imposed on Germany.

Canada was represented by a delegation headed by Prime Minister King at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization, Apr. 25 to June 26, 1945, which met to consider amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Charter for the maintenance of world security. The Canadian delegation was largely responsible for the adoption of several important measures, including the complete revision of the chapter on the social and economic council, which thus became one of the most important organs of the organization.

Prime Minister King and Justice Minister St. Laurent signed the World Security Charter in respect of Canada with powers which for the first time were granted under the Great Seal of Canada. In the past, Canadians have signed treaties on behalf of Canada, but their full power has been granted under the Great Seal of the Realm—the Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Because Canadian representatives signed the Charter on behalf of Canada, under authority given them by the King as King of Canada, use of the Great Seal of Canada was the logical procedure in this instance. Use of the Seal in this manner was of historic importance as it marked a further step in the development of Canada as an autonomous member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Increased expansion of its diplomatic representation abroad reflects Canada's increased international stature. After the elevation to Embassy rank of the missions to the United States, U.S.S.R., China and Brazil in November, 1943, Ambassadors were also appointed during 1944 to Chile, Mexico and Peru. The Canadian mission at Paris received the status of an Embassy after official recognition was given the Government of General de Gaulle by the Government of Canada, along with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. An Ambassador has also been appointed to Belgium, and a newly appointed representative to Greece holds the personal rank of Ambassador.

Since 1939, Canada's energy has been directed to the objective of total victory, but the task of directing its enlarged productive capacity towards the maintenance in peacetime of a continued high level of productivity and employment has been kept in mind. Virtually all important measures dealt with at the session of Parliament which adjourned on Aug. 15, 1944, aimed primarily at some aspects of the task of combining the demobilization of the Armed Services and war industry with the rebuilding of an ample and more stable Canadian economy. Acts were passed which sought to provide increased employment opportunities in the period after the War; to help business, industry, fishing and agriculture in the shift from a wartime to a peacetime economy; to provide additional measures of social welfare and improve the administration of those already in force; to broaden the veterans' rehabilitation and re-establishment program and, finally, to give an indication of Canada's willingness to make certain international commitments as a member of the United Nations.

Canada's rehabilitation program for service personnel, considered to be one of the most advanced and far-reaching ever planned, is already being put in operation. Advice on post-war training and positions available is given by personnel counsellors of the Armed Forces, and an extensive scheme for guiding demobilized persons has been arranged. A general and extensive system of war service gratuities, rehabilitation grants, re-establishment grants of special living allowances while taking further schooling or training of some kind, and equitable pensions for disabled veterans and for the dependants of members of the Armed Forces who lost their lives in the War are included in the plans.

Continuance, in varying measure, of many wartime controls will be necessary for considerable time, but are being removed as supplies justify. Changes in military demand have made possible revision or removal of restrictions on some machinery, household goods, metals and other articles. Under the following headings more detailed reviews of the various developments that have taken place in regard to the national war effort are given.

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.—If any period is reckoned as the period of greatest Canadian naval achievement during the Second World War and possibly for years to come, it must be the months from early in 1944 until V-E Day, May 8, 1945. During those months, the Royal Canadian Navy reached its greatest expansion in men and ships, undertook its greatest responsibilities, scored its greatest successes and, regrettably, suffered some of its greatest losses.

The Royal Canadian Navy had attained heavy offensive striking power by the early months of 1944. The first evidence of this came with the pre-invasion sweeps in the English Channel, in which powerful Canadian destroyers took part, with a view to clearing German shipping from those waters. The enemy suffered heavily in warships and merchant shipping as a result of these sweeps and Canada paid with the sinking of the Tribal class destroyer, H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*, with heavy losses in dead, missing and prisoners-of-war.

With the arrival of D-Day, ships of the Royal Canadian Navy to the number of 109 were off the coast of Normandy, manned by about 10,000 officers and ratings. Canadian minesweeping flotillas moved into the coast to clear the coastal waters or the landings, Canadian motor torpedo boats helped to drive off enemy warships, Canadian destroyers hurled shells ashore to knock out enemy gun positions, and Canadian landing ships and smaller craft brought troops to the beaches.

It was significant of the growth of the Royal Canadian Navy that, despite its large commitments to direct participation in the invasion of Europe, it was able to undertake even a greater share of the protection of North Atlantic convoys than it had ever undertaken before.

Trade convoys were not discontinued until after V-E Day, when it was certain that U-boats would no longer take offensive action. In the preceding nine months, all trade convoys between North American ports and waters near Newfoundland were escorted by Canadian warships and three-quarters of all convoys going across the North Atlantic to the United Kingdom were protected by ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. In addition, the Canadian Navy provided about 30 p.c. of mid-ocean striking forces.

During the period from April, 1944, until the middle of September, 1944, the Royal Canadian Navy undertook to escort all trade convoys between North America and the United Kingdom, although 60 Canadian escort ships had been sent to assist in invasion operations. In July, 1944, the largest trade convoy in history, made up of 167 ships carrying more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo, crossed the Atlantic escorted entirely by Canadian warships. Not a single merchant ship was lost.

Figures compiled at the close of hostilities with Germany showed that Canadian warships escorted 25,343 merchant ships, carrying 181,643,180 tons of cargo from North American ports to the United Kingdom during the course of the War. This was apart from the thousands of ships escorted on the return trip to North America and in coastal convoys along the shores of Canada and the United States and in the Caribbean Sea.

The Royal Canadian Navy had only 17 vessels ready for active service when Canada entered the War, of which but six were effective fighting ships. By March, 1945, the Canadian Navy had grown to a force of 939 ships, of which 373 were warships and the remainder auxiliary craft carrying out the various duties of supply and maintenance. Shortly after V-E Day there began the process of decommissioning ships not required for the War against Japan and by early August, 1945, almost all the corvettes which had played such an outstanding part in the Battle of the Atlantic were out of service.

The peak enrolment of personnel had been reached by Jan. 1, 1945. At that date the strength of the Royal Canadian Navy included male personnel of 8,920 officers and 78,221 ratings, while the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service included 371 officers and 5,368 ratings, a total of 92,880 men and women. After that date discharges began to exceed intake and by midsummer of 1945 discharges were proceeding apace as the Royal Canadian Navy continued to bring its numbers down to the estimated 37,000 required to prosecute the War in the Pacific.

The first ship to represent the Canadian naval forces in the Pacific war, apart from the Aleutians campaign and early Pacific Ocean patrols, was the cruiser H.M.C.S. *Uganda*, which went into action with the British Pacific Fleet early in April and remained on station until she returned to Canada more than four months

later. Before she returned, however, other Canadian units were on their way to the battle zone and it was the intention of the Royal Canadian Navy that 60 warships should serve in that area. These were to include two cruisers, two light Fleet class aircraft carriers, an anti-aircraft cruiser, Tribal class, Fleet class and Crescent class destroyers, and frigates.

Canadian minesweepers continued to operate in European waters long after V-E Day and other ships continued their patrol of Canada's long Pacific coast line.

During the European War, Canadian warships destroyed or shared in the destruction of 23 enemy submarines; the probable destruction of eight submarines and the damaging of seven others. Twelve U-boats were known sunk or probably sunk in the year ended Mar. 31, 1945. Two U-boats surrendered to the Royal Canadian Navy after V-E Day. Canadian warships also took part in the sinking of at least 68 enemy surface vessels, the severe damaging of 41 others and the capture of one merchant ship and one armed trawler.

Losses suffered by the Royal Canadian Navy between Mar. 31, 1944, and the end of the European phase of the War included the destroyers *Athabaskan* and *Skeena*, the corvettes *Regina*, *Alberni*, *Shawinigan* and *Trentonian*, the frigate *Valleyfield* and the Bangor-class minesweepers, *Clayoquot* and *Guysborough*.

The Royal Canadian Naval College at Esquimalt, B.C., was in operation throughout the academic season. Forty-five cadets graduated in the spring of 1945 and are serving at sea with the Royal Canadian Navy, on loan to the Royal Navy, or as members of the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve, as midshipmen. The Royal Canadian Sea Cadets throughout Canada continued during the year to receive training under the supervision of the naval service and large numbers of them joined the Navy during the year.

The following casualties had been sustained by the Canadian Naval Forces up to July 31, 1945:—

	Officers	*Ratings*	*Total*
Killed on Active Service	176	1,493	1,669
Other deaths	35	235	270
Missing	4	3	7
Wounded	52	384	436
Prisoners of war[1]	2	Nil	2

[1] Eighty-five officers and men taken prisoner before D-Day were liberated during the advance into Europe or following V-E Day.

The Army.—Canadian Army operations from D-Day to June, 1945, are covered in the following paragraphs. These connect up with earlier operations dealt with in former editions of the Year Book.

On June 6, 1944, the invasion of northwestern Europe began with Allied landings on the coast of Normandy, and the gradual reduction of the Nazi Fortress of Europe was under way. Of the Canadian Army, only the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division and the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade were in action in the initial stages as part of the 1st British Corps. The 2nd Canadian Infantry Division, the 4th Canadian Armoured Division and the 2nd Canadian Corps Headquarters arrived in France in July. These formations were welded into the 2nd Canadian Corps which, with the British and Allied formations, soon comprised the First Canadian Army under General H. D. G. Crerar, who was made responsible for the operations on the Allied left. The Canadian role was to smash the northern hinge of the German defences; cross the Seine and Somme rivers; clear the French and Belgian coasts of rocket installations; and recover the Channel ports.

From D-Day to Aug. 17, Canadian troops encountered stubborn opposition and bitter fighting. This was particularly true of the Carpiquet Airfield, the city of Caen taken on July 9, and the town of Falaise which fell to Canadian arms on Aug. 17. It was here that the Germans had massed the greatest concentration of armour ever achieved in such small space. The intensity of the operation can partially be measured by the attempt of a Canadian battalion to capture May-sur-Orne on the morning of Aug. 8. Failing in the initial attack, flame throwers were brought into action later in the day and, before this threat, enemy resistance was completely disorganized.

The crossing of the Seine and Somme Rivers and the recovery of the Channel ports became one of the fastest moving operations of the War. By Sept. 1, Dieppe had been occupied by troops who had been there two years before. Boulogne and Cap Gris Nez fell to the Canadians on Sept. 22 and 29, respectively. Again flame throwers went into action to dislodge stubborn opposition on Mont Lambert which consisted of a series of concrete bunkers covering the approaches to Boulogne. The closing days of September found Calais in Canadian hands.

Besides opening these ports, the swift operations along the coast cleared numerous enemy rocket-bomb sites, thereby nearly eliminating the robot bomb menace to the southeastern counties of England.

Antwerp, overrun in the rapid advance by British troops, was vital to Allied supply lines; but to make its use possible as a seaport the Scheldt Estuary had yet to be cleared. The task of removing this thorn from the Allied flank devolved upon the First Canadian Army. It was decided to launch a three-pronged attack: one would sweep the coast on the south bank of the West Scheldt; the second prong, striking along the northern bank of the West Scheldt towards Walcheren, would be combined with an attack from the sea; while the third was to operate north of the East Scheldt, striking in a northerly and northwesterly direction. Despite the exasperating and exhausting conditions of sodden ground, innumerable canals and dykes, half-flooded land and rainy weather, the First Canadian Army, by Nov. 7, established a line from the bridgehead at Nijmegen, along the Maas River, to Walcheren on the North Sea coast.

There followed a well-earned respite for the Canadian Army and its Allies from Nov. 9, 1944, to Feb. 8, 1945. Constant patrolling, however, was necessary and brisk local actions were frequent. Particularly was it essential to be on the alert during the critical days of the German break-through in the Ardennes in December, 1944.

Meanwhile, the Allied Armies to the south were pressing towards the Rhine—the main obstacle to be overcome during 1945. In order to provide a satisfactory take-off, it was decided that the strongly fortified area between the Maas and Rhine Rivers must be cleared. This operation was completed successfully in February and March by the First Canadian Army and its attached Allies which included British, American, Polish, Dutch and Czech troops. It is interesting to note that from D-Day to the capitulation of Germany, many formations and units served under Canadian command at various times. Included in these were components of the 1st and 30th British Corps; the 15th Scottish, 51st Highland, 52nd Lowland, 53rd Welsh, 3rd and 45th Infantry Divisions; the 49th West Riding, 50th Northumbrian and 43rd Wessex British Infantry Divisions served in some of the critical operations. In addition to this, the following British units served with the First Canadian Army; 6th Airborne Division; 7th Armoured Division; Guards Armoured

Division; 11th Armoured Division; the 1st and 4th Special Service Brigades; 33rd Armoured Brigade; the 47th and 48th Commandos; and miscellaneous infantry brigades. Other Allied formations included: the 1st Polish Armoured Division; the 82nd and 101st United States Airborne Divisions; the 104th United States Infantry Division; Belgian Brigade Group; Royal Netherlands Brigade; and the 1st Czech Armoured Brigade.

Subsequent operations, commencing on Mar. 23, were aimed to cross the Rhine and defeat the German forces in Holland and Northwestern Germany. For the Canadian role, the 1st Canadian Corps, consisting of the 1st Canadian Infantry, the 5th Canadian Armoured Division and the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade, was withdrawn from Italy where it had taken part in the continuous northward drive up the Adriatic coast into the Valley of the Po.

The 1st Canadian Corps had left an indelible impression on the operations in the Liri Valley. Operating as part of the British Eighth Army, the Canadian Divisions took part in the assault that cracked the Hitler Line on May 23, 1944. The 1st Armoured Brigade, detached to British command, had previously led the assault against the Gustav Line on May 11 and 12. Despite stubborn resistance, all Canadian troops in Italy participated in the pursuit northward, and when the 5th Army entered Rome on June 5, 1944, the Canadian Corps went into Army Reserve.

After a two-month rest in southern Italy (with a brief interlude of the 1st Canadian Division before Florence), the Canadian Corps again moved north and became an important factor in breaking the Gothic Line early in September, in capturing the Fortunato features on Sept. 20 and in taking Rimini (by Greek troops then in the Corps) on Sept. 21. Prior to going into Army Reserve again (Oct. 28 until Dec. 1-2) the Canadians made decisive gains across the Ronca and Savio Rivers, and participated in the heavy fighting along the Lamone River and Naviglio Canal. Ravenna fell to the 1st Canadian Corps on Dec. 9. After the stiff engagement at Bonifacio, the 5th Armoured Division went into Corps Reserve early in January. In February, 1945, Canadian troops were preparing to move and join the First Canadian Army in Holland.

The re-grouped First Canadian Army included Army Field Artillery units armed with rockets which had been designed by Canadian Technical Officers to supplement guns and mortars, and Ram Tanks that had been stripped of their turrets and internal fixtures for use as personnel carriers, a conversion derived from a 2nd Canadian Corps attack in the Falaise area. The Canadian component of a joint Canadian-American Special Service Force (parachute) was disbanded upon completion of operations in southern France and the personnel transferred to the Canadian infantry and the Canadian Parachute Battalion in northwestern Europe. This latter battalion served in the 6th Airborne Division on D-Day and at the Rhine crossing.

With the successful crossing of the Rhine between Wesel and Emmerich on Mar. 23, there began a six-week period of incessant fighting and pursuit. The neighbouring United States Armies cleared the Ruhr and penetrated to Chemnitz; the British took Hamburg, and at Wismar met the Russians advancing eastward along the Baltic coast.

Covering the left flank with a frontage of over 250 miles, the First Canadian Army cleared the Dutch provinces of Gelderland, Friesland and Groeningen, and was closing in on Emden and Wilhelmshaven when German Armies surrendered unconditionally on May 8, 1945.

In the final ten months of hostilities, the Canadian Army had captured 190,000 prisoners. Since the initial landing on June 6, 1944, Canadian battle casualties numbered 43,000.

The Canadian Occupational Force in Germany consists of 25,000 all ranks including replacements. These are selected from volunteers and recently arrived men. In the autumn of 1944 the disproportionate (though not unexpected) losses in infantry led to adjustments from other arms to infantry, and also the despatch to Europe of over 12,000 men recruited under compulsory service of whom over 4,000 saw service with field units. Earlier, a surplus of officers in certain corps led to a voluntary loan of nearly 700 Canadian officers to the British infantry, where they have been outstandingly competent and resourceful.

The Canadian Occupational Force in Germany and the strength of the Pacific Force are considerably smaller than the Canadian Forces from September, 1939, to June, 1945. As a result, repatriation plans are well advanced and Army personnel are being returned to Canada as transportation facilities become available.

Plans were completed for Canada's participation in the War against Japan. The Army component of the Canadian Pacific Force was set at 30,000 all ranks, which included an Infantry Division, a Tank Battalion and miscellaneous ancillary and other units to serve as part of the United States Army but with Canadian uniforms, insignia and badges.

In the meantime, and consequent on the changed strategical situation, Canadian Atlantic and Home Defence establishments, and to some extent Pacific Defences, have been reduced in strength or disbanded, releasing men for new duties overseas or for discharge.

The Air Force.—On Mar. 31, 1945, as originally planned in the 1942 Agreement, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was brought to a close. Since its inception on Dec. 17, 1939, the Plan had trained and graduated a total of 131,553 aircrew personnel of which 72,835 were R.C.A.F. The peak of production was reached in the spring of 1944, and the story since then was one of gradual reduction until the final termination. On Dec. 31, 1944, the number of Plan schools was reduced to 50 and the R.A.F. transferred to two. Efforts were made to close as many as possible of the remaining schools and ancillary units prior to Mar. 31, 1945. After that date, units still operating ceased to be part of the B.C.A.T.P. Two factors made possible the termination of the Plan on the originally scheduled date: (a) the fact that, due to Allied air supremacy, actual casualties were considerably less than anticipated; and (b) the fact that the end of hostilities in Europe was definitely in sight.

The total number of R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas as at Mar. 31, 1945, was 47, of which approximately one-third were heavy bomber units equipped with Lancaster or Halifax aircraft and operating in the R.C.A.F. Group of Bomber Command. R.C.A.F. units operating in Coastal Command from bases in the British Isles, Ceylon and Iceland, included general reconnaissance (flying boat and landplane) and fighter reconnaissance squadrons. Day and night fighter, ground attack, fighter reconnaissance, photographic reconnaissance and intruder squadrons operated in R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. wings of the 2nd Tactical Air Force, Allied Expeditionary Air Force, while day and night fighter and air-observer-post squadrons operated under Fighter Command. One fighter squadron was in Italy, a bomber reconnaissance squadron was in Iceland, two transport squadrons were operating in Burma and one

in England. During 1944, R.C.A.F. squadrons flew a total of 99,367 operational sorties and dropped 86,216 tons of bombs. As a result of these operations, 605 enemy aircraft were destroyed, 31 probably destroyed and 212 damaged. When Bomber Command commenced its offensive late in April, 1944, Canadian squadrons of the R.C.A.F. Group participated. Thousands of tons of high explosives and incendiaries were dropped on the invasion coast and great air armadas smashed at Nazi industrial and communication centres in a systematic campaign to paralyse Germany's transport facilities. In June, Canadian heavy bombers were used for the first time in daylight operations against enemy occupied territory. Later in the year, operations were directed against supply bases, flying-bomb launching sites, storage dumps, railway centres, etc., and tactical support for the Allied ground forces was provided. The bombing of petroleum supply plants and refineries, which was commenced in April, was continued for several months and enemy oil stores were reduced to a point far below requirements.

R C.A.F. flying-boat squadrons in Coastal Command were engaged on routine convoy escort coverage and anti-submarine patrols. Other units in the Command carried out naval escorts, air sea rescue searches and many successful attacks against enemy shipping. An important development in June, 1944, was the successful anti-submarine activities reported by an R.C.A F. squadron in Iceland. During its operations from that location, the squadron reported seven sightings and six attacks. One probable and three positive kills were claimed.

Day-fighter and ground-attack squadrons, equipped with Spitfire, Mustang and Typhoon aircraft, carried out a continuous offensive on supply trains, bridges, communications lines, locomotives, staff cars, lorries, flying bombs, etc. Squadrons with the Allied Expeditionary Air Force were active in covering landings of the Allied Forces in the invasion of the Continent on D-Day, while Coastal Command aircraft hampered any attempts of U-boats to impede the landings. After the invasion, attacks against tactical targets were carried out in direct support of the Army. On Jan. 1, 1945, when the Luftwaffe staged a surprise offensive against airfields and other military targets in Holland and Belgium, R.C.A.F. pilots accounted for 37 of the large number of enemy aircraft destroyed and for numerous others probably destroyed or damaged. In February, fighter and fighter-reconnaissance aircraft continued their attacks on communications with considerable success and the Tactical Air Force, of which R.C.A.F. squadrons formed a substantial part, was diverted from the British Second Army to direct support of the Canadian Army offensive. In addition to this direct support, R.C.A.F. squadrons were active when Bomber Command and the Allied Expeditionary Force co-operated in a drive to hamper German troop movements from the Western to the Eastern front and the movement of reserves from Denmark, Norway and the interior German provinces.

Fighter-reconnaissance, night-fighter and intruder squadrons were very active in attacks on enemy airfields, transportation facilities, etc., and in support of the Army. A record for R.C.A.F. intruder operations was established on May 16, 1944, when four Mosquito aircraft of one squadron destroyed seven enemy aircraft in air combat and one on the ground. This squadron alone accounted for 32 enemy aircraft destroyed during the month of May.

R.C.A.F. air transport, ferry and communications operations had increased to such an extent that a new group was formed early in February, 1945, with headquarters at R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. During the twelve months ended

Mar. 31, 1945, aircraft of air transport units flew 13,097,563 air miles in 95,227 hours, carrying 61,007 passengers, 13,831,951 lb. of general cargo and 4,118,911 lb. of mail, a total payload of 28,721,748 lb.; 9,152 aircraft of widely varied types were ferried. Regular mail service to the United Kingdom, Mediterranean and the Middle East was maintained and a daily service between the United Kingdom and the Canadian Army on the Western Front was initiated after the invasion of Western Europe. On these trips, mail, cargo and passengers were carried on eastbound flights and evacuated casualties on the westbound flights. Towards the end of the year, a semi-weekly service was commenced to Iceland to service an R.C.A.F. squadron in that country.

The few submarines, which were always present off the Canadian east coast throughout the year, necessitated protective air coverage being given to convoys and coastal shipping at all times. In addition, anti-submarine sweeps were carried out in areas where the presence of a submarine was indicated. These searches were intensified with night patrols by aircraft equipped with the British Leigh light. With the introduction of this equipment, submarines were never secure from attack by our aircraft. One entire squadron and part of a second were eventually employed on hunting out the enemy in this manner. The re-equipment of an additional squadron of Eastern Air Command with four-engine, very long-range aircraft further strengthened the air cover which in the previous year had been extended to mid-Atlantic. The lack of submarine activity off the Pacific Coast reduced coastal operations in that area to routine reconnaissance and anti-submarine patrols and the occasional escorting of shipping. The constant possibility of Japanese activity also necessitated the maintenance of fighter and strike squadrons.

With the reduction in B.C.A.T.P. training, Nos. 2 and 4 Training Commands were amalgamated to form No. 2 Air Command in December, 1944, and Nos. 1 and 3 Training Commands merged to form No. 1 Air Command effective January, 1945.

Every effort was made during the period to release personnel as rapidly as the reduction in personnel requirements would permit. Aircrew graduates whose services were not required at the moment were transferred to a special aircrew reserve. In the five months ended Mar. 31, 1945, the release from Active Service of more than 37,000 personnel was authorized and a net reduction of over 4,000 in civilian strength was effected. Effective May 31, 1945, the total strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Active Service, including the Women's Division, was 167,858 composed of 35,799 officers and 132,059 other ranks.

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, 1945. At p. 871 a reference appears in regard to the Department of Veterans Affairs having, by Order in Council, assumed the payment of certain grants formerly paid by the United Kingdom Government to Canadians who have won gallantry awards.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS FROM THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, SEPTEMBER, 1939 TO MAR. 31, 1945

Honour or Decoration	Navy	Army	Air Force		Civil	Total
			R.C.A.F.	Canadians with R.A.F.		
V.C.		5	1	-		6
G.C.	-	3	4	1		8
C.B.	4	20	15	4	-	43
C.M.G.	-	3	-	-	30	33
K.B.E.	-	-	-	1	-	1
C.B.E.	10	72	18	2	39	141
O.B.E.	56	206	37	3	86	388
M.B.E.	46	487	110	2	165	810
D.S.O.	8	173	58	13	-	252
1st Bar to D.S.O.	-	10	4	1		15
2nd Bar to D.S.O.		1	-		-	1
I.S.O.	-	-	-	-	10	10
D.S.C.	92	-	-	1	-	93
1st Bar to D.S.C.	15	-	-	-		15
2nd Bar to D.S.C.	2	-	-	-		2
M.C.	-	365	1	2		368
1st Bar to M.C.		10	-	-		10
2nd Bar to M.C.		1	-	-		1
D.F.C.		-	2,576	189		2,765
Bar to D.F.C.		-	123	26		149
A.F.C.		-	201	18		219
Bar to A.F.C.	-	-	1	-		1
R.R.C.	1	25	-		-	26
A.R.R.C.	4	50	9			63
A.M.	3	-	-		-	3
D.C.M.		89			-	89
Bar to D.C.M.	-	1	-		-	1
C.G.M.	2	-	13			15
D.S.M.	84		-	-	-	84
Bar to D.S.M.	2	-	-	-	-	2
M.M.	-	654	1	-	-	655
Bar to M.M.	-	4	-	-		4
D.F.M.	-	-	439	23		462
Bar to D.F.M.	-		-	1		1
A.F.M.	-	-	39	1	-	40
G.M.	7	7	17	1	2	34
Bar to G.M.	2	-	-	-	-	2
British Empire Medal	84	203	144	1	34	466
King's Police and Fire Services	-	-			20	20
Polar (silver)	-				8	8
Royal Humane Society	6				-	6
Foreign—						
Belgian Croix-de-Guerre		15	1		-	16
Belgian M.C., 1st Class		-	1			1
Czech Medal for Valour	-		1	-		1
Czech M.C.	1	-	2	1		4
Czech M.M.	2	-	-	-		2
Croix-de-Guerre Etoile D'Argent	-		1			1
Greek D.S.M.	-		1			1
Greek War Cross, 3rd Class	1		-			1
Netherlands Orange Order Nassau (Bronze)	1					1
Norwegian War Medal	2			-		2
Plonia Restituta, 4th Class	-	-		1		1
Polish Cross of Valour	4	3	-	-		7
Polish Virtuiti Militaire, 5th Class	-	3	-	1		4
Russian Medal for Valour		-	1	-		1
United States Army Air Medal		-	20			20
United States Army Air Medal and Oak Leaf Clusters	-		17			17
United States Bronze Star	3		-			3
United States D.F.C.	-	-	9			9
United States D.S.C.	-	6	-			6
United States Legion of Merit	2	7		-		9
United States Silver Star	-	38	-	1		39
United States Soldier Medal	-	-	1	-		1
U.S.S.R. Order of Patriotic War, 1st Class	1					1

The Economic War 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 implied not only the provision of men and materials for her own fighting forces but the furnishing of food, materials, munitions and equipment to the United Kingdom and other Allies. The self-denial of Canadians has not shown itself entirely in the high degree of taxation mentioned below, but it has involved the doing without of many commodities necessary to the established standard of living including butter, bacon, canned milk, canned fruits of all kinds, clothes, textiles, rubber goods, gasoline and almost everything made of metal. It has meant the freezing of rents, restrictions on travel and limitations on the consumption of real luxuries, such as wines, spirits, soft drinks and candy. In voluntary sacrifice also, Canadians have done much. Very many have given their spare time to the Red Cross and other organizations and tens of thousands of persons have donated blood to the blood banks that have been accumulated for overseas use.

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 the United Kingdom with very extensive financial assistance in obtaining war supplies in Canada, has been further evidence of this.

In the War of 1914-18 Canada's munitions output was limited to shells and rifles. Ships and aeroplanes, Bren guns, heavy machine guns, Browning guns, sub-machine guns, AA guns, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, 25 pounders, naval guns, tanks, universal carriers, etc., were but a few of the munitions supplied in quantity for use in almost every theatre of the Second World War.

Financing Canada's War Effort, 1944-45.—The financing of Canada's War effort from 1939 to 1943 is given in the previous wartime editions of the Year Book. At pp. 918-923 will be found an account of Canada's war finances up to the end of the fiscal year 1943-44. This is a continuation of the story of previous years with high war expenditures, heavy taxations and great public borrowing campaigns. The adjustments made by the Budget of June 26, 1944, to the taxation program, especially with respect to corporate income tax and modifications in the excess profits tax, are dealt with in the same chapter.

The money value of Canada's war effort has been made up in two ways: by taxation and by internal loans. Canada has, during the war period, been among the most heavily taxed countries in the world. The small population of eleven and one-half million people in the fiscal year 1944 paid $810,000,000 in personal income tax, $311,000,000 in corporate tax and $429,000,000 in excess profits tax to say nothing of a wide range of other taxes, including those on sales, so-called luxury goods (many of which can scarcely be considered in the luxury class), excise and other commodity taxes with rates very much higher in many cases than previous imposts.

Final figures for the year 1944-45 are not yet available, but the Minister of Finance presented a revised estimate of expenditures to the House of Commons on Apr. 3, 1945, which may be summarized as follows (excluding war expenditures charged to active assets):—

	Millions of Dollars	
Ordinary expenditure		754·0
Capital expenditure		3·9
War Expenditure—		
Army	1,415·0	
Navy	407·0	
Air Force	1,325·0	
Munitions and Supply	214·5	
Other Departments	440·9	
	3,802·4	
Mutual Aid	815·0	
		4,617·4
Special expenditure		7·6
Government-owned enterprises		1·4
Other charges		47·8
Total Expenditures		5,432·1

An estimate of revenue based on published figures for the first eleven months of the fiscal year shows the following figures after deducting the refundable portion of the personal income tax and the excess profits tax:—

	Millions of Dollars	
Customs and excise revenue	814	
Personal income tax	715	
Corporate income tax and excess profits tax	701	
Other tax revenue	53	
Total Tax Revenue		2,283
Other revenue, including special receipts and credits		415
Grand Total Revenue		2,698

On the basis of these figures the deficit for the year will be approximately $2,734,000,000. However, governmental activities require numerous outlays other than those that may be properly described as expenditures; there are numerous outlays by way of loans, advances, and payments which result in the acquisition of realizable assets. On the other hand, the Government is continually receiving repayments of loans previously granted, and also is a net receiver of funds to be held in trust for specific purposes. Thus the borrowing needs of the Dominion are not identical with the deficit. During 1944-45 the two principal loan campaigns were the Sixth and the Seventh Victory Loans. The Sixth, with an objective of $1,200,000,000, raised $1,405,013,350 from 3,077,123 subscriptions between Apr. 24 and May 13, 1944; the Seventh, with a cash objective of $1,300,000,000, raised $1,517,640,700 in cash and $147,544,000 from the conversion of maturing issues from 3,327,315 subscriptions between Oct. 23 and Nov. 11, 1944.

With respect to 1945-46, the Minister of Finance on Apr. 3, 1945, asked only an interim war appropriation of $2,000,000,000 pending the election of a new Parliament, to cover war expenditure (including Mutual Aid) for the five months of April to August. Under the circumstances no Budget was presented, though the estimates for non-war expenditures for the year were presented, totalling $1,023,621,598. Some tax modifications were announced after the end of hostilities in Europe, in order that industry might be better able to plan for such reconversion to peacetime pursuits as the progress of the war in the Pacific permitted. These changes will not

have much effect on current revenues since, for the most part, they consist of the removal of taxes designed to restrict civilian production and consumption rather than to raise money, but it is expected that they will be of material help to industry in scheduling future production. Between Apr. 23 and May 12, 1945, $1,568,927,350 was raised for the Eighth Victory Loan from 3,178,275 subscriptions; the objective was $1,350,000,000.

Wartime Control of Foreign Exchange.—The restrictions on the use of foreign exchange have continued in effect very much as described at pp. xxxiii and xxxiv of the 1942 Year Book, though some further relaxation has been possible. There has been a further moderation of travel regulations, so that funds are available for practically all normal travel, and the prohibitions or restrictions imposed on imports under the War Exchange Conservation Act have been removed.

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 has maintained 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 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-

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

aircraft defence, armour plate, bombs, ammunition, 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 Mar. 31, 1945, exceeded $10,860,000,000 while commitments for capital assistance to private industry and to Crown companies approximated $850,000,000.

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

At pp. 943-945 of the 1942 Year Book, a statement is given of the establishment and purposes of the Department of National War Services and its place in the general plan of the national war effort. Since that time several important changes in function have taken place: for instance, the administration of National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) was transferred to the Department of Labour but, on the other hand, responsibility has been assumed for a number of other important activities. Now that the War with Germany has been brought to a close, it is inevitable that reorganization must be contemplated. The organization and functions of the component Branches of the Department, as they existed at July 1, 1945, are given below: this picture, when compared with that given in the 1942 Year Book, indicates the increase that has taken place in the functions of the Department to date.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau.—Although all advertising of direct tourist promotional work has been discontinued because of the decrease in tourist traffic during the War, the Bureau still receives and answers hundreds of enquiries relating to travel in Canada. A National Tourist Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of the Minister and comprising provincial cabinet ministers identified with the tourist industry of their respective provinces, is planning for post-war activities.

Directorate of Censorship.—The Directorate of Censorship is responsible for the censorship of publications of all kinds, including radio broadcasting and films, and also for the censorship of postal and telegraphic communications.

Citizenship Division.—The objective of the Citizenship Division is to promote better understanding between Canadian citizens of French and British extraction and those of other European origin and through contact with the latter to interpret their points of view to the Government and to the Canadian public. Weekly releases on Canadian topics are prepared for 78 foreign-language papers printed in 18 languages in Canada.

Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom.—At the request of the British Government, the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters with a strength of over 400 was recruited early in 1942 to assist the National Fire Service in the extinction of fires and protection of life and property in the United Kingdom. When, on the advice of the British Government, at the end of 1944 it was decided that conditions no longer justified the retention of the Corps, arrangements were made for its return to Canada for demobilization.

Government Office Economies Control.—Created in 1942, this Division is charged with the duty of effecting throughout all Government Departments the greatest possible economy and saving in the use of printing, stationery, office appliance machines and furniture.

National Salvage Division.—The National Salvage Division co-operates with approximately 1;700 Voluntary Salvage Committees now in operation throughout Canada. The net proceeds from the sale of salvage material are contributed by Committees to recognized War Charity Funds for the benefit of Canada's Armed Forces.

Prisoners of War Next-of-Kin Division.—The Prisoners of War Next-of-Kin Division furnishes information concerning prisoners of war and is responsible for the issue of labels every three months to the next-of-kin, without which personal parcels may not be despatched. This service is also extended to the prisoners of war of Allied Nations and civilian internees whose next-of-kin reside in Canada.

Voluntary and Auxiliary Services.—The Voluntary and Auxiliary Services Division exercises budgetary and financial supervision in respect to the 6 national organizations that receive funds from public treasury for war auxiliary services, viz., Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Navy League of Canada for Hostels and Merchant Seamen Clubs; and also supervision of appeals to the public of Canada for voluntary contributions for war services objectives. It is responsible for development of voluntary war services generally and of Citizens Committees which act as co-ordinating agencies in approximately seventy urban centres, where off-duty and auxiliary services for Armed Forces personnel are necessary. This Division administers the War Charities Act, promulgated to ensure proper direction and control over war charity appeals to the public.

Women's Voluntary Services.—The Women's Voluntary Services Division, in an advisory capacity, seeks to prevent overlapping and duplication and promotes voluntary civilian war and peacetime services on a community basis. Voluntary Services Centres are organized with the primary purpose of acting as a central registry or a manning pool to recruit volunteers for wartime and peacetime services community work.

Voluntary War Relief Division.—The Voluntary War Relief Division is concerned with committees dealing with the relief of distressed civilian peoples in Allied countries and is the channel for purchase permits from Government controllers. The Director co-operates with other Government Departments interested, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association and the Mutual Aid Board, with respect to relief activities in order to avoid duplication of effort in the purchase of bulk relief supplies.

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 Dominion Government Departments. Production is both theatrical and non-theatrical. The two theatrical series, "World in Action" and "Canada Carries On", are shown commercially in nearly 600 theatres in English-speaking Canada and 60 theatres in French-speaking Canada. They are widely distributed in the United States, the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Latin America. The backbone of non-theatrical distribution are the film repositories;

established in each of the nine provinces, there are now 40 regional centres where films may be borrowed for a nominal fee. In addition, on rural, industrial and trade-union circuits, now numbering more than 100, half a million Canadians see 16 mm. films regularly every month. Film productions are sent to all parts of the Allied world to everyone whose business it is to interpret Canada abroad.

The Film Board is concerned not only with film production but film strips, still photographs, posters and displays. The Photo Services and Displays Divisions have grown out of the Graphics Division of the Wartime Information Board taken over in 1943. Attached to the Displays Division is an active Art Department, and in the field of animation a group of artists has developed many new and witty techniques.

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". An outline of the administrative organization of the Board, its field of jurisdiction and its co-operation with other Government Departments is given at pp. xxxix-xl of the 1944-45 Year Book.

In its administration of the price ceiling, the Board has been faced with many problems resulting from rising costs, expanded consumer purchasing power, shortages of goods and related factors. The steps taken to ensure essential civilian supplies and orderly distribution are treated at pp. 895-903.

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, Paris, 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 dissemination 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.

Labour.—In the Introduction of various wartime editions of the Year Book, the wartime functions of the Labour Department have been covered and related to the Labour Chapter where the permanent and fundamental work of this Department is described. This year, due to the fact that many of the wartime regulations on labour have now become consolidated with the permanent work, they have been fully dealt with in Chapter XIX to which the reader is referred.

War Assets Corporation.—War Assets Corporation is a Crown agency established for the orderly disposal of surplus Crown assets by authority of the Surplus Crown Assets Act (8 Geo. VI, c. 21) assented to June 30, 1944. On July 12, 1944, by the appointment of directors, the Corporation succeeded to the business and took over the assets and liabilities of War Assets Corporation Limited, which was incorporated under the Dominion Companies' Act by authority of Order in Council, P.C. 9108, of Nov. 29, 1943.

Two authorities were established by the Act, Crown Assets Allocation Committee and War Assets Corporation. The Crown Assets Allocation Committee reports to the Minister of Reconstruction and advises him on matters relating to the use, disposal of, or dealing with surplus Crown assets, and determines whether they shall be allocated to Departments of Government, to Mutual Aid, or for general disposal by War Assets Corporation. The Corporation, subject to general or specific instructions given by the Minister, may sell, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of or deal with surplus Crown assets. The Corporation may hold in storage, or restore to its original condition any property that has been made available and settle any claims in connection therewith, and may purchase or lease any property required for the purpose of its operations. Because many war materials have no peacetime value, the Corporation will also decide what surpluses may be reduced to scrap.

War Assets Corporation was organized in the manner of industrial companies with a Board of Directors (of twelve men) chosen to represent a cross-section of business, labour and agriculture and the country geographically. It has no share capital.

The administration is directed by a President who acts also as Chairman of the Board. The Corporation reports to the Minister of Reconstruction; its books are subject to audit by the Auditor General of Canada, and its income, less operating expenses, is turned over to the Receiver General of Canada.

The Head Office of the Corporation is at Montreal. Branch and sales offices have been established at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., London, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., and St. John's, Newfoundland. To maintain contact in the United Kingdom and the United States, representatives are maintained at London, England, and Washington, D.C., and a special office at Ottawa provides direct contact with Crown Assets Allocation Committee and the main sources of surplus declarations.

The policy is to sell all Crown-owned materials declared surplus at existing market prices within the ceilings set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and to obtain the highest possible return to the taxpayers of Canada. Every effort is made to control the price to the public, to reach the public through the shortest possible route, and to keep out of unfair competition with established business.

The Corporation seeks expert advice on price levels and marketing methods and acts in the public interest. Sales are distributed as uniformly as possible across Canada. To prevent interference with employment, the Corporation sells through established trade channels or where, in accordance with recognized business practice it is usual for negotiation to take place direct, between producer and user, this practice is followed.

Three priorities are observed: the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, and municipalities, including public and semi-public organizations such as educational and scientific institutions and hospitals.

From time to time, as miscellaneous used materials and equipment useful for domestic purposes appear in sufficient quantity, auction sales are organized, care being exercised to sell in small lots to attract the householder and keep away the speculator.

The sales organization operates through the following Divisions: Consumer Goods, Metals, Mechanical, Aircraft and Radio, Real Estate and Scrap. The Service Division includes Construction and Engineering, Warehousing and Traffic.

The Corporation established a Reclamation Depot at Valleyfield, Que., for the overhaul and repair of surplus military clothing, uniforms and boots, large quantities of which are in demand by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Canadian Red Cross and other international relief organizations. This operation began on a modest scale under the supervision of the Army Salvage and Disposal Board and is now a branch of the Corporation activities. The work has been expanding and it is anticipated that it will continue to do so for some time as rehabilitation progresses in Europe.

An agreement has been effected between the Governments of Canada and the United States regarding disposal of surpluses held in either country. By this agreement Canada buys immovables owned in Canada by the United States at an appraised valuation, and sells movables remaining in Canada for the account of the United States Government. The Corporation acts as appraiser of immovables for the Dominion of Canada; the United States appoints its own appraiser. Following acquisition, the Corporation becomes sales agent for the Crown. Negotiations are under way for a similar arrangement for the disposal of all types of Canadian-owned surpluses in the United States.

For the period from the inception of the Corporation, July 12, 1944, to the end of the fiscal year, Mar. 31, 1945, gross sales amounted to $9,116,132. Prior to July 12, 1944, sales by War Assets Corporation Limited produced $385,829, a grand total of $9,501,961 for sales by both organizations to Mar. 31, 1945.

The list of materials disposed of by War Assets Corporation is lengthy, comprising thousands of items, including clothing, camp and barrack equipment, tools and materials used in wartime production, ranging from chemicals to steel and non-ferrous metals, and the thousands of items necessary in every type of industrial plant. Some surplus army vehicles have been sold, the majority being of civilian type; such sales have been made to dealers at established ceiling prices.

Sales include such unusual items as the damaged hull of a tanker which had lost its forepart when hit by an enemy torpedo. The afterpart contained engines in good condition and was purchased to be fitted with a new forward section and returned to service as a tanker. Surplus army and air force uniforms were dyed a dark blue, reconditioned and sold for relief purposes abroad. Army footwear was also repaired and disposed of for the same purpose.

Much of the Air Raid Precaution equipment assembled throughout Canada has been sold through the Corporation. Many portable power pumps have been acquired by small municipalities desirous of developing fire protection where none had previously existed or expanding existing systems. Some of the anti-gas clothing which had been distributed to men trained in decontamination methods has found new uses, such as protective covering when spraying orchards, and for fishermen.

In consumer goods the list of classifications is hardly less extensive. This Division deals largely with all the things required by the individual personally and, in or for the home.

The Department of Veterans Affairs.—In October, 1944, the Department of Veterans Affairs Act and the Department of National Health and Welfare Act were brought into force by proclamation of the Governor in Council. As a consequence the Department of Pensions and National Health ceased to exist; its functions concerning war veterans were assumed by the Department of Veterans Affairs and its functions in respect of national health by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Department of Veterans Affairs deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans of the Second World War, as well as those of the War of 1914-18 and previous campaigns, and the scope of its activities has been considerably widened. The new Department consists of an Administration Branch, a Rehabilitation Branch, a Treatment Branch, Prosthetic Services, the Veterans' Bureau, the Veterans Insurance Branch, and the Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act Administration. Attached to the Department are the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans' Allowance Board.

The activities of the Rehabilitation Branch have expanded to keep pace with the increased flow of discharges from the Armed Forces. With employment opportunities widespread across Canada, the majority of discharged service personnel are finding remunerative work.

Consequent upon the active participation of Canada's Armed Forces in the battle areas, the work of the Treatment Branch has increased considerably. The necessity for additional hospital accommodation was foreseen and new construction has been undertaken to increase the bed accommodation available to the Department. Construction is continuing and still further plans have been laid to meet eventualities.

The comprehensive and generous measures which the Department of Veterans Affairs is called upon to administer give rise to the confident expectation that the satisfactory re-establishment of Canada's Armed Forces will be achieved. These measures are fully dealt with in Chapter XXII.

Department of National Health and Welfare.—This Department was brought into existence by the Department of National Health and Welfare Act of July 24, 1944. Organization of the Department began officially with the proclamation of the Act on Oct. 18, 1944, under the direction of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Deputy Minister of National Health and the Deputy Minister of Welfare.

The Health Branch took over, *in toto*, all divisions and functions of "National Health" when the Department of Pensions and National Health was dissolved. The Divisions and Acts administered include: Child and Maternal Hygiene, In-

dustrial Hygiene, Food and Drugs Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Quarantine Act, Public Works Health Act, Leprosy Act, Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act, The National Physical Fitness Act, Venereal Disease Control, Laboratory of Hygiene, Medical Investigation (Civil Service). Nutrition Services, Civilian Blind, and Public Health Engineering. While most of the divisions have been geared to meet wartime problems, the new Department is laying a foundation for a long-term, co-ordinated peacetime program. Among the extensions to existing services now under consideration are: national health insurance, financial assistance to provinces for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, blindness, mental illness, crippling conditions in children, the training of professional public health personnel and public health research. The Department operates in close co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Public Health. Co-ordination of effort is secured through the Dominion Council of Health, an advisory group comprising the deputy minister of health of each province, the Deputy Minister of National Health (chairman), and other appointed members. Dominion public health matters are fully dealt with in Chapter XXI of this volume.

The Welfare Branch, created to administer Family Allowances and to develop other social security measures of the Dominion Government had, unlike the Health Branch, no previously existing counterpart. Its main concerns at present, which extend beyond the social insurances *per se*, include the recent assumption of administration of the Physical Fitness Act and steps to encourage wider cultural and recreational opportunities through community centres. The substantial growth of this new Branch, now largely decentralized through nine regional Family Allowances administrative offices, will be further increased when anticipated transfers from other Government Departments of certain of the existing Dominion social welfare services take place. See also Chapter XX of this volume.

Agricultural Supplies Board.—The Agricultural Supplies Board is a wartime control body which has operated since the outbreak of war. It is the responsibility of the Board to ensure that Canadian agriculture is conducted during wartime 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 quantities. In accomplishing its duties, the Board works in close co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, most of whom in turn have 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.

Despite the termination of hostilities in Europe, the demand for agricultural commodities continues in order to meet British requirements, and to supply the needs of liberated Europe. Dairy products, particularly cheese, bacon and pork products, meat and meat products, shell eggs and egg powder, dehydrated vegetables, flax fibre and seeds, the principal commodities which Canada has provided through most of the war years, are still urgently required in large volume.

An annual conference was held in December, 1944, with representatives of Provincial Departments of Agriculture, delegates of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and other interested organizations, to plan the farm production best suited to meet requirements during 1945. This marks the third annual conference

of this kind when a program for the succeeding year was planned in the light of known food, feed and supply requirements. It has been found from experience that such conferences go a long way toward directing production into farm enterprises most urgently needed for wartime requirements.

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 under the Freight Assistance Policy. Rail transportation continued to be particularly difficult throughout 1943-44.

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 ensure equality of supply and also 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 direct its use to essential food crops and feed crops which are so necessary in increasing the supply of meats, dairy and poultry products.

The Board has continued its activities in supervising and assisting plants engaged in the dehydration of vegetables for the United Kingdom and the Canadian Armed Forces. Nearly 6,000 tons dried weight, a very large increase over the previous year, of vegetables, including potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions and turnips were dehydrated from the 1943 crop. The quantity required from the 1944 crop, that is during the year 1945, will be somewhat larger.

Assistance was continued to the apple growers of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in 1944 to offset the serious loss of the overseas market since the outbreak of war. Fortunately the United Kingdom was able to take comparatively large quantities of both fresh and dried apples from the 1944 crop which enabled the crop to be disposed of to better advantage than in previous years.

In 1944 the Board sponsored a wartime 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 60,500 tons of vegetables were grown in 226,000 wartime gardens in Canadian cities and towns with a population of 1,000 or more.

The Board through its Technical Adviser, 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.

Whey for the Manufacture of Penicillin.—An interesting development during 1944 was the demand for whey for the production of milk sugar to be used in the preparation of the new drug "penicillin" Manufacturers of penicillin have found that increasing the quantity of milk sugar increases the yield and keeping qualities of the drug and the added sugar has a stimulating effect on the patients. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, about 1,500 farmers in Ontario and Quebec provided 65,000,000 lb. of whey through cheese factories. From this milk sugar for the manufacture of penicillin, and whey powder, a useful ingredient for poultry and livestock feed, was processed. Requirements in 1945 will be considerably higher.

Agricultural Food Board.—Canadian farmers have, during war years, met in large part the increased demand for food, although faced with a shortage of labour and higher costs of production. To ensure that production would meet the requirements of the Armed Forces and domestic requirements, and in order to maintain ceiling prices in Canada, subsidies have been paid to producers of essential foodstuffs. Originally these were paid by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board but, by an arrangement between the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, the Agricultural Food Board was established on Mar. 1, 1943, and assumed the payment of producer subsidies two months later. Subsidies are paid by the manufacturer or distributor who purchases the raw product from the producer. The manufacturer or distributor is in turn reimbursed by the Government. The subsidy which is paid must be indicated on the statement of settlement furnished to the producer. In addition to paying subsidies, the Agricultural Food Board has wide powers and responsibilities in connection with the wartime production of food in Canada and its diversion to priority uses.

Under the wartime price and subsidy program, total milk production increased from 15,800,000,000 lb. in 1939 to 17,600,000,000 lb. in 1944. Subsidies at varying rates are used in combination with control of diversion to direct supplies into desired outlets. Production of milk for sale in fluid form has been subsidized in order to meet increased demand from army camps, from cities and towns where there has been an increase in population owing to the establishment of war industries, and in areas where greater purchasing power of the public generally has increased consumption. Subsidies have been paid on a selective basis in those market areas where it was evident that a shortage would otherwise occur. The Canadian people are consuming about 19 p.c. more milk than before the War.

Subsidies are also paid on butterfat used in the manufacture of creamery butter and on milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products. While it has been necessary to ration butter, more has been consumed in Canada than before the War, and large quantities of cheese and concentrated milk products have been exported to meet overseas requirements of the United Nations. Subsidy payments on milk and milk products in 1944 amounted to about $45,000,000.

Producers of tomatoes, corn, peas, green and waxed beans who deliver these products for canning are entitled to subsidies in addition to a price equivalent to that paid for the crop in 1941, or any higher amount agreed upon. Producers of strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries, and currants are entitled to subsidy on that part of their crop that is canned or manufactured into jam. By this means it has been possible to maintain and even increase production of these desirable food products for sale under domestic ceiling prices. Subsidy payments on these crops amounted to about $2,500,000 in 1944.

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. A more general monthly survey designed to reflect the current trend in retailers' inventories was also undertaken. 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, some 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.

National Research Council.—The National Research Council has three main functions. It operates laboratories—at the present time eleven of them across Canada. It acts as adviser to the various Departments of Government, particularly

those of National Defence, Munitions and Supply, and Reconstruction. The third and most important function is in connection with the organizing and co-ordinating of national co-operative research programs in which various Departments and organizations have an active interest. This third function is performed generally through "Associate Research Committees", a distinctly Canadian mechanism of proven effectiveness. These committees are set up and convened by the National Research Council but they operate, not as committees of one Department or organization, but as associations of the leading experts in their particular research fields. The committees receive financial grants, lay out programs, and allocate problems to various laboratories. In addition to the many subjects under investigation in the National Research Laboratories, the Council is supporting 162 projects in the laboratories of 29 other institutions across Canada.

When the National Research Council was set up in 1916 its primary object was to foster, stimulate and co-ordinate scientific and industrial research in Canada. One of the first steps taken was to provide scholarships for research workers in an effort to built up a body of scientifically trained young men in Canada who would remain in this country and devote themselves to science and research. Since that time, approximately 1,200 awards, at an over-all cost of about $830,000 have been made to about 700 different individuals. This activity has proved to be one of the greatest significance to science in Canada. Of the 700 individual grantees about 63 p.c. have proceeded to their doctorate degrees and, as is natural in a movement of this kind, an even greater number of students who were not holders of Council scholarships, proceeded to graduate work. The stimulation and assistance given by the National Research Council in this regard has had a most far-reaching effect in building up strong, scientific, graduate schools in Canada.

In addition to scholarships, the Council instituted a system of grants in aid of research to university professors and this again has been a most significant and constructive measure. Many departments and units in the various Canadian universities, particularly in the smaller institutions, have become active and permanent centres of research as the result of these grants.

Since 1939, the actual physical facilities of the Council have been extended greatly. The staffs of the laboratories have increased fourfold; the direct peacetime budget of under $1,000,000 has grown to nearly $6,000,000 and, in addition, the Council controls, indirectly, further expenditures of the same order of magnitude; the Associate Committee structure has been extended and strengthened; and the general advisory and liaison functions of the Council have really come into being in substantial form. For instance, the National Research Council has become the official research establishment of the three Service Departments of Defence, and the President and other officers of the Council sit on innumerable committees and have important contacts with all the war Departments in an advisory capacity. The President of the National Research Council is a member of such Service organizations as the Army Technical Development Board, the Wartime Technical and Scientific Development Committee, the Test and Development Establishment, the Canadian Inventions Board and many other Government organizations and secret committees directly concerned with the conduct of the War.

Activities within the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa include the work of the aeronautical and hydraulic laboratories of the Division of Mechanical Engineering; investigations in foods and industrial utilization of agricultural products in the Division of Applied Biology; test and specification work and fundamental

studies in the Division of Chemistry; standardization, basic studies and applied research, especially for the Army and Navy, in the Division of Physics and Electrical Engineering. Physicists, chemists, biologists and engineers, trained in the art of making literature searches, work constantly in the library examining the hundreds of scientific journals and reports from all parts of the world. By this means needless duplication of laboratory work is avoided, and at the same time there are assembled and assessed the results of work done in other institutions by investigators whose researches may have a bearing on activities in the National Research Laboratories.

The National Research Council has devoted much time and thought to preparation for the post-war period, while concentrating all its present resources on matters pertaining to the prosecution of the War. Canada has hitherto been a research importer, and the pre-war per capita expenditure on research was far below that of other industrial nations. Under the pressure of war, Canada has been spending five times as much on research as in pre-war years. The tremendous impetus given to research and the excellence of the results secured through its application to large problems during the War, give assurance that in the future greater advances may be expected.

Other Agencies and Activities.—There are various other special agencies performing important economic functions, either of control or investigation. Matters of co-ordination, internal as well as international, have become more important in view of post-war problems to be met and solved. In May, 1945, a labour committee was established to co-operate with the Department of Reconstruction and gain the co-operation and assistance of organized labour in formulating and implementing the policies of the Reconstruction Department.

An Interdepartmental Committee of senior government officials to co-ordinate housing activities in Canada was also set up in May. The Committee's duties will include the tasks of overcoming the shortages of building materials and labour which have resulted from wartime demands and conditions, and of promoting the maximum co-ordination among the various Departments and agencies of the Government concerned with housing.

The External Trade Advisory Committee, established in May, 1944, as an agency for prompt consultation among the various Government Departments and agencies on matters of export and import trade policy, will investigate and make recommendations on matters relating to trade in the transition period as well as on those matters that concern Canadian goods and services for relief and rehabilitation.

Shipping policy is under close review by the Government. The Canadian Shipping Board, set up in July, 1942, 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. Canada is represented on the United Maritime Authority which has taken over the functions of the Combined Shipping and Adjustment Boards. The Authority meets at intervals to consider questions of Allied shipping policy. Canada also sits on the United Maritime Executive Board (executive body of the United Maritime Authority) established to ensure that adequate merchant ship tonnage is made available for military uses in Europe and the Far East and to supply the United Nations and liberated areas.

Several joint committees are functioning between Canada and the United States. After the Hyde Park agreement of April, 1941, which provided for full

economic and material collaboration between the United States and Canada, Joint Economic Committees were set up to investigate and report on joint wartime economic problems not being currently studied by other agencies, as well as on problems of post-war adjustment. Development of other agencies of co-ordination made the continued operation of these committees unneccessary, and they were dissolved in March, 1944.

Early in 1945 the President of the United States and Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canada announced their decision to maintain the Combined Production and Resources Board, the Combined Raw Materials Board and the Combined Food Board until the end of the Japanese War. Even though many materials and products will be in easier supply later, the continuing function of the Combined Boards will be to co-ordinate the war effort of the member countries and of the other United Nations in the production, allocation and supply of raw materials, foodstuffs and other products which require combined planning in order to meet military and essential civilian requirements. In many cases the Boards consult with other United Nations and with UNRRA before making recommendations. Canada is the only third nation represented on any of these United States-United Kingdom combined boards.

New agencies set up during the past three years have been established not only to deal with the wartime situation but also to lay the foundations for handling post-war problems, especially those in connection with the transition period between war and peace.

Questions of post-war traffic have been considered during the past two years. An Interdepartmental Committee on Air Transport Policy was set up in June, 1943, to work 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. In July, 1944, an Air Transport Board was established. It functions as a regulatory and advisory body to regulate civil aviation and advise the Government in laying out Canadian-operated routes within Canada and overseas. The United States and Canada concluded a new Agreement regarding civil air routes connecting the two countries in February, 1945. Under terms of the Agreement, pending the coming into force of the International Air Services Transit Agreement (Chicago, Dec. 7, 1944), aircraft of either country may use all airway facilities in the other country along the routes they are now flying, including the right to fly across its territory without landing and the right to land for non-traffic purposes.

Section 2.—Economic Developments in Canada Since January, 1945*

Economic conditions were maintained at a relatively stable but high level in Canada during the first six months of 1945. The achievement of less than twelve millions of people in meeting the challenge of war during the latest six years has been outstanding. Even the most optimistic of observers could not have foreseen at the outbreak of war the magnitude of the Canadian industrial effort.

The advance in the national income, so much in evidence during more than five years of war, was curbed during 1945. The production of steel, indicating the

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

trend in the production of munitions and industrial equipment, recorded a slight betterment for January to June, 1945, compared with the first six months of 1944, and the export trade was almost maintained. The money supply, consisting of the deposit liabilities of the banks and circulating media in the hands of the public, averaged nearly 16 p.c. greater in the period for which statistics are available at the time of writing (August, 1945) than during the same period of 1944.

On the other hand, many lines of economic activity are showing a recession from the high levels of the early part of 1944. The influence of war conditions in accelerating employment and payrolls is now losing its force, the labour personnel being slightly less than at the same time last year. It has been evident for some time that the volume of economic activity has dipped below the maximum position of more than a year ago. Commodity production in the first six months of 1945 was at a somewhat lower level than in the same period of the preceding year, the index of the physical volume of business being nearly 8 p.c. less.

The balance between agriculture and industry within the Dominion has undergone a profound change. Most industries, stirred by heavy demand, have added immensely to their plant and equipment leading to a sharp increase in the number of skilled workers. A heavy backlog of demand for both producer and consumer goods has accumulated together with a stored-up purchasing power that was never greater in our history. These obvious advantages have a bearing on the prospects of a high and stable level of employment in the post-war period.

Although in the past five years the production of many lines of consumer goods has been restricted and the Canadian people have made a heavy contribution in the purchase of war bonds and taxation payments, an upward trend is shown in consumer purchases from retail stores. The increase of about 82 p.c. since the last year of peace is due mainly to an advance in the quantity of goods purchased, the upward movement in retail prices being of relatively lesser proportions. Retail sales during the first five months of 1945 averaged 6·6 p.c. over the same period of the preceding year. The estimate for 1944 was $4,069,000,000 compared with $2,593,000,000 in 1939.

The importance of capital formation on a physical basis as a feature of economic activity has long been recognized. The production of munitions and war supplies has a somewhat similar generating influence on the whole economy. While the investment money-flow is normally far less than that arising from payment for consumption goods, the wider fluctuation in the former is of greater significance in promoting economic activity.

Construction.—The initial expenditures on construction and similar activities necessarily lead in due course to additional outlay on living necessities. The operations of the construction industry measured by records of employment were at somewhat higher levels during the first half of 1945 than in the same period of 1944, and the situation in regard to the placement of contracts was also more favourable. The considerable new business placed in 1945 and the record of contemplated new contracts indicated heavy operations upon the removal of restrictions regarding men and materials. The construction industry was hampered in wartime through lack of supplies in meeting the needs of the expanding urban centres. With the removal of wartime restrictions a backlog of requirements will doubtless emerge. (See Chapter XV, pp. 444-458.)

External Trade.—The composition of Canada's exports during the War has had a distinctly wartime character, resembling in this respect the financial background making possible the large outward movement of commodities. Manufactured products, made up mainly of munitions in the broader sense, represented a large proportion of total exports. Export commodities normally assigned for civilian use such as food, non-ferrous metals, lumber, pulp and paper, were consigned outward in a volume considerably augmented by wartime conditions. Probably not more than a quarter of the exports during the period of heightened war activity represented commercial trade on a normal footing. The story of exports amounting to about $3,000,000,000 in 1943 and $3,500,000,000 in 1944 loses some of its significance, when the underlying conditions are kept in mind. (See General Review of External Trade, pp. 459-463.)

The high level of production was reflected in the export trade which even in the first half of 1945 reached a total of just over $1,745,000,000 not including the net export of non-monetary gold amounting to $49,000,000. Imports as compared with this total amounted to $798,700,000 leaving an active balance of trade of more than $946,500,000. The main changes in the export side from the early part of 1944 were declines in wheat and in iron and its products and a fairly large increase in non-ferrous metals. A more active trade has subsequently developed in foodstuffs, notably in wheat.

Finance.—Government expenditure has been a dominant factor in the economic expansion of the war period. The magnitude of the country's war effort in a financial sense becomes readily apparent from a glance at the Dominion budgets of the six-year period. (See Section on Dominion Public Finance of Chapter XXIV, pp. 917-943.) The financing of the transitional period from a wartime to a peacetime economy will be of heavier proportions than is generally realized, public policy aiming at an abundant supply of credit and a low level of interest rates.

War expenditures receded from $4,587,000,000 in the twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1944, to $4,418,000,000 in the latest fiscal year, the Mutual Aid appropriation showing a decline of 22 p.c. In April, May and June of 1945, Government expenditures, owing mainly to the increase in Mutual Aid payments, were nearly 14 p.c. greater than in the same period of 1944.

Among the sources of the money supplied to the national economy by the chartered banks, investments in government obligations remain by far the most important single item. Compared with them, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans are now relatively insignificant, more than one-half of the assets of the chartered banks consisting of Dominion, provincial and other securities.

The steady rise in demand for currency is reflected in the increase in deposits subject to cheque and in notes and coin. The further advance in money supply during the twelve months ended August, 1945, was 14 p.c., the turnover of deposits having been almost maintained. A special feature of recent developments in the monetary situation was the appreciable increase in currency outside of banks.

Whatever the credit requirements of the post-war period may be, there is every reason to believe that they can be met without difficulty. Interest has centred recently in the increased investments of the banks and the maintenance of a strong liquid position. It is estimated that the total payments by cash and cheque rose 3·9 p.c. in the twelve months, the amount in June, 1945, having been $9,600,000,000. The comparison clarifies the important position of the banks in facilitating the economic expansion occasioned by war operations.

Income Payments and Employment.—As income payments to individuals constitute the principal flow of money, the importance of these payments to the economy is readily realized. Salaries and wages represent from one viewpoint the greatest share in the distribution of the value which is produced in commerce and industry and from another the greatest single factor in the purchasing power which represents consumer demand for these values. (See Chapter XIX on Labour, pp. 750-798.)

The number of available workers and job vacancies was still out of balance upon the end of the War with Germany in May, 1945, but the easing of the supply situation enabled industry to speed the return to the manufacture of peacetime goods, opening up more employment opportunities in civilian manufacturing.

The release of workers in the higher-paid industries although there was increased employment of those in the lower-paid divisions, contributed to the recession in payrolls as of the first week of June, 1945, compared with the same period of 1944. The decline in the index of aggregate payrolls during the latest twelve months was 1·9 p.c. The index of aggregate weekly payrolls in the manufacturing receded from 166·7 in the period of June 1, 1944, to 157·4 as of the corresponding week of 1945. The recession in industrial employment in June from the preceding month was particularly interesting for the reason that a recession in that comparison is without parallel in the experience of the past 25 years. There is evidence that recession has occurred in the payment of salaries and wages notwithstanding the higher level of rates during the first half of the year.

The payment of dividends going partly to individuals in Canada was well maintained in the first seven months, while the disbursement of interest by the Dominion Government was at a considerably higher level due to the increase in the outstanding funded debt.

Agriculture.—Agriculture and industrial activities are complementary and interdependent. The attainment of a well-balanced and flourishing agricultural industry is necessary for the national prosperity. The farmer, favoured by bountiful crops in 1944, accomplished much in providing for the home market as well as meeting the extraordinary demands of the United Kingdom and liberated Europe. An ample harvest of coarse grains assisted in the continued production of meats and dairy products. High levels were reached in shipments of Canadian wheat during the year recently ended and stocks were reduced to a lower point than at any other time since 1939. (See Chapter VIII commencing on p. 188.)

In 1945, field operations and subsequent germination and growth were retarded over practically the whole of Canada by the cool backward spring, with the result that earlier plans were considerably adjusted both as to acreage and type of crop. The total planted area was probably reduced by a million acres from the level of 1944. With some improvement in weather conditions during June and July, the handicap imposed by earlier unfavourable conditions was partly overcome. The movement of cattle to market for the first half of the year was above that in the same period of 1944. Hog marketings declined sharply, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Production of butter declined somewhat, while that of cheese made an excellent gain.

Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping.—The output of essential requirements in forest products was more than maintained in the first half of 1945. Newsprint production in that period was about 1,545,000 tons, slightly above that of the same six months of the preceding year and 15 p.c. greater than the tonnage in the same period of 1939. The main determinant is the scarcity of labour and wood supplies in which there has been as yet no pronounced betterment. The new lumber cut has fallen below the domestic and external requirements, which have recently expanded beyond previous levels. Costs of materials, labour and transportation are greatly in excess of pre-war years, although price control and rationing were a decided help toward keeping costs within bounds. The unprecedented destruction of property in Europe will ensure a wide market for Canadian lumber for a considerable period. (See also Chapter IX, pp. 247-268.)

The Canadian fishing industry, despite its reduced labour force and the inherent difficulties of operation, played an important part in adding to the wartime food supply both of Canada and of the United Kingdom. (See also Chapter XI, pp. 276-292.) During the pre-war period, domestic consumption of fish was small in relation to the output, and the industry must contend with the fact that for an indefinite period after the War the greater part of the production will need to be shipped to other countries. Exports of fishery products were valued at $33,777,000 in the first half of 1945, an increase of 22 p.c. over the same period of the preceding year.

Since the War began, the fur trade in Canada has been enjoying a considerable measure of prosperity due to the general shortage of raw furs and to the high level of purchasing power contingent on full employment. With the shortage of trappers and personnel for the fur farms the supply of furs has been none too plentiful. Since the lifting of the restrictions on importation imposed upon the introduction of price fixing in 1941, the inward shipment of furs from other countries has shown a marked increase. Despite the closing of the British market, the value of exports in the first six months of the present year was about 65 p.c. greater than in the same period of 1939. (See also Chapter X, pp. 269-275.)

Mining.—Canada's role as the leading exporter of base metals gave the mining industry an opportunity of making a well-nigh indispensable contribution to the war effort. Base-metal mining was greatly extended in operational scope, both by expansion of existing mines and development of new properties including those with marginal and sub-marginal deposits. The value of the exports of non-ferrous metals, minerals and derivatives had, in the first half of 1945, risen 42 p.c. as compared with the first six months of 1939.

Though headway was made in some directions, the total value of output at the turn of the first half of 1945 was running lower than in 1944. Coal, zinc and asbestos recorded increases, while most other metals and minerals receded to lower levels. Employment in the industry as a whole was lower.

From the commencement of hostilities developments in the industry have been governed largely by the changing requirements of the war effort. Operating under difficult conditions, the industry has maintained a high level of production sufficient to meet most of the Canadian requirements and a large share of those of the Allied countries. (See also Chapter XII, pp. 293-330.)

Electric Power.—Production of primary electric power which had reached a maximum during 1944 showed recession in the first half of the present year. The output in 1944 was about 40,000,000,000 kwh. and the consumption of firm power surpassed all previous experience. Following the outbreak of war, all available power was speedily absorbed and a prompt realignment of the distribution was the first step toward providing the necessary energy for the varied activities of munitions production. As speedily as possible, new units were added to generating stations not fully installed and the construction of new developments commenced and rushed to completion, resulting in the addition of two million horsepower during the war years. Power demands for war purposes passed their peak in 1944, resulting in the virtual cessation of construction of new power projects and a limited relaxation of restrictions on the uses of power for domestic, commercial and industrial needs. (See also Chapter XIII, pp. 331-362.)

The net increase in hydro-electric facilities during 1944 was only 69,000 h.p. and no large power projects were under construction during 1945. The installation at the beginning of the year was 10,283,000 h.p. leaving about 80 p.c. of the country's water power resources available for future development as demand arises. Production of primary power in the first half of 1945 was 17,100,000,000 kwh. compared with 18,800,000,000 kwh. in the same period of 1944.

Manufacturing.—The impact of war has revolutionized the industrial life of the Dominion. The War of 1914-18 called upon Canada to build an industrial machine that subsequently gave this country a leading place in world commerce: the enlarged scope of industrial operations occasioned by the war demands of recent years will have an even greater influence. (See pp. 363-381 of Chapter XIV on Manufactures.) The magnitude of the transformation from September, 1939, is indicated by commitments to the end of May, 1945, of about $10,900,000,000 by the Munitions Department alone.

A major factor in the levelling off of industrial production during the first half of 1945 was the decline in war production. A recession was shown in 1944 from the level of the preceding year and the decline was extended with the defeat of Germany. Shortages of labour and raw materials and other difficulties have limited and will continue to limit resumption of suspended production of civilian goods despite lifting of many wartime controls.

The index of employment in manufacturing plants showed a decline of 5·7 p.c. for the first half of 1945 compared with the same period of 1944: volume of production dropped 11 p.c. The first appreciable downturn of the war period took place during the six months, mainly through a marked decline in the iron and steel fabricating section of war industries which was not offset to any great extent by an increase in other groups.

Transportation.—The railways have been called upon to sustain without appreciable easement the tremendous effort which abnormal military and other wartime necessities placed upon them. (See pp. 648-651 of Chapter XVIII on Transportation and Communications.) The repatriation of personnel of the Armed Forces from Europe has taxed the passenger traffic facilities to the utmost. Combined gross earnings of the two large railways recorded a new high point in the first half of 1945, the increase over the preceding year being of slight proportions. The total was $368,600,000, which may be compared with the pre-war revenue of $149,500,000 received during the first half of 1939.

ERRATA

p. 146—Third paragraph should read Age at Marriage and Marital Status instead of "Martial" Status.

p. 305—Grand total for Manitoba should read 13,412,266 instead of 43,412,266.

p. 325, Table 27—Canadian 1943 petroleum production should read 10,125,320 bbl. instead of 10,123,205 bbl.; British Empire totals, 1943, should read 45,163,320 bbl. instead of 45,161,205 bbl.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—GEOGRAPHY*

Main Geographical Features.—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.

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 28 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire, as it is shown at p. 141 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

The sea coast of Canada, one of the longest of any country in the world, comprises the following mileages:—

Mainland—Atlantic 3,068, Pacific 1,579, Hudson Strait 1,245, Hudson Bay 3,157, Arctic 5,771; total 14,820 miles.

Islands— Atlantic 1,518, Pacific 3,979, Hudson Strait 60, Hudson Bay 2,307, Arctic 26,786; total 34,650 miles.

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

The Canada-United States boundary is 3,986·8 miles long and that between Canada and Alaska is 1,539·8 miles; the Canada-Labrador boundary has not been surveyed but is estimated at 1,260 miles.

The St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system of navigable waterways provides ship transportation from the sea into the very heart of the continent. From the Strait of Belle Isle at the northern entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the sailing distance to the head of Lake Superior is 2,338 miles; from Montreal to Fort William, the great Canadian grain-shipping port, the distance is 1,215 miles. Throughout its length the waterway gives access to a region rich in natural and industrial resources.

The potentialities of these inland waterways of Canada are enormous since modern canal systems by-pass the unnavigable portions of the St. Lawrence River, link up the various bodies of water of the Great Lakes and are bound to have a much greater economic influence on the future wealth and progress of the nation. There are no tides in these Lakes although considerable variation in water levels is sometimes occasioned by strong winds or heavy precipitation. At the Great Lakes ports and harbours, ships load and unload their cargoes to and from all points in the Dominion.

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. 27-28.

Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Percentage 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.

Section 1.—Physical Geography

The physical features of Canada are considered under this heading in six natural divisions into which the country is divided, each of which is defined and shown in the map on p. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The physiographic details of each Division are described as follows:—

Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—These regions embracing an extension northward of the Appalachian Mountains include the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island) together with the southeastern portion of Quebec. Excepting the Notre Dame Mountains of Gaspe Peninsula, the terrain is not high and the comparatively low elevations are better described as hills. With the exception of the St. John, the rivers are of no great length in their courses down to the sea. It is a beautiful country of diversified character with areas of good farm lands. The broken coast provides many good harbours and the only ocean ports open throughout the whole year that Canada possesses on the Atlantic seaboard.

The rocks of the Appalachian and Acadian Regions include sediments, volcanics and intrusives, chiefly of Palæozoic age. In a few places rocks of Precambrian age are known and along the Bay of Fundy Coast are a few areas underlain by Mesozoic rocks. The lowland area of eastern New Brunswick is underlain by little-disturbed Carboniferous beds. Elsewhere, however, throughout the region, the rocks are nearly everywhere thrown into folds with axes trending in a northeast direction and are, in addition, broken by faults giving rise to a complex structure. During the Glacial Period the whole region, with the exception of the central part of Gaspe, was overridden by ice sheets.

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

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

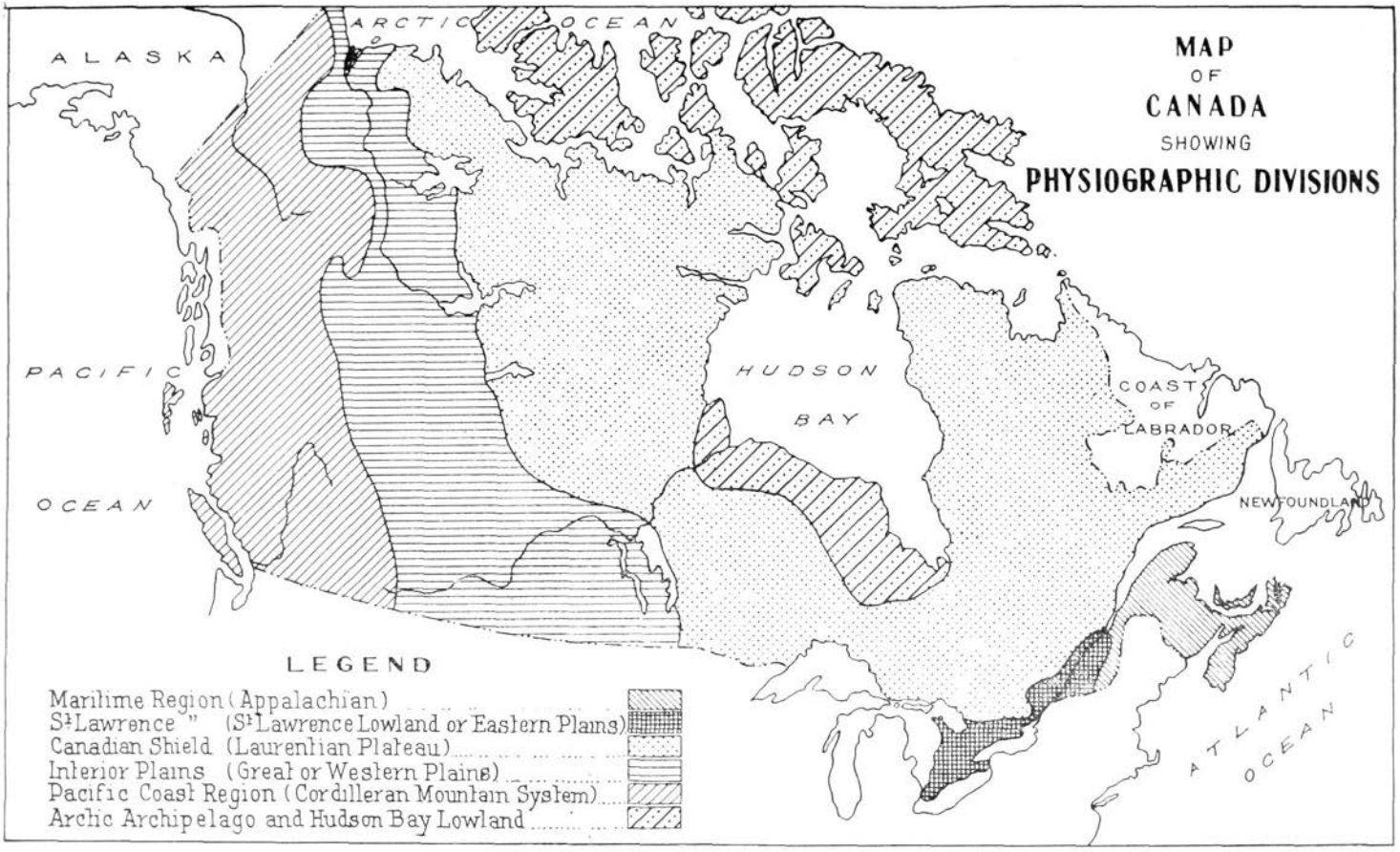
The underlying rocks are sediments, mostly little disturbed, ranging in age from Cambrian to Devonian. The Cambrian rocks consist of sandstones derived by the weathering of the old Precambrian surface. The Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks consist largely of limestones and shales deposited during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

The Lowlands contain no coal nor metallic mineral deposits of importance. The chief mineral resources are natural gas, petroleum, salt and gypsum; limestone, dolomite, shale and other rocks are quarried for various uses.

The Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield includes a vast area comprising all the mainland of Canada to the east of the Interior Plains excepting the relatively small St. Lawrence, Appalachian and Acadian Regions. The northern shore line of Canada's mainland is markedly affected by the great and deep indentation of Hudson Bay which, receiving rivers running in from west, south and east, has an enormous drainage basin mainly in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Practically all of this great basin, excepting the Nelson River drainage, is included in the Canadian Shield, the surface characteristic of which is hard rock either exposed or overlain with shallow soil generally confining agriculture to the valleys or small basins. With only small areas in northeastern Quebec rising above 2,000 feet in elevation, there are no great eminences, but the surface is generally accidented by many hills and hollows with countless numbers of lakes and streams. On its south and west sides, Hudson Bay is bordered by a strip of low land under 500 feet in elevation and varying in width from one to two hundred miles; in the southerly part of these flat, low lands the rock is overlain with a considerable depth of soil sometimes referred to as the clay belt of northern Ontario.

The rocks of the Shield are mainly of Precambrian age. They form a continental mass which in Precambrian time extended out in all directions beyond the present limits of the Shield. Many times during the succeeding Palæozoic and Mesozoic Eras the Shield was at least partly flooded by seas which advanced over it and later retreated. The sediments that accumulated in these seas were largely swept away by later erosion. During the Pleistocene or Glacial Period, the Shield was heavily glaciated by huge glaciers of continental extent. One of these sheets had its gathering ground west of Hudson Bay and another in the heart of Labrador. From these centres the ice moved out in all directions. In its advance it scoured off the residual soil, smoothed down the topography, polished and striated the rock surface and, by scattering debris irregularly over the surface, completely disorganized the drainage. The result was the formation of the numerous lakes which are everywhere so characteristic a feature of the region. On the retreat of the glaciers, large temporary lakes were left in front of ice and, in these, clay and other fine stratified deposits accumulated forming what are known as clay belts. The mineral resources of the Canadian Shield are of great variety and immense value. In 1939, the latest prewar year, it produced 85 p.c. of the gold of Canada, 39 p.c. of the silver, 87 p.c. of the copper and all of the nickel, radium, platinum and cobalt. There are no deposits of coal or oil in the Precambrian rocks.

Interior Plains.—This Region of Canada is part of a great plains region in the interior of the North American continent stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. It comprises the area bordering on the mountain system to


ARCTIC OCEAN
ALASKA
PACIFIC
OCEAN
HUDSON
BAY
COAST
OF
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
MAP
OF
CANADA
SHOWING
PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
LEGEND
Maritime Region (Appalachian)
St Lawrence " (St Lawrence Lowland or Eastern Plains)
Canadian Shield (Laurentian Plateau)
Interior Plains (Great or Western Plains)
Pacific Coast Region (Cordilleran Mountain System)
Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay Lowland

the west and extending eastward to the edge of the great Canadian Shield which commences on the Arctic Coast about three hundred miles east of the mouth of Mackenzie River and runs south and east through Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabaska and Winnipeg Lakes. Throughout most of the region the underlying Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks are nearly flat-lying. In the northwestern part of the area, however, the Franklin Range, which lies between Great Bear Lake and Mackenzie River, is composed of folded strata. In western Alberta, also, the rocks are folded and faulted.

The southern portion of the plains region slopes gently to the east down to Lake Winnipeg and includes the Nelson River drainage emptying into Hudson Bay; representing the bulk of the presently settled part of Western Canada, it includes the treeless prairies and comprises the lands which, in the main, produce Canada's great wheat crops. This area is characteristically different from other parts of Canada in that any exposure of surface rock is rare. Generally, it is overlain by great depths of clay soil, through which the streams have cut themselves down into deep coulées and the rivers into deep wide valleys. Lakes of any considerable extent are infrequent and usually quite shallow. The terrain is generally smooth or gently undulating and, from an elevation of 3,400 feet at Calgary, falls away gradually to an elevation of 800 feet around Lake Winnipeg, 700 miles to the east.

Just north of Edmonton where the Plains have narrowed to a width of about 400 miles, a height of land turns the water. The northern portion of the plains region is drained by a river system flowing eastward from the high mountains and then turning north to discharge into the Arctic Ocean through the great Mackenzie River. The Mackenzie is over 2,500 miles long and its valley with its low elevation is the outstanding feature of the Northwest Territories. In this watershed the terrain becomes less smooth with prominent elevations in the Caribou, Horn, and Franklin Mountains and the clay soils of the prairies give way to more of sand and gravel. Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, each half as large again as Lake Ontario and less elevated above the sea than Lake Erie, are notable features.

The Cordilleran Region.—The outstanding and predominant orographical feature in Canada is the great Cordilleran Mountain System which, extending up from the south, parallels the coast of the Pacific Ocean and, continuing on, comprises the bulk of the United States territory of Alaska. Throughout Canada this mountain system has a width of about 400 miles and, covering about 530,000 square miles in area, includes nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon. This area is definitely the most rugged and elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The principal named peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation are given in Table 6. The main mountain ranges forming the system are the Coast Mountains and the St. Elias Mountains on the Pacific side, the Selkirks and the Rockies on the east side of the system to the south, and farther north on the east side the Stikine and the Mackenzie Mountains. This great mountainous tract is a formidable barrier between the ocean and the interior of Western Canada; by precipitating a great part of the moisture out of the winds coming from the Pacific, it has a marked effect on the climate of the western country. On the west side, the Cordilleras are drained by mountain streams pitching swiftly down to the Pacific. The Yukon Territory is drained to the north by that remarkable river of the same name which runs through

a wide valley over 1,700 miles long before reaching the Bering Sea. On the east side of the mountains and their foothills, the land slopes gently away to the east and to the north.

The fundamental geology of this region is of highly disturbed rocks ranging in age from Precambrian to Recent. The Rocky Mountain Belt is composed of great thicknesses of Precambrian, Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments, in most places unaccompanied by plutonic or volcanic rocks. The Coast Range consists essentially of complex batholiths of granite of late Jurassic or early Cretaceous age, cutting and enclosing sediments and volcanic rocks of earlier Mesozoic age, and fringed on both sides by pre-granite rocks and by isolated basins of younger rocks. The Interior Belt, of plateaus and mountain ranges, is underlain by Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments and volcanic rocks. The pre-Tertiary beds are cut by numerous bodies of plutonic rocks and in several districts strata of Precambrian age are exposed. The Precambrian rocks of the region are almost entirely quartzites argillites, limestones, conglomerates and gneisses and schists derived from sedimentary rocks.

The Arctic Archipelago.—This remarkable archipelago lying in the Arctic Ocean sits like a cap on the northern shore line of the mainland and extends northward as a great triangle with its apex at Ellesmere Island in latitude 83°30′ and in longitude almost due north of Ottawa, the capital city of the Dominion. These Arctic islands, which are treeless, are of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450, and 75,024 square miles in area, respectively, but Banks, Devon, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are each larger than Prince Edward Island. There are some high mountains in the northeastern islands and in Ellesmere Island an elevation of 10,000 feet has been recorded.

Little is known of the geology of the islands and the economic potentialities, beyond deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been fully established. Precambrian schists and granitoid gneisses occur on Baffin and Ellesmere Islands and probably elsewhere. Palæozoic strata occur on most of the islands and Triassic and Tertiary rocks on a few. Linked with the archipelago is the Hudson Bay Lowland underlain by flat-lying Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian strata. An area of Mesozoic rocks also occurs along the Moose River.

Gold has been reported from the head of Wager Inlet; native copper has been brought back from Baffin Island; mica and graphite have been found on the north side of Hudson Strait; bituminous coal is known to occur in Carboniferous strata on the islands north of Lancaster Sound and lignite occurs in Tertiary beds on the northern and eastern shores of Baffin Island as well as on Bylot Island. Lignite has been found in the Mesozoic rocks of Moose River. The possibility of finding oil in the Palæozoic strata of the Hudson Bay Lowland has been considered, but the probability is that the formations are too thin and lack the structure necessary for the accumulation of oil.

Subsection 1.—Lakes and Rivers

The fresh-water area of Canada is unusually large constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. The outstanding feature is the Great Lakes, details concerning which are given in Table 2.

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

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

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

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,820 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the International Boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, only the areas of these lakes given in the final column of the above statement are Canadian, while the whole of Lake Michigan is within United States territory. The great obstacle to navigation on this waterway, the rise of 327 feet between Lakes Ontario and Erie, is surmounted by the Welland Ship Canal.

3.—Areas and Elevations of Canadian Lakes with Areas of 300 or More Square Miles, Exclusive of the Great Lakes, by Provinces

Province and Lake	Elevation	Area	Province and Lake	Elevation	Area
	ft.	sq. miles		ft.	sq. miles
Nova Scotia—			**Saskatchewan—**		
Bras d'Or[1]	tidal	360	Athabaska (total, 3,058) part	699	2,165
			Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	1,150	2,058
Quebec—			Wollaston	1,300	768
Mistassini	1,243	840	Cree	1,570	555
Minto	[2]	485	La Ronge	1,250	450
Clearwater	790	410	Peter Pond	1,382	302
Bienville	[2]	392			
Kaniapiskau	1,850	375	**Alberta—**		
St. John	321	375	Athabaska (total, 3,058) part	699	893
Abitibi (total, 350) part	868	55	Claire	699	545
Payne	[2]	300	Lesser Slave	1,893	461
Ontario—			**British Columbia—**		
Nipigon	852	1,870	Atlin (total, 308) part	2,200	307
Woods, Lake of the (total, 1,346) part	1,062[3]	1,127	**Northwest Territories—**		
Seul (reservoir)	1,172[4]	416	Great Bear	391	11,490
Rainy (total, 366) part	1,107	292	Great Slave	495	11,170
Abitibi (total, 350) part	868	295	Dubawnt	500	1,600
Nipissing	643	330	Garry	[2]	980
			Baker	30	975
Manitoba—			Yathkyed	300	860
Winnipeg	712	9,398	Martre, Lac la	[2]	840
Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	1,150	386	Maguse	[2]	540
Winnipegosis	831	2,086	Aberdeen	130	475
Manitoba	813	1,817	Hottah	[2]	377
Southern Indian	800	1,200	Kaminuriak	320	360
Island	744	550	Nutarawit	[2]	350
Etawnei	[2]	546	Gras, Lac de	1,300	345
Cedar	829	537	Aylmer	1,230	340
Moose	838	525	Nueltin (total, 336) part	[2]	260
Gods	585	432	Pelly	[2]	331
Nueltin (total, 336) part	[2]	76	Nonacho	1,160	305

[1] This is a salt-water lake. [2] Elevation not available. [3] High water figure—low water elevation is 1,055 ft. [4] High water figure—low water elevation is 1,156 ft.

In addition to the Great Lakes there are many other remarkably large lakes as is shown by Table 3: it will be noted that there are eleven lakes over 1,000 square miles in area. Apart from these lakes, named as notable for their size, there are innumerable other lakes scattered all over that major portion of the area of Canada lying within the Canadian Shield. In an area of 6,094 square miles, accurately mapped, just south and east of Lake Winnipeg, there are 3,000 lakes; in an area of 5,294 square miles, accurately mapped, southwest of Reindeer Lake in Saskatchewan, there are 7,500 lakes. A table at pp. 12-13 of the 1938 Year Book gives a more extended list of the principal lakes of Canada, by provinces, with their elevations and areas.

The river systems of Canada, excluding the Arctic islands, are best studied by segregating the main drainage basins as shown in Table 4.*

4.—Drainage Basins in Canada

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

[1] Areas are approximate and are exclusive, for all rivers, of those portions of their basins that lie in United States territory.

It is noteworthy that the greater part of the Dominion drains into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean; the Nelson River drainage is exceptional in running *through* the most arable and the most settled part of the West, but, otherwise, the rivers run *away* from the settled areas towards the cold northern salt waters and this adversely affects their industrial utility. The Mackenzie, which drains Great Slave Lake, is, with its headwaters, the longest river in Canada (2,514 miles) and its valley constitutes the natural transportation route through the Northwest Territories down to the Arctic Ocean. From Fort Smith, on the Slave River, large river boats run without any obstruction down to Aklavik in the delta of the Mackenzie, a distance of 1,292 miles. In Eastern Canada it is the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence drainage basin that dominates, and has undergone the greatest degree of development. Apart from the plains region of the West, the rivers of Canada have a vast power potentiality well distributed over the country. Table 5 shows Canadian rivers and tributaries 300 miles or more in length, by drainage basins. A table at p. 15 of the 1938 Year Book gives a more extended list of the principal rivers with their tributaries classified according to the four major drainage basins.

* This classification is that of the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

5.—Canadian Rivers and Tributaries 300 Miles or More in Length

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are shown by indentation of the names. Thus the Winnipeg River is shown as tributary to the Nelson, and the English River as tributary to the Winnipeg.

River	Length
	miles
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean	
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)	1,900
Ottawa	696
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405
St. Maurice	325
Manikuagan	310
St. John	399
Flowing into Hudson Bay	
Nelson (to Lake Winnipeg)	400
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,600
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205
North Saskatchewan	760
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865
Red Deer	385
Bow	315
Red (to head of Lake Traverse)	355
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545
Assiniboine	590
Souris	450
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475
English	330
Churchill	1,000
Beaver	305
Albany (to head of Cat)	610
Dubawnt	580
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535
Kaniapiskau	445
Fort George	520
Attawapiskat	465
Kazan	455
Severn	420
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400
Rupert	380
Eastmain	375

River	Length
	miles
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded	
Great Whale	365
George	365
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340
Abitibi	340
Hayes	300
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean	
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,924
Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	714
Lewes	338
Pelly	330
Stewart	320
Columbia (total)	1,150
Columbia (in Canada)	459
Kootenay (total)	407
Kootenay (in Canada)	276
Fraser	850
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	304
Porcupine	525
Skeena	360
Stikine	335
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean	
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,514
Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,054
Athabaska	765
Liard	570
Peel	365
Hay	350
Back	605
Coppermine	525
Anderson	465

Subsection 2.—Mountains

As pointed out at p. 6 the outstanding and predominant orographical feature in Canada is the great Cordilleran Mountain System. The principal named peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation are given in Table 6.

6.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, by Provinces and Mountain Ranges

NOTE.—The highest point on the mainland of Eastern Canada (peaks of the Torngats in Labrador rise to about 5,500 feet) is Mount Jacques Cartier, a peak of Tabletop Mountain in N. lat. 48° 59′, W. long. 65°56′, Gaspe district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,160 feet above sea-level.

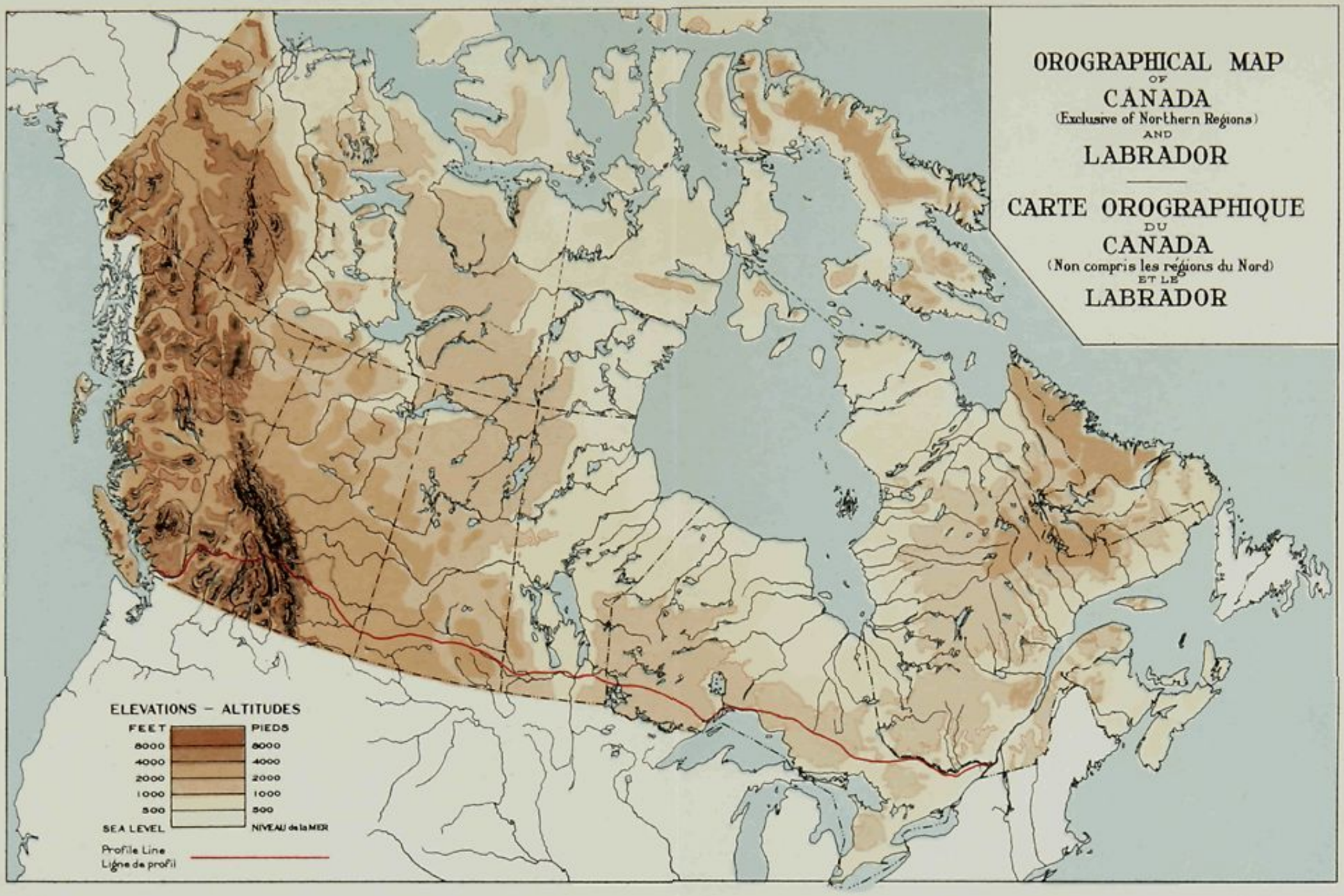
Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
	ft.
Alberta	
Rocky Mountains—	
Columbia[1]	12,294
Brazeau	12,250
The Twins	12,085
	11,675
Forbes	11,902
Alberta	11,874
Assiniboine[1]	11,870
Temple	11,636
Kitchener	11,500
Lyell[1]	11,495
Hungabee[1]	11,457
Athabaska	11,452
King Edward[1]	11,400
Victoria[1]	11,365
Snow Dome[1]	11,340

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
	ft.
Alberta—concluded	
Stutfield	11,320
Joffre[1]	11,316
Murchison	11,300
Deltaform[1]	11,235
Lefroy[1]	11,230
Alexandra[1]	11,214
Sir Douglas[1]	11,174
Woolley	11,170
Lunette[1]	11,150
Hector	11,135
Diadem	11,060
Clearwater	11,044
Edith Cavell	11,033
Fryatt	11,026
Coleman	11,000
Wilson	11,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 11.

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

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

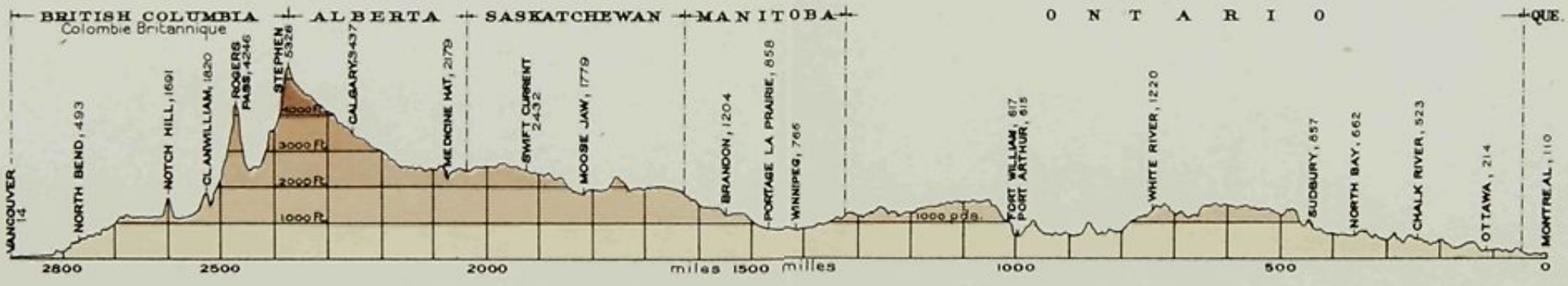


PROFILE

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

PROFIL

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



6.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, by Provinces and Mountain Ranges —concluded

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
British Columbia	ft.
Coast Mountains—	
Waddington	13,260
Tiedemann	12,000
Selkirk Mountains—	
Sir Sandford	11,590
Farnham	11,342
Hasler	11,113
Delphine	11,076
Huber	11,051
Wheeler	11,023
Selwyn	11,013
Rocky Mountains—	
Robson	12,972
Clemenceau	12,001
Goodsir	11,676
Bryce	11,507
Chown	11,500
Resplendent	11,240
King George	11,226
Jumbo	11,217
The Helmet	11,160
Whitehorn	11,101
Bush	11,000
Sir Alexander	11,000
British Columbia—concluded	
St. Elias Mountains—	
Fairweather[2]	15,287
Root[2]	12,860
Yukon[3]	
St. Elias Mountains—	
Logan	19,850
St. Elias	18,008
Lucania	17,150
King	17,130
Steele	16,439
Wood	15,885
Vancouver	15,696
Hubbard	14,950
Alverstone	14,500
Walsh	14,498
McArthur	14,400
Augusta	14,070
Strickland	13,818
Newton	13,811
Cook	13,760
Craig	13,250
Badham	12,625
Malaspina	12,150
Jeannette	11,700
Baird	11,375

[1] This peak is on the interprovincial border between Alberta and British Columbia. [2] This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. [3] The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

There are no elevations in the rest of Canada that come anywhere near rivalling those of the Cordilleran Region.

The Hudson Bay Drainage Basin, excepting the Nelson River drainage, is included in the Canadian Shield. Only small areas in northeastern Quebec rise above 2,000 feet in elevation; there are no great eminences, but the surface is generally accidented by many hills and hollows with countless numbers of lakes and streams.

South and east of the River St. Lawrence, the St. Lawrence Lowlands are bordered by extensions and outliers of the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachian System, in fact, extends through the Maritime Provinces and the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec. The whole area may be regarded as a peninsula jutting out with bold and broken coast line to separate the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic. Peaks in this area, notably the Notre Dame and the Shickshock Mountains, reach elevations up to 4,000 ft.

Subsection 3.—Islands

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the very large group lying in the Arctic Ocean, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific Coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the coast of British Columbia from Dixon Entrance to the southern boundary of the Province. Vancouver Island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area

of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte Islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the West and, together with the bold and deeply indented coast line, provide a region for scenic cruises rivalling those of Norway.

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

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

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CANADIAN EASTERN ARCTIC*

The Eastern Arctic may be defined generally as that part of northeastern Canada, lying north of the tree-line, which is serviced from the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay. It embraces much of the Northwest Territories, including most of the large and numerous Arctic Islands, as well as part of northern Quebec, and contains a land area of about 700,000 square miles or 19 p.c. of the total area of Canada. The District of Keewatin includes the mainland of Canada west of Hudson Bay and north of the 60th parallel as far west as 102° west longitude. The islands in Hudson and James Bays also lie within Keewatin District. The District of Franklin comprises the remainder of the Arctic Islands as far north as the North Pole, together with Boothia and Melville Peninsulas of the Canadian mainland. The Arctic mainland of northern Quebec, formerly the District of Ungava, also lies within the Eastern Arctic and, although its resources are under provincial administration, the Eskimo population at present is the responsibility of the Northwest Territories Administration. Within the Eastern Arctic, which is about twice the size of the Province of British Columbia or about equal to the areas of Quebec and Manitoba combined, live about 150 Whites and 6,000 Eskimo, the latter representing four-fifths of the entire Eskimo population of Canada.

Geology.—The foundations of the Eastern Arctic consist of two chief kinds of rock. Most of the area is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield, which comprises the geologic base of two-thirds of Canada. Sedimentary rocks, ranging in age from Palæozoic to small local areas of Tertiary, form a belt through the central Arctic islands and include most of the far northern and western Arctic islands. In general, the areas of Precambrian rocks are more rugged and rounded, while sedimentary rocks more typically result in level or low-relief topography.

The ancient assemblages of sediments and volcanics which occur amid the predominant granites and gneisses of the Canadian Shield in the Eastern Arctic are similar to those that have yielded rich and abundant minerals in the better-explored areas of the southern and western sections of the Shield. Since the later

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

sedimentary rocks were laid down after the last known period of widespread mineralization in Canada, they may be excluded as promising sources of metalliferous deposits. Such rocks, however, may still be considered as possible sources of coal, oil or gas.

Much or all of the Eastern Arctic was glaciated during the last Ice Age which covered most of Canada with ice several thousands of feet thick. This ice sheet had some of its centres and perhaps its main source of origin in the Eastern Arctic. Areas of permanent ice-caps, glaciers, or snowfields still cover several large sections of Ellesmere Island, much of Devon and Bylot Islands, and scattered areas along northeast Baffin Island. Such areas are thus excluded from any hopes for present economic development.

When the ice load decreased at the end of the Ice Age the land slowly began to rise. Ancient beach ridges and terraces, now found over 500 feet above the present water-level, have recorded this rise for geologists. Except in the mountainous areas, most of the present surface which was exposed after the ice melted back is subdued glacial topography. Bare, rounded hills of rock are separated by broad, drift-filled valleys. Post glacial frost action has caused disintegration of the exposed rock covering the surface with loose frost-riven debris.

Topography.—The region west of Hudson Bay is one of countless lakes and streams. Although there are no extensive areas of high relief, local rugged sections are to be found. In general the region consists of an interior plateau area where altitudes average about 1,000 feet, and an emerging coastal plain, covered by glacial drift, which slopes towards Hudson Bay and the Arctic Coast. The rolling plateau surface is marked by linear rock ridges which give it a furrowed appearance. Long, narrow lakes often occupy the intervening valleys.

The plain along the west coast is about 50 miles wide at Churchill and broadens northward to extend as far inland as Yathkyed and Baker Lakes. North of Chesterfield Inlet the country is more rugged, but gradually slopes down towards the broad, sandy valley of Back River to the west, and on the east, to a low, monotonous coast along Roes Welcome Sound. Melville Peninsula is a plateau area with a steep-sided west coast and a shelving, terraced area along the central and northern sections of the east coast. In winter, travel is fairly easy by dog team across the frozen, snow-covered surface of the low areas west of Hudson Bay, but in summer the myriads of lakes, swamps, and intervening spongy muskeg confine travel chiefly to the main rivers.

The permanently frozen ground of the Eastern Arctic prevents underground drainage, so that lakes collect in low areas and spill uncertainly from one to another. This and the disruptive effects of glaciation on drainage have combined to cause a poorly integrated drainage system. The three major rivers, Kazan, Dubawnt, and Thelon, which cut across the inner plateau, flowing northeastward at right angles to a general alignment of the bare, rocky ridges, finally empty into Baker Lake. All three rivers broaden out into lakes at several places along their courses. These rivers have been the routes of early explorations, and are fairly well mapped, but actually from the air they may be very difficult to pick out from the numerous un-mapped lakes and rivers that surround them.

Southampton Island has two distinct physiographic regions. The larger part, southwest of a line drawn roughly from Duke of York Bay in the north to South Bay and Seahorse Point, is low, flat limestone country. Sloping terraces that

mark ancient beach lines are the chief topographic features. Along the northeastern part of the Island rugged Precambrian hills rise abruptly above the limestone plain to altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

Coats and Mansel Islands are composed chiefly of limestone and have flat or gently rolling surfaces. Local high areas do not exceed 500 feet in altitude. Nottingham and Salisbury Islands, at the western end of Hudson Strait, are part of the Precambrian complex. Their bare, rocky, indented coasts rise abruptly from the water and, when seen from a distance, present a level, peneplain surface with an altitude of a few hundred feet. Although the rock surface of these two islands is rounded, the local surface has a rugged character imparted by many valleys and rock ridges.

Ungava Peninsula of northern Quebec is a rolling plateau area of low, rocky hills of Precambrian age, dotted with innumerable lakes and drained by many streams. In general, the plateau rises fairly abruptly to altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 feet along the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait coast, on the west and north, and slopes gradually down towards Ungava Bay on the northeast, forming a horseshoe-shaped upland around this Bay. The interior surface is composed mainly of rolling, bare, rocky hills separated by broad valleys containing lakes and glacial fills of boulders and gravel. Except for routes along a few major streams, the drainage of Ungava has not been mapped, so that very little is known about the accessibility of the interior by water.

Baffin Island is the largest of the Canadian Arctic Islands. Its area of 200,000 square miles is about equal to the size of the Province of Manitoba. In such a vast area a variety of topographic features are found, and some of them present the most spectacular scenery of Eastern Canada. Along the eastern coast of the Island, from Cumberland Sound on the south, to Lancaster Sound on the north, and including Bylot Island, a high, rugged mountain range of Precambrian age rises to altitudes of about 10,000 feet in places, and averages 5,000 to 7,000 feet. These mountains are therefore, together with those of northern Ellesmere Island, the highest ranges in Eastern North America. Jagged peaks and serrated ridges are partially buried under permanent snowfields and ice-caps in some areas. Long, twisting glaciers fill many valleys and discharge into the sea at several places. The whole coast, with its indentations and fiords, rises abruptly from the water, presenting a formidable barrier of rugged grandeur toward Davis Strait and Baffin Bay.

Southern Baffin Island has a drab, rounded coast of bare rock which rises to an altitude of about 1,000 feet. A belt of numerous small islands fronts the central part of the south coast. Most of the interior is a rolling plateau area, averaging 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation. This barren upland area slopes down to the north and west to a broad tundra plain which covers the area west of Amadjuak and Nettilling Lakes and extends along the Foxe Basin coast as far northward as the Hantzsch River. The lake-dotted and swampy plain there is somewhat similar in appearance to the tundra area along the west coast of Hudson Bay.

Northwestern Baffin Island is a plateau area underlain by sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic Age and surfaced by disintegrated slabs. The plateau itself is rolling, but the coasts along Admiralty and Prince Regent Inlets are vertical walls of stratified rock, rising to altitudes of 500 to 1,000 feet.

Devon and Ellesmere Islands are the largest of the most northerly group of Arctic Islands. Ellesmere Island alone is almost as large as England and Scotland. Both islands have steep rocky eastern coasts. Parts of their interiors are covered

by extensive ice-caps. The sedimentary rock of the western coasts gives low rolling areas which supply sufficient vegetation for roaming herds of caribou and musk-ox.

The Parry and Sverdrup groups of islands have a base of sedimentary rock, which has resulted in a generally low or rolling topography. Coasts are generally shelving terraces or low rounded hills. Large-scale topographic features are lacking in the interior, although occasional transverse valleys have been known to hinder winter travel.

Hydrography.—Including the islands of the Western Arctic, there are 17 major Canadian Arctic islands over 1,000 square miles in area, about 40 islands larger than 100 square miles, and large numbers of smaller ones. The straits, sounds, and channels which separate the Arctic islands vary in width from a few miles to over 100 miles, with the chief separating bodies of water averaging about 50 miles wide.

Arctic waters move eastward and southward from the basin of the Arctic Ocean through these islands and enter Baffin Bay via Smith and Lancaster Sounds. Another current passes through Fury and Hecla Strait into Foxe Basin, west of Baffin Island. The waters from Baffin Bay flow southward past the east coast of Baffin Island through wide Davis Strait, along the coast of Labrador and into the North Atlantic. A northward-moving current from the Gulf Stream (North Atlantic Drift) merges with the current from East Greenland and flows northward along the west coast of Greenland through Davis Strait, finally joining the southward-moving Arctic Current in northern Baffin Bay. A great contrast in climate is found on the opposite shores of Davis Strait, due to the temperature differences between the cold Arctic Current off Baffin Island and the relatively warmer current touching the west coast of Greenland. This fundamental fact of ocean currents explains a great deal of the past history of settlement and present possibilities of these two areas.

So far as is known, tides are not high in the far northern Arctic waters. Records have been taken only for short periods at a few stations. On the east coast of Baffin Island, in the fiords of Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay, the tides reach surprising heights of 20 to 30 feet, owing to the tidal waters being compressed into the narrow inlets.

At Hudson Strait the Arctic Current branches westward around Resolution Island and flows along the south coast of Baffin Island. Near the western end of the Strait this Current meets waters moving southeastward from Foxe Channel, and the combined current then drifts eastward along the north coast of Ungava Peninsula, finally joining the main southerly Labrador Current.

There is a counter-clockwise current in Hudson Bay. Waters move southward around Southampton Island through Roes Welcome Sound and Fisher Strait and along the west coast of the Bay. The current follows the general oval shape of Hudson Bay, flowing northward past the east coast and joining the eastward-moving stream in Hudson Strait.

The tides in Hudson Strait have an unusual range, owing to the Atlantic waters being funnelled into the narrower space of the Strait. Tides average 25 feet neaps and 30 feet springs at Ashe Inlet on the northern side of the Strait, and range from 20 to 35 feet neaps and springs at various places along the southern coast. The tidal range becomes less towards the western end of the Strait and in the more open areas adjacent to Hudson Bay. Such tidal ranges offer no serious problems to ocean-

going ships with experienced navigators in Hudson Strait, but present a real hazard to small coastal schooners or inexperienced pilots. A knowledge of the intricacies of the tides helps to explain some of the problems of servicing the tiny settlements of this region, where no permanent wharves are available, and where ships can often discharge cargo only at high tide, and then only by means of lighters.

In Hudson Bay the tides do not have so great a range as in Hudson Strait. Most of the harbours are open to the sea and thus have no constrictions to increase tidal rises. At Churchill tides average from 12 to 15 feet. The tidal undulation progresses in a counter-clockwise movement around Hudson Bay. At Port Harrison, on the east side of the Bay, the influence is almost spent so that tides are recorded as being only 3 to 4 feet.

Climate and Weather.—In climatic terms, an Arctic area is one where the average mean temperature for the warmest month is not above 50° F. In Northern Canada the isotherm delimiting this area is generally slightly north of the tree-line. Thus the Eastern Arctic is a treeless area, except for small, stunted willows which grow in sheltered valleys. The general climatic conditions are those of long, cold winters and short, cool summers.

Owing to the large amount of water within the Eastern Arctic region, minimum winter temperatures are not so low as in some other areas of the interior of Canada or northern United States. The modifying marine influence delays the coldest period so that February is generally the coldest month at each station. Average winter monthly mean temperatures range from −20° to −30° F. at the most northern Eastern Arctic posts, and vary from −10° to −20° F. in the Hudson Bay and Strait area. Absolute extremes of about −50° F. have been recorded at most of the posts, with the record low of −60° F. having been reported at both Pond Inlet and Chesterfield. At most of the stations there is an average of 4½ months in which monthly mean temperatures are below 0° F.

For the four months of June to September the average monthly mean temperature is above 32° F. in most of the Eastern Arctic. During the short summer season vegetation comes to life in the valleys which contain soil; flowers blossom forth in colourful beauty; and myriads of mosquitoes swarm over the low, wet areas. Average daily summer maximum temperatures are in the cool 50's, but extreme maximums of over 70° F. have been known at most of the stations. A record high of 84° F. has been recorded at Chesterfield, on the edge of the Barren Lands, while 81° F. has been reached at Lake Harbour and Cape Hopes Advance on Hudson Strait. The Eastern Arctic stations have not recorded the same high summer temperatures that are known in the Mackenzie Valley in the western part of the Northwest Territories.

When the factors of a short summer season are combined with a general lack of developed soil, it becomes apparent that agriculture under natural conditions is not possible. The shortness of the growing season is illustrated at Chesterfield, where the longest average frost-free period of the Eastern Arctic stations is only 67 days. In addition, variability is a great hazard prohibiting an attempt to grow anything, for at Chesterfield first autumn frosts have occurred as early as August 1 and as late as October 3. Autumn frosts usually occur much earlier on the east side of Hudson Bay, where the marine influence of the cold waters of the Bay is more dominant—Port Harrison has an average of only 44 frost-free days. Similar conditions are found on Baffin Island where the average last frost occurs in late June

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and the average first frost comes in mid-August. At the far northern post of Pond Inlet there is an average frost-free period of only 29 days, with freezing temperatures having been recorded in every month.

Precipitation is not heavy in the Eastern Arctic, but because of slow evaporation snowfall remains on the ground throughout the winter. Southeastern Baffin Island receives the greatest amount of precipitation because moist winds blow in from the North Atlantic. In this area approximately 8 inches of rain is evenly distributed throughout the four summer months. Seventy to ninety inches of snow is the usual winter recording, with a maximum falling in the late autumn. The east coast of Hudson Bay has a greater amount of precipitation than the west coast owing to higher elevations and prevailing on-shore winds. At the far northern Arctic Islands posts an average of 2 to 4 inches of rain plus 30 to 60 inches of snow have been recorded.

Prevailing wind directions are difficult to determine for the whole region because most of the meteorological stations are located in sheltered areas and wind directions are controlled by some topographic influence. Winter winds appear to be predominantly from the north or northeast at the far north stations, and blow generally from the west or northwest in the Hudson Bay and Strait area. Arctic conditions and temperatures are thus extended towards the south by these generally northerly winds. During the summer months the southern half of the region is under the influence of weak cyclones which move eastward across the country and bring a variety of wind directions and no prevailing wind. Wind velocities are generally low during the summer and become stronger in the winter. Gales of several days' duration may occur at any time during the winter months, but are most common from October to December. Paradoxically, calms also occur most frequently in the winter as cold polar air masses settle over the region.

The prevalence of summer fog is one of the hazards of the coastal regions of the Eastern Arctic. When relatively warm air masses from the land come in contact with the cold waters of Hudson Bay and the Arctic islands, condensation occurs, causing fog and low clouds to be frequent. The meteorological stations in Hudson Strait have an average of 7 to 12 days in each of the four summer months in which fog is recorded, and as many as 15 to 25 days of fog in any one month. Fogs are less frequent during the winter when temperatures over land and sea are more nearly equal. The many foggy days of the summer present a problem to both water and air transportation in this region.

The climate of the Eastern Arctic thus is combined with the disadvantages of topography and lack of soil to make the region a difficult one for future hopes of exploitation. The climate itself is not so severe as in some other Arctic areas, but the southeasterly direction of movement of weather and ocean currents has extended this Arctic climate farther south into the mainland of Canada. The interplay of these natural factors has thus brought the Arctic as far south as latitude 60 on the west side of Hudson Bay, and to about latitude 57 on the eastern coast of the Bay. This is about ten degrees, or 700 miles, south of the Arctic Circle, and about the same latitude as the good farming region of the Peace River of Western Canada. Thus, much of northeastern Canada, comprising about one-fifth of the Canadian land area, has limited chances for development because of unfavourable factors of climate and lack of soil.

Ice Conditions.—*Sea Ice.*—The direction of movement of drifting ice is the result of the interplay of the forces of ocean currents and winds. Ice floes drift along with the major ocean currents, but deviations from the normal may be caused at any time by changes in prevailing winds. Estimates of the usual times of appearances and direction of movement of the ice masses and bergs are thus possible through consideration of the known facts of hydrography and climate.

In the far northern Arctic Islands ice begins to set along the shores about the end of September. As the weather becomes colder this sea ice grows outward and if the islands are close together, they are linked by ice bridges which make travel easy from one island to another. The larger straits may not become completely frozen over, but they will be choked with drift ice from the sea of moving ice in the Arctic Ocean. The ice floes may freeze together to form temporary bridges which may break up again in the next storm.

In Baffin Bay and Davis Strait drifting ice from the channels between the Arctic Islands is supplemented by numerous bergs breaking off principally from the glaciers of Greenland and to a much lesser extent from those of the northern Eastern Arctic. These ice-fields begin to spread southward, first in narrow strings of ice and later in broad floes and masses. By November the pack-ice has blocked the entrance to Hudson Strait and is joined by more ice from the Strait, spreading southward along the Labrador Coast. By late December it appears off the coast of Newfoundland. The Baffin Bay pack-ice is reported to reach its greatest extent in March and April, with ice moving northward along the southwest coast of Greenland, a 'middle pack' moving southward into Davis Strait and the 'west' ice following the Labrador Current southward along the coast of Baffin Island.

In Hudson Bay and Strait the sea ice builds out from the shore for a distance of 5 to 7 miles on the average, generally starting to freeze towards the end of October. The harbour ice attains a usual thickness of about 5 feet during the winter, but outside the sheltered places storms may slide the masses over one another until such 'rafted' ice may have a thickness of several tens of feet. Recent aerial information shows that the central part of Hudson Bay freezes over during the winter, with possibly an open area between this mass and the shore ice. Although Hudson Strait does not freeze over from shore to shore, the centre of the channel is blocked throughout the winter by loose ice which moves east and west with the tidal currents.

In late June the sea ice begins to break up and joins the general drift of the currents towards Hudson Strait and the North Atlantic. During much of July, Hudson Strait remains unnavigable as this ice moves outward. Prevailing winds will influence the time of accessibility of most of the harbours. A westerly wind will tend to clear the ice out of the Strait earlier in the season, and a period of easterly winds will hold it back and block the western end of the Strait. Northerly winds will push the ice into the harbours on the southern shore of the Strait and delay their opening, and prevailing southerly winds will tend to block the north coast harbours. The route into Hudson Bay is generally free of ice during August, September, and most of October, so that ocean-going vessels may navigate with freedom. Toward the end of October or early November the sea ice again begins to form and the Eastern Arctic is cut off from outside communication by boat for another nine months.

River and Lake Ice.—The dates of break-up and freeze-up in the lakes and rivers of the Eastern Arctic are important in understanding further problems of accessibility, especially for ski- or pontoon-equipped aeroplanes. The river ice in the District of Keewatin usually breaks up in middle or late June, with southerly rivers generally being free of ice earlier than more northern ones. Floating ice will be found for several weeks after the beginning of break-up.

Size and depth of lakes are factors affecting the time of break-up with the smaller lakes clearing first. Most of the lakes are free of ice during the first half of July. However, the large ones may have considerable floating ice long after break-up if their outlets are not large enough to carry away the floes. Drifting ice has been known to remain in some of the lakes into early August before melting. Early in September the lakes and rivers begin to freeze over in the northern sections, and by early October they are usually all frozen throughout the Eastern Arctic.

Summary.—This brief summary of geographic conditions in the Eastern Arctic illustrates the fact that the vast region has a harsh natural environment. Many areas consist of ice-caps, glaciers and permanent snow-fields; other sections are constituted solely of barren bed-rock or glacial deposition. The whole land area is covered with snow for nine months of the year, and at the same time the surrounding seas are ice-bound. Temperatures rise during the short summer period and vegetation flourishes, but lack of developed soil combines with cool summer temperatures to prevent agriculture.

Although the limited possibilities of the Canadian Eastern Arctic have given little encouragement to white settlement, they have been able to support four-fifths of the Canadian Eskimo population. Wild-life resources of the land and sea, supplemented by white man's trade goods exchanged for white fox furs which are trapped during the winter, have adequately maintained this migratory and widely spread people. Their implements and customs have developed from centuries of battling the unfriendly geographic facts of their environment.

Section 2.—Political Geography

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 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 p. 2), somewhat smaller than that of Eire. 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 p. 2). 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 p. 2) 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 (see Chapter IX), Quebec is the foremost of the provinces in the development of hydro-electric power (see Chapter XIII) and has available water-power resources, at ordinary minimum flow, 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 second 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 shore line on the Great Lakes of 2,362 miles while its northern limits have a salt-water shore line 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 almost half of the total mineral production of the Dominion. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, zinc, magnesium, dolomite, gypsum and other metals 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 rich iron-ore development in the Steep Rock district west of Port Arthur has recently come into production. 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 developed 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 Quebec, Ontario 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 International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel of latitude which divides it from the Northwest Territories (for area, see p. 2).

The northern half of the Province is abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and the topography is one of low relief. The Precambrian Shield, which 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 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 shore line 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. 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 about 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.

PART II.—SEISMOLOGY

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. For further information on this subject, see pp. 7-9 of the 1943-44 edition of the Year Book.

The Cornwall-Massena Earthquake, Sept. 5, 1944.*—A moderately severe earthquake, the third largest in more than seventy years to occur in Canada, was felt over a large area in Eastern Canada and the United States in the early morning of Sept. 5, 1944. The tremors were reported from as far north as James Bay, as far south as New York City, as far west as Windsor and Detroit, and as far east as Quebec City. It was soon apparent from newspaper reports that the damage was confined to a small area about Cornwall, Ont., and Massena, N.Y., which lies about ten miles to the southwest of Cornwall.

The main shock was followed, as is usual, by aftershocks, of which the two largest occurred: (1) shortly before 5 a.m., E.W.T., Sept. 5, and (2) at about 7·25 p.m., E.W.T., Sept. 9. There were several smaller ones at intervals during the night and day of the main shock and they continued at increasingly longer intervals for some months. No damage was caused by any of the aftershocks.

The records obtained at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, showed the main shock and three of the aftershocks, of which the second was very well defined. The time at the focus (the point underground at which the earthquake originated) was determined as 12·38 a.m., E.W.T., Sept. 5, and the distance from Ottawa to the epicentre (the point on the surface vertically above the focus) as 59 miles (using the heavy aftershock as the source of the distance value).

The Ottawa records were supplemented within two or three days by the seismogram from Shawinigan Falls, Que. On this record the main shock was sufficiently attenuated by distance to make it a better source of data than the main aftershock. The focal time was determined, independently from the Shawinigan record, to be 12·38 a.m., and the distance from Shawinigan Falls to the epicentre was found to be 140 miles. The intersection of the distance circles about Ottawa and about Shawinigan Falls, the tentative location of the epicentre, lies a mile or so south of the international bridge crossing the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall.

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

A field study was undertaken by the Observatory. It was convenient to use an automobile for this work as the territory is well serviced by good roads and the weather was fine. The itinerary was as follows: On reaching Morrisburg, the field study began, working toward Cornwall. This town was well covered and the examination continued eastward for about five miles, at which point the damage had noticeably fallen off. On the south side of the river, a close study was made westward as far as Massena. To the east, the damage fell off rapidly but the examination was continued as far as Ft. Covington. On the return trip to Ottawa, the route chosen was the south shore to Ogdensburg, a close check being kept as far west as Waddington, which is directly across the river from Morrisburg.

The damage distribution was found to be decidedly spotty. In every case, in the vicinity of Cornwall and Massena and for some miles to the west of these places, where the damage was marked, it was found that the soil was deep, usually with some sand at no great depth. There was very little damage at Morrisburg, decidedly more at Farran Point, definitely less at Moulinette, with increasing amounts as one continued to approach Cornwall. In Cornwall itself, the damage varied considerably from point to point. On the eastern outskirts, near the river, it was quite marked and then fell off rapidly going east. On the south side of the river, the damage was very marked at Massena Center, about four miles east of Massena, and at Massena itself. Westward, the damage dropped off gradually, becoming almost negligible at Waddington. Except in or close to Cornwall and Massena, it was confined to broken chimneys, smashed china and glassware, cracked plaster, and damaged tombstones in cemeteries. In all, fourteen cemeteries were carefully examined during the field trip.

The tombstones in these cemeteries were damaged mostly by being rotated on their bases. At least 70 p.c. of those on the north shore which were so affected were turned in a counter-clockwise direction. In some places, notably at Farran Point, 20 to 30 stones were rotated, every one in a counter-clockwise sense. On the south shore a still higher percentage of the rotated stones were turned clockwise. The direction of fall for the stones which were overturned was too indiscriminate to be of much significance, but the violence with which small urns and crosses were thrown from the stones was higher at Cornwall than at Farran Point and greatest of all at Massena Center.

One of the most definite signs that a locality is close to the epicentre is the prevalence of chimneys which are not overthrown but which have been struck by blows so nearly vertical that the bricks, though separated from one another, are left lying on the chimney. A few such chimneys were noticed in the eastern side of Cornwall near the river. They were general in Massena Center and there were some in Massena.

Along the south shore of the St. Lawrence, not far from Massena Center, there were cracks in deep alluvium from which water welled to the surface, bearing fine silt. Some wells in the epicentral area which had been yielding went dry, and some which had been dry began to yield water.

The damage in Cornwall was marked. About 2,000 chimneys were damaged, the cornice walls at the high and public schools were thrown down damaging roofs and rooms, and stone and brick churches were badly cracked. The wall of at least one house caved. Several smoke stacks of mills were damaged, one quite noticeably;

in every case the damage was within 30 feet or less of the top. The damage at Cornwall was estimated at $1,000,000 and the same estimate was made for Massena, though these figures are considered high.

As stated above, this is the third largest earthquake in Canada in over seventy years. In 1860 and again in 1870, there were severe shocks, presumably centering near Three Rivers, Que. On Feb. 28, 1925, a severe earthquake shook a wide area, from James Bay on the north to Virginia on the south, westward to Duluth and eastward to the Atlantic. It was located near the mouth of Rivière Ouelle on the south shore of the St. Lawrence about 30 miles below Quebec City. On Nov. 1, 1935, another occurred near Timiskaming, Que., at the southern tip of Lake Timiskaming, about 40 miles north of Mattawa, Ont. Of the three most recent earthquakes, that of 1925 was definitely the most severe, the one at Timiskaming in 1935 the next and that at Cornwall in 1944 the least. In each case, they were felt over such wide areas that the focus must have been relatively deep, possibly 20 miles.

A complete study of the Cornwall earthquake is being undertaken by the Dominion Observatory. The seismograms of all the seismograph stations in Canada and the United States have been requested. When these are in hand and the study is completed, the position of the epicentre and the depth of focus will be more precisely determined, but it is not likely that there will be much change from the tentative location of the epicentre near Massena Center, N.Y., and a depth of focus of 20 miles or less.

PART III.—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 IV.—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 V.—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. Nevertheless, much effort has been directed to conservation in the cases of those resources that admit of such methods. Details of such policy are given in the chapters dealing with the individual resources.

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.

Section 1.—Lands Resources

The figures of Table 1 are based on estimates from the latest Decennial Census in regard to agricultural lands, the Dominion Forest Service as regards forested lands, and from the Surveyor General and Chief of the Surveys and Engineering Branch as regards total areas of the Dominion and the Provinces; they show how the total land area of Canada is made up as between present and potential agricultural lands, present and potential forested lands, and lands that are unproductive as regards surface resources. Between the totals of present and potential agricultural lands and the totals of forested 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.

Description	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—						
Occupied—						
Improved—Crops and summerfallow	741	906	1,366	10,412	14,972	14,211
Pasture	370	273	464	4,248	5,059	712
Other	41	90	100	669	849	435
Unimproved—Pasture	126	1,143	569	3,363	6,061	7,537
Forest (woodland)	493	3,243	3,455	9,727	6,039	2,390
Other	55	308	240	1,538	2,001	1,108
Totals, Occupied	1,826	5,963	6,194	29,957	34,981	26,393
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc.	64	3,677	1,056	1,500	5,899	8,197
Forested	80	3,000	9,500	36,893	61,990	16,000
Totals, Unoccupied	144	6,677	10,556	38,393	67,889	24,197
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	26,580	15,558	8,500
Crown land	2	1,527	10,860	337,790	221,642	84,440
Totals, Forested Land	**725**	**12,000**	**21,960**	**364,370**	**237,200**	**92,940**
Net Productive Land[3]	**2,122**	**18,399**	**25,765**	**386,100**	**272,041**	**125,140**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**62**	**2,344**	**1,708**	**137,760**	**91,241**	**94,583**
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,860**	**363,282**	**219,723**

For footnotes, see p. 28.

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

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—Crops and summerfallow	52,454	29,422	1,038	4	125,522
Pasture	1,225	978	268		13,597
Other	1,911	1,046	89		5,234[4]
Unimproved—Pasture	30,962	29,290	2,885	·	81,936
Forest (woodland)	4,010	4,261	1,584	1	35,203
Other	3,127	2,624	438	·	11,439
Totals, Occupied	93,689	67,621	6,302	5	272,931
Unoccupied—Grass, brush, etc.	8,391	24,019	2,948	10,065	65,816
Forested	23,000	45,000	11,450	4,000	210,913
Totals, Unoccupied	31,391	69,019	14,398	14,065	276,729
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	102,055
Crown land	74,339	120,676	207,074	60,000	1,118,350
Totals, Forested Land	**86,070**	**130,680**	**214,460**	**60,000**	**1,220,405**
Net Productive Land[3]	**184,143**	**218,065**	**222,144**	**70,069**	**1,523,988**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**53,832**	**30,735**	**137,135**	**1,393,494**	**1,942,894**
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. [6] Includes 4 sq. miles of occupied land in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Section 2.—National and Provincial Parks

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 and in attracting tourists, thus 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

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

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 so far as possible. The local administration of the larger parks is carried out by resident superintendents, assisted by a warden service that is responsible for the necessary game and forest patrols. Opportunities for outdoor life and recreation have been increased by the provision of equipped camp-grounds, bath-houses and playgrounds, as well as by the construction of golf courses, tennis courts and outdoor swimming pools. Accommodation is provided in many of the parks by modern hotels, bungalow camps and chalets operated by private enterprise. Railways and motor roads serve the parks, and nearly 700 miles of motor highways and 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.

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 shore line, 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 near Sackville, N.B., 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.

2.—Locations, Years Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1944

Park	Location	Year Established	Area	Characteristics
Scenic and Recreational Parks			sq. miles	
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, Years Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1944—continued

Park	Location	Year 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 coast line with mountain background. Remarkable views of Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of St. Lawrence visible from highway, Cabot Trail. Recreations: bathing, boating,. golf, tennis, deep-sea fishing, camping

2.—Locations, Years Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1944—continued

Park	Location	Year Established	Area	Characteristics
Scenic and Recreational Parks—conc.			sq. miles	
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 established to protect 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, developed from the native "woodland" type and surplus plains buffalo from Buffalo National Park; also bear, beaver, caribou, deer, moose and waterfowl. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks			acres	
Fort Anne	Nova Scotia (Annapolis Royal).	1917	31	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	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	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	Reconstruction on the exact site of the Port Royal "Habitation" erected by DeMonts 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, Years Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1944—concluded

Park	Location	Year Established	Area	Characteristics
Historic Parks-conc.			acres	
Fort Chambly.....	Chambly Canton, Que.	1941	2·5	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	Miltary post constructed by British on site of early French fort, to command Richelieu River water route from south. Several well-preserved stone buildings together with the earthworks and moat remain.
Fort Wellington.....	Prescott, Ont.	1941	8·5	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	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	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 already described, most of the provinces have established provincial parks. The purpose is the same—to maintain areas of great scenic or other interest for the benefit of present and future generations. The provincial parks are administered by the Provincial Governments concerned, and in most cases they have not yet reached the degree of development which marks the national parks. Following are brief descriptions of the principal provincial parks, by provinces:—

British Columbia.—With its great scenic areas, no province lends itself more to the creation of parks than does British Columbia, and this condition is reflected in the large number of provincial parks that have been established. There are

three classifications of parks: Class A, with 16; Class B, with 3; and Class C, with 28, representing a total of 47 units with a combined area of 11,480 square miles. In addition there are three parks, known as Special Act Parks, with a total area of 2,604 square miles.

Only a few of the Class A parks can be mentioned in this article. Tweedsmuir Park, 5,400 square miles in area, possesses outstanding mountain, lake and river scenery, and is of great interest to sportsmen, naturalists, mountaineers and photographers; it contains a fine chain of connected lakes. Hamber Park 3,800 square miles, also has fine mountain and river scenery, and is traversed from the Big Bend to Golden by the Trans-Canada Highway. Wells Gray Park, 1,820 square miles due north from Kamloops, is a primitive wonderland in the heart of one of the finest scenic and big-game areas in the Province. Garibaldi Park, 973 square miles, immediately north of the city of Vancouver, is a rugged alpine area of peaks, glaciers and snowfields. Strathcona Park, 828 square miles, in the centre of Vancouver Island, another alpine area of outstanding beauty, is a game sanctuary but offers excellent fishing. Other parks serve almost every part of the Province.

Alberta.—Although Alberta has a larger area of National Parks than any other province, many small park areas have also been set apart by the Provincial Government. These include:—

Aspen Beach Park, 17 acres on the shore of Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, primarily for bathing, outing and picnic purposes; Saskatoon Island Park, 250 acres reserved mainly for picnic purposes, west of Grande Prairie; Gooseberry Lake Park, 320 acres on the shore of Gooseberry Lake north of Consort, has a sports ground and a number of cottages, and accommodation for transients is available in the town of Consort; Lundbreck Falls Park, 13½ acres, a pleasant little beauty spot on the Crow's Nest Pass highway west of Macleod, popular with fishermen and motorists; Sylvan Lake Park, 8·6 acres on the shores of Sylvan Lake, 11 miles west of Red Deer, a popular bathing place; Hommy Park, 5¾ acres in the vicinity of Albright, established to serve residents of the district with picnic and outing facilities; Ghost River Park, 535½ acres on a beautiful artificial lake on the Ghost and Bow Rivers west of Calgary; Park Lake Park, 37·2 acres set aside to provide picnic facilities for the districts north and west of Lethbridge; Assineau Reserve, on the Assineau River south of Lesser Slave Lake, set aside to preserve a fine stand of large spruce; Dillberry Lake Reserve, 78·4 acres on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary near Chauvin, to preserve the natural beauty of a picturesque lake; Writing on Stone Reserve, 796 acres on the Milk River east and north of Coutts, to preserve natural obelisks on which appear hieroglyphics which have never been deciphered; Saskatoon Mountain Reserve, 3,000 acres preserving a fine lookout point in the Grande Prairie district; Little Smoky Reserve, 34·7 acres, a picnic ground and big-game hunting base on Little Smoky River, 12 miles south of Falher; Bad Lands Reserve, 1,800 acres north of Drumheller, established to stop unauthorized removal of fossilized remains of pre-historic animals; Wapiti Reserve, 21·8 acres on a canyon in the Wapiti River ten miles south of Grande Prairie, established as an outing centre for the rural district and also used by big-game hunters.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan's seven permanent park reserves are distributed over the southern part of the Province. They are well treed and contain many beautiful lakes providing facilities for quiet recreation, camping, hiking, fishing and boating. They are: Cypress Hills Park, south of Maple Creek and a few miles from the United States boundary, beautifully located in the heart of a provincial

forest area; this park has modest bungalow, lodge and cabin accommodation, and an auto camp equipped with camp kitchens, spring water, and wood for fuel. Moose Mountain Park, an area of 192 square miles honeycombed with lakes and thickly covered with poplar and white birch, is located about 15 miles north of Carlyle, and is popular with visitors from the United States because of its fine scenery and good fishing. Katepwe Park, about 60 miles northeast of Regina, on the famous Qu'Appelle Lakes, has camp kitchens and bathhouses and offers boating, fishing and safe bathing. Good Spirit Lake Park, 20 miles west of Canora, also offers good fishing and bathing, and has excellent camp and picnic grounds with kitchen and bathhouse. Greenwater Lake Park is an area of 35 square miles in the forest belt north of Kelvington; it consists mainly of virgin forests and lakes affording good bathing and fishing. Little Manitou Park is an area of about 4 square miles on Manitou Lake, renowned for its medicinal qualities: chateau, cabin, and tourist camp accommodation are available. Duck Mountain Park, 15 miles northeast of Kamsack, presents a well-forested area and beautiful Madge Lake, which has a shore line of 47 miles, densely wooded and with sandy beaches. Wild life is plentiful and the lake is well stocked with fish.

Manitoba.—Although Manitoba has many areas attractive to the sightseer and vacationist, the Province has as yet established officially, only one which may be described as a provincial park. This is the area set aside in 1930 as the Whiteshell Forest Reserve, a rugged section of the Precambrian part of eastern Manitoba covering 1,088 square miles. The physical characteristics of this area account for its distinctiveness as a recreational, fishing and hunting reserve. More than 200 lakes and rivers are interlaced among islands and mainland, providing a fine network of canoe routes throughout the park. Volcanic rock cliffs, overhung with moss and small brush, rise steeply from the water. Much of the land is rough, hilly and thickly forested with the contrasting green of poplar, birch and tamarack. Although much of the northern Whiteshell remains in its primitive state, several southern lakes have been developed as resorts. West Hawk, Falcon, Caddy, Brereton, and White Lakes have become most popular. Fishing is an outstanding attraction of the Whiteshell, with northern pike, pickerel, lake trout, bass and perch the most prevalent species. A large new sport fish hatchery with a capacity of 500,000 eggs was constructed in 1942. Game-bird and big-game hunting have long been popular in the northern Whiteshell, though much of the southern portion has been set aside as a game preserve. Early maps show that La Verendrye was the first white man to explore what is now the Whiteshell Provincial Park. In 1734 he followed the turbulent Winnipeg River, which roughly outlines its northern boundary. Manitoba's "Land of the Granite Cliffs" has had a colourful past. Proposed post-war development promises it an interesting future.

Ontario.—There are six provincial parks in Ontario. With the exception of Ipperwash Beach Park, which is maintained exclusively for camping, picnicking and swimming, they were all dedicated primarily to the preservation of the forests, fish, birds, and all forms of wild life. The recreational possibilities which they provide are varied and extensive.

Algonquin Provincial Park, 2,741 square miles, is a wilderness area available by highway from the southern boundary. There are good camping facilities, with good fishing and attractive canoe trips. Quetico Provincial Park, 1,720 square miles, also a wilderness area, provides good camping facilities, fishing and canoe

trips. Lake Superior Provincial Park, 540 square miles, is another wilderness area. Camping facilities have not yet been provided but there is good fishing. Canoe trips have not yet been defined or routes improved. Sibley Provincial Park, 61 square miles, is a wilderness area as yet without camping facilities. Rondeau Provincial Park, 8 square miles, is partly cultivated, with fine timber stands and highly improved camping facilities. There are some enclosed animals and others running wild: fishing is fair and special duck shooting licences are obtainable. There are no canoe trips in this park. Ipperwash Beach Provincial Park consists of 109 acres of sandy beach and woodland area with highly developed camping facilities. There are no wild animals, but the fishing is fair. Special fishing licences are available in all but Sibley Provincial Park.

Quebec.—There are four provincial parks in this Province, located in distinctive areas which enables each to offer some special interest. Like those in the other provinces they have been established in order to preserve natural beauty and to protect the fauna and flora.

Laurentide Park is an area of about 4,000 square miles, beginning a short distance north of the city of Quebec, and has an altitude of about 3,000 feet. It is remarkable for its numerous lakes and tumultuous rivers and its fine speckled trout. Moose, deer, black bears, wolves, and all the fur-bearing animals of the Province abound, but no hunting is permitted. There are two well organized hotels and about twenty fishing camps. Mount Orford Park has an area of 9,425 acres, located on Orford Mountain, with an altitude of 2,860 feet. The slope of the mountain makes it one of the best skiing tests in Canada, and it also has a picturesque nine-hole golf course. Gaspe Park, 350 square miles, has a flora dating back to an era prior to the Great Continental Glacier. The main object of this park is to preserve the last herds of cariboo on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Speckled trout affords fishing in the lakes and rivers of the park. The Mount Laurier-Senneterre Highway Reserve, 2,600 square miles, in the western part of the Province, is crossed on its full length by the road leading from Montreal to the Abitibi region. It is remarkable for its numerous lakes and rivers which provide favourable conditions for long canoe excursions. Fish include grey trout, northern pike, pickerel, black bass, and, in a limited number of lakes, speckled trout. There are two establishments for the accommodation of travellers, also a stopping place maintained by the Department of Game and Fisheries where cabins and boats may be rented.

Maritime Provinces.—There are National Parks in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and many civic parks, but none in any of the Maritime Provinces which comes within the classification of provincial parks.

Section 3.—Game and Scenery

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. The Franklin grouse

is 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.

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 and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. 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.

PART VI.—CLIMATE, METEOROLOGY, ETC.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada

From time to time articles pertaining to weather, temperature and precipitation in Canada have been published in previous editions of the Year Book. These articles are listed at the front of this edition under the heading "Climate and Meteorology".

Section 2.—The Meteorological Service of Canada

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

Section 3.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada

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

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—HISTORY

Section 1.—Outlines of Canadian History

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

Section 2.—A Bibliography of Canadian History

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

Section 3.—Historical Records

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

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 Dominion Parliaments are given in Tables 2 and 5, 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.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 38.

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

1874. May 26, The Dominion Elections Act, respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons, assented to. 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. July 20, The Electoral Franchise Act assented to. 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.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 38.

1899. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian Contingent left Quebec for South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 38.

on Western 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 Saskatchewan. Aug. 1, H. M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference at London.

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 38.

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-Russian partition of Poland. Sept. 12, Special War Budget of $100,000,000 presented in House of Commons.

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 - Feb. 1, First War Loan of $200,000,000 offered to the Canadian public; subscriptions totalled $250,000,000. 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, Second 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. 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. 9-21, Second War Loan of $300,000.000 offered to Canadian public; subscriptions totalled $324,945,700. 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. Third War Budget introduced calling for $300,310,000 in additional taxation. May 15, First Brazilian Minister to Canada presented his credentials. June 2-21, First Victory Loan of $600,000,000 resulted in cash subscriptions of $730,376,250 and conversions of $106,444,000. 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, Proclama-

tion 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. 26, China's first Minister to Canada presented his credentials. Mar. 27, First Minister of Poland to Canada presented credentials. Apr. 20, Canada's Second Victory Loan with objective of $600,000,000 resulted in total subscriptions of $996,706,900. Apr. 21, First High Commissioner to Canada appointed by New Zealand. May 8, First Yugoslav Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. May 20, Closing of French consular offices in Canada requested. June 18, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt. June 23, Fourth War Budget of $3,900,000,000 presented to House of Commons. 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. 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. Aug. 25, Death of H.R.H. 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. Oct. 12, First Russian Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. Oct. 19 - Nov. 7, Canada's Third Victory Loan, with $750,000,000 objective, resulted in total subscriptions of $991,389,050. 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.

1943. Jan. 1, 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. 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. Apr. 26-May 15, Canada's Fourth Victory Loan, with objective of $1,100,000,000 resulted in subscriptions of $1,308,716,650. May 11, Mr. Churchill arrived at Washington for war conferences with President Roosevelt. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. May 26, Quebec passed law requiring free and compulsory education in province. May 31, Hon. E. C. Manning sworn in as Premier of Alberta. June 12, Last link of Trans-Canada Highway completed. June 15-16, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek visited Ottawa. 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 Com-

mons' 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 under Lt.-Col. George A. Drew. Aug. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec City, attended by Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. Aug. 15, Canadian and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 25, Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Ottawa, the first visit by a United States President to Canada's Capital while holding office. Aug. 26, U.K., U.S., U.S.S.R., and Canada accorded limited recognition to French Committee of National Liberation. 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. 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. 18-Nov. 6, Canada's Fifth Victory Loan with an objective of $1,200,000,000, resulted in cash subscriptions of $1,383,275,250 and conversions of $188,036,300. Oct. 19 - Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Nov. 9, Canada signed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 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 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. 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.

1944. Jan. 3, Two Flying Fortresses loaded with mail arrived in Italy from Canada, inaugurating new front-line air-mail service. Jan. 5, Gen. Bernard Montgomery made Commander of the British Armies in France under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sir Oliver Leese succeeded Gen. Montgomery in Italy. Jan. 16, Gen. Eisenhower arrived in Britain to direct Allied invasion of Europe. Feb. 2, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton arrived in Canada from Europe. Feb. 15, First Turkish Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa. Feb. 17, Compulsory collective bargaining and arbitration of disputes in war industries and other occupations of a national type which were previously under the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Act was made effective by a new Dominion labour code tabled in the Commons by Labour Minister Mitchell. Mar. 16, First Canadian Ambassador to Mexico appointed and Dr. Francisco del Rio Canedo appointed Mexico's first Ambassador to Canada. Establishment of the Wartime Labour Relations Board announced by Labour Minister Mitchell. Mar. 17, Munitions Minister Howe announced the creation of an international air transport authority to license and regulate air traffic among nations. Mar. 20, Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar appointed to command the First Canadian Army succeeding Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. Mar. 23, First Soviet Ambassador to Canada appointed. Mar. 31, Cyro de Greitas Valle, first Brazilian Ambassador to Canada, arrived in Ottawa. Apr. 14, Quebec Province set up a Hydro-Electric Commission and took control of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. (a step toward public ownership of public utilities). Apr. 18, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Bill passed by the House of Commons carrying into effect an agreement between Canada and 43 other United Nations. Apr. 24 - May 13, Canada's Sixth Victory Loan, with $1,200,000,000 objective, resulted in subscriptions of $1,407,576,650. Apr. 27, Mackenzie King landed in England for the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. William F. A. Turgeon, first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, presented his credentials to the President of Mexico. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries in London, England, during which Prime Minister Mackenzie King gave a speech before a joint session of the House of Lords and the House of Com-

mons. May 26, Canadian Legation in Chile and Chilean Legation in Canada, also diplomatic missions between Canada and Peru, made Embassies. June 1, John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed the two Houses of Parliament in joint assembly at Ottawa. June 4, Rome captured by Allied troops; Canadians reached heart of city. June 6, Allied Invasion of western Europe commenced by landings of troops in France. June 15, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan; Liberal Government of Hon. W. J. Patterson defeated by Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party under T. C. Douglas. June 26, Sixth War Budget of $5,152,000,000 presented in House of Commons. July 4-24, United Nations monetary and financial conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 11, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation and leader of the Fighting French, visited Ottawa and addressed an assembly on Parliament Hill. Aug. 1, Family Allowances Act given approval in the House of Commons. Aug. 7, Prime Minister Mackenzie King celebrated his 25 years of leadership of the Liberal party. Aug. 8, Announcement that the First Canadian Army had been operating in Normandy since July 23, as a separate army, under Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar. Provincial general elections in Quebec; Liberal Government of Hon. Adelard Godbout defeated by the Union Nationale party under Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis. Provincial general elections in Alberta; Social Credit Government of Hon. Ernest C. Manning returned to power. Aug. 14, Allied troops invaded southern France. Aug. 28, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal Government of Hon. J. B. McNair returned to power. Sept. 1, Dieppe liberated by 1st Canadian Army troops. Sept. 4, Allied troops crossed the Belgian frontier and captured Brussels. Sept. 5, A severe earthquake occurred in the St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern United States. Damages of nearly $1,000,000 were reported in Cornwall. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Main Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. Sept. 16-25, Second Official Conference of the UNRRA held at Montreal with delegates from 44 United Nations; L. B. Pearson, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Canadian Embassy at Washington, was elected Chairman. Sept. 18-19, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Hyde Park in secret conference following the Quebec meeting. Sept. 29, Defence Minister Ralston left Ottawa for England, France and Italy to investigate the re-inforcement situation personally. Oct. 1, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced the establishment of three new Government Departments, namely, Reconstruction, National Health and Welfare, and Veterans Affairs. Oct. 9, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Moscow to confer with Premier Marshal Stalin on war policy. The United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China announced the establishment, as a result of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, of an international security organization. Oct. 13, Appointment of Hon. C. D. Howe as Minister of Reconstruction, Brooke Claxton, M.P., as Minister of National Health and Welfare, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie as Minister of Veterans Affairs announced by Prime Minister King. Oct 14, Defence Minister Ralston returned from his tour of the battlefronts. Oct. 22, Dr. Henri Laureys, first Canadian Ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to the President of Peru. Oct. 23 - Nov. 11, Canada's Seventh Victory Loan, with an objective of $1,300,000,000, resulted in subscriptions of $1,517,640,700. The Dominion Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Oct. 24, Defence Minister Ralston reported to Cabinet on reinforcement position. Oct. 25, Diplomatic relations with Italy resumed by Great Britain, the United States and American Republics. Nov. 1, Resignation of Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston as Minister of National Defence announced. Nov. 2, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton appointed Defence Minister. Nov. 5, Gen. McNaughton in a speech at Arnprior, Ont., declared his faith in voluntary enlistment for overseas. Nov. 8, Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a broadcast address set forth the Cabinet's policy in regard to meeting the need for overseas reinforcements. Nov. 11, Maj.-Gen. Georges P. Vanier appointed first Canadian Ambassador to the Provisional French Government and Count Jean Marie François de Hauteclocque appointed first French Ambassador to Canada. French and Canadian Legations elevated to status of Embassies. Nov. 12, Col. Ralston issued a statement explaining his stand on conscription. Nov. 16, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon appointed Canadian Ambassador

to Belgium and Canadian Minister to Luxembourg and H. L. Keenleyside Canadian Ambassador to Mexico. Nov. 17, Air Minister Power announced British Commonwealth Air Training Plan to end Mar. 31, 1945. Nov. 22, Nineteenth Parliament reconvened in emergency session to consider conscription issue. Correspondence between Prime Minister King and Col. J. L. Ralston read and tabled. Nov. 23, Prime Minister King tabled in the House an Order-in-Council making 16,000 draftees available for service overseas. Nov. 24 - Dec. 7. Debate on Government's policy. Nov. 27, Resignation of Hon. C. D. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air. Dec. 7, House of Commons members voted to support the Government's revised motion of confidence; adjournment of special session of Parliament. Dec. 14, Prime Minister King announced establishment of Royal Commission to investigate the incidence of taxation generally and in particular its application to co-operatives. Dec. 16, L. B. Pearson appointed Canadian Ambassador to United States. Dec. 25, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Athens to attend a conference on Greek problems.

1945. Jan. 5, Announcement of the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery to command all Allied Forces on northern flank of the Ardennes salient in Belgium; Lt.-Gen. Omar Bradley to command Allied Forces on southern flank. Jan. 12, Minister of Revenue, Hon. Colin W. G. Gibson appointed Acting National Defence Minister for Air. Jan. 15, Prime Minister King announced Canadian Government to participate in setting up a Commonwealth Air Transport Council. McDougall Royal Commission on taxation of co-operatives opened sessions at Vancouver, B.C. Jan. 19, Prime Minister King announced that Canada would share in the task of the Combined Production and Resources Board of providing relief and rehabilitation aid for liberated and conquered countries, the Joint Board to function until Germany and Japan are conquered. Jan. 21, Defence Minister A. G. L. McNaughton announced the arrival overseas of more than 8,300 Home Defence troops plus the full normal quota of reinforcements. A high percentage of absenteeism was reported during the movement of the various National Resources Mobilizations Act units in Canada. Jan. 22, Royal Commission on taxation of annuities and family corporations headed by Chief Justice Ives. Feb. 5, Defence Minister McNaughton defeated as Liberal candidate in Grey North by-election by the Progressive-Conservative candidate. Feb. 6-14, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin met at Yalta; complete agreement was reached on joint military action against Germany and restoration of democratic, permanent peace throughout the world. Feb. 10, A wartime agreement between the United States and Canada *re* military air transport routes announced by Prime Minister King.

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 complementary aspect of nationhood, the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations, the exercise of treaty-making

* See pp. 40-60 of the 1942 Year Book for text of the original B.N.A. Act and notes regarding amendments and modifications thereto.

powers and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in a number of foreign countries have characterized this phase in the growth of the Dominion of Canada. More explicit recognition of the implications of the principles of equality of status was accorded in the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which provided for the removal of the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

PART I.—THE CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the island colony of Newfoundland (with Labrador). Because of the inability of the Government of Newfoundland to meet the interest charges upon its obligations, the constitution of that colony was suspended in 1934 on the petition of the Legislature. The island is now administered by six Commissioners appponted 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. The 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 a local Parliament for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, is 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.

Section 2.—The Development of the Constitution Since Confederation

A specially prepared article bringing the developments since Confederation up to date is published at pp. 41-47 of the 1943-44 Year Book. See also list of Special Articles under "Constitution and Government" at the front of this volume.

PART II.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES

Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King (represented by the Governor General), the Senate and the House of Commons. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's Representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the United Kingdom, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

Subsection 1.—The Governor General of Canada

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

1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1945

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.—Prime Ministers Since Confederation

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

Ministry	Prime Minister	Length of Administration
1	Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD	July 1, 1867 – Nov. 6, 1873
2	Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE	Nov. 7, 1873 – Oct. 16, 1878
3	Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD	Oct. 17, 1878 – June 6, 1891
4	Hon. Sir JOHN J. C. ABBOTT	June 16, 1891 – Dec. 5, 1892
5	Hon. Sir JOHN S. D. THOMPSON	Dec. 5, 1892 – Dec. 12, 1894
6	Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL	Dec. 21, 1894 – Apr. 27, 1896
7	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 Feb. 1, 1945

(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 Veterans Affairs	Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935 Sept. 19, 1939 Oct. 13, 1944
Minister of National Defence for Air 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 and Minister of Reconstruction	Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE	Oct. 23, 1935 Apr. 9, 1940 Oct. 13, 1944
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

For footnote, see end of table, p. 52.

3.—Members of the Sixteenth Dominion Ministry as at Feb. 1, 1945—concluded

Office	Occupant	Date of Appointment[1]
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, M.C., K.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
Minister of National Health and Welfare	Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C.	Oct. 13, 1944
Minister of National Defence	Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Nov. 2, 1944

[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 Canada, According to Seniority Therein,[1] as at Feb. 1, 1945

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

Name	Date When Sworn In	Name	Date When Sworn In
The Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. Raymond Ducharme Morand	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King[2]	June 2, 1909	The Hon. John Alexander Macdonald	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Eugene Paquet	Aug. 23, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. Lucien Cannon	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Esioff Leon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. William D. Euler	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. Peter Heenan	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Albert Sevigny	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. James Layton Ralston	Oct. 8, 1926
The Hon. Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917	H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. James Alexander Calder	Oct. 12, 1917	The Rt. Hon. Earl Baldwin of Bewdley	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. Sydney Chilton Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar[3]	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie[3]	June 27, 1930
The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. Arthur C. Hardy	July 31, 1930
The Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Alfred Duranleau	Aug. 7, 1930
The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Viscount Bennett	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. Charles Stewart	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. W. D. Herridge	June 17, 1931
The Hon. James Murdock	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. John Ewan Sinclair	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. James H. King[3]	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. Grote Stirling	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. Edward James McMurray	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. George Reginald Geary	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. James Earl Lawson	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. George Newcombe Gordon	Sept. 7, 1925	The Hon. Samuel Gobeil	Aug. 14, 1935
The Rt. Hon. Charles Vincent Massey[4]	Sept. 16, 1925	The Hon. Lucien Henri Gendron	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. Walter Edward Foster	Sept. 26, 1925	The Hon. William Earl Rowe	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. Philippe Roy	Feb. 9, 1926	The Hon. Onésime Gagnon	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. Charles A. Dunning	Mar. 1, 1926	The Hon. Charles Gaven Power	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. George Burpee Jones	July 13, 1926	The Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley[3]	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. Donald Sutherland	July 13, 1926	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

For footnotes, see end of table, p 53.

4.—Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, According to Seniority Therein,[1] as at Feb. 1, 1945—concluded

Name	Date When Sworn In	Name	Date When Sworn In
The Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER McLARTY[2]	Jan. 23, 1939	The Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT[2]	Dec. 10, 1941
The Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON[3]	Jan. 23, 1939	The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL[3]	Dec. 15, 1941
The Hon. PIERRE F. CASGRAIN	May 10, 1940	The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL	Dec. 29, 1941
The Hon. WILLIAM P. MULOCK[3]	July 8, 1940	The Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. COLIN W. G. GIBSON[3]	July 8, 1940	The Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD[3]	July 12, 1940	The Hon. LEO R. LAFLECHE[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. LEIGHTON G. McCARTHY	Mar. 4, 1941	The Hon. BROOKE CLAXTON[3]	Oct. 13, 1944
The Hon. JOSEPH T. THORSON	June 11, 1941	The Hon. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON[3]	Nov. 2, 1944
The Hon. WILLIAM F. A. TURGEON[3]	Oct. 8, 1941		

[1] As in the case of Privy Councillors of the United Kingdom, members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada take rank *inter se* according to the dates of their being sworn in. [2] Ranks as the Prime Minister of Canada. [3] Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. [4] High Commissioner in United Kingdom. [5] Canadian Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg.

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	Jan. 31, 1945	—	—

[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 (186) 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 Feb. 1, 1945

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

Province and 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—1 vacancy)	
TANNER, C. E.	Pictou
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—3 vacancies)	
BOURQUE, T. J.	Richibucto
MCDONALD, J. A.	Shediac
BLACK, FRANK B.	Sackville
COPP, A. B., P.C.	Sackville
FOSTER, W. E., P.C.	Saint John
JONES, GEORGE B., P.C.	Apohaqui
LEGER, ANTOINE J.	Moncton
Quebec—(24 senators—3 vacancies)	
BEAUBIEN, C. P.	Montreal
CHAPAIS, SIR THOMAS, K.B.	Quebec
RAYMOND, DONAT	Montreal
BALLANTYNE, C. C., P.C.	Montreal
MORAUD, L.	Quebec
PAQUET, EUGENE, P.C.	St. Romauld
HUGESSEN, A. K.	Montreal

Province and Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Quebec—concluded	
FAFARD, J. FERNAND	L'Islet
HOWARD, C. B.	Sherbrooke
BEAUREGARD, ELIE	Montreal
DAVID, ATHANASE	Montreal
ST-PERE, E. C.	Montreal
HUSHION, WILLIAM JAMES	Westmount
GOUIN, L. M.	Montreal
VIEN, THOMAS (Speaker)	Outremont
DU TREMBLAY, PAMPHILE R.	Montreal
BOUCHARD, T. D.	St. Hyacinthe
DAIGLE, ARMAND	Montreal
LESAGE, J. A.	Quebec
VAILLANCOURT, CYRILLE	Lévis
NICOL, JACOB	Sherbrooke
Ontario—(24 senators—4 vacancies)	
SMITH, E. D.	Winona
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

7.—Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Feb. 1, 1945—concluded

Province and Name of Senator	P.O. Address	Province and Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Manitoba—(6 senators—2 vacancies)		**Alberta**—(6 senators—1 vacancy)	
Molloy, J. P.	Winnipeg	Michener, Edward	Calgary
Mullins, Henry A.	Winnipeg	Harmer, William J.	Edmonton
Haig, John T.	Winnipeg	Buchanan, W. A.	Lethbridge
Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean-Baptiste	Riley, Daniel E.	High River
		Blais, Aristide	Edmonton
Saskatchewan—(6 senators)		**British Columbia**—(6 senators—1 vacancy)	
Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina	Barnard, G. H.	Victoria
Marcotte, A.	Ponteix	Green, R. F.	Victoria
Horner, R. B.	Blaine Lake	King, J. H., P.C.	Victoria
Aseltine, W. M.	Rosetown	McRae, A. D., C.B.	Vancouver
Stevenson, J. J.	Regina	Farris, J. W. de B.	Vancouver
Johnston, J. F.	Bladworth		

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons*

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

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

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

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

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

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

* The sessional indemnity of a member of the House of Commons is $4,000. The remuneration of a Cabinet Minister is $10,000 a year (and of the Prime Minister $15,000 a year) in addition to the sessional indemnity. A Cabinet Minister is also entitled to a motor-car allowance of $2,000.

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.

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 (2,584) 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 1921. 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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945.

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. Party affiliations are as shown in the Canadian Parliamentary Guide (unofficial).

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
P.E. Island— (4 members)							
Kings	19,415	11,461	9,129	4,997	GRANT, T. V.	Montague	Lib.
Prince	34,490	19,481	14,618	8,745	RALSTON, Hon. J. L.	Ottawa	Lib.
Queens	41,142	24,397	39,196[2]	10,411	DOUGLAS, J. L.	Charlottetown	Lib.
				10,511	MACMILLAN, Hon. C.	Montreal	Lib.
Nova Scotia— (12 members)							
Antigonish-Guysborough	26,006	16,128	11,946	7,281	KIRK, J. R.	Antigonish	Lib.
Cape Breton North-Victoria	34,232	19,252	13,651	6,326	MACLEAN, M.	Sydney Mines	Lib.
Cape Breton South	81,061	42,045	32,819	11,582	GILLIS, C.	New Aberdeen	C.C.F.
Colchester-Hants	52,158	30,147	22,514	12,328	PURDY, G. T.	Truro	Lib.
Cumberland	39,476	23,807	17,697	8,073	BLACK, P. C.	Amherst	Cons.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings	57,604	35,359	24,776	15,094	ILSLEY, Hon. J. L.	Ottawa	Lib.
Halifax	122,656	68,422	89,020[2]	22,089	MACDONALD, W. C.	Halifax	Lib.
				19,398	ISNOR, G. B.		
Inverness-Richmond	34,864	21,609	16,293	9,123	MCGARRY, M. E.	Margaree Forks	Lib.
Pictou	40,789	25,309	19,059	9,983	MCCULLOCH, H. B.	New Glasgow	Lib.
Queens-Lunenburg	44,970	28,079	18,094	10,616	KINLEY, J. J.	Lunenburg	Lib.
Shelburne-Yarmouth Clare	44,146	25,833	17,559	10,851	POTTIER, V. J.	Yarmouth	Lib.
New Brunswick— (10 members)							
Charlotte	22,728	14,809	10,574	6,099	HILL, B. M.	St. Stephen	Lib.
Gloucester	49,913	23,052	16,081	10,451	VENIOT, C. J.	Bathurst	Lib.
Kent	25,817	13,594	8,707	5,582	LEGER, A. D.	Grandigue	Lib.
Northumberland	38,485	19,575	13,100	5,149	O'BRIEN, J. L.	South Nelson	Cons.
Restigouche-Madawaska	61,251	28,730	17,623	12,164	MICHAUD, Hon. J. E.	Ottawa	Lib.
Royal	34,348	20,786	15,324	8,017	BROOKS, A. J.	Sussex	Cons.
St. John-Albert	77,248	46,653	30,563	15,110	HAZEN, D. K.	Saint John	Cons.
Victoria-Carleton	38,382	21,269	15,423	7,974	HATFIELD, H. H.	Hartland	Cons.
Westmorland	64,486	36,631	26,916	16,431	EMMERSON, H. R.	Dorchester	Lib.
York-Sunbury	44,743	26,887	20,423	10,352	HANSON, Hon. R. B.	Fredericton	Cons.

[1] Successful candidate. [2] Each voter could vote for two candidates.

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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
Quebec—(65 members)	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Argenteuil	22,965	12,495	9,461	5,629	McGibbon, J. W.	Lachute Mills	Lib.
Beauce	55,251	26,113	15,735	12,482	Lacroix, E.[2]	Lacroix	Lib.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	48,270	22,593	14,901	11,244	Raymond, M.	Montreal	Lib.
Bellechasse	29,909	14,608	9,023	6,585	Picard, L. P.	Quebec	Lib.
Berthier-Maskinongé	39,439	20,858	13,561	10,119	Ferron, J. E.	Louiseville	Lib.
Bonaventure	44,066	20,451	15,287	9,446	Poirier, J. A.[3]	Bonaventure	Lib.
Brome-Missisquoi	33,927	20,058	11,083	8,302	Hallé, M.	Sweetsburg	Lib.
Chambly-Rouville	47,720	25,850	18,547	11,964	Dupuis, V.	Longueuil	Lib.
Champlain	42,037	20,942	14,838	9,546	Brunelle, H. E.	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	Lib.
Chapleau	43,416	19,543	12,616	9,402	Authier, H.	Amos	Lib.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	67,087	29,779	20,472	14,336	Casgrain, Hon. P. F.[4]	Montreal	Lib.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	25,369	14,622	7,887	5,773	Black, D. E.	Aubrey	Lib.
Chicoutimi	78,881	31,895	22,559	8,693	Dubuc, J. E. A.	Chicoutimi	Lib.
Compton	34,552	18,202	9,695	8,012	Blanchette, J. A.	Chartierville	Lib.
Dorchester	28,795	13,892	10,370	5,573	Tremblay, L. D.	St. Malachie	Lib.
Drummond-Arthabaska	66,722	34,192	23,174	12,145	Cloutier, A.	Drummondville	Lib.
Gaspe	57,568	26,626	21,119	8,371	Roy, J. S.	Gaspe	Ind.-Cons.
Hull	53,149	28,062	22,444	11,253	Fournier, Hon. Alphonse	Hull	Lib.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	63,874	33,233	17,733	14,112	Ferland, C. E.	Joliette	Lib.
Kamouraska	32,741	16,257	9,154	6,965	Lizotte, L. P.[5]	Rivière-du-Loup	Lib.
Labelle	38,791	19,785	14,828	8,797	Lalonde, M.	Mont Laurier	Lib.
Lake St. John-Roberval	64,306	26,840	21,502	10,057	Sylvestre, A.	Roberval	Lib.
Laval-Two Mountains	33,498	15,156	11,057	6,378	Lacombe, J. R. L.	Ste. Scholastique	Ind.-Lib.
Lévis	30,411	15,915	13,244	8,885	Bourget, M.	Lauzon	Lib.
Lotbinière	43,738	21,748	13,703	8,983	Lapointe, H.	Quebec	Lib.
Matapedia-Matane	48,184	22,291	15,874	9,956	Lapointe, A. J.	Price	Lib.
Mégantic-Frontenac	49,568	23,691	16,885	10,477	Lafontaine, J.	Thetford Mines	Lib.
Montmagny-L'Islet	33,394	17,294	10,308	6,890	Laflamme, J. L. K.	Montmagny	Lib.
Nicolet-Yamaska	39,876	21,429	15,076	7,445	Dubois, L.	Gentilly-Nicolet	Ind.-Lib.
Pontiac	86,320	50,211	30,558	13,206	McDonald, W. R.	Chapeau	Lib.
Portneuf	41,227	21,152	14,988	10,033	Gauthier, P.[6]	Deschambault	Lib.
Quebec East	67,559	38,222	30,611	17,914	Lapointe, Rt. Hon. Ernest[7]	Ottawa	Lib.
Quebec South	39,511	28,050	20,023	15,196	Power, Hon. C. G.	Ottawa	Lib.
Quebec West and South	49,577	26,580	20,565	12,010	Parent, C.	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec-Montmorency	50,600	24,226	18,284	12,850	LaCroix, W.	Quebec	Lib.
Richelieu-Verchères	38,869	21,234	14,323	11,330	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Sorel	Lib.
Richmond-Wolfe	39,545	20,636	12,961	8,554	Mullins, J. P.	Bromptonville	Lib.
Rimouski	51,454	24,487	15,823	9,766	d'Anjou, J. E. S. E.	Rimouski	Lib.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	49,772	28,185	15,970	13,220	Fontaine, T. A.[8]	St. Hyacinthe	Lib.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville	36,383	20,584	16,206	7,439	Rhéaume, M.	St. Jean	Lib.
St. Maurice-Laflèche	52,587	27,081	19,466	9,440	Crête, J. A.	Grand'Mère	Lib.
Shefford	33,387	18,417	11,588	7,831	Leclerc, J. H.	Granby	Lib.
Sherbrooke	46,574	26,773	18,931	11,602	Gingues, M.[9]	Sherbrooke	Lib.
Stanstead	27,972	15,826	10,048	5,112	Davidson, R. G.[10]	North Hatley	Lib.
Témiscouata	49,871	22,966	13,349	9,615	Pouliot, J. F.	Rivière-du-Loup	Lib.

[1] Successful candidate. [2] Mr. Lacroix resigned May 10, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [3] Mr Poirier died Sept. 19, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [4] 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. [5] Mr. Lizotte resigned July 24, 1945, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [6] Mr. Gauthier resigned July 27, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [7] Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe died Nov. 26, 1941, and Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent (L.) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. [8] Mr. Fontaine resigned July 27, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [9] Mr. Gingues resigned July 27, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [10] Mr. Davidson was unseated June 30, 1942, and Mr. Joseph Armand Choquette (Bloc Pop.) 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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
Quebec—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Terrebonne	47,454	24,388	17,555	7,839	BERTRAND, L.[2]	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.	Ind.-Lib.
Three Rivers	52,061	28,787	18,827	9,860	RYAN, R.	Three Rivers	Lib.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	22,498	12,707	9,159	4,381	THAUVETTE, J.	Vaudreuil Village.	Lib.
Wright	29,773	15,445	10,829	7,260	LEDUC, R.	Maniwaki	Lib.
Montreal Island—							
Cartier	66,086	40,655	21,261	18,191	BERCOVITCH, P.[3]	Montreal	Lib.
Hochelaga	88,199	48,809	32,155	16,849	EUDES, R.	Montreal	Lib.
Jacques-Cartier	48,580	27,078	16,001	11,755	MARIER, E.	Pointe Claire	Lib.
Laurier	72,680	45,757	26,158	21,069	BERTRAND, Hon. E.	Ottawa	Lib.
Maisonneuve-Rosemont	70,253	38,877	24,590	17,442	FOURNIER, S.	Montreal	Lib.
Mercier	85,380	39,447	24,220	19,134	JEAN, J.	Montreal	Lib.
Mount Royal	84,295	53,832	35,610	19,858	WHITMAN, F. P.	Montreal West	Lib.
Outremont	57,011	33,999	22,568	14,511	VIEN, T.[4]	Montreal	Lib.
St. Ann	38,756	21,844	16,530	12,687	HEALY, T. P.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Antoine-Westmount	53,295	38,570	24,286	14,879	ABBOTT, D. C.	Westmount	Lib.
St. Denis	85,000	49,793	30,175	18,948	DENIS, A.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Henry	80,384	46,236	31,282	17,531	BONNIER, J. A.	Montreal	Lib.
St. James	93,851	64,823	35,587	27,219	DUROCHER, E.[5]	Montreal	Lib.
St. Lawrence-St. George	42,120	29,416	18,544	11,553	CLAXTON, B.	Montreal	Lib.
St. Mary	83,444	49,874	30,289	23,185	DESLAURIERS, H.[6]	Montreal	Lib.
Verdun	72,050	40,555	28,033	8,372	CÔTÉ, P. E.	Verdun	Lib.
Ontario—							
(82 members)							
Algoma East	27,182	15,250	10,387	5,565	FARQUHAR, T.	Mindemoya	Lib.
Algoma West	40,777	22,454	16,580	8,632	NIXON, G. E.	Sault Ste. Marie	Lib.
Brant	22,511	12,980	9,229	4,657	WOOD, G. E.	Cainsville	Lib.
Brantford City	34,184	21,607	15,763	8,013	MACDONALD, W. R.	Brantford	Lib.
Bruce	29,253	19,359	12,781	7,420	TOMLINSON, W. R.	Port Elgin	Lib.
Carleton	35,410	20,716	14,481	7,736	HYNDMAN, A. B.[7]	Carp	Cons.
Cochrane	81,122	44,559	26,729	16,785	BRADETTE, J. A.	Cochrane	Lib.
Dufferin-Simcoe	28,940	19,338	10,840	6,527	ROWE, Hon. W. E.	Newton Robinson.	Cons.
Durham	25,215	17,095	12,254	6,743	RICKARD, W. F.	Newcastle	Lib.
Elgin	46,150	30,216	20,902	11,867	MILLS, W. H.	Sparta	Lib.
Essex East	57,395	30,220	21,541	9,811	MARTIN, P.	Windsor	Lib.
Essex South	33,815	20,048	13,196	7,624	CLARK, S. M.	Harrow	Lib.
Essex West	82,146	45,620	29,560	14,133	McLARTY, Hon. N. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Fort William	40,578	20,809	17,261	8,504	McIVOR, D.	Fort William	Lib.
Frontenac-Addington	27,541	17,022	12,272	6,154	AYLESWORTH, W. R.	Kingston	Cons.
Glengarry	18,732	11,299	7,437	4,578	MACDIARMID, W. B.	Maxville	Lib.
Grenville-Dundas	32,199	22,320	12,943	7,225	CASSELMAN, A. C.	Prescott	Cons.
Grey-Bruce	34,830	23,385	16,209	6,389	HARRIS, W. E.	Markdale	Lib.
Grey North	34,757	23,419	15,820	7,538	TELFORD, W. P.[8]	Owen Sound	Lib.
Haldimand	21,854	13,977	10,300	5,515	SENN, M. C.	Caledonia	Cons.
Halton	28,515	18,375	14,082	7,788	CLEAVER, H.	Burlington	Lib.
Hamilton East	68,779	43,705	30,110	14,053	ROSS, T. H.	Hamilton	Lib.
Hamilton West	95,359	36,014	25,326	13,965	GIBSON, Hon. C. W. G.	Ottawa	Lib.
Hastings-Peterborough	26,894	17,033	10,735	5,471	WHITE, G. S.	Madoc	Cons.
Hastings South	43,580	25,348	18,857	9,001	STOKES, G. H.	Belleville	Cons.
Huron North	25,524	17,501	11,902	5,937	CARDIFF, L. E.	Brussels	Cons.
Huron-Perth	21,539	14,742	9,137	5,622	GOLDING, W. H.	Seaforth	Lib.
Kenora-Rainy River	47,743	27,254	19,242	10,595	McKINNON, H. B.[9]	Kenora	Lib.
Kent	53,474	32,703	22,759	11,629	DESMOND, C. E.	Ridgetown	Cons.
Kingston City	33,261	19,381	17,291	9,609	ROGERS, Hon. N. M.[10]	Kingston	Lib.
Lambton-Kent	34,909	21,760	14,994	8,834	MACKENZIE, H. A.	Watford	Lib.-Prog.

[1] Successful candidate. [2] Mr. Bertrand resigned July 26, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [3] Mr. Bercovitch died Dec. 26, 1942, and Mr. Fred Rose (L.P.) was elected Aug. 9, 1943. [4] Mr. Vien resigned Oct. 5, 1942, and Hon. Lèo R. LaFlèche (L) was elected Nov. 30, 1942. [5] Mr. Durocher died May 10, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [6] Mr. Deslauriers died May 28, 1941, and Dr. G. Fauteux (L) was elected Feb. 9, 1942. [7] Dr. Hyndman died Apr. 9, 1940, and Mr. G. R. Boucher (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. [8] Mr. Telford resigned Dec. 9, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [9] Mr. McKinnon died Apr. 10, 1944, and seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [10] 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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
Ontario—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Lambton West	35,762	22,041	16,674	8,671	GRAY, R. W.	Sarnia	Lib.
Lanark	33,143	21,854	16,079	8,821	SOPER, B. H.	Smiths Falls	Lib.
Leeds	36,042	23,479	18,637	10,322	FULFORD, G. T.	Brockville	Lib.
Lincoln	65,066	37,685	28,955	13,331	LOCKHART, N. J. M.	St. Catharines	Cons.
London	64,833	43,951	32,388	15,824	JOHNSTON, J. A.	London	Lib.
Middlesex East	39,511	23,608	16,389	8,444	ROSS, D. G.	London	Lib.
Middlesex West	22,822	15,151	9,953	6,024	MCCUBBIN, R.	Strathroy	Lib.
Muskoka-Ontario	35,285	23,414	15,197	8,098	FURNISS, S. J.	Brechin	Lib.-Prog.
Nipissing	113,866	64,005	38,632	26,916	HURTUBISE, J. R.	Sudbury	Lib.
Norfolk	35,611	22,459	15,272	9,230	TAYLOR, W. H.	Scotland	Lib.
Northumberland	30,143	19,973	15,555	8,194	FRASER, W. A.	Trenton	Lib.
Ontario	52,268	29,353	20,320	12,176	MOORE, W. H.	Dunbarton	Lib.
Ottawa East	62,493	37,357	29,363	12,373	PINARD, J. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Ottawa West	94,746	61,322	47,751	27,460	MCILRAITH, G. J.	Ottawa	Lib.
Oxford	50,974	32,710	19,397	10,975	RENNIE, A. S.	Tillsonburg	Lib.
Parry Sound	30,409	15,798	10,877	5,850	SLAGHT, A. G.	Toronto	Lib.
Peel	31,539	20,221	16,234	8,486	GRAYDON, G.	Brampton	Cons.
Perth	46,373	30,966	21,531	12,926	SANDERSON, F. G.	St. Marys	Lib.
Peterborough West	40,883	25,189	19,311	9,683	FRASER, G. K.	Peterborough	Cons.
Port Arthur	50,833	26,290	18,947	10,327	HOWE, Hon. C. D.	Ottawa	Lib.
Prescott	25,261	14,146	10,350	6,431	BERTRAND, E. O.	L'Original	Lib.
Prince Edward-Lennox	28,134	18,329	12,568	6,574	TUSTIN, G. J.	Napanee	Cons.
Renfrew North	29,876	16,420	11,523	6,199	WARREN, R. M.	Eganville	Lib.
Renfrew South	26,874	16,572	11,537	6,228	MCCANN, J. J.	Renfrew	Lib.
Russell	27,319	15,079	9,102	6,045	GOULET, A.	Bourget	Lib.
Simcoe East	38,207	21,709	15,592	8,470	MCLEAN, G. A.	Orillia	Lib.
Simcoe North	31,392	19,922	13,192	7,096	MCCUAIG, D. F.	Barrie	Lib.
Stormont	40,905	23,103	16,557	10,197	CHEVRIER, L.	Cornwall	Lib.
Timiskaming	51,554	32,545	22,440	10,455	LITTLE, W.	Kirkland Lake	Lib.
Victoria	32,629	21,766	16,002	8,499	MCNEVIN, B.	Omemee	Lib.
Waterloo North	60,039	36,661	22,712	14,172	EULER, Hon. W. D.[2]	Waterloo	Lib.
Waterloo South	38,681	24,639	16,086	7,432	HOMUTH, K. K.	Preston	Cons.
Welland	93,836	52,356	36,977	19,132	DAMUDE, A. B.[3]	Fonthill	Lib.
Wellington North	23,605	16,259	10,052	5,748	BLAIR, J. K.	Arthur	Lib.
Wellington South	38,441	23,642	17,427	8,115	GLADSTONE, R. W.	Guelph	Lib.
Wentworth	78,584	45,419	31,110	15,714	CORMAN, E. H.	Hamilton	Lib.
York East	89,158	51,544	34,422	16,741	MCGREGOR, R. H.	Toronto	Cons.
York North	47,678	29,117	19,644	10,653	MULOCK, Hon. W. P.	Ottawa	Lib.
York South	78,167	49,012	33,873	15,346	COCKERAM, A.[4]	Forest Hill Village.	Cons.
York West	69,089	39,995	28,968	12,788	ADAMSON, A. R.	Port Credit	Cons.
City of Toronto—							
Broadview	59,454	38,653	25,261	14,474	CHURCH, T. L.	Toronto	Cons.
Danforth	44,212	29,243	21,000	11,847	HARRIS, J. H.	Toronto	Cons.
Davenport	58,685	40,119	26,310	14,890	MACNICOL, J. R.	Toronto	Cons.
Eglinton	72,953	48,399	34,368	17,166	HOBLITZELL, F. G.	Toronto	Lib.
Greenwood	58,346	37,302	25,775	14,710	MASSEY, D.	Toronto	Cons.
High Park	45,656	37,165	26,386	13,266	ANDERSON, A. J.	Toronto	Cons.
Parkdale	54,123	37,485	26,372	13,605	BRUCE, Hon. H. A.	Toronto	Cons.
Rosedale	53,404	36,072	24,232	12,519	JACKMAN, H. R.	Toronto	Cons.
St. Paul's	62,050	49,279	30,898	15,591	ROSS, D. G.	Toronto	Cons.
Spadina	86,431	56,944	38,259	20,506	FACTOR, S.	Toronto	Lib.
Trinity	62,143	39,113	28,062	14,901	ROEBUCK, A. W.	Toronto	Lib.
Manitoba— (17 members)							
Brandon	38,505	23,061	17,798	8,908	MATTHEWS, J. E.	Brandon	Lib.
Churchill	39,042	18,362	13,485	8,276	CRERAR, Hon. T. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Dauphin	40,446	22,554	17,218	5,953	WARD, W. J.	Dauphin	Lib.
Lisgar	30,375	15,747	9,560	5,221	WINKLER, H. W.	Morden	Lib.
Macdonald	36,137	20,283	14,977	7,728	WEIR, W. G.	Carman	Lib.-Prog.
Marquette	35,711	21,112	16,993	7,027	GLEN, Hon. J. A.	Russell	Lib.
Neepawa	30,035	17,438	13,921	6,724	MACKENZIE, F. D.	Neepawa	Lib.
Portage la Prairie	28,965	15,749	12,413	7,442	LEADER, H.	Portage la Prairie.	Lib.
Provencher	38,169	18,117	12,348	3,768	JUTRAS, R.	Letellier	Lib.

[1] 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. 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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Manitoba—concluded							
St. Boniface	36,305	19,558	15,505	7,926	HOWDEN, J. P.	Norwood Grove	Lib.
Selkirk	56,330	29,253	22,028	11,023	THORSON, Hon. J. T.[2]	Ottawa	Lib.
Souris	22,048	13,924	11,269	4,991	ROSS, J. A.	Melita	Cons.
Springfield	44,918	23,866	17,940	7,462	TURNER, J. M.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg North	70,815	42,959	32,525	13,015	BOOTH, C. S.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg North Centre	60,354	40,754	28,423	11,324	WOODSWORTH, J. S.[3]	Winnipeg	C.C.F.
Winnipeg South	54,734	34,071	28,180	15,461	MUTCH, L. A.	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg South Centre	66,855	47,358	36,277	19,486	MAYBANK, R.	Fort Garry	Lib.
Saskatchewan— (21 members)							
Assiniboia	33,421	18,615	15,245	6,846	TRIPP, J. P.	Oxbow	Lib.
Humboldt	43,292	21,656	16,446	8,808	FLEMING, H. R.[4]	Humboldt	Lib.
Kindersley	32,578	16,773	13,014	5,068	HENDERSON, C. A.	Dodsland	Lib.
Lake Centre	34,434	20,224	16,517	5,974	DIEFENBAKER, J. G.	Prince Albert	Cons.
Mackenzie	57,313	28,093	20,410	10,207	NICHOLSON, A. M.	Canora	C.C.F.
Maple Creek	34,229	19,172	13,539	5,157	EVANS, C. R.	Piapot	Lib.
Melfort	53,075	28,038	21,220	11,358	WRIGHT, P. E.	Tisdale	C.C.F.
Melville	47,111	24,935	21,162	10,158	GARDINER, Hon. J. G.	Ottawa	Lib.
Moose Jaw	39,106	23,114	17,307	9,373	ROSS, J. G.	Moose Jaw	Lib.
North Battleford	52,329	25,642	18,535	10,500	NIELSEN, Mrs. D. W.	Spiritwood	Unity
Prince Albert	47,370	23,143	18,230	8,310	KING, Rt. Hon. W. L. M.	Ottawa	Lib.
Qu'Appelle	35,276	19,286	15,107	8,236	PERLEY, E. E.	Wolseley	Cons.
Regina City	58,245	36,445	30,804	14,434	McNIVEN, D. A.[5]	Regina	Lib.
Rosetown-Biggar	32,570	18,813	15,061	7,714	COLDWELL, M. J. W.	Ottawa	C.C.F.
Rosthern	39,690	19,313	13,132	6,612	TUCKER, W. A.	Rosthern	Lib.
Saskatoon City	46,222	28,947	22,561	13,868	BROWN, W. G.[6]	Saskatoon	U.R.
Swift Current	39,703	21,091	15,601	6,042	GRAHAM, R. T.	Swift Current	Lib.
The Battlefords	44,984	23,759	17,268	7,195	GREGORY, J. A.	North Battleford	Lib.
Weyburn	38,237	19,537	16,400	8,509	DOUGLAS, T. C.[7]	Weyburn	C.C.F.
Wood Mountain	36,528	19,611	15,451	6,375	DONNELLY, T. F.	Kincaid	Lib.
Yorkton	50,279	25,724	20,366	7,658	CASTLEDEN, G. H.	Yorkton	C.C.F.
Alberta— (17 members)							
Acadia	26,308	14,976	8,390	3,767	QUELCH, V.	Morrin	N.D.
Athabaska	52,689	23,460	13,016	5,961	DÉCHÊNE, J. M.	Bonnyville	Lib.
Battle River	40,455	21,976	12,372	5,045	FAIR, R.	Paradise Valley	N.D.
Bow River	45,369	23,561	16,026	5,410	JOHNSTON, C. E.	Three Hills	N.D.
Calgary East	47,727	30,381	21,487	5,815	ROSS, G. H.	Calgary	Lib.
Calgary West	43,744	27,059	19,994	7,299	EDWARDS, M. J.	Calgary	Lib.
Camrose	43,104	22,953	12,989	6,359	MARSHALL, J. A.	Bashaw	N.D.
Edmonton East	53,766	30,816	20,709	8,948	CASSELMAN, F. C.[8]	Edmonton	Lib.
Edmonton West	48,300	30,688	21,873	12,350	MacKINNON, Hon. J. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Jasper-Edson	58,947	29,967	16,751	6,363	KUHL, W. F.	Sprucegrove	N.D.
Lethbridge	47,636	21,244	15,740	6,362	BLACKMORE, J. H.	Cardston	N.D.
Macleod	43,059	23,293	16,911	6,655	HANSELL, E. G.	Vulcan	N.D.
Medicine Hat	41,673	21,591	15,134	9,439	GERSHAW, F. W.	Medicine Hat	Lib.
Peace River	52,427	25,380	15,742	6,426	SISSONS, J. H.	Grand Prairie	Lib.
Red Deer	46,903	26,155	15,306	5,583	SHAW, F. D.	James River Bridge.	N.D.
Vegreville	48,546	23,219	14,214	5,083	HLYNKA, A.	Edmonton	N.D.
Wetaskiwin	55,516	26,890	15,764	6,245	JAQUES, N.	Mirror	N.D.

[1] 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] Mr. McNiven having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, his seat became vacant Oct. 6, 1944. [6] Rev. Mr. Brown died Apr. 1, 1940, and Mr. A. H. Bence (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. [7] Mr. Douglas resigned May 31, 1944, and his seat remained vacant at Feb. 1, 1945. [8] 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, Revised to Feb. 1, 1945—concluded.

Province and Electoral District	Population 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
British Columbia—(16 members)	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Cariboo	33,002	17,575	13,591	6,063	TURGEON, J. G.	Vancouver	Lib.
Comox-Alberni	37,592	19,703	14,304	10,156	NEILL, A. W.	Alberni	Ind.
Fraser Valley	40,955	20,192	15,949	6,638	CRUICKSHANK, G. A.	Matsqui	Lib.
Kamloops	27,387	16,180	13,592	5,621	O'NEILL, T. J.	Kamloops	Lib.
Kootenay East	25,559	14,312	12,673	4,395	MACKINNON, G. E. L.	Cranbrook	Cons.
Kootenay West	40,088	21,261	17,423	6,771	ESLING, W. K.	Rossland	Cons.
Nanaimo	57,689	32,426	25,513	10,668	CHAMBERS, A.	Saanich	Lib.
New Westminster	77,631	42,728	34,936	15,287	REID, T.	Newton	Lib.
Skeena	29,612	12,088	9,567	4,980	HANSON, O.	Prince Rupert	Lib.
Vancouver-Burrard	66,638	43,427	33,257	12,617	MCGEER, G. G.	Vancouver	Lib.
Vancouver Centre	65,616	43,887	31,748	12,100	MACKENZIE, Hon. I. A.	Ottawa	Lib.
Vancouver East	66,090	39,841	29,407	12,490	MACINNIS, A.	Vancouver	C.C.F.
Vancouver North	62,569	36,275	27,906	10,496	SINCLAIR, J.	Hollyburn	Lib.
Vancouver South	77,872	49,102	38,387	18,470	GREEN, H. C.	Vancouver	Cons.
Victoria	57,687	35,360	26,750	13,887	MAYHEW, R. W.	Victoria	Lib.
Yale	51,874	28,227	23,100	8,599	STIRLING, Hon. G.	Kelowna	Cons.
Yukon Territory—(1 member)							
Yukon	4,914	2,097	1,741	915	BLACK, G.	Vancouver, B.C.	Cons.

[1] Successful candidate.

10.—By-Elections Since the General Election of Mar. 26, 1940 to Feb. 28, 1945

Province and Electoral District	Date of Election	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled		Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
			Total	Member			
Quebec—							
Cartier	Aug. 9, 1943	39,190	19,441	5,789	FRED ROSE	Montreal	Lab.-Prog.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	Nov. 30, 1942	30,342	19,568	9,773	FREDERIC DORION	Quebec	Ind.
Outremont	Nov. 30, 1942	35,832	20,143	12,378	Hon. LEO RICHER LAFLECHE	Ottawa	Lib.
Quebec East	Feb. 9, 1942	39,419	29,840	16,708	Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT	Quebec	Lib.
St. Mary	Feb. 9, 1942	49,861	17,143	7,607	GASPARD FAUTEUX	Westmount	Lib.
Stanstead	Aug. 9, 1943	15,592	12,361	6,661	JOSEPH ARMAND CHOQUETTE	Katevale	Bloc Pop.
Ontario—							
Carleton	Aug. 19, 1940	20,611	7,567	6,045	GEO. RUSSELL BOUCHER	Ottawa	Cons.
Grey North	Feb. 5, 1945	22,497	16,653	7,333	W. GARFIELD CASE	Owen Sound	Prog.-Cons.
Kingston City	Aug. 12, 1940	[1]	[1]	[1]	Hon. ANGUS LEWIS MACDONALD	Ottawa	Lib.
Waterloo North	Aug. 19, 1940	36,645	14,348	8,826	LOUIS ORVILLE BREITHAUPT	Kitchener	Lib.
Welland	Feb. 9, 1942	57,810	28,270	12,836	Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL	Ottawa	Lib.
York South	Feb. 9, 1942	52,014	28,649	16,408	JOSEPH W. NOSEWORTHY	Forest Hill Village	C.C.F.
Manitoba—							
Selkirk	Aug. 9, 1943	28,900	14,113	9,396	WILLIAM BRYCE	Dugald	C.C.F.
Winnipeg North Centre	Nov. 30, 1942	41,967	16,888	11,639	STANLEY H. KNOWLES	Winnipeg	C.C.F.
Saskatchewan—							
Humboldt	Aug. 9, 1943	19,977	14,529	8,910	JOSEPH WILLIAM BURTON	Humboldt	C.C.F.
Saskatoon City	Aug. 19, 1940	28,995	15,289	4,798	ALFRED HENRY BENCE	Saskatoon	Cons.
Alberta—							
Edmonton East	June 2, 1941	31,402	14,242	7,306	CORA T. CASSELMAN	Edmonton	Lib.

[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 varied but remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections in any one province 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-time Elections Act (7-8 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. 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) as amended by 6 Geo. VI, c. 26. 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, or in the War that began on Sept. 10, 1939;
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, or in the War that began on Sept. 10, 1939;
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, or in the War that began on Sept. 10, 1939;
11. Every Japanese who resided in the Province of British Columbia on July 1, 1938, and on Dec. 7, 1941, who did not serve in the War of 1914-18, or in the War that began on Sept. 10, 1939.

According to a special procedure prescribed by the Canadian War Service Voting Regulations, 1944, every Canadian on war service in any of His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces, man or woman, irrespective of age, and whether stationed within or without Canada, is entitled to vote by ballot for the candidate of his choice at a general election held during the present war, and such votes will be applied to the electoral district in which such War Service elector ordinarily resided prior to his enlistment, enrolment, appointment, or call-up on war service.

According to the Canadian Prisoners of War Voting Regulations, 1944, any person eligible to vote under the Canadian War Service Voting Regulations, 1944, who became a prisoner of war, or interned in a neutral country, is entitled to vote by proxy at a general election held in Canada during the present War, such proxy being his or her next of kin, as officially recorded at Headquarters and such vote will be cast in the polling division in which such next of kin is entitled to vote as a civilian elector.

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, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944

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	GOERGE 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 Progressive Conservatives.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
President of the Executive Council, Premier, Minister of Education, and Minister of Reconstruction	Hon. J. WALTER JONES	May 11, 1943
Attorney and Advocate-General	Hon. FREDERIC ALFRED LARGE	May 8, 1944
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 of Agriculture	Hon. W. F. ALAN STEWART	May 8, 1944
Minister without portfolio	*Hon. HORACE WRIGHT*	Sept. 14, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without portfolio	Hon. MARIN GALLANT	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without portfolio	Hon. T. WILLIAM L. PROWSE	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, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—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 July 10, 1940
Attorney-General, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. JOSIAH H. MACQUARRIE, K.C.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing	Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Public Welfare and Registrar General	Hon. FRANK R. DAVIS, M.D., C.M.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour	Hon. LAUCHLIN D. CURRIE, K.C.	Feb. 6, 1939
Minister of Highways and Public Works	Hon. JOHN D. MCKENZIE	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister of Industry and Publicity	Hon. HAROLD CONNOLLY	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. WILLIE COMEAU	Sept. 5, 1933

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 A. 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, Aug. 28, 1944: 36 Liberals and 12 Progressive Conservatives.)

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

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, Attorney-General and President of the Executive Council	Hon. J. B. MCNAIR, K.C.	Mar. 13, 1940
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. J. J. HAYES DOONE	Jan. 10, 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. A. C. TAYLOR	July 16, 1935
Minister of Health and Social Services	Hon. F. A. MCGRAND, M.D.	Sept. 27, 1944
Minister of Labour	Hon. SAMUEL E. MOORS	Sept. 27, 1944
Minister of Education and of Federal and Municipal Relations	Hon. C. H. BLAKENEY	Jan. 10, 1940
Minister of Industry and Reconstruction	Hon. J. A. DOUCET	Sept. 27, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. GASPARD BOUCHER	Mar. 13, 1940

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—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. Perodeau	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 Eugene 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, Aug. 8, 1944: 48 Union Nationals, 37 Liberals, 4 Bloc Populaire, 1 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and 1 Independent.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Prime Minister, Attorney-General and President of Executive Council	Hon. Maurice-L. Duplessis	Aug. 30, 1944
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Onesime Gagnon	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio and Leader of Legislative Council	Sir. Thomas Chapais	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. J. S. Bourque	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Health and Social Welfare	Hon. J. A. Paquette	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. Bona Dussault	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Roads	Hon. Antonio Talbot	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Romeo Lorrain	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Mines	Hon. Jonathan Robinson	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Colonization	Hon. Jos. D. Begin	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. C. E. Pouliot	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Labour	Hon. Antonio Barrette	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Paul Beaulieu	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Laurent Barre	Aug. 30, 1944
Provincial Secretary	Hon. Omer Cote	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Antonio Elie	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Tancrede Labbe	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Marc Trudel	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Patrice Tardif	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. T. Larochelle	Aug. 30, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. H. Delisle	Aug. 30, 1944

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

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—continued

ONTARIO—concluded

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Aug. 4, 1943: 38 Progressive 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. REGINALD 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 of Planning and Development	Hon. DANA H. PORTER, K.C.	May 8, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. GEORGE HOLMES CHALLIES	Aug. 19, 1943 Aug. 24, 1943
Minister without portfolio	Hon. WILLIAM GOURLAY WEBSTER	Dec. 13, 1944

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 GODSCHALL 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 Progressive 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. JOHN C. DRYDEN	Feb. 5, 1944
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Industry and Commerce	Hon. J. S. MCDIARMID	May 27, 1932
Provincial Secretary	Hon. J. S. MCDIARMID	Nov. 22, 1939
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. S. S. GARSON, K.C.	Sept. 21, 1936 May 15, 1941
Municipal Commissioner	Hon. W. MORTON	Nov. 22, 1939
Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. MORDEN	Feb. 11, 1944
Minister of Public Works	Hon. E. F. WILLIS	Nov. 2, 1940 Dec. 19, 1942
Minister of Health and Public Welfare	Hon. IVAN SCHULTZ, K.C.	Feb. 5, 1944
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour	Hon. J. O. MCLENAGHEN, K.C.	Nov. 2, 1940 May 3, 1941 Feb. 5, 1944
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

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—continued

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 15, 1944: 47 Co-operative Commonwealth and 5 Liberals.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, President of Council and Minister of Public Health	Hon. T. C. DOUGLAS	July 10, 1944
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. C. M. FINES	July 10, 1944
Attorney-General	Hon. J. W. CORMAN	July 10, 1944
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. G. H. WILLIAMS	July 10, 1944
Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. J. H. BROCKELBANK	July 10, 1944
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Social Welfare	Hon. O. W. VALLEAU	July 10, 1944
Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development	Hon. J. L. PHELPS	July 10, 1944
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Highways and Transport	Hon. J. T. DOUGLAS	July 10, 1944
Minister of Education	Hon. W. LLOYD	July 10, 1944
Minister of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	Hon. J. H. STURDY	July 10, 1944
Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development	Hon. L. F. MCINTOSH	July 10, 1944
Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and Minister of Labour	Hon. C. C. WILLIAMS	July 10, 1944

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, Aug. 8, 1944: 51 Social Credit, 3 Independents, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and 1 Soldier.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. ERNEST C. MANNING	June 1, 1943 Sept. 3, 1935 Sept. 12, 1944
Attorney-General	Hon. LUCIEN MAYNARD	Sept. 15, 1937
Minister of Education	Hon. R. E. ANSLEY	Sept. 12, 1944
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 and Public Welfare	Hon. W. W. CROSS, M.D.	Sept. 3, 1935 Sept. 12, 1944
Provincial Secretary	Hon. ALFRED J. HOOKE	June 2, 1943
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Trade and Industry	Hon. C. E. GERHART	June 2, 1943 Sept. 12, 1944
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. DUNCAN BRUCE MACMILLAN	Dec. 3, 1940
Minister without portfolio	Hon. SOLON LOW	Sept. 12, 1944

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—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 20, 1881	Col. EDWARD G. PRIOR	Dec. 9, 1919
HUGH NELSON	Feb. 8, 1887	WALTER C. NICHOL	Dec. 24, 1920
EDGAR DEWDNEY	Nov. 1, 1892	R. RANDOLPH BRUCE	Jan. 21, 1926
THOMAS R. McINNES	Nov. 18, 1897	J. W. FORDHAM JOHNSON	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: 32 Coalition [20 Liberals, 12 Conservatives], 1 Liberal, 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	Hon. EDWARD TOURTELLOTTE KENNEY	Nov. 8, 1944
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 Municipal Affairs	Hon. HERBERT ANSCOMB	May 11, 1944
Minister of Education	Hon. HENRY G. T. PERRY	Dec. 10, 1941

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

NOTE.—In 1888, the Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska, and Saskatchewan, then called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given responsible government, and the former 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 prevailing form of government for the remaining part of the Territories was discontinued in 1905 and the office of Lieutenant-Governor abolished. In its place, government was vested in a Commissioner and a Council, now composed of six members, one of whom may be appointed Deputy Commissioner. The administration of the various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations pertaining to the Northwest Territories is supervised by the Director of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, who is also Deputy Commissioner. The seat of government is at Ottawa.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS[1]

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 GODSCHALL 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[2]
EDGAR DEWDNEY	Dec. 3, 1881		

[1] This office was abolished in 1905, see headnote. [2] Second term.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council)

Commissioner—CHARLES CAMSELL.
Deputy Commissioner—ROY ALEXANDER GIBSON.
Members of the Council—AUSTIN LOUIS CUMMING; KENNETH ROBINSON DALY; HAROLD WIGMORE McGILL; STUART TAYLOR WOOD.
Secretary—DAVID LIVINGSTONE McKEAND.

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1944, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1944—concluded

YUKON TERRITORY

NOTE.—The Yukon, formerly a District of the Northwest Territories, was made a separate Territory in 1898. The Yukon Act provides for a local government composed of a Chief Executive, styled Commissioner but since classified as Controller; also an elective Legislative Council of three members having a three-year tenure of office. The Yukon Territorial Council performs much the same functions as do the Provincial Governments. The Controller functions in lieu of the Provincial Cabinet and the three members of the Territorial Council function in lieu of the Provincial Parliament. The seat of local government is at Dawson, but the Controller acts under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources at Ottawa.

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 1944, for 3 years)

Dawson District.....JOHN R. FRASER, Dawson
Whitehorse District.....ALEXANDER A. SMITH, Whitehorse
Mayo District.....ERNEST J. CORP, Keno Hill

PART III.—CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Section 1.—Canada's Growth in External Status*

The evolution of Canada in its external relations is reflected in the growth of its Department of External Affairs.

In 1909, when this Department was set up, Canadian representation abroad was confined to a High Commissioner in London (since 1880) and an Agent General in France (since 1882), neither of whom possessed diplomatic status.

Canada's negotiations with foreign powers on such matters as trade and boundaries were conducted through the medium of the British Foreign Office with Canadian Ministers or officials taking part on occasion in the negotiations. Dealings with other parts of the Empire proceeded through the Colonial Office. With the British Government, the normal channel of communication was the Governor General who at that time represented both the Crown and the Government of the United Kingdom. It is true that there were Canadian officials abroad serving as trade commissioners and immigration agents, but they represented individual Departments of the Federal Government and did not act on behalf of the Government as a whole.

The establishment of a Department of External Affairs was first proposed in 1907 by a veteran civil servant, Joseph Pope (later Sir Joseph Pope). In his opinion the time had come for "a more systematic mode of dealing with what we may term, for want of a better phrase, the external affairs of the Dominion". The subsequent incorporation of that phrase in the title of the Department paralleled its use in

* Prepared in the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, by F. H. Soward.

Australia for the same reason, namely, that one Department should be charged both with correspondence of an international or intra-imperial character. Two years later when the Canadian Parliament enacted legislation to set up the Department it was attached to the office of the Secretary of State under the supervision, as Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, of Sir Joseph Pope.

At the time no special significance was attached to the appearance of the Department, which was merely regarded as a helpful method of improving departmental procedure and facilitating more efficient conduct of government correspondence with other countries. The first significant advance came in 1912 when the Department was placed by statute under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister, as Sir Joseph had originally planned. At that time the Prime Minister also assumed the additional title of Secretary of State for External Affairs.

First Phase.—The early years of the Department were ones of quiet and inconspicuous development. Only one of its officers was called upon to serve with the Canadian delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. It was two years later that the Department was charged with the supervision of the High Commissioner's Office in London. Nevertheless the War of 1914-18 altered the conduct of Canadian policy as Canadian troops bought with their blood on European battlefields the title deeds to Canadian nationhood. Because of their achievement from Ypres to Mons, Sir Robert Borden, then Prime Minister of Canada, could claim for Canada a share in the making of the peace; the right to separate signature to the Treaty of Versailles; and separate membership in the League of Nations.

Only by degrees did a puzzled world begin to appreciate that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and subsequently the Irish Free State, had reached a position vis-à-vis the United Kingdom which led to them being described in 1926 as "autonomous communities . . . equal in status and in no way subordinate one to the other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs . . ."

It is not surprising that an early manifestation of this change of status came in the relations of Canada with its mighty neighbour, the United States. During the War of 1914-18 the Canadian Government had found it advisable to establish a Canadian War Mission in Washington to deal with the numerous problems caused by war that affected the relations of the two countries.

The success of this Mission, which acquired virtual diplomatic powers, convinced Sir Robert Borden that it would be in the best interests of both the U.K. and Canada for the Canadian Government to have separate representation in Washington. His views prevailed in London, and as early as 1920 it was announced that the King, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, would appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States who would be the channel of communication with the Government of that country, acting under instructions from, and reporting directly to, the Canadian Government.

Three Years' Rapid Growth.—However, no appointment was made until 1926 when Hon. Vincent Massey (now the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom) was designated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington "with the special object of representing in the United States of America the interests of our Dominion of Canada" In February, 1927, he formally presented his credentials to President Coolidge. Shortly afterwards the United States appointed William Phillips, who had been their ambassador in Belgium, to serve as their first Minister to Canada.

In the meantime another Canadian official, Dr. W. A. Riddell, the present Canadian High Commissioner in New Zealand, had been appointed in 1925 to take charge of the Canadian Advisory Office in Geneva. It was his duty to keep the Government informed of developments in the League of Nations and the International Labour Office and to represent Canada at some of the many international conferences which met under League auspices. As a former official of the International Labour Office, Dr. Riddell was well qualified to represent Canada on the governing body of that institution, of which Canada was a permanent member as one of the eight largest industrial states. In 1938 the title of the appointee was changed to Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations in accordance with the usual practice in Geneva. The office was maintained in Geneva until the events of May, 1940, necessitated the withdrawal of Canadian representation.

At the Imperial Conference of 1926 it had been agreed that the Governor General of a Dominion should no longer act as the formal channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Dominion of which he was Governor General. By the new arrangement the Governor General became, so far as Canada was concerned, in the words of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "in the truest and largest sense of the word the personal representative of the Sovereign" From July 1, 1927, correspondence from the United Kingdom Government or from other countries to the Canadian Government was to be addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. A natural consequence of this arrangement was the decision of the United Kingdom to be represented by a High Commissioner in Ottawa. The first appointee was Sir William Clark, who took up his residence in the capital in the autumn of 1928. The fact that this position is at present held by a former member of the United Kingdom Cabinet, Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, is an indication of how important the duties of this office have become.

The appointment of a Canadian Minister to France in 1928 was a logical development in view of the fact that almost 30 p.c. of the Canadian people were descendants of the little group of Frenchmen who had laboured to build New France overseas. The Minister designated was Hon. Phillippe Roy, who had served Canada for 17 years as Commissioner General in Paris.

At the same time the Canadian Government also stated that Canada and Japan had agreed to an exchange of ministers. This decision was based on the increasing importance of the Orient for Canadian trade and the advisability of having a Canadian diplomat available in Tokyo for discussions of the thorny problem of Japanese immigration to Canada. The Government of Japan welcomed the proposal and in fact had opened its Legation in Ottawa before the first Canadian Minister to Japan, Hon. Herbert Marler (later Sir Herbert), assumed his duties in 1929.

The rapid expansion of three years was followed by a decade of consolidation and recruitment of personnel for the Department. The leadership and wide range of interests of Dr. O. D. Skelton, a distinguished Canadian scholar who assumed the position of Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1925, greatly contributed to the prestige of the Department and made him, until his death in 1941, probably the most influential civil servant of his day.

Further Diplomatic Representation.—Not long before the present war, Belgium proposed an exchange of ministers and Baron Silvercruys, accordingly, arrived in Ottawa in 1937. In return the Canadian Government

accredited Jean Desy, at present Canadian Ambassador in Brazil, as the first Minister to Belgium. It was also decided to have him serve simultaneously as Canadian Minister to the Netherlands. Mr. Desy presented his credentials to King Leopold of Belgium in January, 1939, and to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands the next month. The Netherlands Minister to Canada established the Legation in Ottawa in October, 1939. An interesting development in intra-imperial relations was the appointment to Canada of an Accredited Representative by the Union of South Africa. For this position the South African Government selected D. de Waal Meyer, who had previously served in Canada as a trade commissioner.

Canada Declares War.—In September, 1939, the Canadian Government issued a separate declaration of war on Germany from that of the United Kingdom as befitted its advancement in nationhood in the quarter century between wars. The day after this declaration (September 10) it was announced that the Government would send High Commissioners to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland. Such appointments were designed to develop closer co-operation between the members of the Commonwealth. This development proved of particular value when the War spread into the Pacific area after Pearl Harbor. The Commonwealth Governments reciprocated.

Canada and the United States.—With the United States, the number of contacts and special arrangements rapidly increased. The formation of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence in August, 1940, the rapid emergence of some half dozen joint committees for the co-ordination of the war effort of the two countries, and the despatch to Washington of representatives from various Government Departments greatly increased the work of the Canadian Legation in Washington and expanded its personnel. Among its new officers appeared attachés from the Armed Services and a financial attaché. A further innovation in Canadian-United States relations arising from the War was the establishment of a Canadian Consulate-General in New York in May, 1943.

This was not the first consular office to be opened by Canada. The occupation of Denmark in April, 1940, posed the question of the future disposition of its territorial possession, Greenland. From Greenland came Canada's important supply of cryolite which was used in the production of aluminum. Greenland was also a key area for obtaining reports on weather conditions and has proved of great importance in furthering transatlantic air navigation. For these reasons Canada and the United States acted on parallel lines of policy in sending consuls to that country in the summer of 1940. The appointment of a High Commissioner to Newfoundland in July, 1941, was likewise a recognition of the importance of Newfoundland for the defence of Canada. In August, 1941, also for defence reasons, it was decided to establish a Consulate on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon which was maintained for three years.

Latin-American Exchanges.—The opening of Canadian Missions in Latin America was not only based on the development of intra-American trade and the increasing sense of hemispheric solidarity, but also on the fact, as the Prime Minister told the House of Commons in February, 1941, that "South American problems will become increasingly our problems as the situation comes to be changed for better or for worse . . . and the Government feels that we owe it to the people of our country to be able to get first-hand knowledge of the changing situation in South America".

For that reason the Government included in the financial estimates for the fiscal year 1941-42 appropriations for the establishment of Legations in Brazil and Argentina. These countries sent their first ministers to Canada in May and June, respectively. The Canadian Minister to Brazil, Mr. Desy, reached Rio de Janeiro in September, 1941. A month later the former Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, assumed his duties in Argentina.

Originally Mr. Turgeon was also accredited to the Government of Chile and presented his Letters of Credence to President Rios in January, 1942. This appointment was intentionally a temporary one, and in November of the same year a leader of the Montreal bar, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., accepted the nomination as Minister to Chile.

These successive nominations of ministers to the "A.B.C." countries were not intended to complete the roster of Canadian diplomats in Latin America, but the demands of the War and the increase in the work of the Department, which was not paralleled by a corresponding increase in staff, prevented as rapid an expansion as would have been desired. In July, 1943, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that Canada could not delay much longer the extension of its diplomatic representation in Latin America and mentioned Mexico as "a case particularly at point". Six months later Mr. King announced that an agreement had been reached on an exchange of Missions with Mexico and Peru. For its first representative in Mexico the Canadian Government designated Mr. Turgeon, who was transferred to Mexico City from Buenos Aires in 1944. At the end of September, 1944, Dr. Henry Laureys, formerly High Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, left Canada to resume his duties in Lima as first Canadian Ambassador to Peru. At present there are five Missions in Ottawa from Latin America.

War Expands Co-operation.—In 1942 the increasing magnitude of Canada's war effort and the desire to emphasize the concept of the United Nations by sympathetic gestures of co-operation resulted in an unusually rapid expansion in the exchange of diplomatic Missions. On November 4 the appointments of L. D. Wilgress as Minister to the U.S.S.R., and Major-General Victor W. Odlum to China were announced. At the close of the month Major-General George P. Vanier was designated as Canadian Minister to the Allied Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Relations with the Vichy Government, which had been maintained rather tenuously since the summer of 1940, were terminated after the Allied Forces landed in North Africa. The new Minister to the Allied European Governments established in London was authorized to consult with representatives of the French National Committee in London on matters of mutual interest relating to the conduct of the War. Subsequently, when the French Committee established its headquarters in Algiers, General Vanier was sent there as Canadian representative with the personal rank of Ambassador. Each of the Allied European Governments sent a Minister to Canada during 1942, while the French Committee of National Liberation established its office in the next year. When France and Belgium were liberated, General Vanier transferred his headquarters to Paris, and presented his credentials to the Provisional Government of France on Dec. 20, 1944. Almost a month later Mr. Turgeon assumed his third diplomatic post as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. He was also accredited as Canadian Minister to Luxembourg.

In addition to the Allied European Governments, two of the chief neutral countries, Sweden and Turkey, also approached Canada with a view to establishing diplomatic relations. The Canadian Government agreed to the exchange of minis-

ters, but, because of the difficulties of representation and personnel, explained that it was not in a position to send ministers to Stockholm and Ankara at present. Both the Swedish and Turkish Ministers have established their Legations in Ottawa.

Missions Become Embassies.—The most recent event of significance in the history of Canadian external relations was the decision in November, 1943, to elevate Missions to embassy rank on a reciprocal basis with the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R., China and Brazil. In 1944 the same policy was adopted with Chile, while the new Missions to Mexico and Peru were of embassy status at the outset. The Belgian Legation in Ottawa also assumed embassy rank.

Personnel.—Unlike many other Departments, the coming of peace will accentuate rather than lessen the burdens placed on the Department of External Affairs. To meet its increased duties in wartime the problem of personnel has been partly met by recruiting from the universities and elsewhere a number of assistants whose appointments are intentionally provisional. As men can be released from the Services, new recruits are being obtained from the Armed Forces.

In peacetime the Department will resume its practice of selecting candidates by competitive examination. During the past three years the departmental work has been organized on a divisional basis. Three political divisions are administered by the Associate Under Secretary, who, like the legal adviser, holds the same status as an ambassador. Other divisions, including the legal, diplomatic, economic and information, are on a functional basis.

It is a far cry from the appointment of a High Commissioner in London more than 60 years ago to the exchange of Missions with some 24 countries. This development is proof positive of Canada's growth of importance as a "middle" power and sobering evidence of the increased responsibility which Canada must be prepared to assume in the post-war world.

Section 2.—Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories

Introduction.—One of the greatest problems with which the United Nations have been faced since the fortunes of war have turned and final victory has come into view is the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated peoples of Europe and Asia. Countries that have been occupied by the Nazis or Japanese for years and subjected to wide devastation must be brought back into production as rapidly as possible; millions of people torn from their homes and families, and transported to enemy territory, there to toil under degrading conditions inimical to their health and well-being will have to be sympathetically cared for until such time as they are enabled to again care for themselves. The planning of such relief and rehabilitation measures is complicated by two unknown factors: (1) The time and season when liberation of the countries and peoples involved will take place; (2) The speed with which some degree of self-sufficiency of production in these countries can be restored, depending, of course, on the varying degree of devastation wrought by the enemy.

While an inter-Allied committee on post-war requirements was set up in London as early as September, 1941, the early work done by the military administration of the Allies (A.M.G.), the Governments-in-exile of the occupied countries, and voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross was important. Naturally, in territory still in the zone of fighting, the military authorities must be responsible for the

necessary relief of civilians and it is only as the military forces advance forward that the civil authorities can take over. On the other hand, the stupendous nature of the tasks to be faced was not fully grasped at the beginning of early inter-Allied discussions, and it was not until recently that the United Nations were able to take steps to organize their resources to meet the full force of the problem. The impulses that had drawn the Allied Powers together in the prosecution of the War itself, such as expressed in Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid, have doubtless played their part in uniting them in regard to immediate and post-war relief and rehabilitation. At the opening of the Second Session of UNRRA at Montreal, September, 1944, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, said "The supreme task of UNRRA, it seems to me, is to make the benefits of Mutual Aid so apparent to all Nations as to render enduring the new world order which we so fervently pray may succeed the old"

The First UNRRA Conference (Atlantic City)

The Organization and Policy of UNRRA.—UNRRA (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) was organized and its general policies formulated on Nov. 10, 1943, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A. Representatives of 44 United and Associated Nations had met in Washington on Nov. 9, 1943, to sign an Agreement establishing UNRRA. In this Agreement the nations expressed their determination to bring relief to the victims of war immediately upon the liberation of the countries enslaved by the enemy.

The scope of relief and rehabilitation under UNRRA was confined to practical and necessary limits. The Administration is not a *permanent* international relief organization but is designed to cope with an emergency, and to make available food and supplies considered essential to alleviate conditions of starvation and disease, whether these exist to-day or develop in the course of the War.

Executive and administrative functions are assigned by the Agreement to a Director General, whose position is analogous to that of the general manager of a corporation. A capable and outstanding American, Governor H. H. Lehman of New York, was appointed to this office.

A Council composed of one member from each of the 44 member countries was established. Its immediate tasks were:—

(1) To outline the nature and scope of relief activities to be undertaken;
(2) To define the relationship of UNRRA with existing inter-governmental supply and shipping agencies, so that effective prosecution of the War would not be impeded;
(3) To decide the policies to be followed in distributing relief supplies in liberated areas, and to ensure that supplies should be equitably apportioned;
(4) To establish methods of determining the needs of liberated peoples;
(5) To prescribe the procedures for obtaining supplies;
(6) To work out a method for the equitable sharing of the burden among the contributing nations;
(7) To frame the rules that are to govern the conduct of UNRRA itself, to give interested nations effective representation in the development of policies, and to facilitate the work of the Director General in carrying out these policies.

These tasks, all involving decisions of considerable difficulty, were approached in an encouraging spirit of co-operation and with a minimum of emphasis on prestige. There was no attempt during the conference at domination by the large powers or obstruction on the part of the small. Consequently, it was possible in all matters to find satisfactory and workable solutions.

Aside from the Council itself, the policy-making organs of the administration, which advise the Council, consist of the Central Committee; the Standing Regional Committees for Europe, and the Far East; the Standing Committees on Supplies, and Financial Control; and the Standing Technical Committees on agriculture, displaced persons, health, industrial rehabilitation, and welfare.

The Central Committee, on which the United States, the United Kingdom, China and Russia are represented, makes emergency decisions between Council sessions (it is laid down in the Agreement that the Council must meet at least once every six months), but all decisions of the Central Committee must be confirmed by the Council at the earliest possible moment.

A considerable part of the session at Atlantic City was devoted to defining the relationships and the division of responsibility between the Council, the Director General and the Standing Committees of the Council. The Canadian delegation took an active part in working out a satisfactory system of organization. The 'functional' principle of international representation, suggested by Canada, was found to be a highly appropriate principle, and received widespread support. By this system, countries having most to contribute to certain aspects of the work of UNRRA are given corresponding responsibility in the development of policy with regard to those aspects. For instance, the Regional Committee for the Far East is under the Chairmanship of the representative of China and consists of representatives of all Member Governments in that region. The United Kingdom representative is Chairman of the Committee for Europe, which is composed of the representatives of all the Member Governments in Europe together with the representatives of Brazil, Canada, and the United States.

The Chairmanship of the Committee on Supplies was voted to the Minister (now Ambassador) in the Canadian Embassy at Washington. This Committee will play an important part in the affairs of the Administration. The countries represented on this Committee are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee will advise the Council, the Central Committee and the Director General on general policies regarding the provision, financing and transport of supplies. The Chairman will participate in meetings of the Central Committee when supply matters are being considered and he, together with the Director General, will sit in with the Combined Boards when the interests of his Committee are discussed.

It was agreed that the activities of UNRRA in obtaining relief supplies must be co-ordinated with the existing wartime arrangements for the allocation of both supplies and shipping. Consequently all requirements for relief and rehabilitation that have been drawn up or approved by UNRRA are to be brought before the United Nations Combined Boards in Washington which have the duty of allocating Allied supplies of food, munitions, shipping, raw materials, etc., in a way that will contribute most effectively to the prosecution of the War. These requests are to be considered as an additional claim on available supplies, and to be balanced

with military requirements and the needs of the civilian populations in the supplying countries. In cases of scarce commodities which the Combined Boards wish to control, the Boards will consult with the Director General of UNRRA and the Chairman of the Supplies Committee, and then determine the amounts that may be devoted to relief. This will ensure that the flow of supplies necessary for the war effort will not be impeded and that countries which pay for their own supplies do not receive any priority over those which do not.

Several of the occupied countries, including France, the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium have indicated that they intend to pay for the whole or part of their relief needs. In order to achieve an equitable sharing of available supplies, it is provided that all Member Governments keep the Administration fully informed of their intentions concerning the importation of relief and rehabilitation supplies, regardless of how these are to be financed. On the basis of this information the Director General may present to the Combined Boards such recommendations or objections as he may think necessary to obtain a fair distribution of supplies among all the liberated areas. In this way supplies will be equitably distributed, whether or not the receiving country is in a position to pay for them.

The Standing Technical Committees are intended to be expert bodies to advise the Council, the Regional Committees and the Director General on technical matters in their fields.

The Extent of the Problem.—UNRRA officials estimate that about 130,000,000 Europeans will require relief. The problem in Asia is not so capable of being summarized but there are about 230,000,000 Chinese now under Japanese domination.

In Europe, live stock has been sadly depleted and fertilizing of the soil has been reduced by a forced program of intensive cultivation. It is known that, before the War, China consumed about 176,000,000 tons of food annually and that the War has caused a large annual deficit.

The magnitude of the problem definitely limits what can be done in the way of relief. At first funds will not be available to do more than prevent starvation in war-devastated countries and supply such clothing, medical facilities, etc., as are absolutely necessary.

Much immediate civilian relief in liberated areas will have to be initiated by the Army through the Allied Military Government organization. Once the immediate military necessity has passed (it is estimated that the period during which relief will be administered by the military will be about six months), UNRRA steps in. Actually UNRRA officials work with the military, learn the problems to be faced and the best way to handle them so that when the time to take over arrives they are equipped to deal with the situation.

Responsibility for the distribution of relief within a receiving country will be borne by the recognized government exercising administrative authority in that area. UNRRA may not operate in that area without the consent of the recognized government or, if such a government does not exist, the military command.

Finance.—At Atlantic City, first financial contributions to UNRRA were set as follows: Each Member Government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy makes a contribution approximately equivalent to 1 p.c. of its national income for the year ended June 30, 1943, as determined by the Member Government. It was not thought desirable to establish a fixed and over-all formula, and each country is left free to decide for itself whether there are special circumstances which would make the 1 p.c. of national income contribution excessively burdensome. As much as possible, but not less than 10 p.c. of the contribution, should be in the form of currency that can be expended outside the country, with the balance in the form of a credit in local currency available for the purchase of the contributing country's goods.*

Canada's contribution amounts to $77,000,000. This appropriation was authorized by the Canadian Parliament, in the following manner: $10,000,000 was appropriated from the unexpended part, that remained at the end of the fiscal year, of the $1,000,000,000 voted in 1943-44 for Mutual Aid; on June 21, 1944, $6,886,936 (U.S. funds) was paid over to UNRRA by the Canadian Government which, together with a preliminary contribution of $55,000 towards administrative expenses, represented the 10 p.c. in free funds of Canada's total contribution of $77,000,000.

Chief contributors to the fund are the United States and the United Kingdom together with Canada and certain other Dominions. The United States contribution is estimated at $1,350,000,000 and the United Kingdom contribution of between £76,000,000 and £77,000,000 has been met by the appropriation of £80,000,000 (about $352,000,000) by the British Government.

It is intended that altogether a fund of between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 will be provided for UNRRA. If this fund proves insufficient the question of further contribution will have to be considered at a later meeting of the Council.

The United States representative is Chairman of the Committee on Financial Control, set up to deal with matters concerning the administrative budget and the auditing and accounting control of the Administration's operations.

The Second UNRRA Conference (Montreal)

The Second Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was held in Montreal, Canada, from Sept. 16 to Sept. 26, 1944. Fifty nations were represented at that Session and the Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary (now Ambassador) to Washington was appointed Permanent Chairman of the Session.

The position taken from the start was that the preliminaries had been decided at Atlantic City and that progress in grappling with the actual problems could be proceeded with. In the interval between the Atlantic City Session and the Montreal Session, UNRRA had already taken action in the Near East, where about 50,000

* Since goods will be received from all contributing countries that are in a position to contribute or sell them, it is estimated that this 10 p.c. of each Member's contribution will be sufficient to meet the over-all purchases that will have to be made for cash.

refugees were placed in camps. A smaller UNRRA camp had also been established near Casablanca. As of June 30, 1944, the organization that had been built up consisted of 985 persons, representing nationals of 20 countries and located at Washington, London, Cairo, Chungking, Algiers, Casablanca and Geneva. The authorities at Washington had laid out a comprehensive relief supply program, with the proviso that relief orders should not be allowed to affect the fullest prosecution of the War. Supplies of all kinds had been purchased in vast quantities in anticipation of operation ($12,000,000 had been spent in Canada alone). Orders placed by UNRRA in Canada are handled by the Procurement Division of the Mutual Aid Board and are subject to the same controls as domestic orders, to avoid any upset to the Canadian supply position. However, the main tasks for which UNRRA was organized lay ahead.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Council were:—

(1) Inclusion in UNRRA benefits of any United Nations area under the control of any of the United Nations which is of importance to their military operations and which is stricken by famine or disease. (This resolution was framed with India chiefly in mind.)

(2) Special weight and urgency to be given to the relief of those United Nations that have suffered most grievously from the War.

(3) Inclusion of displaced persons in United Nations territories never occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the administration when they are necessitous and lack the resources to return to their homes.

(4) Removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality to their country of origin from liberated areas when requested by the governments concerned.

(5) Care and repatriation of displaced persons found in enemy or ex-enemy territory and of other persons who have been obliged to leave or have been deported from their country by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations.

(6) Care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality or stateless persons, displaced under similar circumstances, who are found in liberated territory.

(7) Operations in enemy territory for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in enemy or ex-enemy areas.

(8) Extension of UNRRA benefits to inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands.

Work Accomplished by the Committees.—One of the earliest technical committees to organize and get down to business was the Committee on Displaced Persons.

This Committee had to struggle with some of the most complex problems in UNRRA administration. The basic principle as defined at Atlantic City was to repatriate only those persons that their countries desired. Further, only congregated refugees (for example, those in UNRRA camps), not individuals as such, were to be considered. Other displaced persons who had reached a non-invaded area of United Nations territory were to be cared for by government assistance or private relief, not by UNRRA. It was soon seen that the matter was not so simply dealt with. At Montreal the Cuban representative pointed out that his country and others in South America had temporarily opened their doors to thousands of refugees who would wish to return to their own countries as soon as conditions would permit. The Committee was sympathetic to the Cuban proposal that a subcommittee of the technical standing committee of the Council be created to determine the status and define possible help for such displaced persons.

Another side of the picture was the attitude towards "intruded" persons, that is, enemy nationals, particularly Germans, who have been sent to colonize United Nations territory. This report showed: 200,000 Germans sent in to replace French driven from Alsace-Lorraine; Prague full of Germans; hundreds of thousands of Germans sent to colonize the lands from which Poles had been forced in western Poland. Many other cases are on the records and in all it is estimated that between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 Germans have been settled on United Nations territory. The Committee on Displaced Persons recommended that UNRRA be authorized to remove to their homes any enemy or ex-enemy subjects so intruded into United Nations territory.

The Balkans loomed up as the first field of major activity.* The Director General, addressing the Montreal Session requested a statement of policy from the Council on the care to be given displaced persons in United Nations territory which had never been occupied by the enemy. The cost would be great but there were urgent cases such as that of the Greeks and Yugoslavs in the Middle East which required assistance.

Representatives of UNRRA were sent to Italy to survey and report on conditions in that country. They pointed out that 75 p.c. of the population in liberated Italy were on a rationed diet which was only about half that necessary for normal existence. Near Rome, due to difficulties of transport, the diet was only 70 p.c. of the low average for the total liberated area; distress was rampant in many parts. The burden had fallen most heavily on the children and perhaps 2,000,000 were in dire need. One serious result had been a sharp rise in infant mortality.

Authorization for UNRRA to undertake relief operations in Italy was provided by a resolution passed at the Montreal meeting. The scale and nature of these operations was strictly defined. The amount is not to exceed $50,000,000. It is to be restricted to: (a) provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies; (b) assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; (c) welfare services for children, and for nursing or expectant mothers.

Canada, being honoured by the Permanent Chairmanship of the Montreal meeting and being represented with the United Kingdom and the United States on the Combined Food Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board, has played an important part in setting the machinery of UNRRA to work and in moulding policy, for these and other Boards are round table conferences where each member speaks frankly, common problems are worked out, information obtained and given, and available supplies distributed in accordance with the most urgent need.

The international machinery offered by UNRRA is the most promising means by which the economic machinery of devastated Europe can be primed—not by indiscriminately supplying Europe with food and finished goods but by helping the liberated peoples to help themselves and, where the need is proved, to furnish the *raw materials* needed for relief and rehabilitation. All countries in a position to pay will, of course, be expected to do so but countries unable to make payment and in dire need will be eligible for relief. The alternative would be the rapid exhaustion of such reduced foreign exchange assets as were available to the European countries, followed by unbalanced budgets, depreciated currencies and, finally, the imposition of burdensome exchange and trade restrictions.

* The principle of UNRRA's administration is that priority should be given to those areas in greatest need. Russia advanced the proposal that priority for assistance be given those nations which have suffered most under Axis rule and have offered greatest resistance. The reconciliation of these two points of view was one of the tasks of the Conference.

PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADA IN OTHER COUNTRIES*

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

United Kingdom.—The present High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom is the 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

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, who died in Dublin in 1941.

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 succeeded by MR. J. SCOTT MACDONALD. His office is in St. John's.

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* Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, in February, 1945. 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.

Section 2.—Representatives in Foreign Countries

United States of America.—The first Canadian Ambassador to the United States was 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. He resigned on Dec. 31, 1944, and was succeeded by MR. L. B. PEARSON, who presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Jan. 22, 1945. 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.—MR. JEAN DESY was appointed as the first Canadian Minister to Belgium in 1939. The Legation has been raised to the rank of Embassy and the HON. W. F. A. TURGEON presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Jan. 16, 1945.

Luxembourg.—HON. W. F. A. TURGEON, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium also represents Canada in Luxembourg as Minister. He presented his Letter of Credence on Jan. 3, 1945.

Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia.—(Temporary address—London, England). MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER was appointed on Nov. 30, 1942, as Minister to the Allied European Governments in London. During the absence of General Vanier in Algiers and until the liberation of Belgium, Mr. PIERRE DUPUY was Chargé d'Affaires, who has been appointed Canadian Minister to the Netherlands.

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 Brussels. MR. K. P. KIRKWOOD is Chargé d'Affaires. 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 presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Feb. 29, 1944. 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 presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on Mar. 15, 1944. The Canadian Embassy is at Chungking.

Chile.—The first Canadian Minister to Chile was the HON. W. F. A. TURGEON, who presented his Letter of Credence on Jan. 2, 1942. He was succeeded on Nov. 4, 1942, as Minister by MR. WARWICK CHIPMAN, K.C., who presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador on July 8, 1944. The Canadian Embassy is at Santiago.

Mexico.—The first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico was the HON. W. F. A. TURGEON, who presented his Letter of Credence on Apr. 27, 1944. He has been succeeded by DR. H. L. KEENLEYSIDE, who presented his Letter of Credence on Feb. 15, 1945.

Peru.—DR. HENRY LAUREYS presented his Letter of Credence as the first Canadian Ambassador to Peru on Oct. 21, 1944.

France.—After the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation 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. General Vanier is now accredited to the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic as Canadian Ambassador in France, and presented his Letter of Credence on Dec. 20, 1944.

Greenland.—The Canadian Consulate at Greenland is in charge of MR. TREVOR LLOYD as Vice Consul and Acting Consul.

PART V.—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 first High Commissioner was MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., who assumed office in 1940. He has been succeeded by MR. ALFRED STIRLING.

Address: 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

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

The present High Commissioner is THE HON. DAVID WILSON, who assumed office in 1944.

Address: 105 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa.

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

The first Accredited Representative was MR. DAVID DE WAAL MEYER, who assumed office in 1938. Pending the appointment of a successor, MR. ROBERT JONES is Acting Accredited Representative.

Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

High Commissioner for Ireland: (Office established 1939.)

The present and first High Commissioner is the HON. 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: HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. RAY ATHERTON (Nov. 19, 1943).

Address: Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Belgium: (Established 1937.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLEE (nominated).

Address: 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa.

China: (Established 1942.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY DR. LIU SHIH SHUN (Feb. 26, 1944).

Address: 201 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa.

Brazil: (Established 1941.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY CYRO DE FREITAS-VALLE (Apr. 6, 1944).

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Mexico: (Established 1944.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY DR. FRANCISCO DEL RIO Y CAÑEDO.

Address: 87 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: (Established 1942.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY G. N. ZAROUBIN (June 8, 1944).

Address: 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa.

France: (Established 1928.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His EXCELLENCY J. M. F. DE HAUTECLOCQUE (Feb. 21, ~~1935~~).

Address: 42 Sussex Street, Ottawa.

Peru: (Established 1944).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY ALFREDO BENAVIDES (nominated).

Charge d'Affaires ad interim: DR. LUIS ALVARADO G.

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Norway: (Established 1942.)

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

Address: 192 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

Czechoslovakia: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. DR. FRANTISEK PAVLASEK (Aug. 14, 1942).

Address: 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa.

Sweden: (Established 1943.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. PER WIJKMAN (Aug. 4, 1943).

Address: Rockcliffe Park.

Argentina: (Established 1941.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. DR. EDUARDO L. VIVOT (Dec. 14, 1943).

Address: 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Turkey: (Established 1944.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. SEVKI ALHAN (Mar. 6, 1944).

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Netherlands: (Established 1939.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. JONKHEER J. W. M. SNOUK HURGRONJE (Apr. 13, 1944).

Address: 213 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa.

Poland: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: HON. WACLAW BABINSKI (Sept. 8, 1944).

Address: 333 Chapel Street, Ottawa.

Yugoslavia: (Established 1942.)

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: DR. PERO CABRIC.

Address: 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

Chile: (Established 1942.)

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: DR. H. DIAZ-CASANUEVA.

Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Greece: (Established 1942.)

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: MR. PIERRE DEPASTA.

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

PART VI.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS*

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

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

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION*

CONSPECTUS

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The 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. More detailed information may be obtained from the Census puplications.*

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. 55). 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 motorcars have been introduced into industry and into home life over a series of decades.

* This chapter, as recast, has been checked by O. A. Lemieux, M.S.A., Ph.D., 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"

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.

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 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 **1-4.**

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

NOTE.—The populations of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916, 1926 and 1936, are shown at p. 147 of the 1937 Year Book. For intercensal estimated populations, see table at p. 128.

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]	2,874,662	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[3]	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.[4]	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507[1]	8,143	9,316	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] Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to the Northwest Territories. [4] The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

2.—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.

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

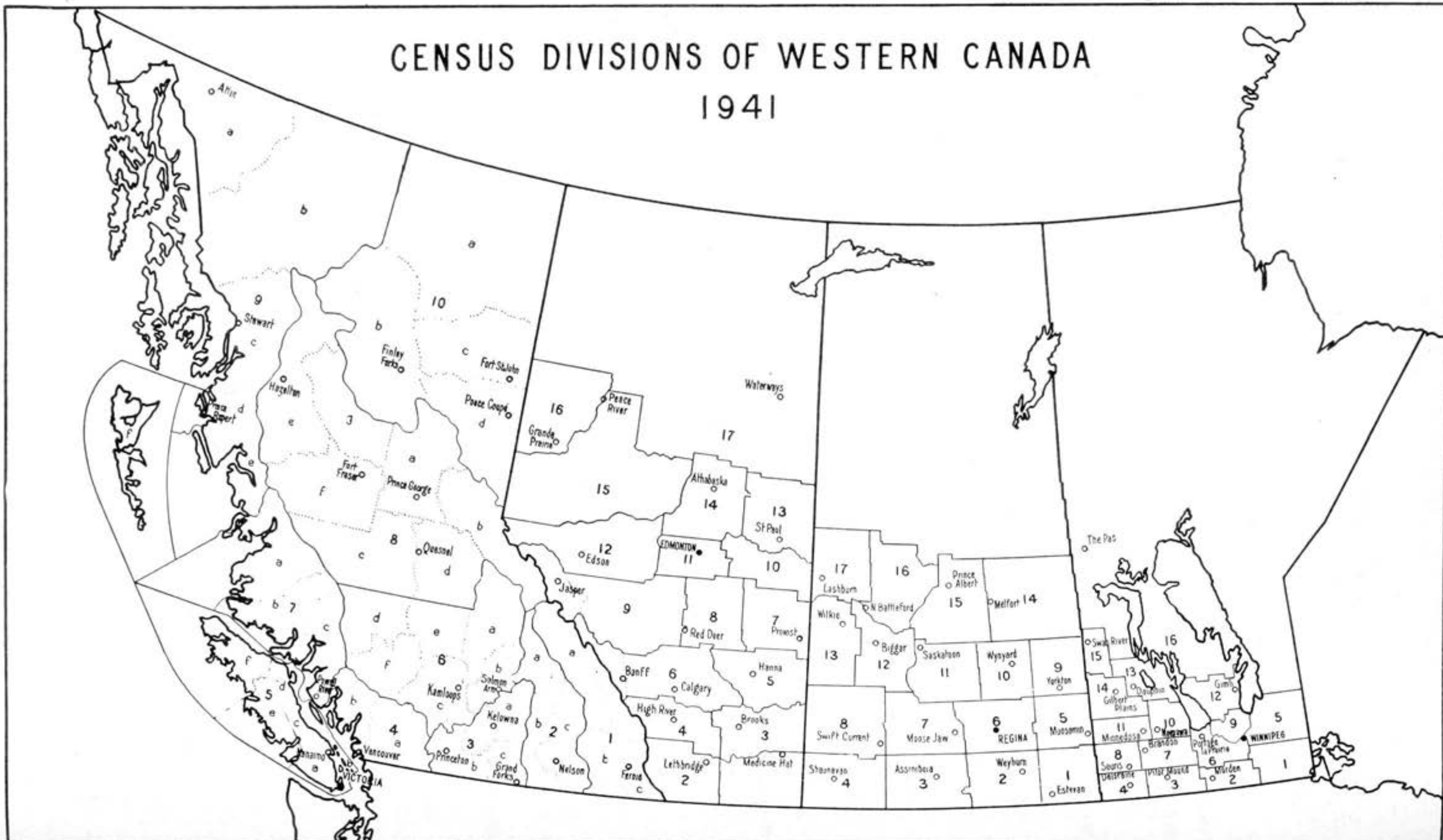
Province or Territory	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1911[1]		Population, 1921		Population, 1931		Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Total	Per Sq. Mile
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	42·92	88,615	40·57	88,038	40·31	95,047	43·52
Nova Scotia	20,743	492,338	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]	4·51	2,874,662	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]**	**4·38**	**10,363,240**	**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	0·01	9,316	0·01	12,028	0·01
Canada	**3,466,882**	**7,206,643**	**2·08**	**8,787,949[2]**	**2·53**	**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 Boundaries Extension 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.

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

Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Canada	**3,466,882**	**11,506,655**	**3·32**
P.E. Island	**2,184**	**95,047**	**43·52**
Kings	641	19,415	30·29
Prince	778	34,490	44·33
Queens	765	41,142	53·78
Nova Scotia	**20,743**	**577,962**	**27·86**
Annapolis	1,285	17,692	13·77
Antigonish	541	10,545	19·49
Cape Breton	972	110,703	113·89
Colchester	1,451	30,124	20·76
Cumberland	1,683	39,476	23·46
Digby	970	19,472	20·07
Guysborough	1,611	15,461	9·60
Halifax	2,063	122,656	59·46
Hants	1,229	22,034	17·93
Inverness	1,409	20,573	14·60
Kings	842	28,920	34·35
Lunenburg	1,169	32,942	28·18
Pictou	1,124	40,789	36·29
Queens	983	12,028	12·24
Richmond	489	10,853	22·19
Shelburne	979	13,251	13·54
Victoria	1,105	8,028	7·27
Yarmouth	838	22,415	26·75
New Brunswick	**27,473**	**457,401**	**16·65**
Albert	681	8,421	12·37
Carleton	1,300	21,711	16·70
Charlotte	1,243	22,728	18·28
Gloucester	1,854	49,913	26·92
Kent	1,734	25,817	14·89
Kings	1,374	21,573	15·70
Madawaska	1,262	28,176	22·33
Northumberland	4,671	38,485	8·24
Queens	1,373	12,775	9·30
Restigouche	3,242	33,075	10·20
St. John	611	68,827	112·65
Sunbury	1,079	8,296	7·69
Victoria	2,074	16,671	8·04
Westmorland	1,430	64,486	45·10
York	3,545	36,447	10·28
Quebec	**523,860**	**3,331,882**	**6·36**
Abitibi[1]	76,725	67,689	0·88
Argenteuil	783	22,670	28·95
Arthabaska	666	30,039	45·10
Bagot	346	17,642	50·99
Beauce	1,128	48,073	42·62
Beauharnois	147	30,269	205·91
Bellechasse	653	23,676	36·26
Berthier	1,816	21,233	11·69
Bonaventure	3,464	39,196	11·32
Brome	488	12,485	25·58
Chambly	138	32,454	235·17
Champlain	8,586	68,057	7·93
Charlevoix	2,215	25,662	11·59
Charlevoix E.	*719*	*13,077*	*18·19*
Charlevoix W.	*1,496*	*12,585*	*8·41*
Châteauguay	265	14,443	54·50
Chicoutimi	17,800	78,881	4·43
Compton	933	22,957	24·61
Deux-Montagnes	279	16,746	60·02
Dorchester	842	29,869	35·47
Drummond	532	36,683	68·95
Frontenac	1,370	28,596	20·87
Gaspe	4,648	55,208	11·88
Gaspe E.	*2,348*	*33,871*	*14·43*
Gaspe W.	*2,198*	*12,397*	*5·64*
Madeleine Islands	*102*	*8,940*	*87·65*
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*	*15·63*
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*	*47·71*
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
Dufferin	557	14,075	25·27
Dundas	384	16,210	42·21
Durham	629	25,215	40·09
Elgin	720	46,150	64·10

[1] Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.


CENSUS DIVISIONS OF WESTERN CANADA
1941
Atlin
Stewart
Hazelton
Prince Rupert
Finlay Forks
Fort St. John
Pouce Coupé
Fort Fraser
Prince George
Quesnel
Kamloops
Salmon Arm
Kelowna
Princeton
Grand Forks
Nelson
Fernie
Vancouver
Nanaimo
VICTORIA
Powell River
Peace River
Grande Prairie
Waterways
Athabaska
St Paul
EDMONTON
Edson
Jasper
Red Deer
Provost
Banff
Calgary
Hanna
High River
Brooks
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Eastburn
N Battleford
Prince 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
Souris
Portage la Prairie
WINNIPEG
Pilot Mound
Morden

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

Province and County or Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Ontario—conc.			
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[1]	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
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
Saskatchewan —concluded			
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
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

[1] Includes District of Patricia.

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

Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941		Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
British Columbia—continued				**British Columbia**—concluded			
Division 8	71,985	25,276	0·35	Division 10	82,533	8,481	0·10
a	9,838	5,253	0·53	a	38,016	133	–
b	9,974	2,713	0·27	b	21,387	419	0·02
c	11,431	1,560	0·14	c	11,517	2,590	0·22
d	8,378	5,907	0·71	d	11,613	5,339	0·46
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	**Yukon**	**205,346**	**4,914**	**0·02**
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	**Northwest Territories**	**1,258,217**	**12,028**	**0·01**
e	8,362	1,065	0·13				
f	3,970	2,335	0·59				

5.—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.

6.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase, Immigration and Estimated Emigration, Calendar Years, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1931-43

Year	Calendar-Year Data					Estimated Population as at June 1
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration	Estimated Emigration	
1931	**240,473**	**104,517**	**135,956**	**27,530**	–	**10,376,000**
1932	235,666	104,377	131,289	20,591	17,880	10,510,000
1933	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	12,282	10,633,000
1934	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	24,197	10,741,000
1935	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	23,161	10,845,000
1936	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	19,964	10,950,000
1937	220,235	113,824	106,411	15,101	26,512	11,045,000
1938	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	32,873	11,152,000
1939	229,468	108,951	120,517	16,994	22,511	11,267,000
1940	244,316	110,927	133,389	11,324	30,713	11,381,000
1941	**255,317**	**114,639**	**140,678**	**9,329**	**24,007**	**11,507,000**
1942	272,313	112,978	159,335	7,576	19,911	11,654,000[1]
1943	283,580	118,635	164,945	8,504	15,449	11,812,000[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.

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.

7.—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. Island	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197	51,959	51,300
Nova Scotia	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303	233,642	225,932
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524	168,639	162,481
Quebec	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394	824,454	824,444
Ontario	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834	1,096,640	1,086,307
Manitoba	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164	138,504	116,707
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,431	41,848
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,019	32,003
British Columbia	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170	114,160	64,497
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,084	4,135
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**

	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
P.E. Island	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646	49,228	45,819
Nova Scotia	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742	296,044	281,918
New Brunswick	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599	234,097	223,304
Quebec	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,651	1,180,859	1,447,326	1,427,336	1,672,982	1,658,900
Ontario	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839	1,921,201	1,866,454
Manitoba	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074	378,079	351,665
Saskatchewan	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850	477,563	418,429
Alberta	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406	426,458	369,711
British Columbia	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.

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.

Table 8 gives the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

8.—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 p. 92. 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'.

9.—Male and Female Populations of Canada, by Age Periods, 1921-41

NOTE.—For comparable data for 1881-1911, see the 1934-35 Year Book, p. 118.

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**

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 201·1 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.

More detailed tables on this subject are given at pp. 94–96 of the 1943–44 edition of the Year Book.

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 (see Table 9), especially between 15 and 45 years, have 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 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.

10.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, 15 Years of Age or Over, by Sex, 1911-41

Year and Sex	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced and Legally Separated		Total[1]
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.
1911..... M.	1,161,088	45·0	1,326,959	51·5	88,716	3·4	2,087	0·1	2,597,133
F.	765,092	34·8	1,247,761	56·8	178,961	8·2	2,255	0·1	2,201,780
1921..... M.	1,173,730	39·2	1,697,145	56·7	119,571	4·0	3,664	0·1	2,994,720
F.	881,771	32·0	1,630,636	59·2	236,283	8·6	3,726	0·1	2,752,637
1931..... M.	1,519,844	41·0	2,032,691	54·9	148,851	4·0	4,048	0·1	3,713,221
F.	1,148,977	34·0	1,937,458	57·3	288,530	8·5	3,392	0·1	3,378,579
1941..... M.	1,703,528	39·8	2,363,528	55·2	170,743	4·0	42,770	1·0	4,281,237
F.	1,328,489	33·0	2,292,478	56·9	354,378	8·8	51,399	1·3	4,026,867

[1] Includes conjugal condition not stated; percentages are based on stated condition.

In Table **10** the summary statistics of conjugal condition of the population are based on the population 15 years of age or over, for censuses from 1911 to 1941. Figures for conjugal condition for censuses previous to 1911 are not comparable. 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.

11.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, 15 Years of Age or Over, by Provinces and Sex, 1941

Province or Territory	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated	Total[1]
	MALES					
Prince Edward Island.....	15,249	17,625	1,549	22	202	34,649
Nova Scotia.....	87,765	111,132	9,359	247	1,770	210,303
New Brunswick.....	67,482	85,093	6,695	197	1,137	160,627
Quebec.....	491,077	591,533	46,386	500	7,270	1,136,897
Ontario.....	524,254	851,096	60,210	2,291	14,105	1,452,190
Manitoba.....	112,838	155,157	10,268	473	2,218	280,978
Saskatchewan.....	147,071	179,996	11,383	468	2,351	341,337
Alberta.....	128,068	168,469	10,594	801	2,891	310,860
British Columbia.....	126,538	200,027	13,979	1,547	4,213	346,364
Yukon.....	1,418	957	116	17	34	2,542
Northwest Territories.....	1,768	2,443	204	6	10	4,490
Canada.....	**1,703,528**	**2,363,528**	**170,743**	**6,569**	**36,201**	**4,281,237**
	FEMALES					
Prince Edward Island.....	10,654	17,473	3,401	19	178	31,725
Nova Scotia.....	65,375	109,513	21,544	268	2,115	198,819
New Brunswick.....	51,219	84,275	14,040	192	1,256	150,983
Quebec.....	455,162	581,569	85,425	646	9,353	1,132,172
Ontario.....	420,983	826,525	142,731	2,865	18,039	1,411,222
Manitoba.....	82,580	151,105	20,625	654	2,818	257,787
Saskatchewan.....	89,707	175,112	18,965	381	2,414	286,579
Alberta.....	73,361	161,953	17,963	717	2,850	256,857
British Columbia.....	78,598	181,932	29,235	1,718	4,878	296,364
Yukon.....	228	810	88	3	27	1,156
Northwest Territories.....	622	2,211	361	Nil	8	3,203
Canada.....	**1,328,489**	**2,292,478**	**354,378**	**7,463**	**43,936**	**4,026,867**

[1] Includes persons with conjugal condition not stated.

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. 92) 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 12 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. From 1881 to 1901, those of Irish origin 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 constituted 80 p.c. of the population in 1941, as was the case in 1931; this compares with 83 p.c. in 1921, 84 p.c. in 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. 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 the present 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 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 immigration 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 **13** shows the composition of the population, as recorded by the 1941 Census. The principal stocks in Canada arranged in descending order of numerical importance, are as follows:—

Racial Origin	*Rank*	*Racial Origin*	*Rank*
French	1	Ukrainian	6
English	2	Scandinavian	7
Scottish	3	Netherlands	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 tenth place with 107,000 in 1921 to sixth place in 1931 and 1941 with 225,000 and 306,000, respectively. 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 Netherlands origin has shown an abnormal increase between 1931 and 1941, it is possible that many families 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 leading racial origins are represented in the populations of leading Canadian cities and in Table **14** 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.

12.—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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 105.

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

Racial Origin	1871[1]	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
Other European Races—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
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
Netherlands	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
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.

13.—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	262	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
Netherlands	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

[1] None reported.

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

Racial Origin	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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**

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	185,053	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
Netherlands	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.

14.—Leading Racial Origins of the Population of Nine Cities of Over 90,000, 1941

Racial Origin	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Ottawa	Quebec	Windsor	Edmonton
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
German	3,789	8,528	4,958	12,170	3,947	2,511	154	2,827	4,658
Italian	23,752	14,171	3,644	1,609	6,294	1,662	258	2,453	361
Jewish	51,132	49,046	2,812	17,027	2,597	3,809	376	2,226	1,449
Polish	7,045	11,517	2,659	11,024	5,312	785	32	2,936	2,923
Ukrainian	5,844	10,423	1,913	22,578	2,265	547	22	1,817	6,070
Other and not stated	29,596	35,049	40,247	20,189	12,440	3,444	790	11,835	10,584
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 **15.**

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 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 have taken place over the years. Tables **16** and **17** give the information for leading religions by provinces and for nine principal cities.

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; Netherlands—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 ipteresting 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.

15.—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]	[2]	–
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[3]	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 (incl. Hutterite)[4]	–	–	–	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	[2]	[2]	–
Mormon	534	–	–	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,005	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	6,983	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 1931 and 1941 entered opposite "Congregationalist" and "Presbyterian" represent the number not included in the "United Church". [2] Included in "United Church". [3] 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. [4] Mennonites were included with Baptists in 1871 and 1881; in 1891 they were included with "other denominations". [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 were largely Indian and hence likely Pagan.

16.—Leading Religions of the Population, by Provinces, 1941

Religion	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
Buddhist	[1]	3	[1]	80	155	36
Church of Christ, Disciples	1,115	2,037	1,801	220	10,055	1,326
Evangelical Church	17	373	305	995	24,025	1,253
Greek Orthodox	10	347	85	12,040	28,383	20,777
Jewish	18	2,167	1,196	65,683	69,217	18,715
Lutheran	45	9,104	870	7,081	104,111	48,213

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 109.

16.—Leading Religions of the Population, by Provinces, 1941—concluded

Religion	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mennonite (including Hutterite)	[1]	23	5	80	22,219	39,336
Mormon	12	52	42	61	7,141	364
Pentecostal	268	1,848	5,052	2,420	21,053	5,020
Presbyterian	14,724	47,415	15,382	56,086	433,708	43,073
Roman Catholic[2]	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
United Church	24,005	124,301	63,268	100,196	1,073,425	194,001
Other	561	4,201	3,258	14,471	78,934	13,050
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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
Buddhist	70	373	14,897	21	[1]	15,635
Church of Christ, Disciples	1,912	2,103	650	2	2	21,223
Evangelical Church	4,130	4,165	1,737	1	1	37,002
Greek Orthodox	37,699	34,991	5,198	67	32	139,629
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
Pentecostal	8,294	8,451	5,235	3	2	57,646
Presbyterian	54,856	68,910	94,300	422	271	829,147
Roman Catholic[2]	243,734	191,343	113,282	742	5,061	4,986,552
Salvation Army	1,966	2,103	3,880	4	1	33,548
United Church	230,495	193,664	200,817	404	299	2,204,875
Other	31,868	27,322	48,967	248	395	223,275
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. [2] Includes Greek Catholic.

17.—Religious Denominations of the Population of Nine Cities of Over 90,000, 1941

Religion	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Hamilton	Ottawa	Quebec	Windsor	Edmonton
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventist	81	304	499	234	124	38	Nil	73	164
Anglican	64,798	199,805	84,947	47,405	46,834	27,281	2,169	21,063	19,319
Baptist	4,549	34,074	12,663	4,857	9,386	3,417	160	4,942	5,217
Brethren and United Brethren	184	1,078	623	210	365	96	2	267	107
Buddhist and Confucian	1,143	1,340	10,700	545	60	70	46	101	237
Christian Science	486	3,195	2,638	1,069	371	425	1	354	367
Church of Christ, Disciples	95	1,013	183	462	200	27	7	371	195
Evangelical Church	437	2,606	759	476	1,312	716	1	50	234
Greek Orthodox	8,619	8,152	1,783	4,615	1,813	827	163	3,013	3,259
Jewish	50,772	48,744	2,742	16,917	2,562	3,788	359	2,224	1,413
Lutheran	3,547	5,977	10,151	14,434	2,046	1,939	19	1,653	4,799
Mennonite (including Hutterite)	54	326	559	1,285	41	9	Nil	62	29
Mormon	44	535	296	129	198	68	1	300	253
Pentecostal	1,489	1,929	1,326	1,677	733	295	5	652	782
Presbyterian	26,947	90,217	39,637	17,931	25,179	9,981	485	11,370	13,164
Roman Catholic[1]	699,885	103,324	30,063	48,772	32,883	76,607	146,312	39,928	18,748
Salvation Army	701	3,402	1,356	801	1,058	374	7	612	389
United Church	33,717	153,575	69,246	56,917	36,692	26,903	681	16,845	23,305
Not stated and other	5,459	7,861	5,182	3,224	4,480	2,090	339	1,431	1,836

[1] Includes Greek Catholic.

Section 7.—Birthplaces

The population of Canada by broad nativity groups, Canadian born, other British born and foreign born, is shown in Table **18.** 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.)

18.—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[2]	83·30	14·06	1·79	0·85
1881....	3,721,826[3]	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86·06	11·07	1·80	1·08
1891....	4,189,368[3]	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 six provinces only. [3] Includes "birthplace not stated".

Table 27, p. 113 of the 1943-44 Year Book gives, for 1941, the above information analysed by sex and provinces.

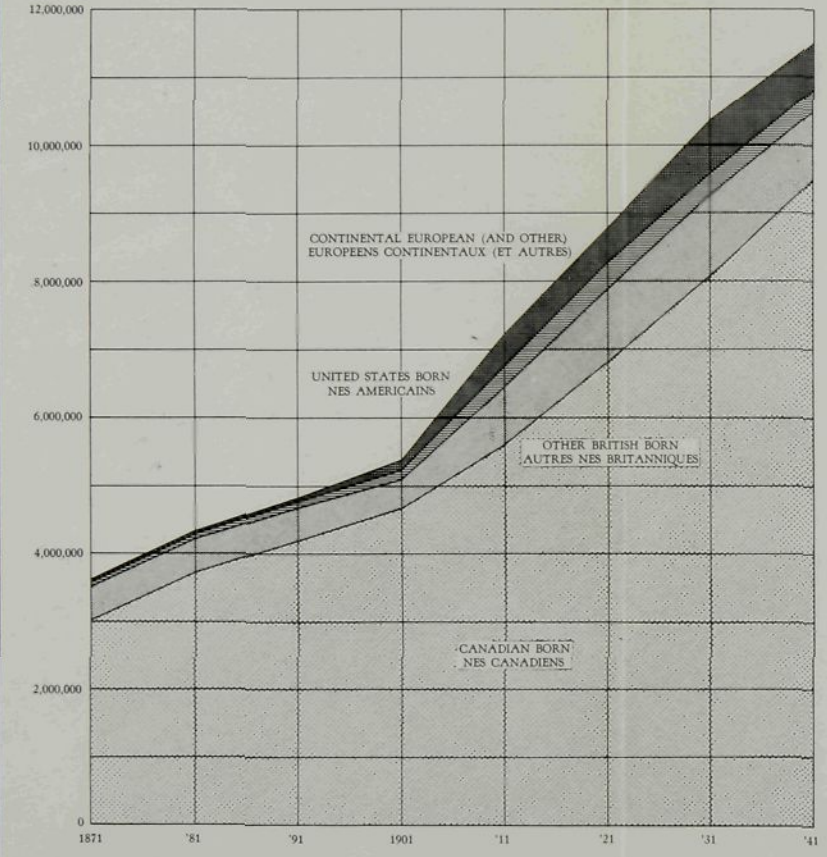
Table **19** gives the total population by country of birth for census years 1871-1941. The census, under birthplace, collects information on both the country of birth of the immigrant arrivals in Canada and the province of birth of the native-born population. These data provide information respecting the interprovincial movement of the Canadian-born population (see p. 120).

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 **19** 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.

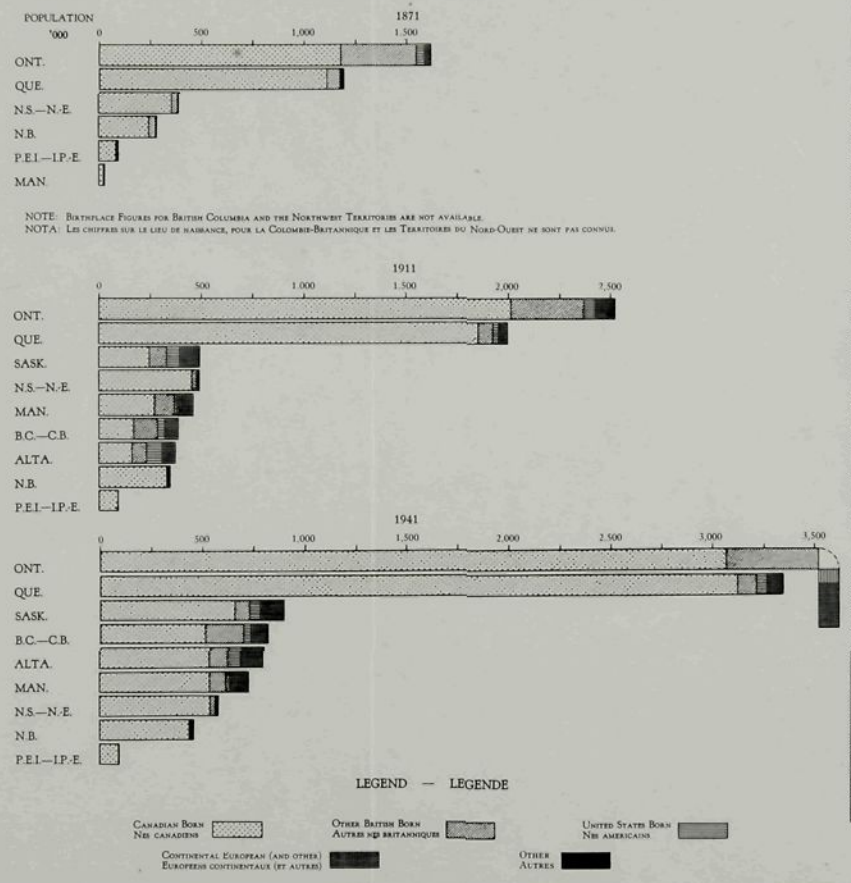
COMPARISONS OF CANADIAN BORN, OTHER BRITISH BORN, UNITED STATES BORN, CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN, (AND OTHER), 1871-1941

COMPARAISONS DES NES CANADIENS, AUTRES NES BRITANNIQUES, NES AMERICAINS, EUROPEENS CONTINENTAUX, (ET AUTRES), 1871-1941

HISTORICAL — HISTORIQUE



BY PROVINCES — PAR PROVINCE



NOTE: Birthplace Figures for British Columbia and the Northwest Territories are not available.
NOTA: Les chiffres sur le lieu de naissance, pour la Colombie-Britannique et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ne sont pas connus.

URBAN AND RURAL — URBAINS ET RURAUX

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

Birthplace	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada	3,003,035	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] Includes "born at sea". [3] Includes Poland. [4] Includes Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Galicia and Roumania. [5] Includes six provinces only.

More detailed information on this subject will be found at pp. 111-117 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Table 20 gives for all urban centres of over 30,000 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.

20.—Populations in Urban Centres of Over 30,000, by Nativity, 1941

Urban Centre and Province	Population					Percentages of Population			
	Canadian Born	Born Outside Canada			Total[1]	Canadian Born	Born Outside Canada		
		British	Foreign	Total			British	Foreign	Total
Montreal, Que.	777,151	48,612	77,183	125,795	903,007	86·06	5·38	8·55	13·93
Toronto, Ont.	457,766	138,260	71,380	209,640	667,457	68·58	20·72	10·69	31·41
Vancouver, B.C.	167,094	72,501	35,743	108,244	275,353	60·68	26·33	12·98	39·31
Winnipeg, Man.	144,437	38,768	38,732	77,500	221,960	65·07	17·47	17·45	34·92
Hamilton, Ont.	114,755	35,149	16,423	51,572	166,337	68·99	21·13	9·87	31·00
Ottawa, Ont.	135,569	12,602	6,733	19,335	154,951	87·49	8·13	4·35	12·48
Quebec, Que.	147,661	782	2,312	3,094	150,757	97·95	0·52	1·53	2·05
Windsor, Ont.	77,062	13,576	14,664	28,240	105,311	73·18	12·89	13·92	26·81
Edmonton, Alta.	63,777	16,268	13,763	30,031	93,817	67·98	17·34	14·67	32·01
Calgary, Alta.	57,705	19,507	11,681	31,188	88,904	64·91	21·94	13·14	35·08
London, Ont.	61,406	12,973	3,882	16,855	78,264	78·46	16·58	4·96	21·54
Halifax, N.S.	62,254	6,173	2,049	8,222	70,488	88·32	8·76	2·91	11·67
Verdun, Que.	52,568	12,309	2,464	14,773	67,349	78·05	18·28	3·66	21·94
Regina, Sask.	42,203	8,224	7,818	16,042	58,245	72·46	14·12	13·42	27·54
Saint John, N.B.	47,840	2,362	1,530	3,892	51,741	92·46	4·56	2·96	7·52
Victoria, B.C.	25,427	13,822	4,814	18,636	44,068	57·70	31·37	10·92	42·29
Saskatoon, Sask.	30,502	7,045	5,477	12,522	43,027	70·89	16·37	12·73	29·10
Three Rivers, Que.	40,380	420	1,206	1,626	42,007	96·13	1·00	2·87	3·87
Sherbrooke, Que.	33,389	1,011	1,564	2,575	35,965	92·84	2·81	4·35	7·16
Kitchener, Ont.	29,709	1,554	4,390	5,944	35,657	83·32	4·36	12·31	16·67
Hull, Que.	32,364	187	395	582	32,947	98·23	0·57	1·20	1·77
Sudbury, Ont.	26,493	1,540	4,166	5,706	32,203	82·27	4·78	12·94	17·72
Brantford, Ont.	24,253	5,574	2,121	7,695	31,948	75·91	17·45	6·64	24·09
Outremont, Que.	23,801	1,790	5,160	6,950	30,751	77·40	5·82	16·78	22·60
Fort William, Ont.	21,434	3,883	5,264	9,147	30,585	70·08	12·70	17·21	29·91
St. Catharines, Ont.	21,925	5,269	3,078	8,347	30,275	72·42	17·40	10·17	27·57
Kingston, Ont.	25,451	3,417	1,254	4,671	30,126	84·48	11·34	4·16	15·50

[1] Includes "birthplace not stated".

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.

To overcome some of the difficulties involved, and to provide a basis for comparison by size with other countries, Table **21** 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.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table **22** 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.

It is seen that during the latest four decades there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the Canadian population as between rural and urban 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 **23**. 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.

* 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.

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.

Item	*1921*	*1931*	*1941*
Excess of all males to all females per 100 of total population	3·09	3·59	2·56
Percentage of 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 25 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 88,900, respectively. These latter cities exceeded London, which also came in the 75,000 to 100,000 class in 1941.

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. Table 24 shows comparative figures for 1931 and 1941.

21.—Urban Populations, Divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1921, 1931 and 1941

In Urban Centres 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	4·49	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	4·54	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**

22.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1911-1941

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	2,109,084
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.

23.—Percentages and Percentage Increases in Urban Population, by Provinces, 1921-41

Province	P.C. Urban, of Total Population			Rank in 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	19·40
Canada	**49·52**	**53·70**	**54·34**		**28·03**	**12·21**

24.—Populations of Greater Cities in 1941 Compared with 1931

Greater City	1941	1931	Greater City	1941	1931
Montreal	1,139,921	1,023,158	Hamilton	176,110	163,710
Toronto	900,491	810,467	Windsor	121,112	110,385
Vancouver	351,491	308,340	Halifax	91,829	74,161
Winnipeg	290,540	284,295	London	86,740	[1]
Ottawa	215,022	175,988	Victoria	75,218	[1]
Quebec	200,814	172,517	Saint John	65,784	58,717

[1] Not included in Greater Cities in 1931.

25.—Urban Centres having Populations of Over 5,000, 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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*†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	35,965
*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

25.—Urban Centres having Populations of Over 5,000, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—continued

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*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	9,634	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

25.—Urban Centres having Populations of Over 5,000, Decennial Censuses 1871-1941—concluded

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*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
*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

26.—Urban Centres having Populations of between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island—						**Quebec**—con.					
Souris	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063	1,114	Montmagny	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927	4,585
						Arvida	–	–	–	1,790	4,581
Nova Scotia—						Noranda	–	–	–	2,246	4,576
Westville	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946	4,115	Mégantic	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911	4,560
Kentville	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033	3,928	Pointe-Claire	555	793	2,617	4,058	4,536
Bridgewater	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262	3,445	Buckingham	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638	4,516
Windsor	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032	3,436	Coaticook	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044	4,414
Dominion	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846	3,279	Val-d'Or	–	–	–	–	4,385
Liverpool	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669	3,170	Pointe-aux-Trembles	–	1,517	2,350	2,970	4,314
Pictou	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152	3,069	St. Pierre	505	2,201	3,535	4,185	4,061
Inverness	306	2,719	2,963	2,900	2,975	Farnham	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205	4,055
Lunenburg	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727	2,856	Nicolet	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868	3,751
Trenton	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613	2,699	Beauport	–	–	3,240	3,242	3,725
Antigonish	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764	2,157	Quebec W.	–	–	130	1,813	3,619
Parrsboro	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919	1,971	Beauharnois	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729	3,550
Wolfville	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818	1,944	Louiseville	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365	3,542
Digby	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412	1,657	Mont-Joli	822	2,141	2,799	3,143	3,533
Shelburne	1,445	1,485	1,360	1,474	1,605	Plessisville	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536	3,522
Canso	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575	1,418	East Angus	–	–	3,802	3,566	3,501
Wedgeport	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294	1,327	Baie St. Paul	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916	3,500
Oxford	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133	1,297	Cowansville	699	881	1,094	1,859	3,486
Middleton	537	827	875	904	1,172	Montreal W.	352	703	1,882	3,190	3,474
Joggins	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000	1,109	Iberville	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778	3,454
Lockeport	1,117	784	851	973	1,084	Windsor	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720	3,368
Mulgrave	–	–	–	975	1,057	St. Agathe-des-Monts	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949	3,308
Port Hawkesbury	633	684	869	1,011	1,031	Bagotville	507	1,011	2,204	2,468	3,248
Mahone Bay	866	951	1,177	1,065	1,025	Port-Alfred	–	–	1,213	2,342	3,243
Bridgetown	858	996	1,086	1,126	1,020	Laval-des-Rapides	–	1,014	1,989	2,716	3,242
Louisburg	1,046	1,006	1,152	971	1,012	Roberval	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770	3,220
						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	Lorettetville	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
						Acton Vale	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753	2,366
Quebec—						Montreal E.	–	210	1,776	2,242	2,355
Giffard	–	–	1,254	3,573	4,909	La Malbaie	826	1,449	1,883	2,408	2,324
Mont-Royal	–	–	160	2,174	4,888	Priceville	–	–	–	2,310	2,321
Ste. Thérèse	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292	4,659						
Lasalle	–	–	726	2,362	4,651						
Matane	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757	4,633						

26.—Urban Centres having Populations of between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931—continued

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—con.					
Maniwaki	–	–	–	1,720	2,320
Ste. Rose	1,154	1,480	1,811	1,661	2,292
Almaville	–	–	1,174	2,010	2,282
Black Lake	–	2,645	2,656	2,167	2,276
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
Quebec—concl.					
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	1,273
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

26.—Urban Centres having Populations of between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931—continued

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario—con.					
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
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
Ontario—conc.					
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
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'Original	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	3,781
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

26.—Urban Centres having Populations of between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931—concluded

Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan—concluded					
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
Canora	–	435	1,230	1,179	1,200
Rosthern	413	1,172	1,074	1,412	1,149
Watrous	–	781	1,101	1,303	1,138
Gravelbourg	–	–	1,106	1,137	1,130
Moosomin	868	1,143	1,099	1,119	1,096
Maple Creek	382	936	1,002	1,154	1,085
Wynyard	–	515	849	1,042	1,080
Lloydminster		663	755	1,516	1,624[1]
Alberta—					
Red Deer	323	2,118	2,328	2,344	2,924
Drumheller	–	–	2,499	2,987	2,748
Camrose	–	1,586	1,892	2,258	2,598
Wetaskiwin	550	2,411	2,061	2,125	2,318
Raymond	–	1,465	1,394	1,849	2,089
Macleod	796	1,844	1,723	1,447	1,912
Coleman	–	1,557	1,590	1,704	1,870
Cardston	639	1,207	1,612	1,672	1,864
Blairmore	231	1,137	1,552	1,629	1,731
Grande Prairie		–	1,061	1,464	1,724
Vegreville	–	1,029	1,479	1,659	1,696
Hanna	–	–	1,364	1,490	1,622
Lacombe	499	1,029	1,133	1,259	1,603
Edson	–	497	1,138	1,547	1,499
High River	153	1,182	1,198	1,459	1,430
Alberta—concluded					
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
Ponoka	151	642	712	836	1,306
Stettler	–	1,444	1,416	1,219	1,295
Claresholm	–	809	963	1,156	1,265
Innisfail	317	602	941	1,024	1,223
Magrath	424	995	1,069	1,224	1,207
Redcliffe	–	220	1,137	1,192	1,111
St. Paul		–	869	938	1,018
British Columbia—					
Port Alberni	–	–	1,056	2,356	4,584
Chilliwack	277	1,657	1,767	2,461	3,675
Rossland	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848	3,657
Cranbrook	1,196	3,090	2,725	3,067	2,568
Fernie	–	3,146	2,802	2,732	2,545
Duncan	–	–	1,178	1,843	2,189
Revelstoke	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736	2,106
Prince George	–	–	2,053	2,479	2,027
Mission		–	–	1,314	1,957
Alberni		–	504	702	1,807
Courtenay	–	–	810	1,219	1,737
Ladysmith	746	2,517	1,967	1,443	1,706
Port Coquitlam	–	–	1,178	1,312	1,539
Port Moody	–	–	1,030	1,260	1,512
Grand Forks	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298	1,259
Creston	–	–	–	695	1,153
Yukon—					
Dawson	9,142	3,013	975	819	1,043

[1] Includes 572 in Alberta.

Section 9.—Movement of Population*

The east to west movement of the centers of population which previously characterized population growth in Canada and which has been described for earlier censuses in previous editions of the Year Book has been checked according to data for the decade 1931–41. The deceleration which has latterly been apparent in the growth of the three mid-western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta became pronounced—the total increase in the decade from 1911 to 1921 of 47·28 p.c. and of 20·32 p.c. in the decade from 1921 to 1931, dropping to 68,376 or 2·91 p.c. in the decade from 1931 to 1941. This increase (68,376) in the latest decade comprised increases in Manitoba and Alberta of 29,605 and 64,564, respectively, and a decrease in Saskatchewan of 25,793. Improvement in position was shown in 1941 by the five eastern provinces as a whole and by British Columbia. Increases of population in the decade from 1931 to 1941 were 12·78 p.c. lower for the five eastern provinces and 17·80 p.c. lower for British Columbia than in any previous decade of the century, but they clearly indicate the direction of movement when compared with 2·91 p.c. for the Prairie Provinces.

Table 27 indicates the net migration between the nine provinces of Canada during the latest decade. No direct use of immigration figures was made in the calculation but immigration and emigration as well as gross movements between

* Prepared by N. Keyfitz, Social Analysis Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

provinces are implicit in the resultant migration data. Movements of personnel of the Armed Forces do not influence the result since for the purposes of the 1941 Census all such personnel were enumerated as at their homes.

27.—Migration in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-41

Province	Population 1931 Census	Natural Increase 1931-41	Expected Population 1941	Population 1941 Census	Migration 1931-41
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	88,038	9,681	97,719	95,047	−2,672
Nova Scotia	512,846	57,268	570,114	577,962	+7,848
New Brunswick	408,219	59,359	467,578	457,401	−10,177
Quebec	2,874,255	459,211	3,333,466	3,331,882	−1,584
Ontario	3,431,683	278,488	3,710,171	3,787,655	+77,484
Manitoba	700,139	78,083	778,222	729,744	−48,478
Saskatchewan	921,785	131,752	1,053,537	895,992	−157,545
Alberta	731,605	106,405	838,010	796,169	−41,841
British Columbia	694,263	41,100	735,363	817,861	+82,498
Totals	**10,362,833**	**1,221,347**	**11,584,180**	**11,489,713**	**−94,467**

An interesting sidelight on the internal movement of population in Canada is provided by the results of a special study based on a count of the turn-in cards from Ration Book No. 3. This study was made at the Bureau of Statistics during 1944 for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, on the basis of the issue of Ration Book No. 4.

The value of the results as related to population movement is that they have provided an opportunity to make a count of the population of Canada by small areas three years after the 1941 Census date and this has furnished an important indication of the heavy internal migration that war conditions have brought about. There are, of course, important differences between the census statistics and the ration-book figures for which it has been necessary to make allowance. The following are examples:—

(1) The Census allocates persons to their place of legal residence, whereas individuals entitled to ration cards may apply at any place of issue that happens to be convenient.

(2) The Census allocates members of the Armed Forces to their place of legal residence; the ration-card count does not include members of the Armed Services.

(3) Certain areas of Canada do not come under the rationing scheme and therefore no surrender cards were received for such parts.

A special bulletin issued by the Social Analysis Branch of the Bureau of Statistics explains the method followed and the adjustments made and gives the results of this study in detail.

The changes in population that have taken place since the Census of 1941 are striking. After rough adjustments are made for the allocation of the Armed Forces and other factors, comparison with census data is possible and it is found that Montreal and Jesus Islands, Quebec; York County, Ontario; and Division 4, B.C.; have each gained to the extent of 50,000 or more persons. Halifax, N.S.; Chicoutimi, Que.; Carleton, Essex, Wentworth, Ont.; Division 6, Man. (containing Winnipeg); and Division 11, Alta. (containing Edmonton); have increased by 10,000 to 25,000 persons each. Corresponding losses have taken place in the counties that are

primarily rural. The extent of the change, as between rural and urban population for the period 1941-44 related to census data back to 1911, is given in Table 28 where counties are classified as: 'Metropolitan', containing cities of 100,000 or over; 'Other Urban', 'Farm' and 'Rural Non-Farm' according to the classification of the greater part of their populations.

28.—Rural and Urban Movement of Population, 1911-44

Item	Metropolitan	Other Urban	Farm	Rural Non-Farm	Canada[1]
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Population, June, 1911	1,768	2,339	2,663	422	7,192
" " 1921	2,401	2,749	3,143	482	8,775
" " 1931	3,232	3,152	3,444	535	10,363
" " 1941	3,621	3,564	3,679	626	11,490
" March, 1944	3,966	3,785	3,553	623	11,927
Natural Increase 1941-44 (10 months)	108	155	159	22	444
Estimated Net In-Migration, 1941-44 (10 months)	237	66	−285	−25	−7
Natural Increase, 1931-41	256	379	526	62	1,223
Estimated Net In-Migration, 1931-41	133	33	−291	29	−96

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

It is seen that between 1941 and 1944 the metropolitan counties of Canada gained 345,000 persons, of whom 237,000 came from other counties and 108,000 were 'natural increase'. Counties which were most largely 'farm' lost a net 126,000 persons; since their natural increase was 159,000, their out-migration must have been 285,000. The movement is not merely a compensation by migration for the differential natural increase rates of city and country; far more than the total natural increase of the farm areas moved to urban places. For the first time in the history of Canada the total population of farm counties seems to be falling. This may arise partly from declines in rural fertility rates, which no longer balance out-migration, and partly from the unprecedented magnitude of such out-migration.

The general direction of movement in the decade 1931-41 was from farm to metropolitan places, but it took place much less consistently. The movement from 1941-44 showed an acceleration of the trend from farm to large city which was proceeding at an average rate throughout the period 1931-41.

29.—Estimated Net Civilian Immigration, by Provinces, 1941-44

Province	Estimated Net Civilian Immigration, 1941-44	Estimated Population Apr. 1, 1944
	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	−7,000	91,000
Nova Scotia	+8,000	610,000
New Brunswick	−19,000	460,000
Quebec	−11,000	3,492,000
Ontario	+58,000	3,954,000
Manitoba	−25,000	730,000
Saskatchewan	−86,000	844,000
Alberta	−15,000	816,000
British Columbia	+90,000	930,000
Totals	**−7,000**	**11,927,000**

Section 10.—Citizenship

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. (See also statistics of naturalization, Chapter XXIX on Miscellaneous Administration.)

30.—Citizenship of Non-British and Non-French Racial Origins, 1931-41

Racial Origin	1931				1941			
	Total	British Subject by Birth or Naturalization	Alien		Total[1]	British Subject by Birth or Naturalization	Alien	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Austrian	48,639	37,332	11,307	23·25	37,715	33,821	3,890	10·31
Belgian	27,585	19,295	8,290	30·05	29,711	25,851	3,853	12·97
Czech and Slovak	30,401	13,560	16,841	55·40	42,912	31,977	10,935	25·48
Finnish	43,885	21,967	21,918	49·94	41,683	30,001	11,674	28·01
German	473,544	408,128	65,416	13·81	464,682	439,677	24,949	5·37
Hungarian	40,582	17,581	23,001	56·68	54,598	44,133	10,453	19·15
Italian	98,173	80,829	17,344	17·67	112,625	104,880	7,735	6·87
Jewish	156,726	129,353	27,373	17·47	170,241	158,821	11,400	6·70
Netherlands	148,962	133,581	15,381	10·33	212,863	205,232	7,611	3·58
Polish	145,503	96,759	48,744	33·50	167,485	146,624	20,848	12·45
Roumanian	29,056	21,112	7,944	27·34	24,689	22,269	2,418	9·79
Russian	88,148	65,358	22,790	25·85	83,708	73,168	10,453	12·49
Scandinavian	228,049	176,452	51,597	22·63	244,603	221,658	22,895	9·36
Ukrainian	225,113	182,098	43,015	19·11	305,929	277,832	28,069	9·18
Other European	40,886	22,666	18,220	44·56	50,482	41,221	9,248	18·32
Chinese	46,519	7,481	39,038	83·92	34,627	8,746	25,878	74·73
Japanese	23,342	15,588	7,754	33·22	23,149	17,171	5,978	25·82
Other Asiatic	14,687	13,086	1,601	10·90	16,288	15,533	754	4·63

[1] Includes citizenship "not stated"

Section 11.—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 31 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. 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.*

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 follow the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes, with only a slightly larger percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages.

* Were the data tabulated by five-year age groups, one would find ample statistical support for this statement.

31.—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	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
Netherlands	203,961	99	2,634	6,169	212,863
Polish	156,208	411	4,734	6,132	167,485

31.—Population Speaking One, Both or Neither of the Official Languages of Canada, by Racial Origin, 1941—concluded

Racial Origin	Language Spoken				Total Population
	English	French	English and French	Neither English nor French	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other European Races—concluded					
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.

Mother tongues spoken are dealt with in Table 32 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 in the nine provinces is Ontario with 425,189, but the highest percentage is in Saskatchewan with 39 p.c.

32.—Mother Tongue of the Total Population of Canada, 1941

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Mother Tongue	Number	P.C.	Mother Tongue	Number	P.C.
English	6,488,190	56·39	Scandinavian Group	143,917	1·25
Far Eastern Group	55,859	0·49	Danish	18,776	0·16
Chinese	33,500	0·29	Icelandic	15,510	0·14
Japanese	22,359	0·20	Norwegian	60,084	0·52
Finnish	37,331	0·32	Swedish	49,547	0·43
Gaelic	32,708	0·28	Slavic Group	568,821	4·94
Germanic Group	390,000	3·39	Austrian, *n.c.s.*	9,435	0·08
Flemish	14,557	0·13	Bohemian	3,445	0·03
German	322,228	2·80	Bulgarian	2,149	0·02
Netherlands	53,215	0·46	Lithuanian	6,910	0·06
Latin and Greek Group	3,461,192	30·08	Polish	128,711	1·12
French	3,354,753	29·15	Russian	52,431	0·45
Greek	8,747	0·08	Serbo-Croatian	14,863	0·13
Italian	80,260	0·70	Slovak	37,604	0·33
Roumanian	16,402	0·14	Ukrainian	313,273	2·72
Spanish	1,030	0·01	Syrian and Arabic	8,111	0·07
Magyar	46,287	0·40	Yiddish	129,806	1·13
			Various	144,433	1·26
			Totals	**11,506,655**	**100·00**

Section 12.—School Attendance

Statistics under this heading for the Census date of 1941 will be found at p. 138 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Section 13.—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 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. The number of blind deaf-mutes in Canada is 158, 39·9 p.c. of whom are in Quebec; 29·8 p.c. in Ontario; 8·2 p.c. in Nova Scotia; 5·7 p.c. and 5·1 p.c. in Alberta and British Columbia; 3·8 p.c. in each of the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba and 1·9 p.c. in the provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

* See Census schedule Form 8, 1941 Census.

33.—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.

34.—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 14.—Occupations of the Canadian People

For a summary of the occupations of the Canadian people for the 1941 Census, see Appendix III, pp. 1062-73, of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Section 15.—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 16.—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 17.—Annual Estimates of Population

The exact statement of the population of Canada given at ten-year intervals by the Census must be supplemented by estimates for intervening years. These are essential for the calculation of per capita figures in production and trade, and particularly for use as a base in birth and death comparisons. Since such studies are very often by provinces, it is important that the estimates show each province separately.

The calculation for Canada is easier than that for its component parts. The number of births and immigrants each year is known as well as the number of deaths, and reasonably accurate estimates may be made of the amount of emigration from the immigration reports of the countries to which Canadians most frequently move, principally the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Analysis according to provinces normally involves a large error, particularly in the time of rapid movement of population within the country. Some idea of the movement may be secured from a study of births, deaths, marriages, school attendance, etc., in the different provinces but, in view of the fact that the main purpose of the estimate is to calculate rates for these, their use in estimating population involves some circularity. The period since 1941 has been characterized by particularly heavy movements of population, but fortunately ration-book figures available provide a very satisfactory means of ascertaining these (see pp. 120-122). It was necessary to add members of the Armed Forces whose homes were in each of the provinces to the rationed population, in order to secure the total number of persons legally resident in each province—the figure comparable with the Census.

Figures for 1931-41 have been revised, taking account of certain important new information, which enables the allocation of the movement during the period between the censuses to be made more accurately than was possible at the time it was taking place. Use was made of a census question asking everyone enumerated in 1941 when they had moved into their province of present residence, and from which province they had come. Table 35 includes the revised figures from 1931-41, as well as current estimates up to 1944.

35.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, Intercensal Years, 1900-44

NOTE.—At every census the previous post-censal data are adjusted to the newly recorded population figure. Figures for 1867-99 will be found at p. 141 of the 1936 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1900	103	459	329	1,630	2,172	245	–	–	170	–	193	5,301
1901	103	460	331	1,649	2,183	255	91	73	179	27	20	5,371
1902	101	459	331	1,670	2,194	275	125	96	199	25	19	5,494
1903	100	460	331	1,709	2,217	296	159	119	220	23	17	5,651
1904	99	463	333	1,752	2,246	318	194	142	242	22	16	5,827
1905	99	464	333	1,771	2,289	344	236	166	264	21	15	6,002
1906	96	465	334	1,784	2,299	366	258	185	279	18	13	6,097
1907	96	475	341	1,853	2,365	395	311	236	309	18	12	6,411
1908	95	480	345	1,902	2,412	413	356	266	330	15	11	6,625
1909	94	483	346	1,931	2,444	427	401	301	350	13	10	6,800
1910	94	486	348	1,965	2,482	441	446	336	370	11	9	6,988
1911	94	492	352	2,006	2,527	461	492	374	393	9	7	7,207
1912	94	496	356	2,042	2,572	481	525	400	407	9	7	7,389
1913	94	504	363	2,096	2,639	505	563	429	424	8	7	7,632
1914	95	512	371	2,148	2,705	530	601	459	442	8	8	7,879
1915	94	511	371	2,162	2,724	545	628	480	450	8	8	7,981
1916	92	505	368	2,154	2,713	554	648	496	456	7	8	8,001
1917	90	503	368	2,169	2,724	558	662	508	464	6	8	8,060
1918	89	502	369	2,191	2,744	565	678	522	474	6	8	8,148
1919	89	507	373	2,234	2,789	577	700	541	488	5	8	8,311
1920	89	516	381	2,299	2,863	594	729	565	507	5	8	8,556
1921	89	524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8	8,788
1922	89	522	389	2,409	2,980	616	769	592	541	4	8	8,919
1923	87	518	389	2,446	3,013	619	778	593	555	4	8	9,010
1924	86	516	391	2,495	3,059	625	791	597	571	4	8	9,143
1925	86	515	393	2,549	3,111	632	806	602	588	4	8	9,294
1926	87	515	396	2,603	3,164	639	821	608	606	4	8	9,451
1927	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	9	9,637
1928	88	515	401	2,715	3,278	664	862	658	641	4	9	9,835
1929	88	515	404	2,772	3,334	677	883	684	659	4	9	10,029
1930	88	514	406	2,825	3,386	689	903	708	676	4	9	10,208
1931	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9	10,376
1932	89	519	414	2,925	3,473	705	924	740	707	4	10	10,510
1933	90	525	419	2,972	3,512	708	926	750	717	4	10	10,633
1934	91	531	423	3,016	3,544	709	928	758	727	4	10	10,741
1935	92	536	428	3,057	3,575	710	930	765	736	5	11	10,845
1936	93	543	433	3,099	3,606	711	931	773	745	5	11	10,950
1937	93	549	437	3,141	3,637	715	922	776	759	5	11	11,045
1938	94	555	442	3,183	3,672	720	914	781	775	5	11	11,152
1939	94	561	447	3,230	3,708	726	906	786	792	5	12	11,267
1940	95	569	452	3,278	3,747	728	900	790	805	5	12	11,381
1941	95	578	457	3,332	3,788	730	896	796	818	5	12	11,507
1942[1]	90	591	464	3,390	3,884	724	848	776	870	5	12	11,654
1943[1]	91	607	463	3,457	3,917	726	842	792	900	5	12	11,812
1944[1]	91	612	462	3,500	3,965	732	846	818	932	5	12	11,975

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

Section 18.—Area and Population of the British Empire

Statistics showing the latest official estimates of the area and population of the British Empire by continents and countries are given at Table 52, pp. 141-42 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Section 19.—Area and Population of the World

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents and details of each country, as in 1931, are given in a table at pp. 168-169 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The lack of statistical data and the dislocations caused by the War preclude the compilation of later information.

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 variation in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces makes crude rates between them not strictly comparable.

Method of Computation of Estimates of Population by Age and Sex.—For the calculation of vital statistics rates, it is important to know each year not only the total population but the distribution by age and sex. Hitherto calculations requiring this information have been, for the most part, restricted to the years about the census date as it was felt that the use of census age distributions for periods more than two or three years later than the census involved too much inaccuracy. The estimates presented in the statement on p. 130 cover the period from 1931 to 1944 and are calculated from the Censuses of 1931 and 1941, the births and deaths of each year of the period, immigration to and known emigration from the country, and certain cross-classifications available in the 1941 Census on interprovincial migrants.

* This Chapter, with the exception of the material on the method of computation of estimates of population by age and sex, pp. 129-131, and also that on Life Tables, pp. 131-132 (which were contributed by N. Keyfitz, M.A., Social Analysis Branch), 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".

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POPULATION OF CANADA[1] BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1931-44

Age and Sex	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000
MALES	5,366,704	5,432	5,491	5,542	5,588	5,636	5,679	5,729	5,782	5,834	5,890,683	5,962	6,039	6,118
0- 4 years	542,439	539	534	524	524	517	508	503	510	517	532,825	553	579	599
5- 9 "	571,845	567	565	562	549	547	545	541	531	533	528,134	520	518	528
10-14 "	542,358	552	564	572	578	575	573	571	568	557	555,519	554	550	539
15-19 "	524,913	529	524	525	525	539	549	560	566	570	564,548	558	555	554
20-24 "	463,378	474	487	498	506	512	513	508	508	506	517,145	532	545	559
25-29 "	409,664	419	427	433	441	445	453	465	476	483	487,396	492	493	490
30-34 "	367,795	372	377	383	388	394	400	409	416	426	430,664	440	450	462
35-39 "	358,827	358	358	357	358	361	365	371	379	387	395,653	402	407	411
40-44 "	347,484	349	349	350	349	348	347	346	346	346	348,039	354	362	371
45-49 "	321,291	326	330	332	333	333	333	334	334	333	332,008	332	332	332
50-54 "	267,056	277	286	293	299	305	308	312	314	315	315,404	317	318	318
55-59 "	198,897	208	217	227	236	244	252	259	266	271	274,893	281	285	290
60-64 "	156,637	160	163	166	170	176	182	191	201	210	218,202	225	231	238
65-69 "	120,549	123	126	130	135	139	143	146	150	156	162,233	167	172	178
70-74 "	88,502	90	92	94	96	98	100	103	105	108	110,944	115	118	122
75-79 "	49,997	52	55	58	61	62	64	64	65	66	67,104	69	71	73
80-84 "	23,867	25	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	34	34,038	35	36	36
85-89 "	8,665	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12,607	13	13	14
90+ "	2,540	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3,327	3	4	4
14 years or over	3,815,105	3,876	3,936	3,994	4,053	4,112	4,167	4,227	4,285	4,338	4,384,833	4,445	4,504	4,560
21 years or over	3,090,475	3,145	3,199	3,255	3,305	3,358	3,404	3,456	3,504	3,553	3,599,186	3,659	3,718	3,775
FEMALES	4,996,536	5,064	5,128	5,185	5,241	5,298	5,350	5,407	5,468	5,530	5,599,030	5,675	5,756	5,840
0- 4 years	530,524	527	520	510	509	502	494	489	496	502	516,916	535	557	576
5- 9 "	559,460	554	551	549	539	537	535	529	519	520	515,791	510	507	515
10-14 "	530,531	540	554	562	567	563	560	557	555	545	543,815	542	539	529
15-19 "	513,894	519	514	513	515	527	537	551	557	560	554,190	549	544	543
20-24 "	447,129	459	474	487	499	504	508	503	502	502	513,846	527	540	550
25-29 "	375,995	387	399	410	419	429	438	452	464	475	478,017	484	486	487
30-34 "	340,351	343	346	349	353	359	367	379	390	402	411,703	423	436	449
35-39 "	329,113	331	331	331	331	333	336	340	346	354	362,690	370	377	385
40-44 "	298,109	303	309	314	319	322	324	325	325	326	327,566	332	337	343
45-49 "	263,488	269	274	278	281	285	288	293	298	301	302,361	305	308	312
50-54 "	221,198	229	235	241	246	252	257	262	266	271	275,611	280	284	287
55-59 "	167,759	175	183	191	198	205	211	217	223	227	231,450	238	244	251
60-64 "	137,602	140	142	144	147	152	157	165	173	181	188,415	194	199	204
65-69 "	110,409	112	115	118	122	125	129	131	135	139	145,099	149	154	159
70-74 "	82,999	85	87	89	91	94	96	98	100	103	105,878	109	112	115
75-79 "	48,603	51	53	57	60	62	64	65	66	67	68,457	70	72	74
80-84 "	25,283	26	26	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	37,410	38	39	40
85-89 "	10,465	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	14	15,010	15	16	16
90+ "	3,624	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4,805	5	5	5
14 years or over	3,478,617	3,542	3,606	3,672	3,741	3,809	3,874	3,942	4,008	4,071	4,130,044	4,197	4,262	4,328
21 years or over	2,767,621	2,827	2,885	2,948	3,007	3,070	3,124	3,184	3,240	3,299	3,358,359	3,428	3,497	3,569
TOTALS	10,363,240	10,496	10,619	10,727	10,829	10,934	11,029	11,136	11,250	11,364	11,489,713	11,637	11,795	11,958

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Inter-Censal Estimates, 1931-41.—The 1931 Census population was the starting point in the calculation. The original figures by sex and single years of age were used up to age 25, and graduated figures (preserving 5-year totals) from age 25 onwards. The decision to use graduated figures was made after a study of the concentrations on even ages; it may be seen that these concentrations are greatest at middle and older ages. The sharp fluctuations at younger ages were traceable to disturbances in births occurring during and after the War of 1914-18, which should not be smoothed out.

From among the children born in each census year the deaths occurring in that period were subtracted, the number living at age 0 at each anniversary of the census being so obtained. At each other single year of age the deaths were subtracted from the census figures to give a first approximation to the number at the next higher age in the following calendar year. The process was carried through successive years to 1941, and gave what might be called an "expected" figure for that year. This expected figure for 1941 was compared with the actual and the difference noted at each year of age. The official estimates of population were compared with the total of all ages and both sexes at each anniversary of the Census and the discrepancy distributed in the same way as the difference between actual and expected at 1941. This difference, numbering about 90,000 persons in all ages for the 10-year period*, is largely attributed to migration into or out of the country, and seems a satisfactory age-sex distribution to use for the discrepancy each year.

Post-Censal Estimates, 1941-44.—After the 1941 Census, exact births and deaths were not available when the calculation was made and accordingly some degree of estimation was used in respect of both. For the births, it was necessary to use preliminary vital statistics records. For the deaths, the 1940-42 Life Table seemed to provide an appropriate set of rates and avoided the necessity of awaiting official breakdowns.

A similar calculation will be made giving the age and sex for inter-censal years according to provinces.

Canadian Life Tables, 1941.—Life Tables have now been calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1940-42 and the population of 1941. These are the second official Life Tables to be published for Canada, the first having been calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1930-32 and the population of 1931.

The present tables show for males an expectation of life at age 0 of almost 63 years, and for females of over 66 years. Just over half the males reach the age of 70 and among the females more than half reach 73. These figures show material increases over 1930-32 mortality when the expectations of life at age 0 were 60 and 62 years for males and females, respectively.

* This corresponds to the result of comparing the immigration figures of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. The net movement between Canada and the United States was an emigration of 34,543 during the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1939 (1943-44 Year Book, p. 186), and between Canada and the United Kingdom an emigration of 78,184 during the period from Jan. 1, 1931, to June 30, 1939 (1941 Year Book, p. 125).

Male mortality is heavier throughout life. This is particularly true at age 0; 62 out of every 1,000 boys born die before one year of age, but only 49 out of every 1,000 girls. In 1931 male mortality dropped below female through the child-bearing ages of life but in 1941 this did not happen. The expectation of life of a boy who reaches working age, say 15, is 54 years, and of a girl, 56 years. Expectation of life at age 25, a common age of marriage, is 45 years for males and 47 years for females. The average expectation of life of persons at age 70, (when eligibility for old-age pensions is attained) is 10 years for males and 11 years for females.

The expectation of life at age 0 is less than that at age 1; males who have passed through the hazardous first year of life may anticipate 66 years on the average, and females 69 years.

Section 1.—Births

The history of birth rates in most countries in the years just prior to the War was one of decline, 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 recorded was 14·2 in 1941, since then it has risen to 15·8 in 1942 and 16·5 in 1943.

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. It is rather surprising that there the rate rose to 14·3 in 1942 and 16·0 in 1943.

In Germany the crude birth rate was 29·8 in 1910, 25·9 in 1920, 17·6 in 1930. Following the rise of Nazi domination the birth rate rose quite sharply and in 1940 the rate was 20·0 per 1,000 population. In 1941 it dropped to 18·6 and in 1942, the latest year for which figures are available, it had slumped to 14·9. (The rate given for 1943 was for the Greater Reich and included Austria, Sudeten Territory, Memel and Danzig and was 16·1).

In the United States the crude birth rate was 23·7 in 1920, 18·9 in 1930 and in 1933 reached the low point of 16·6. It rose to 17·9 in 1940 and to 21·9 in 1943.

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 20·2. In 1941 and 1942 the rate stood at the comparatively high figures of 22·2 and 23·4, respectively, and in 1943 increased slightly to 24·0. The recovery during the past few years has been fairly general in all provinces, with variations ranging from the low rate in British Columbia of 20·9 to the high rates of 28·3 in New Brunswick and 28·6 in Quebec in 1943.

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 Year Book and other official sources. In certain cases final figures are not available and provisional data are shown.)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate	Country or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate
Palestine	1943	43·1	**Canada**—concluded		
Egypt	1940	41·6	Saskatchewan	1943	22·0
Straits Settlements	1940	41·3		1942	21·4
Costa Rica	1942	41·1	British Columbia	1943	20·9
Panama	1943	39·0		1942	19·3
Salvador	1943	38·1	Ontario	1943	20·7
Ceylon	1942	36·7		1942	20·1
Chile	1943	33·1	Greece	1939	23·5
British India	1940	33·0	Eire	1943	22·3
Jamaica	1941	29·3	United States	1943	21·9
Japan	1940	28·9	Bulgaria	1942	21·9
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	25·2	Austria	1940	21·8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	24·8	Denmark	1943	21·3
Poland	1938	24·5	New Zealand	1943	21·2
Roumania	1942	24·4	Netherlands	1942	21·0
Finland	1941	24·2	Latvia	1941	20·7
Northern Ireland	1943	24·2	Australia	1943	20·7
			Iceland	1940	20·5
Canada	**1943**	**24·0**	Spain	1942	20·3
	1942	**23·4**	Italy	1942	20·2
Quebec	1943	28·6	Hungary[1]	1942	19·8
	1942	28·0	Uruguay	1942	19·4
New Brunswick	1943	28·3	Sweden	1943	19·3
	1942	27·3	Estonia	1941	19·2
Nova Scotia	1943	25·4	Switzerland	1943	19·2
	1942	25·9	Scotland	1943	18·9
Alberta	1943	24·4	Lithuania	1941	18·1
	1942	23·6	British Isles	1943	17·2
Prince Edward Island	1943	23·9	England and Wales	1943	16·5
	1942	23·7	Germany (Greater Reich)	1943	16·1
Manitoba	1943	22·6	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1943	16·0
	1942	21·6	Belgium	1943	14·7

[1] 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, 1941-43, 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	1941	1942	1943
	1931	1941						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island—								
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	287	361	440	328	400	393
Nova Scotia—								
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	168	144	122	309	414	441
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	672	703	892	742	737	729
Halifax	59,275	70,488	1,457	1,630	1,772	1,806	2,102	2,081
Sydney	23,089	28,305	511	587	640	818	947	989
Truro	7,901	10,272	190	187	226	291	304	284
New Brunswick—								
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	200	192	241	178	239	195
Moncton	20,689	22,763	518	494	550	525	640	658
Saint John	47,514	51,741	1,144	1,203	1,294	1,254	1,354	1,44
Quebec—								
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	405	295	281	351	387	365
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	553	508	551	676	849	928
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	301	340	253	332	355	377
Granby	10,587	14,197	298	354	335	458	452	444

2.—Live Births in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1941-43, 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	1941	1942	1943
	1931	1941						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—concluded								
Hull	29,433	32,947	1,001	875	842	1,054	1,120	1,260
Joliette	10,765	12,749	347	329	298	350	432	438
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	521	439	477	646	851	986
Lachine	18,630	20,051	442	398	394	437	516	515
Lévis	11,724	11,991	307	261	231	272	323	355
Montreal	818,577	903,007	20,205	19,002	17,993	18,839	20,854	22,056
Outremont	28,641	30,751	124	95	52	279	327	380
Quebec	130,594	150,757	4,379	4,137	3,976	3,983	4,173	4,409
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	333	352	409	382	449	387
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	324	295	311	366	367	441
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	340	273	257	333	446	453
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	658	570	528	690	830	877
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	786	753	872	963	1,131	1,191
Sorel	10,320	12,251	297	265	240	358	423	495
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	465	351	342	436	413	402
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	1,329	1,187	1,144	1,280	1,271	1,225
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	317	358	350	569	706	715
Verdun	60,745	67,349	1,057	1,021	827	1,306	1,480	1,648
Westmount	24,235	26,047	110	313	260	179	203	295
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	15,710	370	376	478	342	392	418
Brantford	30,107	31,948	682	627	626	685	764	818
Brockville	9,736	11,342	224	248	303	208	277	269
Chatham	14,569	17,369	485	484	735	414	427	446
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	468	482	606	452	478	559
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	15	7	161	91	168
Fort William	26,277	30,585	635	558	520	565	647	707
Galt	14,006	15,346	277	296	303	283	315	322
Guelph	21,075	23,273	395	351	294	435	484	501
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	3,041	2,958	2,928	2,900	3,479	3,759
Kingston	23,439	30,126	595	657	763	699	829	969
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	754	752	788	678	750	724
London	71,148	78,264	1,381	1,379	1,589	1,538	1,604	1,782
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	466	421	422	479	569	585
North Bay	15,528	15,599	417	390	407	336	348	360
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	645	525	545	526	605	616
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	2,965	2,962	3,178	3,081	3,260	3,328
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	334	319	348	316	322	332
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	299	290	296	286	308	294
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	579	577	675	559	724	675
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	542	511	606	528	589	575
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	596	589	648	620	734	769
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	326	296	398	341	397	420
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	431	413	464	380	396	485
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	613	574	595	660	745	746
Stratford	17,742	17,038	384	340	393	281	278	301
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	498	797	1,317	1,325	1,365	1,409
Timmins	14,200	28,790	491	563	855	987	966	776
Toronto	631,207	667,457	12,210	11,436	10,441	9,463	11,923	11,696
Welland	10,709	12,500	288	286	356	269	392	427
Windsor	98,179	105,311	2,791	2,038	2,173	2,189	2,445	2,574
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	246	237	283	225	305	302
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	17,383	392	303	278	269	336	431
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	843	1,064	1,290	374	393	440
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	4,527	3,944	3,785	3,602	3,999	4,390
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	623	464	496	385	466	533
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	334	398	508	301	335	329
Regina	53,209	58,245	1,368	1,270	1,331	1,100	1,153	1,246
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	1,058	955	928	754	801	854
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,806	1,695	1,720	1,762	1,967	2,137
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	2,122	2,246	2,731	1,890	2,114	2,540
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	436	531	638	259	377	391
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	385	359	355	223	248	333
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	525	558	789	480	438	541
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	3,776	3,359	4,039	4,448	5,214	5,781
Victoria	39,082	44,068	717	697	854	780	1,042	1,408

[1] Not available.

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 1942 there were 516 males and 484 females, and in 1943 there were 514 males and 486 females. In other words, the number of males born to every 1,000 females during the period 1926-43 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, 1941-43, 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 Live Births	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
1943	2,171	23·9	1,109	51·1	1,062	48·9	1,044
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
1943	15,394	25·4	7,889	51·2	7,505	48·8	1,051
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
1943	13,090	28·3	6,756	51·6	6,334	48·4	1,067
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
1943	98,744	28·6	50,848	51·5	47,896	48·5	1,062
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
1943	81,173	20·7	41,592	51·2	39,581	48·8	1,051
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
1943	16,412	22·6	8,463	51·6	7,949	48·4	1,065
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
1943	18,504	22·0	9,645	52·1	8,859	47·9	1,089

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

3.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40—concluded

Province and Year	Total Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females		Males to 1,000 Females
			Number	P.C. of Total	Number	P.C. of Total	
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	8,205	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
1943	19,290	24·4	9,840	51·0	9,450	49·0	1,041
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
1943	18,802	20·9	9,583	51·0	9,219	49·0	1,039
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**
1943	**283,580**	**24·0**	**145,725**	**51·4**	**137,855**	**48·6**	**1,057**

[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 1943 they were 9·9, 13·2 and 17·3, 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, 1940-43

Province	Nativity of Mothers											
	Canadian Born				British Born				Foreign Born			
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943
	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...	95·6	96·6	95·4	95·8	0·8	0·9	1·7	1·8	3·6	2·5	2·9	2·3
Nova Scotia.....	91·8	92·3	92·8	91·9	5·4	5·4	5·0	5·7	2·7	2·3	2·2	2·4
New Brunswick.....	95·0	95·5	95·3	95·5	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8	3·2	2·6	3·0	2·7
Quebec.....	96·7	97·1	97·2	97·4	1·2	1·1	1·1	1·0	2·1	1·8	1·7	1·6
Ontario.....	83·8	85·6	86·4	87·0	8·9	7·8	7·2	6·7	7·3	6·6	6·4	6·3
Manitoba.....	81·8	83·7	85·3	85·8	5·2	4·6	4·4	4·3	12·9	11·6	10·3	9·9
Saskatchewan.....	77·1	79·6	81·7	83·3	4·5	3·7	3·6	3·6	18·5	16·6	14·7	13·2
Alberta.....	70·9	73·4	75·7	77·5	6·5	5·9	5·7	5·2	22·7	20·7	18·6	17·3
British Columbia.....	74·7	77·6	79·1	81·6	12·0	10·9	10·1	8·6	13·3	11·6	10·7	9·8
Canada[1].....	**87·2**	**88·7**	**89·5**	**90·0**	**5·1**	**4·5**	**4·3**	**4·1**	**7·7**	**6·7**	**6·2**	**5·9**

[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. See also the article at pp. 100-115 of the 1942 Year Book.

5.—Specific Fertility Rates of Married Women 15-49 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921, 1922, 1930-32 and 1940-42

Province and Year	Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women of Ages Specified						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Prince Edward Island.....1921	487·5	425·5	316·1	256·7	179·8	84·9	11·7
1922	484·5	419·0	317·4	247·2	183·6	89·6	7·6
1930	401·0	331·2	278·3	209·6	151·2	63·2	5·3
1931	460·4	394·4	279·4	214·3	158·4	59·3	4·7
1932	524·5	402·7	300·4	246·9	149·0	73·0	7·0
1940	502·0	365·0	256·5	185·0	130·3	62·2	4·7
1941	354·6	364·1	264·7	174·6	131·9	52·9	8·9
1942	479·0	388·8	280·5	214·4	135·9	58·2	7·7
Nova Scotia.....1921	498·3	381·2	281·3	207·8	143·6	65·2	6·7
1922	489·9	364·3	264·3	204·2	146·1	67·2	8·1
1930	510·7	356·6	251·2	186·3	128·9	57·8	6·8
1931	547·1	379·5	258·9	179·4	127·3	57·4	7·2
1932	591·5	374·9	249·1	175·1	126·4	57·5	7·2
1940	463·8	318·0	219·3	158·6	100·4	40·8	4·7
1941	505·3	352·2	231·6	165·2	100·9	40·2	4·3
1942	518·4	379·8	255·3	179·0	109·6	40·9	3·9
New Brunswick.....1921	501·9	407·9	320·0	244·6	176·2	76·2	11·9
1922	479·8	398·4	321·5	248·4	181·1	84·2	10·1
1930	541·7	390·8	298·0	217·4	157·2	84·0	9·1
1931	523·7	410·9	297·6	216·1	165·6	80·2	11·2
1932	563·9	393·4	300·9	221·8	151·9	78·9	8·8
1940	450·0	371·5	260·9	199·8	148·3	59·5	8·6
1941	504·1	384·9	280·7	205·0	143·4	59·6	7·8
1942	502·5	404·5	278·3	203·1	146·2	63·9	7·4
Quebec[1].....1930	545·2	460·0	340·8	258·4	197·9	92·6	12·4
1931	511·6	438·1	343·7	258·0	193·8	90·0	11·6
1932	458·3	411·0	335·4	252·2	188·4	89·0	12·0
1940	442·4	386·7	308·5	218·2	150·7	67·8	8·3
1941	496·3	430·7	323·0	222·3	151·7	66·1	8·5
1942	483·4	451·2	339·1	235·4	157·3	67·8	7·9
Ontario.....1921	505·8	367·1	257·7	183·8	122·2	48·5	6·5
1922	481·3	339·9	244·9	176·8	116·7	48·1	5·0
1930	522·3	336·7	222·8	152·6	94·4	37·9	3·5
1931	510·3	322·1	214·4	144·2	90·0	34·8	3·7
1932	479·6	308·6	205·1	134·4	86·8	33·4	3·7
1940	435·7	269·7	184·1	121·7	69·4	23·9	2·3
1941	446·5	293·7	194·9	122·0	68·7	23·5	2·0
1942	450·5	313·1	205·4	129·8	71·3	23·8	2·2
Manitoba.....1921	455·9	381·5	284·0	202·7	153·1	67·5	13·0
1922	443·2	364·0	266·7	195·7	141·5	65·2	8·7
1930	424·7	329·3	230·6	160·5	105·3	45·3	5·1
1931	424·0	329·9	228·7	155·4	100·7	43·2	5·8
1932	418·9	328·0	219·3	153·1	97·1	40·9	6·2
1940	423·1	299·8	208·0	142·7	87·5	34·2	3·7
1941	419·0	314·3	211·5	139·6	81·5	32·2	3·0
1942	431·6	333·7	226·6	150·6	86·4	33·1	3·8
Saskatchewan.....1921	395·4	359·3	258·1	201·5	147·3	70·5	13·2
1922	410·5	337·3	255·6	195·3	146·4	73·3	11·9
1930	454·1	349·1	253·8	181·0	130·3	57·8	7·4
1931	437·0	339·1	241·9	170·7	118·9	50·4	6·9
1932	411·6	321·6	239·8	159·2	116·6	57·0	7·7
1940	454·4	324·0	227·0	154·2	99·8	43·5	5·3
1941	429·6	318·6	217·0	144·5	97·0	38·3	5·9
1942	419·5	338·8	222·7	156·1	99·9	39·1	5·3
Alberta.....1921[2]	415·6	330·5	244·0	186·5	130·4	64·1	11·6
1922	402·6	320·3	236·3	180·6	126·4	62·2	11·1
1930	461·1	363·1	239·1	166·7	116·0	49·9	6·3
1931	440·9	328·7	236·0	159·5	106·2	44·7	5·7
1932	412·5	310·2	236·3	157·8	102·6	45·2	6·3
1940	427·9	314·6	213·5	135·2	86·3	37·2	4·7
1941	387·6	318·8	214·4	133·2	83·0	32·8	4·0
1942	401·5	349·4	231·6	143·7	90·5	36·6	4·9
British Columbia.....1921	355·7	300·1	205·8	148·9	91·7	35·6	4·2
1922	322·8	266·0	197·9	133·6	87·0	35·3	2·9
1930	424·3	288·3	188·4	121·2	72·7	27·8	3·7
1931	396·6	272·9	176·3	114·1	64·8	23·8	2·7
1932	390·1	257·7	173·2	105·8	62·0	23·5	2·7
1940	401·7	281·8	174·6	106·0	55·2	19·2	2·6
1941	409·2	298·1	188·3	117·4	55·7	18·7	1·8
1942	408·0	313·5	202·9	119·1	62·5	17·1	1·5

[1] Data for the Province of Quebec not available for 1921 and 1922.

[2] The figures for Alberta for 1921 were estimated.

5.—Specific Fertility Rates of Married Women 15-49 Years of Age, by Provinces 1921, 1922, 1930-32 and 1940-42—concluded

Province and Year	Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women of Ages Specified						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Registration area as of 1921.....1921[2]	461·1	362·8	260·6	190·3	130·9	55·9	8·3
1922	446·9	340·6	250·0	183·4	126·6	56·1	6·8
1930	488·4	340·6	231·9	160·8	105·4	44·5	4·9
1931	478·4	330·7	225·4	153·2	100·2	40·8	4·9
1932	464·1	317·4	219·3	146·3	96·5	40·7	5·0
1940	437·1	294·7	200·0	133·5	80·6	30·6	3·5
1941	442·0	311·6	207·6	133·8	78·9	29·1	3·2
1942	447·8	332·1	219·2	141·9	82·8	29·7	3·2
Canada[1] (Exclusive of the Territories).....1930	**499·7**	**370·4**	**261·7**	**186·5**	**128·0**	**55·9**	**6·6**
1931	**485·0**	**357·6**	**257·7**	**180·9**	**123·1**	**52·5**	**6·5**
1932	**462·9**	**340·9**	**251·2**	**174·3**	**119·1**	**52·2**	**6·6**
1940	**438·2**	**316·7**	**228·2**	**156·8**	**99·9**	**40·4**	**4·7**
1941	**453·1**	**340·2**	**237·8**	**158·3**	**99·1**	**38·9**	**4·5**
1942	**455·1**	**360·9**	**250·7**	**167·9**	**103·6**	**39·8**	**4·4**

[1] Data for Province of Quebec not available for 1921 and 1922. [2] The figures for Alberta for 1921 are estimated.

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the eighteen-year period 1926-43, out of a total of 4,348,866 recorded confinements, 51,258 or one in 84·8 were multiple confinements. Of these 50,791 were twin and 463 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 1942 and 1943 one confinement in every 92 and 91, respectively, was a twin confinement, a proportion that is fairly representative for the other years of the period. There were 26 triplet confinements in 1942 and the same number in 1943. In 1942 and also in 1943, of the children born (alive or dead), one child in every 46 was a unit of a multiple birth. Children born alive numbered one in 47 in both years, while for stillborn children the proportions were one in 26 and one in 21, respectively. Stillborn children resulting from multiple confinements formed 4·5 p.c. in 1942 and 5·1 p.c. in 1943 of the total children born, as against 2·5 p.c. and 2·3 p.c. in single confinements.

6.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1926-41 will be found in previous Year Books commencing with the 1938 edition.

Year and Sex	Total Births		Single Births		Twins			Triplets		
						Children			Children	
	Born Alive	Stillborn	Born Alive	Stillborn	Total	Born Alive	Stillborn	Total	Born Alive	Stillborn
1942—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943—										
Totals.....	283,580	6,801	277,529	6,474	3,150	5,984	316	26	67	11
Male.....	145,725	3,822	142,654	3,630	–	3,037	181	–	34	11
Female....	137,855	2,979	134,875	2,844		2,947	135		33	–

Ages of Parents.—The numerical distribution of legitimate live births by ages of parents for the years 1942 and 1943 is shown in Table 7. Nearly 34 p.c. of the births in 1942 and nearly 33 p.c. in 1943 were to married mothers under 25 years of age, while less than 5 p.c. were to mothers who had passed their 40th birthday. Of the fathers 12·8 p.c. and 12·7 p.c. were under 25 years in 1942 and 1943 and 15·5 p.c. in both years were 40 years or over. The percentages of both fathers and mothers under 25 years were 23·0 and 22·7, respectively, in the years 1942 and 1943.

7.—Legitimate Live Births, by Ages of Parents, 1942 and 1943

Ages	Numbers						Percentages					
	Total Parents		Fathers		Mothers		Total Parents		Fathers		Mothers	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Under 20 years...	15,759	15,776	1,328	1,616	14,431	14,160	3·0	2·9	0·5	0·6	5·5	5·2
20–24 years.....	104,347	107,633	32,162	32,952	72,185	74,681	20·0	19·8	12·3	12·1	27·6	27·5
25–29 years.....	153,021	157,967	73,489	74,826	79,532	83,141	29·3	29·0	28·2	27·5	30·5	30·6
30–34 years.....	121,458	128,487	68,299	72,106	53,159	56,381	23·3	23·6	26·2	26·5	20·4	20·7
35–39 years.....	75,341	80,193	45,177	48,136	30,164	32,057	14·4	14·7	17·3	17·7	11·6	11·8
40–44 years.....	34,549	36,195	24,006	25,662	10,543	10,533	6·6	6·7	9·2	9·4	4·0	3·9
45–49 years.....	11,776	11,960	10,736	10,939	1,040	1,021	2·3	2·2	4·1	4·0	0·4	0·4
50 years or over...	5,864	5,703	5,844	5,685	20	18	1·1	1·0	2·2	2·1	[1]	[1]
Totals, Stated Ages.....	522,115	543,914	261,041	271,922	261,074	271,992	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated...	335	298	184	184	151	114	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, All Ages.	**522,450**	**544,212**	**261,225**	**272,106**	**261,225**	**272,106**	–	–	–	–	–	

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Birthplaces of Parents.—Table 8 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, 76·6 in 1942 and 77·3 in 1943.

8.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926 and 1941-43

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**
1943	**232,342**	**255,091**	**219,268**	**81·9**	**90·0**	**77·3**
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
1943	9,445	6,148	1,465	3·3	2·2	0·5

8.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926 and 1941-43—continued

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
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
1943	1,545	971	180	0·5	0·3	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
1943	3,676	2,842	512	1·3	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]
1943	513	332	40	0·2	0·1	[1]
Other British Isles....1926	100	90	23	[1]	[1]	[1]
1941	35	14	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]
1942	74	30	1	[1]	[1]	[1]
1943	75	36	3	[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
1943	794	926	288	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]
1943	381	216	37	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
1943	1,034	445	240	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]
1943	310	200	78	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
1943	344	296	155	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]
1943	206	127	29	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
1943	819	410	149	0·3	0·1	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
1943	666	522	342	0·2	0·2	0·1

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

8.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926 and 1941-43—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
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
1943	922	452	325	0·3	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]
1943	658	263	88	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
1943	3,212	2,452	1,340	1·1	0·9	0·5
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]
1943	530	185	49	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
1943	2,885	1,737	947	1·0	0·6	0·3
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]
1943	201	65	21	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
1943	328	216	178	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]
1943	99	51	34	[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
1943	7,567	6,612	1,258	2·7	2·3	0·4
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	0·5
1942	3,208	2,129	1,297	1·2	0·8	0·5
1943	3,311	2,223	1,352	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]
1943	11,717	762	50	4·1	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]**
1943	**283,580**	**283,580**	**228,428[3]**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**80·6[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 9 gives the numbers and percentages of births in 1926, 1941, 1942 and 1943, 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.

9.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926 and 1941-43

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
1943	58,130	61,136	34,527	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
1943	25,533	26,134	8,564	9·0	9·2	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
1943	27,066	27,197	9,037	9·5	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
1943	108,482	113,865	101,096	38·3	40·2	35·6
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
1943	10,460	10,525	5,538	3·7	3·7	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
1943	847	818	291	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]
1943	38	30	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
1943	256	188	178	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
1943	900	886	504	0·3	0·3	0·2
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
1943	886	646	124	0·3	0·2	[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
1943	637	800	382	0·2	0·3	0·1

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

9.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926 and 1941-43—continued

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
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
1943	221	180	105	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
1943	27	20	19	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
1943	1,067	1,033	627	0·4	0·4	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
1943	468	407	154	0·2	0·1	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
1943	4,263	5,251	4,056	1·5	1·9	1·4
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
1943	2,366	2,140	1,211	0·8	0·8	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
1943	474	481	467	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
1943	3,161	3,120	3,010	1·1	1·1	1·1
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
1943	444	535	407	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
1943	5,758	5,688	2,824	2·0	2·0	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
1943	2,428	2,377	551	0·9	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
1943	3,550	3,897	1,680	1·3	1·4	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
1943	491	592	178	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
1943	2,243	2,420	1,141	0·8	0·9	0·4

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

9.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926 and 1941-43—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
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
1943	1,831	1,758	335	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]
1943	249	182	96	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
1943	6,903	8,047	5,223	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
1943	382	340	206	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
1943	1,964	1,768	306	0·7	0·6	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
1943	12,055	1,119	278	4·3	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]**
1943	**283,580**	**283,580**	**183,123[3]**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**64·6[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 of and by an intelligent human approach to the problem of illegitimacy by the social welfare agencies and provincial registration officials.

Of the 272,313 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1942, 11,088, or 4·07 p.c., were registered as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1943 show a total of 283,580 live births, of which 11,474, or 4·05 p.c., were registered as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number, 5,881 were males and 5,593 females—a ratio of 1,051 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,081 males per 1,000 females in 1942, and a general 1943 rate for all live births of 1,057 males to 1,000 females.

10.—Illegitimate Live Births Classified by Sex, and Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-43, 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
1943	101	961	589	3,196	3,741	581	612	866	827	11,474
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
1943	48	493	304	1,650	1,936	304	316	422	408	5,881
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
1943	53	468	285	1,546	1,805	277	296	444	419	5,593
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
1943	4·7	6·2	4·5	3·2	4·6	3·5	3·3	4·5	4·4	4·05

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Stillbirths.—Table 11 shows the number of children born dead in Canada from 1921 to 1943 together with the rates per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths to unmarried mothers numbered 378 in 1942 and 329 in 1943, with rates of 34·1 and 28·7, respectively.

11.—Stillbirths, Classified by Legitimacy of Child, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-43, 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]	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943	51	396	299	2,655	2,060	344	351	328	317	6,801	329
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
1943	23·5	25·7	22·8	26·9	25·4	21·0	19·0	17·0	16·9	24·0	28·7

[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, 1942 and 1943 the increases were 95 p.c., 104 p.c. and 77 p.c., respectively, over the 1932 low point. Provincial marriage trends have been consistent with that for the whole Dominion.

Age at Marriage and Martial Status.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1941 was 28·9, in 1942, 29·0 and in 1943, 28·9, while that for all brides was 25·1 in 1941 and 25·2 in 1942 and 1943. The average excess of the bridegroom's age, was therefore, 3·8 years in 1941 and 1942 and 3·7 in 1943. Out of each 1,000 bridegrooms in 1942, 951 were bachelors, 38 widowers and 11 divorced men; out of each 1,000 brides 960 were spinsters, 28 widows and 12 divorced women, while in 1943 there were 943 bachelors, 44 widowers, and 13 divorced men and 955 spinsters, 33 widows and 13 divorced women. The distribution of marriages by sex, age and marital status for 1942 and 1943 is given in Table **12.** A comparison between the figures of divorces granted, as shown in Table **16,** and the number of divorced persons re-married shows that divorces granted in 1941, 1942 and 1943 numbered 2,461, 3,089 and 3,263, respectively, while there were 1,269, 1,414 and 1,436 divorced males and 1,213, 1,489 and 1,420 divorced females, respectively, married again. This, of course, does not mean that these were the same persons as were divorced in those years.

12.—Marriages in Canada, by Marital Status and Ages of Contracting Parties, 1942 and 1943

Ages	Total Contracting Parties		Bridegrooms						Brides					
			Bachelors		Widowers		Divorced Men		Spinsters		Widows		Divorced Women	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years..	28,910	27,869	3,984	4,574	Nil	1	Nil	1	24,908	23,279	13	8	5	6
20-24 years..	99,290	88,904	44,069	40,389	36	37	22	19	54,931	48,197	99	106	133	156
25-29 years..	66,542	53,287	39,947	32,286	192	191	196	167	25,591	20,087	259	234	357	322
30-34 years..	28,805	23,451	18,061	14,359	370	402	286	321	9,361	7,674	381	349	346	346
35-39 years..	13,124	11,345	7,718	6,535	500	454	325	309	3,883	3,379	443	393	255	275
40-44 years..	6,653	5,995	3,376	3,044	549	497	246	234	1,756	1,605	529	482	197	133
45-49 years..	4,128	3,717	1,837	1,566	605	566	168	187	916	835	486	457	116	106
50-54 years..	2,683	2,547	1,003	847	666	637	85	114	454	407	429	495	46	47
55-59 years..	1,902	1,857	572	554	662	632	46	52	269	207	327	395	26	17
60-64 years..	1,265	1,323	304	275	521	575	27	25	135	122	271	318	7	8
65 years or over.....	1,409	1,539	207	209	765	852	13	6	88	99	335	369	1	4
Age not stated.....	33	40	14	14	Nil	5	Nil	1	19	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	**254,744**	**221,874**	**121,092**	**104,652**	**4,866**	**4,849**	**1,414**	**1,436**	**122,311**	**105,911**	**3,572**	**3,606**	**1,489**	**1,420**

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 13). 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, 1942 and 1943 were born in Canada; the 1943 figures are the highest percentage shown for any year of the period covered by the statistics.

13.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1941-43, 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
1943	653	7·2	71·5	85·5	15·0	10·6	13·5	4·0
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
1943	6,105	10·1	64·3	80·6	24·4	12·0	11·3	7·5
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
1943	3,985	8·6	73·6	85·0	15·9	8·9	10·5	6·1
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
1943	33,856	9·8	88·2	91·1	6·4	5·2	5·5	3·7
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
1943	36,109	9·2	88·2	88·2	5·1	5·6	6·8	6·2

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

13.—Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity and Provinces, 1941-43, 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.
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
1943	6,901	9·5	61·6	74·0	18·9	15·3	19·5	10·8
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
1943	6,172	7·3	64·9	81·1	15·3	8·9	19·8	10·0
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
1943	7,771	9·8	45·7	61·6	24·8	21·2	29·5	17·2
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
1943	9,385	10·4	30·4	40·4	42·2	41·0	27·4	18·6
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**
1943	**110,937**	**9·4**	**75·4**	**81·3**	**12·9**	**10·8**	**11·6**	**7·8**

[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 1942 and 1943, respectively, according to religious denominations, is roughly the same as that for the total population. The figures in Table **14** indicate the very strong influence that religious belief has on brides and grooms. The ratio of grooms marrying brides of the same denomination in 1943 was over 50 p.c. with the exception of Anglicans, Baptists, Lutherans and Presbyterians, which showed percentages of 49·25, 43·04, 42·78 and 34·64, respectively. On such a percentage basis, the Jewish faith ranks first with 93·01 p.c. of the grooms marrying Jewish brides, the Roman Catholics are a close second with 90·42, while Greek Catholics, United Church and Eastern Orthodox have each between 60 p.c. and 70 p.c.

14.—Marriages in Canada[1] by Religious Denominations, 1942 and 1943

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
1942	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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**
1943												
Anglican	16,217	7,987	773	60	44	11	295	1,201	1,496	3,844	500	6
Baptist	4,649	710	2,001	20	10	2	112	266	312	961	253	2
Eastern Orthodox	1,199	66	10	735	109	3	20	24	138	59	34	1
Greek Catholic	1,459	33	2	72	977	2	24	11	261	49	28	Nil
Jewish	1,773	24	10	2	3	1,649	7	7	35	26	9	1
Lutheran	3,499	441	121	39	38	2	1,497	163	353	616	226	3
Presbyterian	6,880	1,394	362	27	18	9	173	2,383	620	1,663	230	1
Roman Catholic	47,262	1,341	275	119	291	15	296	474	42,733	1,334	380	4
United Church	21,692	3,316	939	77	76	10	461	1,264	1,483	13,445	617	4
Other sects	6,235	504	242	30	32	9	193	240	547	710	3,725	3
Not stated	72	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	4	15	9	6	18
Totals, 1943	**110,937**	**15,830**	**4,738**	**1,181**	**1,598**	**1,712**	**3,081**	**6,037**	**47,993**	**22,716**	**6,008**	**43**

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—International comparisons are shown in Table 15, 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.

15.—Crude Marriage Rates for Various Countries of the World and for Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

(Sources: League of Nations Year Book and other official sources. In certain cases final figures are not available and provisional data are shown.)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Marriage Rate	Country or Province	Year	Crude Marriage Rate
Latvia	1941	13·3	**Canada**—concluded		
United States	1943	11·8	Alberta	1943	9·8
Austria	1940	11·7		1942	11·6
Estonia	1941	11·0	Manitoba	1943	9·5
				1942	11·6
Canada	**1943**	**9·4**	Ontario	1943	9·2
	1942	**10·9**		1942	11·7
British Columbia	1943	10·4	New Brunswick	1943	8·6
	1942	12·4		1942	10·6
Nova Scotia	1943	10·1	Saskatchewan	1943	7·3
	1942	11·6		1942	8·5
Quebec	1943	9·8	Prince Edward Island	1943	7·2
	1942	10·0		1942	8·6

15.—Crude Marriage Rates for Various Countries of the World and for Provinces of Canada in Recent Years—concluded

Country	Year	Crude Marriage Rate	Country	Year	Crude Marriage Rate
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	10·4	Scotland	1943	7·6
Japan	1937	9·5	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	7·3
Australia	1943	9·4	Netherlands	1941	7·3
Norway	1941	9·1	Germany (territory of 1937)	1941	7·2
England and Wales	1942	8·9	Uruguay	1943	7·2
Sweden	1941	8·9	British Isles	1943	7·1
Denmark	1938	8·9	Greece	1938	6·5
Hungary	1937	8·9	Belgium	1941	6·3
Roumania	1935	8·7	Italy	1941	6·1
Bulgaria	1941	8·7	Spain	1935	6·1
Finland	1937	8·5	Eire	1943	5·9
Switzerland	1941	8·5	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1943	5·7
Lithuania	1941	8·4	Ceylon	1939	5·5
Chile	1943	8·3	Northern Ireland	1937	5·5
Czechoslovakia	1937	8·3	Panama	1937	4·8
Poland	1937	8·0	Jamaica	1937	4·6
New Zealand	1942	7·9	Salvador	1943	3·3

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; in 1942, 3,089; and in 1943, 3,263. 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, the increase, for the most part, was in Ontario and British Columbia. From 1921 to 1941, 1942 and 1943, respectively, there were increases of 341 p.c., 454 p.c. and 485 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.

16.—Dissolutions of Marriage (Divorces) Granted in Canada, by Provinces, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1921-40

Year	Granted by Parliament of Canada		Granted by the Courts							Total for Canada
	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Av. 1921-25.....	Nil	10	34	15	104[1]	91[2]	41	105	138[2]	539
Av. 1926-30.....	"	24	25	18	183[1]	94	61	155	209	768
Av. 1931-35.....	1	31	37	22	319	119	61	168	280	1,038
Av. 1936-40.....	1	56	50	44	723	194	116	259	570	2,013
1941.....	1	48	68	87	949	242	146	311	609	2,461
1942.....	2	71	70	69	1,185	284	209	375	824	3,089
1943.....	2	90	73	114	1,243	277	174	413	877	3,263

[1] Granted by Parliament of Canada. [2] Two granted by Parliament.

Section 3.—Deaths

Disregarding the effects of wars and their aftermath, the past century has seen a decline in the death rate in most countries of the 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, in 1942 11·6 and in 1943 12·1. 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 and 1943. International comparisons of crude death rates for different countries are shown in Table **21**, p. 156.

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 1937 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 but 1943 increased to 118,635.

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. The rate rose slightly to 10·0 in 1941, dropped in 1942 to 9·7 and in 1943 rose again to 10·1. Six of the provinces showed increases in death rates, the exceptions being the three Maritime Provinces. The increase in the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1941 and in 1943 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 17 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.

17.—Deaths by Sex, for Specified Age Groups, 1942 and 1943, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-30

Age Group	Numbers						Percentages					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Average 1926-30	1942	1943	Average 1926-30	1942	1943	Average 1926-30	1942	1943	Average 1926-30	1942	1943
Under 1 year	12,546	8,392	8,668	9,516	6,259	6,549	21·5	13·3	13·1	18·8	12·5	12·4
1 year	1,793	818	779	1,542	695	647	3·1	1·3	1·2	3·0	1·4	1·2
2 years	807	448	419	721	377	320	1·4	0·7	0·6	1·4	0·8	0·6
3 "	563	322	314	501	281	254	1·0	0·5	0·5	1·0	0·6	0·5
4 "	439	271	247	404	211	183	0·8	0·4	0·4	0·8	0·4	0·3
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age	16,148	10,251	10,427	12,685	7,823	7,953	27·7	16·3	15·8	25·1	15·7	15·1
5- 9 years	1,459	764	859	1,228	607	616	2·5	1·2	1·3	2·4	1·2	1·2
10-14 "	1,038	652	712	943	508	518	1·8	1·0	1·1	1·9	1·0	1·0
15-19 "	1,406	1,072	1,239	1,339	797	787	2·4	1·7	1·9	2·6	1·6	1·5
20-24 "	1,520	1,501	1,497	1,605	1,020	1,091	2·6	2·4	2·3	3·2	2·0	2·1
25-29 "	1,417	1,247	1,167	1,525	1,139	1,103	2·4	2·0	1·8	3·0	2·3	2·1
30-34 "	1,326	1,167	1,142	1,486	1,113	1,099	2·3	1·9	1·7	2·9	2·2	2·1
35-39 "	1,645	1,360	1,378	1,686	1,217	1,263	2·8	2·2	2·1	3·3	2·4	2·4
40-44 "	1,938	1,698	1,756	1,723	1,346	1,391	3·3	2·7	2·7	3·4	2·7	2·6
45-49 "	2,279	2,291	2,305	1,832	1,727	1,762	3·9	3·6	3·5	3·6	3·5	3·3
50-54 "	2,562	3,410	3,257	1,962	2,245	2,289	4·4	5·4	4·9	3·9	4·5	4·4
55-59 "	2,896	4,397	4,589	2,214	2,957	2,960	5·0	7·0	7·0	4·4	5·9	5·6
60-64 "	3,509	5,418	5,677	2,764	3,517	3,693	6·0	8·6	8·6	5·5	7·0	7·0
65-69 "	4,284	6,163	6,548	3,448	4,380	4,601	7·4	9·8	9·9	6·8	8·8	8·7
70-74 "	4,662	6,503	6,923	3,885	4,918	5,329	8·0	10·3	10·5	7·7	9·8	10·1
75-79 "	4,381	6,377	6,682	3,876	5,431	5,909	7·5	10·1	10·1	7·7	10·9	11·2
80-89 "	4,969	7,632	8,435	5,251	7,710	8,635	8·5	12·1	12·8	10·4	15·4	16·4
90 years or over	820	1,056	1,358	1,099	1,491	1,607	1·4	1·7	2·1	2·2	3·0	3·1
Totals, Stated Ages	58,255	62,959	65,951	50,552	49,946	52,606	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated	96	54	62	22	19	16	–	–		–	–	
Totals, All Ages	**58,351**	**63,013**	**66,013**	**50,574**	**49,965**	**52,622**	–	–	–	–	–	

The table shows that out of every thousand deaths in Canada in 1942 and 1943, respectively, 558 and 556 were males and 442 and 444 were females, or a ratio of 1,261 and 1,254 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 comparison. 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 Canada for the years 1931-43. The rates for the individual years have been calculated directly from populations for each sex and age group at the Census years 1931 and 1941 and estimations (made by the Social Analysis Branch) for each group for the intercensal and postcensal years.

18.—Crude and Standardized Death Rates in Canada, by Sex, 1931-43

Year	Crude			Standardized		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1931	10·5	9·6	10·1	10·1	9·0	9·5
1932	10·3	9·5	9·9	9·7	8·8	9·2
1933	10·0	9·2	9·6	9·3	8·4	8·8
1934	10·0	8·9	9·5	9·2	8·1	8·7
1935	10·2	9·2	9·7	9·4	8·3	8·8
1936	10·2	9·3	9·8	9·3	8·2	8·7
1937	10·9	9·7	10·3	9·9	8·6	9·2
1938	10·3	8·9	9·6	9·1	7·7	8·4
1939	10·4	9·0	9·7	9·0	7·6	8·3
1940	10·5	9·0	9·8	9·0	7·5	8·2
1941	10·8	9·1	10·0	9·3	7·5	8·4
1942	10·6	8·8	9·7	8·9	7·2	8·0
1943	10·9	9·1	10·1	9·0	7·4	8·1

Causes of Death.—Of the deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1941-43, 89 p.c. were due to the 28 specified causes named in Table **19**. In this table the groupings are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1938. This revision was first applied to Canadian vital statistics for the year 1941. Each revision of the International List creates special difficulties in preserving continuity. For purposes of comparison with the years before 1941 the figures would have to be adjusted in accordance with the various revisions. 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.

19.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1941-43

International List Number[1]	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
		1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
1, 2	Typhoid, fever, incl. paratyphoid	165	108	116	1·4	0·9	1·0
8	Scarlet fever	117	129	100	1·0	1·1	0·8
9	Whooping cough	437	560	416	3·8	4·8	3·5
10	Diphtheria	240	256	287	2·1	2·2	2·4
13	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5,002	4,947	5,080	43·5	42·5	43·1
14-22	Tuberculosis, other organs	1,070	1,033	1,088	9·3	8·9	9·2

For footnote, see end of table, p. 154.

19.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1941-43—concluded

International List Number[1]	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Population		
		1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
33	Influenza	2,411	1,227	2,413	21·0	10·5	20·5
35	Measles	325	131	190	2·8	1·1	1·6
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumours	13,417	13,654	14,135	116·8	117·3	119·8
61	Diabetes mellitus	2,140	2,242	2,481	18·6	19·3	21·0
73	Anæmias	408	354	392	3·6	3·0	3·3
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,034	8,728	9,245	78·6	75·0	78·4
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	199	195	193	1·7	1·7	1·6
90-95	Diseases of the heart	26,602	27,529	29,282	231·5	236·6	248·3
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries	2,266	2,270	2,506	19·7	19·5	21·2
106	Bronchitis	394	383	528	3·4	3·3	4·5
107-109	Pneumonia	5,955	5,778	6,341	51·8	49·7	53·8
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis	2,319	2,400	1,872	20·2	20·6	15·9
121	Appendicitis	1,051	824	775	9·1	7·1	6·6
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	908	912	948	7·9	7·8	8·0
130-132	Nephritis	7,399	7,233	7,473	64·4	62·2	63·4
137	Diseases of the prostate	892	855	953	7·8	7·3	8·1
140-150	Puerperal causes	901	818	798	7·8	7·0	6·8
157	Congenital malformations	1,901	2,096	2,154	16·5	18·0	18·3
158-161	Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	6,252	6,029	6,648	54·4	51·8	56·4
162	Senility	1,593	1,650	1,774	13·9	14·2	15·0
163, 164	Suicides	896	839	758	7·8	7·2	6·4
166-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	7,546	7,332	7,516	65·7	63·0	63·7
	Other specified causes	11,761	11,493	11,289	102·4	98·8	95·7
	Totals, Specified Causes	113,601	112,005	117,751	988·7	962·5	998·3
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	1,038	973	884	9·0	8·4	7·5
	Totals, All Causes	**114,639**	**112,978**	**118,635**	**997·8**	**970·9**	**1,005·8**

[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 **20** 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.

20.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-43, 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	1941	1942	1943
	1931	1941						
Prince Edward Island—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	264	262	299	199	185	178
Nova Scotia—								
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	93	66	65	116	123	99
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	294	258	258	238	222	229
Halifax	59,275	70,488	884	898	895	820	789	809
Sydney	23,089	28,305	241	213	185	302	313	308
Truro	7,901	10,272	108	111	113	115	98	114
New Brunswick—								
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	141	153	158	109	118	107
Moncton	20,689	22,763	252	245	272	219	218	251
Saint John	47,514	51,741	712	667	681	650	629	649
Quebec—								
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	127	84	71	79	94	98
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	228	224	268	185	196	177
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	107	116	88	82	72	96
Granby	10,587	14,197	115	115	111	133	135	117
Hull	29,433	32,947	354	360	355	335	328	366

20.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations 1931	Census Populations 1941	Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
Quebec—concluded	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Joliette	10,765	12,749	173	172	177	194	141	151
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	134	94	97	134	155	174
Lachine	18,630	20,051	214	186	205	240	215	216
Lévis	11,724	11,991	223	219	211	120	122	144
Montreal	818,577	903,007	11,260	9,808	9,715	9,732	9,592	10,466
Outremont	28,641	30,751	105	161	170	291	283	289
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,269	1,991	2,057	1,883	1,711	1,950
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	288	293	318	239	239	251
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	120	125	179	131	114	149
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	127	87	88	124	102	105
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	199	157	160	190	176	179
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	450	443	477	350	325	377
Sorel	10,320	12,251	167	141	126	145	177	194
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	157	139	172	138	154	147
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	556	610	606	414	413	426
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	180	154	164	169	186	194
Verdun	60,745	67,349	398	460	521	451	521	541
Westmount	24,235	26,047	143	249	264	273	272	278
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	15,710	230	227	253	179	157	180
Brantford	30,107	31,948	382	362	405	400	436	416
Brockville	9,736	11,342	172	167	199	157	145	166
Chatham	14,569	17,369	300	303	330	196	206	226
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	238	234	247	198	196	222
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	18	38	54	45	59
Fort William	26,277	30,585	215	203	226	250	244	238
Galt	14,006	15,346	172	187	183	171	177	178
Guelph	21,075	23,273	235	234	214	272	255	286
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,473	1,491	1,621	1,661	1,770	1,925
Kingston	23,439	30,126	476	476	515	363	382	371
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	303	347	386	306	330	358
London	71,148	78,264	1,089	1,020	1,123	850	901	1,000
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	215	200	216	202	246	193
North Bay	15,528	15,599	149	155	168	133	118	132
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	216	186	219	229	209	229
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,664	1,715	1,825	1,640	1,707	1,815
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	163	181	197	176	179	206
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	169	151	178	121	130	115
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	308	324	367	303	286	334
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	224	197	242	220	240	243
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	317	283	323	287	302	344
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	226	227	254	224	232	225
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	222	224	239	189	217	240
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	218	214	247	243	255	260
Stratford	17,742	17,038	200	199	226	197	229	242
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	215	235	302	238	239	307
Timmins	14,200	28,790	146	171	196	205	176	166
Toronto	631,207	667,457	6,735	6,546	7,110	7,031	7,487	7,900
Welland	10,709	12,500	162	138	160	110	144	112
Windsor	98,179	105,311	965	838	903	856	912	1,063
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	173	177	217	183	158	183
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	17,383	244	225	264	149	175	179
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	482	417	536	151	202	191
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	1,757	1,712	1,947	2,060	2,059	2,296
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	226	196	231	196	192	233
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	153	175	195	99	109	108
Regina	53,209	58,245	481	468	564	384	410	466
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	485	450	506	313	357	368
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	88,904	756	730	853	803	861	865
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	862	884	1,091	746	763	846
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	185	193	201	132	146	145
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	140	129	148	116	88	91
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	273	287	344	207	220	271
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	2,175	2,303	2,842	3,090	3,192	3,588
Victoria	39,082	44,068	552	561	730	590	629	715

[1] Not available.

Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—Of the countries shown in Table 21, Uruguay, the Netherlands, the Union of South Africa (Whites) and Denmark are the only ones with death rates under 10·0 per 1,000 population. The rate for Canada in 1943 was 10·1. 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, to a favourable age distribution of population in all three provinces.

21.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries and of the Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

(Sources: League of Nations Year Book and other official sources. In certain cases final figures are not available and provisional data are shown.)

Country or Province	Year	Crude Death Rate	Country	Year	Crude Death Rate
Uruguay	1942	9·4	England and Wales	1943	12·1
Netherlands	1942	9·5	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	12·1
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	9·6	Germany (Greater Reich)	1943	12·5
Denmark	1943	9·6	Bulgaria	1942	12·8
Iceland	1940	10·0	Greece	1939	13·0
Canada	**1943**	**10·1**	Scotland	1943	13·3
	1942	**9·7**	Northern Ireland	1943	13·4
Saskatchewan	1943	7·9	Belgium	1943	13·4
	1942	7·3	Panama	1943	13·7
Alberta	1943	8·2	Poland	1938	13·8
	1942	7·8	Italy	1942	14·1
Manitoba	1943	9·7	Jamaica	1943	14·3
	1942	8·9	Hungary[1]	1942	14·6
Prince Edward Island	1943	10·0	Eire	1943	14·7
	1942	10·7	Palestine	1943	14·8
Quebec	1943	10·1	Spain	1942	14·8
	1942	10·0	Austria	1940	15·0
Ontario	1943	10·5	Czechoslovakia—		
	1942	10·1	Slovakia	1942	15·2
New Brunswick	1943	10·6	Sudeten Territory	1941	13·7
	1942	11·1	Bohemia Moravia	1943	13·7
Nova Scotia	1943	10·7	Japan	1941	15·4
	1942	10·8	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1943	16·5
British Columbia	1943	11·1	Latvia	1941	17·3
	1942	10·2	Ceylon	1942	18·6
Sweden	1943	10·1	Roumania	1942	19·5
Lithuania	1941	10·1	Costa Rica	1942	19·7
Australia	1943	10·3	Chile	1943	19·8
Norway	1941	10·4	Finland	1940	20·0
New Zealand	1943	10·5	Salvador	1943	20·4
United States	1943	10·9	Strait Settlements	1940	21·2
Switzerland	1943	11·0	British India	1940	21·7
British Isles	1943	12·1	Estonia	1941	23·3
			Egypt	1940	26·5

[1] 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 1943, 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 and 1943 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 and in 1943 who, under conditions prevailing in 1921, would have died before their first birthday.

22.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-43, 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
1943	98	898	886	6,642	3,390	909	873	810	711	15,217
	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
1943	45	58	68	67	42	55	47	42	38	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 prinicpal group causes of death accounted for between 92 and 89 p.c. of the infant mortality in the Dominion during the years 1931 to 1943. These are shown in Table 23 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 46 and 49 p.c. of the infant deaths in 1942 and 1943, respectively. The percentage was 41 in 1926 and 42 in 1930, but the rate of infant deaths has declined over 18 p.c. in the interval between 1936 and 1943. The decline in infant death rates is indicative of the improvement in pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care.

23.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Principal Causes of Death, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages 1931-40

International List No.	Cause of Death and 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
	1943	672	628	1,300	461	456	458	8·5
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
	1943	94	54	148	65	39	52	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
	1943	1,240	908	2,148	851	659	757	14·1
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
	1943	827	596	1,423	568	432	502	9·4
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
	1943	978	907	1,885	671	658	665	12·4
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
	1943	565	362	927	388	•263	327	6·1
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
	1943	1,958	1,512	3,470	1,344	1,097	1,224	22·8
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
	1943	773	490	1,263	530	355	445	8·3
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
	1943	586	402	988	402	292	348	6·5
	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
	1943	757	524	1,281	519	380	452	8·4

[1] Includes measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, tuberculosis and syphilis.

23.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Principal Causes of Death, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40—concluded

International List No.	Cause of Death and Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
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
	1943	218	166	384	150	120	135	2·5
	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**	**7,159**	**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**	**5,388**	**100·0**
	1943	**8,668**	**6,549**	**15,217**	**5,948**	**4,751**	**5,366**	**100·0**

Infant Mortality at Age Periods.—During the years 1942 and 1943, 52·2 p.c. and 55·1 p.c. of all infant deaths occurred before the children had reached one month of age, and 38·3 p.c. and 41·4 p.c., respectively, before they had completed one week of life. The chart facing p. 166 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 24 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.

24.—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, 1941-43, 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	1943	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
Belleville, Ont.	27	20	28	20	19	20	72	54	59	58	48	48
Brandon, Man.	26	18	16	13	18	13	67	58	57	48	54	30
Brantford, Ont.	52	34	31	36	24	28	76	55	50	53	31	34
Brockville, Ont.	17	13	16	17	15	16	75	53	54	82	54	59
Calgary, Alta.	113	74	63	66	65	65	62	44	37	37	33	30
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que.	69	31	22	18	20	16	170	104	78	51	52	44
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	30	26	32	24	14	9	105	72	72	73	35	23

24.—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, 1941-43, 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	1943	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
Chatham, Ont.	38	33	38	18	9	22	78	68	51	43	21	49
Chicoutimi, Que.	72	57	50	55	67	50	129	112	91	81	79	54
Cornwall, Ont.	48	38	42	40	23	38	102	79	69	88	48	68
Dartmouth, N.S.	15	10	6	15	27	17	88	68	52	49	65	39
Drummondville, Que.	44	38	22	18	15	27	147	112	88	54	42	72
Edmonton, Alta.	140	109	107	61	80	70	66	49	39	32	38	28
Forest Hill, Ont.	[1]	1	1	1	Nil	1	[1]	39	147	6	Nil	6
Fort William, Ont.	46	32	23	34	29	18	73	57	43	60	45	25
Fredericton, N.B.	14	12	15	9	14	9	68	64	60	51	59	46
Galt, Ont.	16	15	11	10	13	6	57	51	36	35	41	19
Glace Bay, N.S.	85	69	78	57	56	59	127	98	87	77	76	81
Granby, Que.	29	28	23	19	17	13	96	79	69	41	38	29
Guelph, Ont.	23	20	12	22	19	18	59	58	40	51	39	36
Halifax, N.S.	127	119	105	87	93	96	87	73	59	48	44	46
Hamilton, Ont.	200	167	106	96	111	135	66	56	36	33	32	36
Hull, Que.	132	102	89	70	82	92	132	117	105	66	73	73
Joliette, Que.	52	35	26	34	19	37	149	106	87	97	44	84
Jonquière, Que.	67	32	37	45	69	59	128	73	78	70	81	60
Kingston, Ont.	59	38	42	38	36	37	99	58	55	54	43	38
Kitchener, Ont.	43	35	35	22	29	19	58	46	45	32	39	26
Lachine, Que.	49	29	24	33	28	27	111	74	60	76	54	52
Lethbridge, Alta.	33	34	30	15	14	17	76	64	47	58	37	43
Lévis, Que.	37	25	19	20	21	26	120	97	81	74	65	73
London, Ont.	91	77	70	44	39	59	66	56	44	29	24	33
Medicine Hat, Alta.	23	18	14	9	10	7	59	51	40	40	40	21
Moncton, N.B.	40	24	31	35	31	26	76	49	56	67	48	40
Montreal, Que.	2,735	1,862	1,321	1,292	1,142	1,385	135	98	73	69	55	63
Moose Jaw, Sask.	39	24	20	18	15	32	62	51	40	47	32	60
New Westminster, B.C.	27	24	26	25	13	22	51	43	33	52	30	41
Niagara Falls, Ont.	31	21	14	21	18	11	66	49	34	44	32	19
North Bay, Ont.	35	23	23	21	17	19	85	60	57	63	49	53
Oshawa, Ont.	53	29	28	20	25	15	83	56	52	38	41	24
Ottawa, Ont.	327	257	211	167	145	156	110	87	66	54	44	47
Outremont, Que.	8	5	2	11	6	5	65	57	35	39	18	13
Owen Sound, Ont.	15	16	18	17	15	20	46	51	52	54	47	60
Pembroke, Ont.	30	23	23	22	19	11	101	81	78	77	62	37
Peterborough, Ont.	39	35	34	22	35	24	67	60	50	39	48	36
Port Arthur, Ont.	45	24	29	28	17	16	83	47	48	53	29	28
Prince Albert, Sask.	34	27	28	12	18	6	101	68	55	40	54	18
Quebec, Que.	727	538	451	458	428	528	166	130	114	115	103	120
Regina, Sask.	92	61	62	32	39	57	67	48	47	29	34	46
St. Boniface, Man.	59	46	43	12	16	28	70	44	33	32	41	64
St. Catharines, Ont.	40	27	28	16	21	21	67	46	44	26	29	27
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	55	42	31	34	26	30	166	118	76	89	58	78
St. Jean, Que.	26	19	18	10	11	17	79	66	57	27	30	39
St. Jérôme, Que.	42	22	17	24	22	18	123	82	66	72	49	40
St. Thomas, Ont.	20	16	14	20	18	18	60	55	36	59	45	43
Saint John, N.B.	113	91	75	77	56	82	99	76	58	61	41	57
Sarnia, Ont.	32	22	22	14	14	22	74	53	47	37	35	45
Saskatoon, Sask.	86	48	35	18	28	31	81	50	38	24	35	36
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	42	25	37	27	36	28	69	44	62	41	48	38
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	103	53	39	54	54	44	157	93	75	78	65	50
Sherbrooke, Que.	77	61	60	57	44	49	97	82	69	59	39	41
Sorel, Que.	56	36	31	42	36	49	187	137	127	117	85	99
Stratford, Ont.	21	19	14	11	11	14	55	57	37	39	40	47
Sudbury, Ont.	54	66	80	61	54	92	108	83	61	46	40	65
Sydney, N.S.	40	26	17	48	38	56	77	45	27	59	40	57
Thetford Mines, Que.	52	32	29	32	24	23	113	90	85	73	58	57
Three Rivers, Que.	228	237	210	91	81	82	171	200	184	71	64	67
Timmins, Ont.	60	57	57	42	28	41	123	102	67	43	29	53
Toronto, Ont.	914	673	472	343	401	482	75	59	45	36	34	41
Truro, N.S.	14	16	14	21	10	15	76	85	60	72	33	53
Valleyfield, Que.	40	31	20	43	44	51	126	87	56	76	62	71
Vancouver, B.C.	173	117	117	119	153	173	46	35	29	27	29	30
Verdun, Que.	91	68	49	40	60	65	86	67	59	31	41	39
Victoria, B.C.	33	23	27	11	33	38	46	33	31	14	32	27
Welland, Ont.	20	19	18	14	14	19	69	66	50	52	36	44
Westmount, Que.	11	33	24	6	4	9	102	105	92	34	20	31
Windsor, Ont.	203	106	88	68	108	118	73	52	40	31	44	46
Winnipeg, Man.	277	170	138	148	172	190	61	43	36	41	43	43
Woodstock, Ont.	14	12	13	14	5	11	58	51	47	62	16	36

[1] Not available.

Infant Mortality in Various Countries.—New Zealand for many years has had a low record for infant mortality; 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 48 in 1943, 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.

25.—Infant 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 Year Book and other official sources. In certain cases final figures are not available and provisional data are shown.)

Country or Province	Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate
Sweden	1943	29	Scotland	1943	65
New Zealand	1943	31	Latvia	1939	70
Iceland	1940	36	Germany (Greater Reich)	1943	72
Australia	1943	36	Austria	1940	72
Norway	1939	37	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1943	77
Switzerland	1943	40	Estonia	1938	77
Netherlands	1942	40	Northern Ireland	1943	78
United States	1943	40	Eire	1943	80
Denmark	1943	45	Finland	1940	88
England and Wales	1943	48	Uruguay	1942	93
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1941	52	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	93
British Isles	1943	54	Panama	1934	95
Canada	**1943**	**54**	Palestine	1943	96
	1942	**54**	Czechoslovakia	1942	98
British Columbia	1943	38	Greece	1938	99
	1942	35	Spain	1942	103
Ontario	1943	42	Italy	1942	108
	1942	40	Salvador	1943	110
Alberta	1943	42	Japan	1938	114
	1942	38	Ceylon	1942	120
Prince Edward Island	1943	45	Lithuania	1939	122
	1942	50	Bulgaria	1942	127
Saskatchewan	1943	47	Jamaica	1938	129
	1942	43	Hungary [1]	1942	134
Manitoba	1943	55	Poland	1938	140
	1942	51	Strait Settlements	1940	144
Nova Scotia	1943	58	Costa Rica	1942	157
	1942	58	British India	1940	160
Quebec	1943	67	Egypt	1940	163
	1942	70	Roumania	1942	183
New Brunswick	1943	68	Chile	1943	194
	1942	77			

[1] 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, 1942 and 1943 Montreal had infant mortality rates of 66, 54 and 61 per 1,000 live births, respectively, as compared with 76, 70 and 67 for the Province of Quebec. Toronto, in 1941, 1942 and 1943, had infant mortality rates of 37, 35 and 37, as against 46, 40 and 42 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 **26** 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. 166 that there is very little variation between the age groups 25-29 years, 30-34 years and 35-39 years and that roughly 64 p.c. of all maternal deaths are to be found within these three age groups.

26.—Maternal Deaths by Age Groups and Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Provinces, 1941-43, 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.....1941	Nil	1	3	14	13	3	6	4	3	47
1942	1	1	4	14	13	4	4	3	2	46
1943	1	4	3	11	8	2	3	4	5	41
20-24.....1941	Nil	16	10	64	36	8	9	13	4	160
1942	1	5	16	48	36	5	8	10	6	135
1943	2	11	7	55	36	9	7	8	10	145
25-29.....1941	3	14	5	89	60	14	9	10	13	217
1942	4	11	6	73	52	8	9	13	19	195
1943	3	18	11	66	48	6	12	11	8	183
30-39.....1941	2	13	20	180	88	17	28	24	15	387
1942	3	14	20	141	86	17	30	13	15	339
1943	3	19	17	136	77	17	20	21	14	324
40 or over.....1941	1	5	5	39	22	4	6	3	5	90
1942	1	10	11	38	19	6	11	4	3	103
1943	Nil	5	3	47	19	6	6	7	10	103
Totals.....1941	**6**	**49**	**43**	**386**	**219**	**46**	**58**	**54**	**40**	**901**
1942	**10**	**41**	**57**	**314**	**206**	**40**	**62**	**43**	**45**	**818**
1943	**9**	**57**	**41**	**315**	**189**[2]	**40**	**48**	**52**[2]	**47**	**798**[2]
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.....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**
1943	**4·1**	**3·7**	**3·1**	**3·2**	**2·3**	**2·4**	**2·6**	**2·7**	**2·5**	**2·8**
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. [2] Includes ages not stated.

Maternal Deaths by Causes of Death.—The chart facing p. 166 reveals that while from 1926 to 1943 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.

27.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Death, 1941-43

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
		1943	"	6	3	18	22	5	10	6	7	77
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
		1943	2	4	2	10	11	3	4	2	4	42
142	Ectopic gestation	1941	Nil	2	2	9	9	1	1	4	2	30
		1942	"	1	Nil	7	10	2	4	2	2	28
		1943	"	5	"	5	14	Nil	1	2	3	30
143	Hæmorrhage 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
		1943	Nil	Nil	1	9	1	Nil	"	"	"	11
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
		1943	2	4	3	9	14	4	1	5	Nil	42
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
		1943	"	1	Nil	5	4	2	1	3	2	18
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
		1943	1	12	11	69	24	5	10	11	16	159
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
		1943	2	11	9	80	43	10	10	13	6	184
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
		1943	1	8	6	52	27	4	7	7	5	117
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
		1943	1	4	2	32	18	3	1	1	2	64
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
		1943	"	2	4	26	11	4	3	2	2	54
	Totals	**1941**	**6**	**49**	**43**	**386**	**219**	**46**	**58**	**54**	**40**	**901**
		1942	**10**	**41**	**57**	**314**	**206**	**40**	**62**	**43**	**45**	**818**
		1943	**9**	**57**	**41**	**315**	**189**	**40**	**48**	**52**	**47**	**798**

[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 9·9. In 1938 the rate was 11·0, in 1941 it was 12·2 and in 1943 it reached its highest point since 1925, viz., 13·9.

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 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, 18·0 in 1942 and 18·5 in 1943, 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 14·1 in 1942 and 14·1 in 1943. Alberta has followed Saskatchewan fairly closely, except that the recovery since 1938 has been more pronounced with a rate of 15·8 in 1942 and of 16·2 in 1943. 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. 166 portrays 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 1943 the rate in Canada was 13·9, in Denmark 11·7, in the United States 11·0, in Northern Ireland 10·8, in New Zealand 10·7, in Australia 10·4, in Eire 7·6, in Scotland 5·6 and in England and Wales 4·4.

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 1943 in Table 28. 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.

28.—Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
	1931	1941						
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	23	99	141	129	215	215
Nova Scotia—								
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	75	78	57	193	291	342
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	378	445	634	504	515	500
Halifax	59,275	70,488	573	732	877	986	1,313	1,272
Sydney	23,089	28,305	270	374	455	516	634	681
Truro	7,901	10,272	82	76	113	176	206	170
New Brunswick—								
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	59	39	83	69	121	88
Moncton	20,689	22,763	266	249	278	306	422	407
Saint John	47,514	51,741	432	536	613	604	725	792
Quebec—								
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	278	211	210	272	293	267
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	325	284	283	491	653	751
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	194	224	165	250	283	281
Granby	10,587	14,197	183	239	224	325	317	327
Hull	29,433	32,947	647	515	487	719	792	894

28.—**Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40** —concluded.

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Averages 1926-30	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
	1931	1941						
Quebec—concluded								
Joliette	10,765	12,749	174	157	121	156	291	287
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	387	345	380	512	696	812
Lachine	18,630	20,051	228	212	189	197	301	299
Lévis	11,724	11,991	84	42	20	152	201	211
Montreal	818,577	903,007	8,945	9,194	8,278	9,107	11,262	11,590
Outremont	28,641	30,751	19	−66	−118	−12	44	91
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,110	2,146	1,919	2,100	2,462	2,459
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	45	59	91	143	210	136
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	204	170	132	235	253	292
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	213	186	169	209	344	348
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	459	413	368	500	654	698
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	336	310	395	613	806	814
Sorel	10,320	12,251	130	124	114	213	246	301
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	308	212	170	298	259	255
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	773	577	538	866	858	799
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	137	204	186	400	520	521
Verdun	60,745	67,349	659	561	306	855	959	1,107
Westmount	24,235	26,047	−33	64	−4	−94	−69	17
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	15,710	140	149	225	163	235	238
Brantford	30,107	31,948	300	265	221	285	328	402
Brockville	9,736	11,342	52	81	104	51	132	103
Chatham	14,569	17,369	185	181	405	218	221	220
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	230	248	359	254	282	337
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	−3	−31	107	46	109
Fort William	26,277	30,585	420	355	294	315	403	469
Galt	14,006	15,346	105	109	120	112	138	144
Guelph	21,075	23,273	160	117	80	163	229	215
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,568	1,467	1,307	1,239	1,709	1,834
Kingston	23,439	30,126	119	181	248	336	447	598
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	451	405	402	372	420	366
London	71,148	78,264	292	359	466	688	703	782
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	251	221	206	277	323	392
North Bay	15,528	15,599	268	235	239	203	230	228
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	429	339	326	297	396	387
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,301	1,247	1,353	1,441	1,553	1,513
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	171	138	151	140	143	126
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	130	139	118	165	178	179
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	271	253	308	256	438	341
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	318	314	364	308	349	332
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	279	306	325	333	432	425
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	100	69	144	117	165	195
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	209	189	225	191	179	245
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	395	360	348	417	490	486
Stratford	17,742	17,038	184	141	167	84	49	59
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	283	562	1,015	1,087	1,126	1,102
Timmins	14,200	28,790	345	392	659	782	790	610
Toronto	631,207	667,457	5,475	4,890	3,331	2,432	4,436	3,796
Welland	10,709	12,500	126	148	196	159	248	315
Windsor	98,179	105,311	1,826	1,200	1,270	1,333	1,533	1,511
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	73	60	66	42	147	119
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	17,383	148	78	14	120	161	252
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	361	647	754	223	191	249
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	2,770	2,232	1,838	1,542	1,940	2,094
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	397	268	265	189	274	300
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	181	223	313	202	226	221
Regina	53,209	58,245	887	802	767	716	743	780
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	573	505	422	441	444	486
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,050	965	867	959	1,106	1,272
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	1,260	1,362	1,640	1,144	1,351	1,694
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	251	338	437	127	231	246
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	245	230	207	107	160	242
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	252	271	445	273	218	270
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	1,601	1,056	1,197	1,358	2,022	2,193
Victoria	39,082	44,068	165	136	124	190	413	693

[1] Not available.

Natural Increase, by Sex.—In Table 29 the relationship of births to deaths is shown by sex from 1926 to 1943 for Canada and for 1943 by provinces.

29.—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada,[1] by Province and Sex, 1943, with Totals, 1934-43, 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**	**63,202**	**114,968**	**50,574**	**64,394**	**127,596**
Av. 1931-35	**117,142**	**55,967**	**61,175**	**111,211**	**47,635**	**63,576**	**124,751**
Av. 1936-40	**117,433**	**59,992**	**57,441**	**111,334**	**49,522**	**61,812**	**119,253**
Totals, 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**
1943	**145,725**	**66,013**	**79,712**	**137,855**	**52,622**	**85,233**	**164,945**
Province, 1943							
Prince Edward Island	1,109	503	606	1,062	409	653	1,259
Nova Scotia	7,889	3,581	4,308	7,505	2,896	4,609	8,917
New Brunswick	6,756	2,677	4,079	6,334	2,240	4,094	8,173
Quebec	50,848	18,915	31,933	47,896	16,154	31,742	63,675
Ontario	41,592	22,159	19,433	39,581	18,904	20,677	40,110
Manitoba	8,463	4,009	4,454	7,949	2,998	4,951	9,405
Saskatchewan	9,645	3,993	5,652	8,859	2,661	6,198	11,850
Alberta	9,840	3,999	5,841	9,450	2,525	6,925	12,766
British Columbia	9,583	6,177	3,406	9,219	3,835	5,384	8,790

[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 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.

30.—Vital Statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1941-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

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	96	36	108	369	109	222
1943[1]	82	67	119	403	94	304

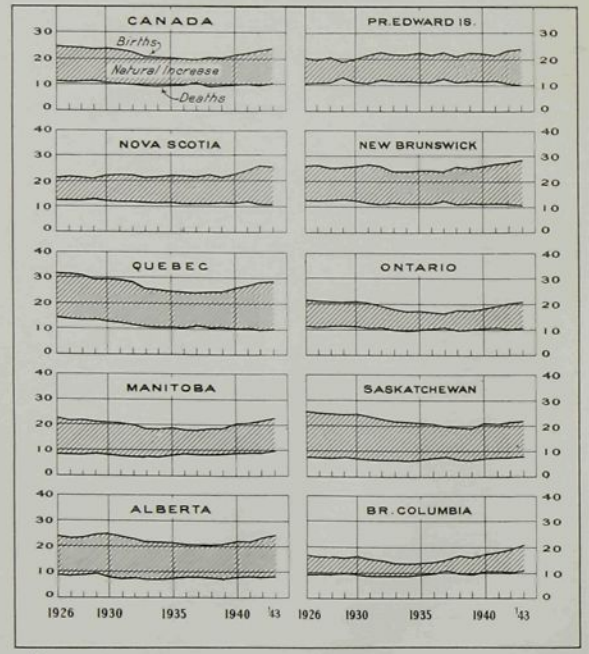
[1] Preliminary figures.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS IN CANADA*

1926 - 43

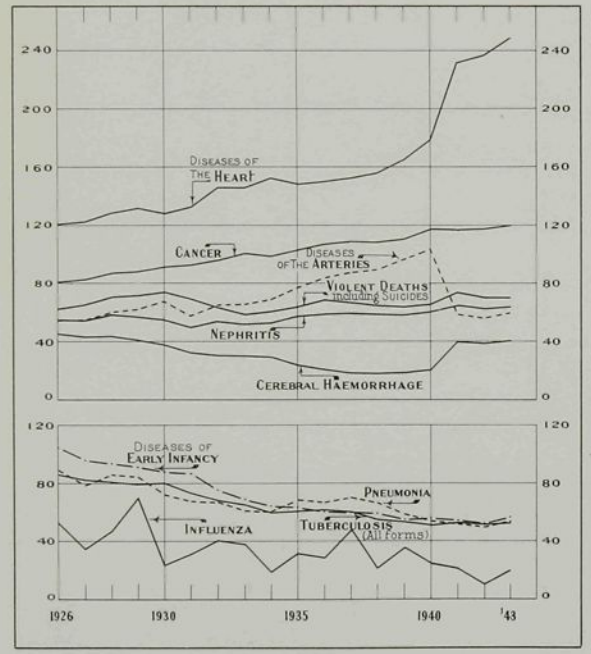
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

Rates per 1,000 Population



TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

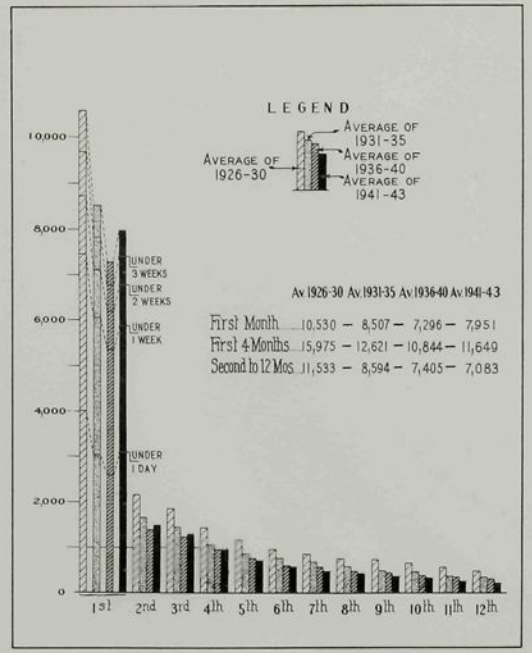
Rates per 100,000 Population



INFANT MORTALITY

FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES

Deaths at each age period

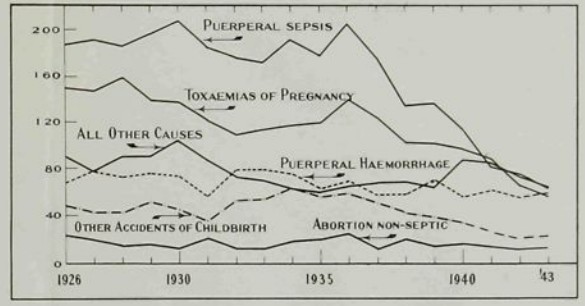


	Av 1926-30	Av 1931-35	Av 1936-40	Av 1941-43
First Month	10,530	8,507	7,296	7,951
First 4 Months	15,975	12,621	10,844	11,649
Second to 12 Mos.	11,533	8,594	7,405	7,083

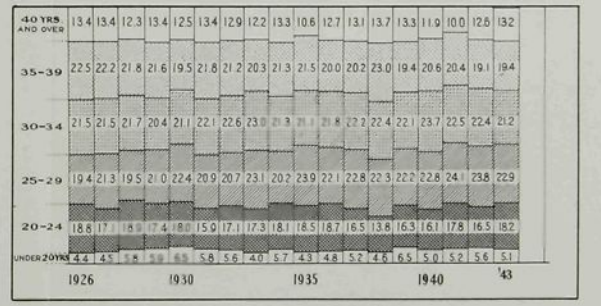
MATERNAL MORTALITY

GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH

Rates per 100,000 Live Births



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS



* Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Statistics of Immigration

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 land 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, 1943 and 1944 showed decreases of only 34 p.c., 46 p.c., 56 p.c., 51 p.c. and 26 p.c., respectively, as compared with the last complete pre-war year 1938, while the decrease between 1913 and 1917 amounted to 82 p.c.

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

The wide fluctuations in the immigration movement since 1891 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.

* Revised under the direction of A. L. Jolliffe, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1891-1944

NOTE.—Statistics for 1852-90 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.
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..	7,576
1898....	31,900	1907..	272,409	1916..	55,914	1925..	84,907	1934..	12,476	1943..	8,504
1899....	44,543	1908..	143,326	1917..	72,910	1926..	135,982	1935..	11,277	1944..	12,801

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, 1921-44

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 1920 at p. 153 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Immigrant Arrvials from—			Total	Year	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries			United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1932.....	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591	1944.....	7,713	4,509	579	12,801

Subsection 2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants

Females constituted 64·9 p.c. of the total immigrants to Canada in 1944, as compared with 61·3 p.c. in 1943. Prior to 1931 males normally exceeded females.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrant Arrivals, by Age Groups, 1942-44

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1942	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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 years 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**

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrant Arrivals, by Age Groups, 1942-44—concl.

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1943	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0–14 years of age	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**
1944										
0–14 years of age	1,907	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,907	1,749	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,749
15–19	338	4	"	"	342	547	329	7	"	883
20–24	239	72	"	"	311	380	1,821	63	1	2,265
25–29	119	153	4	2	278	172	884	19	4	1,079
30–39	102	456	13	4	575	140	834	39	23	1,036
40–49	67	422	18	13	520	71	416	60	19	566
50 years or over	45	406	90	20	561	104	306	302	17	729
Totals, 1944	**2,817**	**1,513**	**125**	**39**	**4,494**	**3,163**	**4,590**	**490**	**64**	**8,307**

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, 1930-44

Year	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18		Total
			Males	Females	
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
1944	2,391	6,253	2,103	2,054	12,801

Subsection 3.—Languages and Racial Origins of Immigrants

Languages of Immigrants.—At the Census of 1941, only 115,414 persons or 1 p.c. of the total population 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. 124.

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 1944, 309 persons (10 years of age or over) 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 94·5 p.c. of the total and those giving French 3·5 p.c.

5.—Mother Tongues of Immigrants, 10 Years of Age or Over, 1935-44

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

Language	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Albanian	1	3	7	5	5	.				
Armenian (Aramaic)	1	5	3	1	2	1				
Bulgarian	10	13	27	20	13	2				
Chinese	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	.	.	
Croatian (Serbian)	214	305	438	460	185	43	3	1	5	12
Czech (Bohemian)	356	490	989	1,389	673	100	20	14	13	14
Danish	21	19	38	36	73	23	7	3	12	4
East Indian	21	10	8	8	16	6	1	3	–	–
English	5,367	5,397	6,643	7,142	7,431	8,206	7,497	6,023	6,518	9,054
Estonian	3	3	–	8	5	–	–	1	2	1
Finnish	37	36	65	56	60	10	7	6	7	4
Flemish	53	43	62	131	90	8	7	1	5	3
French	507	485	478	623	559	501	356	256	295	332
German	274	282	511	571	1,944	208	50	40	21	28
Greek	44	56	76	106	103	45	12	3	6	5
Hungarian (Magyar)	234	265	436	507	383	94	21	2	14	7
Icelandic	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1
Italian	265	245	367	337	183	105	8	4	10	4
Japanese	66	96	130	52	40	38	5		.	
Lettish	–	3	7	4	3	5	2	.	1	
Lithuanian	22	38	43	40	50	15	4	2	2	.
Netherland	26	53	58	95	190	56	30	8	7	4
Norwegian	29	36	25	20	43	27	16	26	6	3
Polish	707	793	1,215	1,440	1,198	62	47	19	20	37
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
Roumanian	64	65	103	142	90	12	12	4	6	2
Russian	32	36	42	29	88	16	23	7	6	19
Russniak[1]	184	266	401	728	665	5	2	1	7	3
Slovenian	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	.	.	–
Spanish	7	9	11	7	8	21	11	7	8	11
Swedish	18	15	41	28	14	12	4	7	6	8
Syrian (Arabic)	13	15	16	18	13	2	4		1	5
Turkish	–	4	1	1	1	–	4	–	–	1
Yiddish and Hebrew	158	197	110	93	197	36	41	12	17	20
Not given	–	–	–	–	.	–	–	–	1	–
Totals	**8,736**	**9,286**	**12,354**	**14,099**	**14,326**	**9,660**	**8,195**	**6,452**	**6,998**	**9,582**

[1] Includes Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

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, 1940-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Figures for 1926-39 will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1939 edition.

Origin	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
British—					
English	5,048	4,247	3,656	4,661	7,888
Irish	1,156	1,069	813	896	1,112
Scottish	1,350	1,129	971	902	1,254
Welsh	135	140	88	88	127
Totals, British	7,689	6,585	5,528	6,547	10,381
Continental European—					
Albanian	-	-	1	-	-
Belgian	54	37	7	17	20
Bohemian	16	10	8	7	3
Bulgarian	2	-		2	1
Croatian	32	4	3	4	2
Czech	77	23	12	9	20
Estonian	1	1	1	2	1
Finnish	32	20	21	18	8
French	949	792	660	701	860
German	432	400	290	314	320
Greek	61	31	18	15	16
Italian	178	70	48	76	74
Jewish	638	446	311	203	310
Lettish	8	4	2	2	1
Lithuanian	17	4	5	6	7
Magyar	97	37	22	33	39
Maltese	4	1	-	1	1
Mexican	-	2	1	1	1
Moravian	2	-	-	1	-
Netherlands	241	208	150	124	155
Polish	112	117	77	72	106
Portuguese	7	9	5	2	7
Roumanian	13	7	4	8	9
Russian	44	44	32	27	49
Continental European—concluded					
Ruthenian	23	18	15	29	26
Scandinavian—					
Danish	82	51	33	28	51
Icelandic	3	3	8	3	9
Norwegian	102	106	115	57	70
Swedish	117	91	52	60	89
Serbian	11	10	4	5	5
Slovak	36	26	20	25	5
Spanish	37	15	6	10	11
Spanish American	4	4	9	2	11
Swiss[1]	55	47	31	12	23
Yugoslavic	8	6	3	3	11
Totals, Continental European	3,495	2,644	1,974	1,879	2,321
Non-European—					
Armenian	5	1	4	2	2
East Indian	6	1	3	-	-
Indian (American)	15	15	7	17	22
Japanese	44	4		1	-
Negro	52	69	48	38	54
Persian	1	-	-	-	1
Syrian	17	10	12	19	20
Turkish	-	-	-	1	-
Totals, Non-European	140	100	74	78	99
Grand Totals	**11,324**	**9,329**	**7,576**	**8,504**	**12,801**

[1] Reported as "Swiss" origin but are evidently one of the constituent races such as German, French, Italian, etc.

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.

Subsection 4.—Nationalities of Immigrants

In the calendar year 1944, 71·1 p.c. of total immigrants into Canada were British subjects and 28·1 p.c. were citizens of the United States.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, 1940-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Figures for 1930-39 will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1936 edition.

Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Argentinian			1		3	Mexican	3	1	1	2	
Belgian	19	15	3	4	3	Netherlands	60	34	11	3	1
Brazilian			2		1	Norwegian	17	9	27	3	
British	5,360	3,735	3,717	5,141	9,105	Paraguayan	4				
Bulgarian	1				–	Persian	1		1		
Central American		1	1		3	Peruvian			1		1
Cuban	1		2	3	3	Polish	47	41	11	7	21
Czechoslovakian	145	28	16	10	7	Portuguese		1			
Danish	17	6	5	12	1	Roumanian	11	17	2	6	1
Estonian			1	2	1	Russian	6	3	1	4	4
Finnish	7	4		1	1	South American		4	5		1
French	41	44	6	7	17	Spanish	15	1	3	1	2
German	140	21	21	20	8	Swedish	5		1	1	2
Greek	45	6		1	1	Swiss	30	7	10	6	3
Hungarian	98	13	–	2	1	Syrian				1	
Icelandic				1	1	Turkish	2				1
Italian	89	2	–		1	United States	5,060	5,311	3,721	3,258	3,594
Japanese	19					West Indian (not British)		2			
Latvian	9	3	1			Yugoslavic	46		2	6	10
Liechtenstein	2				3						
Lithuanian	24	11	3	2							
Luxemburger		9				**Totals**	**11,324**	**9,329**	**7,576**	**8,504**	**12,801**

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. In 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, 1930-44

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.	Total
1930	4,060	18,405	37,851	23,837	6,435	7,812	6,395	9	104,806[1]
1931	2,547	5,452	12,316	1,056	1,352	2,213	2,583	11	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	14,382[1]
1934	1,027	2,456	5,582	390	519	1,098	1,402	2	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
1944	2,674	2,066	5,361	493	423	596	1,186	2	12,801

[1] Includes 2 persons whose destinations were not given in 1930 and 1 such person in 1933.

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 Immigration 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 Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the probibited 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, 1933-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the fiscal years 1903-34 will be found at p. 222 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Total 1933-44
CAUSE													
Medical	14	13	13	10	9	9	9	10	16	18	16	16	153
Civil	160	224	192	213	217	166	168	235	118	121	163	156	2,133
Totals	**174**	**237**	**205**	**223**	**226**	**175**	**177**	**245**	**134**	**139**	**179**	**172**	**2,286**
NATIONALITY													
British	101	167	133	128	94	90	120	101	76	95	127	346	1,578
United States	9	14	6	9	4	7	4	7	Nil	2	1	1,983	2,046
Other	64	56	66	86	128	78	53	137	58	42	51	657	1,476

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, 1933-44

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

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Total 1933-44
CAUSE													
Medical	316	181	90	52	44	38	33	14	12	20	17	17	834
Public charges	3,541	880	133	135	51	45	29	8	2	Nil	2	3	4,829
Criminality	584	288	251	124	106	101	113	96	74	85	107	104	2,033
Other causes	238	196	168	238	187	243	233	273	423	137	118	57	2,511
Accompanying deported persons	459	156	33	56	33	12	5	1	5	2	2	Nil	764
Totals	**5,138**	**1,701**	**675**	**605**	**421**	**439**	**413**	**392**	**516**	**244**	**246**	**181**	**10,971**
NATIONALITY													
British	3,029	805	157	210	140	139	123	113	140	82	82	61	5,081
United States	308	216	157	176	124	144	162	117	122	98	98	86	1,808
Polish	332	118	57	42	22	14	4	14	18	5	Nil	1	627
Finnish	274	46	23	8	4	7	6	6	22	6	4	2	408
Other	1,195	516	281	169	131	135	118	142	214	53	62	31	3,047

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 1921-44

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere. Figures for 1901-20 appear at p. 164 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants
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	"
1928	2,070	1936	4	1944	"

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, 1906-44

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
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	"	.
1943	"	"	"		"	1	"	1
1944	"	"	"		"	Nil	"	.

12.—Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-44—concluded

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
1943	"	"	Nil	-	1
1944	"	"	"	-	

Subsection 10.—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.

Section 2.—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.

Since 1924 immigration officers have recorded the number of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. Statistics of that movement are given in Table 13.

13.—Canadians[1] Returned from the United States, 1925-44

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
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
1934....	5,926	739	607	7,272	1944.....	2,070	120	20	2,210

[1] Not including aliens with Canadian domicile.

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, 1935-44

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
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[1]	5,306
1944	2,282	451	665	3,500	6,898

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	
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
1944	9,821	4,743	69	14,633	−7,735

[1] Estimated.

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 1942-44.

15.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering the Dominion from Newfoundland, 1942-44

Item	1942	1943	1944
Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year.	325	432	314
Canadian born	*155*	*331*	230
Other British born	*124*	*91*	*75*
Naturalized with Canadian domicile	*7*	*2*	*2*
Aliens with Canadian domicile	*39*	*8*	*7*
Tourists, etc.	14,086	13,389	11,447
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year.	15,435	10,755	12,040
Totals	**29,846**[1]	**24,576**	**23,801**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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 wartime conditions.

Section 3.—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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Canadian production showed a notable expansion in 1942 as compared with the preceding year. The total net output of the nine main productive industries, after deduction of the cost of materials, rose from $4,720,000,000 to $6,258,000,000. The consequent gain was $1,500,000,000 or 33 p.c. Production in 1942 was greater than in any previous year, the standing in 1929, the culmination of the previous major prosperity period, having been $3,658,000,000.

The evidence points to further advance in commodity production during the two subsequent years. Statistics indicate that the upward trend of Canadian production was extended and progress made toward new records under the continuance of war demands. The magnitude of the expansion is indicated by the percentage increase of 11 p.c. in the net value of manufacturing production in 1943 over the high level of the preceding year. An advance was shown in the indexes of the physical volume of business and in wholesale prices during 1943 over 1942. A considerable increment in farm cash income was shown in 1943 over the preceding year and this position was decidedly more favourable in 1944.

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.

A description 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.

* 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; Monthly Review of Business Statistics; Economic Conditions; Bank Debits and Equation of Exchange; and Commercial Failures.

Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production, 1941 and 1942

Primary Production.—With marked increases being recorded by the basic industries of agriculture, electric power and mining, the net value of primary production showed an outstanding gain of 38 p.c. over the preceding year. The total primary output stood at $2,924,000,000 or $803,000,000 above the figure recorded for 1941.

Agriculture, the leading industry in the primary group, rose by $741,000,000, a percentage gain of 78 p.c. Manufacturing industries in the secondary group recorded the next greatest advance of $705,000,000 or 27 p.c.

The output of the forestry group recorded an expansion of 1·8 p.c., standing at $429,000,000, or $8,000,000 above the total for 1941.

Production in the fisheries group rose $13,000,000 to $65,000,000, a gain of 25 p.c. Trapping receipts mounted by nearly $9,000,000, with the percentage increase of 57 p.c. being the highest in the group.

Mining was next in importance to agriculture among the primary industries, producing 23 p.c. of the aggregate. The gain in 1942, despite minor change in prices, was 3 p.c. The net total, which had been $498,000,000 in 1941, rose to $514,000,000. Due in part to the marked development during the past quarter century and to the war demand of the year, the production of the mining industry reached an historical maximum in 1942.

The output of the electric power industry was fourth in importance among the primary industries, reaching a new high point in history. The net value was $200,000,000 in 1942, a gain of 9 p.c. over the preceding year. The industry has achieved marked expansion since the end of the War of 1914-18. The net revenue was slightly more than $45,000,000 in 1919 and steady gains were recorded until an intermediate maximum of $125,000,000 was reached in 1930. The advance was resumed in 1934 and marked gains have been shown annually since that time.

Secondary Production.—For the three groups engaged in secondary production expansion was recorded in 1942 over the preceding year. The aggregate net production of manufactures, construction, and custom and repair rose about one-quarter in this comparison. The total was $3,760,000,000 compared with $3,010,000,000 in 1941. After eliminating the production of the processing industries, the net output of manufacturing was 46·1 p.c. of total commodity production, the relative importance of 1941 having been 46·5 p.c.

The value of output in the construction industry increased by 15 p.c. to $311,000,000 as compared with $270,000,000 in the preceding year. Custom and repair stood at nearly $140,000,000, an advance of $4,000,000 over the total of $135,000,000 recorded in 1941.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1941 and 1942

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	1941		1942		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1942 from 1941	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1942
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,431,770,000	951,025,000	2,136,529,000	1,691,540,000	+77·86	27·03
Forestry	711,004,556	421,419,139	763,988,245	429,079,260	+1·82	6·86
Fisheries	82,522,675	51,769,638	103,118,177	64,821,702	+25·21	1·04
Trapping	15,138,040	15,138,040	23,801,213	23,801,213	+57·23	0·38
Mining	866,293,332[1]	497,904,632	946,021,397[1]	514,109,951	+3·25	8·21
Electric power	186,080,354	183,146,426	203,835,365	200,345,240	+9·39	3·20
Totals, Primary Production	3,292,808,957	2,120,402,875	4,177,293,397	2,923,697,366	+37·88	46·72
Construction	639,750,624	269,561,885	635,649,570	310,917,190	+15·34	4·97
Custom and repair	199,377,000	135,287,000	205,364,000	139,349,000	+3·00	2·23
Manufactures[2]	6,076,308,124	2,605,119,788	7,553,794,972	3,309,973,758	+27·06	52·89
Totals, Secondary Production[3]	6,915,435,748	3,009,968,673	8,394,808,542	3,760,239,948	+25·00	60·08
Grand Totals	**9,250,795,729**	**4,720,073,033**	**11,501,593,442**	**6,258,464,613**	+32·59	**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 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. [3] Includes duplication mentioned in footnote 2. The percentage of the net manufactures, *n.e.s.*, to the total net production in 1941 was 46·50 and in 1942 was 46·09.

Table 1 classifies industry into primary and secondary production, but naturally many stages of the manufacturing industries are closely connected with the primary resources. Fish-curing and -packing plants, for instance, are operated in close relationship to the fishing fleets; sawmills with forestry, and smelters and refineries with metal mines. The gross and net values of production of such processing industries are given separately in Table 2.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production of the Processing Industries, 1941 and 1942

Industry	1941		1942		Change in Net Value in 1942 from 1941	Percentage Change in Net Value, 1942 from 1941	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1942
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Fish curing and packing	48,176,091	17,423,054	59,440,976	20,933,851	3,510,797	+20·15	4·92
Sawmilling	163,412,292	76,660,254	192,919,077	91,206,949	14,546,695	+18·98	21·44
Pulp and paper	334,429,175	174,555,041	336,697,277	164,500,420	−10,054,621	−5·76	38·66
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	379,322,270	119,736,294	447,617,199	125,881,047	6,144,753	+5·13	29·59
Cement	14,323,372	9,279,164	15,628,403	10,213,916	934,752	+10·07	2·40
Clay products	7,575,336	5,806,763	7,081,723	5,630,484	−176,279	−3·04	1·32
Lime	6,357,941	4,161,412	6,530,839	3,932,279	−229,133	−5·51	0·92
Salt	3,852,499	2,676,533	4,593,003	3,173,755	497,222	+18·58	0·75
Totals	**957,448,976**	**410,298,515**	**1,070,508,497**	**425,472,701**	**15,174,186**	+3·70	**100·00**

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production, 1941 and 1942

Each province of the Dominion showed an advance of net production in 1942 over 1941; the total of this advance amounted to 32·6 p.c. The Prairie Provinces showed the greatest relative improvement, commodity production in Saskatchewan having increased more than 116 p.c. Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Manitoba followed with increases of 62 p.c., 59 p.c., and 44 p.c., respectively.

With regard to the relative importance of the provinces as commodity producers, Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 40·4 p.c. of the Dominion total. Quebec followed with an output of 26·6 p.c. against 27·1 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Saskatchewan were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution in each case being about 8 p.c. Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

3.—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	P.C. of Total	Per Capita		Amount	P.C. of Total	Per Capita[1]
	$	$		$	$	$		$
P.E. Island	28,010,446	13,200,776	0·28	138·89	36,611,034	21,404,746	0·34	237·83
Nova Scotia	265,262,337	136,855,941	2·90	236·79	317,004,819	175,667,076	2·81	297·24
New Brunswick	205,698,123	103,968,110	2·20	227·30	228,822,689	128,162,880	2·05	276·21
Quebec	2,596,572,315	1,279,353,703	27·10	383·97	3,198,620,365	1,665,325,431	26·61	491·25
Ontario	4,245,649,428	2,087,958,441	44·24	551·25	5,005,454,849	2,529,183,058	40·41	651·18
Manitoba	414,912,902	205,348,561	4·35	281·40	515,521,633	295,240,285	4·72	407·79
Saskatchewan	355,149,603	228,318,037	4·84	254·82	666,522,078	494,011,113	7·89	582·56
Alberta	443,175,858	276,898,177	5·87	347·79	658,072,397	439,812,709	7·03	566·77
British Columbia	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 1942 estimated population figures as given at p. 128.

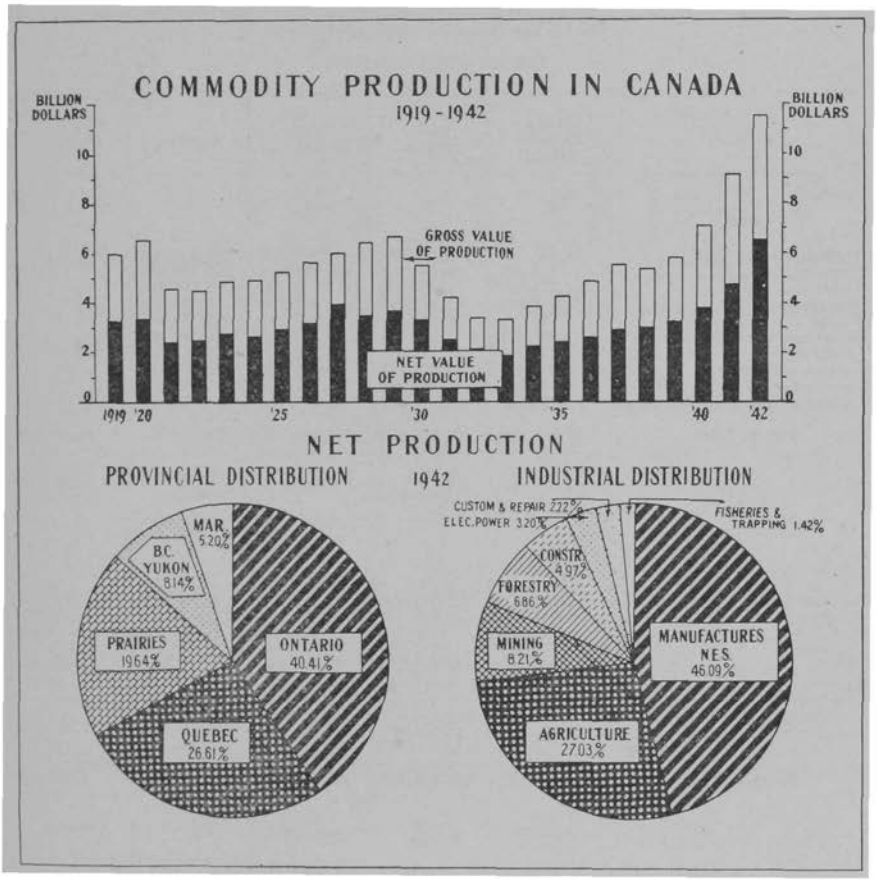
Per Capita Production.—The Dominion total of net commodity production at $537 per capita was $127 above the figure for 1941, the estimated increase in the population having been only 1 p.c.

Each of the nine provinces showed per capita betterment in 1942 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 $651 per capita, a gain of approximately $100 over the level of 1941. Saskatchewan ranked second and British Columbia third.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1942 Compared with 1941

Maritime Provinces.—Net production in the Maritime Provinces in 1942 increased 28 p.c. over the preceding year. The greatest gain was recorded in agriculture, the net production rising from $50,000,000 to $88,000,000. The only decrease shown was in custom and repair.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, nearly 54 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture accounted for only 14 p.c. and forestry 9·9 p.c. of the total net value. Construction registered a slight gain, showing an advance from 6·0 to 6·7 p.c., while mining decreased from 10·0 to 8·3 p.c. of the provincial total.



Ontario.—This province held the leading position in the net value of manufacturing production in 1942, which, without duplication, contributed 61 p.c. of the provincial total. Mining and construction were relatively less important than in 1941.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 72 p.c. of the net production in 1942. The increase over 1941 was 113·3 p.c., gains having been general in each of the three provinces. Manufacturing accounted for more than one-seventh of the regional output—a remarkable development of the past quarter century in an area generally regarded as predominantly agricultural.

British Columbia.—The net output from forestry in British Columbia during 1942, was over $97,000,000 or nearly one-fifth of the provincial production. Manufactures, *n.e.s.*, eliminating duplication, contributed the highest proportion, viz., 37·3 p.c., while mining comprised nearly 13 p.c. of the net value.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Table 1.

GROSS PRODUCTION

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**

	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**

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	25,207,000	43,136,000	52,250,000	325,567,000	575,180,000
Forestry	758,593	21,645,927	65,012,465	299,728,675	183,258,555
Fisheries	2,489,367	22,733,069	9,045,755	5,506,973	4,135,205
Trapping	3,484	532,059	834,671	3,894,630	3,965,003
Mining	Nil	31,769,517	3,580,757	307,871,770	381,101,367
Electric power	461,129	7,528,632	4,699,269	78,371,204	71,340,714
Construction	1,468,348	54,259,398	14,194,800	205,400,748	217,829,022
Custom and repair	920,000	6,776,000	4,306,000	57,097,000	82,368,000
Manufactures[1]	6,855,344	155,931,264	123,839,475	2,333,303,012	3,817,396,404
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−1,552,231	−27,307,047	−48,940,503	−418,120,647	−331,119,421
Totals, 1942	**36,611,034**	**317,004,819**	**228,822,689**	**3,198,620,365**	**5,005,454,849**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 186.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1941 and 1942—continued

GROSS PRODUCTION—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1942					
Agriculture	189,613,000	487,394,000	375,306,000	62,876,000	Nil
Forestry	8,807,565	6,794,677	10,249,943	167,701,565	30,280
Fisheries	3,577,616	585,782	492,182	54,549,172	3,056
Trapping	2,596,436	2,245,275	5,162,636	1,655,137	2,911,882
Mining	21,985,450	37,197,797	45,341,016	109,479,585	7,694,138
Electric power	9,931,783	6,041,038	7,200,736	18,120,811	140,049
Construction	22,091,947	15,602,922	33,389,725	71,412,660	Nil
Custom and repair	12,436,000	9,758,000	11,324,000	20,379,000	"
Manufactures [1]	259,554,350	120,256,733	178,103,011	558,137,606	417,773
Duplications in manufactures [1]	−15,072,514	−19,354,146	−8,496,852	−200,514,856	−30,280
Totals, 1942	**515,521,633**	**666,522,078**	**658,072,397**	**863,796,680**	**11,166,898**

NET PRODUCTION

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	Nil	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	Nil
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	Nil
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**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 186.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1941 and 1942—concluded

NET PRODUCTION—concluded

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	16,175,000	35,035,000	36,822,000	233,812,000	432,411,000
Forestry	522,005	12,203,421	35,307,891	165,274,650	101,677,304
Fisheries	1,472,443	14,051,653	6,009,078	3,892,537	4,135,205
Trapping	3,484	532,059	834,671	3,894,630	3,965,003
Mining	Nil	25,174,960	3,176,007	138,100,940	212,351,819
Electric power	363,543	6,591,643	4,248,379	78,325,236	71,319,438
Construction	718,901	25,021,299	6,363,514	110,790,354	98,442,143
Custom and repair	624,000	4,598,000	2,922,000	38,743,000	55,891,000
Manufactures [1]	1,973,540	63,615,890	53,920,484	1,059,873,943	1,671,130,314
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−448,170	−11,156,849	−21,441,144	−167,381,859	−122,140,168
Totals, 1942	**21,404,746**	**175,667,076**	**128,162,880**	**1,665,325,431**	**2,529,183,058**

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	156,560,000	424,399,000	303,744,000	52,582,000	Nil
Forestry	5,577,879	4,438,131	6,573,763	97,482,665	21,551
Fisheries	3,577,616	585,782	492,182	30,602,150	3,056
Trapping	2,596,436	2,245,275	5,162,636	1,655,137	2,911,882
Mining	9,508,569	14,487,408	40,604,704	64,378,171	6,327,373
Electric power	9,832,040	4,989,788	6,686,179	17,864,481	124,513
Construction	9,545,292	8,124,167	16,908,496	35,003,024	Nil
Custom and repair	8,438,000	6,621,000	7,684,000	13,828,000	"
Manufactures [1]	94,856,679	33,933,836	57,479,536	272,926,065	263,471
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−5,252,226	−5,813,274	−5,522,787	−86,294,673	−21,551
Totals, 1942	**295,240,285**	**494,011,113**	**439,812,709**	**500,027,020**	**9,630,295**

[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. (See Table 2.)

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Industry	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

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Industry	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

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	75·6	19·9	28·7	14·0	17·1
Forestry	2·4	6·9	27·5	9·9	4·0
Fisheries	6·9	8·0	4·7	0·2	0·2
Trapping	[1]	0·3	0·7	0·2	0·2
Mining	..	14·3	2·5	8·3	8·4
Electric power	1·7	3·9	3·3	4·7	2·8
Construction	3·4	14·2	5·0	6·7	3·9
Custom and repair	2·9	2·6	2·3	2·4	2·2
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	7·1	29·9	25·3	53·6	61·2
Totals, 1942	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	9·2	36·2	42·1	63·6	66·1

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
1942	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	53·0	85·9	69·1	10·5	..	27·03
Forestry	1·9	0·9	1·6	19·5	0·2	6·85
Fisheries	1·3	0·1	0·1	6·1	0·1	1·04
Trapping	0·9	0·5	1·2	0·3	30·2	0·38
Mining	3·2	2·9	9·2	12·9	65·7	8·21
Electric power	3·3	1·1	1·5	3·6	1·3	3·20
Construction	3·2	1·6	3·8	7·0	–	4·97
Custom and repair	2·9	1·3	1·7	2·8	–	2·23
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	30·3	5·7	11·8	37·3	2·5	46·09
Totals, 1942	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	32·1	6·9	13·1	54·6	2·7	60·08

[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 materials 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. 27-28 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, by special authoritative articles prepared in the Department of Agriculture but not repeated from year to year unless changes warrant; and Provincial, by an outline of the work of each provincial department. 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 farm income, 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 recent editions of the Year Book; these statistics are not now available because of war conditions.

THE WAR AND CANADIAN AGRICULTURE†

At the close of 1944, Canadian agriculture was believed to have reached the peak of its wartime production. Encouraged by subsidies and other forms of government assistance, Canadian farmers have succeeded in producing quantities of live stock and live-stock products. At the same time wheat production has been maintained to the point of meeting wartime requirements and reserves. Despite the security of two-year export contracts for many of Canada's agricultural products,

* Including 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.

farmers appear to have more than reached the limit of their present productive capacity. Throughout five war years, farmers have continued to meet the challenge of ever-increasing production. This has been accomplished despite the shortage of farm labour and difficulties of obtaining needed farm machinery. In the Prairie Provinces, however, where much of the increased production of live stock and live-stock products has originated, there has been recent evidence of some return to the less arduous production of wheat.

An important development in Canadian agriculture during 1944 was the passage of the Agricultural Prices Support Act. This provides for the setting up of a Board which will come into active operation at the conclusion of the War to tide farmers over the transition period of adjusting production back to a peacetime basis.

Farm Labour.—Almost from the start of the War, young men and women have gone from farms to the Armed Services and to industry in such numbers that those on the land have been obliged to toil longer and harder than ever before. At June 1, 1944, the number of males working on Canadian farms was only 1,000,000 as compared with 1,210,000 on June 1, 1939. Of the current million agricultural workers, many are not constantly on the land but are employed part time in packing plants and in lumber woods. In 1944, farmers continued to receive some assistance from high school students during an extended summer vacation, and this assistance of unskilled but youthful helpers will probably be available in 1945. Home defence troops who have helped to harvest fruit and tobacco crops are not likely to be available again during the course of the War.

Grain Crops.—Encouraged by acreage payments on land taken out of wheat production, the area sown to this crop declined appreciably in the three years prior to 1944. In the latter year, however, wheat acreage was sharply increased, contributing factors being the important export demand and better prices. In the autumn of 1943 the initial price rose from 90 cents to $1·25 per bu. No. 1 Northern, in store at Fort William. Increase in wheat acreage was made at some expense to the production of flaxseed, and was followed by a slight shift away from live-stock production. The estimated acreage sown to wheat in 1944 was 23,284,000 acres, and for 1945 a reduction is sought to a figure of 21,500,000 acres, coupled with an increase of about 500,000 acres in summerfallow.

Oilseed crop production in Canada in 1944 showed a substantial reduction. Although acreages for soybeans, sunflowers and rapeseed were maintained or increased, the flaxseed area was reduced to about 1,300,000 acres, compared with 2,900,000 in 1943.

In the crop year 1943-44 a record volume of western wheat and feed grains was moved into the eastern provinces and British Columbia under the Dominion Freight Assistance Policy. The poor crop harvested in many sections of Eastern Canada in 1943 and the high levels of live-stock production created an emergency which would have been serious had not large surplus grain stocks existed in grain elevators and on western farms. In 1944, the eastern harvest was much improved over the previous year and requirements for western grain will be considerably reduced in 1944-45.

Bacon Hogs.—With a two-year bacon contract with United Kingdom giving them assurance of a steady demand, hog producers marketed in 1944, through inspected plants, an all-time high number of hogs, estimated at 8,800,000 compared

with 7,149,860 in 1943. Encouragement to produce quality hogs was enhanced by the payment of Dominion Government bonuses on hogs of the most desirable grades, beginning early in 1944. These premiums were $3 on Grade A carcasses and $2 on Grade B1 carcasses.

The British bacon contract called for the delivery of a minimum of 900,000,000 lb. of bacon and pork products in the calendar years 1944 and 1945, but deliveries in 1944 alone were estimated to be in the vicinity of 755,000,000 lb. and at the end of 1944 Britain indicated a desire for a minimum of 600,000,000 lb. in 1945. Hog producers have been asked to maintain their production, although some decline in marketings is expected, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, where wheat production competes strongly with hogs for the farmers' effort.

Beef Cattle.—Slaughterings of cattle in 1943 were larger than for any previous year, with a total of 1,044,744 head. It was estimated that 1944 marketings will reach a new high of 1,300,000. This increase in slaughterings of cattle together with those of other kinds of live stock put great strain on packing-plant facilities, and there was considerable agitation on the part of producers that beef cattle again be allowed to enter the United States and so relieve crowded stockyards. The Government is committed to remove all restrictions on the shipment of beef cattle to the United States as soon as the British, Canadian and United States war needs are met. It was decided, however, to continue prohibiting beef exports to the United States for the present because it had already been agreed that, in the best interests of the United Nations, Canada should export all surplus beef to the United Kingdom and because marketing channels were similarly congested in the United States with cows and unfinished cattle. A large outlet for beef producers was opened in the United Kingdom when a two-year contract for all surplus beef in Canada for both 1944 and 1945 was signed. It was estimated that about 140,000,000 lb. would be shipped to Britain in 1944. Agricultural authorities stated that, while every effort should be made to maintain beef marketings in 1945, a further expansion in production was not recommended.

Dairy Products. — Milk production in 1944 was estimated at about 17,600,000,000 lb., and Canada's agricultural program for 1945 calls for a 3-p.c. increase to 18,100,000,000 lb. In making this recommendation agricultural authorities recognize that, even though the basic industry of dairying has an assured market for its products, it may not be possible to continue its expansion.

In 1944, production of creamery butter was 298,252,000 lb. as compared with 311,700,000 in 1943; but cheddar cheese production rose from the 1943 figure of 164,553,000 lb. to 178,200,000 lb. in 1944. The British cheese contract calls for delivery of 125,000,000 lb. of cheddar cheese for each of the two years ending Mar. 31, 1945, and Mar. 31, 1946. The recommended production for 1945 was for an amount equal to that of 1944.

The production of evaporated whole milk increased to 179,500,000 lb. in 1944 from the 1943 output of 178,368,000 lb.; while condensed whole milk advanced from 26,915,000 to 33,700,000 lb.; whole milk powder from 15,000,000 to 16,700,000 lb.; and skim-milk powder from 22,400,000 to 30,000,000 lb. in 1944.

Eggs and Poultry.—The poultry industry continued to expand, with 1944 egg production estimated at 380,900,000 doz. compared with 333,000,000 doz. in 1943. To the end of October, 1944, purchases by the Special Products Board for

export to Britain in the form of dried egg powder were 80,000,000 doz., some 46,000,000 doz. greater than for all of 1943; of these 57,768,000 doz. were exported during the calendar year.

Under the two-year egg contract with the British Ministry of Food covering 1944 and 1945, the Ministry undertook, in addition to a specified minimum of 7,500 long tons of dried eggs (approximately 50,000,000 doz.), with the option of taking 600,000 cases of eggs from storage in the autumn of 1945, to use its best endeavours to accept such additional quantities as might be available. The Ministry later advised that it wished to take up its option of 600,000 cases of storage eggs for shipment in the autumn of 1945 and also asked that a similar quantity of 600,000 cases be shipped as fresh eggs in the winter and spring months of 1944-45 apportioned as follows: 200,000 cases each in January and February and 100,000 cases each in March and April. It asked, too, that all available shell eggs in the Grades A Large and A Medium available up to the end of December, 1944, be shipped in the shell and asked for an indication of the quantity of fresh eggs which were likely to be available from September to December, 1945.

Production of poultry meats rose from 265,308,000 lb. in 1943 to an estimated 315,000,000 lb. in 1944. This increase, caused in part by the sale of baby chicks in 1944 being 2 p.c. greater than those of 1943, threatened to glut the domestic market. However, an outlet for some surplus dressed poultry at ceiling prices was obtained in the United Kindgom which bought 2,000,000 lb., and in the United States, which by early December, 1944, has taken in excess of 24,000,000 lb., most of this quantity being bought by the United States army.

Fruit and Vegetables.—A bumper year for apple growers resulted in an estimated production of 16,487,000 bu. compared with 12,892,000 bu. in 1943. A probable reduction of 15 p.c. in the apple crop is expected for 1945.

Potato production reached an estimated 80,400,000 bu. compared with 72,568,000 bu. in 1943. For 1945 a crop of 72,000,000 bu. is considered to be sufficient to meet all demands without giving rise to problems of surplus or shortage. The 1944 crop could be disposed of only by considerable increases in exports of both table stock and certified seed and by use of dehydration. Incidentally, the dehydration of all vegetables was believed to have reached its peak with the processing of 1944 crops.

In 1944 acreage of each of the four subsidized vegetable crops for canning showed a large increase over 1943. Growers are being asked to confine their 1945 plantings to the point of maintaining this acreage in beans and corn and making slight reductions for peas and tomatoes.

An assured domestic and export market for dried beans raised the 1943 acreage of 85,200 to 99,500 acres in 1944. If the competition of corn, together with inability to obtain special machinery for bean harvesting, can be overcome, a 26-p.c. increase in acreage to 125,000 is recommended for 1945. The 1944 acreage of dried peas amounting to 83,600 acres should be adequate for 1945 needs.

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.

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Government

Subjects dealt with under this heading in previous editions of the Year Book are: the Functions of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System; the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program; the Historical Background of Canadian Agriculture; 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 the aggregate of first- and second-mortgage loans to exceed two-thirds of the appraised value of the farm lands mortgaged as security for the loan, nor in any event an aggregate amount of $6,000. The current rate of interest on loans made by the Board is 5 p.c. on first-mortgage loans and 6 p.c. on second-mortgage loans. Operations are now carried on in all provinces of Canada.

Particulars regarding the capital requirements of the Board, rates of interest charged and other details appear at p. 185 of the 1940 Year Book.

* Revised by W .A. Reeve, Acting Secretary, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa.

1.—Applications for Farm Loans Received, Loans Approved and Loans Disbursed, Fiscal Years 1933-44

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				
		$		$		$	$	$	$	$
1933.....	1,776	3,939,393	536	982,600	Nil	–	982,600	1,276,114	Nil	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
1944.....	1,037	2,419,001	603	1,315,950	162	90,850	1,406,800	1,251,949	84,154	1,336,103

2.—Farm Loans Approved, with Details of Appraised Values of Security, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

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				
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	450,406	255,563	705,969
Ontario.....	108	256,600	31	15,900	272,500	366,021	210,201	576,222
Manitoba.....	97	164,000	24	9,900	173,900	345,274	106,099	451,373
Saskatchewan.....	91	161,150	43	16,400	177,550	387,093	91,683	478,776
Alberta.....	66	100,000	7	2,550	102,550	219,210	48,226	267,436
British Columbia.....	27	56,300	1	500	56,800	94,698	56,166	150,864
Totals, 1943.....	**601**	**1,156,150**	**135**	**59,300**	**1,215,450**	**2,036,485**	**861,065**	**2,897,550**
1944								
Prince Edward Island.	28	41,200	5	2,300	43,500	59,552	33,235	92,787
Nova Scotia.....	21	43,150	2	1,400	44,550	68,867	39,790	108,657
New Brunswick.....	13	17,500	1	400	17,900	26,493	18,282	44,775
Quebec.....	116	259,650	30	14,450	274,100	370,402	227,091	597,493
Ontario.....	113	290,050	35	22,100	312,150	424,036	234,320	658,356
Manitoba.....	116	276,150	37	21,800	297,950	561,447	170,997	732,444
Saskatchewan.....	79	141,200	40	20,450	161,650	321,421	79,255	400,676
Alberta.....	76	153,000	8	4,150	157,150	328,751	89,607	418,358
British Columbia.....	41	94,050	4	3,800	97,850	193,047	89,880	282,927
Totals, 1944.....	**603**	**1,315,950**	**162**	**90,850**	**1,406,800**	**2,354,016**	**982,457**	**3,336,473**

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister, a Dairy Inspector, a Pathologist and Veterinarian, a Soil Assistant, two County Representatives, a Superintendent of Women's Institutes and an Assistant.

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see Index under "Publications of Provincial Governments".

Assistance is rendered by the promotion of co-operative marketing of farm products, the promotion of the live-stock industry, encouragement of exhibitions, the payment of part of the cost of ground limestone, the growing and marketing of wild fruits, the formation and establishment of boys' and girls' clubs, and other efforts directed to the welfare of agriculture generally.

Since the outbreak of war, special emphasis has been placed on the development of the bacon, dairy and poultry industries, with the result that production in these branches has been increased to a very high level. Special policies have been promoted to encourage these branches of farm industry, and also in the development of seed potato production.

Nova Scotia.—Provincial agricultural policies in Nova Scotia are administered by the Department of Agriculture and Marketing, with the Minister's Office and those of the Director of Marketing, Statistician and Superintendent of Immigration, Publicity Representative, Forest Products Representative and Provincial Exhibition Commission, situated at Halifax. Many of the technical officials and the Land Settlement Board are located at the Agricultural College and Farm, Truro. Divisions of the Department include: extension service, agricultural societies, associations and exhibitions; dairying; poultry; live stock; entomology and botany; agronomy; animal husbandry; soils and fertilizer; horticulture; apiculture; animal pathology; agricultural engineering; and women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The divisions of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: live-stock and agricultural societies; dairying; herd improvement; soils and crops; poultry; horticulture; women's institutes; extension; industry, immigration and farm settlement; field husbandry; beekeeping; agricultural engineering; fur; and credit unions and co-operatives.

Quebec.—The Department of Agriculture of Quebec is divided into the following branches: rural economics; extension; animal husbandry; horticulture; field husbandry; information and research. Each branch is divided into sections dealing with particular problems. There are also many other special activities such as the Farm Credit Bureau, the Drainage Bureau, the Dairy Industry Commission, and the Agriculture Merit Competition for junior and senior farmers. A provincial entomologist and a botanist are also included on the staff of the Department.

Co-operation is the key-note of better farming in the Province and takes practical form in 462 agricultural co-operatives, 93 agricultural societies, 668 farmers' clubs, 136 young farmers' clubs and 850 farm women's clubs.

Agricultural instruction is given in 3 Colleges of Agriculture leading to the B.S.A. Degree, in 17 secondary Schools of Agriculture and in 6 Agricultural Orphanages.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches: statistics and publications; agricultural and horticultural societies; live stock; women's institutes; dairy; fruit; agricultural representatives; crops, seeds and weeds; co-operation and markets, including administration of the Farm Products Control Board and the Act *re* credit unions; and the Milk Control Board. The Department is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Kemptville Agricultural School, the experimental farms at Guelph, Ridgetown and Vineland, and demonstration farms at New Liskeard and Hearst.

Manitoba.—The Department of Agriculture of Manitoba serves through the following Branches: agricultural extension; live stock; dairy; agricultural publications and statistics; weeds administration; farm labour; debt adjustment; and provincial veterinary laboratory.

The Extension Service deals with agronomy, horticulture, poultry, agricultural engineering, beekeeping, junior live stock, boys' and girls' clubs and women's work, with specialists devoting their attention to these subjects. Meetings, field days, and short courses are held throughout the Province. There are 19 agricultural representative offices in Manitoba, each representative serving from 1 to 5 municipalities.

The Dairy Branch administers the Dairy Act, supervises the grading of cream, inspects creameries and cheese factories, gives instruction in cheese- and butter-making, issues licences to makers of dairy products and to cream graders, furnishes plans and specifications in connection with the establishment of new creameries and cheese factories, etc.

The Agricultural Publications and Statistics Branch publishes and distributes, annually, approximately 100,000 bulletins, circulars, posters, leaflets, etc.

The Weeds Administration Branch directs the activities of 15 municipal weed-control units comprising 70 rural municipalities engaged in eradicating deep-rooted, persistent perennial weeds, supervises weed demonstrations, investigates weed problems, conducts weed surveys and prepares weed literature, radio addresses, articles, pictures, mounted weed specimens, etc.

The Veterinary Laboratory operates a diagnostic laboratory for animal diseases, the services of this laboratory being available to veterinaries and live-stock owners.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan includes Divisions with duties as follows: (1) The Field Crops Division promotes good cropping and tillage practices, encourages the use and distribution of good quality seed, operates a seed-cleaning plant and provides measures for suppressing insect and weed pests; (2) The Live Stock Division encourages the use of suitable animals for breeding purposes through establishment of pure-bred sire areas, examines and licenses stallions, arranges for exhibits of live stock, registers brands, bonds and licenses live-stock dealers and agents, and promotes warble control; (3) The Veterinary Division investigates conditions with a view to safeguarding the health of live stock, and co-operates with Dominion officials and practicing veterinarians in disease control; (4) The Poultry Division maintains flock-culling and turkey-grading and banding services, administers an approved hatchery policy, licenses wholesalers and first receivers of poultry products and also licenses hatcheries and hatchery agents, bonds produce dealers and poultry buyers, and promotes flock improvement; (5) The Dairy Division licenses and bonds dairy manufacturing plants, licenses cream graders and milk and cream testers, and promotes herd improvement through cow-testing centres and organized Herd Improvement Associations; (6) The Statistics Division, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers data regarding crops and live stock, including production, marketing and income; (7) The Apiary Division registers beekeepers, inspects apiaries and promotes better management practices.

Grants to agricultural societies are paid through the Department, but activities are directed by the College of Agriculture. The Land Utilization Board, composed of representatives of several interested departments of government, endeavours to bring about the withdrawal from arable farming of lands not suitable for such use,

and to have said lands made available for grazing, if suitable for that purpose. Under the Agricultural Representative Service, the Province is divided into districts where qualified men carry on promotional and educational work.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department of Agriculture serves the rural people of the Province through a number of branches, each concerned with a particular phase of the industry.

The Field Crops Branch includes the following divisions: crop improvement; soil conservation and weed control; pest control; horticulture; and a farmstead planning service.

The Live Stock Branch assists in maintaining the quality of Alberta herds and flocks through sire exchange and assistance policies. The Stallion Club Policy is still in operation and an Artificial Insemination Laboratory has been established at Olds. The Branch has also increased the feeding of beef cattle through its Live Stock Feeder Associations Policy. The establishment of cattle tuberculosis restricted areas continues with 12 districts accredited as at the end of 1943. The work of the Branch also includes the administration of Acts relating to stock inspection, brands, domestic animals and the sale of horned cattle.

The Dairy Branch administers several provincial dairy promotion policies. Educational work is carried on through the cow-testing service, short courses and other means of instruction. Emphasis is placed upon quality production. Prescribed standards in construction and sanitation practices are required of all dairy manufacturing, milk distributing and frozen-food locker plants, such standards being enforced through licence and inspection. The Branch operates a laboratory in which chemical and bacteriological analyses are made on samples of dairy products and creamery water supplies.

Higher egg and poultry-meat production in the Province has increased the work of the Poultry Branch. In addition to the production program and the operation of an up-to-date demonstration and breeding plant (located at Oliver), regulations dealing with egg and poultry grading, the conduct of hatcheries, and blood testing for pullorum disease are enforced.

The Veterinary Branch and Veterinary Laboratory have been required to assume a heavy burden in connection with the health of greatly increased numbers of all classes of live stock in wartime. The Laboratory conducts pathological and post-mortem examinations on specimens submitted and findings are reported to the shipper. This service has done much to help producers to understand disease problems and their control.

The Apiculture Branch administers the Bee Diseases Act, involving the registration of all beekeepers and the maintenance of an inspection service.

Alberta junior farm and home clubs provide programs of activities designed to arouse in farm young people an appreciation of farming as a vocation and to train them in the essentials of good citizenship. In 1944, 225 clubs included projects in beef and dairy cattle, swine, poultry, grains, forage crops, gardening and home economics. Seasonal short courses in agriculture and farm mechanics are conducted at selected country points for the training of farm youth. A two-year course is offered at the Olds School of Agriculture providing training in the principles and practices underlying successful farming and homemaking. During the summer months short courses are conducted for students connected with the junior clubs and for groups of farm men and women.

Under the Agricultural Extension Service, 29 district agriculturists work among the rural people, assisting them with their many problems and carrying to them the various Departmental policies designed to improve the general standard

of agricultural practices throughout the Province. Under the Dominion Provincial Farm Labour Agreement, which became effective Apr. 1, 1943, the services performed by the district agriculturists and farm labour supervisors were combined, providing a single field force to deal not only with agricultural production but with farm labour as well.

The Women's Division of the Extension Service, through the appointment of 5 district home economists in 1944, has begun the task of providing a comprehensive service in home economy to meet the needs of homemakers, particularly those in rural areas. Special attention is paid to supervision of girls' club work, and to meet adult needs, winter study courses are provided.

Agricultural statistics are collected by the Extension Service, and publications, etc., prepared by the various Branches or in co-operation with the University of Alberta, are made available through its facilities.

In 1943 an Office of Agricultural Information was established, the purpose of which is to make available to the technical and administrative personnel of the Department data pertaining to the science, practice and possibilities of agriculture.

British Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture consists of three main Divisions: (1) The Administrative Division is responsible for the general direction of agricultural policies; administration of legislation affecting agriculture; supervision of extension programs; collection of agricultural statistics; compilation of reports and publications; preparation of material for agricultural exhibitions; supervision of farmers' and women's institutes; direction of junior-club projects; and markets extension. (2) The Animal Industry Division supervises live-stock work including: promotion and improvement of animal production; brand inspection; inspection of beef grading; control of contagious diseases of animals; eradication of insect pests detrimental to live stock; and field extension connected with animal nutritional work. This Division consists of general live-stock, veterinary, dairy, and poultry Branches. (3) The Plant Industry Division includes: horticulture, field crop, plant pathology, entomology and apiculture Branches; fruit, vegetable and seed production and surveys dealing with orchards, small fruits, flowering bulbs and greenhouse areas are supervised; suppression of insect pests and plant diseases inspection with control of noxious weeds and general promotion of crop production is under this Division.

Extension officials of the Department are located in 16 agricultural centres of the Province.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Schools

A recently revised treatment of this subject appears at pp. 203-213 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Section 2.—Statistics of Agriculture*

Crop-Reporting Service.—Through the voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion are published; up to the entry of Italy into the War, periodic reports were made to the International Institute of Agriculture

* 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".

(to which Canada is an adhering country) at Rome, in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals that influence prices and consequently affect the interests 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 while the more important data, at present available from the 1941 Census are given at pp. 236-245.

Subsection 1.—Farm Cash Income

In 1944 Canadian farmers received, in cash, from the sale of their farm products a total of $1,752,000,000. This compares with $1,402,000,000 in 1943 and $722,000,000 in 1939.

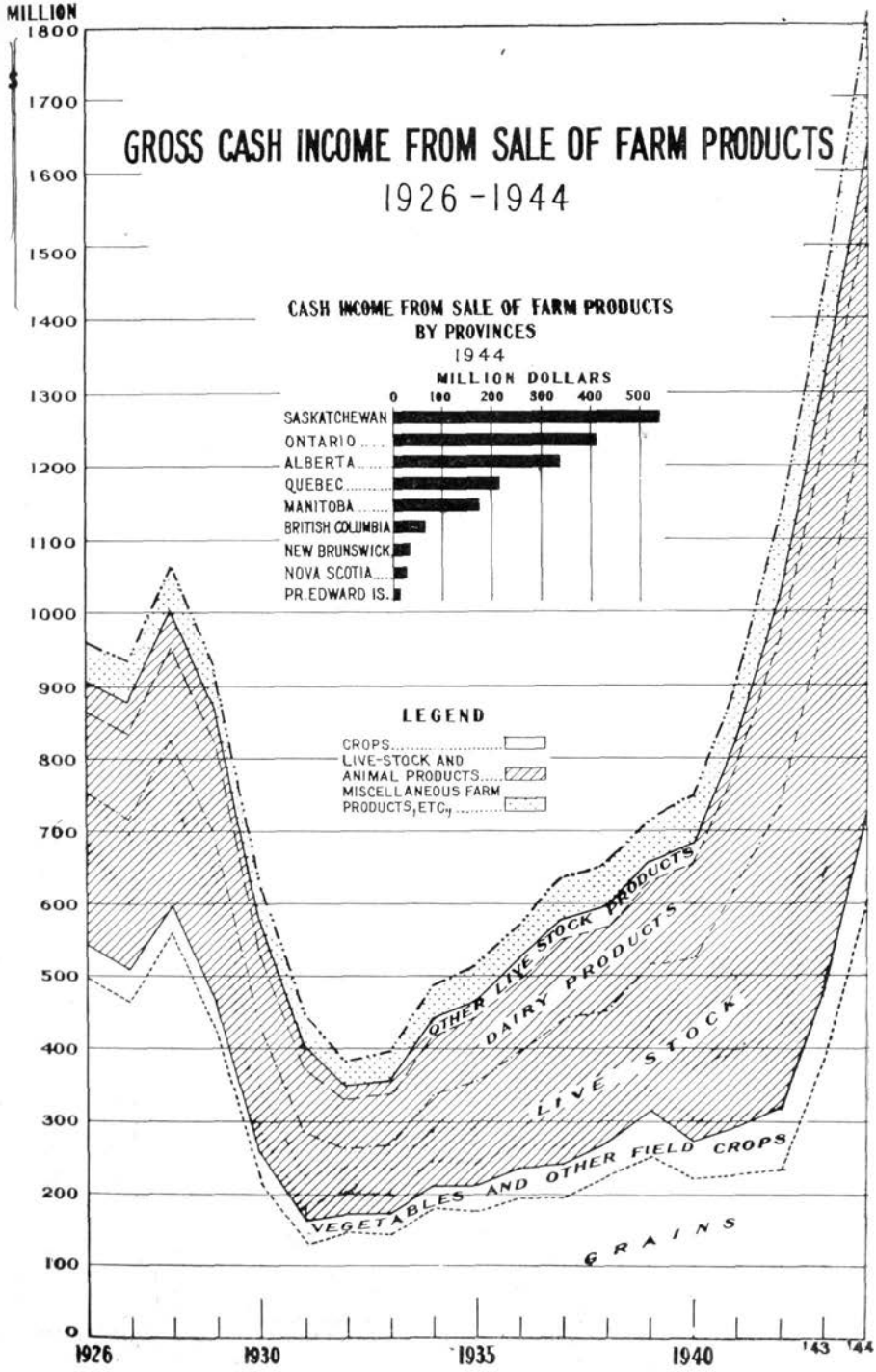
Increased prices, together with a substantial increase in the volume of production were responsible for the increased cash income. In addition to the above amounts, farmers, mainly in the Prairie Provinces, received $65,300,000 in 1944 from Government payments under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, Prairie Farm Assistance Act, Prairie Farm Income Act and against Participation Certificates on the wheat crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942. The comparable figure for these payments in 1943 was $32,000,000.

Cash income estimates do not include income accruing to farmers from outside sources nor the value of products consumed in the farm home. Farm cash income, together with these latter amounts, represents what farmers have available to meet living and farm operating costs, new capital expenditures, payments against indebtedness and so forth.

3.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Sources, 1943 and 1944

Item	1943	1944	Item	1943	1944
	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000
Grains Seeds and Hay—					
Wheat	206,523	438,086	Dairy products	243,361	264,036
Oats	66,287	60,918	Fruits	30,535	37,632
Barley	58,237	61,331			
Rye	5,452	5,417			
Flax	31,153	18,803	Other Principal Farm Products—		
Corn	7,269	5,562	Eggs	72,383	74,747
Clover and grass seed	6,851	7,786	Wool	3,380	3,767
Hay and clover	4,570	8,090	Honey	5,577	5,362
			Maple products	3,532	5,665
Totals, Grains, Seeds and Hay	386,342	605,993	Totals, Other Principal Farm Products	84,872	89,541
Vegetables and Other Field Crops—					
Potatoes	34,955	35,589			
Vegetables	31,772	37,446	Miscellaneous farm products	22,539	27,028
Sugar beets	5,099	5,506	Forest products sold off farms	30,345	30,345
Tobacco	21,203	36,479	Fur farming	9,417	9,284
Fibre flax	2,651	2,360			
Totals, Vegetables and Other Field Crops	95,680	117,380	**Totals, Cash Income from Farm Products**	**1,402,065**	**1,751,736**
Live Stock—					
Cattle and calves	174,280	194,381			
Sheep and lambs	11,958	12,350	Wheat participation certificates	–	47,319
Hogs	254,658	301,067	Supplementary payments[1]	31,991	17,958
Horses	7,079	7,072			
Poultry	50,999	55,627	**Totals, Cash Income**	**1,434,056**	**1,817,013**
Totals, Live Stock	498,974	570,497			

[1] Includes payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act and the Prairie Farm Income Act; other Government subsidies have been included in cash income from individual commodities.


MILLION $
GROSS CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS
1926 - 1944
CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS
BY PROVINCES
1944
MILLION DOLLARS
0 100 200 300 400 500
SASKATCHEWAN
ONTARIO
ALBERTA
QUEBEC
MANITOBA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PR. EDWARD IS.
LEGEND
CROPS
LIVE-STOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.
OTHER LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS
DAIRY PRODUCTS
LIVE STOCK
VEGETABLES AND OTHER FIELD CROPS
GRAINS
1800
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1926
1930
1935
1940
'43
'44

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4.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Provinces, 1926-44

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1926	8,457	13,700	15,694	96,147	254,608
1930	7,323	16,241	12,863	82,673	216,622
1935	3,831	13,861	8,851	64,593	155,089
1940	7,237	17,170	15,523	120,681	233,415
1941	8,551	20,063	19,448	144,879	286,487
1942	11,171	21,577	25,178	174,306	355,976
1943	14,078	24,917	30,823	199,150	383,711
1944	13,804	26,582	32,223	216,862	410,554

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1926	89,794	291,177	162,504	25,477	957,558
1930	48,312	122,393	95,419	30,266	632,112
1935	36,128	108,103	98,912	21,932	511,300
1940	64,978	150,854	127,192	28,795	765,845
1941	81,648	161,955	154,408	36,600	914,039
1942	103,422	195,825	168,887	44,600	1,100,942
1943	145,741	327,417	220,710	55,518	1,402,065
1944	168,436	503,302	314,126	65,847	1,751,736

Subsection 2.—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 5 represent gross values of production. They are not net farm income as no distinction is made in crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the cost of production. In 1943 the yields of crops were not as satisfactory as in the preceding year but the output of live stock and live-stock products was greatly increased; consequently there was an over-all increase of 5·2 p.c. in the gross value figure. In 1944 every item showed an increase over the previous year with the exception of fruits and vegetables. The value of field crops showed an increase of 13·5 p.c., while the output of live stock and live-stock products increased 14·1 p.c. The over-all increase amounted to 12·4 p.c.

5.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production, Itemized by Provinces, 1942-44

NOTE.—Final figures or later estimates may be given for certain individual items in other sections of this Chapter.

Province and Item	1942	1943	1944[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada—			
Field crops	1,179,415	1,134,399	1,288,058
Farm animals	398,316	475,821	542,717
Wool	3,283	3,761	4,106
Milk production	283,125	313,359	336,131
Fruits and vegetables	77,254	100,262	89,857
Poultry products	131,282	165,554	175,792
Fur farming	7,158	9,417	9,284
Maple products	6,716	5,750	9,055
Tobacco	21,539	19,646	29,098
Fibre flax	3,002	2,651	2,360
Clover and grass seed	3,506	6,993	8,570
Honey and wax	4,029	6,371	5,107
Totals, Canada	2,118,625	2,243,984	2,500,135

Province and Item	1942	1943	1944[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island—			
Field crops	14,406	15,821	15,420
Farm animals	2,726	4,673	4,772
Wool	49	58	60
Milk production	2,587	3,062	3,171
Fruits and vegetables	179	179	149
Poultry products	2,014	2,562	2,837
Fur farming	613	809	810
Clover and grass seed	4	8	13
Honey and wax	6	6	8
Totals, Prince Edward Island	23,584	27,178	27,240

[1] Subject to revision.

5.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production, Itemized by Provinces, 1942-44—concluded

Province and Item	1942	1943	1944[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Nova Scotia—			
Field crops	16,473	18,622	20,313
Farm animals	5,962	6,597	6,847
Wool	138	167	176
Milk production	7,800	8,969	9,466
Fruits and vegetables	4,983	6,018	5,608
Poultry products	3,237	4,447	5,085
Fur farming	326	442	360
Maple products	39	31	45
Clover and grass seed	1	2	Nil
Honey and wax	15	13	12
Totals, Nova Scotia	**38,974**	**45,308**	**47,912**
New Brunswick—			
Field crops	30,320	43,795	38,849
Farm animals	6,488	7,100	7,455
Wool	100	108	103
Milk production	7,592	8,257	8,936
Fruits and vegetables	1,503	1,839	1,215
Poultry products	2,726	3,791	4,167
Fur farming	534	678	660
Maple products	69	66	76
Clover and grass seed	3	8	13
Honey and wax	38	41	34
Totals, New Brunswick	**49,373**	**65,683**	**61,508**
Quebec—			
Field crops	144,796	148,317	150,753
Farm animals	58,833	72,985	75,166
Wool	537	584	608
Milk production	76,671	84,033	92,679
Fruits and vegetables	11,955	9,020	11,455
Poultry products	19,322	22,686	26,236
Fur farming	1,415	1,760	1,850
Maple products	5,098	4,199	7,335
Tobacco	1,530	1,478	2,367
Fibre flax	1,879	1,684	1,440
Clover and grass seed	34	784	1,048
Honey and wax	704	810	338
Totals, Quebec	**322,774**	**348,340**	**371,275**
Ontario—			
Field crops	219,910	181,434	214,769
Farm animals	141,054	149,001	152,793
Wool	797	866	834
Milk production	103,847	110,859	117,413
Fruits and vegetables	33,466	54,674	39,282
Poultry products	47,704	61,343	59,159
Fur farming	1,384	2,038	2,115
Maple products	1,510	1,454	1,599
Tobacco	19,934	18,104	26,685
Fibre flax	1,087	737	723
Clover and grass seed	1,240	2,841	2,654
Honey and wax	1,553	3,116	2,307
Totals, Ontario	**573,486**	**586,467**	**620,333**
Manitoba—			
Field crops	117,125	140,975	147,764
Farm animals	37,201	46,396	50,664
Wool	266	296	283
Milk production	19,826	22,831	23,280
Fruits and vegetables	2,118	2,530	1,312
Poultry products	12,616	14,833	15,184
Fur farming	1,024	1,224	1,162
Fibre flax	27	14	11
Clover and grass seed	528	798	1,198
Honey and wax	398	708	702
Totals, Manitoba	**191,129**	**230,605**	**241,560**
Saskatchewan—			
Field crops	378,624	343,811	444,281
Farm animals	53,639	78,356	106,334
Wool	410	523	614
Milk production	28,650	33,877	36,194
Fruits and vegetables	4,079	4,970	1,888
Poultry products	20,973	26,585	32,393
Fur farming	473	570	650
Clover and grass seed	556	1,186	1,539
Honey and wax	648	852	715
Totals, Saskatchewan	**488,052**	**490,730**	**624,608**
Alberta—			
Field crops	239,517	218,802	233,622
Farm animals	82,727	100,851	128,347
Wool	856	1,019	1,257
Milk production	26,149	29,692	31,197
Fruits and vegetables	3,759	4,462	2,422
Poultry products	13,884	17,782	19,310
Fur farming	1,072	1,434	1,317
Fibre flax	7	9	12
Clover and grass seed	1,018	1,195	1,856
Honey and wax	377	574	771
Totals, Alberta	**369,366**	**375,820**	**420,111**
British Columbia—			
Field crops	18,244	22,822	22,287
Farm animals	8,686	9,862	10,339
Wool	130	140	171
Milk production	10,003	11,779	13,795
Fruits and vegetables	15,212	16,570	26,526
Poultry products	8,806	11,525	11,421
Fur farming	317	462	360
Tobacco	75	64	46
Fibre flax	2	207	174
Clover and grass seed	122	171	249
Honey and wax	290	251	220
Totals, British Columbia	**61,887**	**73,853**	**85,588**

[1] Subject to revision.

Value of Farm Capital.—The items included in the term "farm capital" as used in Table 6 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 1942 and 1943 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.

6.—Current Values of Farm Capital in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942				1943			
	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	37,456	5,836	9,149	52,441	37,456	5,842	12,655	55,953
Nova Scotia	70,640	11,288	15,706	97,634	74,949	11,300	22,979	109,228
New Brunswick	70,869	11,117	15,202	97,188	77,955	11,127	25,381	114,463
Quebec	600,159	87,066	144,066	831,291	633,167	86,615	226,917	946,699
Ontario	898,882	157,896	261,522	1,318,300	1,048,996	163,917	356,879	1,569,792
Manitoba	243,228	59,820	74,220	377,268	256,849	61,277	112,412	430,538
Saskatchewan	700,513	142,938	133,616	977,067	700,513	142,542	204,114	1,047,169
Alberta	522,389	116,993	132,652	772,034	553,210	116,729	198,129	868,068
British Columbia	92,717	15,508	26,060	134,285	92,717	15,968	37,536	146,221
Canada	**3,236,853**	**608,462**	**812,193**	**4,657,508**	**3,475,812**	**615,317**	**1,197,002**	**5,288,131**

Average Values of Farm Lands.—Although the value of farm lands as reported by crop correspondents shows a considerable rise since 1940, the present values are substantially below those recorded prior to the collapse in land values in 1929 and no serious inflation of land values similar to that which followed the First World War is yet in evidence. Higher average values for land were reported during the inflation year of 1920. A decline from the high values of that time occurred prior to 1926. A second sharp decline followed 1929 and values per acre reached their lowest point in 1934 at $23 per acre. For 1943 the average value indicated was $28 per acre. Land values as reported by crop correspondents represent the average value per acre of all occupied land and include a considerable percentage of unimproved land. Consequently, these values are considerably below current market prices for improved farm land.

7.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1927-43

Province	1910	1920	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	31	49	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31	34	36	35	32	34	37	37
N.S.	25	43	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35	32	29	33	28	31	33	35
N.B.	19	35	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28	26	27	29	24	25	30	33
Que.	43	70	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38	40	40	44	44	50	55	58
Ont.	48	70	65	62	60	52	46	38	38	41	42	44	46	45	46	46	45	48	56
Man.	29	39	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	18	19
Sask.	22	32	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15
Alta.	24	32	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	17	18
B.C.	74	175	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60	58	60	60	58	60	62	62
Canada	**33**	**48**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**32**	**28**	**24**	**24**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**25**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**28**

Subsection 3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops

In framing agricultural policy for 1944, an effort was made to maintain the acreage devoted to coarse grains and to summerfallow and, therefore, to keep wheat acreage down to a level approaching that reached in 1943. Canadian farmers did not accept this recommendation and the acreage planted to wheat expanded by more than 6,000,000 acres. As a result, the areas devoted to the production of oats and barley each declined by over a million acres. Payments which had been made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act in 1943 for the purpose of encouraging farmers to shift wheat acreage to coarse grains and summerfallow were discontinued.

Generous summer rainfall in most areas made possible the realization of above-average yields. The wheat crop of 435,500,000 bushels ranks fourth in volume with the six crops harvested during the present war period. The increased average yield of oats proved sufficient to offset the decreased acreage and the crop slightly exceeded that of 1943. Although barley yields were on an average about 1 bushel higher than in 1943 this was not sufficient to overcome the decrease in acreage. A substantially smaller area of 1,300,000 acres was seeded to flax in 1944. This compared with a seeded area of 2,900,000 acres in 1943 and a recommended acreage for 1944 of 2,800,000 acres. This contraction in the production of flaxseed has coincided with a correspondingly small crop in the United States, the combined result of which has been a very tight supply position for this important oilseed in North America. Fortunately the area summerfallowed during the summer of 1944 was maintained at the fairly satisfactory level of 19,400,000 acres.

An encouraging feature of the 1944 crop season was the greatly improved production of wheat and coarse grains in Ontario. This Province experienced a very poor season in 1943 and the deficiency in feed supplies had to be made up by shipments from the west. Some loss of yield and grade occurred in the Province of Manitoba, however, as a result of flooding during the late summer.

The total gross farm value of all the field crops produced on 62,732,550 acres in 1944 was $1,288,058,000 compared with $1,134,399,000, the estimated value of crops produced on 59,705,500 acres in 1943.

8.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-44

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Acreages—						
Prince Edward Island	479,300	505,500	465,900	475,600	472,000	467,000
Nova Scotia	551,900	556,700	509,900	519,600	536,200	555,100
New Brunswick	901,600	908,000	871,200	932,700	984,500	992,700
Quebec	6,142,100	6,088,100	6,380,200	6,599,900	6,750,700	6,802,900
Ontario	9,084,500	9,158,700	9,094,900	9,220,000	7,958,100	8,535,700
Manitoba	6,863,300	6,999,900	6,413,100	6,708,000	6,804,100	7,284,300
Saskatchewan	20,749,200	21,919,700	19,650,000	22,182,300	22,450,200	23,535,200
Alberta	13,942,600	14,238,800	12,885,600	13,625,800	13,214,800	13,991,250
British Columbia	510,100	520,500	517,600	545,300	534,900	568,400
Totals, Acreages	**59,224,600**	**60,895,900**	**56,788,400**	**60,809,200**	**59,705,500**	**62,732,550**

8.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-44—concl.

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Values—						
Prince Edward Island	10,798,000	8,874,000	11,098,000	14,406,000	15,821,000	15,420,000
Nova Scotia	13,145,000	13,778,000	15,343,000	16,473,000	18,622,000	20,313,000
New Brunswick	20,641,000	21,336,000	26,806,000	30,320,000	43,795,000	38,849,000
Quebec	92,740,000	95,071,000	131,407,000	144,796,000	148,317,000	150,753,000
Ontario	156,115,000	149,479,000	181,479,000	219,910,000	181,434,000	214,769,000
Manitoba	60,283,000	61,067,000	74,402,000	117,125,000	140,975,000	147,764,000
Saskatchewan	190,827,000	176,078,000	127,342,000	378,624,000	343,811,000	444,281,000
Alberta	126,947,000	136,572,000	101,834,000	239,517,000	218,802,000	233,622,000
British Columbia	14,343,000	14,427,000	14,178,000	18,244,000	22,822,000	22,287,000
Totals, Values	**685,839,000**	**676,682,000**	**683,889,000**	**1,179,415,000**	**1,134,399,000**	**1,288,058,000**

9.—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 1929 Canada Year Book, pp. 230-232 and for 1929-38 in the 1939 Canada Year Book, 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.

SUMMARY, SHOWING YIELDS AND PRICES, 1941-44, 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
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	16,850	16·9	284,460	1·01	288,511	1943	2,948	6·1	17,911	2·15	38,508
1944[1]	23,284	18·7	435,535	1·06	460,052	1944[1]	1,323	7·3	9,668	2·43	23,498
Oats—								cwt.	'000 cwt.	$ per cwt.	
Long-time average	12,663	30·3	383,158	0·41	157,018						
1941	12,266	24·9	305,575	0·41	125,920	**Potatoes—**					
1942	13,782	47·3	651,954	0·39	253,620	Long-time average	561	86·0	48,242	1·06	50,950
1943	15,407	31·3	482,022	0·53	255,045	1941	507	77·0	39,052	1·24	48,274
1944[1]	14,315	34·9	499,643	0·53	263,887	1942	506	85·0	42,882	1·50	64,247
Barley—						1943	533	82·0	43,541	1·79	77,784
Long-time average	3,170	23·3	73,861	0·51	37,968	1944[1]	535	92·0	49,409	1·43	70,550
1941	5,304	20·8	110,566	0·43	47,651			ton	'000 ton	$ per ton	
1942	6,973	37·2	259,156	0·46	119,467						
1943	8,397	25·7	215,562	0·66	141,988						
1944[1]	7,291	26·7	194,712	0·66	129,054	**Hay and clover—**					
Rye—						Long-time average	9,168	1·48	13,577	11·62	157,765
Long-time average	694	13·7	9,503	0·67	6,389	1941	9,559	1·32	12,632	12·57	158,723
1941	960	12·2	11,703	0·45	5,276	1942	9,707	1·65	16,061	10·86	174,391
1942	1,338	18·5	24,742	0·48	11,760	1943	9,816	1·76	17,238	11·04	190,357
1943	576	12·4	7,143	0·96	6,855	1944[1]	10,120	1·49	15,102	12·16	183,640
1944[1]	648	13·2	8,526	0·84	7,197						
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
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	0·81	5,035	1943	1,544	2·52	3,891	10·75	41,811
1944[1]	256	21·7	5,553	0·80	4,416	1944[1]	1,580	2·39	3,783	11·34	42,895

[1] Subject to revision.

9.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1943-44, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1938-42

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Canada—				
Fall wheat..Av.	1938-42	715	20,526	15,039
	1943	601	13,222	14,412
	1944[1]	668	20,908	22,790
Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	24,261	437,940	251,500
	1943	16,249	271,238	274,099
	1944[1]	22,616	414,627	437,262
All wheat...Av.	1938-42	24,976	458,466	266,539
	1943	16,850	284,460	288,511
	1944[1]	23,284	435,535	460,052
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	12,828	418,769	138,097
	1943	15,407	482,022	255,045
	1944[1]	14,315	499,643	263,887
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	5,083	135,873	52,865
	1943	8,397	215,562	141,988
	1944[1]	7,291	194,712	129,054
Fall rye....Av.	1938-42	792	11,671	4,761
	1943	351	4,468	4,255
	1944[1]	418	5,628	4,774
Spring rye..Av.	1938-42	243	3,675	1,484
	1943	225	2,675	2,600
	1944[1]	230	2,898	2,423
All rye.....Av.	1938-42	1,035	15,346	6,245
	1943	576	7,143	6,855
	1944[1]	648	8,526	7,197
Peas, dry...Av.	1938-42	82	1,408	2,744
	1943	102	1,562	3,581
	1944[1]	84	1,269	3,265
Beans, dry..Av.	1938-42	87	1,602	2,772
	1943	85	1,407	3,280
	1944[1]	100	1,432	3,762
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	303	6,123	3,823
	1943	286	6,243	5,035
	1944[1]	256	5,553	4,416
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	1,366	48,728	22,586
	1943	1,463	35,656	22,611
	1944[1]	1,518	57,431	34,300
Flaxseed....Av.	1938-42	676	5,426	8,955
	1943	2,947	17,911	38,508
	1944[1]	1,323	9,668	23,498
Shelled corn Av.	1938-42	246	10,095	6,586
	1943	230	7,775	6,733
	1944[1]	270	11,700	11,557
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	520	39,310	44,414
	1943	533	43,541	77,784
	1944[1]	535	49,409	70,550
Turnips, etc. Av.	1938-42	178	35,806	13,988
	1943	162	35,690	23,315
	1944[1]	147	31,852	19,623
Canada–conc.				
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	9,147	13,988	134,313
	1943	9,816	17,238	190,357
	1944[1]	10,120	15,102	183,640
Alfalfa.....Av.	1938-42	1,110	2,654	24,467
	1943	1,544	3,891	41,811
	1944[1]	1,580	3,783	42,895
Fodder corn Av.	1938-42	481	4,327	14,404
	1943	475	4,097	17,068
	1944[1]	474	4,398	17,500
Grain hay..Av.	1938-42	973	1,633	7,441
	1943	780	1,259	7,003
	1944[1]	733	1,325	7,905
Sugar beets.Av.	1938-42	65	674	4,936
	1943	52	472	4,914
	1944[1]	56	564	4,957
			'000 bu.	
P.E. Island—				
Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	12	183	177
	1943	8	148	155
	1944[1]	6	128	129
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	137	4,317	1,883
	1943	123	4,540	2,860
	1944[1]	120	4,579	2,290
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	11	299	213
	1943	14	426	375
	1944[1]	14	426	328
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	3	56	39
	1943	2	50	47
	1944[1]	3	62	51
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	40	1,291	632
	1943	53	2,067	1,261
	1944[1]	54	1,897	1,100
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	38	4,187	3,791
	1943	41	3,321	5,114
	1944[1]	39	4,719	4,719
Turnips, etc. Av.	1938-42	12	2,775	876
	1943	13	4,100	2,132
	1944[1]	13	3,810	1,981
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	228	326	3,218
	1943	217	282	3,807
	1944[1]	217	412	4,738
			'000 tons	
Fodder corn.Av.	1938-42	1	5	28
	1943	1	10	70
	1944[1]	1	12	84

[1] Subject to revision.

9.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1943-44, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1938-42—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Nova Scotia—				
Spring wheat				
Av.	1938-42	3	49	49
	1943	2	32	32
	1944[1]	2	32	35
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	82	2,847	1,619
	1943	69	1,932	1,372
	1944[1]	68	2,644	1,798
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	12	323	248
	1943	13	277	249
	1944[1]	10	293	261
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	3	76	63
	1943	3	68	66
	1944[1]	2	50	48
Mixed grains				
Av.	1938-42	6	214	145
	1943	7	168	129
	1944[1]	6	198	168
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	21	2,051	2,487
	1943	23	1,380	2,995
	1944[1]	25	3,075	5,381
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1938-42	13	3,538	1,766
	1943	15	3,800	3,192
	1944[1]	12	3,416	2,904
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	397	649	7,562
	1943	403	765	10,519
	1944[1]	429	644	9,660
Fodder corn				
Av.	1938-42	1	7	35
	1943	1	13	68
	1944[1]	1	11	58
			'000 bu.	
New Brunswick				
Spring wheat				
Av.	1938-42	7	126	136
	1943	3	61	76
	1944[1]	3	60	71
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	205	6,458	3,441
	1943	206	7,221	4,910
	1944[1]	203	6,683	4,344
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	17	482	377
	1943	19	567	561
	1944[1]	16	499	464
Beans, dry..Av.	1938-42	2	27	91
	1943	1	26	117
	1944[1]	1	15	60
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	27	538	454
	1943	25	613	613
	1944[1]	20	508	508
Mixed grains				
Av.	1938-42	7	206	136
	1943	13	381	290
	1944[1]	13	459	285

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
New Brunswick —concluded				
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	51	5,712	6,656
	1943	60	10,432	17,734
	1944[1]	67	10,370	17,111
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1938-42	13	3,093	1,531
	1943	16	4,890	4,059
	1944[1]	13	3,840	3,072
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	572	910	10,339
	1943	637	955	15,280
	1944[1]	654	916	12,824
Fodder corn				
Av.	1938-42	2	15	72
	1943	4	31	155
	1944[1]	3	22	110
			'000 bu.	
Quebec—				
Spring wheat				
Av.	1938-42	35	589	542
	1943	28	503	543
	1944[1]	27	506	552
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	1,685	45,189	23,006
	1943	1,690	38,025	24,716
	1944[1]	1,685	44,484	27,135
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	157	3,927	2,633
	1943	156	3,182	2,546
	1944[1]	136	3,223	2,514
Spring rye..Av.	1938-42	9	150	124
	1943	13	188	164
	1944[1]	8	151	128
Peas, dry...Av.	1938-42	22	363	941
	1943	28	386	1,208
	1944[1]	25	377	1,191
Beans, dry..Av.	1938-42	10	173	441
	1943	14	202	634
	1944[1]	15	239	762
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	108	2,181	1,516
	1943	91	1,828	1,536
	1944[1]	84	1,513	1,241
Mixed grains				
Av.	1938-42	188	5,450	3,439
	1943	292	7,032	5,766
	1944[1]	265	7,307	5,480
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	148	11,225	13,295
	1943	168	11,256	20,824
	1944[1]	169	15,032	17,587
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1938-42	40	6,687	3,678
	1943	44	7,855	6,205
	1944[1]	36	6,019	3,852
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	3,764	5,000	56,342
	1943	4,062	6,702	77,408
	1944[1]	4,192	5,701	83,349

[1] Subject to revision.

9.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1943-44, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1938-42—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 tons	$'000
Quebec—concl.				
Alfalfa.....Av.	1938-42	29	71	990
	1943	71	191	2,468
	1944[1]	70	149	2,686
Fodder corn Av.	1938-42	67	647	3,129
	1943	95	690	4,299
	1944[1]	86	776	4,090
Sugar beets.....	1944[1]	3	16	186
			'000 bu.	
Ontario—				
Fall wheat..Av.	1938-42	715	20,526	15,039
	1943	601	13,222	14,412
	1944[1]	668	20,908	22,790
Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	65	1,230	874
	1943	38	635	692
	1944[1]	38	771	833
All wheat...Av.	1938-42	780	21,756	15,913
	1943	639	13,857	15,104
	1944[1]	706	21,679	23,623
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	2,144	80,945	31,389
	1943	1,457	34,677	20,113
	1944[1]	1,716	66,752	36,714
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	457	14,278	7,098
	1943	279	6,417	4,492
	1944[1]	331	11,188	7,608
Fall rye....Av.	1938-42	78	1,451	849
	1943	64	1,056	898
	1944[1]	65	1,242	1,068
Peas, dry...Av.	1938-42	46	765	1,359
	1943	32	512	1,055
	1944[1]	13	212	583
Beans, dry..Av.	1938-42	73	1,360	2,162
	1943	68	1,156	2,485
	1944[1]	82	1,155	2,888
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	155	3,167	1,689
	1943	159	3,578	2,684
	1944[1]	141	3,328	2,496
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	1,009	38,547	17,219
	1943	895	20,406	11,835
	1944[1]	984	40,738	23,221
Flaxseed....Av.	1938-42	13	129	211
	1943	24	235	435
	1944[1]	24	238	440
Shelled corn Av.	1938-42	211	9,540	6,236
	1943	190	6,935	6,103
	1944[1]	240	11,040	10,930
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	136	7,239	9,301
	1943	116	7,540	16,588
	1944[1]	120	8,520	15,080
Ontario—concl.				
Turnips, etc. Av.	1938-42	83	17,621	4,942
	1943	59	13,098	5,894
	1944[1]	59	13,039	6,128
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	2,886	4,951	42,091
	1943	2,866	5,732	58,466
	1944[1]	2,925	4,680	47,970
Alfalfa.....Av.	1938-42	707	1,731	15,885
	1943	794	2,215	23,811
	1944[1]	789	2,036	22,844
Fodder corn Av.	1938-42	318	3,243	9,216
	1943	307	3,061	10,714
	1944[1]	327	3,303	11,561
Sugar beets.Av.	1938-42	31	313	2,149
	1943	9	65	757
	1944[1]	14	131	1,615
			'000 bu.	
Manitoba—				
Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	2,854	56,340	32,919
	1943	1,640	39,000	40,560
	1944[1]	2,506	54,900	59,292
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	1,384	44,040	12,699
	1943	1,632	63,000	32,760
	1944[1]	1,615	61,000	31,720
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	1,501	40,100	14,778
	1943	2,341	68,000	44,880
	1944[1]	2,123	54,700	37,743
Fall rye....Av.	1938-42	151	2,306	864
	1943	45	646	646
	1944[1]	34	453	390
Spring rye..Av.	1938-42	30	476	187
	1943	11	190	190
	1944[1]	11	159	137
All rye.....Av.	1938-42	181	2,782	1,051
	1943	56	836	836
	1944[1]	45	612	527
Peas, dry...Av.	1938-42	3	70	109
	1943	6	110	226
	1944[1]	11	181	380
Buckwheat.Av.	1938-42	7	105	62
	1943	6	106	89
	1944[1]	6	92	72
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	31	796	262
	1943	41	1,268	888
	1944[1]	42	1,158	753
Flaxseed....Av.	1938-42	120	934	1,446
	1943	284	2,800	6,048
	1944[1]	167	1,762	4,423
Shelled corn . .	1943	40	840	630
	1944[1]	30	660	627

[1] Subject to revision.

9.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1943-44, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1938-42—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
Manitoba–concl				
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	33	2,248	1,871
	1943	28	2,414	2,897
	1944[1]	28	1,390	1,668
Turnips, etc. Av.	1938-42	6	524	268
	1943	4	480	394
	1944[1]	3	348	296
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	439	754	4,135
	1943	440	814	4,721
	1944[1]	431	776	4,656
Alfalfa.....Av.	1938-42	109	239	1,831
	1943	230	506	4,048
	1944[1]	235	517	4,265
Fodder corn Av.	1938-42	64	277	1,213
	1943	42	167	919
	1944[1]	33	133	798
Sugar beets.....	1943	14	109	1,079
	1944[1]	10	80	544
			'000 bu.	
Saskatchewan— Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	13,633	225,560	131,227
	1943	9,622	146,000	148,920
	1944[1]	13,200	250,000	265,000
Oats.. .....Av.	1938-42	4,225	124,500	34,718
	1943	6,482	200,000	102,000
	1944[1]	5,640	198,000	100,980
Barley.....Av	1938-42	1,547	37,640	13,941
	1943	3,316	80,000	52,000
	1944[1]	2,699	72,000	46,080
Fall rye. ..Av.	1938-42	449	6,074	2,370
	1943	188	2,000	1,960
	1944[1]	237	2,700	2,268
Spring rye..Av.	1938-42	134	1,928	750
	1943	152	1,800	1,764
	1944[1]	161	2,100	1,743
All rye.....Av.	1938-42	583	8,002	3,120
	1943	340	3,800	3,724
	1944[1]	398	4,800	4,011
Peas, dry.....	1944[1]	4	60	120
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	42	949	313
	1943	75	1,888	1,189
	1944[1]	96	3,800	2,242
Flaxseed....Av.	1938-42	459	3,569	5,587
	1943	2,084	11,500	24,840
	1944[1]	939	6,400	15,616
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	48	2,847	2,549
	1943	47	2,883	3,863
	1944[1]	41	2,246	2,695
Saskatchewan— concluded				
Turnips, etc. Av.	1938-42	3	228	120
	1943	4	349	349
	1944[1]	4	369	406
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1938-42	268	408	2,327
	1943	319	575	3,881
	1944[1]	346	565	3,955
Alfalfa.....Av.	1938-42	67	120	958
	1943	152	303	2,879
	1944[1]	161	306	3,060
Fodder corn Av.	1938-42	16	46	261
	1943	9	26	166
	1944[1]	7	21	116
			'000 bu.	
Alberta— Spring wheat Av.	1938-42	7,573	151,860	84,057
	1943	4,829	82,800	81,144
	1944[1]	6,738	105,700	108,871
Oats.....Av.	1938-42	2,864	105,560	27,351
	1943	3,676	129,000	64,500
	1944[1]	3,192	111,800	57,018
Barley.....Av.	1938-42	1,364	38,240	13,246
	1943	2,239	56,000	36,400
	1944[1]	1,942	51,700	33,605
Fall rye....Av.	1938-42	114	1,840	678
	1943	55	766	751
	1944[1]	82	1,233	1,048
Spring rye..Av.	1938-42	66	1,032	369
	1943	47	468	459
	1944[1]	49	464	394
All rye.....Av.	1938-42	180	2,872	1,047
	1943	102	1,234	1,210
	1944[1]	131	1,697	1,442
Peas, dry...Av.	1938-42	6	101	181
	1943	28	395	790
	1944[1]	22	253	600
Beans, dry..Av.	1938-42	1	18	34
	1943	1	10	18
	1944[1]	1	5	13
Mixed grains Av.	1938-42	38	1,086	346
	1943	80	2,176	1,088
	1944[1]	51	1,619	890
Flaxseed....Av.	1938-42	81	768	1,265
	1943	550	3,300	7,029
	1944[1]	191	1,243	2,958
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1938-42	28	1,965	1,958
	1943	31	2,153	3,445
	1944[1]	29	2,153	2,691

[1] Subject to revision.

9.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—concluded
DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1943-44, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1938-42—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 cwt.	$'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Alberta—concl.					**British Columbia**—concluded				
Turnips, etc.					Peas, dry				
Av.	1938-42	3	337	202	Av.	1938-42	4	108	152
	1943	4	420	462		1943	8	159	302
	1944[1]	4	471	471		1944[1]	9	186	391
			'000 tons						
Hay and clover					Beans, dry				
Av.	1938-42	417	629	4,040	Av.	1938-42	1	23	43
	1943	658	1,020	8,415		1943	1	13	26
	1944[1]	703	984	8,856		1944[1]	1	18	39
					Mixed grains				
Alfalfa					Av.	1938-42	5	189	94
Av.	1938-42	140	315	2,588		1943	7	270	165
	1943	226	497	4,846		1944[1]	7	255	161
	1944[1]	249	573	6,303					
					Flaxseed				
Fodder corn					Av.	1938-42	1	15	25
Av.	1938-42	6	26	144		1943	5	76	156
	1943	11	49	377		1944[1]	2	25	61
	1944[1]	11	69	362				'000 cwt.	
Grain hay					Potatoes				
Av.	1938-42	930	1,540	6,580	Av.	1938-42	18	1,836	2,506
	1943	750	1,200	6,000		1943	19	2,162	4,324
	1944[1]	700	1,260	6,930		1944[1]	17	1,904	3,618
Sugar beets					Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1938-42	23	298	2,364	Av.	1938-42	5	1,003	605
	1943	29	298	3,078		1943	3	698	628
	1944[1]	29	337	2,612		1944[1]	3	540	513
								'000 tons	
British Columbia—			'000 bu.		Hay and clover				
Spring wheat					Av.	1938-42	176	361	4,259
Av.	1938-42	79	2,003	1,519		1943	214	393	7,860
	1943	79	2,059	1,977		1944[1]	223	424	7,632
	1944[1]	97	2,530	2,479					
					Alfalfa				
Oats					Av.	1938-42	58	178	2,215
Av.	1938-42	102	4,913	1,991		1943	71	179	3,759
	1943	72	3,627	1,814		1944[1]	76	202	3,737
	1944[1]	76	3,701	1,888					
					Fodder corn				
Barley					Av.	1938-42	6	61	306
Av.	1938-42	17	584	331		1943	5	50	300
	1943	20	693	485		1944[1]	5	51	321
	1944[1]	20	683	451					
					Grain hay				
Spring rye					Av.	1938-42	43	93	861
Av.	1938-42	4	89	54		1943	30	59	1,003
	1943	1	29	23		1944[1]	33	65	975
	1944[1]	1	24	21					

[1] Subject to revision.

Grain Production of the Prairie Provinces.—Summary estimates of the acreages and production of the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), are given for 1942-44 in Table **10.**

10.—Acreages and Production of Grain in the Prairie Provinces, 1942-44

Kind of Grain	Acreages			Production		
	1942	1943	1944[1]	1942	1943	1944[1]
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Wheat	20,653	16,091	22,444	529,000	267,800	410,600
Oats	9,666	11,790	10,447	500,000	392,000	370,800
Barley	6,414	7,896	6,763	241,000	204,000	178,400
Rye	1,246	498	573	23,000	5,870	7,109
Flaxseed	1,466	2,918	1,298	14,700	17,600	9,405

[1] Subject to revision.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **11** shows the stocks of Canadian grain on hand on July 31, for the years 1935-44, in both 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.

11.—Carryover of Canadian Grain as at July 31, 1935-44

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			
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	594,626,019	579,370,626	389,163,626	190,207,000	187,000,000	226,185,096
1944[1]	355,076,183	336,682,661	282,811,661	53,871,000	52,850,000	136,196,211
			OATS			
1935	26,470,703	26,470,703	6,399,703	20,071,000	7,764,000	869,256
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	149,340,515	146,871,148	28,467,148	118,404,000	102,000,000	14,706,361
1944[1]	108,543,320	107,809,138	38,386,138	69,423,000	61,830,000	13,631,487
			BARLEY			
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	69,278,502	65,922,701	24,608,701	41,314,000	40,000,000	10,350,218
1944[1]	45,873,970	45,596,045	22,217,045	23,379,000	22,825,000	7,483,237
			RYE			
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	15,267,755	14,399,369	8,313,369	6,086,000	6,000,000	3,993,573
1944[1]	5,576,061	4,365,931	3,321,931	1,044,000	1,000,000	568,364
			FLAXSEED			
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	9,500	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
1944[1]	3,649,125	3,649,125	2,825,125	824,000	814,000	281,302

[1] Subject to revision.

Subsection 4.—Live Stock

The growth of the live-stock industry in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary form in Table **12.**

12.—Live Stock in Canada, Censuses of 1871-1941

Item	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	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	3,215,431	2,845,024
Cattle	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	8,099,883	8,653,384
Milk cows	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,595,255	3,324,653[1]	3,585,114[1]	3,705,083[2]
Other cattle	1,373,081	1,838,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,930,828	5,194,831	4,514,769	4,948,301
Sheep	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116	2,840,092
Swine	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,404,730	4,774,828	6,174,309

[1] Cows in milk or in calf. [2] Cows and heifers, two years old or over, kept mainly for milk purposes.

Live stock on farms cannot be separated from the total numbers except for the past three census years. Table **13** gives the numbers of live stock on farms for those years.

13.—Live Stock on Farms in Canada, Censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941

Item	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.
Horses	3,451,752	3,113,909	2,788,7[illegible]
Cattle	8,369,489	7,973,031	8,517,343
Milk cows	3,228,633[1]	3,523,001[1]	3,623,942[2]
Other cattle	5,140,856	4,450,030	4,893,401
Sheep	3,200,467	3,627,116	2,840,092
Swine	3,324,291	4,699,831	6,081,389

[1] Cows in milk or in calf. [2] Cows and heifers, two years old or over, kept mainly for milk purposes.

Live stock and animal products statistics have recently undergone a revision back to 1906 to bring them to a comparable basis. The completely revised series of indexes showing the numbers of animals on farms is given in Table **14.** These indexes are the numbers of live stock for the respective years expressed as percentages of the average numbers on farms during the period 1935 to 1939.

14.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1906-44

(Average 1935-39=100)

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Hogs
1906	69·3	71·5	91·1	82·6	82·5	85·8
1907	74·3	71·1	90·5	82·1	76·2	94·0
1908	79·4	70·3	87·9	80·3	77·2	90·0
1909	82·2	68·6	82·2	76·3	75·5	83·4
1910	87·5	68·6	79·5	74·7	72·8	83·9
1911	91·7	70·0	78·6	74·9	70·5	92·3
1912	95·1	71·2	80·9	76·7	70·4	93·5
1913	99·8	73·2	82·8	78·6	75·7	93·5
1914	105·6	73·7	83·6	79·3	74·9	92·4
1915	110·0	75·0	88·9	82·8	76·5	88·0
1916	111·8	76·2	93·6	86·0	75·7	90·4
1917	113·3	77·4	98·5	89·4	78·6	83·6
1918	118·1	76·7	108·4	94·7	85·5	93·4

14.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1906-44—concluded

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Hogs
1919	121·6	79·3	111·2	97·3	95·7	92·0
1920	120·2	79·0	104·7	93·5	103·1	80·0
1921	121·9	81·7	107·0	96·0	103·8	84·4
1922	120·1	83·8	103·3	94·8	98·8	88·7
1923	117·9	84·1	97·2	91·5	84·4	101·2
1924	119·5	84·5	100·1	93·3	81·1	116·7
1925	118·2	86·6	95·3	91·5	85·3	101·8
1926	118·6	89·2	90·0	89·7	91·8	102·5
1927	116·4	89·0	85·9	87·2	96·3	109·2
1928	115·2	87·1	84·3	85·6	101·5	107·1
1929	115·2	85·0	87·2	86·2	108·7	102·8
1930	112·7	85·5	90·2	88·2	111·5	94·8
1931	109·9	89·2	93·2	91·5	117·7	119·3
1932	108·9	95·0	100·4	98·1	116·9	118·6
1933	105·0	97·6	106·6	102·7	107·3	97·8
1934	103·0	102·1	105·5	104·1	106·8	94·8
1935	102·8	101·6	104·0	102·9	104·6	92·7
1936	101·6	100·7	101·8	101·3	102·5	105·0
1937	100·4	101·7	102·7	102·3	99·6	102·0
1938	97·8	98·7	96·5	97·4	98·8	89·5
1939	97·5	97·4	95·1	96·1	94·4	110·8
1940	98·1	96·5	95·8	96·1	93·6	152·4
1941	98·4	95·9	99·1	97·7	92·1	154·4
1942	99·4	97·4	106·6	102·6	103·7	180·9
1943	98·0	100·4	118·9	110·9	112·2	206·9
1944	96·6	103·9	130·0	118·7	120·9	196·5

Table **15** shows, for the latest five years only, revised figures for the actual numbers of live stock on farms, by provinces, and Table **16** gives the average values per head for the same years. The revised data for years prior to 1940 back to 1906 are published in the Report of Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1943.

15.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, June 1, 1940-44

Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	2,780	2,789	2,816	2,775	2,735	Horses	539	532	527	522	507
Milk cows	3,650	3,624	3,681	3,795	3,930	Milk cows	1,139	1,156	1,150	1,170	1,188
Other cattle	4,730	4,893	5,264	5,870	6,416	Other cattle	1,442	1,484	1,489	1,524	1,557
Sheep	2,887	2,840	3,197	3,459	3,726	Sheep	695	662	689	738	737
Swine	6,002	6,081	7,125	8,148	7,738	Swine	1,985	1,882	1,861	1,885	1,900
P.E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	28	28	28	27	27	Horses	306	302	305	298	290
Milk cows	46	46	47	46	46	Milk cows	340	306	345	370	387
Other cattle	47	48	52	54	59	Other cattle	388	399	477	558	606
Sheep	42	44	47	56	58	Sheep	244	246	311	327	319
Swine	48	48	58	65	66	Swine	506	503	708	877	624
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	36	36	36	36	36	Horses	787	801	830	824	819
Milk cows	109	108	104	104	109	Milk cows	432	438	468	503	529
Other cattle	105	97	100	108	123	Other cattle	756	803	928	1,100	1,356
Sheep	143	138	149	162	161	Sheep	289	330	410	463	531
Swine	49	44	54	65	66	Swine	880	944	1,325	1,755	1,600
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	45	45	46	48	47	Horses	649	649	647	628	603
Milk cows	115	115	111	113	118	Milk cows	371	364	367	376	386
Other cattle	96	92	96	107	114	Other cattle	929	978	1,102	1,251	1,357
Sheep	91	93	94	107	111	Sheep	725	675	828	900	1,023
Swine	87	68	85	94	104	Swine	1,415	1,706	2,093	2,338	2,279
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	328	333	335	330	344	Horses	62	63	62	62	62
Milk cows	1,008	999	997	1,019	1,071	Milk cows	90	92	92	94	96
Other cattle	767	759	784	886	959	Other cattle	200	233	236	282	285
Sheep	528	526	544	574	638	Sheep	130	126	125	132	148
Swine	958	808	859	979	1,001	Swine	74	78	82	90	98

16.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44

NOTE.—Values shown in this table are not strictly comparable; for 1941 they are census data, for 1942 they are based on the 1941 figures, and for other years they are derived from reports of crop and live-stock correspondents.

Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	63	66	69	80	75	Horses	80	86	88	109	102
Milk cows	51	53	70	102	97	Milk cows	59	62	81	115	111
Other cattle	37	28	34	51	49	Other cattle	42	33	42	55	51
All cattle	43	39	49	71	67	All cattle	50	46	59	81	77
Sheep	6·90	6·00	6·90	10·90	9·90	Sheep	8·20	7·60	9·40	13·50	11·80
Swine	11·80	9·00	10·70	16·50	18·40	Swine	11·20	10·40	12·30	16·50	19·40
P.E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	87	99	105	111	113	Horses	50	54	55	65	59
Milk cows	38	40	54	85	78	Milk cows	48	52	70	93	91
Other cattle	25	15	20	35	32	Other cattle	36	27	32	50	48
All cattle	31	28	36	58	52	All cattle	42	38	48	67	65
Sheep	6·50	5·40	6·40	10·40	8·60	Sheep	6·60	5·60	6·40	10·20	9·30
Swine	10·90	9·40	11·60	15·70	20·20	Swine	12·40	8·10	9·70	17·20	18·50
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	96	102	115	139	140	Horses	45	50	52	55	48
Milk cows	44	39	53	81	80	Milk cows	47	50	66	94	93
Other cattle	30	21	28	39	33	Other cattle	36	27	34	54	52
All cattle	37	30	41	59	55	All cattle	40	35	45	66	64
Sheep	5·60	4·70	5·30	9·10	9·40	Sheep	6·60	5·30	6·20	10·40	9·40
Swine	13·80	9·80	12·10	18·60	19·00	Swine	11·40	7·10	8·50	16·00	17·70
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	110	111	113	144	143	Horses	43	47	50	55	49
Milk cows	43	35	45	81	77	Milk cows	49	52	67	89	88
Other cattle	24	14	16	32	31	Other cattle	39	33	35	56	54
All cattle	34	25	32	57	54	All cattle	42	39	43	64	62
Sheep	6·30	4·50	5·20	9·60	8·80	Sheep	6·50	5·80	6·30	10·00	9·00
Swine	13·50	9·10	10·90	21·30	20·20	Swine	10·90	8·70	10·50	16·00	18·10
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	117	112	114	138	137	Horses	76	58	62	103	101
Milk cows	46	47	65	105	96	Milk cows	54	60	75	86	88
Other cattle	28	16	20	40	37	Other cattle	38	34	43	54	57
All cattle	38	33	45	75	68	All cattle	43	42	52	62	64
Sheep	6·40	5·30	6·20	10·60	10·10	Sheep	7·20	6·70	7·10	11·20	11·20
Swine	14·00	9·40	11·30	17·90	17·80	Swine	14·50	9·40	11·40	16·00	17·60

Wool Production.—Shorn-wool production in Canada for 1944 totalled 15,128,000 lb. with a value of $4,106,000. 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 4,151,000 lb., making total wool production in Canada 19,279,000 lb. Increases in the numbers of sheep on farms in all provinces except Manitoba and Nova Scotia were responsible for the increased production of shorn wool, and increased slaughterings of sheep and lambs resulted in an increase in the production of pulled wool.

The apparent consumption of wool in Canada was sharply lower in 1944 as compared with that of the three preceding years but as figures of stocks of wool in storage are not available, the figures of actual consumption in any individual year may be quite different from the apparent disappearance.

The greater production of shorn wool resulted in a higher gross value of production and a corresponding increase in the cash income to producers. Cash income from the sale of wool in 1944 amounted to $3,767,000 as compared with $3,380,000 in 1943.

17.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1930-44

NOTE.—All estimates are on a 'greasy' basis. Comparable statistics of production for the years 1920-29 are given at p. 219 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Shorn				Pulled[1]	Total Production[1]	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	3,854	16,654	4,424	24,093	36,323
1931	7·1	13,575	7·7	1,050,000	4,171	17,746	4,805	29,339	42,280
1932	7·1	13,836	5·1	712,000	3,944	17,780	3,769	30,599	44,610
1933	7·1	12,984	10·2	1,328,000	4,250	17,234	11,671	42,682	48,245
1934	7·1	12,935	9·5	1,228,000	4,138	17,073	4,295	41,800	54,578
1935	7·2	12,644	11·2	1,413,000	4,109	16,753	8,755	47,551	55,549
1936	7·2	12,521	14·2	1,773,000	3,882	16,403	9,775	59,128	65,756
1937	7·2	12,289	15·4	1,891,000	3,785	16,074	5,093	60,375	71,356
1938	7·3	12,000	11·7	1,401,000	3,628	15,628	4,398	45,101	56,331
1939	7·5	11,761	13·5	1,588,000	3,489	15,250	4,879	51,953	62,324
1940	7·4	11,549	19·3	2,228,000	3,346	14,895	2,681	86,170	98,384
1941	7·5	11,630	22·1	2,571,000	3,624	15,254	3,025	93,070	105,299
1942	7·7	12,867	25·5	3,283,000	3,610	16,477	384	114,428	130,521
1943	7·5	13,929	27·0	3,761,000	3,889	17,818	2,316	104,364	119,866
1944	7·5	15,128	27·1	4,106,000	4,151	19,279	15,520	52,690	56,449

[1] Figures for 1930 to 1943 have been revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Subsection 5.—Poultry and Eggs

Farm egg production in 1944 reached the unprecedented level of 360,948,000 doz., representing an advance of well over 45,000,000 doz. between 1943 and 1944. Although the prices received for eggs were not quite as high as in the previous year, the huge increase in values contributed an additional $6,000,000 to the national income of Canada.

The story behind this spectacular achievement in wartime production is worthy of recognition. For many years the Dominion and Provincial Governments have been doing a great deal of flock improvement work among farmers, the results of which are now beginning to be realized. Furthermore, under exigencies of a wartime economy, many more people have become engaged in poultry and egg producion and, likewise, general farmers have been giving poultry a more important place in the farm program. Some indication of this trend is indicated by farm income figures for 1944, which show that eggs and poultry meat represented 7·4 p.c. of the total farm income of the Dominion.

Gains in egg production were recorded in all provinces, the greatest percentage increase being shown in Quebec, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia coming next in order. Several provinces also showed an increase in the production of eggs per hen, although the average for the Dominion remained, as in the previous year, at 116. The figures shown on Table **19** do not include urban egg production which advanced from 15,000,000 doz. in 1942 to 17,500,000 doz. in 1943 and to 20,000,000 doz. in 1944 (see Table **20**). Exports in 1944 amounted to 57,074,274 doz., including approximately 56,000,000 doz. (18,952,000 lb.) exported to the United Kingdom in the form of egg powder. Owing to a shortage of shipping space the demand for powdered products has greatly increased, and in 1944 the total production amounted to approximately 21,000,000 lb. as compared with about 13,000,000 lb. in the previous year.

The domestic disappearance of eggs shown in Table **20** was estimated at 292,171,870 doz., or approximately 12,417,000 doz. more than that of the previous

year. The per capita disappearance showed a steady increase since 1941, moving from 20·3 doz. to 24·4 doz. in 1944. These figures, of course, are based on the total population, so that if the calculations were made on the actual resident population of Canada the gains would be even more evident.

Egg prices were well maintained during 1944. The average price was 29·4 cents per doz., being slightly lower than that of the previous year when 31·9 cents was the average for all grades sold. This reduction in price was general in all provinces. The paying price for Grade A Large during the season was 35½ cents f.o.b. Montreal. In 1943 the Government price at the beginning of the year was 37 cents, although it was subsequently reduced to 36 cents, and to 34 cents in the early spring. From Apr. 19 to Dec. 31, the average was only 35 cents. During the latter part of the 1944 season the market price rose above the Government quotation of 35½ cents.

Poultry on farms as at June 1, 1944, numbered 91,669,000 as compared with 79,228,000 in the previous year. This increase of nearly 16 p.c. was distributed among the nine provinces, the greatest advance being shown in Saskatchewan, followed by lesser increases in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Alberta. Hens and chickens showed a percentage advance comparable to that of total poultry, while turkeys increased slightly over 14 p.c. Ducks and geese showed increases of approximately 5 p.c. and 23 p.c., respectively.

The production of poultry meat in 1944 was the highest on record, showing a total of 315;176,000 lb. or approximately 50,000,000 lb. more than that produced in 1943.

Domestic disappearance of poultry meat advanced from 269,871,000 lb. in 1943 to 315,157,000 lb. in 1944. This gain is all the more striking when it is remembered that the rationing of other meats was discontinued during the year, giving the consumer a greater latitude in the selection of meat products. The gain in domestic disappearance was accompanied by a reduction of approximately 750,000 lb. in stock holdings as between Jan. 1, 1944 and Jan. 1, 1945. In 1943, on the other hand, stocks increased by almost 10,000,000 lb. between the beginning and the end of the year. In every case there was an increase in per capita consumption over 1943, total poultry showing an advance of approximately 4 lb.

18.—Numbers, Prices and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1940-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province and 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–		$	$		$	$		$	$
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[2]	**79,227,700**	**1·31**	**104,114,100**	**74,960,500**	**1·25**	**93,344,000**	**2,955,600**	**2·84**	**8,391,000**
1944	**91,669,100**	**1·30**	**119,366,600**	**86,792,300**	**1·23**	**106,560,000**	**3,379,700**	**3·00**	**10,135,000**
P.E.I.—									
1943[2]	1,098,300	1·40	1,541,500	1,063,300	1·37	1,457,000	13,400	3·15	42,000
1944	1,258,700	1·42	1,793,700	1,222,300	1·40	1,711,000	8,900	3·25	29,000
N.S.—									
1943[2]	1,626,700	1·52	2,475,800	1,601,000	1·50	2,401,000	12,200	3·50	43,000
1944	1,978,400	1·54	3,051,400	1,947,000	1·52	2,959,000	16,500	3·60	59,000
N.B.—									
1943[2]	1,597,600	1·49	2,383,900	1,549,600	1·45	2,247,000	31,700	3·20	101,000
1944	1,844,000	1·43	2,645,600	1,792,000	1·39	2,491,000	34,400	3·40	117,000
Que.—									
1943[2]	9,925,200	1·39	13,823,300	9,654,900	1·35	13,034,000	212,900	3·17	675,000
1944	12,630,700	1·36	17,205,100	12,255,000	1·32	16,177,000	227,900	3·38	770,000

[1] Includes geese and ducks. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

18.—Numbers, Prices and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1940-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and 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
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Ont.—									
1943[2]	26,692,800	1·46	39,011,100	25,403,100	1·40	35,564,000	668,300	3·25	2,172,000
1944..	27,467,400	1·45	39,966,100	26,164,300	1·39	36,368,000	673,300	3·42	2,303,000
Man.—									
1943[2]	8,734,800	1·01	8,845,400	8,052,000	0·90	7,247,000	511,600	2·70	1,381,000
1944..	9,738,900	0·97	9,454,600	9,048,700	0·85	7,691,000	514,000	3·00	1,542,000
Sask.—									
1943[2]	15,920,200	1·19	18,920,600	14,873,000	1·10	16,360,000	889,000	2·60	2,311,000
1944..	20,703,100	1·22	25,335,400	19,249,000	1·12	21,559,000	1,221,800	2·80	3,421,000
Alta.—									
1943[2]	10,005,400	1·25	12,467,100	9,202,000	1·15	10,582,000	570,200	2·65	1,511,000
1944..	11,818,400	1·23	14,565,300	10,959,000	1·14	12,493,000	627,400	2·70	1,694,000
B.C.—									
1943[2]	3,626,700	1·28	4,645,400	3,561,000	1·25	4,452,000	46,300	3·35	155,000
1944..	4,229,500	1·26	5,349,400	4,155,000	1·23	5,111,000	55,500	3·60	200,000

[1] Includes geese and ducks. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

19.—Production, Utilization and Total Values of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1940-44 and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Province and 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—							
1940.....	**25,420,000**	**111**	**235,525,000**	**140,842,000**	**89,974,000**	**19·5**	**46,001,000**
1941.....	**25,874,000**	**113**	**244,468,000**	**158,219,000**	**81,360,000**	**21·4**	**52,212,000**
1942.....	**29,236,000**	**115**	**280,688,000**	**199,297,000**	**75,779,000**	**29·0**	**81,493,000**
1943.....	**32,725,000**	**116**	**315,608,000**	**223,768,000**	**85,210,000**	**31·9**	**100,537,000**
1944.....	**37,245,000**	**116**	**360,948,000**	**253,937,000**	**99,470,000**	**29·0**	**106,269,000**
P.E.I.—							
1943.....	574,000	102	4,879,000	3,691,000	1,090,000	33·0	1,612,000
1944.....	660,000	103	5,665,000	4,277,000	1,275,000	31·4	1,780,000
N.S.—							
1943.....	897,000	109	8,148,000	4,278,000	3,707,000	36·8	2,998,000
1944.....	1,090,000	111	10,082,000	5,293,000	4,587,000	32·8	3,309,000
N.B.—							
1943.....	790,000	103	6,781,000	4,442,000	2,204,000	34·9	2,369,000
1944.....	950,000	107	8,471,000	5,549,000	2,753,000	31·9	2,705,000
Que.—							
1943.....	4,248,000	117	41,418,000	24,306,000	16,319,000	34·9	14,438,000
1944.....	5,392,000	118	53,022,000	31,018,000	20,944,000	31·9	16,901,000
Ont.—							
1943.....	10,161,000	121	102,457,000	81,966,000	18,135,000	36·1	36,958,000
1944.....	10,466,000	123	107,276,000	86,035,000	18,773,000	34·1	36,562,000
Man.—							
1943.....	3,623,000	111	33,513,000	25,303,000	7,540,000	27·2	9,111,000
1944.....	3,891,000	111	35,992,000	27,174,000	8,098,000	26·2	9,430,000
Sask.—							
1943.....	6,247,000	110	57,264,000	36,935,000	19,184,000	25·4	14,564,000
1944.....	7,703,000	109	70,583,000	45,526,000	23,645,000	23·9	16,894,000
Alta.—							
1943.....	4,048,000	110	37,107,000	22,285,000	14,026,000	26·4	9,800,000
1944.....	4,603,000	109	41,811,000	25,086,000	15,889,000	24·9	10,406,000
B.C.—							
1943.....	2,137,000	135	24,041,000	20,562,000	3,005,000	36·1	8,687,000
1944.....	2,493,000	135	28,046,000	23,979,000	3,506,000	29·5	8,282,000

[1] Includes eggs sold off farms, farm-home consumed and used for hatching purposes on farms.

20.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1940-44, and by Type, 1943 and 1944

Type and Year	Farm Production	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption[1]
	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.
Eggs—						
1940[2]	**227,283,000**	**15,081,000**	**242,364,000**	**247,037,411**	**231,822,650**	**20·36**
1941[2]	**235,912,000**	**15,000,000**	**250,912,000**	**255,291,498**	**234,006,649**	**20·34**
1942[2]	**270,865,000**	**15,000,000**	**285,865,000**	**290,000,527**	**256,788,735**	**22·03**
1943[2]	**304,699,000**	**17,500,000**	**322,199,000**	**327,958,454**	**279,754,361**	**23·68**
1944	**348,316,000**	**20,000,000**	**368,316,000**	**375,426,370**	**292,171,870**	**24·40**
All Poultry—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	**219,119,000**	**14,895,000**	**234,014,000**	**249,404,753**	**234,256,637**	**20·58**
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[2]	**265,306,000**	**16,000,000**	**281,308,000**	**295,870,885**	**269,870,888**	**22·85**
1944	**315,176,000**	**18,000,000**	**333,176,000**	**358,419,089**	**315,156,514**	**26·32**
Hens and chickens—						
1943[2]	225,802,000	14,500,000	240,302,000	250,312,908	230,453,066	19·51
1944	272,340,000	16,400,000	288,740,000	307,963,808	270,037,094	22·55
Turkeys—						
1943[2]	30,147,000	1,200,000	31,347,000	35,150,095	30,938,415	2·62
1944	32,480,000	1,300,000	33,780,000	37,928,840	34,012,653	2·84
Geese—						
1943[2]	5,898,000	200,000	6,098,000	6,247,599	5,959,241	0·51
1944	6,064,000	200,000	6,264,000	6,518,392	6,337,228	0·53
Ducks—						
1943[2]	3,461,000	100,000	3,561,000	3,756,924	3,510,731	0·30
1944	4,292,000	100,000	4,392,000	4,635,125	4,299,844	0·36

[1] Based on population figures as given at p. 128. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Subsection 6.—Dairying

Historical Sketch.—From the very early days of Canadian colonization it was recognized that successful settlement would depend to a great extent on the facilities provided for the production of food products; and that dairying must of necessity occupy an important place in this self-sufficing economy. When the Acadians came to settle along the shores of Nova Scotia, they brought a few cows with them from Europe. Likewise, when the first attempts were made to transplant French immigrants to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, dairy cows were imported at the same time to provide milk and other products for the settlers. The first cows imported into Canada in 1606 were destroyed in the English raids on the Acadian colony, but 30 years later other importations were made which appear to have survived. When the English drove out the Acadians in 1755 about 1,500 cows were found in the Minas Basin of Nova Scotia, and these formed the nucleus for building up dairy herds during the era of colonization which followed. The same problems faced the struggling Selkirk settlement on the shores of the Red River about 130 years ago. The destruction wrought by Indian marauders made it necessary to send several shipments of cows through the Hudson Bay and overland from York Factory to permit the people of Kildonan to produce their own milk supply. These early importations made an important contributoin to the extension of dairying enterprises in the Prairie Region, although it was a long time before this branch of farming was given very much recognition.

The first efforts in connection with dairy production were exceedingly primitive. Cheese and butter were made on farms to provide food for the occupants, and limited quantities were sold to others in nearby towns and villages. Improvements in technique were developed, however, which improved the quality and gave the producers a wider sale for the product; although the lack of transportation and inadequate storage facilities continued to limit its distribution. Since cheese made on farms could be more conveniently stored, the production of this commodity was rapidly extended. In 1764, six tons of cheese were exported from Nova Scotia and the census records of 1861 show a production of 3,000,000 lb. in Upper Canada. In 1865, farm-produced cheese from this section of the British colony won a silver medal at the world exhibition in Paris. The first cheese factory was built in Oxford county in 1864, and by 1867, 234 factories were manufacturing cheddar cheese, a product which was destined to give the Canadian dairying industry an important place in world commerce. By 1891, the census reported 1,565 cheese factories in operation in the Dominion, 893 of which were located in Ontario and 617 in Quebec. According to the Census of 1901 this number had increased during the intervening years to 2,389, and in addition there were 558 making both butter and cheese. The production for the previous year was estimated at 220,000,000 lb.

Butter production owes its development to the invention of the cream separator (1880), the Babcock system of testing cream (1890) and the introduction of pasteurization at the beginning of the present century. The fact that the cream-gathering system permitted skim milk to be kept at home for live-stock feeding, gave it immediate favour among farmers; for at a time when the western expansion was at its height, the demand for meat products could not be overlooked by farmers in the older sections of the Dominion. The Census of 1911 showed the effect of creamery competition. Indeed, judging from the export movement which reached its peak (234,000,000 lb.) during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1904, it would appear that this must be regarded as the turning point in cheese production. During the period 1910 to 1920 this transitory movement from cheese to butter was definitely in evidence and, with the exception of the war years of 1916 to 1918 when there was an increased demand for cheese in Britain, the trend in cheese manufacture was continually downward.

Milk Production and Utilization.—The dairy industry of Canada made its greatest development after the close of the War of 1914-18, when the demand for food products, following the cessation of hostilities in Europe, gave birth to new outlets for dairy products. From 1920 to 1925 the numbers of cows kept mainly for milking purposes advanced from 2,986,000 to 3,273,000. Likewise, the production of milk moved up from 10,976,000,000 lb. to 13,421,000,000 lb. A continuous decline in the dairy cow population was shown during the next five years, although milk production did not reach its peak until 1926. An interesting fact revealed by these statistics is that the upward trend in dairying took place during a time when other lines of farming were suffering reverses. This was particularly evident after the fall in prices of grains and live stock, late in 1920. When abundant grain crops were harvested in subsequent years (1926 to 1928) a slump in dairy production occurred. This downward trend continued from 1926 to 1929, when

the depression years produced another change in the economic situation. Although dairying was at a low ebb, because of unemployment and small payrolls, it became a more important factor in relation to total farm production. After 1932 milk output began to increase, moving from less than 14,000,000,000 lb. to approximately 15,800,000,000 lb. in 1939. From then onward, the influence of the War began to make itself felt in increasing the demand for dairy products. During the five-year period, terminating with 1944, the production of milk increased approximately 1,800,000,000 lb., and the industry as a whole has made an immense contribution to the food resources of both Canada and the United Kingdom.

A notable feature of the dairy situation is the shift in production which has given Western Canada a larger share of the expansion in dairying enterprises. In 1920, Ontario and Quebec contributed approximately 67 p.c. of the total milk production of the Dominion; the Prairie Provinces produced 22 p.c. of the total milk supply, while the Maritimes and British Columbia shared to the extent of 9 p.c. and 2 p.c., respectively. In 1925 increases were recorded in Western Canada, the Prairie Provinces contributing 26 p.c. and British Columbia 2·5 p.c., whereas the production of Ontario and Quebec fell to 63 p.c. and the Maritimes to 8 p.c. A further shift in favour of the Prairie Provinces was recorded in 1932, and by 1944 Ontario and Quebec were supplying only 60 p.c. of the milk production while the Prairie Provinces produced 30 p.c., the remaining 10 p.c. being divided between the Maritimes and British Columbia in the relationship of approximately 6 to 4.

Sales Income.—Farmers have been receiving large incomes from the sale of dairy products during the war years as a result of the subsidies and bonuses now being paid by the Government. In 1944 the income from dairying amounted to $264,000,000 as compared with $148,000,000 at the commencement of the War in 1939. The relationship of dairy sales income to that of total farm income was only 8 p.c. in 1920; but during the course of the next five years it moved up 12 p.c., and reached the high point of 31 p.c. in 1932. As other lines of farming became more profitable, declines began to develop. In 1936 this relationship fell to 26 p.c. and, regardless of important advances in dairy production and prices, the 1944 income represented only 21 p.c. of the total farm income of Canada.

Prices of Dairy Products.—Butter prices at the factory, which had averaged approximately 23 cents and 25 cents a lb. in 1939 and 1940, advanced to nearly 33 cents in 1941 and 34 cents in 1944. The former prices were comparable with those paid during the early stages of the War of 1914-18, but were considerably lower than those paid in 1919 and 1920 when the average was 54 cents and 57 cents, respectively. Factory cheese prices moved up from 12 and 14 cents in 1939 and 1940 to nearly 21 cents in 1944; whereas in 1916 and 1917, cheese prices averaged 18 and 21 cents, respectively. In 1920, however, the prices advanced to 26 cents. Sales income figures have shown a steady increase since the beginning of the War. In 1944, the average was $1·87 per hundred lb. of milk as compared with $1·27 in 1939. These were lower than those of 1920, however, the average for that year being $2·17. Plant cost of milk in 1944 was $1·64 while the farm value of milk was $1·82 and the total value of dairy products averaged $2·22 per hundred. In 1939, the same items averaged $1·14, $0·92 and $1·37, respectively.

21.—Production and Utilization of Milk in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

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	**1920**	**10,976,236**	**2,428,619**	**4,579,915**	**1,565,035**	**1,539,213**	**863,454**
	1921	**11,837,545**	**2,520,091**	**5,086,185**	**1,700,257**	**1,662,319**	**928,693**
	1922	**12,107,683**	**2,516,740**	**5,297,507**	**1,728,274**	**1,697,101**	**868,061**
	1923	**12,807,618**	**2,596,287**	**5,771,567**	**1,825,885**	**1,796,988**	**816,891**
	1924	**13,183,714**	**2,547,968**	**6,127,850**	**1,860,444**	**1,855,362**	**792,090**
	1925	**13,420,984**	**2,492,682**	**6,232,248**	**1,889,198**	**2,033,754**	**773,102**
	1926	**13,475,614**	**2,437,900**	**6,360,931**	**1,896,115**	**2,044,898**	**735,770**
	1927	**12,914,586**	**2,392,037**	**6,011,305**	**1,839,013**	**1,945,823**	**726,408**
	1928	**12,708,158**	**2,335,167**	**5,883,786**	**1,814,454**	**1,910,517**	**764,234**
	1929	**12,410,443**	**2,280,811**	**5,678,493**	**1,760,806**	**1,894,330**	**796,003**
	1930	**13,071,421**	**2,292,263**	**6,036,332**	**2,524,288**	**1,444,538**	**774,000**
	1931	**14,339,686**	**2,317,585**	**6,853,235**	**2,759,321**	**1,593,545**	**816,000**
	1932	**13,997,328**	**2,323,771**	**6,603,534**	**2,699,411**	**1,569,252**	**801,360**
	1933	**14,084,017**	**2,332,047**	**6,619,777**	**2,688,035**	**1,594,318**	**849,840**
	1934	**14,452,262**	**2,327,443**	**6,870,479**	**2,786,248**	**1,646,452**	**821,640**
	1935	**14,562,026**	**2,293,497**	**7,044,893**	**2,773,175**	**1,655,861**	**794,600**
	1936	**15,122,426**	**2,245,317**	**7,538,392**	**2,828,751**	**1,697,646**	**812,320**
	1937	**15,125,223**	**2,205,298**	**7,667,644**	**2,774,427**	**1,676,374**	**801,480**
	1938	**15,819,707**	**2,141,000**	**8,099,206**	**3,013,270**	**1,789,911**	**776,320**
	1939	**15,781,104**	**2,057,007**	**8,147,108**	**3,011,515**	**1,790,754**	**774,720**
	1940	**15,999,256**	**1,981,563**	**8,387,298**	**3,017,636**	**1,809,839**	**802,920**
	1941	**16,549,902**	**1,947,198**	**9,106,560**	**3,118,839**	**1,641,150**	**736,155**
	1942	**17,488,590**	**1,847,088**	**9,778,925**	**3,387,945**	**1,674,065**	**800,567**
	1943	**17,518,973**	**1,305,596**	**10,008,382**	**3,706,513**	**1,714,112**	**784,370**
	1944	**17,604,823**	**1,286,153**	**9,886,409**	**3,912,476**	**1,717,191**	**802,594**
Prince Edward Island	1943	177,989	11,716	110,732	19,214	26,102	10,225
	1944	177,094	11,788	107,437	21,012	26,009	10,848
Nova Scotia	1943	459,240	66,961	199,919	124,140	48,373	19,847
	1944	453,018	62,841	191,849	129,541	48,535	20,252
New Brunswick	1943	455,498	117,095	183,532	76,773	64,013	14,085
	1944	458,092	111,244	185,675	82,263	64,856	14,054
Quebec	1943	4,639,038	184,510	2,749,900	1,183,231	365,596	155,801
	1944	4,780,187	189,771	2,815,106	1,250,133	371,890	153,287
Ontario	1943	5,916,586	182,589	3,599,360	1,440,791	497,959	195,887
	1944	5,816,219	182,616	3,429,527	1,511,678	498,760	193,638
Manitoba	1943	1,384,912	140,048	851,580	180,332	140,864	72,088
	1944	1,343,136	135,730	802,243	190,067	139,457	75,639
Saskatchewan	1943	2,121,339	343,082	1,135,623	164,852	331,794	145,988
	1944	2,143,659	336,488	1,148,842	172,444	329,294	156,591
Alberta	1943	1,789,079	220,684	974,115	248,171	202,425	143,674
	1944	1,806,485	217,191	974,737	262,592	201,150	150,815
British Columbia	1943	575,302	38,911	203,621	269,009	36,986	26,775
	1944	626,933	38,484	230,993	292,746	37,240	27,470

22.—Values of Farm Milk Production in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

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	$'000	$'000	$'000	$ 000	$'000
Canada	**1920**	**222,455**	**44,505**	**87,421**	**46,627**	**28,195**	**15,707**
	1921	**161,829**	**29,288**	**62,032**	**40,796**	**19,233**	**10,480**
	1922	**146,856**	**26,800**	**59,960**	**32,975**	**18,071**	**9,050**
	1923	**153,193**	**27,459**	**65,215**	**33,033**	**19,015**	**8,471**
	1924	**152,840**	**25,938**	**67,167**	**32,876**	**18,943**	**7,916**
	1925	**167,791**	**27,859**	**75,221**	**33,293**	**22,791**	**8,627**
	1926	**161,441**	**25,369**	**72,209**	**34,854**	**21,349**	**7,660**
	1927	**163,607**	**26,397**	**72,335**	**35,115**	**21,679**	**8,081**

22.—Values of Farm Milk Production in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

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	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada.....1928	**167,616**	**27,051**	**73,717**	**35,593**	**22,319**	**8,936**
1929	**164,646**	**26,447**	**71,555**	**35,275**	**22,081**	**9,288**
1930	**149,169**	**27,499**	**61,302**	**40,480**	**12,954**	**6,934**
1931	**139,768**	**20,200**	**61,284**	**39,627**	**12,343**	**6,314**
1932	**113,253**	**14,103**	**49,691**	**34,409**	**10,008**	**5,042**
1933	**115,676**	**15,526**	**49,741**	**34,935**	**10,162**	**5,312**
1934	**122,521**	**15,816**	**52,830**	**37,797**	**10,785**	**5,293**
1935	**126,862**	**16,656**	**56,119**	**37,412**	**11,330**	**5,345**
1936	**138,193**	**17,782**	**62,201**	**40,334**	**12,160**	**5,716**
1937	**146,335**	**19,804**	**67,192**	**40,474**	**12,807**	**6,058**
1938	**154,773**	**18,258**	**71,754**	**44,855**	**13,926**	**5,980**
1939	**144,896**	**16,244**	**64,061**	**45,102**	**13,621**	**5,868**
1940	**151,102**	**18,220**	**60,658**	**49,253**	**15,950**	**7,021**
1941	**198,414**	**24,521**	**91,056**	**57,610**	**17,139**	**8,088**
1942	**268,112**	**25,285**	**134,861**	**72,714**	**23,862**	**11,390**
1943	**296,849**	**19,826**	**152,905**	**84,650**	**27,046**	**12,422**
1944	**320,860**	**19,988**	**161,024**	**97,226**	**29,008**	**13,614**
Prince Edward Island. 1943	2,869	183	1,698	406	418	164
1944	2,989	187	1,716	460	442	184
Nova Scotia.....1943	8,428	1,073	3,142	3,019	847	347
1944	8,961	1,022	3,202	3,464	898	375
New Brunswick.....1943	7,753	1,902	2,883	1,719	1,024	225
1944	8,393	1,869	3,084	2,020	1,167	253
Quebec.....1943	79,899	2,850	42,350	26,774	5,557	2,368
1944	88,689	3,106	46,673	30,507	5,950	2,453
Ontario.....1943	106,582	2,805	59,857	33,166	7,718	3,036
1944	113,476	2,951	60,856	38,244	8,230	3,195
Manitoba.....1943	21,214	1,980	11,801	4,047	2,240	1,146
1944	21,765	1,894	11,612	4,581	2,385	1,293
Saskatchewan.....1943	31,322	5,135	15,037	3,505	5,309	2,336
1944	33,632	5,022	16,162	3,945	5,763	2,740
Alberta.....1943	27,290	3,235	12,719	5,591	3,360	2,385
1944	29,435	3,279	13,689	6,273	3,540	2,654
British Columbia.....1943	11,501	663	3,427	6,423	573	415
1944	13,520	658	4,030	7,732	633	467

23.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Total	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory	Farm-made
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada.....1920	**215,179,224**	**111,691,718**	**103,487,506**	**149,735,417**	**149,201,856**	**533,561**
1921	**236,123,610**	**128,744,610**	**107,379,000**	**162,684,394**	**162,117,494**	**566,900**
1922	**259,723,900**	**152,501,900**	**107,222,000**	**136,416,916**	**135,821,116**	**595,800**
1923	**273,444,608**	**162,834,608**	**110,610,000**	**152,241,076**	**151,624,376**	**616,700**
1924	**287,428,937**	**178,893,937**	**108,535,000**	**150,347,130**	**149,707,530**	**639,600**
1925	**275,662,317**	**169,494,967**	**106,167,350**	**177,791,258**	**177,139,113**	**652,145**
1926	**281,027,287**	**177,209,287**	**103,818,000**	**172,403,131**	**171,731,631**	**671,500**
1927	**278,824,947**	**176,978,947**	**101,846,000**	**138,755,308**	**138,056,908**	**698,400**
1928	**267,427,039**	**168,027,039**	**99,400,000**	**145,317,919**	**144,584,619**	**733,300**
1929	**267,868,230**	**170,810,230**	**97,058,000**	**119,521,586**	**118,746,286**	**775,300**
1930	**283,280,156**	**185,751,061**	**97,529,095**	**119,918,201**	**119,105,203**	**812,998**
1931	**324,545,246**	**225,955,246**	**98,590,000**	**114,812,959**	**113,956,639**	**856,320**
1932	**312,827,127**	**214,002,127**	**98,825,000**	**121,441,693**	**120,524,243**	**917,450**
1933	**318,379,546**	**219,232,546**	**99,147,000**	**112,126,368**	**111,146,493**	**979,875**

23.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Total	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory	Farm-made
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada.....1934	333,777,961	234,852,961	98,925,000	100,382,827	99,346,617	1,036,210
1935	338,365,799	240,918,799	97,447,000	101,522,363	100,427,390	1,094,973
1936	346,336,777	250,931,777	95,405,000	120,184,683	119,123,483	1,061,200
1937	340,780,746	247,056,746	93,724,000	131,627,538	130,625,838	1,001,700
1938	358,357,271	267,347,271	91,010,000	124,904,793	123,971,308	933,485
1939	355,071,546	267,612,546	87,459,000	126,331,734	125,475,359	856,375
1940	348,979,807	264,723,669	84,256,138	146,153,376	145,338,538	814,838
1941	368,644,196	285,848,196	82,796,000	125,471,801	124,673,351	798,450
1942	363,116,372	284,591,372	78,525,000	208,218,645	207,431,370	787,275
1943	367,116,476	311,709,476	55,407,000	165,313,049	164,552,549	760,500
1944	352,831,925	298,251,925	54,580,000	178,982,942	178,229,872	753,070
Prince Edward Island..1943	4,801,535	4,301,535	500,000	782,084	781,084	1,000
1944	4,512,756	4,099,756	503,000	1,072,432	1,071,436	996
Nova Scotia.....1943	10,506,420	7,660,420	2,846,000	30,000	Nil	30,000
1944	9,812,331	7,142,331	2,670,000	29,700	"	29,700
New Brunswick.....1943	12,016,613	7,016,613	5,000,000	975,350	971,350	4,000
1944	11,799,784	7,049,784	4,750,000	1,149,202	1,145,242	3,960
Quebec.....1943	93,399,153	85,532,153	7,867,000	49,611,026	49,580,426	30,600
1944	90,069,292	81,977,292	8,092,000	61,277,599	61,247,193	30,406
Ontario.....1943	89,746,800	82,023,800	7,723,000	106,292,564	106,132,364	160,200
1944	82,527,746	74,802,746	7,725,000	105,823,953	105,665,483	158,470
Manitoba.....1943	39,847,078	33,922,078	5,925,000	3,480,727	3,360,727	120,000
1944	37,312,555	31,571,555	5,741,000	4,099,338	3,980,338	119,000
Saskatchewan.....1943	62,307,150	47,721,150	14,586,000	590,278	445,278	145,000
1944	62,531,769	48,226,769	14,305,000	733,585	590,089	143,496
Alberta.....1943	47,973,940	38,656,940	9,317,000	2,792,957	2,563,257	229,700
1944	46,953,393	37,784,393	9,169,000	3,922,666	3,695,266	227,400
British Columbia.....1943	6,517,787	4,874,787	1,643,000	758,063	718,063	40,000
1944	7,312,299	5,687,299	1,625,000	874,467	834,825	39,642

24.—Production of Ice Cream, by Provinces, and Concentrated Milk Products, 1943 and 1944

Item and Province	1943	1944
	gal.	gal.
Ice Cream—		
Prince Edward Island...	81,792	99,843
Nova Scotia.....	1,059,953	1,147,474
New Brunswick.....	534,337	497,447
Quebec.....	3,251,759	3,309,323
Ontario.....	7,590,858	7,664,336
Manitoba.....	1,250,569	1,172,516
Saskatchewan.....	852,709	843,042
Alberta.....	1,132,695	1,161,595
British Columbia.....	1,488,217	1,771,039
Canada.....	**17,242,889**	**17,666,615**

Item	1943	1944
	lb.	lb.
Concentrated Whole Milk Products—		
Evaporated milk.....	178,368,152	179,470,086
Condensed milk.....	26,915,149	33,693,183
Milk powder.....	15,053,213	16,673,787
Totals[1].....	**220,336,514**	**229,837,056**
Concentrated Milk By-Products—		
Condensed skim milk .	4,040,710	3,634,254
Evaporated skim milk .	1,632,374	2,289,761
Skim milk powder	22,352,446	30,073,545
Condensed buttermilk..	1,648,102	2,111,100
Buttermilk powder.....	5,589,465	4,653,862
Casein.....	3,112,439	2,884,419
Totals[1].....	**38,375,536**	**45,646,941**

[1] Does not include cream powder, malted milk and sugar of milk as fewer than three firms reported these three products.

25.—Values of the Dairy Products of Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province and Year	Total Value	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Products	Milk Otherwise Used	Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey
		Creamery	Dairy	Factory	Farm-made			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada .1920	288,723,514	63,625,203	50,181,000	39,100,872	118,177	26,055,262	100,481,000	9,162,000
1921	222,774,694	48,135,439	35,307,000	28,710,030	89,126	19,137,099	81,326,000	10,070,000
1922	204,432,858	53,453,282	32,328,000	21,824,760	82,104	14,551,712	71,104,000	11,089,000
1923	220,743,213	56,873,510	33,463,000	28,645,192	102,112	18,346,399	72,181,000	11,132,000
1924	218,030,502	60,494,826	31,745,000	24,201,923	88,078	18,205,675	71,611,000	11,684,000
1925	240,038,234	63,008,097	33,082,000	36,571,556	105,090	19,359,491	76,748,000	11,164,000
1926	229,554,690	61,753,390	31,012,000	28,807,841	102,065	20,536,394	75,958,000	11,385,000
1927	233,771,858	65,709,986	32,740,000	25,522,148	118,064	21,743,660	76,596,000	11,342,000
1928	241,176,789	64,702,538	33,309,000	30,494,463	138,054	23,271,734	78,410,000	10,851,000
1929	234,312,283	65,929,782	32,455,000	21,471,330	129,545	25,570,626	77,881,000	10,875,000
1930	218,185,764	56,670,504	27,383,000	18,089,870	115,303	24,719,087	78,705,000	12,503,000
1931	192,384,173	50,198,878	20,098,000	12,824,695	103,159	19,398,441	78,380,000	11,381,000
1932	157,277,466	40,475,479	14,018,000	11,379,922	85,460	15,148,605	69,096,000	7,074,000
1933	161,520,400	43,546,109	15,425,000	11,127,984	99,841	13,739,466	69,965,000	7,617,000
1934	171,251,002	48,168,592	15,712,000	9,797,588	102,307	15,130,515	74,162,000	8,178,000
1935	178,888,335	52,228,133	16,541,000	10,570,309	115,935	16,705,958	74,265,000	8,462,000
1936	198,479,601	57,662,160	17,645,000	15,565,813	136,586	19,058,042	78,808,000	9,604,000
1937	215,441,056	64,217,332	19,664,000	17,965,123	139,607	24,078,994	79,562,000	9,814,000
1938	224,384,374	66,534,568	18,132,000	16,809,861	124,510	25,980,435	86,738,000	10,065,000
1939	216,871,816	61,748,399	16,140,000	15,311,782	104,464	25,829,171	87,787,000	9,951,000
1940	239,154,068	64,908,981	17,277,000	19,911,205	110,654	31,206,228	95,536,000	10,204,000
1941	301,673,472	93,199,557	24,373,000	24,737,037	147,531	40,999,347	105,935,000	12,282,000
1942	366,373,726	97,740,910	24,671,000	44,941,562	160,000	47,855,754	134,057,027	17,447,473
1943	375,403,200	105,104,000	19,666,000	38,902,000	160,200	49,200,000	142,756,000	19,615,000
1944	391,298,200	101,093,000	19,830,000	42,978,000	179,200	52,298,000	155,441,000	19,479,000
P.E.I....1943	3,327,200	1,533,000	183,000	177,000	200	122,000	1,092,000	220,000
1944	3,395,200	1,443,000	186,000	242,000	200	133,000	1,179,000	212,000
N.S.....1943	10,980,000	2,904,000	1,067,000	Nil	7,000	1,593,000	4,819,000	590,000
1944	11,218,000	2,693,000	1,015,000	"	6,000	1,810,000	5,143,000	551,000
N.B.. ...1943	9,230,000	2,538,000	1,901,000	216,000	1,000	708,000	3,321,000	545,000
1944	9,627,000	2,580,000	1,868,000	257,000	1,000	627,000	3,704,000	590,000
Que.....1943	100,732,000	28,831,000	2,842,000	12,033,000	8,000	11,020,000	41,090,000	4,908,000
1944	107,660,000	28,036,000	3,098,000	14,963,000	31,000	12,262,000	44,491,000	4,779,000
Ont.....1943	137,881,000	28,494,000	2,771,000	24,010,000	34,000	26,497,000	50,298,000	5,777,000
1944	140,970,000	26,256,000	2,919,000	24,335,000	32,000	27,320,000	54,790,000	5,318,000
Man.....1943	26,132,000	11,194,000	1,956,000	1,202,000	24,000	1,582,000	8,368,000	1,806,000
1944	26,011,000	10,419,000	1,870,000	1,456,000	23,000	1,522,000	9,025,000	1,696,000
Sask.....1943	36,843,000	15,419,000	5,104,000	239,000	30,000	1,067,000	12,197,000	2,787,000
1944	38,526,000	15,432,000	4,993,000	314,000	29,000	1,074,000	13,433,000	3,251,000
Alta.....1943	34,353,000	12,444,000	3,189,000	869,000	46,000	2,236,000	12,881,000	2,688,000
1944	35,985,000	12,186,000	3,233,000	1,227,000	47,000	2,645,000	13,851,000	2,796,000
B.C.....1943	15,925,000	1,747,000	653,000	156,000	10,000	4,375,000	8,690,000	294,000
1944	17,906,000	2,048,000	648,000	184,000	10,000	4,905,000	9,825,000	286,000

26.—Values of Production, Cost of Milk at Plants, and Income from Dairying, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—The first two columns of this table represent values based on total production, the entire milk supply being accounted for in each case. The third column is the cost of milk delivered for fluid and for manufactured purposes; while the fourth column represents the income received from the sale of milk, butterfat and dairy butter.

Province and Year	Total Value of Dairy Products	Farm Value of Milk Production	Cost of Milk Delivered at Plants	Sales Income from Dairying	Per Hundredweight of Milk			
					Total Value	Farm Value	Plant Cost	Sales Income
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$	$	$	$
Canada.....1920	288,723	222,455	141,320	152,618	2·63	2·03	2·30	2·17
1921	222,775	161,829	110,865	115,592	1·87	1·36	1·63	1·50
1922	204,433	146,856	101,225	104,625	1·69	1·21	1·44	1·32

26.—Values of Production, Cost of Milk at Plants, and Income from Dairying, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and Year	Total Value of Dairy Products	Farm Value of Milk Production	Cost of Milk Delivered at Plants	Sales Income from Dairying	Per Hundredweight of Milk			
					Total Value	Farm Value	Plant Cost	Sales Income
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$	$	$	$
Canada 1923	220,743	153,193	107,220	110,344	1·72	1·20	1·41	1·29
1924	218,031	152,840	109,373	111,445	1·65	1·16	1·37	1·25
1925	240,038	167,791	117,955	120,648	1·79	1·25	1·45	1·34
1926	229,555	161,441	116,646	118,055	1·70	1·20	1·41	1·30
1927	233,772	163,607	116,633	118,998	1·81	1·27	1·49	1·37
1928	241,177	167,616	118,341	121,001	1·90	1·32	1·54	1·42
1929	234,312	164,646	115,509	118,190	1·89	1·33	1·55	1·44
1930	218,186	149,169	109,170	149,903	1·73	1·14	1·28	1·61
1931	192,384	139,768	109,545	145,986	1·34	0·97	1·14	1·42
1932	157,277	113,253	92,657	120,637	1·12	0·81	1·00	1·21
1933	161,520	115,676	93,222	121,766	1·15	0·82	1·00	1·22
1934	171,251	122,521	99,454	129,809	1·18	0·85	1·03	1·25
1935	178,888	126,862	102,365	134,160	1·23	0·87	1·04	1·28
1936	198,480	138,193	111,790	139,008	1·31	0·91	1·08	1·27
1937	215,441	146,335	116,917	146,224	1·42	0·97	1·12	1·33
1938	224,384	154,773	126,513	157,465	1·42	0·98	1·14	1·35
1939	216,872	144,896	127,416	147,618	1·37	0·92	1·14	1·27
1940	239,154	151,102	156,594	149,910	1·49	0·94	1·37	1·26
1941	301,673	198,414	172,247	200,337	1·82	1·20	1·41	1·58
1942	366,873	268,112	204,823	218,927	2·10	1·53	1·56	1·57
1943	375,403	296,849	216,315	243,361	2·14	1·69	1·58	1·73
1944	391,298	320,860	225,861	264,036	2·22	1·82	1·64	1·87
P.E. Island 1943	3,327	2,869	1,913	2,140	1·87	1·61	1·47	1·62
1944	3,365	2,989	1,909	2,247	1·92	1·69	1·49	1·69
Nova Scotia 1943	10,980	8,428	5,741	6,899	2·39	1·84	1·77	1·86
1944	11,218	8,961	5,946	7,333	2·48	1·98	1·85	2·02
New Brunswick 1943	9,230	7,753	4,258	5,738	2·03	1·70	1·64	1·74
1944	9,627	8,393	4,475	6,159	2·08	1·83	1·67	1·86
Quebec 1943	100,732	79,899	63,280	70,461	2·31	1·72	1·61	1·75
1944	107,660	88,689	68,125	78,995	2·25	1·86	1·68	1·89
Ontario 1943	137,881	106,582	84,338	93,703	2·33	1·80	1·67	1·84
1944	140,970	113,476	85,837	99,720	2·42	1·95	1·74	2·00
Manitoba 1943	26,132	21,214	14,320	16,092	1·89	1·53	1·39	1·53
1944	26,011	21,765	14,077	16,413	1·94	1·62	1·42	1·63
Saskatchewan 1943	36,843	31,322	16,335	19,244	1·74	1·48	1·26	1·44
1944	38,526	33,632	17,183	20,410	1·80	1·38	1·30	1·52
Alberta 1943	34,353	27,290	16,707	18,867	1·92	1·53	1·37	1·50
1944	35,985	29,435	17,586	20,632	1·99	1·63	1·42	1·61
British Columbia 1943	15,925	11,501	9,423	10,217	2·77	2·00	1·99	2·07
1944	17,906	13,520	10,723	12,127	2·86	2·16	2·05	2·22

27.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province and Year	Milk and Cream Consumed (in Pints of Milk)			Per Capita Daily Consumption		
	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
Canada 1920	2,314,824,000	1,135,730,000	1,179,094,000	0·74	1·17	0·55
1921	2,507,536,000	1,226,566,000	1,280,970,000	0·78	1·23	0·58
1922	2,554,308,000	1,252,230,000	1,302,078,000	0·79	1·24	0·58
1923	2,701,551,000	1,325,933,000	1,375,618,000	0·82	1·30	0·61
1924	2,770,660,000	1,369,005,000	1,401,655,000	0·83	1·32	0·61
1925	2,923,952,000	1,500,634,000	1,423,318,000	0·86	1·43	0·61

27.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, 1920-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and Year		Milk and Cream Consumed (in Pints of Milk)			Per Capita Daily Consumption		
		Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers
		pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
Canada	**1926**	**2,937,386,000**	**1,508,857,000**	**1,428,529,000**	**0·85**	**1·46**	**0·59**
	1927	**2,821,262,000**	**1,435,753,000**	**1,385,509,000**	**0·80**	**1·37**	**0·56**
	1928	**2,776,708,000**	**1,409,702,000**	**1,367,006,000**	**0·77**	**1·31**	**0·54**
	1929	**2,724,346,000**	**1,397,758,000**	**1,326,588,000**	**0·75**	**1·28**	**0·52**
	1930	**2,967,666,000**	**1,065,873,000**	**1,901,793,000**	**0·80**	**1·18**	**0·67**
	1931	**3,254,687,000**	**1,175,820,000**	**2,078,867,000**	**0·86**	**1·28**	**0·73**
	1932	**3,191,626,000**	**1,157,895,000**	**2,033,731,000**	**0·83**	**1·25**	**0·70**
	1933	**3,201,550,000**	**1,176,390,000**	**2,025,160,000**	**0·82**	**1·25**	**0·69**
	1934	**3,314,012,000**	**1,214,858,000**	**2,099,154,000**	**0·84**	**1·28**	**0·70**
	1935	**3,311,105,000**	**1,221,800,000**	**2,089,305,000**	**0·83**	**1·27**	**0·69**
	1936	**3,383,808,000**	**1,252,630,000**	**2,131,178,000**	**0·84**	**1·22**	**0·71**
	1937	**3,327,183,000**	**1,236,935,000**	**2,090,248,000**	**0·82**	**1·20**	**0·69**
	1938	**3,590,903,000**	**1,320,711,000**	**2,270,192,000**	**0·88**	**1·27**	**0·75**
	1939	**3,590,203,000**	**1,321,333,000**	**2,268,870,000**	**0·87**	**1·26**	**0·74**
	1940	**3,608,896,000**	**1,335,415,000**	**2,273,481,000**	**0·87**	**1·26**	**0·73**
	1941	**3,560,673,000**	**1,210,946,000**	**2,349,727,000**	**0·86**	**1·15**	**0·76**
	1942	**3,854,213,000**	**1,300,750,000**	**2,553,463,000**	**0·91**	**1·42**	**0·77**
	1943	**4,125,431,000**	**1,331,865,000**	**2,793,566,000**	**0·96**	**1·45**	**0·82**
	1944	**4,281,392,000**	**1,333,740,000**	**2,947,652,000**	**0·98**	**1·45**	**0·85**
Prince Edward Island	1943	34,763,000	20,281,000	14,482,000	0·98	1·27	0·74
	1944	36,032,000	20,201,000	15,831,000	1·08	1·26	0·92
Nova Scotia	1943	131,149,000	37,586,000	93,563,000	0·60	0·83	0·54
	1944	135,293,000	37,697,000	97,596,000	0·60	0·83	0·55
New Brunswick	1943	107,601,000	49,738,000	57,863,000	0·62	0·99	0·47
	1944	112,350,000	50,373,000	61,977,000	0·66	1·00	0·52
Quebec	1943	1,175,859,000	284,069,000	891,790,000	0·93	1·11	0·89
	1944	1,230,694,000	288,846,000	941,848,000	0·96	1·13	0·92
Ontario	1943	1,472,825,000	386,914,000	1,085,911,000	1·04	1·85	0·90
	1944	1,526,282,000	387,387,000	1,138,895,000	1·05	1·86	0·92
Manitoba	1943	245,366,000	109,451,000	135,915,000	0·90	1·46	0·69
	1944	251,512,000	108,316,000	143,196,000	0·94	1·44	0·74
Saskatchewan	1943	382,052,000	257,804,000	124,248,000	1·14	1·87	0·63
	1944	385,681,000	255,762,000	129,919,000	1·25	1·85	0·76
Alberta	1943	344,328,000	157,284,000	187,044,000	1·16	1·47	0·98
	1944	354,069,000	156,233,000	197,836,000	1·18	1·46	1·03
British Columbia	1943	231,488,000	28,738,000	202,750,000	0·76	1·18	0·72
	1944	249,479,000	28,925,000	220,554,000	0·72	1·19	0·68

28.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1940-44

Year	BUTTER							
	Total Butter		Creamery		Dairy		Whey	
	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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	336,447,207	28·48	279,059,533	23·63	55,420,859	5·69	1,966,815	0·16
1944	356,175,859	29·74	299,065,632	24·97	54,574,219	4·56	2,538,008	0·21

28.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1940-44—concluded

CHEESE

Year	Total Cheese		Cheddar		Other		Farm-Made	
	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita	Dis-appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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	3·76	2,784,448	0·24	787,275	0·07
1943	55,082,536	4·66	52,088,102	4·41	2,233,934	0·19	760,500	0·06
1944	48,869,179	4·08	45,656,741	3·81	2,458,160	0·21	754,278	0·06

CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS

Year	Total[1]		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.
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	169,869,948	14·58	151,358,158	12·99	9,233,883	0·79	8,316,950	0·71
1943	177,362,415	15·02	153,149,942	12·97	9,453,432	0·80	13,993,371	1·18
1944	146,553,572	12·24	119,658,981	9·99	12,166,560	1·02	14,046,091	1·17

CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS

Year	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.
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	40,539,610	3·48	1,605,451	0·14	5,420,472	0·47	25,639,433	2·20
1943	38,140,146	3·23	1,642,941	0·14	3,994,199	0·34	22,882,291	1·94
1944	44,080,333	3·68	2,235,914	0·19	3,490,321	0·29	27,984,757	2·34

FLUID MILK AND CREAM

Year	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.
1940	4,735,945,000	416·13	3,451,375,000	303·36	213,436,000	18·75	1,284,570,000	112·87
1941	4,666,422,000	405·53	3,437,917,000	298·77	205,807,000	17·89	1,228,505,000	106·76
1942	4,960,372,000	425·64	3,802,060,000	326·25	170,040,000	14·59	1,018,312,000	87·39
1943	5,309,430,000	449·69	4,498,935,000	380·88	190,554,000	16·13	847,495,000	71·61
1944	5,512,294,000	460·32	4,631,749,000	386·78	212,316,000	17·73	880,545,000	73·54

ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MILK

Year	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.
1940	14,014,617,135	1,231·46	8,365,581,011	732·41	479,493,146	41·98	260,175,068	22·78
1941	14,171,486,226	1,231·53	8,415,839,869	731·39	590,329,186	51·30	276,266,593	24·01
1942	15,210,505,176	1,305·17	9,043,216,235	775·98	531,343,646	45·59	435,879,071	37·40
1943	14,557,021,561	1,232·39	7,876,229,116	666·80	616,924,403	52·23	483,552,306	40·94
1944	15,090,696,227	1,260·18	8,338,076,859	696·29	547,334,805	45·71	415,448,041	34·69

[1] Includes 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; on a per capita basis the 1944 disappearance amounted to 1·48 gal. of the product and 23·17 gal. expressed as milk.

Subsection 7.—Horticulture

Annual statistics of commercial horticulture are now confined to production and value of fruits. Until 1943 a survey of the floriculture and nursery stock industry was conducted annually, but as a wartime measure the collection and publication of this information has been suspended. No estimates of the area and annual production of vegetables is as yet available but 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 year-end 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 $12,347,000 in 1941 and $14,513,000 in 1942.

Fruit Production.—From the standpoint of total weight of fruit produced, British Columbia, with very few exceptions, has been the leading province every year since 1926 when the records were first kept. Ontario is next in importance, closely followed by Nova Scotia, although for the five-year period prior to 1939 and in 1943 Nova Scotia held second place. During the five years 1935-39 the relative position of the producing provinces in descending order of importance was: British Columbia 35 p.c. of the Canadian total; Nova Scotia 32 p.c.; Ontario 28 p.c.; Quebec 4 p.c.; and New Brunswick 1 p.c. During the three years 1940-42 Nova Scotia occupied third place, producing approximately 20 p.c. of the total weight of fruit, while Ontario's crops were relatively better and increased the proportion grown in that province to approximately 33 p.c. British Columbia continued to hold first place among the producing provinces with an average of 39 p.c. of the Canadian total. During 1943 the position of the provinces was as follows: British Columbia 32 p.c.; Nova Scotia 30 p.c.; Ontario 29 p.c.; Quebec 7 p.c.; New Brunswick 2 p.c.

A fuller discussion of fruit growing in Canada is given at pp. 242-247 of the 1931 edition of the Canada Year Book.

29.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruit in Canada, 1940-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Weight	Value	Average Value per Unit
	bu.	lb.	$	$
Apples—				
Av. 1935-39	14,560,000	655,191,000	10,978,000	0·75
1940	12,865,000	578,925,000	8,779,000	0·68
1941	10,725,000	482,625,000	9,472,000	0·88
1942	12,982,000	584,190,000	14,390,000	1·11
1943	12,892,000	579,825,000	16,567,000	1·28
Pears—				
Av. 1935-39	569,000	28,450,000	701,000	1·23
1940	650,000	32,500,000	800,000	1·23
1941	732,000	36,600,000	1,137,000	1·55
1942	753,000	37,650,000	1,429,000	1·90
1943	636,800	31,000,000	1,462,400	2·30
Plums and Prunes—				
Av. 1935-39	264,000	13,200,000	318,000	1·20
1940	253,000	12,650,000	338,000	1·34
1941	536,000	26,800,000	822,000	1·53
1942	377,000	18,850,000	737,000	1·95
1943	363,300	17,550,000	1,133,200	3·12
Peaches—				
Av. 1935-39	1,023,000	51,170,000	1,473,000	1·44
1940	1,345,000	67,250,000	1,919,000	1·43
1941	1,579,000	78,950,000	2,808,000	1·78
1942	2,003,000	100,150,000	3,550,000	1·77
1943	633,000	31,550,000	2,079,400	3·28

29.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruit in Canada, 1940-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Weight	Value	Average Value per Unit
	bu.	lb.	$	$
Apricots—				
Av. 1935-39	50,000	2,510,000	104,000	2·08
1940	68,000	3,400,000	148,000	2·18
1941	76,000	3,800,000	154,000	2·03
1942	98,000	4,900,000	227,000	2·32
1943	24,900	1,400,000	101,700	4·08
Cherries—				
Av. 1935-39	210,000	10,500,000	556,000	2·65
1940	172,000	8,600,000	598,000	3·48
1941	347,000	17,350,000	1,413,000	4·07
1942	364,000	18,200,000	1,587,000	4·36
1943	216,700	10,550,000	1,544,800	7·13
Strawberries—	qt.			
Av. 1935-39	25,493,000	31,866,000	2,104,000	0·07
1940	28,496,000	35,620,000	2,044,000	0·07
1941	24,053,000	30,066,250	2,211,000	0·09
1942	17,779,000	22,223,750	2,057,000	0·12
1943	16,082,400	20,346,250	3,337,000	0·207
Raspberries—				
Av. 1935-39	9,157,000	11,446,750	953,000	0·10
1940	12,090,000	15,112,500	1,214,000	0·10
1941	8,210,000	10,262,500	1,156,000	0·14
1942	9,331,000	11,663,750	1,664,000	0·18
1943	9,521,300	12,682,500	2,709,600	0·284
Loganberries—	lb.			
Av. 1935-39	1,483,000	1,483,000	100,000	0·07
1940	1,886,000	1,886,000	100,000	0·05
1941	1,583,000	1,583,000	112,000	0·07
1942	1,534,000	1,534,000	153,000	0·10
1943	1,312,900	1,312,900	153,400	0·116
Grapes—				
Av. 1935-39	42,818,000	42,818,000	793,000	0·02
1940	52,727,000	52,727,000	1,038,000	0·02
1941	47,151,000	47,151,000	1,252,000	0·03
1942	74,913,000	74,913,000	1,862,000	0·02
1943	53,762,900	53,762,900	1,746,400	0·032

30.—Values of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-43

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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
1943	4,407,000	678,000	2,415,000	10,488,000	12,847,000	30,835,000

31.—Weight of Fruit Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Av. 1935-39	267,171,000	8,158,000	37,422,000	235,856,000	300,027,000	848,634,000
1940	158,545,000	8,889,000	54,518,000	258,839,000	327,880,000	808,671,000
1941	157,920,000	11,164,000	41,800,000	247,795,000	276,509,000	735,188,000
1942	179,114,000	12,705,000	60,368,000	292,272,000	329,816,000	874,275,000
1943	231,194,000	16,300,000	49,018,000	223,302,000	240,694,000	760,508,000

Subsection 8.—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 32 shows that there was a substantial increase in the 1944 crop of maple syrup over that of the previous season, while maple sugar production was somewhat reduced. The 1944 "make" is estimated at 2,869,600 gal. of syrup and 2,207,700 lb. of sugar or a total of 3,090,400 gal. expressed as maple syrup.

For the second consecutive year the crop moved rapidly at higher prices. Dealers in Quebec, the major producing province, report, however, that a larger proportion of the crop was sold to processors than in 1943. The quality of the crop was better and a larger percentage of the syrup graded "Canada light"

32.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1942-44

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..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	21,300	31,300
1944	44,200	35·0	15,500	8,400	3·56	29,900	45,400
New Brunswick..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	36,400	65,700
1944	99,400	35·0	34,800	11,500	3·56	40,900	75,700
Quebec.....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
1944	2,033,800	26·0	528,800	2,338,900	2·91	6,806,200	7,335,000
Ontario.....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
1944	30,300	35·0	10,600	510,800	3·11	1,588,600	1,599,200
Total.....**1942**	**3,737,200**	**20·0**	**749,800**	**2,876,900**	**2·07**	**5,966,500**	**6,716,300**
1943	**2,416,000**	**25·6**	**619,100**	**2,058,200**	**2·49**	**5,131,200**	**5,750,300**
1944	**2,207,700**	**26·7**	**589,700**	**2,869,600**	**2·95**	**8,465,600**	**9,055,300**

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 four 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., the Manitoba Sugar Company, Ltd., at Fort Garry (Winnipeg), Man., and a new company opened at St. Hilaire, Que., in 1944.

33.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets Grown in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1937-43

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	10·99[1]	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	8·16[1]	5,781,151[1]	215,879,271[1]	11,639,825[1]	5·4
1942	64,768	10·84	701,884	9·17	6,434,517	189,066,870	11,349,746	6·0
1943	57,483	8·25	474,378	9·68	4,592,240	129,268,010	8,728,995	6·8

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Fibre Flax.—Table 34 shows that under the stimulus of the wartime demand for fibre-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. Some increase in acreage occurred in 1944 but yields were somewhat lower than in 1943.

34.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1937-44

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	245,700	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	35,297	157,957	8,742,000[2]	815	631,828	1,970,400	48,900	2,651,128
1944[3]	39,102	122,487	7,050,000	1,015	502,948	1,806,500	50,750	2,360,198

[1] Including turbine tow. [2] Includes estimated production from 8,040 acres carried over from previous processing year. [3] Subject to revision.

Tobacco.—For some years prior to the War the acreage planted to tobacco steadily increased although production fluctuated owing to weather and other conditions. The peak was reached in 1939 when the highest acreage was planted yielding the highest production. In 1940, owing to difficulties due to the War, exports dropped, as did farm prices, and there was a sudden decline in acreage and production.

In the following two years the rising price to growers resulted in increased acreages but in 1943, because of unfavourable weather conditions at the time of planting, restrictions on supplies of fertilizer, and difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour the acreage was again reduced. There was also a lower yield per acre consequent on this lack of fertilizer and a heavy September frost. The farm price, however, was the highest for many years. This price, together with the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Objectives and an improved fertilizer situation, resulted in the highest acreage and production in 1944 since 1939.

The demand for tobacco has improved in the later years of the War due to increased supplies to the troops overseas, to fuller employment with its greater distribution of money and to augmented exports.

35.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, 1938-44

NOTE.—Figures for representative years 1900-28 are given at p. 228 of the 1939 Year Book, and for the years 1929-37 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.	$
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
1943	71,140	971	69,103,900	28·4	19,646,200
1944[1]	88,844	1,186	105,410,000	29·4	31,031,100

[1] Subject to revision.

36.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-44

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.	$
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	9,307,900	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[1]	7,580	6,512	1,472,900	63,340	62,325	18,104,600	220	267	63,700
1944[2]	8,984	8,972	2,406,200	79,708	96,295	28,586,800	152	143	38,100

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book. [2] Subject to revision.

37.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Main Types, 1939-44

Type	Year	Planted Area	Average Yield per Acre	Total Production	Average Farm Price per Pound	Gross Farm Value
		acres	lb.	lb.	cts.	$
Flue-cured	1939	69,840	1,142	79,734,400	20·2	16,114,000
	1940	48,610	865	42,027,500	20·6	8,655,300
	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	60,120	978	58,785,800	30·0	17,638,700
	1944[1]	74,046	1,177	87,143,000	30·8	26,815,300
Burley	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	6,540	1,008	6,590,800	21·3	1,402,800
	1944[1]	9,460	1,247	11,800,000	23·0	2,714,000
Cigar leaf	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	2,650	857	2,270,000	15·0	340,500
	1944[1]	2,400	1,242	2,980,800	20·5	611,100

[1] Subject to revision.

Apiculture.—The 1943 Canadian honey crop totalled 39,492,100 lb. compared with 28,048,700 lb. in 1942, an increase of 40·8 p.c. There was an increase in both numbers of beekeepers and total number of colonies over the previous year and the average yield per colony for the Dominion was 88 lb. compared with 66 lb. The greatest expansion of the industry took place in the Prairie Provinces, especially Alberta where there were almost twice as many beekeepers in 1943 as in the previous year and producing colonies numbered 42,800 compared with 27,500 in 1942. The quantity of beeswax in 1943 was estimated at 592,400 lb. compared with 420,700 lb. in 1942.

The 1943 honey crop sold at prices generally higher than were paid to producers in 1942, the average price for all Canada being 15·4 cents compared with 13·7 cents per lb. The honey crop did not move into marketing channels as quickly as in the autumn of 1942. While considerable amounts of new crop honey, in some provinces as much as 50 p.c. of the crop, had been sold prior to the 'freezing' of stocks and the imposition of rationing early in September, only two-thirds of the total crop was marketed by Dec. 1, 1943, as compared with 95 p.c. of the 1942 crop at the corresponding date in 1942.

Prices paid for beeswax were higher and averaged 46·6 cents per lb. as compared with 44·3 cents per lb. in the previous season.

Seasonal Condition and Quality of the 1943 Crop.—The wet, cool spring retarded beekeeping activities in all provinces. In the Maritimes adverse weather conditions prevailed throughout almost the entire season. There was very little clover honey produced in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia where almost the entire flow

occurred in the autumn and the honey, though of excellent quality, graded mostly light and dark amber. All districts in Ontario, except those bordering on the eastern end of Lake Erie and Grey-Bruce Peninsula produced normal, or better than normal, crops of good quality honey. Spring and early summer weather in Manitoba were the most unsatisfactory in the history of the industry. From early July, however, the situation improved and the autumn flow was excellent. In Saskatchewan the honey flow did not commence until mid-July and was over by mid-August. In spite of the lower average yields, owing to the very large increase that had taken place in the number of colonies, production exceeded the 1942 crop. Cool, wet weather prevailed in Alberta as well with the result that production varied from 140 lb. per colony in the irrigated districts to 50 lb. in other parts of that Province. In British Columbia, too, the season was one of the poorest on record but a 25 p.c. increase in the number of beekeepers made up for the below average yields per colony and the crop was of normal size.

The western honey crop was practically all white honey of excellent flavour and quality, mild and heavy bodied. Approximately 87 p.c. of the total Canadian crop was light honey.

38.—Beekeepers and Colonies, Production and Values of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, 1938-43

NOTE.—Statistics by provinces are shown in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics". Dominion totals for 1924-37 are given at p. 227 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Beekeepers	Colonies	Honey				Beeswax		Value of Honey and Wax
			Average Production per Hive	Total Production	Average Price per lb. to Producers	Total Value	Production	Value	
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cts.	$	lb.	$	$
1938....	27,300	394,000	116	45,701,900	7·6	3,487,900	685,528	138,100	3,626,000
1939....	28,000	406,000	85	34,376,100	8·6	2,958,200	515,641	116,300	3,074,500
1940....	27,150	398,540	71	28,215,300	10·3	2,913,600	423,229	121,700	3,035,300
1941....	27,360	409,740	81	33,220,700	11·3	3,755,700	498,310	195,500	3,951,200
1942....	28,430	427,050	66	28,048,700	13·7	3,842,600	420,730	186,300	4,028,900
1943....	34,250	449,650	88	39,492,100	15·4	6,095,000	592,400	276,200	6,371,200

39.—Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	11,300	12,400	18,900	12,200	33,500	32,000
Nova Scotia	64,100	77,000	78,200	82,600	80,600	72,500
New Brunswick	90,100	82,800	124,000	124,800	225,000	232,200
Quebec	5,108,200	4,355,400	3,112,300	3,642,600	4,026,900	5,000,000
Ontario	24,092,000	17,003,000	14,044,000	17,733,000	11,760,000	19,212,000
Manitoba	9,539,900	5,400,000	3,669,900	4,970,000	3,142,000	4,503,000
Saskatchewan	2,794,200	4,262,600	3,682,000	2,966,500	4,947,100	5,364,600
Alberta	2,418,000	2,178,000	2,222,000	3,120,000	2,500,000	3,800,000
British Columbia	1,584,100	1,004,900	1,264,000	1,169,000	1,333,600	1,275,800
Totals	**45,701,900**	**34,376,100**	**28,215,300**	**33,220,700**	**28,048,700**	**39,492,100**

Subsection 9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce

Monthly prices of grain and monthly prices of live stock are shown in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics"

40.—Yearly Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Cereals—Basis, in Store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Crop Years Ended July 31, 1937-44

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]
1944	122/7	51/4	64/6	115/4	250[2]

[1] Average to Mar. 31, 1942; the Wheat Board thereafter became the sole buyer and seller of flaxseed. Ceiling price $1·64 per bu. [2] Fixed price to growers.

41.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1940-44

Item	Toronto					Montreal				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	7·68	8·70	10·29	11·76	11·48	7·90	9·13	10·70	12·18	12·15
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	7·20	8·25	9·77	11·27	11·01	7·07	8·12	9·64	11·07	11·09
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	6·46	7·35	9·31	10·35	9·61	5·66	6·46	8·33	9·65	9·28
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	7·83	8·90	10·39	11·99	11·99	7·92	9·12	10·74	12·17	12·33
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	7·33	8·51	9·93	11·48	11·44	7·09	8·10	9·67	11·12	11·33
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	6·85	8·02	9·56	10·87	10·87	5·15	6·03	8·24	9·60	9·45
Heifers, good	7·66	8·61	10·10	11·57	11·24	6·65	7·81	9·63	11·08	10·74
Heifers, medium	7·23	8·15	9·65	11·09	10·80	5·66	6·72	8·65	9·95	9·20
Calves, fed, good	8·64	9·56	11·12	12·43	12·57	8·67	9·67	11·68	12·69	12·43
Calves, fed, medium	8·01	8·97	10·52	11·91	11·89	7·36	8·60	10·30	11·26	10·93
Calves, veal, good and choice	10·56	11·92	14·62	15·39	14·55	9·09	11·00	13·62	15·53	14·12
Calves, veal, common and medium	8·23	9·27	12·17	13·00	11·18	7·11	8·12	10·70	13·34	9·91
Cows, good	5·41	6·48	8·24	9·37	8·77	5·66	6·68	8·53	9·17	8·69
Cows, medium	4·82	5·83	7·58	8·64	8·06	4·92	5·76	7·44	8·84	7·88
Bulls, good	5·48	6·88	9·07	10·18	8·61	5·49	6·54	8·91	9·19	8·19
Stocker and feeder steers, good	7·10	7·94	10·45	11·47	10·03	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stocker and feeder steers, common	6·29	6·95	9·29	9·94	8·59	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, good	[1]	6·63	7·26	8·55	8·23	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, common	4·25	5·50	7·23	7·89	6·93	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hogs, Grade B 1, dressed	11·42	13·26	15·69	16·87	17·25	11·68	13·51	15·88	16·94	17·26
Lambs, good handy weights	10·14	11·54	13·04	13·93	13·40	9·38	11·28	12·41	12·55	11·94
Lambs, common, all weights	8·15	9·22	10·55	10·38	8·60	7·53	9·39	10·92	10·52	7·16
Sheep, good handy weights	5·33	6·03	8·14	8·41	5·06	5·19	6·17	7·62	8·49	4·90

[1] No sales reported.

41.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1940-44—concluded

Item	Winnipeg					Edmonton				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	6·87	8·16	9·53	11·10	11·15	6·55	7·86	9·45	11·16	11·24
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	6·24	7·41	8·59	10·11	10·01	5·94	7·32	8·65	10·28	10·06
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	5·38	6·37	7·53	8·83	8·57	4·94	5·93	7·41	8·65	8·17
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	6·92	8·21	9·54	11·09	11·13	6·42	7·75	9·40	11·25	11·14
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	6·26	7·47	8·64	10·15	10·01	5·90	7·25	8·55	10·33	10·09
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	5·38	6·51	7·69	9·00	8·76	5·09	6·05	7·43	9·05	8·31
Heifers, good	6·24	7·44	8·77	10·02	10·06	6·19	7·35	8·71	10·31	10·11
Heifers, medium	5·36	6·56	7·96	9·08	9·03	5·70	6·75	8·04	9·11	8·88
Calves, fed, good	7·41	8·34	10·27	11·15	11·48	6·94	8·01	9·82	11·39	11·50
Calves, fed, medium	6·54	7·44	8·88	10·29	10·56	6·40	7·36	8·66	10·44	10·37
Calves, veal, good and choice	8·10	9·96	11·91	13·39	12·67	7·69	8·78	11·03	12·13	11·63
Calves, veal, common and medium	6·02	7·27	8·81	10·25	8·90	6·08	6·56	8·50	10·18	9·55
Cows, good	4·88	6·07	7·65	8·75	8·17	4·43	5·77	7·26	8·56	7·55
Cows, medium	4·12	5·05	6·66	7·56	7·13	3·82	5·04	6·50	7·72	6·49
Bulls, good	4·69	6·54	8·15	9·11	7·60	4·23	5·83	7·27	8·04	6·66
Stocker and feeder steers, good	6·13	7·10	8·75	9·75	8·54	5·59	6·61	7·83	9·25	8·44
Stocker and feeder steers, common	4·80	5·60	7·29	7·74	6·55	4·53	5·19	6·80	7·66	6·93
Stock cows and heifers, good	4·71	5·64	7·47	8·49	6·91	4·50	5·42	6·53	7·74	6·81
Stock cows and heifers, common	3·50	4·27	5·80	6·32	5·48	3·34	4·41	5·60	6·02	5·38
Hogs, Grade B 1, dressed	10·52	12·27	14·55	15·86	16·41	10·16	12·26	14·21	15·60	15·92
Lambs, good handy weights	8·17	9·86	11·18	11·44	11·07	7·76	8·84	10·14	10·59	10·62
Lambs, common, all weights	6·75	7·58	9·35	8·51	7·04	5·66	6·19	7·82	8·25	7·29
Sheep, good handy weights	4·08	4·71	5·74	6·64	3·32	4·87	5·00	6·30	6·47	5·52

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 1944-45 in Table **42.** The series relates to average prices received by farmers during the crop-marketing season Aug. 1 to July 31 of the following year.

In addition to the price indexes shown here, index numbers of the yields of the various crops have also been calculated. The combined data on prices and production have also been used to calculate a series of weighted index numbers of the values of the individual crops, and of all field crops. Index numbers of prices, yields and values in detail by provinces will be found in the "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January-March, 1945.

42.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices[1] of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1937-45

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 1935-36, 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)								
		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45[2]
	$									
Wheat	0·68	138·2	150·0	86·8	79·4	76·5	80·9	101·5	148·5	155·9
Oats	0·31	138·7	138·7	77·4	96·8	90·3	132·3	125·8	171·0	171·0
Barley	0·40	172·5	127·5	70·0	85·0	80·0	107·5	115·0	165·0	165·0
Rye	0·42	166·7	171·4	69·0	100·0	78·6	107·1	114·3	228·6	200·0
Peas	1·52	106·6	110·5	102·0	118·4	128·9	143·4	145·4	150·7	169·1
Beans	1·55	131·6	79·4	71·6	132·9	118·7	118·1	116·8	150·3	169·7
Buckwheat	0·63	112·7	114·3	92·1	95·2	90·5	109·5	114·3	128·6	127·0
Mixed grains	0·44	127·3	115·9	88·6	97·7	88·6	122·7	118·2	143·2	136·4
Flaxseed	1·33	108·3	111·3	85·0	106·0	80·5	94·7	150·4	161·7	182·7
Corn for husking	0·55	127·3	116·4	85·5	100·0	100·0	130·9	143·6	158·2	180·0
Potatoes	0·92	123·9	68·5	100·0	122·8	91·3	134·8	163·0	194·6	155·4
Turnips, etc.	0·34	102·9	94·1	97·0	111·8	94·1	138·2	144·1	191·2	182·4
Hay and clover	7·75	98·8	97·2	97·8	108·4	111·5	162·2	140·1	142·5	156·9
Grain hay	5·26	121·9	118·4	83·1	83·1	81·2	99·0	89·4	105·7	113·5
Alfalfa	8·37	109·8	96·3	94·1	103·9	98·6	131·4	114·9	128·4	135·5
Fodder corn	3·10	109·0	99·4	90·6	97·7	94·8	126·5	127·7	134·5	128·4
Sugar beets	6·31	91·0	94·9	104·4	119·5	106·5	118·7	130·0	165·1	139·3[3]
All Field Crops	-	**129·0**	**125·6**	**87·4**	**94·2**	**89·0**	**116·2**	**120·6**	**155·1**	**157·8**

[1] Prices quoted are per bushel, except for potatoes and turnips, etc., which are per cwt., and the last five items, which are per ton. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Initial payment only used in calculation.

Subsection 10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census

The more important miscellaneous agricultural statistics at present available from 1941 Census data are included in this Subsection.

Farm Population.—According to the 1941 Census, the number of persons living on farms, as of June 2, 1941, was 3,152,449, or 27·4 p.c. of the total population of the nine provinces.

43.—Farm Population, by Sex and Provinces, Census of 1941

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males—					
Under 14 years	7,556	19,278	26,938	158,151	92,291
14 years or over	19,458	57,130	59,273	287,129	289,087
Totals, Males	27,014	76,408	86,211	445,280	381,378
Females—					
Under 14 years	7,142	18,247	26,616	152,907	87,478
14 years or over	16,911	49,054	50,879	240,674	235,564
Totals, Females	24,053	67,301	77,495	393,581	323,042
Totals, Farm Population	**51,067**	**143,709**	**163,706**	**838,861**	**704,420**
Averages of persons per farm	4·2	4·4	5·1	5·4	4·0

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males—					
Under 14 years	37,893	79,732	59,771	13,334	494,944
14 years or over	97,949	200,969	152,147	42,799	1,205,941
Totals, Males	135,842	280,701	211,918	56,133	1,700,885
Females—					
Under 14 years	36,295	76,691	57,772	13,012	476,160
14 years or over	77,462	157,285	114,274	33,301	975,404
Totals, Females	113,757	233,976	172,046	46,313	1,451,564
Totals, Farm Population	**249,599**	**514,677**	**383,964**	**102,446**	**3,152,449**
Averages of persons per farm	4·3	3·7	3·8	3·9	4·3

Rural and Urban Farm Population.—In distribution of rural farms, Ontario, with 24·2 p.c., had the largest proportion; Quebec was second with 20·9 p.c. Of all persons living on rural farms in Canada in 1941, Quebec had 26·4 p.c., Ontario came second with 22·3 p.c., and Saskatchewan third with 16·5 p.c.

Of the 732,832 farms in the nine provinces, 7,812, or 1·1 p.c., were located within the limits of incorporated cities, towns or villages. The population of 35,527 living on these urban farms represented 1·1 p.c. of the farm population and 0·3 p.c. of the total population of the nine provinces.

Quebec, with 36·1 p.c. of the urban farms and 42·4 p.c. of the urban farm population, had the largest proportion of any province. Ontario had 31·4 p.c. of the urban farms and 27·4 p.c. of the urban farm population. Alberta had 9·2 p.c. of the people living on urban farms and Nova Scotia had 7·1 p.c.

44.—Rural and Urban Farms, Farm Populations and Average Numbers of Persons per Farm, by Provinces, Census of 1941

Province	Farms			Farm Population			Averages of Persons per Farm		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Is...	12,144	86	12,230	50,732	335	51,067	4·18	3·90	4·18
Nova Scotia.....	32,401	576	32,977	141,182	2,527	143,709	4·36	4·39	4·36
New Brunswick.....	31,731	158	31,889	163,067	639	163,706	5·14	4·04	5·13
Quebec.....	151,850	2,819	154,669	823,791	15,070	838,861	5·43	5·35	5·42
Ontario.....	175,749	2,455	178,204	694,684	9,736	704,420	3·95	3·97	3·95
Manitoba.....	57,810	214	58,024	248,684	915	249,599	4·30	4·28	4·30
Saskatchewan.....	138,370	343	138,713	513,279	1,398	514,677	3·71	4·08	3·71
Alberta.....	98,985	747	99,732	380,693	3,271	383,964	3·85	4·38	3·85
British Columbia...	25,980	414	26,394	100,810	1,636	102,446	3·88	3·95	3·88
Totals.....	**725,020**	**7,812**	**732,832**	**3,116,922**	**35,527**	**3,152,449**	**4·30**	**4·55**	**4·30**

Farm Workers.—In Canada as a whole farm workers, male and female, who were members of the family constituted 31·8 p.c. of the total farm population.

Of the 732,832 farms in Canada, only 267,337 or 36·5 p.c. employed hired help. The percentage of farms employing hired help was highest in Ontario with 46·9 p.c. and lowest in Quebec with 26·4 p.c. On those farms reporting hired help there was an average of 26·7 weeks of such labour, and 3·7 p.c. of all farm workers in Canada were hired on a yearly basis. The average cost of hired labour was highest in British Columbia at $14·62 per week and lowest in Prince Edward Island at $8·58 per week.

The above percentages for 1941 showed very little change over those for the 1931 Census. The 1931 census figures indicated that 33·2 p.c. of the total farm workers consisted of members of the family and that 38·6 p.c. of the farms of Canada employed hired help. According to that census, the percentage of farms in Ontario reporting hired help was 44·7, Prince Edward Island 43·3, Nova Scotia 27·9 and Quebec 28·2, and an average of 26·2 weeks of hired labour was reported for the whole of Canada.

45.—Farm Workers, Weeks of Hired Labour and Cost of Labour, by Provinces, Census of 1941

(Farm workers, for the week ending May 31, 1941)

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Farm Workers[1].....	20,755	52,120	54,716	284,683	317,416
Members of family[2], male.....	15,986	42,187	44,773	238,968	241,055
" " female.....	234	970	540	1,937	3,673
" " total.....	16,220	43,157	45,313	240,905	244,728
Hired labour[3], year round, male.....	557	1,399	1,325	8,844	17,769
" " year round, female.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	400	51
" " by month, male.....	1,275	2,271	2,586	13,064	22,306
" " by month, female.....	2	6	3	537	31
" " by day, male.....	2,653	5,287	5,436	20,405	30,140
" " by day, female.....	48	Nil	53	528	2,391
Weeks of hired labour, 1940.....	95,855	230,178	200,673	988,585	2,476,806
Farms reporting hired labour, 1940.....	5,334	11,584	10,849	40,785	83,537
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost of labour, 1940[4].....	$22,820	2,401,090	2,175,770	9,559,960	28,685,010
Average cost per week, 1940.....	8·58	10·43	10·84	9·67	11·58

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 238.

45.—Farm Workers, Weeks of Hired Labour and Cost of Labour, by Provinces, Census of 1941—concluded

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Farm Workers[1]	100,474	210,522	159,264	44,131	1,244,081
Members of family[2], male	80,510	169,348	124,838	31,280	988,945
" " female	790	2,107	1,246	886	12,383
" " total	81,300	171,455	126,084	32,166	1,001,328
Hired labour[3], year round, male	3,091	5,635	4,805	2,013	45,438
" " year round, female	5	1	Nil	7	464
" " by month, male	7,746	16,666	14,375	4,065	84,354
" " by month, female	7	2	Nil	6	594
" " by day, male	8,071	16,763	14,000	5,830	108,585
" " by day, female	254	Nil	Nil	44	3,318
Weeks of hired labour, 1940	648,637	1,125,919	1,013,789	368,428	7,148,870
Farms reporting hired labour, 1940	23,082	47,171	36,329	8,666	267,337
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost of labour, 1940[4]	7,071,210	13,495,270	14,220,040	5,384,640	83,815,810
Average cost per week, 1940	10·90	11·99	14·03	14·62	11·72

[1] Persons working on the farm, exclusive of house work, during the week ended May 31, 1941. [2] 14 years or over not receiving wages. [3] Includes managers and members of the operator's family receiving wage payments. [4] Wages and board.

Type of Farm.—The gross revenue from the sale of farm products in 1940 and the value of products consumed by the farm household during that year was computed for each farm. The chief product or products sold for revenue governed the class into which each farm was placed.

Of all the farms in Canada, 26·6 p.c. were classified as "subsistence and combinations of subsistence farms", 23·7 p.c. as "grains and hay farms" and 18·4 p.c. as "mixed farms" Subsistence farms are those on which the value of products consumed or used amounted to 50 p.c. or more of the gross farm value, and combinations of susbsistence farms are farms where the value of products used or consumed and the revenue from another main source, such as poultry, were required to produce 50 p.c. or more of the gross revenue.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, subsistence and combinations of subsistence farms was the predominating type with 47·1, 53·1, 53·7, 40·0 and 27·2 p.c., respectively, of the farms in this class. Mixed farms was the predominating type in Ontario, while grains and hay farms predominated in the Prairie Provinces.

46.—Classification of Farms, by Provinces, Census of 1941

Class of Farm	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grains and hay	294	739	797	3,724	6,701
Potatoes, roots and other field crops	822	110	770	1,492	3,971
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products	30	1,167	182	2,011	7,380
Dairy products	173	2,335	1,254	15,742	21,479
Poultry	59	293	175	912	3,258
Live stock	923	971	621	4,533	35,563
Forest and apiary products	44	1,201	1,951	8,168	2,543
Subsistence and combinations of subsistence	5,765	17,514	17,112	61,937	34,842
Mixed farming	2,950	3,851	4,049	34,865	46,111
Part-time	744	4,010	4,355	12,828	7,075
All Occupied Farms[1]	**12,230**	**32,977**	**31,889**	**154,669**	**178,204**

[1] Including unspecified.

46.—Classification of Farms, by Provinces, Census of 1941—concluded

Class of Farm	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grains and hay	22,656	90,828	46,619	1,478	173,836
Potatoes, roots and other field crops	188	50	736	310	8,449
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products	273	115	187	3,660	15,005
Dairy products	1,451	822	987	3,382	47,625
Poultry	325	149	191	1,843	7,205
Live stock	4,042	4,327	12,744	1,858	65,582
Forest and apiary products	407	315	116	219	14,964
Subsistence and combinations of subsistence	13,735	21,913	14,580	7,192	194,590
Mixed farming	11,925	12,029	16,575	2,340	134,695
Part-time	1,750	2,762	3,447	3,466	40,437
All Occupied Farms[1]	**58,024**	**138,713**	**99,732**	**26,394**	**732,832**

[1] Including unspecified.

Farm Machinery.—According to the Census of 1941, 41·0 p.c. of the farms of Canada reported having automobiles, and 40·8 p.c. of all automobiles were on Ontario farms. Of the 178,204 occupied farms in Ontario, 66·7 p.c. reported automobiles. The greatest number of motor-trucks, tractors and combines were reported on Saskatchewan farms, while over one-third of the threshing machines were on Quebec farms.

It must be noted that, for several reasons, comparability between one census and another is influenced by several considerations. Thus the number of automobiles on farms in Canada is shown to have increased from 157,022 in 1921 (when trucks were included) to 321,284 in 1931 (for automobiles alone) but apparently had decreased to 315,461 in 1941. This must evidently be interpreted in the light of conditions in the depression years of the 'thirties, when agriculture was hit so hard, and from which conditions the industry had not fully recovered when war broke out. Of course, during the war years it has not been possible to purchase the number of cars that would normally have been bought with returning prosperity and at the same time many of the old cars that were retained through the depression were pretty well worn out. Futhermore farmers who had to choose between trucks and automobiles in the depression would be inclined to favour trucks rather than automobiles. This explains the anomalous position in 1941 when farm automobiles for Canada were actually fewer than in 1931.

The same circumstances apply to a greater or lesser degree in regard to agricultural implements and farm equipment generally, although automobiles, being perhaps not so much of a necessity in all cases, were the first to be sacrificed.

The figures for grain combines and threshing machines are inter-related and should be interpreted together. Thus, while the latter showed a reduction between 1931 and 1941, the former were not reported before 1931 and showed an outstanding increase for 1941. So far as their numbers go they undoubtedly replaced threshing machines. While Table 47 shows that there has been some increase in the purchase of farm machinery between 1931 and 1941 it does not give a full picture of the accumulated demand that now exists for agricultural implements and equipment. Electric motors and motor-trucks are the only items among those listed that have shown reasonable increases and the restrictions on supply have no doubt kept purchases on a level well under the normal demand.

47.—Farm Machinery, by Provinces, Censuses 1921-41

Item		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Automobiles	1921[1]	687	3,464	4,111	10,072	61,145
	1931	3,885	10,297	10,425	26,877	125,716
	1941	3,570	9,430	8,677	27,026	128,744
Motor-trucks	1921	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	1931	369	1,704	1,126	5,152	14,586
	1941	494	2,697	1,861	6,703	17,537
Tractors	1921	49	164	104	968	7,161
	1931	176	424	289	2,417	18,993
	1941	577	1,386	1,140	5,869	35,460
Grain combines	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	1941	4	2	15	55	796
Threshing machines	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	3,238	837	3,260	39,575	8,490
	1941	3,015	802	2,788	32,383	9,094
Gasoline engines	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	4,193	2,848	4,505	36,251	45,380
	1941	4,128	3,023	4,344	39,274	32,801
Electric motors	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	184	437	501	3,311	9,604
	1941	387	1,225	928	8,039	40,137

Item		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Automobiles	1921[1]	16,645	36,098	20,616	4,184	157,022
	1931	25,588	65,094	42,817	10,585	321,284
	1941	27,074	57,093	44,090	9,757	315,461
Motor-trucks	1921	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	1931	3,260	10,938	7,319	3,947	48,401
	1941	7,566	21,285	14,512	4,825	77,480
Tractors	1921	10,027	19,243	9,215	524	47,455
	1931	14,366	43,308	23,985	1,402	105,360
	1941	22,050	54,129	36,445	2,696	159,752
Grain combines	1921	[2]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	355	6,019	2,523	20	8,917
	1941	1,714	11,202	5,165	60	19,013
Threshing machines	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	10,107	27,046	12,457	534	105,544
	1941	9,979	21,486	12,753	701	93,001
Gasoline engines	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	17,557	38,549	26,938	3,544	179,765
	1941	15,772	33,882	31,091	3,910	168,225
Electric motors	1921	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	1931	854	1,702	1,087	959	18,639
	1941	1,374	1,708	2,150	2,244	58,192

[1] Includes motor-trucks. [2] Included with automobiles. [3] Not available.

Farm Tenure, Values and Indebtedness.—The tendency toward a decrease in the number of owned farms and an increase in farms "partly owned and partly rented" and "occupied by tenants", brought out by the figures of the 1921 and 1931 Censuses, is still prevalent according to the Census of 1941. The percentage of all farms fully owned, for the whole of Canada, has decreased from 86·52 in 1921 to 80·47 in 1931 and 75·55 in 1941. Percentage decreases in the number of owned farms since 1931 were greatest in Saskatchewan at 19 p.c., Nova Scotia at 18 p.c. and

Alberta at 12 p.c., while increases were shown in Quebec and Manitoba. The large acreage in the "partly owned and partly rented" type in the western provinces is due to the fact that most ranches are composed of small acreages actually owned and additional large acreages of pasture leased from the governments. In Saskatchewan the acreage of farms of this type showed an increase from 1931 to 1941 of 27·0 p.c., while the acreage of owned farms decreased by 20·7 p.c.

Farm values for the whole of Canada have shown a considerable decrease, amounting to 19·2 p.c. as compared with 1931 and 35·2 p.c. as compared with 1921. The value of land, buildings and implements and machinery contributed to the decrease between 1931 and 1941, while live stock showed an increase of 13·2 p.c. The major portion of the increase in live stock was recorded on Quebec, Ontario and Alberta farms.

The total mortgage debt reported on farms operated by the owner in Canada amounted to $607,187,100 on June 2, 1941, a decrease of 9·6 p.c. from that of 1931. Each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec showed a decrease.

For the Dominion as a whole in 1941, 38·9 p.c. of the fully owned farms reported mortgage debts as compared with 35·7 p.c. in 1931.

The ratio of the mortgage debt to the value of the mortgage debt on farms that are fully owned decreased from 40·9 p.c. in 1931 to 23·1 p.c. in 1941.

48.—Tenure and Area of Occupied Farms, Farm Values and Indebtedness, by Provinces, Census of 1941

Item		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Tenure of Farms—						
Farms Occupied by—						
Owner	No.	11,277	30,418	29,467	143,312	139,750
Manager	"	77	297	198	777	1,629
Tenant	"	299	952	852	5,610	21,543
Part owner, part tenant	"	577	1,310	1,372	4,970	15,282
Totals, Occupied Farms	**No.**	**12,230**	**32,977**	**31,889**	**154,669**	**178,204**
Areas—						
Farms Occupied by—						
Owner	acre	1,058,713	3,500,166	3,570,271	17,534,169	17,074,876
Manager	"	7,870	43,277	47,606	160,965	312,673
Tenant	"	22,544	83,347	96,560	585,126	2,241,455
Part owner, part tenant	"	79,741	189,856	249,672	892,557	2,758,977
Totals, Occupied Farms	"	**1,168,868**	**3,816,646**	**3,964,109**	**19,172,817**	**22,387,981**
Farm Values—						
Land	$	17,754,500	29,426,400	27,790,400	317,942,000	448,707,500
Buildings	$	16,621,300	36,344,000	30,206,600	225,416,500	387,440,200
Implements and machinery	$	5,801,400	10,960,800	10,824,500	85,203,400	150,358,900
Live stock	$	6,517,877	11,632,661	11,973,859	111,160,536	203,093,661
Totals, Values	**$**	**46,695,077**	**88,363,861**	**80,795,359**	**739,722,436**	**1,189,600,261**
Farm Indebtedness—						
Debts covered by mortgages—[1]						
Amount of mortgage and/or agreements for sale	$	5,751,200	6,126,600	5,456,900	110,533,200	169,918,200
Number of farms reporting	No.	5,229	3,985	5,607	57,173	70,939
Amount of principal and interest paid in 1940	$	356,330	435,820	471,100	6,229,910	12,397,010
Percentage of farms reporting mortgage debt	p.c.	42·7	12·1	17·6	37·0	39·8
Debts covered by liens—						
Total amount	$	42,520	46,560	88,430	1,186,410	2,687,680
Number of farms reporting	No.	175	73	310	3,712	4,822

For footnote, see end of table, p. 242.

48.—Tenure and Area of Occupied Farms, Farm Values and Indebtedness, by Provinces, Census of 1941—concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Farm Indebtedness—concluded					
Indebtedness on "fully owned" farms—[2]					
Number of farms.....No.	11,277	30,418	29,467	143,312	139,750
Number of farms reporting mortgage debt..... "	4,934	3,606	5,192	54,175	61,411
Percentage reporting mortgage debt.....p.c.	43·8	11·9	17·6	37·8	43·9
Area of farms.....acre	1,058,713	3,500,166	3,570,271	17,534,169	17,074,876
Value of property (land and buildings)..... $	31,322,000	58,035,100	52,290,800	487,237,700	629,637,100
Amount of mortgage and/or agreements for sale..... $	5,435,500	5,082,900	4,865,500	103,720,100	146,237,200
Ratio of mortgage debt to value p.c.	17·4	8·8	9·3	21·3	23·2
Average value of property per acre..... $	29·58	16·58	14·65	27·79	36·88
Average debt by mortgage per acre..... $	5·13	1·45	1·36	5·92	8·56

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
Tenure of Farms—					
Farms Occupied by—					
Owner.....No.	38,293	72,954	62,366	20,984	548,821
Manager..... "	378	638	573	261	4,828
Tenant..... "	10,986	34,093	17,032	2,920	94,287
Part owner, part tenant..... "	8,367	31,028	19,761	2,229	84,896
Totals, Occupied Farms.....No.	**58,024**	**138,713**	**99,732**	**26,394**	**732,832**
Areas—					
Farms Occupied by—					
Owner.....acre	9,251,725	23,660,313	18,151,638	2,222,553	96,024,424
Manager..... "	171,412	1,245,725	1,052,279	219,628	3,261,435
Tenant..... "	3,424,526	13,285,130	7,209,490	284,072	27,232,250
Part owner, part tenant..... "	4,043,659	21,769,759	16,863,888	1,307,317	48,155,426
Totals, Areas.....acre	**16,891,322**	**59,960,927**	**43,277,295**	**4,033,570**	**174,673,535**
Farm Values—					
Land..... $	157,602,800	505,325,200	372,982,400	75,657,800	1,953,189,000
Buildings..... $	71,884,900	152,268,600	117,844,000	38,630,900	1,076,657,000
Implements and machinery..... $	58 886,600	142,754,400	116,127,900	15,128,400	596,046,300
Live stock..... $	50,803,976	95,665,031	103,979,752	20,645,827	615,473,180
Totals, Values..... $	**339,178,276**	**896,013,231**	**710,934,052**	**150,062,927**	**4,241,365,480**
Farm Indebtedness—					
Debts covered by mortgages—[1]					
Amount of mortgage and/or agreements for sale..... $	44,594,300	156,353,700	95,649,100	12,803,900	607,187,100
Number of farms reporting....No.	20,631	57,040	38,235	6,613	265,452
Amount of principal and interest paid in 1940..... $	3,594,440	9,069,550	6,607,510	1,397,750	40,559,420
Percentage of farms reporting mortgage debt.....p.c.	35·6	41·1	38·3	25·1	36·2
Debts covered by liens—					
Total amount..... $	3,081,660	9,265,170	6,035,550	485,050	22,919,030
Number of farms reporting....No.	6,597	19,823	10,925	461	46,898
Indebtedness on "fully owned" farms—[2]					
Number of farms.....No.	38,293	72,954	62,366	20,984	548,821
Number of farms reporting mortgage debt..... "	15,968	35,173	27,230	5,688	213,377
Percentage reporting mortgage debt.....p.c.	41·7	48·2	43·7	27·1	38·9
Area of farms.....acre	9,251,725	23,660,313	18,151,638	2,222,553	96,024,424
Value of property (land and buildings)..... $	135,000,800	307,280,800	268,707,600	82,458,600	2,051,970,500
Amount of mortgage and/or agreements for sale..... $	34,090,600	98,099,600	66,697,400	9,962,400	474,191,200
Ratio of mortgage debt to value p.c.	25·3	31·9	24·8	12·1	23·1
Average value of property per acre..... $	14·59	12·99	14·80	37·10	21·37
Average debt by mortgage per acre..... $	3·68	4·15	3·67	4·48	4·94

[1] On buildings and land operated by the owner. [2] "Fully owned" means that the operator holds the title to all land which he operates. It does not necessarily mean that the farm is free of debt.

Farm Revenues and Expenditures.—Total receipts from the sale of wheat amounted to 24·6 p.c. of the gross farm revenue, with 35·8 p.c. of all farms in Canada reporting revenue from this source. Revenue from the sale of dairy products accounted for 14·7 p.c. of the gross farm revenue; 58·9 p.c. of all farms reported revenue from the sale of dairy products. Of all farms in Canada 88·8 p.c. were reported as having consumed products produced on the farm. The total value of the products consumed was 12·3 p.c. of the gross farm revenue. The income from outside sources amounted to 9·4 p.c. of the gross farm revenue; 39·4 p.c. of all farms reported income from this source.

The average gross revenue per farm was highest in Alberta, with a provincial average of $1,484. The average gross revenue per farm in Ontario was $1,344, while the average per farm in British Columbia and in Manitoba was $1,274 and $1,254, respectively. The lowest gross revenue per farm, $716, was reported in Prince Edward Island.

The amount expended for farm labour, which included cash payments and the value of room and board supplied was the largest single item of expense and accounted for 18·1 p.c. of the total farm expenditures reported in Canada; 36·5 p.c. of all farms reported an expenditure for farm labour. Purchases of new farm implements, parts and repair work to old equipment, reported by 54·9 p.c. of the farms in Canada, accounted for 15·6 p.c. of the total farm expenditures. The amount expended for feed was 13·7 p.c. of the total farm expenditures; 58·8 p.c. of all farms were reported as having purchased feed for live stock.

The total expenditures were highest per farm in Alberta, with an average of $854. Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia closely follow one another with average expenditures per farm of $728, $719 and $713, respectively. New Brunswick reported the lowest average expenditures per farm, $325, closely followed by Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where average expenditures per farm were $326 and $336, respectively.

49.—Gross Farm Revenues and Expenditures for 1940, by Provinces, Census of 1941

Item		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Gross Farm Revenues						
Wheat	$	11,790	861	6,196	27,220	5,073,170
Farms reporting	No.	367	48	178	419	31,641
Other grains and hay	$	301,590	395,465	842,000	4,847,990	10,382,650
Farms reporting	No.	4,019	4,175	7,119	32,254	50,401
Potatoes, roots, tobacco and fibre flax	$	1,638,960	504,647	1,662,890	5,168,850	13,057,840
Farms reporting	No.	9,161	7,640	10,698	38,169	35,417
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products	$	58,190	2,311,956	485,200	4,854,340	16,527,790
Farms reporting	No.	1,104	7,367	3,818	20,926	32,122
Dairy products	$	932,730	4,125,908	3,498,750	36,769,850	52,506,520
Farms reporting	No.	7,471	18,978	18,331	102,468	121,471
Poultry and eggs	$	645,043	1,151,677	996,786	6,358,970	18,959,980
Farms reporting	No	9,308	15,364	16,762	75,027	118,754
Cattle	$	672,275	1,561,645	1,136,723	9,276,180	34,055,210
Farms reporting	No	7,774	18,661	18,138	100,367	124,059
Swine	$	778,642	638,336	938,575	11,803,030	32,021,580
Farms reporting	No.	7,442	8,345	11,823	79,237	103,819
Other animals and wool[1]	$	927,903	740,724	944,386	3,567,790	5,832,780
Farms reporting	No.	4,934	7,942	7,742	47,043	40,770
Honey and forest products[2]	$	113,156	1,943,889	2,588,890	11,761,960	4,405,060
Farms reporting	No.	1,829	9,980	14,305	71,246	28,531
Products consumed on farms[3]	$	1,618,760	4,937,640	5,222,490	26,705,790	25,348,080
Farms reporting	No.	11,402	31,371	30,527	140,964	162,633
Income from outside sources[4]	$	1,055,260	6,507,340	5,688,410	18,066,430	21,371,460
Farms reporting	No.	4,592	19,471	18,760	66,053	60,613
Totals, Gross Farm Revenues	$	**8,754,299**	**24,820,088**	**24,011,296**	**139,208,400**	**239,542,120**
Totals, All Occupied Farms	No.	**12,230**	**32,977**	**31,889**	**154,669**	**178,204**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 245.

49.—Gross Farm Revenues and Expenditures for 1940, by Provinces, Census of 1941 —continued

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Farm Expenditures					
Feed ..... $	396,060	2,668,860	2,299,160	21,452,270	19,817,050
Farms reporting ..... No.	7,945	26,104	22,554	114,232	125,726
Fertilizers ..... $	886,230	906,730	1,215,000	2,845,580	4,412,080
Farms reporting ..... No.	8,207	22,451	18,195	62,862	62,286
Field grass and garden seeds ..... $	185,300	342,050	362,580	2,054,630	3,711,840
Farms reporting ..... No.	9,789	22,536	20,864	81,517	120,589
Purchases and repairs of farm machinery and equipment ..... $	331,090	483,490	656,190	5,195,200	14,358,890
Farms reporting ..... No.	5,142	7,423	9,678	61,784	104,925
Building materials ..... $	276,550	576,340	588,600	5,477,590	9,102,710
Farms reporting ..... No.	4,915	9,493	9,456	54,972	83,939
Custom work ..... $	144,120	327,380	419,260	2,462,240	7,974,130
Farms reporting ..... No.	7,488	14,473	16,887	75,432	126,030
Binder twine ..... $	113,190	44,220	70,950	731,040	1,709,600
Farms reporting ..... No.	9,924	3,920	6,385	55,405	123,695
Fuel and oil[5] ..... $	150,990	308,060	248,010	1,633,330	5,081,720
Farms reporting ..... No.	3,991	4,066	4,783	46,900	53,473
Taxes[6] ..... $	165,610	1,161,680	1,020,430	5,205,900	12,789,790
Farms reporting ..... No.	11,404	30,917	30,430	138,388	149,244
Fruit nursery stock ..... $	9,290	30,590	17,510	143,830	510,320
Farms reporting ..... No.	790	978	870	7,223	19,925
Fruit and vegetable supplies ..... $	125,740	511,110	306,340	1,537,540	2,660,450
Farms reporting ..... No.	8,963	15,312	18,187	87,207	94,926
Farm labour (wages and board) ..... $	822,820	2,401,090	2,175,770	9,559,960	28,685,010
Farms reporting ..... No.	5,334	11,584	10,844	40,857	83,534
Rent[7] ..... $	43,860	115,130	106,150	1,168,600	6,912,320
Farms reporting ..... No.	737	1,834	1,797	9,663	35,523
Other expenditures[8] ..... $	456,100	864,800	888,990	4,290,570	10,326,300
Farms reporting ..... No.	8,831	20,271	20,026	112,213	137,125
Totals, Farm Expenditures ..... $	**4,106,950**	**10,741,470**	**10,374,940**	**63,758,280**	**128,052,210**
Totals, All Occupied Farms ..... No.	**12,230**	**32,977**	**31,889**	**154,669**	**178,204**

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Gross Farm Revenues					
Wheat ..... $	28,246,104	108,311,700	69,066,100	932,282	211,675,423
Farms reporting ..... No.	38,607	114,539	74,956	1,798	262,553
Other grains and hay ..... $	5,377,570	6,228,660	7,307,840	1,239,124	36,922,889
Farms reporting ..... No.	21,217	30,340	27,383	4,703	181,611
Potatoes, roots, tobacco and fibre flax. $	836,754	212,047	2,206,111	1,419,570	26,707,669
Farms reporting ..... No.	7,118	8,346	7,669	4,658	128,876
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products ..... $	442,774	272,385	662,360	6,618,242	32,233,237
Farms reporting ..... No.	2,300	3,984	4,933	8,173	84,727
Dairy products ..... $	7,537,980	6,629,500	7,994,420	6,696,770	126,692,428
Farms reporting ..... No.	38,861	65,966	48,901	8,972	431,419
Poultry and eggs ..... $	2,815,747	2,649,661	2,327,786	3,229,296	39,134,946
Farms reporting ..... No.	38,500	71,899	47,176	9,058	401,848
Cattle ..... $	6,074,358	7,685,879	12,490,096	2,915,280	75,867,646
Farms reporting ..... No.	40,795	69,303	56,584	11,051	446,732
Swine ..... $	6,042,619	8,321,380	18,923,155	836,089	80,303,406
Farms reporting ..... No.	34,444	62,345	56,939	4,564	368,958
Other animals and wool[1] ..... $	1,978,827	2,634,969	4,229,039	803,911	21,660,329
Farms reporting ..... No.	12,392	18,626	16,657	2,599	158,765
Honey and forest products[2] ..... $	625,704	412,684	249,648	330,518	22,431,509
Farms reporting ..... No.	6,817	7,307	2,998	2,183	145,196
Products consumed on farms[3] ..... $	8,406,210	16,976,300	12,977,850	3,346,490	105,539,610
Farms reporting ..... No.	52,006	111,967	85,530	24,362	650,762
Income from outside sources[4] ..... $	4,364,180	8,763,630	9,571,720	5,254,570	80,643,000
Farms reporting ..... No.	19,382	49,559	37,915	12,224	288,569
Totals, Gross Farm Revenues ..... $	**72,748,827**	**169,098,795**	**148,006,125**	**33,622,142**	**859,812,092**
Totals, All Occupied Farms ..... No.	**58,024**	**138,713**	**99,732**	**26,394**	**732,832**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 245.

49.—Gross Farm Revenues and Expenditures for 1940, by Provinces, Census of 1941 —concluded

Item		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Farm Expenditures						
Feed	$	3,298,870	4,028,870	4,727,430	4,619,450	63,308,020
Farms reporting	No.	31,019	45,259	40,501	17,622	430,962
Fertilizers	$	163,290	214,520	288,920	576,850	11,509,200
Farms reporting	No.	2,474	3,595	4,233	7,837	192,140
Field grass and garden seeds	$	856,000	1,636,340	1,353,180	399,320	10,901,240
Farms reporting	No.	37,638	83,143	63,932	16,445	456,453
Purchases and repairs of farm machinery and equipment	$	7,487,300	24,511,130	18,014,580	1,233,510	72,271,380
Farms reporting	No.	38,934	97,755	68,060	8,577	402,278
Building materials	$	2,352,590	4,169,090	5,071,420	1,179,490	28,794,380
Farms reporting	No.	23,849	53,468	46,095	9,864	296,051
Custom work	$	3,104,990	11,862,160	10,354,090	707,150	37,355,520
Farms reporting	No.	34,234	86,910	67,191	9,745	438,390
Binder twine	$	1,298,350	2,627,660	2,377,420	86,700	9,059,130
Farms reporting	No.	42,152	95,442	72,892	4,882	414,697
Fuel and oil[5]	$	4,571,460	10,395,370	7,993,160	696,550	31,078,590
Farms reporting	No.	23,308	58,199	40,105	5,134	239,959
Taxes[6]	$	3,544,900	8,372,710	6,443,880	1,254,450	39,959,350
Farms reporting	No.	44,969	97,691	77,702	21,940	602,685
Fruit nursery stock	$	44,180	102,770	89,650	74,560	1,022,700
Farms reporting	No.	2,048	3,915	3,545	2,649	41,943
Fruit and vegetable supplies	$	380,480	822,890	753,610	547,210	7,645,370
Farms reporting	No.	28,194	68,431	54,937	8,459	384,607
Farm labour (wages and board)	$	7,071,210	13,495,270	14,220,040	5,384,640	83,815,810
Farms reporting	No.	23,081	47,163	36,329	8,665	267,391
Rent[7]	$	4,433,980	15,874,750	9,954,510	830,380	39,439,680
Farms reporting	No.	18,423	59,472	34,937	4,610	166,996
Other expenditures[8]	$	1,888,380	2,812,920	3,553,470	1,228,100	26,309,630
Farms reporting	No.	36,496	75,351	54,618	15,720	480,651
Totals, Farm Expenditures	$	**40,495,980**	**100,926,450**	**85,195,360**	**18,818,360**	**462,470,000**
Totals, All Occupied Farms	No.	**58,024**	**138,713**	**99,732**	**26,394**	**732,832**

[1] Includes hides (other than cattle), fur-bearing animals and pelts sold. [2] Includes maple products of 1941. [3] Products of farms reporting. [4] Includes receipts from work performed off the farm, receipts from boarders, lodgers or campers and receipts from the sale of farm machinery and payments for hail or fire damage. [5] Does not include fuel and oil for automobiles. [6] Reported on buildings and land operated by the owner. [7] Includes estimated value of rent paid in kind or on a share basis. [8] Includes amounts paid for telephone, electricity, freight, express, pasturing, horseshoeing, veterinary fees, apiary equipment, fur-farming equipment, hail and fire insurance fees, etc.

Subsection 11.—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 1943 the area to which water could be delivered by the works of the 13 major projects was reported as 535,000 acres and the area irrigated as 399,000 acres. In addition 623 private schemes have an irrigable area of 70,700 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 12.—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 over 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 estimated at 1,220,400 sq. miles, or 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

* Sections of this chapter that deal with forestry and forest administration have been prepared by the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources. Sections dealing with forest utilization and forest industries have been revised by L. J. Pouliot, B.A., Chief of the Forestry Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Forestry Branch collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production. For a 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 fuel wood, 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 389,000 million cu. ft., of which 239,000 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 1,685 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*	*114,75*	*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	186,286	45,828	[1]	[1]	–	109,738	186,286	45,828
Totals, Accessible	**215,090**	**1,082,879**	**173,802**	**37,071**	**602,493**	**65,355**	**252,161**	**1,685,372**	**239,157**
Totals, Inaccessible	**168,365**	**861,197**	**137,632**	**3,704**	**115,260**	**11,761**	**172,069**	**976,457**	**149,393**
Grand Totals	**383,455**	**1,944,076**	**311,434**	**40,775**	**717,753**	**77,116**	**424,230**	**2,661,829**	**388,550**

[1] There are no available estimates of the relatively small quantities of hardwoods in British Columbia.

Section 4.—Forest Depletion and Increment

Depletion.—The average annual rate of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1933-42 was 3,933 million cu. ft. Of this total, 71 p.c. was felled for domestic and commercial use, and 29 p.c. was destroyed by fire and pests. Of 2,789 million cu. ft. utilized, 34 p.c. was used in sawlogs, 30 p.c. for fuel, 31 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 444 million cu. ft. annually, and insects and tree diseases destroyed about 700 million cu. ft.

Forest Fires.—The fire season of 1943 was the most favourable since national forest fire statistics began to be compiled in 1918. The losses were uniformly much below average in all provinces.

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, 1944.

2.—Forest-Fire Losses in Canada, 1943, with Ten-Year Averages, 1933-42

Item	Average 1933-42	1943	Item	Average 1933-42	1943
				$	$
Fires under 10 acres..... No.		2,355	**Estimated Values Destroyed—**		
Fires 10 acres or over... "		1,015			
Totals, Fires..... No.	**5,835**	**3,370**	Merchantable timber.....	2,565,445	251,821
Area Burned—			Young growth.....	900,239	181,085
Merchantable timber. acre	548,147	87,809			
Young growth..... "	659,335	99,234	Cut-over lands.....	271,099	65,423
Cut-over lands..... "	375,582	85,074			
Non-forested lands.... "	783,050	555,713	Other property burned.....	361,925	271,882
Totals, Area Burned "	**2,366,114**	**827,830**	**Totals, Damage.....**	**4,098,708**	**770,211**
Merchantable Timber Burned—			Actual cost of fire fighting....	850,766	182,661
Saw timber.....M ft. b.m.	753,355	86,302	**Totals, Damage and Cost.....**	**4,949,474**	**952,872**
Small material..... cord	2,398,217	278,075			

3.—Forest Fires in Canada, by Causes, 1943, with Ten-Year Averages, 1933-42

Cause	Averages 1933-42		1943	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Camp-fires	1,072	18	568	17
Smokers	947	16	677	20
Settlers	937	16	434	13
Railways	238	4	494	15
Lightning	1,034	18	432	13
Industrial operations	144	2	136	4
Incendiary	390	7	87	2
Public works	59	1	25	1
Miscellaneous known	439	8	329	10
Unknown	575	10	188	5
Totals	**5,835**	**100**	**3,370**	**100**

Increment.—From a long-term point of view it is believed that depletion of our forests can be replaced by an average rate of growth 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. 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 acre 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 type.

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 usuable 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 in Canada, 1944

Province	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	Provincial Forest Reserves	Total
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	-
Nova Scotia	"	"	-
New Brunswick	35·00	92·18	127·18
Quebec	7·25	32,186·00	32,193·25
Ontario	97·10	19,606·00	19,703·10
Manitoba	25·25[1]	3,811·09	3,811·09
Saskatchewan	Nil	10,721·05	10,721·05
Alberta	62·60	14,317·23	14,379·83
British Columbia	Nil	30,968·31	30,968·31
Northwest Territories	"	Nil	-
Totals	**201·95**	**111,701·86**	**111,903·81**

[1] Under National Park reservation and therefore not included in total.

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, and the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs administers the timber in those areas. 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, expecially 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 timber-lands.

In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for close seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this connection in the Province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber-limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes money grants, and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest-fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Transport 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 Transport 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 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 five forest experiment stations with a total area of 227 sq. miles. Here investigations of the underlying principles governing the growth of forests are made and practical methods of management are tested.

About 600 technically trained foresters are employed by the Dominion, by 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. Photographic prints covering 850,000 sq. miles are now available in the air-photograph library, and about 123,000 sq. miles of forest area have been mapped and classified from air photographs.

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 is covered.

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.

5.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1938-43

Product	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	52,759,660	55,685,197	71,817,471	86,514,625	92,897,611	99,852,479
Pulpwood	53,761,999	58,302,668	74,347,132	88,193,045	103,619,151	110,844,790
Firewood	32,740,566	33,058,240	33,297,756	26,662,296	27,264,486	45,152,897
Hewn railway ties	2,222,509	2,048,180	1,788,001	1,547,780	878,830	1,138,663
Poles	2,824,512	2,940,361	2,691,107	2,467,336	2,663,603	2,032,681
Round mining timber	1,297,993	1,461,507	5,707,677	2,458,435	2,169,268	3,418,857
Fence-posts	978,679	1,111,883	999,934	964,568	1,291,393	1,902,546
Wood for distillation	298,110	289,230	518,204	588,747	745,408	774,344
Fence rails	264,480	267,437	270,320	262,521	341,607	464,365
Miscellaneous products	1,117,349	2,582,689	3,130,273	3,503,736	2,500,534	3,033,661
Totals	**148,265,857**	**157,747,398**	**194,567,875**	**213,163,089**	**234,371,891**	**268,615,283**

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1943 involved the investment of over $281,000,000, gave employment during the logging season amounting to 32,337,000 man days, and distributed over $180,000,000 in wages and salaries.

6.—Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1942, with Comparative Totals, 1931-41

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.

Year and 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**
Totals, 1940				**3,344,783**	**194,567,875**
Totals, 1941				**3,353,571**	**213,163,089**
1942					
Logs and bolts	M ft. b.m.	5,353,048	219	1,172,318	92,897,611
Pulpwood	cord	9,653,574	117	1,129,468	103,619,151
Firewood	"	8,720,573	95	828,454	27,264,486
Hewn railway ties	No.	1,229,508	12	14,754	878,830
Poles and piles	"	476,886	13	6,200	2,663,603
Round mining timber	cu. ft.	9,271,700	1·3	12,053	2,169,268
Fence-posts	No.	14,722,837	2	29,446	1,291,393
Wood for distillation	cord	98,914	123	12,105	745,408
Fence rails	No.	5,039,803	3	15,119	341,607
Miscellaneous products		-	-	28,655	2,500,534
Totals, 1942				**3,248,572**	**234,371,891**

[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, 1941 and 1942

Province	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber		Values of Products	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	'000 cu. ft.	'000 cu. ft.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	14,702	14,876	557,566	574,214
Nova Scotia	152,605	132,825	9,402,492	8,627,223
New Brunswick	239,271	255,511	16,785,386	21,396,967
Quebec	1,194,907	1,216,876	79,280,501	91,702,084
Ontario	624,107	635,822	45,010,170	51,357,660
Manitoba	86,551	82,734	3,300,522	3,317,696
Saskatchewan	118,006	116,026	3,322,733	3,471,304
Alberta	137,326	131,149	4,401,639	4,722,488
British Columbia	786,096	662,753	51,102,080	49,202,255
Totals	**3,353,571**	**3,248,572**	**213,163,089**	**234,371,891**

Wood Fuel.—A serious wood fuel shortage arose in the summer of 1942. Almost one-half of all Canadian householders depend on firewood to heat their homes; throughout the country 46 p.c. burn wood and 42 p.c. burn coal.

About nine-tenths of the fuel wood cut in Canada is felled by farmers or by small operators employing up to 10 men who do the cutting in their spare time or during the off-season of the agricultural year. Although such operations are small, they are so numerous that they add up to about 10,000,000 cords in an ordinary year. Fuel wood accounts for about 37 p.c. of the total quantity of timber cut for all purposes.

In addition to fuel wood, Canadians also burn a substantial cordage of slabwood, which comprises the sides and pieces of logs cut in sawmills. In peacetime, thousands of cords of such wood could not be economically marketed in communities far removed from the sawmills, and were burned at the mills. However, in 1943 a Government transportation subsidy made it possible to distribute much of this wood for household and industrial use. In British Columbia about 25,000 householders burn sawdust, and thousands of others there and elsewhere burn mill waste.

Because of the manpower shortage, the wood cut during the winter of 1941-42 was insufficient to meet the demand in the following winter. When the supply of seasoned wood became exhausted in some sections, the green wood cut for the winter of 1943-44 had to be burned and the wood-fuel shortage was projected into another year.

To stimulate fuel-wood production, the Government decided early in March, 1943, on the following measures:—

(1) A subsidy of $1 per cord was to be paid to dealers on all commercial fuel wood contracted for, and cut on or before June 30, 1943 (this date was later extended), and held to the dealers' account on that date.

(2) A transportation subsidy was to be paid where necessary.

(3) The Government would, on request, repurchase from dealers at dealers' cost all commercial fuel wood on which the $1 subsidy had been paid and which was still in dealers' hands on May 31, 1944.

(4) Assistance would be given in providing priorities for necessary equipment.

(5) Farmers who left their farms temporarily to engage in fuel-wood cutting would be deemed, by National Selective Service, to be carrying out their regular occupation, and would be given all the rights of deferment of military service which such an occupation entailed, but such temporary absence was not to interfere with agricultural production.

Until early in 1943 the jurisdiction over wood fuel was under the Coal Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Shortly after the transfer of the responsibility for wood and coal from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the Department of Munitions and Supply in March, 1943, the Coal Control was relieved of the responsibility for wood fuel, and a separate Wood Fuel Control was established in the same Department early in June. In March, 1944, the Wood Fuel Control became a division of the Timber Control, also within the Department of Munitions and Supply.

One of the first acts of the Wood Fuel Control was to extend the period for payment of the $1 per cord subsidy to Dec. 31, 1943, later to Mar. 31, 1944, and still later to Dec. 31, 1944.

The Wood Fuel Control also took immediate steps to arrange for cutting wood fuel under its supervision. Conscientious objectors, Japanese internees, and war prisoners were employed in a number of operations and, in two projects, pulp and paper companies under contract with the Government, utilized their facilities to fell and cut large quantities. It is estimated that from all these operations, which extended across the country, about 500,000 cords of wood were made available.

In addition to these measures, the Control undertook, through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to establish ceiling prices for the producer as well as the distributor, and arranged a new subsidy system under which the producer, dealer and consumer were all assured fair treatment. This had the effect of stimulating production and distribution through normal channels, and is likely to go far towards preventing a repetition, in the winter of 1944-45, of the shortage of the previous year.

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

The rapid development of this industry in Canada is traced briefly at p. 265 of the 1940 Year Book. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given at pp. 260-263 of this volume.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1943, numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 50 combined pulp and paper mills and 28 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 less than one-fifth.

8.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1931-43

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 15 and 16 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	
1931....	5,199,914	51,973,243	10·00	4,076,584	78·4	1,123,330	21·6	71,695	1·7
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	[2]
1942....	9,653,574	103,619,151	10·73	7,667,438	79·4	1,987,850	20·6	1,714	[2]
1943....	8,801,368	110,844,790	12·59	7,263,155	82·5	1,540,592	17·5	2,379	[2]

[1] All quantities are given in terms of rough or unpeeled wood. [2] 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 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 reaching a total of 4,021,229 tons. Figures from 1931 are given in Table 9.

9.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1931-43

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	46,998,988	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932	1,696,021	28,018,451	913,438	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	47,398,219	3,868,341	79,722,039
1936	2,984,282	38,674,492	1,501,163	53,662,461	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
1943	3,033,751	63,694,822	2,239,079	130,739,380	5,272,830	194,434,202

[1] Includes screenings. [2] Some of these totals include unspecified pulp.

During 1943, 78 establishments turned out 5,272,830 tons of pulp valued at $194,434,202, as compared with 5,606,461 tons of pulp, valued at $192,145,062 in 1942. Of the 1943 total for pulp, 3,575,915 tons, valued at $86,920,929 were made in 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 57 p.c. of the production in 1943 was groundwood pulp and over 21 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 5,272,830 tons of pulp produced in 1943 entailed the use of 7,263,155 cords of rough pulpwood valued at $92,308,272, and the total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was $109,631,048.

10.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1932-43

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
1943	2,617,403	93,969,226	1,490,966	54,818,046	5,272,830	194,434,202

[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 1940-43 will be found in Table **16** of the Chapter on External Trade.

Paper Production.—During 1943, 78 establishments produced 3,966,344 tons of paper and paper board with a total value of $235,362,958, as compared with 4,231,767 tons, valued at $230,269,512 produced in 77 establishments in 1942. Newsprint paper now forms 76·8 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1943 the production decreased by 6·5 p.c. but the value increased by 4·9 p.c. as compared with 1942. The remainder of the production was divided as follows: 14·3 p.c. paper boards, 3·7 p.c. wrapping paper, 3·1 p.c. book and writing paper, and about 2·1 p.c. tissue and miscellaneous papers.

11.—Paper Production in Canada, 1931-43

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	$
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
1943	3,046,442	154,290,163	122,174	19,047,039	145,545	15,614,453

	Paper Boards		Tissue and Miscellaneous Paper		Totals, Paper	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	$	tons	$	tons	$
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	609,175	38,641,867	78,002	8,150,102	4,231,767	230,269,512
1943	568,101	37,527,768	84,082	8,883,535	3,966,344	235,362,958

12.—Paper Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942		1943	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	$	tons	$
Quebec	2,179,800	117,921,760	1,986,865	117,928,840
Ontario	1,314,311	75,210,507	1,266,813	78,234,640
British Columbia	313,242	15,983,588	281,042	15,968,062
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba	424,414	21,153,657	431,624	23,231,416
Totals	**4,231,767**	**230,269,512**	**3,966,344**	**235,362,958**

Quebec produced 50·1 p.c. of the total quantity in 1943, Ontario 31·9 p.c., British Columbia 7·1 p.c. and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 10·9 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 1943, exports amounted to 2,810,288 tons valued at $144,707,065 and ranked fourth among the exports of the Dominion.

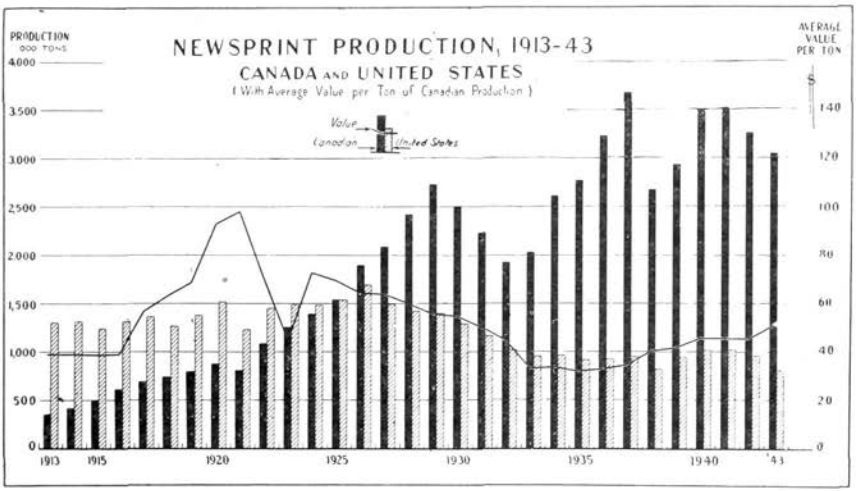
Since 1913 Canada has led the world in the exportation of newsprint. In 1938 the quantity of newsprint exported by the 11 principal newsprint-producing countries was 3,806,737 short tons, of which Canada contributed 63·7 p.c. World comparisons for later years are not available.

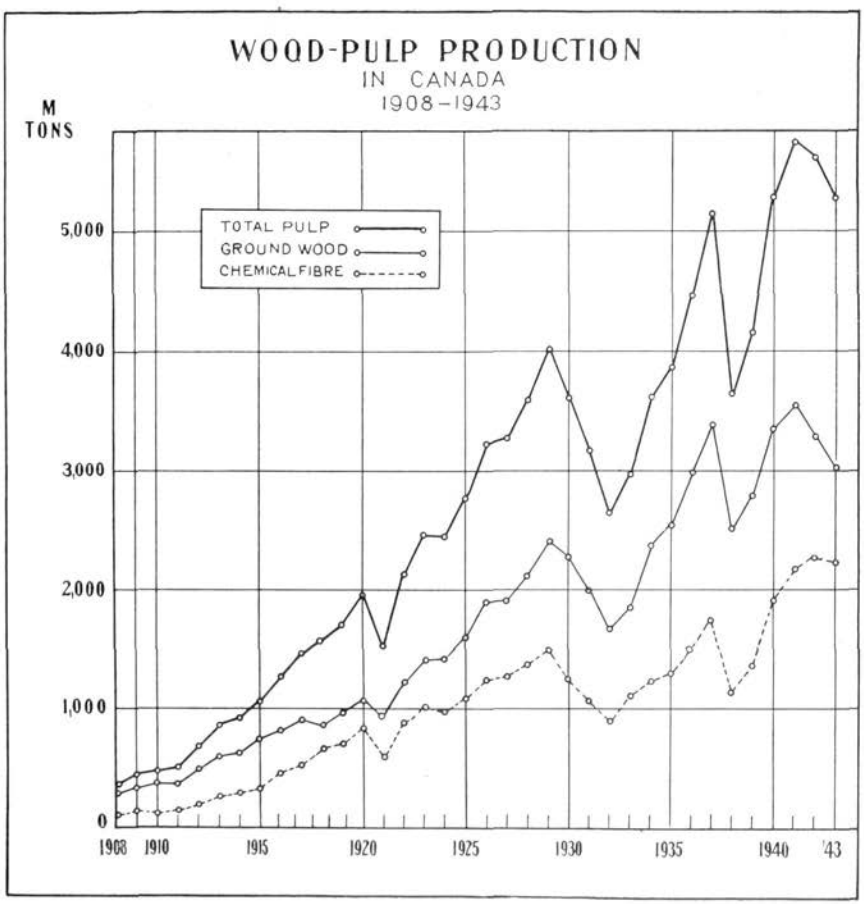
Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—The manufacture of pulp, the manufacture of paper and the manufacture of products made of paper may, under certain conditions, be treated as three industries, for they are frequently carried on in separate plants by entirely independent companies. 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 106 mills in operation in 1943. The capital invested amounted to $667,458,143, the employees numbered 37,020 and their salaries and wages amounted to $71,199,422. 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 $143,956,462 in 1943, $135,970,437 in 1942, and $125,437,012 in 1941; the gross value of production as $345,653,470 in 1943, $336,697,277† in 1942 and $334,429,175 in 1941; and net value of production, $165,485,944 in 1943, $164,500,420† in 1942 and $174,555,041 in 1941.

* 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 Manufactures Chapter owing to corrections subsequently made.


NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION, 1913-43
CANADA AND UNITED STATES
(With Average Value per Ton of Canadian Production)
PRODUCTION
000 TONS
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON
Value
Canadian
United States
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1,500
1,000
500
0
$
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1913
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
'43


WOOD-PULP PRODUCTION
IN CANADA
1908-1943
M
TONS
TOTAL PULP
GROUND WOOD
CHEMICAL FIBRE
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
1908
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
'43

The pulp and paper industry, one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada, was first in wages and salaries paid from 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills, until 1942, when it was surpassed by shipbuilding, miscellaneous chemical products and aircraft. 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, and in 1942 by slaughtering and meat packing. It has been first for many years in capital invested and in net value of production; in 1942, however, the net value of production of the shipbuilding industry exceeded it by a small margin. After the War, the pulp and paper industry will undoubtedly resume its position as Canada's most important peacetime industry. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. If the $18,565,265 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 1943 amounted to $252,191,146, 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 more than 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.

Newsprint Control.—The situation outlined on pp. 264-265 of the 1943-44 Year Book in an article entitled "The Influence of the War on the Pulp and Paper Industry" has not altered materially during the year 1944. Production and distribution of pulpwood are still under direction of the Timber Controller, and exports to non-Empire countries are subject to permit as previously outlined.

All pulp and papers are still under the control of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with respect to both production and distribution. This control has been very beneficial both to the industry and its customers in securing the maximum production from the wood and other materials available.

There has been an improvement in the electric power situation during the year owing to reduction in war production demands for aluminum, etc. All mills, with the exception of those located at or near Thorold, Ontario, have had full power supplies during the year. On Oct. 1, 1944, regulations were removed from the Thorold mills. The large mill owned by the Ontario Paper Company placed an additional paper machine in operation on that date and planned for further increases in 1945.

The quota arrangement discussed in the 1943-44 Year Book is still in effect. There has been no further increase in the price of newsprint since the $4 increase as of Sept. 1, 1943. Manufacturing costs have continued to increase during 1944 and considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing sufficient woods labour, so that pulpwood production is still below the required amount. The total production of Canadian newsprint mills has averaged 253,000 tons per month during 1944, of which 200,000 tons has been shipped to the United States and the balance to Canadian and overseas markets. Pulp shipments to the United States have been averaging at the rate of 1,100,000 tons per year and pulpwood approximately 1,300,000 cords per year.

As a matter of interest, requests are coming in for newsprint paper supply to various liberated European countries, such as France, Holland, Belgium, etc., and joint efforts between the United States consumers and the Canadian industry are being made to fill as much of this demand as possible.

During the year there has been a very high degree of co-operation between the members of the industry and customers, and the industry is looking forward to the post-war period with confidence. Owing to improvement in shipping facilities, Empire countries, such as South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, are securing a larger part of their newsprint requirements than was possible in the years 1942 and 1943, and England is still receiving large quantities of pulp and newsprint.

In general, Canada has been called upon to supply essential newsprint requirements to most of the United Nations and, in the face of labour and other shortages, has succeeded very well in this task.

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 1943 was 5,220, as compared with 5,277 in 1942. The capital invested in these mills in 1943 was $115,273,788, employees numbered 43,954 and wages and salaries amounted to $49,564,303. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at $101,021,760 and the gross value of production was $195,885,336. The net production in 1943 was $91,714,000.

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 1932. With the exception of 1938 increases took place each year from 1933 to 1943.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values[1]	
	Quantities		Values		1942	1943
	1942	1943	1942	1943		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	5,732	5,702	135,064	168,089	184,379	232,790
Nova Scotia	253,525	233,376	6,854,883	7,679,588	7,604,655	8,446,279
New Brunswick	328,927	303,706	10,707,419	11,042,769	14,289,646	15,770,038
Quebec	1,010,510	961,946	31,752,397	35,170,296	40,425,028	45,641,615
Ontario	625,433	544,490	22,460,700	21,261,613	28,345,474	26,732,478
Manitoba	82,243	71,536	2,286,034	2,379,356	2,493,695	2,538,835
Saskatchewan	125,657	132,302	3,065,148	3,595,465	3,323,373	3,934,544
Alberta	198,898	168,077	4,821,022	4,768,906	5,527,455	5,493,110
British Columbia	2,303,552	1,941,966	67,741,700	65,808,102	90,695,092	87,069,697
Yukon	668	474	30,160	25,500	30,280	25,950
Totals	**4,935,145**	**4,363,575**	**149,854,527**	**151,899,684**	**192,919,077**	**195,885,336**

[1] Includes all other sawmill products.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-28, inclusive, will be found at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book and for 1929-30 at p. 262 of the 1943-44 edition.

Year	Lumber Cut		Shingles Cut		Lath Cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
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	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	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	239,467	656,320
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
1943	4,363,575	151,899,684	2,565,752	10,020,804	114,029	554,278

British Columbia came first in total production in 1943, contributing 44·5 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 82·6 p.c. of the shingles. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. In 1943 spruce was the most important kind of lumber sawn; it is produced in every province. Douglas fir, which is sawn almost entirely in British Columbia, came second, with hemlock, white pine, yellow birch and jack pine next in order of importance. Cedar was the most important shinglewood 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. From the first, trade with the latter country has been confined 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., in 1942 2,179,956 M ft. b.m. and in 1943 1,741,276 M ft. b.m.

15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, 1940-43

Country	1940		1941		1942		1943	
	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.	1,616,909	41,722,505	826,804	25,179,948	647,392	22,634,538	902,539	35,881,525
Ireland (Eire)....	34,957	1,119,339	1,352	52,191	Nil	–	Nil	–
New Zealand.....	2,872	105,264	2,589	145,203	2,318	168,798	2,432	111,776
Australia.....	80,309	1,823,518	52,986	1,489,136	12,420	594,280	45,045	2,118,795
British South Africa.....	61,974	1,630,777	62,421	2,298,651	24,241	1,280,341	32,300	1,442,617
British West Indies.....	26,181	732,606	27,591	1,043,342	9,761	456,598	8,475	483,264
Other British countries.....	19,775	626,296	37,085	1,508,365	31,711	1,421,916	11,459	715,055
Totals, British..	**1,842,977**	**47,760,305**	**1,010,828**	**31,716,836**	**727,843**	**26,556,471**	**1,002,250**	**40,753,032**
Foreign—								
United States....	651,315	20,437,997	1,231,588	41,506,390	1,432,128	53,406,452	730,479	33,622,548
China.....	3,920	58,944	6,999	129,748	Nil	–	Nil	..
Japan.....	736	12,601	Nil	–	"		"	
Other foreign countries.....	49,733	1,533,576	51,460	1,460,322	19,985	728,972	8,547	362,924
Totals, Foreign..	**705,704**	**22,043,118**	**1,290,047**	**43,096,460**	**1,452,113**	**54,135,424**	**739,026**	**33,985,472**
Grand Totals...	**2,548,681**	**69,803,423**	**2,300,875**	**74,813,296**	**2,179,956**	**80,691,895**	**1,741,276**	**74,738,504**

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 mill work 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 1942, this group, comprising 10,222 establishments, gave employment to 186,106 persons and paid out $252,179,776 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to $1,080,457,129; the gross value of its products was $961,842,906 and the net value, $488,433,355.

Exports of Wood and Paper Products.—The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export-trade values. During the calendar year 1943 exports of wood and paper products amounted to $391,069,658 and made up 13·2 p.c. of the total value of Canadian exports for the period, amounting to $2,971,475,277. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 26·0 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 37·4 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 1943 this excess from trade in all commodities (excluding gold) was $1,266,275,389. In comparison, the gross total contribution from trade in "wood, wood products and paper" only, amounted to $351,166,355.

Section 7.—The Influence of the War on Forestry*

Because of the great and growing importance of wood, Canada's 500,000,000 productive forested acres have taken on a new significance not only in the war program but in planning for the period of reconstruction that will follow.

Except in magnitude, a wartime timber contribution is not new for the Canadian forester. When Napoleon tried to defeat Britain by blockading her supplies from Europe in 1806, the ring of the axe was heard in Canadian woods, Canadian timbers became ships of the Royal Navy, and the blockade attempt was a failure. A little over a century later another would-be conqueror tried even more strenuously to blockade the British Isles, and once again the woodsmen of this country aided in the victory.

But providing enough timber for the Britain of Napoleon's day, or even for the War of 1914-18, was one thing; supplying the enormous quantities presently needed by the Allied Nations, is quite another. Demands have risen so high that production cannot keep pace, and Canada, one of the richest timber countries in the world, has had a deficit.

At the outbreak of the present war in 1939, the Canadian lumber industry was experiencing a period of reasonable activity. During the first winter the cut of logs was increased but, on the whole, the industry underwent no great dislocation until early in the summer of 1940.

To meet this emergency, the Department of Munitions and Supply established a Timber Control on June 24, 1940. Apart from applying the brakes to runaway prices, the heaviest task facing the Control during its first six months was the purchasing of lumber for Departmental account and making sure that deliveries were made on time.

At that time Royal Canadian Air Force projects were built under contract, and the function of the Control was to make sure that contractors could obtain quickly the lumber they needed. On the other hand, Army training camps were built by the Royal Canadian Engineers, and lumber for these was purchased by the Department.

By December, 1940, Government account purchases had exceeded 110,000,000 bd. ft. and contractors had taken an additional 260,000,000 bd. ft. In this period, several flying schools, each requiring six hangars and 33 other buildings, were erected in the amazingly short time of 100 days or less. More than 5,000 wooden buildings were built in 1940, and about 4,000 more the following year.

* Prepared in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

With the sudden expansion of the war effort, the railways were soon overburdened, and the Control found it necessary to eliminate cross-hauling where possible. Much large timber had to be secured from British Columbia, but otherwise the policy was to buy from the nearest source.

At the same time the Control undertook to scrutinize the specifications for buildings and for all articles made of wood so that the proper grades might be used wherever possible. In this way the Government has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars and much valuable material.

Enormous quantities of lumber are used in making boxes and crates for shipping munitions, food, automotive equipment, aircraft, and other war supplies and, at the instance of the Control, many types of containers were redesigned by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, effecting important savings in lumber and shipping space.

During the first six months 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.

To offset the shortage of structural steel during this period of greatest construction activity, new techniques in the use of wood were adopted. Huge structures were built without steel girders. This was made possible by the use of a recently invented ring connector, which spreads the load on a timber joint over virtually the entire cross-section of the wood. Over 700 hangars, drill halls, storage buildings, and other structures requiring a maximum area of unimpeded floor space have been built in Canada with structural grades of Douglas fir held together by these new connectors.

Because it has been necessary to channel most of the lumber output into direct and indirect war uses, and into exports, civilian requirements have been subject to severe restrictions. At first these were effected by informal direction of the Control, but in January, 1943, an order provided that no person could buy more than $1,000 worth of lumber or mill work for construction or repairs at any plant, or more than $200 worth for construction or repairs of a building other than a plant, unless a permit has been obtained from the Timber Control, or unless the project cost was such that it required and was granted a Construction Control licence; this order was rescinded on Feb. 22, 1944. Other orders, passed at various times, prohibit the use of veneer logs or Sitka spruce, of aircraft quality, for any purpose other than the manufacture of aeroplanes. Still other orders, most of which have been issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, have fixed prices on lumber and pulpwood.

Aircraft Woods.—Aircraft manufacturers have been helped by the Timber Control. During the War of 1914-18, Sitka spruce, which grows only on the west coast of North America, was found to be the most satisfactory wood for structural components of aircraft. Large quantities were produced at that time, but the demand in the present war is much greater.

During the first two years of war virtually all the aero spruce produced in Canada was sent to Britain, but when Canada began building her own wooden aircraft, arrangements had to be made for the release of part of the spruce production intended for export.

In the spring of 1942, the British Ministry of Aircraft Production warned that British aircraft output would be reduced unless more Sitka spruce could be obtained. At the same time Canada was about to go into production of the speedy

wooden Mosquito bomber. These two demands constituted a challenge that was accepted by the Timber Control. In June, 1942, a Crown Company, Aero Timber Products Ltd., was established for the sole purpose of boosting the production of Sitka spruce.

The Company set up eight camps of its own and supervised private operations. As a result the output rose to 17,000,000 ft. in 1942. In the following year the figure stood at 26,000,000 ft. About two-thirds of the production is going to the United Kingdom.

All production is allocated; United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Canadian requirements are routed through Canadian Timber Control.

Selected yellow birch logs are most suitable for producing veneers to the exacting specifications required for aircraft plywoods. About 80 p.c. of Britain's requirements are provided by Canada and the balance by the United States. Pre-war exports to England which were about 10,000 tons a year, rose to 25,000 in 1940, and 60,000 tons in 1941.

In May, 1941, the British Timber Control asked for assistance in obtaining birch veneer logs, aircraft veneer and plywood, and the Canadian Timber Control took over all negotiations.

As the over-all demand for these forest products increased, it became necessary to establish, in August, 1942, a Crown Company, Veneer Log Supply Ltd. This Company, which surrendered its charter in May, 1945, supplied all British and Canadian veneer log requirements. Shipments of veneer logs to the United Kingdom in 1942-43 were approximately 35,000 tons, but dropped to 12,800 tons in 1944-45. Production and export of finished veneers and plywoods were expanded substantially in 1942-43 but, due to the discontinuance of the Air Training program in 1944, have dropped to approximately one-quarter of the maximum production in 1942-43.

Eight Canadian companies are now producing aircraft veneer; their combined annual capacity is about 300,000,000 sq. ft. Four companies make approximately 35,000,000 sq. ft. of aircraft plywood per year.

Since early in 1942 the demand for labour for all types of war industries has been rising rapidly and enlistments in the Armed Forces have been at a high rate. As a result, loggers have been difficult to secure, and this, coupled with the severity of the winter of 1944-45, has caused the drop in lumber output although it is still over 40 p.c. in excess of the pre-war volume.

During 1942 and 1943 the average number of men on the payroll in the woods was about 80,000. In an effort to add to this number, the Government granted the industry a labour priority, and endeavoured to persuade farmers east of the Rockies to spend the winter in logging operations. In addition, the Government brought back a portion of the Canadian Forestry Corps, which had been employed in lumbering operations in Scotland. The men were directed to Canadian lumber operations.

CHAPTER X.—FUR RESOURCES AND FUR PRODUCTION

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Fur Trade*

Historical Sketch.—The value of the fur trade to Canada cannot be measured on a dollars and cents basis. Like gold, spices and other highly desired products, furs were an important incentive to the voyages of exploration from Great Britain and Continental Europe in the early days of settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen operating upon the "banks" had traded for furs. As the French Court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the latter trade exclusively. Pont-Grave and Chauvin built Tadoussac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay, and when trade routes were discovered farther inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies to the fur trade, always on the condition that the company would bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together—settlement by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield made trading increasingly expensive, and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took the more adventurous minded from commonplace pursuits of the settler. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company in the seventeenth century sent yearly to France enormous quantities of pelts. The beaver pelt became the unit of Canadian currency and was so used for many decades.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest Passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson Bay, however, had been navigated, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some years later, they sailed by known routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition (1668) came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French *coureurs de bois* who had travelled in the rich fur country north of Lake Superior. They had sought aid in France but, being refused, turned to England. In 1670 the charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay" was obtained by Prince Rupert, who became the first Governor of the Company now known as the Hudson's Bay Company (whence the name Rupert's Land). On the granting of the charter a second expedition set forth, the ships well laden with merchandise to be used in barter with the Indians and with supplies for new trading posts.

* Prepared largely from previously published material by Ian McArthur, Acting Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with W. M. Ritchie, Chief, Fur Inspection and Grading Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Forts were built on Hudson Bay and James Bay, at the mouths of rivers, and here the Company bartered with the natives. From the first the relations with the Indians were friendly, and the Company soon won their confidence by fairness in barter and by help in time of need. As a result, the Indians carried to the Company's posts their harvests of pelts and the ships returned to England each year well laden with furs, the proceeds from which gave to the "Gentleman Adventurers" generous rewards for their vision and for the investment that had made possible the utilization of this rich domain. During the struggle between the English and the French, which commenced about 1685, the Company sustained heavy losses and no dividends were paid. With the English victory came a new era of prosperity; additional posts were built; more and more Indians came to trade; great cargoes of furs were sent to England; and the shareholders again received substantial dividends on their stock.

After the Seven Years' War the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French, and until 1771 the English were busy rediscovering the old French routes to the west. The discoverer of a new fur district was followed by competitors and, in the competition that followed, many were ruined and left for new fields.

There have been great changes in the fur trade. The railway first revolutionized conditions throughout the country, then more recently the advent of the motor-vehicle has influenced the extension of highways to the borders of settlement, and beyond. Boats ply the lakes and rivers, and the aeroplane is requisitioned for the transportation of furs from the more inaccessible districts. The advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, together with improved methods of capture, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield, and caused serious reduction in their numbers. To guard against further depletion and to ensure the prosperity of Canada's great wild-life heritage, the Dominion and Provincial Governments have adopted, in co-operation, a strong policy of conservation.

Section 2.—Fur Farming*

Since the early days of the fur trade, it has been the practice in Canada for trappers to keep foxes alive until the fur was prime, and from this custom has arisen the modern industry of fur farming. The earliest authentic record of the raising of foxes in captivity comes from Prince Edward Island, where about 65 years ago a number of foxes were raised on a farm near Tignish. After 1890 there came a period of rising prices for furs, and the fox farming industry grew rapidly. The beauty of the fur of the silver fox and the consequent high prices realized from the sale of the pelts, caused attention to be directed chiefly to this breed, a colour phase of the common red fox, which had been established through selective breeding carried on by the pioneer fox farmers. While experiments were being carried on in Prince Edward Island, attempts at raising foxes in captivity were also being made in other provinces, the records showing that foxes were successfully bred in Quebec in 1898, in Ontario in 1905 and in Nova Scotia in 1906. Fur farming is now carried on in all provinces of the Dominion and the number of farms, until the outbreak of the War, showed a steady increase. The recognition of the importance of fox farming as a branch of the live-stock industry is indicated by the addition, during 1925, to the system of Dominion experimental farms and stations of an experimental fox ranch at Summerside in Prince Edward Island, where problems of breeding, feeding, housing and general care can be specially studied.

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Although the fox was the first to be raised in captivity many other kinds of fur-bearing animals are now being raised—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and rabbit. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming next. From 1920 to 1939 there was a rapid expansion of fur farming in Canada and during that period there was a marked change in type of furs which were most acceptable to the market. Black fox was popular 25 years ago. A few years later the highest prices were being paid for quarter and half silvers and during recent years the full silver and new types have been setting the upper price limit. The development of a new-type fox and mink has proven to be a new incentive to the fur-farming industry. New-type fox such as platinum, platinum-silver, pearl-platinum and white-marked are meeting a ready market as are the new-type mink including silver-sable, platinum silver-blue, snow-white and a number of other colour phases. In 1939 the Dominion Government introduced the grading of furs under the Department of Agriculture. One of the Department's main objectives in grading is to secure uniformity. By accomplishing uniformity it offers an opportunity of buying by grade without the necessity of buyers from foreign countries personally examining the pelts.

Grading offers many benefits to the producer as well as to the trade in general: (1) it educates the rancher as to the proper value of his pelts, and creates an incentive to improve the quality of his product; (2) it furnishes much needed guidance in the planning of future matings; (3) it raises the standard of quality of the entire crop of pelts; and (4) it raises the level of prices for the higher quality pelts.

Statistics of Fur Farming.—The following tables give the numbers and values of the fur farms and animals, for recent years.

1.—Fur Farms, Land and Buildings, and Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1940-42

Province or Territory	Fur Farms			Values of Land and Buildings			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	734	635	1,034	607,801	567,308	701,383	429,474	467,295	586,638
Nova Scotia	773	673	543	248,726	212,991	187,312	245,066	275,657	208,105
New Brunswick	648	581	726	293,486	299,993	341,141	307,102	394,658	428,369
Quebec	2,863	2,637	2,341	1,260,088	1,276,550	1,361,087	1,343,268	1,672,160	1,658,501
Ontario	1,408	1,298	1,101	1,323,142	1,373,265	1,306,091	1,567,602	1,736,099	1,364,707
Manitoba	798	701	548	1,166,164	1,122,333	1,088,036	1,019,056	1,012,535	776,207
Saskatchewan	628	628	522	678,755	709,463	484,624	588,271	616,698	454,565
Alberta	846	858	716	1,151,919	1,185,757	1,228,101	1,177,892	1,335,170	1,010,986
British Columbia	457	419	298	502,098	483,114	451,555	410,596	412,942	263,422
Yukon	9	10	6	18,850	12,100	9,650	6,030	5,757	2,355
Totals	**9,164**	**8,440**	**7,835**	**7,251,029**	**7,242,874**	**7,158,980**	**7,094,357**	**7,928,971**	**6,753,855**

2.—Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939-42

Kind of Animal	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		$		$		$		$
Badger	23	510	37	380	5	55	3	50
Beaver [1]	737	15,944	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Chinchilla	146	220,850	198	155,250	292	212,150	205	178,000
Coyote	50	430	56	565	39	390	35	485
Fisher	141	14,190	177	13,990	145	11,745	101	9,225
Fitch	539	1,770	470	1,141	398	1,614	294	2,784
Fox, blue	1,266	77,232	1,285	80,650	1,462	111,431	1,445	72,789
Fox, cross	1,056	25,440	935	23,270	816	20,806	684	21,795
Fox, new-type	515	83,200	2,314	288,660	6,511	585,847	11,720	877,994
Fox, red	688	6,354	512	5,074	499	6,081	479	8,245
Fox, silver	104,971	3,680,554	93,715	3,604,155	91,543	3,762,922	83,429	3,483,868
Fox, white	3	120	7	400	18	1,975	14	1,400
Karakul sheep	211	3,960	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Lynx	4	200	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Marten	194	13,995	261	16,620	305	21,255	317	23,170
Mink	122,849	2,723,728	132,614	2,877,597	153,447	3,173,323	104,686	2,059,612
Muskrat [1]	18,697	23,588	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Nutria	798	24,884	1,270	23,141	1,165	16,998	786	11,460
Otter	Nil	–	Nil	–	2	50	Nil	–
Raccoon	521	3,496	418	3,464	279	2,314	282	2,978
Skunk	9	19	Nil	–	2	15	Nil	–
Totals	**253,418**	**6,920,464**	**234,269**	**7,094,357**	**256,928**	**7,928,971**	**204,480**	**6,753,855**

[1] Based on *estimates* furnished by the operators of the farms. [2] The collection of this information was suspended after 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; in 1942 the latter figure was about sixteen times the former.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1939-42

Kind of Animal	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Badger	Nil	15	Nil	61	Nil	22	Nil	Nil
Beaver	340	1,386	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Coyote	15	220	135	761	15	455	25	832
Fisher	660	175	1,055	511	2,355	585	150	353
Fitch	268	832	314	1,856	278	707	155	1,053
Fox, blue	13,725	19,402	6,668	20,950	3,072	42,977	2,850	75,217
Fox, cross	1,012	38,169	2,663	42,167	1,253	30,835	842	35,561
Fox, new-type	59,080	1,080	106,737	8,727	148,041	76,114	146,490	288,947
Fox, red	319	5,609	548	4,735	377	5,338	387	9,626
Fox, silver	163,592	3,739,889	209,486	3,318,874	327,845	2,753,093	151,418	3,532,571
Fox, white	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	66	Nil	164
Karakul sheep	890	585	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Lynx	Nil	52	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Marten	2,405	201	3,700	399	4,565	303	3,475	495
Mink	342,142	1,390,724	206,431	2,208,567	291,618	1,888,189	109,356	2,793,573
Muskrat	10	5,360	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nutria	10,755	Nil	6,762	48	3,215	241	1,525	263
Raccoon	396	977	195	715	216	564	223	448
Skunk	Nil	7	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**595,609**	**5,204,683**	**544,694**	**5,608,380**	**782,850**	**4,799,489**	**416,896**	**6,739,103**

[1] The collection of this information was suspended after the year 1939.

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.

4.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada with Percentages Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1922-43

Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms	Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		$				$	
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
1932	4,449,289	10,189,481	30	1943	7,418,971	28,505,033	24

In 1943 Ontario was the leading province in respect to value of fur production, replacing Alberta which was first in 1942. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1943, was: Ontario, 20·4; Quebec, 16·0; Alberta, 15·9; Manitoba, 11·4; Northwest Territories, 11·1; Saskatchewan, 8·6; British Columbia, 6·5; Nova Scotia, 3·2; New Brunswick, 3·0; Prince Edward Island, 2·7; Yukon, 1·2.

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1942 and 1943

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	32,427	31,280	735,189	760,385
Nova Scotia	101,731	112,235	532,059	920,515
New Brunswick	78,910	70,167	834,671	864,489
Quebec	601,211	541,788	3,894,630	4,562,354
Ontario	1,024,195	1,048,178	3,965,003	5,806,743
Manitoba	844,631	878,989	2,596,436	3,242,655
Saskatchewan	3,813,447	1,174,164	2,245,275	2,440,942
Alberta	11,713,686	2,446,665	5,162,636	4,542,818
British Columbia	838,750	677,168	1,655,137	1,860,990
Yukon	66,700	52,897	398,132	338,035
Northwest Territories	445,336	385,440	2,840,701	3,165,107
Canada	**19,561,024**	**7,418,971**	**24,859,869**	**28,505,033**

The number of silver-fox pelts taken in 1943 was about 59 p.c. of the number taken in 1939, the peak season, although the average price for this fur jumped from $15·43 in 1940, the lowest on record, to $24·84 in 1943. The total values of both muskrat and mink exceeded the value of silver fox for the first time in 1941 and in 1943 mink took the lead, with muskrat second, silver fox third and beaver in fourth place. The drop in the number of pelts in 1943 was due largely to the decrease in the number of squirrel and rabbit pelts taken. The average price of practically every fur showed an increase in 1943 over 1942.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Kind, Years Ended June 30, 1942 and 1943

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Badger	11,478	7,575	76,201	52,331	6·64	6·91
Bear, black and brown	1,186	[1]	2,899	[1]	2·44	[1]
Bear, grizzly	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Bear, white	91	65	715	385	7·86	5·92
Bear, unspecified	32	1,032	160	3,293	5·00	3·19
Beaver	106,176	102,241	2,394,182	3,026,652	22·55	29·96
Cat, domestic	883	366	306	184	0·35	0·50
Coyote or prairie wolf[2]	38,035	43,477	447,313	673,211	11·76	15·48
Ermine (weasel)	1,135,616	707,726	1,362,262	1,116,097	1·20	1·58
Fisher	3,408	2,165	164,291	109,611	48·21	50·63
Fitch	682	543	969	1,415	1·42	2·61
Fox, blue	2,481	3,141	52,602	82,854	21·20	26·38
Fox, cross	26,854	34,796	417,058	611,895	15·53	17·59
Fox, red	104,615	139,304	921,379	1,741,709	8·81	12·50
Fox, silver	162,788	187,753	3,737,376	4,663,079	22·96	24·84
Fox, new type	889	3,414	36,928	141,321	41·54	41·39
Fox, white	62,534	74,190	1,609,851	2,104,645	25·74	28·37
Fox, other	208	148	1,745	1,564	8·39	10·57
Lynx	7,109	7,606	291,956	336,783	41·07	44·28
Marten	20,242	15,087	781,856	595,057	38·63	39·44
Mink	405,324	527,663	4,059,601	5,848,242	10·02	11·08
Muskrat	2,408,436	2,068,468	4,954,504	5,671,910	2·06	2·74
Nutria	63	83	319	286	5·06	3·45
Otter	10,644	9,200	168,120	177,845	15·79	19·33
Rabbit	9,012,329	1,080,285	938,568	214,256	0·10	0·20
Raccoon	21,834	23,189	87,431	115,784	4·00	4·99
Skunk	247,245	143,277	467,752	320,230	1·89	2·24
Squirrel	5,761,433	2,227,161	1,794,307	766,319	0·31	0·34
Wild cat	2,124	2,117	19,004	27,958	8·95	13·21
Wolf[2]	5,732	6,599	66,817	97,596	11·66	14·79
Wolverine	553	300	3,397	2,521	6·14	8·40
Totals	**19,561,024**	**7,418,971**	**24,859,869**	**28,505,033**		

[1] Included with "Bear, unspecified".

[2] 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 1943, the 16 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 8,440,998 fur skins, the chief kinds being rabbit (3,963,997), squirrel (1,239,763), and muskrat (1,073,032). The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of fur goods—coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc.—numbered 495 with a total output valued at $39,131,614.

Effect of the War on Trade in Furs.—Several branches of Canadian industry were adversely affected by the impact of war, and among them was fur farming. Because of the exigencies arising out of the conflict, the London market, which in normal times took about 80 p.c. of the total production of Canadian fox furs, was lost. With the loss of this market, other outlets had to be explored. The United States, fearing their market would become flooded with pelts from Canada and other countries, imposed a quota in 1939, limiting imports from all countries to only 100,000 units annually. Of this quota, Canada's portion was 58,300 units for the year, and not more than 25 p.c. of this quota was allowed entry in any one month. Under the original quota arrangement each piece, head, paw, tail, or finished article, was considered a unit for quota purposes.

During the first month of 1939 sufficient pelts, chiefly of inferior quality, pieces and tails, were presented for entry to fill the quota for the whole year. Although, as pointed out above, only 14,575 units were allowed entry in that month, the greater portion was held over and presented for entry at each opening day of the quota in subsequent months. In order to avoid recurrence of this situation in the 1940-41 season, government grading was established and qualitative restrictions were placed on the export of standard silver and black fox pelts to the United States and only pelts of the better grades were allowed to be exported to that country. This was most important because practically the only market left open was the United States market. The sale of pelts to that market brought back considerable foreign exchange needed under war conditions and at the same time proved an incentive to the producer who wished to ship pelts to that market to do considerable culling of his breeding animals as, prior to that time, the quality of the industry had been becoming somewhat inferior. In time it was noticeable in some of the provinces that the quality restrictions had had a good effect, and that an effort was being put forward to improve the standard of production. In the autumn of 1940 quota arrangements were amended, whereby Canada's portion of the 100,000 pelts allowed into the United States annually was increased to 70,000 pelts and not on a unit basis, for a separate quota was established for pieces and tails.

Recent breeding developments on fur farms and the active interest being shown in this phase of the industry indicate that there will be a further expansion of production on fur farms in the years immediately following the War.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Early Fisheries

Fishing may be considered the first industry to be carried on by Europeans in waters off the Canadian domain. Since the time of John Cabot's discovery of the mainland of North America in 1497, or very shortly thereafter, the exploitation of the fisheries of the country now known as Canada has gone on continuously. There is some evidence, indeed, that even before the days of Cabot fishermen from Europe had voyaged to the fishing grounds of this continent. According to the Census of 1941, of 3,676,563 males gainfully occupied in that year (including persons on Active Service), 36,297 reported fishing as their principal occupation.*

More detailed reference to the history of the Atlantic fisheries will be found at p. 348 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds

The fishing grounds of the Dominion fall naturally into three main divisions—Atlantic, inland and Pacific. A detailed description of each, the fish obtained from it, and the methods of fishing, is given on pp. 222-225 of the 1932 Year Book. Suffice it to say, here, that the Canadian grounds are among the most extensive and prolific in the world.

Section 3.—The Governments and the Fisheries

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Government†

At the time of Confederation, 1867, the administration of the Dominion's fisheries was assigned to the Department of Marine and Fisheries which, except for a comparatively short interval, continued to perform this duty continuously until 1930 when a separate Department of Fisheries, in charge of its own Minister, was established. The latter Department now administers all the tidal fisheries of the country (except in Quebec where, by agreement between the Province and the Federal authorities, all fisheries are under provincial administration), the non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia, and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the administration of the non-tidal fisheries is in the hands of the respective provinces but the Federal Department carries on certain protective

* See footnote 2, Table 7, p. 290.
† Revised under the direction of Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

work in non-tidal waters of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Although administration is carried on by different authorities in different parts of the country the right of fisheries regulation for all parts of the Dominion rests with the Federal Government (see the Fisheries Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 42).

The revenue obtained by the Dominion Government from the fisheries in the fiscal year 1943-44 was $305,420 and in the year 1942-43 it was $320,032. Dominion expenditure on the fisheries in 1943-44 (exclusive of special war expenditure, but including outlays in connection with the International Pacific Halibut and Pacific Salmon Commissions, departmental administration, etc.,) was $1,744,151 and in 1942-43 it totalled $1,736,821. Special war expenditures in 1943-44 amounted to $20,976,606; in the main they represented fish supplied to the United Kingdom and other countries of the United Nations under various arrangements, although they included also several other items, such as subsidy payments of approximately $144,000 (progress payments) toward the construction of additional vessels for the Canadian fishing fleet.

Conservation.—The maintenance and increase of the fish stocks of the country has been one of the chief objectives of the Federal fisheries authorities. Conservation is accomplished by the enforcement of close seasons; the imposition, in some cases, of size limits to prevent the capture of undersized fish and, in other cases, limitation of catch; the regulation of fishing operations generally, including control of types of gear; and the prohibition of pollution or obstruction of fishing waters. In addition a Federal system of fish culture has been carried on continuously for many years in areas where the fisheries are under Dominion administration, and for some time past a program for the establishment of commercial oyster culture or 'farming' in certain Atlantic areas has been in progress under arrangements between the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board. In 1943 the Department operated 13 main hatcheries, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations at a cost of approximately $170,600. During the year, trout and salmon fry, etc., to the number of 26,279,870 were distributed from the fish cultural establishments in suitable selected waters. Under the oyster culture program, begun in Prince Edward Island in 1928, commercial oyster farming has been developed both in that Province and in Nova Scotia where control of the oyster areas was transferred to the Dominion authorities by the respective Provincial Governments. In New Brunswick, the Provincial Government has retained control of the oyster areas except on two limited stretches of the coast which have been transferred to the control of the Federal Department so that oyster-farming investigations might be conducted in those districts. In British Columbia, the other oyster-producing province, the oyster areas are under provincial jurisdiction.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—Subsidy grants toward the construction of additional fishing vessels were continued by the Department of Fisheries during the past year; under the subsidy plan, begun in 1942-43, some 20 new vessels have been built on the Pacific Coast and a smaller number in the Atlantic provinces. To assist Atlantic Coast fishermen in applying improved methods of fishing, an experimental long-line vessel was constructed during the past year and put into operation. Instruction in the most efficient methods of fish processing is made available to fishermen by the Department, with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board, and information obtained by the Board through its investigation and experiments is put at the disposal of the fishing industry. In appropriate communities special instruction in fish handling and processing is given by trained

Departmental employees, both orally and by processing demonstrations. Under arrangements made by the Department with the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., the High School of Fisheries, Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Que., and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., fishermen are assisted by adult-education specialists in studying their problems and in developing means of dealing with those problems by joint action. Expense of this work is met by the Department.

Prior to the outbreak of the War weather forecasts and reports as to ice conditions and bait and ice supplies were broadcast regularly to Atlantic fishermen under a co-operative plan carried out by the Department of Fisheries and the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. For reasons of security, however, the broadcasting service was discontinued.

Indirect but useful assistance is given the fishermen through the Departmental lecture-demonstration program which has been carried on for some years. Home economists on the permanent staff of the Department give addresses in various centres of population on the nutritive values of Canadian fish foods, and demonstrate methods of fish cookery.

Scientific Research.—Federal fisheries research in Canada is carried on by the Fisheries Research Board, which is under the Minister of Fisheries and is, in effect, the scientific division of the Department of Fisheries. A special article on Scientific and Industrial Research, appearing at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Year Book, makes reference to fisheries research.

International Problems.—Fisheries questions of international importance have occurred at various times on both coasts of the Dominion as well as in the Great Lakes region where problems are made more complicated by the fact that Provincial and State Governments, as well as national administrations, may be concerned. One problem which in times past was a source of difficulty was the question of United States privileges in connection with Atlantic fisheries of the Dominion. Its history is outlined on 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. On the Pacific Coast for some years past Canada has likewise extended port privileges (privileges of buying bait, shipping crews, transhipping catches, etc.) to United States halibut fishing vessels and more recently to United States vessels fishing for black cod, ling cod, grayfish or sharks. The Government at Washington has extended similar privileges to Canadian vessels in United States Pacific ports.

The two major fisheries problems which have been the objects of joint action by Canada and the United States in recent years are the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea and the restoration to its former size of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system. Each problem is being dealt with by a commission equally representative of either country—the International Fisheries Commission, which deals with the halibut problem, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Outlines of the agreements under which the commissions act will be found at p. 287 of the 1940 Year Book. In 1944, following intensive scientific and engineering studies carried on by the sockeye commission since its establishment in 1937, work was begun on fishway construction at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River which is expected to overcome the principal obstacle to the restoration of the run.

Fishing Bounty.—Under authority of legislation to assist in sea fisheries development and the encouragement of the construction of fishing boats and vessels (45 Vict., c. 18, passed in 1882, and 54-55 Vict., c. 42, passed in 1891) an annual bounty totalling originally $150,000 and later $160,000, has been paid to fishermen and owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic Coast. The bounty represents interest on the Halifax Award. Payments are made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 74).

1.—Government Bounty Paid to Fishermen, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	Bounties Paid		Amounts of Bounties Paid[1]	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,182	1,280	9,597	10,346
Nova Scotia	8,294	8,581	75,249	76,373
New Brunswick	2,273	2,253	21,220	20,886
Quebec	6,570	6,344	53,865	51,794
Totals	**18,319**	**18,458**	**159,931**	**159,399**

[1] Amounts include payments to owners of vessels and boats.

Fisheries Statistics.—Canadian fisheries statistics are collected and published under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Fisheries and those provincial departments of government having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries.

Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments*

The Maritime Provinces.—The major responsibility for aid to the fisheries in the Maritimes is undertaken by the Dominion Government. Nova Scotia, however, has established a Fisheries Division within its Department of Industry and Publicity. This Division works in close co-operation with the Dominion authorities: it maintains an engineering service for development, a Fisherman's Loan Board, and a file of information, covering both plant and catching methods, for the benefit of intending operators.

Quebec.—The Minister of Game and Fisheries administers both the sea and inland fisheries of Quebec. The Ministry is divided into two separate Departments, the Department of Maritime Fisheries and the Department of Fish and Game, the latter being charged with the administration of the inland fisheries.

Sea Fisheries.—Quebec is the only province administering its own sea fisheries, including those of the Magdalen Islands, and is also the only province providing a government-owned and -operated system of cold-storage plants for the preparation and storage of fish. Since the erection of the first plant in 1932, the network has grown to a total of 39 with a daily freezing capacity of 166 tons of fish and a storage capacity of 6,173 tons. These cold-storage plants also perform an extremely valuable service to fishermen by the provision of frozen bait. In addition, the Department owns and maintains 92 snow houses, where fish may be chilled before being sent to the freezers or filleting plants; 35 culling sheds; and an artificial drying plant, where over 12 tons of semi-dried fish may be processed daily and where storage is provided for 750 tons of dried fish.

* The material under this heading has been edited from contributions made by the respective Provincial Governments.

The Department maintains a full staff of fisheries officers, inspectors, cullers and technicians for administrative, educational and inspection purposes. A central depot is maintained at Gaspe, where spare parts for the cold-storage plants are in stock at all times, thus enabling speedy repairs to be made to the refrigerating machinery at any of the plants. A field office of the Department is also located at Gaspe, where fishermen and producers may obtain information throughout the year. During the fishing season, statistics of production and marketings are collected from the Gaspe office.

Inspection of fish products under the Dominion Fish Inspection and Meat and Canned Foods Acts is carried out by the Provincial inspectors, who are vested with supplementary powers by the Dominion Government for this purpose.

Educational work among the fishermen and producers is also carried on by the Department, in order to teach the latest methods of fish preparation and so make the Quebec product equal to the best on the market. Another phase of educational work is the encouragement given to the co-operative associations of fishermen, through the Social-Economic Service of the Superior School of Fisheries at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière.

Conventions for fish producers are held every two or three years and these have resulted in notable improvements throughout the industry.

Another form of assistance is the Maritime Credit system whereby fishermen are enabled to obtain loans from the credit unions for the purchase of boats and gear, the Department paying part of the interest and also the premium upon the required life-insurance policy. The establishment of a marine insurance for the protection of the fishermen's boats and equipment is now under consideration and will be put into operation as soon as conditions permit.

An effective control of fishing nets and weirs, more particularly those used for the taking of salmon, is maintained through a system of licences. The locations of all licensed nets, weirs and traps are plotted on large-scale maps, and no more licences are issued than will permit operations of commercial fishing without detriment to the entrance of salmon to the famous salmon rivers of the Province.

Assistance to the fisheries is also extended through publicity campaigns in newspapers and by the efforts of expert demonstrators in fish cookery. The Department bears in mind that the present rate of exports may pass with the cessation of hostilities and is endeavouring to build up Canadian markets for Quebec fish.

Research is carried on within the Department itself, with particular reference to the utilization of the beluga, or white porpoise, and also through the Biological Station of the St. Lawrence of Laval University, the Superior School of Fisheries, the Quebec Salmon Commission and the Fisheries Experimental Station of the Gaspe Peninsula.

The Biological Station carries out research work in connection with lobster, herring, cod and smelts. The Superior School gives a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Fisheries, and six-week courses to young fishermen on the subjects of navigation, fishing, the preparation of fish for the market and the organization and management of co-operative societies.

Research on the hydrology of the St. Lawrence and the location of new fishing grounds was carried out in 1943, together with tests as to the suitability of the drag-net over the rocky bottom of the river. The Salmon Commission is engaged in the study of the life history of that fish, particularly in regard to the 'parent stream theory', which assumes that the Atlantic salmon, like that of the Pacific, invariably returns to its natal river to spawn.

Inland Fisheries.—The Department of Fish and Game exercises jurisdiction over the inland waters and those of the St. Lawrence River west of Tadoussac, in Saguenay County and of Sandy Bay, in Matane County. Protection of the fish and game is in the hands of 140 full-time fish and game wardens.

Residents are required to purchase a licence for sport-fishing and the proceeds are applied to the betterment of fishing conditions. Commercial, non-resident, tourist and club sport-fishing licences are also issued.

Four hatcheries are maintained at strategic points throughout the Province. These establishments distributed over 2,600,000 fry, fingerlings and older fish during the fiscal year 1943, the species propagated being speckled trout, Atlantic salmon and grey trout.

The Department administers four parks or reserves in which excellent fishing is obtainable. The Gaspe and Laurentides parks are already renowned for their trout fishing: the Fishing Reserve of the Mont Laurier-Senneterre Highway is a newer development. Situated on the height of land, it is eminently suited to canoe trips for doré, pike, and grey and speckled trout. The fourth, and newest, reserve is that of the Grand Cascapedia River, in Gaspe, where the Department, upon the expiration of the lease of the fishing rights, opened the river to public fishing and provided camping accommodation, canoes and guides, so that a salmon and sea-trout fishing trip can be made in five days, from the head of the river to New Richmond, at a reasonable cost.

The Department co-operates with sportsmen through its Joint Committee composed of departmental officials and the directors of the larger fish and game associations. The Committee studies the problem of the maintenance of satisfactory fishing and hunting conditions and other questions that arise out of the ever-changing conditions of modern life and their consequent reactions on the wild life of the Province.

A Biological Bureau has been instituted, which studies the pollution problem, the efficiency of fishways, methods of increasing the productivity of fishing waters, and trout parasites.

Ontario.—Acting upon the recommendations of the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries, the Dominion Government enacts regulations to govern fishing within the Province. Ontario is empowered to enforce these regulations and to collect licence fees. The administration of the fisheries in all non-tidal waters of Ontario is carried on by the Department of Game and Fisheries of the Provincial Government.

All commercial fishing is subject to licence, the revenue received from this source amounting to $74,355 in 1943. Licences are not required from residents for angling, except in certain restricted waters, but the sale of non-resident angling licences is a source of considerable revenue, $306,264 being collected in 1943.

Commercial Fishing.—Commercial fishing is governed by necessary regulations for the purpose of protecting the fish from undue depredations and, in waters apart from the Great Lakes series, commercial fishing is greatly restricted and limited. For example, in Lake Simcoe while carp may be taken in draw seines in localized areas, gill netting is prohibited. In Lake Nipissing commercial fishing is restricted to sturgeon and whitefish, which are taken in pound nets in strictly localized areas of the Lake. Licensed operators are required to take coarse fish caught in their nets during their operations for sturgeon and whitefish. In Lake Nipigon, commercial fishing is controlled by close season, tonnage and the usual protection given by limiting the size and weight of the fish taken. Even in a lake the size of Lake Nipigon, with 1,530 sq. miles of water surface, no important species could be maintained except under moderate and restricted fishing, involving protection of fish to sexual maturity and propagational methods of a practical nature—tonnage of fish removed should equal that replaced by natural and artificial means.

The principal varieties of fish marketed from the commercially fished waters are lake trout, whitefish, herring or ciscoes, yellow pickerel or pike-perch, blue pickerel, sturgeon, pike, eels, catfish, carp and perch.

Angling.—Ontario's game-fish interests are vitally important to every person in the Province from recreational and health standpoints, and also from the direct and indirect benefits of a large and ever-increasing tourist trade, embracing as it does in one way or another, every branch of industry.

With the exception of a few inland lakes where commercial fishing is permitted, the majority of the inland waters are reserved for game-fishing. The principle of reserving inland waters for game-fishing has, fortunately, been supported by Dominion and Provincial Parliaments throughout the years.

The famous trout fishing in the Nipigon, and the bass and maskinonge fishing throughout the Province are well known. The abundance of the black bass, that famous fighting fish, undoubtedly accounts for the reputation which the Province enjoys for game-fishing, and one of the chief factors in the increase and development of the tourist trade.

Ontario has an extensive natural distribution of bass, maskinonge, pike, speckled trout, lake trout and pike-perch; brown and rainbow trout have been introduced.

Fisheries Research.—In 1929 the Department included within its organization a biological component known as the Biological and Fish Culture Branch, whose chief function is to apply the principles and facts obtained from research of fish culture and the fisheries. Biological findings cannot be forced, and years may pass before evidence of progress is seen; the structure is never complete but the scientific attitude is reflected in the results achieved.

Among the studies that have engaged attention is the survey of lakes and streams in advance of stocking to determine their suitability for the growth and reproduction of fish. Suitability varies directly with the food and shelter provided for the fish. As a result of these studies, information pertaining to a large number of lakes and streams, their individual conditions and requirements and regulatory and re-stocking methods has been obtained.

Then there is the burbot or ling problem. The Department has undertaken the removal of burbot from certain inland waters, where they were known to be numerous. The burbot, or ling, competes directly with lake trout for its food, and

also preys upon important food and game-fish. It is the only relative of the cod in fresh water and attempts are being made by research to evaluate its importance as food, the supply available and the development of useful by-products.

Provincial Hatcheries.—Artificial replenishment is supplementary to natural replenishment. This phase of the Department's work is carried out in hatcheries and in rearing stations (where fry are carried to yearling grade or longer) located at strategic points throughout the Province. The 26 establishments, classified on the basis of the species propagated, are:—

Species	*Hatcheries*	*Species*	*Rearing Stations*
	No.		No.
Whitefish fry	10	Speckled trout	14
Herring fry	4	Brown trout	6
Yellow pickerel or pike-perch fry	8	Rainbow trout	1
Blue pickerel fry	1	Kamloops trout	2
Perch fry	1	Lake trout	3
Lake trout fry and fingerlings	8	Small-mouth black bass[1]	7
		Large-mouth black bass[1]	1
		Maskinonge[1]	1

[1] Fry and fingerlings.

During a normal year the total distribution from all the hatcheries of all species, sizes, and ages is approximately 800,000,000. Long-term investigations have been undertaken to determine the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of planting artificially reared whitefish fry in Lake Ontario and also the possibility of re-populating that Lake with Atlantic salmon by planting artificially reared fry.

Life-history studies of fish, and laboratory experimentation are undertaken by research workers in the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory of the University of Toronto. Studies of this nature are of immense value in the management of the fisheries. The closest co-operation exists between the Department and the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory.

The Prairie Provinces.—The administration of the fisheries of the Prairie Provinces, being inland fisheries, comes mainly within the purview of the Provincial Governments concerned, each of which maintains an organization for the work under a Provincial Minister. The Dominion Government exercises an indirect influence only in so far as national interests are concerned. The following outlines show for each of these Provinces the progress made during the past year.

Manitoba.—The Department of Mines and Natural Resources is responsible for the administration of the fisheries of Manitoba. During the year 1944 one whitefish hatchery at Dauphin River on Lake Winnipeg and 3 pickerel hatcheries, one on Lake Winnipegosis and 2 on Lake Manitoba, were operated by that Department. From these 4 hatcheries 53,400,000 whitefish fry and 197,496,000 pickerel fry were liberated in the commercially fished waters of the Province. In addition 17 sport-fishing lakes received allotments of pickerel fry amounting to 8,110,000 in the aggregate.

The Whiteshell Trout Hatchery at the north end of West Hawk Lake in the Whiteshell Provincial Park was operated for the propagation of lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout and speckled trout. In the 1943 season no rainbow eggs were available but three species of trout fingerlings were distributed in 10 lakes judged to be suitable for trout, as follows: lake trout, 83,357; brown trout, 45,063; speckled trout, 44,678.

Trout culture in Manitoba is of recent origin and it is as yet too soon to have results therefrom but many gratifying reports have been received, recording results from the older-established pickerel fry distribution.

In addition to fish-cultural work, the Department is endeavouring to bring commercial fishing under better control so that the number of fishermen operating upon a lake may be limited by law and their individual production limited to a set poundage. In this way it is hoped to ensure adequate escapement of parent fish for the propagation of the species. So far, such control has necessarily been limited by shortage of personnel but three major fishing operations are at the present time so controlled. These are Lake Winnipeg summer whitefish fishing, Lake Winnipeg summer pickerel and Lake Winnipegosis autumn pickerel fishing.

At its inception this control was not well received by fishermen. However, the system has been in operation for 6 seasons on Lake Winnipeg and its advantages to the primary producer have now become apparent. The fisherman now finds that, with competition removed, he can fish steadily with fewer nets, and that over-production is avoided. He thus saves on equipment, feeds the market in quantities that are readily absorbed and realizes more for his catch than at any other time in the history of the industry. Needless to say, the fishermen themselves are now strong advocates of Manitoba's controlled commercial fishing.

Saskatchewan.—Administration of the Fisheries Act and Regulations comes within the purview of the Department of Natural Resources, under the immediate charge of the Supervisor of Fisheries. Sport fishing for such varieties as trout, pike, perch, pickerel and gold-eye accounts for the issue of about 6,000 resident and 1,500 non-resident angling licences annually. Black bass have also been introduced.

Commercial net-fishing returns over one million dollars annually to the fishermen. The Department assists by the operation of egg-collecting stations and a fish hatchery, whence the fry are distributed. In the spring of 1943 over 16,500,000 whitefish fry were placed in 20 lakes and 43,750,000 pickerel fry were placed in 59 waters. Nearly 5,000 perch were transplanted from the more heavily stocked lakes to rivers and lakes where their introduction was desirable.

In addition to the ordinary commercial net licences, special licences were issued for domestic use (506), for fur-farmers (28) and for Indians (1,313). The estimated catch made under these special licences was valued at over $175,000.

Besides the collection of the usual fishery statistics relating to weight and value of catch, Saskatchewan compiles figures showing the additional values of the industry to the Province in connection with the transportation of fish from the fishing grounds to the railway. These statistics are compiled on a man-day, etc., basis and show that the existence of this industry was responsible for the distribution of over $150,000 to teamsters, truck-drivers, fishermen's and dealers' helpers, manufacturers of boxes, etc.

A fish hatchery, located at B-Say-Tah Point, Fort Qu'Appelle, was in operation during the autumn and spring seasons of 1943-44 and 17,620,000 whitefish eggs were collected in the autumn of 1942-43 at the Cochin Egg-Collecting Station, situated on the creek which connects Jackfish and Murray Lakes, 22 miles north of Battleford. These eggs were shipped to the hatchery and 16,520,000 fry were hatched and distributed to 26 lakes in the Province. Pickerel eggs to the number of 66,550,000 were collected in the spring of 1944 at the Makwa Lake Collecting Station, near Loon Lake, and shipped to the hatchery where 43,750,000 fry were hatched and distributed to 60 lakes.

Alberta.—The Fish and Game Administration forms part of the Department of Lands and Mines, and the Fisheries Branch controls both commercial and game fishing. Provincial hatcheries replenish the natural stocks of both commercial and game fish, 72,850,000 whitefish eggs being distributed in the fiscal year 1942-43, while trout fingerlings and yearlings were distributed to lakes and to rearing ponds maintained in co-operation with fish and game associations and public-spirited individuals. In addition, 242,800 adult perch were distributed in 8 lakes of the Province. Fishing permits and licences issued during 1942-43 numbered 7,832.

Biological research is carried out in co-operation with the University of Alberta. The most important project under way is an investigation of the infestation of commercial whitefish in Lesser Slave Lake by the pike tapeworm. This parasite has caused considerable concern to exporters of whitefish, as infected whitefish are refused entry to the United States.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Department of Fisheries was organized in 1901-02. Previous to that time there was no provincial office responsible to the Provincial Government in matters relating to fisheries, although the Provincial Government considered its fisheries largely a provincial affair. Shortly after organization the Provincial Department became very active in fish cultural work, building and operating fish hatcheries and instituting scientific research into various fishery problems.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the administrative and regulative jurisdiction of British Columbia's fisheries in tidal waters rests with the Federal authority. When British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871 the Dominion Government undertook to protect, conserve and promote the fisheries of the Province. It is a most important function of the Provincial Department to observe how this undertaking is being carried out and to report to the Provincial Government through the Commissioner of Fisheries.

The ownership of the fisheries in the non-tidal waters of the Province is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province as are the shell-fisheries, such as oyster fishing and clam fishing in the tidal waters and, generally speaking, the authority to administer and regulate these fisheries is vested in the Province although the regulations covering these fisheries are made under Federal Order in Council on the advice and recommendation of the Province.

In British Columbia the non-tidal fisheries are of two kinds, namely, commercial and sport. The sport fisheries are regulated and administered by the Provincial Game Commission, while authority for administration and regulation of the non-tidal commercial fisheries is the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries is charged with the administration of the Fisheries Act and with such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Act provides for the taxation of the fisheries and, under civil and property rights, for the regulation and control of the various fish-processing plants under a system of licensing. Provision is also made in the Act for the settlement by arbitration of disputes regarding fish prices which may arise between the fishermen and operators of the various licensed plants. The administration of the Act under these headings involves the collection of revenue and the supervision of plant operations in conformity with regulations made under the Act, the collection and publication of certain statistics, and other pertinent data relative to the industry.

The Department conducts some scientific research on its own behalf and co-operates with and participates jointly in certain research work with the Dominion Fisheries Research Board.

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 $6,500,000 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. This figure was not again reached until 1941, owing largely to lower prices rather than to smaller catches, but in that year a new peak of $62,258,997 was reached. In the two latest years further increases were recorded, the 1943 figure of $85,594,544 showing a gain of 37·5 p.c. over 1941. The figures given represent the total value of fish as marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.

2.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1943

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	29,629,169	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	75,116,933
1904	23,516,439	1917	52,312,044	1930	47,804,216	1943	85,594,544
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 37·9 p.c. of the total value of products, Nova Scotia second with 25·3 p.c., and New Brunswick third with 13·0 p.c.

* Revised by W. H. Lanceley, Chief, Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXX.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, by Provinces, 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	930,874	950,412	714,870	952,026	1,639,539	2,860,946
Nova Scotia	8,804,231	8,753,548	9,843,456	12,634,957	15,297,482	21,684,435
New Brunswick	3,996,064	5,082,393	4,965,618	6,484,831	7,132,420	11,128,864
Quebec	1,957,279	2,010,953	2,002,053	2,842,041	4,194,092	5,632,809
Ontario	3,353,775	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205	5,292,268
Manitoba	1,811,124	1,655,273	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616	4,564,551
Saskatchewan	468,646	478,511	403,510	414,492	585,782	1,154,544
Alberta	492,943	430,724	450,574	440,444	492,182	795,000
British Columbia	18,672,750	17,698,989	21,710,167	31,732,037	38,059,559	32,478,632
Yukon	5,290	4,867	4,994	6,652	3,056	2,495
Totals	**40,492,976**	**40,075,922**	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**	**85,594,544**

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 1943 cod, with an increase over 1942 of 10·9 p.c. in the quantity caught, took second place in order of marketed value; herring 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 subdivided to show the values of the sea fisheries and inland fisheries, respecitvely, 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, 1939-43

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		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Increase or Decrease 1943 Compared with 1942
Salmon	cwt.	1,501,747	1,458,145	1,938,182	1,646,558	1,242,391	−404,167
	$	13,409,292	14,170,496	21,475,275	22,926,861	15,642,190	−7,284,671
Cod	cwt.	1,635,505	1,932,966	1,957,153	1,942,293	2,155,179	+212,886
	$	3,234,059	4,984,504	7,494,604	9,962,312[1]	13,064,805	+3,102,493
Herring	cwt.	3,364,530	4,686,300	2,785,264	3,619,720	3,226,632	−393,088
	$	3,780,297	6,256,508	6,702,947	10,931,007	11,937,287	+1,006,280
Lobster	cwt.	314,665	267,991	278,023	280,250	301,092	+20,842
	$	3,782,325	3,187,594	3,858,733	5,084,558	8,228,533	+3,143,975
Whitefish	cwt.	164,619	168,179	178,659	167,062	167,806	+744
	$	1,722,342	1,928,862	2,492,671	3,055,373	3,575,923	+520,550
Halibut	cwt.	184,734	148,197	149,525	121,757	139,043	+17,286
	$	2,117,712	1,859,276	2,425,561	2,455,970	3,065,375	+609,405
Sardines	bbl.	317,085	224,428	443,733	320,558	396,381	+75,823
	$	2,300,818	1,883,375	2,846,808	2,143,623	3,003,796	+860,173
Pilchards	cwt.	110,453	575,399	1,200,913	1,317,673	1,774,774	+457,101
	$	100,693	632,393	1,781,876	2,016,607	2,756,416	+739,809
Haddock	cwt.	385,155	355,574	287,766	262,060	307,454	+45,394
	$	1,357,064	1,443,729	1,410,227	1,734,410	2,544,409	+809,999
Mackerel	cwt.	520,651	357,354	351,132	303,080	370,857	+67,777
	$	890,778	657,876	1,117,658	1,318,204	2,274,137	+955,933
Pickerel	cwt.	120,509	105,800	126,304	128,041	135,034	+6,993
	$	867,288	1,011,131	1,253,244	1,440,774	2,142,376	+701,602
Grayfish	cwt.	115,166	142,247	143,099	100,790	79,024	−21,766
	$	80,499	209,966	672,521	1,294,144	2,106,565	+812,421
Blue pickerel	cwt.	61,575	21,184	16,211	44,381	96,609	+52,228
	$	418,710	203,367	188,048	563,639	1,391,170	+827,531
Trout	cwt.	63,217	54,393	56,575	46,321	46,988	+667
	$	829,768	809,136	972,601	1,032,249	1,253,059	+220,810
Hake[2]	cwt.	210,458	225,666	164,885	238,485	213,451	−25,034
	$	189,821	246,986	297,842	689,985	1,102,601	+412,616
Saugers	cwt.	113,972	115,065	143,951	141,419	85,321	−56,098
	$	487,258	613,238	1,038,470	1,238,500	1,056,374	−182,126
Swordfish	cwt.	17,884	22,901	13,463	19,335	30,209	+10,874
	$	243,783	327,402	259,461	519,869	1,017,184	+497,315
Ling cod	cwt.	47,497	47,613	40,865	42,500	58,691	+16,191
	$	300,783	303,044	359,299	633,567	874,633	+241,066
Smelts	cwt.	70,902	82,688	74,550	71,480	60,024	−11,456
	$	472,564	636,845	614,783	724,040	863,346	+139,306
Pollock	cwt.	94,684	103,103	89,423	87,855	149,630	+61,775
	$	114,722	156,117	215,880	286,110	700,663	+414,553
Clams	cwt.	95,519	113,652	156,463	155,536	135,785	−19,751
	$	147,323	211,919	347,046	478,557	561,439	+82,882
Tullibee	cwt.	69,893	72,214	76,753	72,274	88,534	+16,260
	$	237,409	292,111	320,001	336,747	490,516	+153,769
Pike	cwt.	56,483	48,458	80,991	43,403	56,021	+12,618
	$	212,730	182,503	349,605	203,322	450,946	+247,624
Perch	cwt.	33,037	39,680	49,148	31,681	26,981	−4,700
	$	262,964	314,906	475,344	414,097	400,457	−13,640

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

[2] Cusk included prior to 1941.

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1939-43—concluded

Kind of Fish		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Increase or Decrease 1943 Compared with 1942
Black cod	cwt.	9,067	13,934	17,472	12,279	20,959	+8,680
	$	79,419	132,822	189,527	193,840	399,923	+206,083
Oysters	bbl.	29,624	26,957	59,197	41,089	43,618	+2,529
	$	173,710	188,529	314,159	293,913	376,030	+82,117
Alewives	cwt.	123,419	62,545	62,363	65,777	105,956	+40,179
	$	124,733	62,737	82,311	133,709	315,158	+181,449
Scallops	gal.	49,580	66,539	78,422	69,957	57,399	−12,558
	$	79,329	134,090	187,747	256,765	292,517	+35,752
Suckers	cwt.	22,027	21,408	16,215	16,740	51,574	+34,834
	$	27,189	42,935	21,525	29,527	236,427	+206,900
Sturgeon	cwt.	8,438	4,834	3,536	2,820	4,059	+1,239
	$	104,248	88,209	83,633	101,022	170,520	+69,498
Grand Totals[1]	$	**40,075,922**	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**	**85,594,544**	**+10,477,611**
Totals, Sea Fish[1]	$	**33,972,310**	**38,910,188**	**54,325,983**	**65,977,321**	**73,189,919**	**+7,203,598**
Totals, Inland Fish[1]	$	**6,103,612**	**6,208,699**	**7,933,014**	**9,139,612**	**12,413,625**	**+3,274,013**

[1] Includes other items not specified.

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1932-43

NOTE.—Based on values as marketed and quantities caught.

Kind of Fish	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL VALUE											
Salmon	31·0	34·8	37·9	36·4	35·4	31·7	37·0	33·5	31·4	34·4	30·5	18·3
Cod	8·5	9·5	9·8	8·0	8·5	8·1	8·2	8·1	11·0	12·0	13·3	15·3
Herring	5·7	6·4	5·3	5·3	6·6	6·6	6·1	9·4	13·9	10·8	14·5	13·9
Lobster	18·3	12·8	12·6	12·7	11·2	11·9	9·4	9·4	7·1	6·2	6·8	9·6
Whitefish	4·6	4·1	4·0	4·2	3·9	4·8	4·1	4·3	4·3	4·0	4·1	4·2
Halibut[1]	4·7	6·2	3·3	3·7	3·7	4·1	4·4	5·3	4·1	3·9	3·3	3·6
Sardines	1·6	2·3	3·1	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·4	5·7	4·2	4·6	2·9	3·5
Pilchards	1·5	0·3	1·6	1·9	1·7	2·3	2·1	0·3	1·4	2·9	2·7	3·2
Haddock	4·3	3·0	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·4	3·4	3·2	2·3	2·3	3·0
Mackerel	1·1	1·4	1·2	0·9	1·2	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·5	1·8	1·8	2·7
Pickerel	2·7	2·3	2·5	2·3	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·1	2·2	2·0	1·9	2·5
Grayfish	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·5	1·1	1·7	2·5
Blue pickerel	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·9	1·6	2·1	0·1	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·8	1·6
Trout	2·2	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·6	2·0	1·8	1·6	1·4	1·5
Hake and cusk[2]	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·9	1·3
Saugers	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·7	1·0	1·2	0·1	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·2
Swordfish	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·4	0·7	1·2
Ling cod	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·8	1·0
Smelts	2·7	1·8	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·0	1·0	1·0
Pollock	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·8
Clams and quahaugs[3]	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·7
Tullibee	0·9	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6
Pike	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·3	0·5
Perch	1·0	0·9	1·1	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·5
Black cod	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·5
Oysters	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4
Alewives	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·4
Scallops	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·9	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Suckers	"	"	"	"	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	"	"	0·3
Sturgeon	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2
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]	**83·8**	**85·2**	**85·9**	**84·7**	**84·1**	**82·1**	**83·4**	**84·8**	**86·2**	**87·3**	**87·8**	**85·5**
Totals, Inland Fish[4]	**16·2**	**14·8**	**14·1**	**15·3**	**15·9**	**17·9**	**16·6**	**15·2**	**13·8**	**12·7**	**12·2**	**14·5**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 289.

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1932-43—concluded

Kind of Fish	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	INDEXES OF VOLUME (1926=100)											
Salmon	61·1	66·8	77·8	83·7	93·1	79·1	81·0	68·9	66·9	88·9	75·5	57·0
Cod	53·2	58·2	63·8	57·3	63·4	56·8	63·4	60·9	72·0	72·9	72·4	78·8
Herring	76·9	84·9	78·5	85·0	117·7	126·2	104·6	138·9	193·4	115·0	149·4	133·1
Lobster	142·4	110·5	106·7	94·2	83·4	91·3	92·6	92·7	78·9	81·9	82·5	88·7
Whitefish	72·6	79·8	75·9	77·4	75·9	91·1	80·9	86·3	88·2	93·7	87·6	88·0
Halibut [1]	57·0	59·1	36·2	38·9	40·7	44·3	47·8	54·3	43·6	44·0	35·8	40·9
Sardines	38·6	75·4	110·6	108·4	142·8	92·1	106·5	183·1	129·6	256·2	185·1	228·9
Pilchards	91·4	12·5	88·7	94·0	91·7	99·1	106·7	11·4	59·3	123·8	135·8	183·0
Haddock	72·5	54·2	71·6	74·2	81·1	78·3	79·2	77·5	71·6	57·9	52·7	61·9
Mackerel	154·6	228·0	165·3	139·0	197·1	207·2	247·3	450·8	309·4	304·0	262·4	321·1
Pickerel	71·0	84·3	97·2	86·9	115·5	113·5	102·2	95·6	83·9	100·2	101·6	107·1
Grayfish	35·5	99·4	145·6	133·6	181·3	185·3	245·2	143·3	177·0	178·0	125·4	98·3
Blue pickerel	133·6	138·7	80·0	168·5	227·0	310·8	240·8	202·6	69·7	53·4	146·1	317·9
Trout	63·8	64·7	75·0	84·3	92·7	89·7	92·6	80·3	69·1	71·9	58·9	59·7
Hake and cusk [2]	84·9	117·5	163·0	125·6	151·0	151·8	173·4	139·3	149·4	119·0	157·9	141·3
Saugers [6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swordfish	80·0	132·5	108·9	172·7	138·0	116·1	84·5	138·2	177·0	104·1	149·5	233·5
Ling cod [7]	80·4	81·1	96·2	126·5	138·7	86·2	93·6	95·6	95·8	82·2	85·5	118·7
Smelts	104·2	84·2	64·9	86·1	102·8	73·0	77·2	76·8	89·6	80·8	77·4	65·0
Pollock	89·8	61·2	98·4	94·9	146·2	277·5	117·3	109·6	119·3	103·5	101·7	173·2
Clams and quahaugs [3]	92·1	70·8	157·3	254·4	264·2	262·7	277·6	176·1	209·6	288·5	286·8	250·3
Tullibee	46·9	41·7	43·4	39·1	58·4	55·1	57·1	68·8	71·1	75·6	71·2	87·2
Pike	57·1	56·7	51·3	61·7	75·0	70·8	85·9	77·9	66·8	111·7	59·8	77·2
Perch	200·0	134·4	238·5	236·0	105·7	115·5	143·2	108·3	130·1	161·2	103·9	88·5
Black cod	61·8	58·6	61·7	93·6	69·5	129·5	81·7	87·5	134·5	168·7	118·5	202·3
Oysters	103·5	100·8	112·8	121·8	121·2	110·9	110·0	133·1	121·1	266·0	187·7	194·8
Alewives	80·9	102·1	97·9	115·0	123·0	103·7	144·7	170·9	86·6	86·3	91·1	146·7
Scallops	201·7	372·2	387·5	574·2	736·0	792·0	412·4	213·7	286·8	338·0	301·5	247·4
Suckers [4]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sturgeon	111·7	129·4	123·6	134·2	126·3	122·1	145·8	162·3	93·0	68·0	54·3	78·1

[1] Landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels excluded for 1934 and later years. [2] Hake only for 1941, 1942 and 1943. [3] Clams only for 1941, 1942 and 1943. [4] Less than 0·1 p.c. [5] Totals include minor items not specified. [6] Indexes are not given in this case since no production was recorded for the base year. [7] 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, 1942 and 1943

Equipment	1942		1943	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers	2	78,000	2	78,000
Steam fishing vessels	3	75,000	2	50,000
Sailing, gasoline and diesel vessels	1,269	5,709,223	1,320	6,157,650
Gasoline and diesel boats	17,461	7,751,778	16,638	7,843,746
Sail and rowboats	13,643 [1]	344,535 [1]	13,169	347,866
Packers, carrying boats and scows	467 [1]	737,095 [1]	443	780,075
Herring gill nets	39,857 [1]	556,786 [1]	40,674	560,192
Mackerel gill nets	24,146	346,644	25,800	384,824
Salmon gill nets	2,200	129,146	2,191	101,996
Gill nets, other	1,344 [1]	45,577 [1]	1,221	75,170
Salmon drift nets	12,382	1,338,751	12,614	1,621,336
Salmon trap nets	750	345,105	702	316,640
Trap nets, other	530	298,166	530	301,850
Smelt gill nets	5,794 [1]	26,421 [1]	7,180	35,914
Smelt bag or box nets	5,773 [1]	297,605 [1]	5,688	292,960
Pound nets	45	6,750	42	5,250
Oulachon nets	43	1,510	43	1,810
Shrimp nets	24 [1]	3,435 [1]	36	13,600

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Equipment	1942		1943	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Sea Fisheries—concluded				
Salmon purse seines	263	385,900	272	404,850
Salmon drag seines	9	6,100	9	6,100
Seines, other	1,008	452,055	1,022	695,880
Weirs	711	448,065	691	463,008
Skates of gear	5,591	186,407	7,717	205,615
Small drag nets	31	6,520	43	9,840
Tubs of trawl	20,734	331,555	21,578	372,799
Hand lines	55,092	192,764	52,409	184,010
Crab traps	4,605	17,145	3,500	9,525
Eel traps	383	612	383	612
Lobster traps	1,539,848	2,059,455	1,490,906	2,336,755
Lobster pounds	30	58,060	23	52,960
Oyster rakes	1,872	5,728	1,578	4,972
Scallop drags	316	10,926	305	9,926
Quahaug rakes	151	467	64	208
Fishing piers and wharves	1,623	508,685	1,606	470,750
Freezers and ice-houses	675	206,405	524	198,360
Small fish- and smoke-houses	6,727	654,584	6,119	622,999
Other gear	-	98,132[1]		86,225
Total Values, Sea Fisheries		**23,721,092**[1]		**25,104,273**
Inland Fisheries—				
Fish carriers	22	138,900	31	149,400
Tugs	87	571,156	92	582,021
Gasoline and diesel boats	1,358	868,207	1,626	1,039,666
Skiffs and canoes	3,904	166,165	4,711	181,913
Gill nets	-	2,304,744	-	2,717,499
Seines	281	22,190	275	22,937
Pound nets	920	479,825	923	470,510
Hoop nets	1,334	32,566	1,651	44,334
Dip and roll nets	50	244	178	1,385
Lines	2,153	21,453	2,568	7,910
Weirs	394	33,250	407	49,160
Spears	23	90	19	80
Eel traps	200	400	200	400
Fish wheels	6	1,740	8	2,000
Fishing piers and wharves	509	202,469	485	158,307
Freezers and ice-houses	682	426,225	750	503,502
Small fish- and smoke-houses	212	82,015	161	75,225
Other gear	-	5,183	-	5,194
Total Values, Inland Fisheries	-	**5,356,822**	-	**6,011,443**
Grand Totals[2]		**29,077,914**[1]		**31,115,716**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book. [2] Does not include equipment used by fish-processing establishments.

7.—Persons Employed in Primary Fishing Operations in Canada, 1941-43

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	44	56	56	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vessels	5,667	5,854	5,977	[1]	[1]	[1]
Boats	39,235	38,997	37,205	7,651	7,888	9,054
Packers, carrying boats and scows	709	715	726	105	86	114
Fishing not in boats	2,786	1,932	1,936	7,548	5,839	6,391
Totals, Fishermen[2]	**48,441**	**47,554**	**45,900**	**15,304**	**13,813**	**15,559**

[1] Included with "boats". [2] These totals include all individuals employed in primary fishing operations irrespective of the period of employment. The census figures for 1941, given at p. 276, include only those whose main occupation was fishing.

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 1943, the salmon canneries comprised the principal group with an investment valued at $12,124,270, or 39 p.c. of the total for all establishments. About 67 p.c. of the value of production of the establishments was in the form of fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, and 33 p.c. fish marketed for consumption in a fresh state.

8.—Fish-Processing Establishments, 1942 and 1943

Kind of Establishment	1942		1943	
	Number	Value[1]	Number	Value[1]
		$		$
Salmon canneries	31	16,602,929	32	12,124,270
Fish-curing establishments	209	5,159,679	203	5,654,123
Sardine and other fish canneries	25	4,868,086	51	4,688,448
Lobster canneries	122	802,876	130	1,157,574
Reduction plants	23[2]	2,286,431[2]	31	2,718,693
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	62	3,673,411	59	4,330,504
Clam canneries	21	160,719[2]	17	67,582
Totals	**493[2]**	**33,554,131[2]**	**523**	**30,741,194**

[1] Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

9.—Fish-Processing Establishments, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Year and Kind of Establishment	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Canada
1942	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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**
1943						
Lobster canneries	44	35	42	9	Nil	130
Salmon canneries	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	30	32
Clam canneries	1	6	9	1	8	68
Sardine and other fish canneries	18	10	9	6		
Fish-curing establishments	7	91	33	66	6	203
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	1	15	12	19	12	59
Reduction plants	Nil	8	3	7	13	31
Totals, 1943	**71**	**167**	**108**	**108**	**69**	**523**

10.—Materials Used by and Products of Fish-Processing Establishments, 1939-43

Material and Product	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Materials Used—					
Fish	12,807,991	14,934,744	20,263,678	28,001,244	33,016,090
Edible oils	150,809	169,662	293,083	210,650	261,972
Salt	212,325	273,818	363,201	460,162	528,320
Containers	3,922,650	5,135,138	7,448,313	6,825,130	6,588,422
Other	1,020,923	948,489	1,744,553	2,249,185	2,971,981
Totals, Materials Used	**18,114,698**	**21,461,851**	**30,112,828**	**37,746,371**	**43,366,785**
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh	8,176,302	10,414,474	11,607,468	15,601,349	21,491,772
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	20,640,234	24,695,967	36,568,623	43,839,627	43,313,197
Totals, Products	**28,816,536**	**35,110,441**	**48,176,091**	**59,440,976**	**64,804,969**

11.—Employees in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1941-43

Employed in—	1941			1942			1943		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	1,228	1,942	3,170	1,154	1,825	2,979	1,462	2,091	3,553
Salmon canneries	3,142	3,152	6,294	2,385	2,684	5,069	2,201	2,163	4,364
Clam canneries	79	154	233	109	316	425	83	213	296
Sardine and other fish canneries	922	939	1,861	1,058	1,185[1]	2,243[1]	1,339	1,362	2,701
Fish-curing establishments	2,443	658	3,101	2,686	773	3,459	2,636	827	3,463
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	542	233	775	838	318	1,156	872	244	1,116
Reduction plants	392	16	408	363	23	386	372	34	406
Totals	**8,748**	**7,094**	**15,842**	**8,593**	**7,124[1]**	**15,717[1]**	**8,965**	**6,934**	**15,899**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1930-43

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	11,295[1]	6,228,282[1]	3,489[1]	848,377[1]	15,717[1]	8,390,709
1943	1,069	1,551,636	11,842	7,585,018	2,988	903,058	15,899	10,039,712

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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 the Northwest Territories*—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations (which provide that no person shall explore for Petroleum or Natural Gas in Yukon or the Northwest Territories without first obtaining a permit to do so from the Minister of Mines and Resources); 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. *Northwest Territories*—Quartz Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Dredging Regulations; Quarrying Regulations; and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

Copies of these regulations are available from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations†

The granting of land in any province, except Ontario, no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land. In Ontario mineral rights are expressly reserved if they are not to be included. Some early grants in New Brunswick and Quebec also included certain mineral rights. Otherwise mining rights must be separately obtained by lease or grant from the provincial authority administering the mining laws and regulations. Mining activities may be classified as placer, general minerals (usually metallic ores), fuel (coal, petroleum, gas) and quarrying. Under these divisions of the provincial mining industry, regulations may be summarized as follows:—

Placer.—In those provinces in which placer deposits occur there are regulations defining the size of placer holdings, the terms under which they may be acquired and held and the royalties to be paid.

General Minerals.—These are sometimes described as quartz, lode minerals or minerals in place. The most elaborate regulations apply in this division. In all provinces, except Alberta, a 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.

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

* Revised by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
†Compiled from material supplied by the Provincial Governments.

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 from 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 Metals and Fuels in Wartime*

Because the 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. A development division was set up by the Control with a staff of engineers, geologists and consultants; this division has been responsible for stimulating Canadian output of non-ferrous metals and strategic minerals. In addition, the Control has been responsible for obtaining from other countries those non-ferrous metals and minerals in short supply in Canada.

Various Government agencies, including Crown companies established for the purpose, 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.

*Contributed by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

From 1923 to 1939 Canada produced no recorded output of iron ore. In 1937, as a result of legislation providing for an Ontario Government subsidy, development of the New Helen mine in the Michipicoten District was begun. First shipment of the sintered ore was made in July, 1939. Substantial production has since been maintained, and in 1945 a neighbouring property, the Josephine Mine, will come into production, its product to be marketed in conjunction with that of the New Helen Mine sinter. Another large iron-ore development, at Steep Rock Lake, west of Port Arthur, was begun in 1943 and the first shipment from this property was made in October, 1944 (see pp. 312-313). During 1943, an open-pit iron-ore mine at Bathurst, N.B., was operated, its product going to the blast furnaces at Sydney, N.S.; operations were suspended in November, 1943.

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, incorporated on Apr. 4, 1943, with head office at Calgary, Alberta, has assisted in drilling marginal sites on the west flank in Township 19 of the Turner Valley, and so far has confined its activities to advancing money to operators for drilling. While it was intended that operators could supply a part of the necessary funds, the Crown Company has advanced all of the funds for the whole of the drilling and well equipment. The area being explored has been checked by a geologist of the Oil Control.

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. In addition to this assistance to normal commercial producers, the Board has developed surface-stripping operations in Alberta. The Dominion Fuel Board (see p. 318) 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. Previous to March, 1943, the Dominion Fuel Board co-operated closely with the Coal Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board but, at that date, the Coal Administrator's functions were combined with those of the Coal Controller under the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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, 1886-1944

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	1937.....	457,359,092	41·41
1890.....	16,763,353	3·51	1930.....	279,873,578	27·42	1938.....	441,823,237	39·62
1895.....	20,505,917	4·08				1939.....	474,602,059	42·12
1900.....	64,420,877	12·15	1931[1].....	230,434,726	22·21	1940.....	529,825,035	46·55
1905.....	69,078,999	11·51	1932.....	191,228,225	18·19	1941.....	560,241,290	48·69
1910.....	106,823,623	15·29	1933.....	221,495,253	20·83	1942.....	566,768,672	48·63
1915.....	137,109,171	17·18	1935.....	312,344,457	28·80	1943.....	530,053,966	44·87
1920.....	227,859,665	26·63	1936.....	361,919,372	33·05	1944[2].....	482,260,463	40·27

[1] Beginning with 1931, exchange equalization on 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 production and, as in the 1920's, output of gold was increased. This rise in the price of gold since 1931 ($20·67 per fine ounce in 1931 to $38·50, Canadian funds, in 1945) resulted in the mines being able to produce from ore that was hitherto unprofitable, and stimulated prospecting to such a degree that many new mines were discovered. In addition, parts of Canada not hitherto of commercial importance were opened up and new communities were established with resultant markets for consumer goods and mine supplies. 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 were essential for the manufacture of armaments, munitions and other war supplies as well as for non-war requirements.

(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 13·1 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. The policy of the Department of Mines and Resources has been to encourage and assist in the location of deposits of other metals and minerals that were formerly imported, important among which were tungsten, manganese and magnesium. 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 aluminum ores are mined in Canada, with the availability of low-cost hydro-electric power, metallurgical plants for the production, from imported ores, of refined aluminum 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 before the War 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.

Canada's mineral production in 1944 was valued at $482,260,463; this figure was much lower than that of 1943, $530,053,966, and was the lowest since 1939. The reduction was principally in the metals group. The total value of all metals produced was $307,336,217, a decrease of 14 p.c. from the production in the previous year; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat, amounted to $99,375,445, an increase of 7 p.c., mainly accounted for by the increased price of coal; other non-metallics showed a decrease of 12 p.c., the figure being $34,201,090 in 1944 as against $38,716,568 in 1943; and the production of other structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, at $41,347,711 was slightly lower than the preceding year when it amounted to $42,010,254.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1941-43

Mineral		1941		1942		1943	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
Metallics							
Antimony	lb.	3,185,077	445,911	3,041,108	516,988	1,114,166	189,408
Arsenic (As_2O_3)	"	3,538,000	153,195	14,967,874	652,041	3,153,538	254,009
Bismuth	"	7,511	10,396	347,556	479,627	407,597	562,484
Cadmium	"	1,251,291	1,469,016	1,148,963	1,355,776	786,611	904,602
Chromite	ton	2,372	42,679	11,456	343,568	29,595	919,878
Cobalt	lb.	263,257	255,904	83,871	88,444	175,961	191,407
Copper	"	643,316,713	64,407,497	603,661,826	60,417,372	575,190,132	67,170,601
Gold	fine oz.	5,345,179	205,789,392[1]	4,841,306	186,390,281[1]	3,651,301	140,575,088[1]
Indium	oz.	Nil	–	471	4,710	Nil	–
Iron ore	ton	516,037	1,426,057	545,306	1,517,077	641,294	2,032,240
Lead	lb.	460,167,005	15,470,815	512,142,562	17,218,233	444,060,769	16,670,041
Magnesium	"	10,905	2,944	808,718	355,836	7,153,974	2,074,652
Manganese metal	"	7,500	2,250	Nil	–	Nil	–
Manganese ore	ton	Nil	–	435	8,932	48	985
Mercury	lb.	536,304	1,335,697	1,035,914	2,943,807	1,690,240	4,559,200
Molybdenite concentrates	"	196,600	88,470	227,586	134,963	784,715	549,515
Nickel	"	282,258,235	68,656,795	285,211,803	69,998,427	288,018,615	71,675,322
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc	fine oz.	97,432	3,396,304	222,573	8,279,221	126,004	5,233,068
Platinum	"	124,317	4,750,153	285,228	10,898,561	219,713	8,458,951
Pitchblende products		[2]	925,196	[2]	[3]	[2]	[3]
Selenium	lb.	406,930	777,236	495,369	951,108	374,013	654,523
Silver	fine oz.	21,754,408	8,323,454	20,695,101	8,726,296	17,344,569	7,849,111
Tellurium	lb.	11,453	18,394	11,084	17,735	8,600	15,050
Tin	"	64,744	33,667	1,237,863	643,689	776,937	450,623
Titanium ore	ton	12,651	49,110	10,031	50,906	69,437	308,290
Tungsten concentrates	lb.	82,846	38,712	520,981	406,275	1,508,621	1,083,538
Zinc	"	512,381,636	17,477,337	580,257,373	19,792,579	610,754,354	24,430,174
Totals, Metallics			**395,346,581**		**392,192,452**		**356,812,760**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 300.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1941-43—continued

Mineral	1941		1942		1943	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Fuels						
Coal ton	18,225,921	58,059,630	18,865,030	62,897,581	17,859,057	62,877,549
Natural gas M cu. ft.	43,495,353	12,665,116	45,697,359	13,301,655	44,276,216	13,159,418
Peat ton	355	2,155	172	1,204	782	7,000
Petroleum, crude bbl.	10,133,838	14,415,096	10,364,796	15,968,851	10,052,302	16,470,417
Totals, Fuels		**85,141,997**		**92,169,291**		**92,514,384**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos ton	477,846	21,468,840	439,459	22,663,283	467,196	23,169,505
Barite "	6,890	74,416	19,667	188,144	24,474	279,253
Diatomite "	344	9,935	365	9,088	98	3,331
Feldspar "	26,040	244,284	22,270	213,941	23,858	237,771
Fluorspar "	5,534	97,767	6,199	146,039	11,210	318,424
Garnets (schist) "	16	160	17	176	Nil	–
Graphite "	[2]	132,924	[2]	117,904	1,903	197,431
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones) "	188	11,500	216	10,000	164	6,225
Gypsum "	1,593,406	2,248,428	566,166	1,254,182	446,848	1,381,468
Iron oxides (ochre) "	10,045	142,069	9,304	151,653	8,401	135,893
Magnesitic dolomite	[2]	831,041	[2]	1,059,374[4]	[2]	1,260,056[4]
Magnesium sulphate ton	265	7,343	1,140	38,760	Nil	–
Mica lb.	3,488,000	335,288	6,019,671	383,567	8,050,692	553,856
Mineral waters imp. gal	181,064	72,531	157,085	74,505	139,611	67,541
Nepheline syenite	[2]	227,583	[2]	246,893	[2]	292,010
Peat moss ton	27,803	644,253	53,506	1,069,372	64,360	1,461,422
Phosphate "	2,487	33,376	1,264	17,431	1,451	18,385
Quartz "	2,052,878	1,366,187	1,738,174	1,538,162	1,776,749	1,608,448
Salt "	560,845	3,196,165	653,672	3,844,187	687,686	4,379,378
Silica brick M	4,111	238,433	4,273	263,006	4,165	295,505
Soapstone ton	[2]	155,925	[2]	136,529	14,204[4]	135,469[4]
Sodium carbonate "	186	1,488	256	2,048	468	5,148
Sodium sulphate "	115,608	931,554	131,258	1,079,692	107,121	1,025,151
Sulphur[5] "	260,023	1,702,786	303,714	1,994,891	257,515	1,753,425
Strontium minerals "	27	280	Nil	–	Nil	–
Talc "	18,171	204,884	15,499	174,295	11,959	131,216
Volcanic dust "	Nil	–	Nil	–	50	257
Totals, Non-Metallics		**34,379,440**		**36,677,122**		**38,716,568**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick—						
Soft Mud Process—						
Face M	14,288	285,260	11,385	233,251	9,260	206,826
Common M	30,664	455,385	20,387	325,762	14,195	209,508
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—						
Face M	52,419	1,218,632	39,104	872,287	34,623	867,630
Common M	69,750	1,043,832	59,901	893,488	51,000	829,365
Dry Press—						
Face M	15,621	363,908	12,871	278,701	10,504	256,362
Common M	25,449	386,097	25,145	404,730	15,680	243,446
Fancy or ornamental brick M	36	2,100	11	676	3,190	191,424
Sewer brick M	644	10,279	513	9,480	225	4,203
Paving brick M	120	7,312	153	9,353	151	8,967
Firebrick M	3,643	183,897	3,816	197,830	3,644	192,618
Fireclay and other clay ton	27,053	70,312	30,812	118,678	26,384	144,689
Bentonite "	2,172	7,830	1,616	44,204	–	117,047
Fireclay blocks and shapes	–	190,497	–	210,246	–	256,655
Hollow blocks ton	117,530	1,063,120	109,905	1,082,573	84,469	819,535
Roofing tile	–	750	..	32	–	827
Floor tile (quarries)	–	21,349	–	23,705	–	26,949
Drain tile M	12,319	333,364	11,659	329,035	13,001	390,377
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc		1,422,389		1,392,545		1,116,846
Pottery, glazed or unglazed		502,212		646,088		701,144
Other clay products		6,811		9,059		23,775
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS		7,575,336	–	7,081,723	–	6,608,193

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 300.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1941-43—concluded

Mineral	1941		1942		1943	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—concluded		$		$		$
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... bbl.	8,368,711	13,063,588	9,126,041	14,365,237	7,302,289	11,599,033
Lime[7]..... ton	860,885	6,357,941	884,830	6,530,839	907,768	6,832,992
Sand and gravel..... "	31,604,806	10,375,723	26,349,907	9,005,414	25,744,469	9,005,857
Stone—						
Granite..... "	600,922	1,498,786	1,366,425	1,946,249	780,422	1,522,072
Limestone[7]..... "	7,151,049	6,057,727	6,442,583	6,468,525	6,265,181	6,105,749
Marble..... "	17,649	126,081	13,824	88,209	11,848	68,022
Sandstone..... "	169,885	305,528	153,865	226,810	164,163	250,603
Slate..... "	1,296	12,562	1,369	16,801	1,336	17,733
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....		37,797,936		38,648,084		35,402,061
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....		**45,373,272**		**45,729,807**		**42,010,254**
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....		**560,241,290**		**566,768,672**		**530,053,966**

[1] Value in Canadian funds. [2] Not available. [3] Not available for publication. [4] Including brucite. [5] Includes some talc. [6] Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases. [7] Includes relatively large quantities used in the manufacture of chemicals.

Analysis of Current Value and Volume.—In order to interpret more clearly and simply the trends in mineral production in Canada over the period since 1934, 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, 1934-43

Mineral	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
METALLICS	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Cobalt.....	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	[1]
Copper.....	9·6	10·3	10·9	15·1	12·8	12·8	12·4	11·5	10·7	12·7
Gold.....	36·9	37·0	36·3	31·3	37·6	38·8	38·6	36·7	32·9	26·5
Lead.....	3·0	3·4	4·1	4·6	3·1	2·6	3·0	2·8	3·0	3·1
Nickel.....	11·6	11·3	12·1	13·0	12·2	10·7	11·3	12·3	12·4	13·5
Pitchblende products.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0·2	0·1	0·2	[3]	[3]
Platinum metals.....	2·2	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·0	2·0	1·5	1·5	3·4	2·6
Silver.....	2·8	3·4	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·0	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·5
Zinc.....	3·3	3·2	3·1	4·0	2·7	2·6	2·7	3·1	3·5	4·6
TOTALS, METALLICS[4].....	69·7	71·0	71·7	73·1	73·1	72·4	72·2	70·6	69·2	67·3
FUELS										
Coal.....	15·1	13·4	12·7	10·7	10·6	10·2	10·3	10·4	11·1	11·9
Natural gas.....	3·2	3·0	3·0	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·2	2·4	2·5
Petroleum.....	1·2	1·1	0·9	1·2	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·6	2·8	3·1
TOTALS, FUELS[4].....	19·5	17·5	16·6	14·4	14·7	14·9	14·9	15·2	16·3	17·5

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 301.

3.—Percentages of the Total Value of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1934-43—concluded

Mineral	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Asbestos	1·8	2·3	2·8	3·2	2·9	3·3	2·9	3·8	4·0	4·4
Gypsum	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·3
Quartz	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3
Salt	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8
Sulphur	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·3
TOTALS, NON-METALLICS[4]	3·8	4·0	4·6	4·9	4·5	5·3	4·9	6·1	6·5	7·3
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·4	1·2	1·2
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS										
Cement	2·0	1·8	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·8	2·2	2·3	2·5	2·2
Lime	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·3
Sand and gravel	1·5	2·1	1·9	2·3	2·7	2·4	2·2	1·9	1·6	1·7
Stone	1·5	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	6·0	6·5	6·1	6·6	6·7	6·3	6·8	6·7	6·8	6·7
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Not available. [3] Not available for publication.
[4] 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 1932-43. 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, 1932-43
(1926=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for 1927-31 will be found at p. 319 of the 1940 Year Book.

Mineral	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
METALLICS												
Cobalt	73·8	70·2	89·5	102·5	133·5	76·3	69·1	110·2	119·5	39·6	12·6	26·5
Copper	186·1	225·4	274·1	314·8	316·3	398·2	429·2	457·4	492·6	483·4	453·6	432·2
Gold	173·5	168·1	169·4	187·3	213·7	233·5	269·4	290·4	302·8	304·7	276·0	208·1
Lead	90·2	93·9	122·0	119·5	135·0	145·2	147·6	136·9	166·3	162·1	180·5	156·5
Nickel	46·2	126·7	195·8	210·8	258·3	342·2	320·4	344·1	373·7	429·5	434·0	43·8
Platinum metals	287·2	260·3	1220·8	1106·8	1381·9	1463·9	1694·4	1454·6	1023·3	1134·6	2598·1	1768·8
Silver	82·0	67·9	73·4	74·3	82·0	102·7	99·3	103·5	106·5	97·2	92·5	77·5
Zinc	114·9	132·8	199·1	213·9	222·2	247·0	254·4	263·1	282·8	341·7	387·0	407·3
FUELS												
Coal	71·2	72·2	83·8	84·3	92·4	96·1	86·7	94·3	106·6	110·6	114·5	108·4
Natural gas	121·9	120·5	120·6	129·7	146·4	168·6	174·1	183·2	214·7	226·4	237·9	230·5
Petroleum	286·6	314·3	387·1	396·9	411·7	807·7	1911·4	2147·5	2357·3	2780·6	2844·0	2758·3
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)												
Asbestos	44·0	56·7	55·8	99·8	107·8	146·8	103·7	130·4	124·1	171·0	157·3	167·2
Gypsum	49·6	43·4	52·2	61·3	94·4	118·5	114·2	160·9	163·9	180·3	64·1	50·6
Quartz [1]	81·5	80·1	117·4	100·4	451·0	593·5	594·6	682·1	800·7	884·5	748·9	765·6
Salt	100·4	106·7	122·6	137·2	149·0	174·8	167·6	161·7	177·0	213·6	249·0	261·9
Sulphur [2]	137·8	148·7	133·6	174·8	316·5	339·2	291·3	547·5	442·2	673·8	787·0	667·3
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS[3]												
Cement	51·7	34·5	43·5	41·9	51·8	70·9	63·4	65·8	86·8	96·1	104·8	83·9
Lime	77·5	78·2	88·9	98·0	113·2	132·7	117·6	133·4	173·2	208·0	213·8	219·3
Sand and gravel	84·6	68·6	86·8	124·0	129·3	157·8	188·3	182·9	183·3	184·7	154·0	150·4
Stone	73·3	45·9	63·7	67·5	77·9	108·4	80·0	85·1	116·4	124·1	124·7	112·9

[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. 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, 43·9 p.c. in 1943 and 43·4 p.c. in 1944. 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. 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 seven 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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911-25, inclusive, and 1927-28 at p. 323 of the 1939 edition.

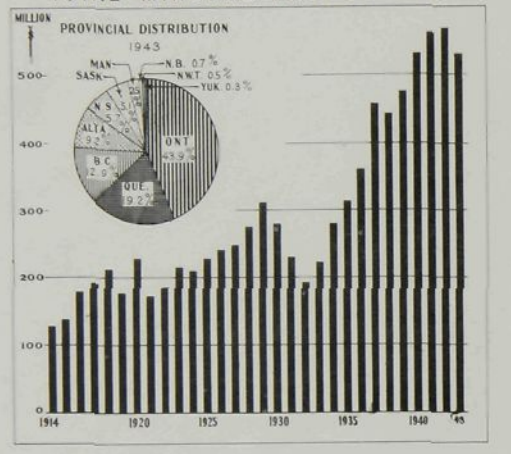
Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926..	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	65,622,976	2,226,813
1929..	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	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..	29,979,837	3,676,834	101,610,678	232,948,959	13,412,266	26,735,984	48,941,210	68,442,386	4,305,812[1]
1944[2]..	35,313,438	3,428,966	87,416,810	209,349,689	13,728,126	22,224,032	51,376,959	56,355,308	3,067,135[1]

[1] Includes production of the Northwest Territories. [2] Subject to revision.

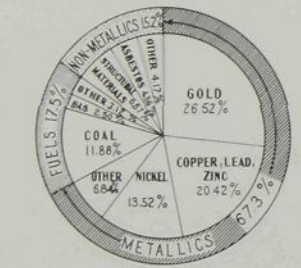
Table 6 shows the different minerals that made up the mineral production of each province and also the particular province or provinces that contributed to the production of each mineral in Canada in 1943.

GRAPHIC RECORD OF VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1914-1943

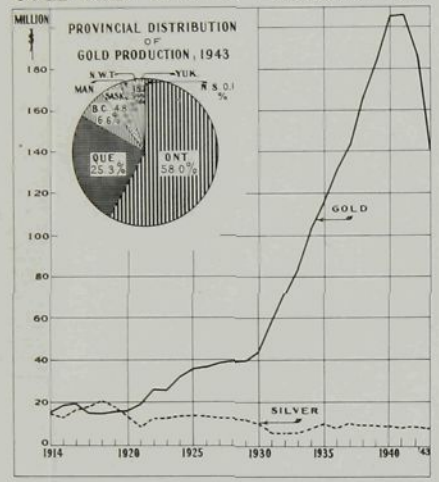
TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION



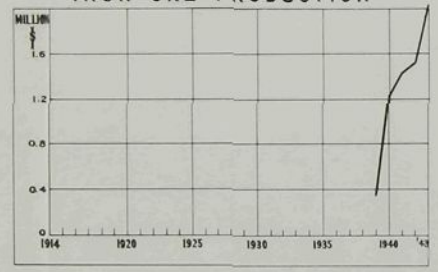
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION BY LEADING MINERALS, 1943



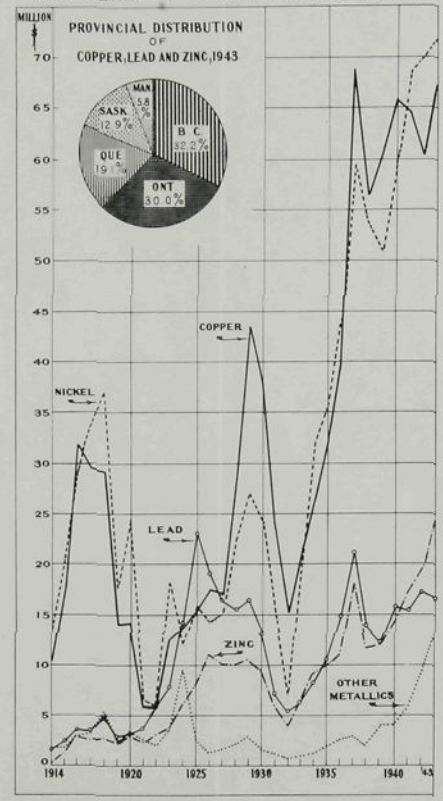
GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION



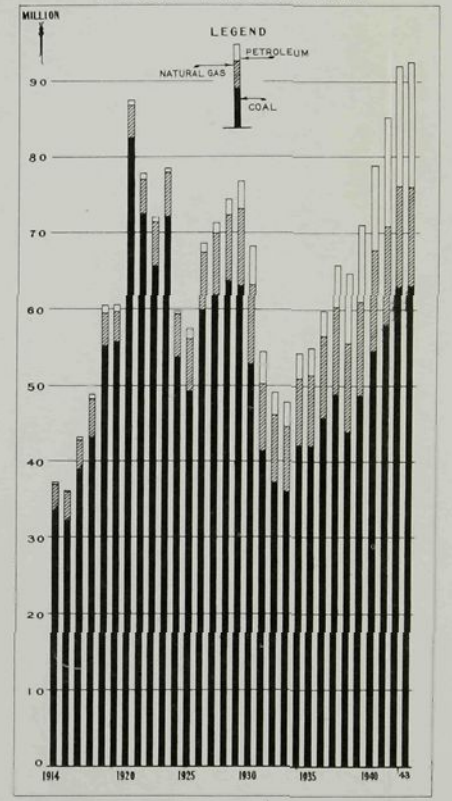
IRON ORE PRODUCTION



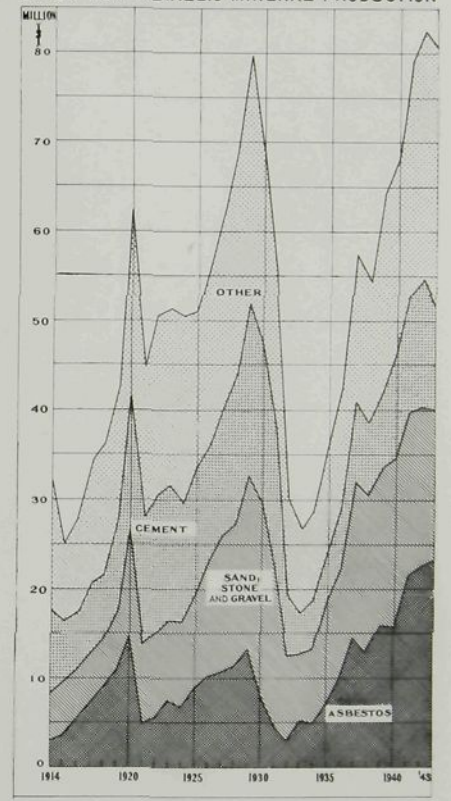
NON-FERROUS BASE METAL PRODUCTION



FUEL PRODUCTION



OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION



6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1943

NOTE.—Quantities and values of minerals produced during 1943 in Yukon were—gold, 41,160 fine oz., $1,584,660; silver, 52,348 fine oz., $23,690; tungsten concentrates, 12,083 lb., $10,122; lead, 195,715 lb., $7,347; total, $1,625,819: and in the Northwest Territories—gold, 59,032 fine oz., $2,272,732; silver, 13,250 fine oz., $5,996; natural gas, 1,500 M cu. ft., $335; petroleum, 293,750 bbl., $400,201; tungsten concentrates, 720 lb., $729; total, $2,679,993. Wartime restrictions preclude the publication of data for pitchblende products found in these areas. For the Dominion totals of individual minerals, see Table 2. Dashes in this table indicate that no production was 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.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,114,166
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,408
Arsenic (As_2O_3) lb.	–	–	2,744,921	408,617	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	221,085	32,924	–	–	–	–
Bismuth.....lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	407,597
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	562,484
Cadmium.....lb.	–	–	–	–	20,983	166,955	–	598,673
$	–	–	–	–	24,130	191,998	–	688,474
Chromite.....ton	–	–	29,595	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	919,878	–	–	–	–	
Cobalt.....lb.	–	–	–	175,961	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	191,407	–	–	–	–
Copper.....lb.	–	–	131,163,776	277,840,560	38,014,872	85,948,719	–	42,222,205
$	–	–	15,411,744	32,232,027	4,466,747	10,098,974	–	4,961,109
Gold[1].....fine oz.	4,129	–	922,533	2,117,215	91,775	174,090	21	241,346
$	158,967	–	35,517,521	81,512,777	3,533,337	6,702,465	808	9,291,821
Iron ore.....ton	–	143,062	–	498,232	–	–	–	–
$	–	579,990	–	1,452,250	–	–	–	–
Lead.....lb.	–	–	2,435,523	2,273,896	–	–	–	439,155,635
$	–	–	91,430	85,362	–	–	–	16,485,902
Magnesium.....lb.	–	–	–	7,153,974	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	2,074,652	–	–	–	
Manganese ore..ton	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	
$	–	985	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mercury.....lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,690,240
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,559,200
Molybdenite lb.	–	–	784,715	–	–	–	–	–
concentrates. $	–	–	549,515	–	–	–	–	
Nickel.....lb.	–	–	–	288,018,615	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	71,675,322	–	–	–	
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.....fine oz.	–	–	–	126,004	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	5,233,068	–	–	–	
Platinum...fine oz.	–	–	–	219,706	–	–	–	7
$	–	–	–	8,458,681	–	–	–	270
Selenium.....lb.	–	–	216,498	82,000	5,239	70,276	–	–
$	–	–	378,872	143,500	9,168	122,983	–	–
Silver.....fine oz.	144	–	2,212,115	2,671,320	587,279	2,812,624	1	8,995,488
$	65	–	1,001,071	1,208,879	265,767	1,272,825	–	4,070,818
Tellurium.....lb.	–	–	–	8,600	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	15,050	–	–	–	–
Tin.....lb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	776,937
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	450,623
Titanium ore...ton	–	–	69,437	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	308,290	–	–	–	–	–
Tungsten lb.	19,374	–	5,401	494,405	16	–	–	976,622
concentrates. $	18,564	–	5,369	356,478	16	–	–	692,260
Zinc.....lb.	–	–	128,169,810	3,299,812	46,783,873	96,350,404	–	336,150,455
$	–	–	5,126,792	131,993	1,871,355	3,854,016	–	13,446,018
Totals, Metallics..... $	**177,596**	**580,975**	**59,531,567**	**204,804,370**	**10,170,520**	**22,243,261**	**808**	**55,398,387**
Fuels								
Coal.....ton	6,103,085	372,873	–	–	999	1,665,972	7,676,726	2,039,402
$	27,121,861	1,641,069	–	–	2,964	2,432,249	24,030,686	7,648,720
Natural M cu. ft.	–	675,029	–	7,914,408	–	116,201	35,569,078	–
gas. $	–	327,787	–	6,543,913	–	45,568	6,241,815	
Peat.....ton	–	–	522	260	–	–	–	
$	–	–	4,440	2,560	–	–	–	
Petroleum, bbl.	–	24,530	–	132,492	–	–	9,601,530	
crude. $	–	34,342	–	311,356	–	–	15,724,518	
Totals, Fuels.. $	**27,121,861**	**2,003,198**	**4,440**	**6,857,829**	**2,964**	**2,477,817**	**45,997,019**	**7,648,720**

[1] Current values in Canadian funds.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1943—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)								
Asbestos.....ton	–	–	467,196	–	–	–	–	
$	–	–	23,169,505	–	–	–	–	–
Barite.....ton	22,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,924
$	263,419	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,834
Diatomite.....ton	82	–	–	–		–	–	16
$	2,465	–	–	–	–	–	–	866
Feldspar.....ton	–	–	17,199	6,659	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	176,222	61,549	–	–	–	
Fluorspar.....ton	825	–	–	10,385	–	–	–	
$	17,000	–	–	301,424	–	–	–	
Graphite.....ton	–	–	–	1,903	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	197,431	–	–	–	
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)....ton	–	164	–	–	–	–	–	
$	–	6,225	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gypsum.....ton	255,736	36,263	–	92,448	37,989	–	–	24,412
$	368,639	148,315	–	335,637	380,529	–	–	148,348
Iron oxides (ochre)..... ton	–	–	7,998	–	–	–	–	403
$	–	–	131,057	–	–	–	–	4,836
Magnesitic dolomite and brucite..... $	–	–	1,260,056	–	–	–	–	–
Mica.....lb.	–	–	3,086,673	4,254,019	–	–	–	710,000
$	–	–	245,846	296,189	–	–	–	11,821
Mineral imp. gal. waters. $	–	–	125,605	14,006	–	–	–	–
	–	–	61,793	5,748	–	–	–	
Nepheline-syenite..... $	–	–	–	292,010	–	–	–	–
Peat moss.....ton	–	990	14,398	11,120	2,042	–	55	35,755
$	–	27,000	298,307	136,595	72,687	–	1,425	925,408
Phosphate.....ton	–	–	1,050	401	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	14,272	4,113	–	–	–	–
Quartz.....ton	9,486	–	214,959	1,350,640	–	163,102	–	38,562
$	16,126	–	605,916	852,196	–	57,086	–	77,124
Salt.....ton	47,775	–	–	594,889	27,523	–	17,499	–
$	245,157	–	–	3,356,870	497,227	–	280,124	
Silica brick....M	3,113	–	–	1,052	–		–	
$	169,783	–	–	125,722	–		–	
Soapstone [1].....ton	–	–	14,204	–	–	–		
$	–	–	135,469	–	–	–		–
Sodium carbonate. ton	–	–	–	–	–	–		468
$	–	–	–	–	–	–		5,148
Sodium sulphate. ton	–	–	–	–	–	107,121	–	
$	–	–	–	–	–	1,025,151	–	–
Sulphur.....ton	–	–	136,007	16,907	–	–	–	104,601
$	–	–	545,229	169,070	–	–	–	1,039,126
Talc.....ton	–	–	–	11,959	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	131,216		–	–	
Volcanic dust..ton	–	–	–	–	–	50		
$	–	–	–	–	–	257		
Totals, Non-Metallics..... $	**1,082,589**	**181,540**	**26,643,672**	**6,265,770**	**950,443**	**1,082,494**	**281,549**	**2,228,511**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials								
CLAY PRODUCTS								
Clay—								
Bentonite..... $	–	–		–	110,428	–	5,262	1,357
Fireclay.....ton	2,542	–	–	508	–	1,497	–	1,106
$	9,944	–	–	2,247	–	15,173	–	14,758
Brick—Soft Mud Process—								
Face..... M	–	–	–	8,818	–	–		442
$	–	–	–	195,366	–	–	–	11,460
Common.... M	–	1,802	1,250	4,558	1,546	–	3,508	1,731
$	–	25,460	16,050	81,605	21,954	–	28,370	36,069

[1] Includes some talc.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1943—concluded

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—concluded								
Brick—Stiff Mud Process-(wire cut)								
Face..... M	-	1,209	12,612	20,331	-	6	395	70
$	-	37,273	299,598	518,038		179	9,626	2,916
Common.... M	6,411	4,045	33,229	6,818	-	10	187	300
$	108,963	58,626	542,388	111,232	-	255	3,366	4,535
Dry Press—								
Face..... M	-	-	1,188	7,296	-	119	1,718	183
$	-	-	34,440	186,469		3,124	24,879	7,450
Common..... M	-	-	4,149	5,153	-	160	6,218	-
$	-	-	83,894	93,459	-	1,800	64,293	-
Fancy or ornamental M	-	-	-	3,190	-	-	-	
brick. $	-	-	-	191,424	-	-	-	-
Firebrick..... M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,644
$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,618
Sewer brick... M	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-
$	-	-	-	4,203	-	-	-	
Paving brick.. M	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	
$	-	-	-	8,967	-	-	-	
Fireclay blocks and shapes.... $	1,220	2,308	-	-	-	218,151	-	34,976
Structural Tile—								
Hollow.....ton	11,875	1,610	25,378	35,980		725	6,353	2,548
blocks. $	124,687	15,536	261,874	333,256		6,055	49,667	28,460
Roofing tile... $	-	-	-	744	-		-	83
Floor tile (quarries).... $	-	-	-	26,864		-	-	85
Drain tile..... M	169	114	1,006	10,192		125	190	1,205
$	6,084	4,248	40,419	279,806		5,625	6,735	47,460
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... $	227,673	3,098	169,413	348,641	-	-	274,273	93,748
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.... $	-	68,058	54,391	63,600		-	512,178	2,917
Other clay products..... $	-	1,839	1,961	7,908	-	98,363	-	16,271
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS..... $	478,571	216,446	1,504,428	2,453,829	132,382	348,725	978,649	495,163
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS								
Cement.....bbl.	-	-	3,394,895	1,297,009	793,913	-	606,703	534,769
$	-	-	4,899,578	2,872,732	1,503,416	-	1,176,442	1,146,865
Lime [1].....ton	9,733	17,382	382,432	411,921	30,035	-	18,215	38,047
$	113,344	174,368	2,667,391	3,115,194	307,819	-	149,455	305,421
Sand and ton	917,376	719,551	10,601,376	8,285,309	1,048,673	1,288,263	626,157	2,207,784
gravel. $	585,007	372,936	2,362,635	3,620,852	293,938	583,687	309,389	877,413
Stone [1].....ton	247,868	53,583	3,427,325	3,206,027	37,974	-	13,961	236,212
$	420,869	147,371	3,996,967	2,958,383	50,784	-	47,899	341,906
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.... $	1,119,220	694,675	13,926,571	12,567,161	2,155,957	583,687	1,683,185	2,671,605
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials..... $	**1,597,791**	**911,121**	**15,430,999**	**15,020,990**	**2,288,339**	**932,412**	**2,661,834**	**3,166,768**
Grand Totals.. $	**29,979,837**	**3,676,834**	**101,610,678**	**232,948,959**	**43,412,266**	**26,735,984**	**48,941,210**	**68,442,686**

[1] Includes relatively large quantities used as chemicals.

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals—Capital, Labour, Wages, etc.

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 aluminum 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.

An explanation of what is included in the figures under the headings "Capital Employed" and "Employees" in Tables 7 and 8 is given at p. 244 of the 1941 Year Book.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1938-43, and by Provinces, 1943

Group and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
METALLICS						
1938	883	583,631,536	56,491	94,466,952	260,417,691	278,367,293
1939	785	574,099,672	58,043	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
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
1943	359	800,060,147	64,324	128,483,302	467,165,380	336,544,720
FUELS						
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
1943	6,168	254,888,821	30,754	55,351,328	12,653,594	75,686,828

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1938-43, and by Provinces, 1943—concluded

Group, Year and Province	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)						
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
1943	257	41,654,689	7,989	11,055,861	8,410,143	30,833,183
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
1938	6,857	89,722,416	13,917	10,992,702	5,432,367	28,446,299
1939	7,004	88,943,803	13,299	11,107,189	5,753,942	29,628,817
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
1943	5,665	86,838,770	9,073	12,685,464	10,656,440	32,464,633
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
1938	**14,130**	**954,248,052**	**107,275**	**145,644,000**	**279,366,162**	**374,415,674**
1939	**14,239**	**941,775,385**	**107,759**	**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**
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**
1943	**12,449**	**1,183,442,427**	**112,140**	**207,575,955**	**498,885,557**	**475,529,364**
1943						
PROVINCE						
P.E.I. and Nova Scotia	712	51,261,925	13,852	25,348,097	6,737,166	21,979,202
New Brunswick	433	4,320,846	1,570	1,828,019	396,622	3,249,933
Quebec	3,332	368,560,300	31,491	52,859,348	234,019,383	134,500,359
Ontario	6,128	426,410,248	33,516	67,732,244	177,688,655	183,488,086
Manitoba	150	29,033,717	1,777	3,497,951	9,429,404	8,973,959
Saskatchewan	206	47,167,799	3,067	5,737,896	24,468,836	23,507,079
Alberta	795	128,657,659	12,316	21,825,643	4,982,748	41,767,222
British Columbia	654	107,674,852	13,399	25,703,433	40,092,618	54,105,996
Yukon	8	11,963,738	352	1,043,663	705,323	1,652,496
Northwest Territories	31	8,391,343	800	1,999,661	364,802	2,305,032

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated.

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1942 and 1943 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 $116,833,847 in 1943 compared with $160,564,783 in 1942.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1942 and 1943

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Metallics						
Alluvial gold.....1942	80	10,071,917	471	1,283,274	206,635	4,114,995
1943	43	11,372,849	237	646,283	157,758	1,892,214
Auriferous quartz.....1942	227	245,240,997	26,030	54,388,872	28,625,881	131,938,902
1943	156	212,675,979	19,038	40,665,283	21,236,137	95,597,710
Copper-gold-silver....1942	28	84,776,243	5,646	11,097,412	35,459,148	33,688,642
1943	22	94,750,186	5,748	11,806,827	29,695,643	43,840,679
Silver-cobalt.....1942	14	358,691	192	283,980	150,043	600,207
1943	21	587,039	221	290,654	142,312	578,861
Silver-lead-zinc.....1942	44	19,484,442	2,185	4,730,370	4,268,352	23,504,642
1943	32	20,603,191	3,097	6,423,724	5,140,238	21,932,644
Nickel-copper.....1942	8	48,303,780	7,147	15,365,207	8,186,777	50,801,633
1943	10	52,250,437	7,270	15,863,646	8,896,063	54,324,097
Miscellaneous metals..1942	67	3,956,427	1,352	2,396,731	1,519,686	3,996,555
1943	59	15,603,307	1,964	4,295,153	2,540,873	6,521,495
Smelting and refining.1942	15	356,052,965	21,162	37,340,556	321,736,152	125,881,047
1943	16	392,217,159	26,749	48,491,732	399,356,356	111,857,020
Totals, Metallics.....1942	**483**	**768,245,462**	**64,185**	**126,886,402**	**400,152,674**	**374,526,623**
1943	**359**	**800,060,147**	**64,324**	**128,483,302**	**467,165,380**	**336,544,720**
Fuels						
Coal.....1942	419	108,766,697	26,205	42,091,137	10,965,528	49,473,229
1943	413	111,867,036	26,473	47,291,919	11,551,496	48,329,400
Natural gas.....1942	3,566	82,768,602	1,940	2,826,811	104,802	11,251,548
1943	3,558	83,963,163	1,882	2,846,514	189,740	11,362,956
Petroleum.....1942	2,253	54,707,282	1,972	3,648,965	1,207,463	15,668,660
1943	2,197	59,058,622	2,399	5,212,895	912,358	15,994,422
Totals, Fuels.....1942	**6,238**	**246,242,581**	**30,117**	**48,566,913**	**12,277,793**	**76,393,437**
1943	**6,168**	**254,888,821**	**30,754**	**55,551,328**	**12,653,594**	**75,686,828**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos.....1942	10	18,741,364	3,749	5,299,454	4,393,973	18,277,235
1943	10	20,831,427	3,844	5,576,734	4,509,876	19,899,540
Feldspar, quartz and nepheline-syenite....1942	38	2,563,248	533	782,903	412,028	1,586,968
1943	37	2,895,131	535	768,199	456,852	1,681,377
Gypsum.....1942	13	4,386,531	510	657,620	244,139	1,010,043
1943	12	5,147,424	438	617,780	248,043	1,133,425
Iron oxides.....1942	5	194,541	47	44,288	26,615	125,038
1943	5	254,891	47	46,554	27,028	108,865
Mica.....1942	106	1,460,769	361	258,605	37,313	346,254
1943	78	458,402	430	357,992	54,395	499,461
Peat (moss and fuel)..1942	35	3,212,921	1,316	1,380,142	277,086	1,031,211
1943	44	2,477,287	1,012	1,000,348	307,674	1,384,770
Salt.....1942	9	5,687,511	675	1,114,574	1,419,248	3,173,755
1943	9	5,490,594	682	1,223,009	1,539,774	3,648,854
Talc and soapstone....1942	10	567,665	115	113,601	59,113	251,711
1943	8	576,691	90	101,719	58,031	208,654
Miscellaneous[2].....1942	64	4,919,871	811	1,142,072	952,860	2,053,307
1943	54	3,522,842	911	1,363,526	1,208,470	2,268,237
Totals, Non-Metallics.....1942	**290**	**41,734,421**	**8,117**	**10,793,259**	**7,822,375**	**27,855,522**
1943	**257**	**41,654,689**	**7,989**	**11,055,861**	**8,410,143**	**30,853,183**

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated.

[2] Includes natural abrasives.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Clay Products, etc.						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe....1942	115	17,181,503	2,152	2,777,171	1,420,355	5,016,090
1943	97	16,423,684	1,781	2,565,580	1,233,412	4,674,246
Stoneware and pottery....1942	8	612,428	371	295,840	30,884	614,394
1943	8	739,063	392	344,261	28,395	672,140
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS....1942	123	17,793,931	2,523	3,073,011	1,451,239	5,630,484
1943	105	17,162,747	2,173	2,909,841	1,261,807	5,346,386
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement....1942	8	51,121,894	1,241	2,059,337	5,414,487	10,213,916
1943	8	50,438,932	1,209	2,154,218	5,557,089	7,152,763
Lime....1942	48	4,742,066	1,022	1,312,320	2,598,560	3,932,279
1943	45	4,607,651	898	1,408,393	1,924,482	4,908,510
Sand and gravel....1942	5,217	4,477,547	2,141	2,404,755	677,149	8,328,265
1943	5,054	3,674,501	2,320	2,683,257	379,435	8,626,422
Stone....1942	490	10,988,011	2,697	3,454,263	1,517,169	7,229,425
1943	453	10,954,939	2,473	3,529,755	1,533,627	6,430,552
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS...1942	5,763	71,329,518	7,101	9,230,675	10,207,365	29,703,885
1943	5,560	69,676,023	6,900	9,775,623	9,394,633	27,118,247
Totals, Clay Products, etc....1942	**5,886**	**89,123,449**	**9,624**	**12,303,686**	**11,658,604**	**35,334,369**
1943	**5,665**	**86,838,770**	**9,073**	**12,685,464**	**10,656,440**	**32,464,633**
Grand Totals....1942	**12,897**	**1,145,345,913**	**112,043**	**198,550,260**	**431,911,446**	**514,109,951**
1943	**12,449**	**1,183,442,427**	**112,140**	**20,757,955**	**498,885,557**	**475,529,364**

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals

The metals of chief importance in Canada are copper, gold, iron, lead, magnesium, nickel, those of the platinum group, pitchblende products, silver and zinc. These are dealt with in order below. In addition, there are a number of metals produced in minor quantities, principally as by-products in the treatment of metalliferous ores (see Tables 2 and 6).

Subsection 1.—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. Copper refineries at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and at Montreal East, Quebec, refine the greater part of Canada's output of copper, and the copper-mining industry is therefore in a position to make a major contribution toward meeting wartime 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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 272 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Totals	
						Quantity	Value
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$
1926.....	2,674,058	41,312,867	Nil		89,108,017	133,094,942	17,490,300
1929.....	55,337,169	88,879,853	"		103,903,738	248,120,760	43,415,251
1930.....	80,310,363	127,718,871	2,087,609		93,318,885	303,478,356[2]	37,948,359[2]
1931.....	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432		65,223,348	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932.....	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861		50,580,104	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933.....	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941[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]
1943.....	131,163,776	277,840,560	38,014,872	85,948,719	42,222,205	575,190,132	67,170,601
1944[3].....	110,588,297	283,722,873	43,608,400	73,858,164	36,165,852	547,943,586	65,357,050

[1] First reported production. [2] Includes 42,628 lb. valued at $5,534 produced in Yukon in 1930; 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. [3] Subject to revision.

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 1944 was the lowest since 1931 and 21 p.c. below that of 1943. 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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862-1910, inclusive, will be found at pp. 268-269 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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
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..	4,129	922,533	2,117,215	91,775	174,090	21	241,346	100,192[2]	3,651,301[2]
1944[3]..	5,859	740,744	1,704,457	74,665	123,230	51	191,423	45,045[2]	2,885,474[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; 59,032 oz. fine in 1943; and 20,739 oz. fine in 1944. [3] Subject to revision.

11.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 270 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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
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[2]
1937..	696,931	24,894,685	90,522,454	5,526,636	2,305,351	1,610	17,699,936	1,678,890	143,326,493
1938..	934,248	30,998,426	101,883,578	6,532,209	1,759,489	10,728	21,302,578	2,784,734[3]	166,205,990[3]
1939..	1,082,170	34,455,998	111,533,873	6,537,003	2,787,194	12,974	22,659,323	5,047,416[3]	184,115,951[3]
1940..	855,432	39,238,238	125,574,988	5,863,357	3,962,613	8,277	23,754,924	5,221,254[3]	204,479,083[3]
1941..	738,045	41,939,552	122,980,858	5,796,290	5,313,578	8,277	23,415,816	5,596,976[3]	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[3]	186,390,281[3]
1943..	158,967	35,517,521	81,512,777	3,533,337	6,702,465	808	9,291,821	3,857,392[3]	140,575,088[3]
1944[4]..	225,571	28,518,644	65,621,595	2,874,602	4,744,355	1,964	7,369,786	1,734,232[3]	111,090,749[3]

[1] From 1926 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; $2,272,732 in 1943; and $798,451 in 1944. [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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 373 of the 1936 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	Ontario	Canada		
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
1926	Nil	280,266	567,928	848,194	63,896	869,413
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	1,006,717	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	209,017	2,109,851
1943	641,294	345,722	1,412,547	1,758,269	197,094	3,004,124
1944[1]	549,922	395,804	1,456,824	1,852,628	182,428	3,024,410

[1] Subject to revision.

Canada's Most Promising Iron-Ore Deposit.*—Canada has never been a great producer of iron ore, although a certain amount has been mined at intervals since the days of the French regime. Concentrations of iron-ore minerals have been found from time to time, but these were generally of a nature that required expensive processing, thus making it uneconomical to exploit them. A notable exception was the Helen mine, located in the Michipicoten area north of Lake Superior which produced nearly 3,000,000 long tons of high-grade hæmatite between 1900 and 1918.

After the exhaustion of the Helen Mine, Canadian blast furnaces obtained their ore almost entirely from the United States and Newfoundland, although a sintering plant at Wawa, also in the Michipicoten area, opened in 1938, has been producing a good grade of sinter, a desirable charge for blast furnaces, from an extensive iron carbonate deposit which occurs in that district.

* Prepared under the direction of Charles Camsell, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Mines and Resources, by T. L. Tanton, Ph.D., in March, 1944, for the 1943-44 Year Book. Due to pressure on space, it was found impossible to publish this article at that time.

For over fifty years it has been known that there was a likelihood of finding good grade hæmatite near Steep Rock Lake. Geologists had found boulders of high-grade hæmatite as 'float' along the south side of the Lake and this led to the assumption that a body of high-grade hæmatite might be situated in the vicinity. Diamond drilling operations were conducted along the shores of the Lake but these were disappointing up to 1937. In that year the lake bottom was explored by diamond drilling, with such satisfactory results that operations were continued through the next few years until it was ascertained that a proved ore body of 16,757,000 long tons and a probable ore body of 14,000,000 long tons, lay under an overburden of gravel and clay, which varied in depth from 40 to 310 feet and this overburden was in turn covered by more than 120,000 million gallons of water, varying in depth from 50 to 265 feet.

The deposit proved to be of a quality equal or superior to that of the Vermilion iron range in Minnesota, an analysis of the standard ore in the southern, or "B", body showing 56·25 p.c. iron and 7·00 p.c. moisture as mined and, when dried, an iron content of 60·48 p.c., of phosphorus, 0·023 p.c., of silica, 3·40 p.c. and of sulphur, 0·043 p.c.

The proof of the existence of such a large body of valuable hæmatite ore with its high content of 'natural' iron and an extremely low content of silica led to the making of plans for its exploitation. It was evident that Steep Rock Lake would have to be drained but this was no simple proposition as the Lake received the drainage from Marmion Lake which in turn was an expansion of the Seine River. Marmion Lake was about 100 feet higher than Steep Rock Lake, and a third lake, Finlayson, lay about 35 feet higher than Marmion. It was decided to utilize Finlayson Lake as an alternative route for the waters of the Seine River and, in order to make this diversion, it was necessary to lower the waters of Finlayson Lake below those of Marmion. To adopt the simple method of opening the southwest end of Finlayson would have meant the flooding of a considerable area of country including the C.N.R. line and the town of Atikokan and it was, therefore, decided to drain the Lake from the bottom, by means of a tunnel below the moraine, or ridge of glacial boulders and gravel, which blocks the southwest end of the Lake. From the exit of the tunnel the water flows through a low-lying valley and will ultimately rejoin the Seine River at a point some miles west of its present junction with the west arm of Steep Rock Lake. For the present, however, the water is being allowed to re-enter the west arm of Steep Rock Lake, dams being constructed at the narrows to shut off this arm from the main part of the Lake. With a new channel thus established and the consequent lowering of the surface of Finlayson Lake by about 45 feet, or about 10 feet lower than the surface of Marmion Lake, the cutting of a small canal at each end of Raft Lake has permitted the waters of Marmion Lake and the Seine River to flow through Raft Lake into Finlayson Lake and thence through the tunnel and new channel. At the same time the dam at the entrance of Steep Rock Lake, which was operated in conjunction with the power plant of the Seine River Improvement Company, has been closed and the dewatering of Steep Rock Lake commenced on Dec. 15, 1943; this being done by means of giant pumps. Open-pit mining of the southern or "B" ore body is to follow the pumping and stripping operations. This body alone is estimated to contain 15,233,000 long tons which will suffice for several years to come. The property is to be equipped for an initial production of 2,000,000 long tons per year. This should result in the development of a long-sought-for primary industry within the Dominion.

Subsection 4.—Lead

Lead in Canada is obtained 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 63,200,000 lb. in 1900. However, 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.

In the East and West Kootenay districts of British Columbia 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. 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.

In the 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. 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 1943 is shown in Table 6, p. 303.

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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 367 of the 1929 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 at p. 341 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	$		lb.	$
1926	283,801,265	19,240,661	1937	411,999,484	21,053,173
1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	1938	418,927,660	14,008,941
1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	1939	388,569,550	12,313,768
1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	1940	471,850,256	15,863,605
1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	1941	460,167,005	15,470,815
1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	1942	512,142,562	17,218,233
1934	346,275,576	8,436,658	1943	444,060,769	16,670,041
1935	339,105,079	10,624,772	1944[1]	301,073,919	13,548,327
1936	383,180,909	14,993,869			

[1] Subject to revision.

Subsection 5.—Magnesium

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.

So far as North America is concerned, Canada has pioneered in magnesium production. First commercial output on this continent was from United States raw materials processed by Shawinigan Electro Metals Company from 1915 to 1919.

In 1941, 10,905 lb. valued at $2,944, in the form of magnesium powder from magnesite obtained from deposits located at Marysville in the Fort Steel mining district of British Columbia, were produced at Trail, B.C. First production from Canadian materials by a new Canadian process developed at the National Research Council was from the Dominion Magnesium Limited plant at Haley's Station, Ont., in the summer of 1942. The United States Government later utilized the same process and other ferro-silicon methods for obtaining magnesium. Dominion Magnesium Limited is a private concern, operating without profit or fee, financed by the Dominion Government, and under the supervision of Wartime Metals Corporation, a Crown Company.

Total production in 1943 amounted to 7,153,974 lb. valued at $2,074,652. By the end of 1944 Canada was producing more than 14 tons of magnesium per day, the major portion of which was being exported to Allied Nations.

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 peacetime 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 high with the result that the peacetime market which took years to develop has had to give place to the wartime demands of Allied countries.

Nickel is very important in war 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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1889-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 368 of the 1929 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	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	1943....	288,018,615	71,675,322
1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862	1938....	210,572,738	53,914,494	1944[1]...	275,213,106	69,279,061
1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480	1939....	226,105,865	50,920,305			

[1] Subject to revision.

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, 1926-44

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 and 1927-28 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	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..	285,228	10,898,561	222,573	8,279,221
1934.....	116,230	4,490,763	83,932	1,699,228	1943...	219,713	8,458,951	126,004	5,233,068
1935.....	105,374	3,445,730	84,772	1,962,937	1944[2]...	155,700	5,994,450	45,100	2,314,252
1936.....	131,571	5,320,731	103,671	2,483,075					

[1] Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. [2] Subject to revision.

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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 361 of the 1933 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	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....	17,344,569	7,849,111
1932.....	18,347,907	5,811,081	1938....	22,219,195	9,660,239	1944[1]...	13,586,502	5,842,196
1933.....	15,187,950	5,746,027	1939....	23,163,629	9,378,490			

[1] Subject to revision.

17.—Production of Silver in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 271 of the 1916-17 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	-
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....	45·84	144	2,212,115	2,671,320	587,279	2,812,624	8,995,488	52,348	13,250
1944[2]...	43·00	190	2,558,308	2,986,479	661,893	1,741,227	5,600,242	32,735	5,428

[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, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	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	1943.....	610,754,354	24,430,174	4·000
1935.....	320,649,859	9,936,908	3·099	1944[2].....	561,072,538	24,126,119	4·300
1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3·315				

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. [2] Subject to revision.

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, over 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 1,031,069 net short tons in 1944. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1944, 800,369 short tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 230,700 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) placing Canadian coal used in the manufacture of coke for metallurgical purposes upon a basis of equality with imported coal.

Coal Production.—Production in 1944 was 4 p.c. lower than that of 1943. The average price per ton, which had been $3·63 in 1928, had dropped to $3·02 in 1933, and was about $4·16 in 1944. 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.

* Prepared by F. G. Neate, Deputy Coal Administrator.

19.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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
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....	6,103,085	372,873	999	1,665,972	7,676,726	2,039,402	"	17,859,057	62,877,549
1944[2]...	5,808,792	347,032	Nil	1,390,155	7,437,781	2,134,248	"	17,118,008	71,214,303

[1] First reported production. [2] Subject to revision.

20.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal into Canada, 1926-44

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; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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
1929	4,019,917	28,809,792	14,170,138	27,140,968	14,103	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191
1934	3,500,563	18,414,060	9,471,605	16,641,659	2,791	9,661	12,974,959	35,065,380
1935	3,442,835	17,445,102	8,630,686	15,867,107	5,246	19,040	12,078,767	33,331,249
1936	3,418,556	17,897,635	9,700,002	17,039,408	4,873	18,347	13,123,431	34,955,390
1937	3,488,278	17,317,449	11,180,827	20,835,587	1,494	5,582	14,670,599	38,158,618
1938	3,475,801	18,079,657	9,533,729	17,734,567	2,961	11,690	13,012,491	35,825,914
1939	4,288,461	21,938,333	10,706,786	19,628,410	3,398	11,942	14,998,645	41,578,685
1940	3,944,255	23,123,417	13,479,986	26,499,046	2,493	7,669	17,426,734	49,630,132
1941	3,853,010	24,026,095	16,534,449	37,558,900	934	3,046	20,388,393	61,588,041
1942	4,911,625	31,506,629	20,025,483	50,343,442	239	1,148	24,937,347	81,851,219
1943	4,480,285	30,918,555	23,628,300	70,325,413	337	1,487	28,108,922	101,245,455
1944[2]	4,452,991	33,417,990	24,270,692	79,718,988	171	1,038	28,723,854	113,138,016

[1] Includes coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores. [2] Subject to revision.

21.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 421 of the 1911 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	$		short tons	$
1926	1,028,200	5,739,436	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	2,596,626
1933	259,233	1,188,225	1942	815,585	4,278,345
1934	306,335	1,400,978	1943	1,110,101	5,428,362
1935	418,391	1,906,647	1944[1]	1,010,240	5,984,827
1936	411,574	1,792,584			

[1] Subject to revision.

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1926-43 are shown in Table 22, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 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, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 354 of the 1921 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 at p. 350 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Canadian Coal[1]		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption"				Grand Total	Per Capita[2]
			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
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	2·176
1933	11,456,273	51·5	8,865,935	1,942,875	10,808,962	48·5	22,265,235	2·094
1934	13,236,406	51·1	10,580,710	1,981,116	12,651,168	48·9	25,887,574	2·410
1935	13,306,303	53·1	9,618,518	1,822,500	11,735,835	46·9	25,042,138	2·309
1936	14,508,652	53·3	10,801,643	1,498,656	12,719,515	46·7	27,228,167	2·487
1937	15,172,729	51·5	12,574,574	1,211,052	14,268,585	48·5	29,441,314	2·666
1938	13,800,094	53·5	10,754,747	1,257,887	12,012,634	46·5	25,812,728	2·315
1939	14,902,915	50·6	12,923,708	1,099,419	14,564,679	49·4	29,467,594	2·615
1940	16,666,234	49·5	15,509,779	1,514,458	17,036,090	50·5	33,702,324	2·961
1941	17,227,151	46·2	19,332,479	693,902	20,026,082	53·8	37,253,233	3·237
1942	17,725,761	42·0	24,140,841	388,948	24,529,361	58·0	42,255,122	3·626
1943	16,321,006	37·1	27,303,776	391,475	27,695,098	62·9	44,016,104	3·727

[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. 128.

23.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1943

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada.

Grade	Canadian Coal		Imported Coal[1]	Coal Made Available for Consumption
	Output	Exported		
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Anthracite	Nil	–	4,458,519	4,458,519
Bituminous	11,985,253[2]	1,101,514	24,393,798	35,277,537[2]
Sub-bituminous	792,252[2]	Nil	Nil	792,252[2]
Lignite	5,081,552[2]	8,587	337	5,073,302[2]
Totals	**17,859,057[2]**	**1,110,101**	**28,852,654**	**45,601,610[2]**

[1] Coal reaching Canadian ports whether or not it is cleared from customs. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Natural Gas

The producing natural gas 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 1944, Alberta was credited with over 54 p.c. of the total value and 81 p.c. of the total quantity, while Ontario consumed over 43 p.c. of the value and over 17 p.c. of the total quantity.

24.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Consumed in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—For the years 1892-1919, see the Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1928, p. 188; for the years 1920-25 and 1927-28 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
1929.....	678,456	333,002	8,586,475	4,959,695	19,112,931	4,684,247	28,378,462	9,977,124
1930.....	661,975	325,751	7,965,761	5,034,828	20,748,583	4,929,226	29,376,919	10,289,985
1931.....	655,891	323,184	7,419,534	4,635,497	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,968	3,853,794	23,420,174	8,899,462
1933.....	618,033	302,706	7,166,659	4,523,085	15,352,811	3,886,263	23,138,103	8,712,234
1934.....	623,601	306,005	7,682,851	4,741,368	14,841,491	3,707,276	23,162,324	8,759,652
1935.....	615,454	303,886	8,158,825	4,938,084	16,060,349	4,113,436	24,910,786	9,363,141
1936.....	606,246	298,819	10,006,743	6,052,294	17,407,820	4,376,720	28,113,348	10,762,243
1937.....	576,671	283,922	10,746,334	6,588,798	20,955,506	4,766,437	32,380,991	11,674,802
1938.....	577,492	284,689	10,952,806	6,460,764	21,822,108	4,807,346	33,444,791	11,587,450
1939.....	606,382	292,403	11,966,581	7,261,928	22,513,660	4,915,821	35,185,146	12,507,307
1940.....	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.....	675,029	327,787	7,914,408	6,543,913	35,569,078	6,241,815	44,276,216	13,159,418
1944[2].....	652,000	313,000	7,800,000	5,148,000	37,392,000	6,400,600	45,956,800	11,905,600

[1] Totals for Canada include small amounts consumed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. [2] Subject to revision.

Subsection 3.—Petroleum

A brief account of the development of the petroleum industry in Canada, with particular reference to the extensive operations in the Turner Valley field, is given at pp. 266-267 of the 1941 Year Book. At pp. 316-317 of the 1943-44 Year Book the developments of oil production in the Northwest Territories, particularly the Canol project, are covered.

Canadian Oil Production*

The Canadian production is supplied by wells in Alberta, the Northwest Territories, Ontario and New Brunswick: by far the largest part, 88 p.c., came from Alberta. During 1944, the Northwest Territories alone among these regions showed substantially increased production.

The consumption of crude oil in Canada has increased substantially during the war years. In 1938, the last full year of peace, Canada used 41,000,000 bbl. of crude oil; in 1943 approximately 60,000,000 bbl. were consumed—an increase of about 36 p.c.

* Prepared from material and statistics taken from the Annual Review on the Oil Situation, compiled by J. L. Irwin, Supervisor of Publications for the Government of the Province of Alberta. The figures of Alberta production used in this article are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the Bureau's figures shown in the mineral production tables, which accounts for the discrepancies between them.

25.—Petroleum Production in Canada, 1940-44

Province or Territory	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	Increase or Decrease 1943-44
	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
Alberta[2]	8,495,207	9,908,643	10,136,296	9,674,548	8,800,000	−874,548
Northwest Territories	18,633	23,664	75,789	293,750	964,300	+670,550
Ontario	187,644	160,238	143,845	132,492	132,800	+308
New Brunswick	22,167	31,359	28,089	24,530	22,000	−2,530
Totals	**8,723,651**	**10,123,904**	**10,384,019**	**10,125,320**	**9,919,100**	**−206,220**

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] These figures are the revised figures of the Alberta Government and are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the Bureau's figures shown in the mineral production tables. This accounts for the discrepancies between them.

26.—Annual Production of Petroleum from Alberta Wells, 1914-44

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
	bbl.		bbl.		bbl.		bbl.
1914-21	56,675	1927	332,312	1933	1,012,784	1939	7,593,492
1922	15,796	1928	489,532	1934	1,266,049	1940	8,495,207
1923	10,003	1929	999,523	1935	1,263,968	1941	9,908,643
1924	17,749	1930	1,436,259	1936	1,320,428	1942	10,136,296
1925	180,885	1931	1,454,816	1937	2,796,874	1943	9,674,548
1926	219,598	1932	918,154	1938	6,743,101	1944[1]	8,800,000

[1] Preliminary figure.

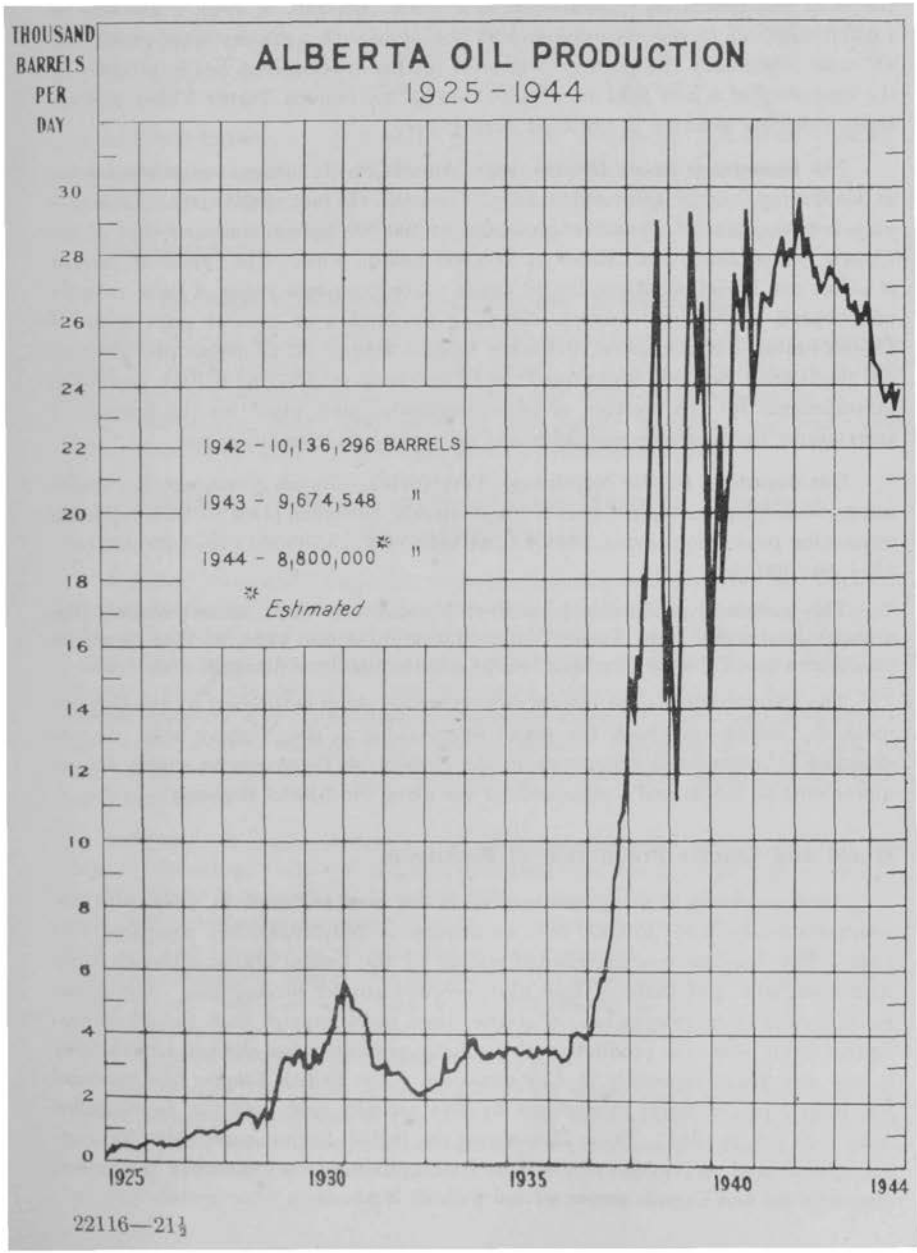
The Alberta Oil Fields.—The Turner Valley is by far the most important productive area in Alberta and yielded 99·7 p.c. of the oil produced in the Province in 1944. The years 1943 and 1944, however, have shown decreased production compared with the maximum of over 10,000,000 bbl. for 1942. The developments under way during the latter months of the past year are promising and there are definite indications that results of the work will be realized in 1945. Even if Turner Valley should continue to show signs of decline, there are still several new wells to draw on from the centre of the field which will prolong its life. The extreme north end of the field is giving an encouraging performance and no limit to its production has yet appeared.

In 1944, established fields outside of Turney Valley were developed considerably and new fields came into production. The principal areas developed were:

Vermilion-Lloydminster.—This area is a very promising one. The more prominent of these two joint fields is Vermilion, 120 miles east of Edmonton. At the end of September, 1944, this field contained 51 producing wells with an average depth of about 1,900 feet. The produce is used as a fuel supply for the railways. A cleaning plant has been erected, from which the oil is conveyed by pipe-line to tank cars on a railway siding and from there to a railway divisional point. At Lloydminster, 30 miles to the east, a cleaning plant, similar to that at Vermilion, is being erected; this will encourage further drilling of the Lloydminster area.

Princess.—The Princess field, 120 miles east of Calgary, has come to the fore during 1944, by the bringing into production of the Princess C.P.R. No. 8 Well, now known as Princess C.P.R. 18-21-A Well. At a depth of from 3,937 to 3,983 feet in the Devonian lime, oil was struck of a gravity reported at 35°, lubricating stock around 23 p.c. Production from this Well is very steady, being just over 180 bbl. per day in January, 1944. It is the pioneer producer in the Devonian for the plains area and promises to open up a new chapter in prairie oil production.

Ram River.—This development is 100 miles west of Red Deer in the foothills region. Three wells have been put down so far, but results are not conclusive. No. 3 Well, however, has struck a major gas flow with good indications of oil. On Dec. 26, 1944, this Well was reported to be at a depth of 5,181 feet and was in the Devonian limestone. The gravity of the oil is high and success at No. 3 may introduce a new and valuable field in the foothills area.



Jumping Pound.—The most striking oil news of the year from Alberta came from the Jumping Pound field, 20 miles west of Calgary and 20 miles north of the northern producing wells of Turner Valley. The discovery well, Shell No. 4-24-J, came into action in December, 1944. The limestone was struck at 9,618 feet and a porous zone was encountered between 9,636 and 9,860 feet. After acid treatment, the Well was placed on experimental flow tests. On Jan. 5, 1945, a gas flow of 7,650,000,000 cu. ft. was recorded and 93 bbl. of oil with a gravity of approximately 48° were reported. The particular interest of this development lies in prospect of the discovery of a new field so close to that of the famous Turner Valley and extensive drilling activity is expected during 1945.

The Bituminous Sands Development.—Alberta, in its bituminous sands deposit at McMurray, has the greatest known oil reserve on the face of the earth. Estimates vary between that of Canadian geologists at 100,000 million tons and that of the United States Bureau of Mines at 250,000 million tons. The yield at present is about one barrel of oil per ton of sands. The economic value of these reserves will depend upon many factors, including production at present price levels of United States, Latin America, and other Eastern fields. At all events, the bituminous sands are a valuable reserve and the Government of Alberta, in 1944, completed arrangements for the erection of an experimental pilot plant for the purpose of ascertaining the economic possibilities of oil separation from the sands.

Development in the Northwest Territories.—In the Northwest Territories intensive development of the Fort Norman oil field has taken place with the following interesting production record: 1941, 23,664 bbl.; 1942, 75,789 bbl.; 1943, 266,882 bbl.; 1944, 964,300 bbl.

This increased production from Fort Norman has offset, almost entirely, the reduced production from Turner Valley during 1943 and 1944, so that Canadian production (see Table **25**) has been held at a fairly high level during the war years.

The Canol project—the largest defence undertaking authorized by the Government of Canada—has been the major undertaking in the Norman area. It was designed to increase oil production in the Northwest Territories to supply the requirements of the Armed Forces and for use along the Alaska Highway.

World and Empire Production of Petroleum

Another record in world production of oil was achieved in 1944 with the enormous total of 2,561,570,000 bbl., an increase of 249,829,000 bbl. compared with 1943. This increase was contributed mainly by the United States, although Latin American fields and those of Iran also recorded greater productions. The actual consumption of petroleum has, of course, been much greater than the production figures given, since the production of synthetic petroleum has climbed considerably in the war years, especially in Axis countries. The British Empire now produces less than 2 p.c. of world production: in 1944 actually only 1·66 p.c. as compared with 1·95 p.c. in 1943. Table **27** analyses the British Empire production by countries; the Island of Trinidad in the West Indies produces more than half the present Empire total and Canada comes second with 23·3 p.c.

27.—Petroleum Production in the British Empire, 1941-44

Country	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	P.C. of Total 1944[1]
	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	
Trinidad	21,150,000	21,500,000	25,000,000	22,000,000	51·9
Canada	10,123,904	10,384,019	10,123,205	9,919,100	23·3
Bahrein Island	7,070,000	7,250,000	6,570,000	6,800,000	15·9
Burma	7,900,000	2,500,000	913,000	915,000	2·1
Brunei	5,245,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	--
India	2,245,000	2,500,000	2,555,000	2,900,000	6·8
Sarawak	1,275,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Totals, British Empire	**55,008,904**	**44,134,019**	**45,161,205**	**42,534,100**	**100·0**
Totals, World	**2,227,125,000**	**2,050,951,000**	**2,311,741,000**	**2,561,570,000**	--
P.C. British Empire of World	2·46	2·15	1·95	1·66	

[1] Preliminary figures.

Section 6.—World Production of Minerals

Since statistics for many countries are not available for the war years, complete figures of world production of minerals cannot be given. The latest available information on world production of gold, silver and coal will be found at pp. 317-319 of the 1943-44 Year Book, while those for such metals as copper, lead and nickel will be found in the 1942 edition under the respective Subsections.

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. 299 and Table 6 at p. 304 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. During the depression years of the early 1930's, production was much curtailed, as will be seen from Table 28. However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. Production (mine sales) of asbestos in Canada during 1944 totalled 372,973 short tons valued at $18,172,302, compared with 467,196 short tons worth $23,169,505 in 1943. Other 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.

28.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 424 of the 1911 Year Book; for the years 1911-25 and 1927-28 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	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	467,196	23,169,505
1932	122,977	3,039,721	1938	289,793	12,890,195	1944[1]	372,973	18,172,302
1933	158,367	5,211,177	1939	364,472	15,859,212			

[1] Subject to revision.

Gypsum.—The production of gypsum, which is entirely dependent on the building industry, has shown a slight increase during 1944 over the preceding year. Although the use of gypsum products in the building trade has increased recently because of their lightness, durability and their fire-resisting and acoustic properties, it is probable that production will not be high 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.

29.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1927-28 are given at p. 321 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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
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	255,736	368,639	36,263	92,448	37,989	24,412	446,848	1,381,468
1944[1]	327,084	401,954	41,000	86,679	37,768	17,693	510,224	1,383,082

[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 1943 is given in Table 6, p. 304. 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 1944 salt was produced in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta and of the total Canadian production Ontario contributed 625,894 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 of Canadian salt produced in 1943 and 1944 was the greatest ever recorded, although the value was lower than in 1943.

Of the total salt sold or used by producers in 1944, 387,567 tons, or 54 p.c., was consumed directly by the producers themselves in the manufacture of caustic soda and other chemicals.

30.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-44

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	47,775	594,889	27,523	[1]	17,499	687,686	4,379,378
1944[3]	38,680	625,894	28,150	[1]	24,151	716,875	3,921,050

[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 1944 totalled 248,465 short tons valued at $1,745,430 compared with 257,515 tons worth $1,753,425 in 1943. Production in 1944 comprised 122,572 tons of sulphur in iron pyrites shipped and 125,893 tons recovered from smelter gases. Output by provinces was: Quebec, 118,000 tons valued at $447,700; Ontario, 18,093 tons at $180,930; and British Columbia, 112,372 tons at $1,116,800.

Sulphur is used in Canada chiefly in the production of sulphide pulp and in the production 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 during the war years resulted in a very pronounced expansion in the output of structural materials, the combined value in 1942 totalling $45,729,807 as compared with $35,362,759 in 1939. However, the peak of such construction was passed in that year and the value in 1943 was somewhat lower at $42,010,254. 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 1941, 1942 and 1943, is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1943 is given in Table 6. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1942 was $7,081,723 and $6,608,193 in 1943.

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 31, production declined greatly from 1930 to 1933,

but has recovered somewhat since then. Erection of new plants and office buildings for wartime service, together with the construction of air training centres and other military projects, has greatly stimulated production in the past four years. Production by provinces in 1943 is given in Table 6, p. 305.

31.—Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1910-25, inclusive, and 1927-28 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
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
1943	7,302,289	11,599,033	18,577	111,698	172,601	344,004	7,148,265	11,366,727

[1] 'Production' as used here means quantity and value of sales. [2] The barrel of cement equals 350 lb. or 3⅐ 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. 300. The production of these materials increased greatly up to the world depression that began in 1930. The 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. 328, 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 1943 production of sand and gravel, and stone, is shown in Table 6, p. 305, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table 32.

The quantities and values of stone produced, given in the following table, represent only the production of those establishments that actually quarry their own stone and are exclusive of the products of the stone-dressing industry comprising those establishments that buy rough stone and dress, polish or finish it; however, dressing operations are frequently carried on right at the quarry and to that extent cannot be separated from the primary production.

32.—Production of Sand, Sand and Gravel, and Stone in Canada, 1941-43

Material and Purpose	1941		1942		1943	
	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value
	tons	$	tons	$	tons	$
Sand—						
Moulding Sand	38,309	40,066	35,807	41,825	42,656	76,199
For building, concrete, roads, etc.	2,192,405	729,901	2,535,366	934,777	1,970,316	775,392
Other	129,559	43,734	56,723	16,204	77,223	17,609
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast	4,836,908	916,979	4,610,323	957,781	3,837,111	712,140
For concrete, roads, etc	19,769,798	7,135,258	16,139,859	6,010,412	16,060,686	6,155,625
For mine filling	1,363,317	190,504	836,757	147,602	1,486,585	270,863
Crushed gravel	3,274,510	1,319,281	2,135,072	896,813	2,269,892	998,029
Totals, Sand, Sand and Gravel	**31,604,806**	**10,375,723**	**26,349,907**	**9,005,414**	**25,744,469**	**9,005,857**
Stone—						
Building	54,262	653,077	24,897	361,781	17,087	314,428
Monumental and ornamental	12,429	376,687	10,956	461,332	11,235	514,263
Limestone for agriculture	217,137	454,388	286,184	641,200	271,036	533,217
Chemical Uses—						
Flux	530,916	401,459	759,410	1,043,283	837,554	682,635
Pulp and paper	240,365	305,691	207,994	330,933	215,382	374,880
Other	194,409	182,424	273,907	280,817	276,290	272,612
Rubble and riprap	581,589	367,173	412,528	330,274	540,627	418,925
Crushed	5,986,701	4,792,967	5,883,760	4,829,644	4,942,578	4,421,787
Totals, Stone [1]	**7,940,801**	**8,000,684**	**7,978,066**	**8,746,594**	**7,222,950**	**7,964,179**

[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 haye 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 over 80 p.c. of the industrial development of the Dominion.

Water power is the mainspring of Canadian industry both in peace and in war. During the present century the utilization of water power has been a basic factor in enabling Canada to advance from a predominantly agricultural economy to an outstanding manufacturing country. Under peacetime conditions the progressive development of water powers and the construction of transmission line networks provided an ever-increasing flow of low-cost hydro-electric energy to industries throughout the Dominion. As a result there was built up a reservoir of power and an industrial background which was of vital importance to the organization of Canada's war effort at the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. In the ensuing five years and more of war, the widespread extension of industry and the tremendous achievement in the production of materials and munitions of war for the use of the United Nations in every field of conflict, has been made possible only by the development of new sources of power and the utilization to the greatest possible extent of those sources hitherto developed. During the war period more than 2,000,000 h.p. has been added to Canada's water-power installation, bringing the total, at the beginning of 1945, to 10,283,000 h.p. Virtually all of this new installation has been utilized for war production and in addition great quantities of power have been diverted from peacetime to wartime use. Although definite figures are not directly available, it is safe to say that about one-third of the developed water-power capacity

* 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.

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in the Dominion has been devoted to war purposes. To attain this achievement not only were great new developments made but many other measures were taken, chiefly under the direction of the Dominion Power Controller, to provide power for the needs of war production by: the interconnection of existing transmission systems; the curtailment of the use of power for civilian needs; the extension of daylight saving throughout the winter months; and by other expedients.

With the war in Europe approaching its final stage in 1944, the demands for power for war purposes began to slacken, owing chiefly to a reduction in the production of aluminum. This industry has been the greatest wartime consumer of power and used, at peak production, at least one-quarter of all electric energy generated in Canada. The power industry, therefore, has entered a period of transition in which there will be a gradual reversion from war to civilian use and, in the process of readjustment, power surpluses can be expected to develop in certain areas. For the most part these surpluses should be moderate and should be absorbed within a reasonable time as industries undertake the supply of the huge backlog of civilian needs. In the Province of Quebec, however, there will probably be a large power surplus centred in the Saguenay River district unless new uses for aluminum and adequate post-war export markets enable this Canadian industry to maintain operations at a high level, or unless other large power-consuming industries are attracted to the area.

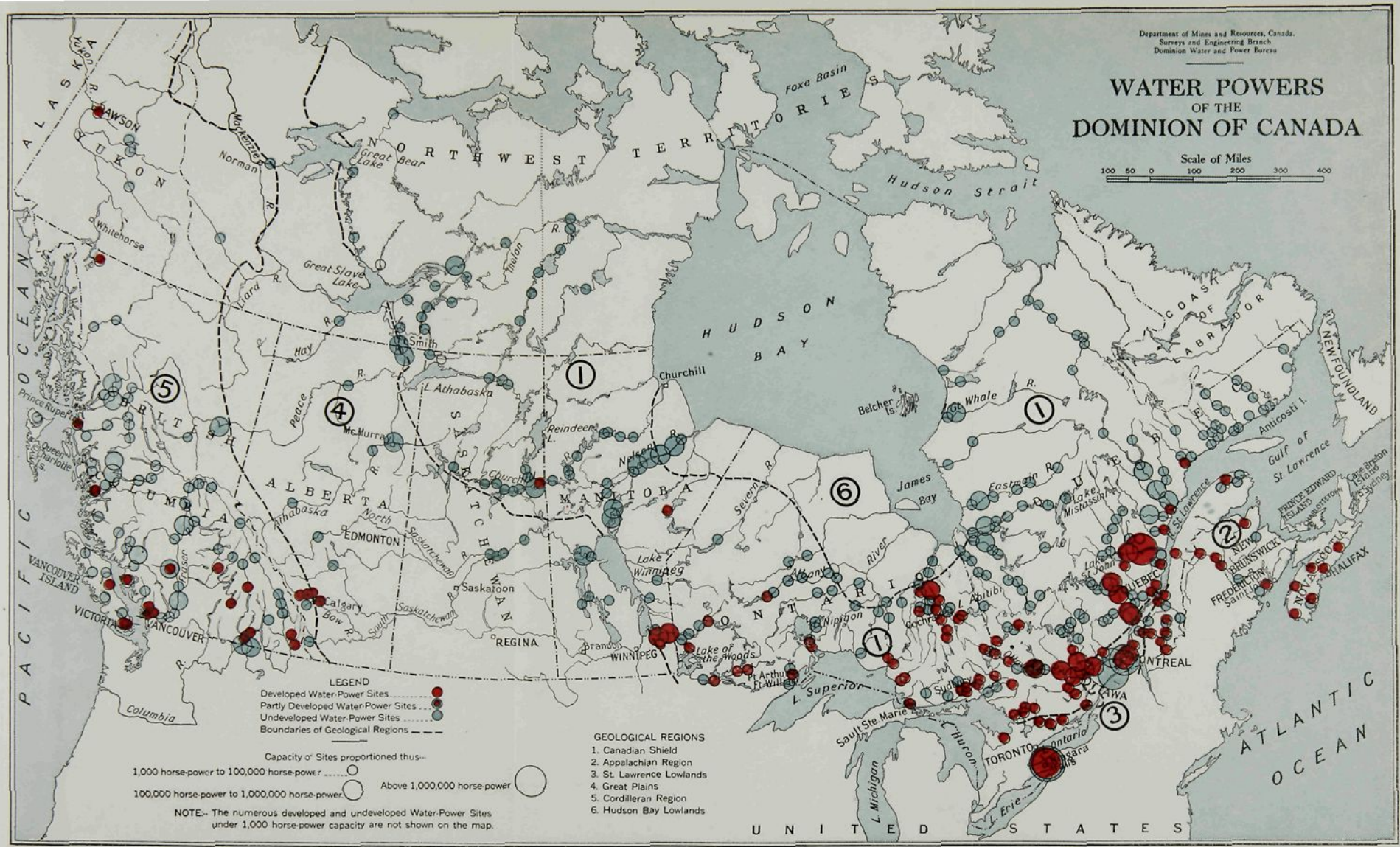
The War has demonstrated the strength of Canada as an industrial country. The wide and favourable distribution of water-power resources and the versatility of low-cost hydro-electric power developed from these resources have been vital factors. In the vast world-wide program of reconstruction and rehabilitation which will follow the War this power asset has outstanding significance. In certain parts of the Dominion the power surpluses, which are in view, will be available to meet the needs of industrial re-conversion. In other parts the post-war pattern of industry may lead to the early development of new sources of power.

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.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1943 and 1944

Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency, December, 1943 and 1944		Turbine Installation	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1944
	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	133,384	133,384
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,347	133,347
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	5,847,322	5,848,022
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,673,443	2,673,443
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	422,825	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	10,998,000	796,024	864,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	19,719	19,719
Canada	**25,439,400**	**39,511,700**	**10,214,513**	**10,283,213**


Department of Mines and Resources, Canada.
Surveys and Engineering Branch
Dominion Water and Power Bureau
WATER POWERS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
Scale of Miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ALASKA
Yukon R.
YUKON
DAWSON
Whitehorse
Mackenzie R.
Norman
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Liard R.
Hay R.
Peace R.
Thelon R.
Foxe Basin
Hudson Strait
HUDSON BAY
Churchill
Belcher Is.
Whale R.
COAST OF LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
Anticosti I.
Gulf of St Lawrence
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
VANCOUVER ISLAND
VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
ALBERTA
Athabaska R.
Smith
L. Athabaska
McMurray
EDMONTON
North Saskatchewan R.
Calgary
Bow R.
South Saskatchewan R.
SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon
REGINA
Reindeer L.
Nelson R.
Churchill R.
MANITOBA
Severn R.
James Bay
Lake Winnipeg
Brandon
WINNIPEG
Lake of the Woods
ONTARIO
Albany River
Nipigon
Pt. Arthur
Ft. William
L. Superior
Sault Ste Marie
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
Ottawa R.
Lake Mistassini
Eastmain R.
Lake St. John
QUEBEC
L. Abitibi
Cochrane
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
Ontario
Niagara Falls
St. Lawrence R.
NEW BRUNSWICK
Fredericton
Saint John
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Charlottetown
NOVA SCOTIA
Cape Breton Island
Sydney
HALIFAX
UNITED STATES
1
2
3
4
5
6
LEGEND
Developed Water-Power Sites
Partly Developed Water-Power Sites
Undeveloped Water-Power Sites
Boundaries of Geological Regions
Capacity of Sites proportioned thus--
1,000 horse-power to 100,000 horse-power
100,000 horse-power to 1,000,000 horse-power
Above 1,000,000 horse-power
NOTE:- The numerous developed and undeveloped Water-Power Sites under 1,000 horse-power capacity are not shown on the map.
GEOLOGICAL REGIONS
1. Canadian Shield
2. Appalachian Region
3. St. Lawrence Lowlands
4. Great Plains
5. Cordilleran Region
6. Hudson Bay Lowlands

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, 1944, represents only 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, 1945. The growth of hydraulic installation during the period 1931-44 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.

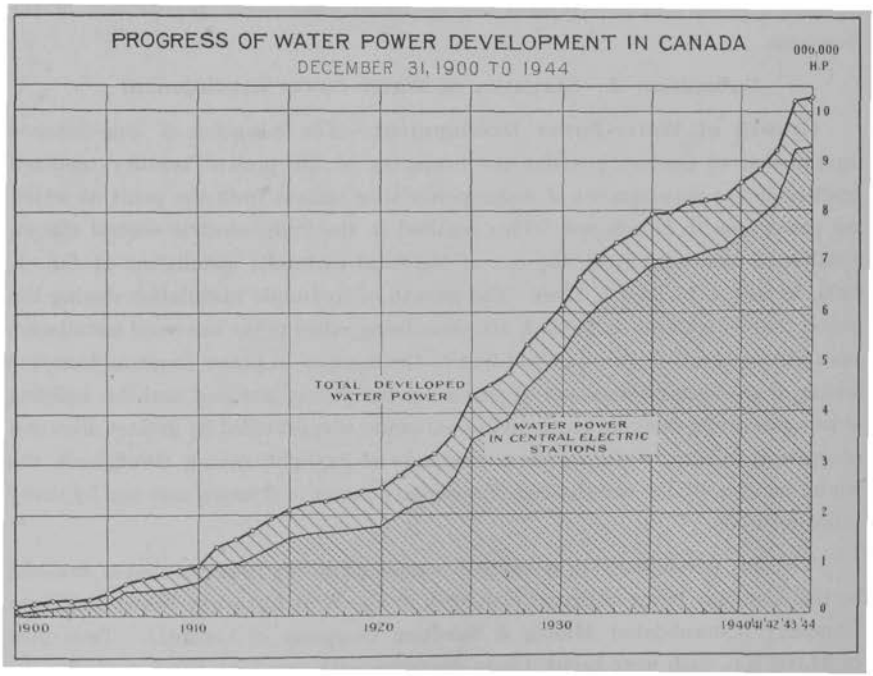
The only development of magnitude completed during 1944 was that of Brilliant on the Kootenay River in British Columbia by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company (Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada). Two units of 34,000 h.p. each were brought into operation with provision being made for the installation of two similar units at a later time.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1931-44

NOTE.—Comparable statistics for the years 1900-19, inclusive, are given at p. 361 of the 1939 Year Book and those for 1920-30 at p. 364 of the 1940 edition.

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.
1931	2,439	111,999	133,681	3,100,330	2,145,205	390,925	42,035	70,532	655,992	6,666,337
1932	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,357,320	2,208,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	713,792	7,045,260
1933	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,493,320	2,355,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,602	7,332,070
1934	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,703,320	2,355,755	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,717	7,547,035
1935	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,853,320	2,560,155	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,497	7,909,115
1936	2,439	120,667	133,681	3,883,320	2,561,905	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,922	7,945,590
1937	2,439	123,437	133,681	3,999,686	2,577,380	405,325	61,035	71,597	719,972	8,112,751
1938	2,617	130,617	133,347	4,031,063	2,582,959	420,925	61,035	71,997	738,013	8,190,772
1939	2,617	131,717	133,347	4,084,763	2,596,799	420,925	90,835	71,997	738,013	8,289,212
1940	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,320,943	2,597,595	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,584,438
1941	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,556,943	2,617,495	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,845,038
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
1944	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,848,022	2,673,443	422,825	90,835	94,997	864,024	10,283,213

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Turbine horse-power in Yukon was 13,199 from 1931 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. for 1943 and 1944. 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 10,283,213 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 9,290,299 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.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1944

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			
	In Central Electric Stations[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills[2]	In Other Industries[3]	Total[4]
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	579	–	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	5,436,237	271,221	140,564	5,848,022
Ontario	2,334,722	232,827	105,894	2,673,443
Manitoba	420,925	–	1,900	422,825
Saskatchewan	87,500		3,335	90,835
Alberta	92,920	–	2,077	94,997
British Columbia	703,167	105,950	54,907	864,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,000		17,719	19,719
Canada	**9,290,299**	**642,576**	**350,338**	**10,283,213**
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 installations removed because of obsolescence or for other reasons. The Census of Industry data are computed on a different basis, representing only the sum of the installation in the plants actually in operation during the year dealt with at the census and not total installation. Also, data on installations are available as soon as equipment is installed, whereas census data are not available until some time after the end of the period.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada

Government Control of Power in Wartime.*—All previous Canadian records for the installation of new electric power facilities for the production of electricity were surpassed in 1943 and Canada now ranks among the nations of the world as probably the greatest per capita consumer of electricity. This newly achieved position results not merely from the record capacity increase of 1942, but from the total wartime increase amounting to 2,000,000 h.p.

Because a majority of the large wartime industries are located within the borders of Ontario and Quebec, most power problems have obtained in those provinces.

Less than a year after Canada declared war, shortages of electricity in Ontario and of adequate capacity in Quebec loomed as probabilities. In August, 1940, the Department of Munitions and Supply, appointed a Power Controller.

The Control began a study of the power capacities and loads, both actual and potential, in each of the provinces. Provincial organizations in charge of power were consulted, their co-operation obtained and these organizations became the agents of the Control.

The first major conservation move was an Order in Council passed on Sept. 20, 1940, making daylight saving applicable all year round in those municipalities in Ontario and Quebec which had advanced their clocks during the summer of that year. More than two years later, on Jan. 26, 1942, the Order in Council was amended to extend daylight saving throughout the whole of Canada.

By arrangement, all use of electricity for space heating and to produce steam, was banned in the autumn of 1940, and in various localities control devices were installed on domestic water heaters so that the power would be shut off during peak hours. Thus secondary power was made available for immediate use in primary loads. At that time small surpluses of power were available in all the provinces, except Alberta, where it was necessary to provide a block for a large electro-chemical munitions industry. The problem was chiefly one of adequate water storage, which was solved by the construction of storage facilities at Lake Minnewanka and the erection of a power plant just below that site.

The peak requirements of the winter of 1940-41 were met without the need for further restrictions, but it was evident that, with war industry expanding rapidly, measures would have to be taken to provide large blocks of power if an alarming shortage were to be avoided in the winter of 1941-42. In conference with the provincial authorities, the power companies, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and the Quebec Streams Commission, it was decided to embark on certain large-scale projects.

These projects included the inter-connection of the power systems; the erection of an underground circuit across Montreal; the building of a new transmission line from Three Rivers to Quebec; the construction of additional storage dams; the diversion of more water for the Niagara plants; and the building of new units and new power stations in Quebec and Ontario.

At the same time the Co-ordinator of Production of the Department of Munitions and Supply was advised that no further arrangements should be made for war-industry expansion without prior consultation with the Power Control. This was

* Checked by the Publicity Division, Department of Munitions and Supply.

particularly important at that time, when material shortages were making it difficult to obtain transmission wire, generators, and other requirements. The shortage of transformers became so acute that it was necessary to halt the installation of rural extensions.

The enlarging aluminum program in the Province of Quebec also caused concern. Power for the pots at Beauharnois was made available by dredging the intake canal and enlarging the tailrace. Power for the LaTuque pots was provided by a new generator at LaTuque, a new generator at Rapide Blanc, and new storage facilities on the upper reaches of the St. Maurice watershed. Power for the additional pots at Arvida was provided by the new power plant at Shipshaw.

It became necessary to restrict certain civilian uses of power, with the approach of the winter of 1942-43. In the shortage areas of Quebec and Ontario, the Controller prohibited the use of electricity for advertising signs, show windows, certain outdoor lighting, and other non-essential purposes. Highway lighting was ruled out and street lighting reduced by 20 p.c. The public in these areas were appealed to to reduce domestic consumption by 20 p.c.; and in co-operation with the Metals Controller, new connections were limited. At the same time the Controller embarked on a broader policy of denying power to non-war industries.

The winter of 1942-43, which broke long-standing records for blizzards, freezing rain, sub-zero temperatures, and attendant conditions such as road blockage, electric wire breakage, and interruption of transportation and communication service, plus an unusually late ice breakup, tested power facilities almost to the breaking point. Although at one time during the winter no margin whatever was available, it was not necessary at any time to curtail war production for lack of power.

As a result of ice and water difficulties the generating capacity in the Cedars and Beauharnois areas in Quebec was severely reduced. To meet this situation, water storage in the Shawinigan and Saguenay areas was drawn upon to a dangerous extent. This, in turn, made it necessary to obtain power from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Quebec use, and to curtail the exportation of power to Massena, New York.

Without the inter-connection between the Ontario and Quebec systems, and without the savings achieved through mandatory and voluntary restrictions, the additional power would not have been available when needed. The experience of the winter indicated the advisability of further extension of the inter-connecting lines, and more such lines were built in the summer of 1943.

With the completion in 1943 of a record new capacity, it became possible to assist agriculture in its task of increasing food production by permitting the extension of electric service to certain farms and several hundred such installations had been made before the year was over.

By October, 1944, improvement in the power situation made it possible to discontinue the restrictions prohibiting the use of electric power for non-essential purposes.

Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1942 and 1943.—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 municipalities 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, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942			1943		
	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	406	12,690	13,096	346	14,270	14,616
Nova Scotia	317,345	199,483	516,828	376,466	203,004	579,470
New Brunswick	382,051	107,418	489,469	395,182	110,952	506,134
Quebec	20,797,594	6,121	20,803,715	23,468,385	9,439	23,477,824
Ontario	10,179,891	1,820	10,181,711	10,307,375	1,298	10,308,673
Manitoba	2,075,636	5,174	2,080,810	2,219,227	4,498	2,223,725
Saskatchewan	Nil	211,557	211,557	Nil	232,195	232,195
Alberta	241,565	177,139	418,704	338,176	174,809	512,985
British Columbia and Yukon	2,588,465	50,824	2,639,289	2,555,155	68,816	2,623,971
Totals	**36,582,953**	**772,226**	**37,355,179**	**39,660,312**	**819,281**	**40,479,593**

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, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-30 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.	$
1931	559	1,229,988,951	122,310,730	5,706,757	16,330,867	1,632,792	17,014	26,306,956
1932	572	1,335,886,987	121,212,679	6,343,654	16,052,057	1,657,454	15,395	23,261,166
1933	575	1,386,532,055	117,532,081	6,616,006	17,338,990	1,666,882	14,717	21,431,877
1934	573	1,430,852,166	124,463,613	6,854,161	21,197,124	1,660,079	14,974	21,829,491
1935	566	1,459,821,168	127,177,954	7,104,142	23,283,033	1,694,703	15,342	22,519,993
1936	561	1,483,116,649	135,865,173	7,119,272	25,402,282	1,740,793	16,087	23,367,091
1937	568	1,497,330,231	143,546,643	7,342,085	27,687,645	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	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
1943	622	1,778,224,640	204,801,508	9,602,794	40,479,593	2,169,148	19,120	35,785,932

[1] Excluding duplications. [2] Not including auxiliary-plant equipment.

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, 1931-43

Year	Customers	Total Consumption	Average Consumption per Customer	Average Charge per Annum	Average per kwh.
	No.	'000 kwh.	kwh.	$	cts.
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
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
1943	1,852,367	2,843,612	1,535	27·70	1·80

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, 1943

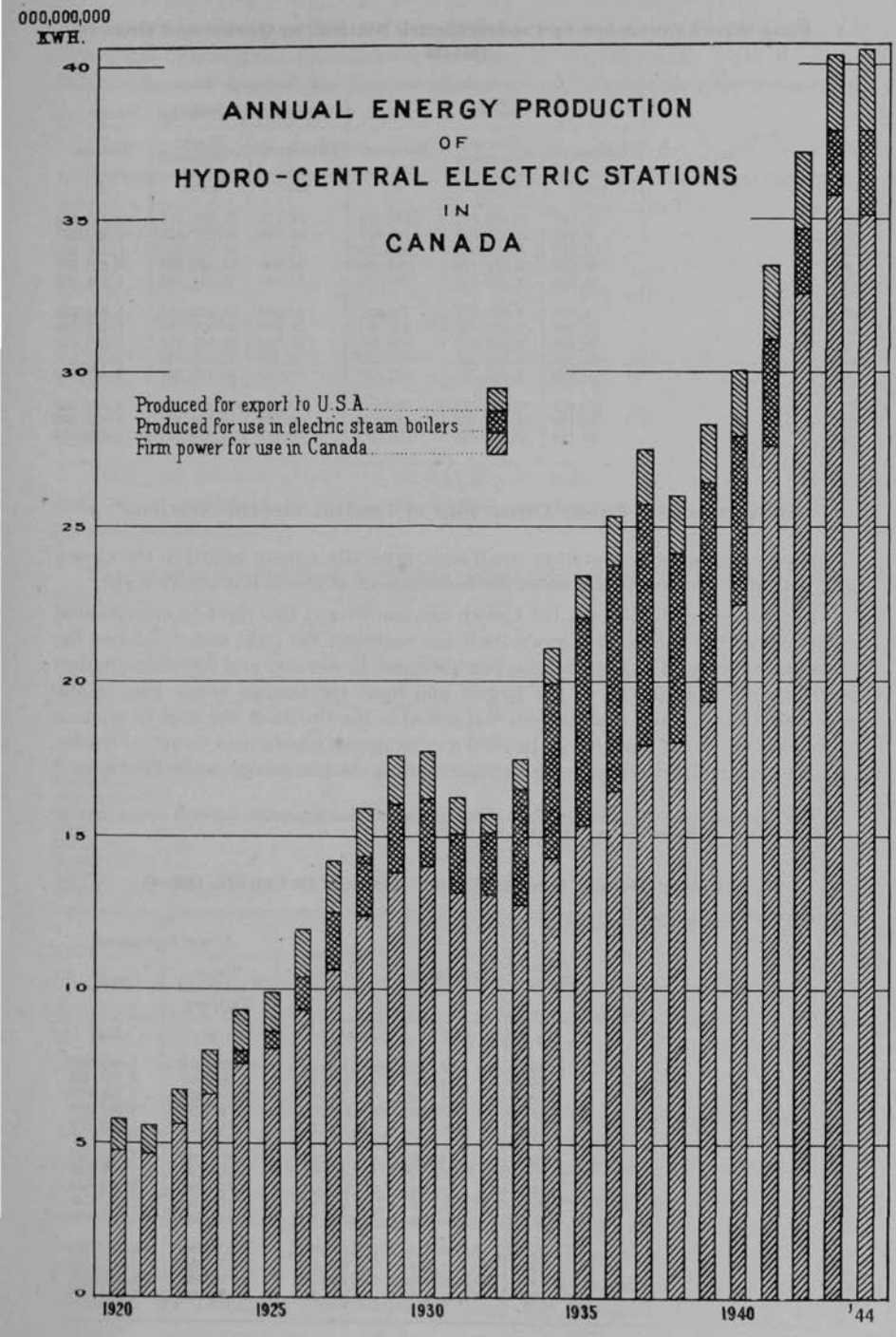
NOTE.—kva. means kilo-volt-amperes.

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
	No.		h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		kva.	kva.
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
P.E. Island	9	6	363	61	16	8,852	553	20	6,945	347
Nova Scotia	47	58	108,215	1,866	27	69,665	2,580	85	148,345	1,745
New Brunswick	14	17	107,010	6,295	18	44,240	2,458	34	129,262	3,802
Quebec	101	293	5,397,362	18,421	11	3,015	274	302	4,572,781	15,142
Ontario	130	355	2,350,882	6,622	16	1,315	82	367	1,895,945	5,166
Manitoba	25	43	508,300	11,821	37	4,417	119	79	411,298	5,206
Saskatchewan	143	Nil	–	–	278	168,668	607	277	142,620	515
Alberta	76	9	91,000	10,111	146	86,366	592	145	146,135	1,008
British Columbia and Yukon	71	84	642,037	7,643	45	11,087	246	129	528,696	4,098
Totals	**622**	**865**	**9,205,169**	**10,642**	**594**	**397,625**	**669**	**1,438**	**7,982,027**	**5,551**
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT	Nil	Nil	–	–	125	194,822	1,559	113	166,010	1,469
Grand Totals	**622**	**865**	**9,205,169**	**10,642**	**719**	**592,447**	**824**	**1,551**	**8,148,037**	**5,253**

8.—Electric Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island	7,038	7,747	8,285	11,869	13,096	14,616
Nova Scotia	404,828	436,269	444,061	480,177	516,828	579,470
New Brunswick	465,358	459,546	469,587	533,074	489,469	506,134
Quebec	13,707,343	15,234,384	16,010,914	17,741,218	20,803,715	23,477,824
Ontario	7,538,071	8,007,127	8,841,010	9,635,697	10,181,711	10,308,673
Manitoba	1,686,876	1,775,257	1,747,628	1,926,696	2,080,810	2,223,725
Saskatchewan	153,500	167,242	175,889	196,341	211,557	232,195
Alberta	232,451	251,806	274,121	319,743	418,704	512,985
British Columbia and Yukon	1,958,695	1,998,652	2,137,788	2,472,848	2,639,289	2,623,971
Totals	**26,154,160**	**28,338,030**	**30,109,283**	**33,317,663**	**37,355,179**	**40,479,593**

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.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ANNUAL ENERGY PRODUCTION
OF
HYDRO-CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS
IN
CANADA
Produced for export to U.S.A.
Produced for use in electric steam boilers
Firm power for use in Canada
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
'44

9.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations in Quebec and Ontario, 1931-43

Year	Quebec			Ontario		
	Customers	Power Consumed	Revenue	Customers	Power Consumed	Revenue
	No.	kwh.	$	No.	kwh.	$
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
1943	30,138	12,967,825	627,244	66,686	124,359,221	3,003,174

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, 1930-43

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
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
1943	197	1,159,545	9,397,354	2,135,395	2,362,858

Quebec public ownership had not made much headway until 1944 when the Provincial Government expropriated the plant of the Montreal Light Heat and Power Co., and created the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission with powers to generate and distribute electric power.

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 1943. Table 18 at p. 353 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1943

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	2	1,357	3,983	Nil	1,955
Nova Scotia	27	28,514	284,161	82,045	88,355
New Brunswick	6	37,751	103,034	12,860	39,620
Quebec	19	46,299	219,461	79,060	81,745
Ontario	73	832,154	7,820,241	1,796,660	1,797,735
Manitoba	10	78,987	655,200	155,000	158,073
Saskatchewan	41	46,632	152,180	Nil	109,699
Alberta	10	66,402	141,814	"	74,888
British Columbia and Yukon	9	21,449	17,280	9,770	10,788
Totals	**197**	**1,159,545**	**9,397,354**	**2,135,395**	**2,362,858**

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. 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 the 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, 1944, showed fixed assets of $17,648,178, work in progress $192,384, current assets $307,559, contingency and renewal reserves $1,804,957, sinking fund reserve $3,449,498 and a general reserve of $291,475.

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	1944	Initial	1944
		h.p.	h.p.	kwh.	kwh.
Mushamush System	1921	800	1,030	208,752	1,072,100
St. Margaret System	1922	10,700	15,700	19,538,000	28,250,000
Sheet Harbour System—					
Malay Falls	1924	5,550	5,550	6,536,860	37,177,866
Ruth Falls	1925	6,290	10,590		
Mersey System—					
Original	1928	29,400	29,400	85,863,390	144,342,379
Cowie Falls	1938	10,200	10,200		
Tusket System	1929	2,820[1]	2,820[1]	3,680,540	8,238,680
Roseway System	1930	560	560	365,600	1,819,150
Markland System	1931	1,400	1,200	5,813,555	2,883,587
Antigonish System	1931	[2]	500	389,520	2,408,030
Canseau System	1937	72	374	21,650	17,456
Totals			77,924		226,209,248

[1] Minimum head. [2] Distribution system only.

The nine systems comprise 1,491 miles of transmission and distribution lines and served 37 wholesale and 7,514 retail customers at Nov. 30, 1944. 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

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, and 1940-44

Item	1924	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
High-voltage transmission lines.....miles	138	324	342	342	344	348
Distribution line..... "	67	2,000	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,150
Indirect customers.... No.	11,561	20,000	21,000	21,500	Nil	Nil
Direct customers..... "	1,129	18,000	19,200	19,400	20,368	21,733
Plant capacities..... h.p.	11,100	38,265	38,265	38,325	38,325	37,260
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	86,356,100	82,400,000	91,000,000	103,800,000	115,524,000
Capital invested..... $	3,780,000	9,750,000	9,972,000	10,274,000	10,470,000	11,066,400
Annual revenues..... $	310,000	1,375,000	1,413,000	1,605,900	1,741,800	1,899,500

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 (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 a 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. Act 4 Geo. VI, c. 22, conferring on the Quebec Streams Commission powers to undertake the direct production of electric power, was abolished in 1944, and same powers granted to the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission by 8 Geo. VI, c. 22. By the said Act, the administration of the Hydro-Electric Plant at Rapid 7, on the Upper Ottawa River, was entrusted to the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

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 28 storage reservoirs in 1944, 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, are: the St. Maurice, 1,026,050 h.p.; the Gatineau, 504,000 h.p.; the Lièvre, 274,000 h.p.; the St. Francis, 100,000 h.p.; the Chicoutimi, 41,400 h.p.; and the Au Sable, 33,200 h.p. Most of these developments are capable of being extended to produce more power than is now installed.

Other storage reservoirs operated by the Commission are the Lake Mitis Reservoir, the Savane River and Lake Brûlé Reservoirs on Ste. Anne de Beaupré River, nine reservoirs on North River and one reservoir on Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).

Among storage reservoirs not controlled or operated by the Commission are the Lake St. John, the Lake Manouane and Passe Dangereuse on the Peribonca River, and the Onatchiway on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River, benefiting from the Peribonca and Lake St. John Reservoirs, amount to over 1,500,000 h.p., since the Chute-à-Caron (Shipshaw) project has been completed.

The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.—The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission was established by Act 8 Geo. VI, c. 22 with the object of supplying power to the municipalities, industrial or commercial undertakings and citizens of the Province of Quebec at the lowest rates consistent with sound financial administration.

On Apr. 15, 1944, in accordance with the provisions of this enactment, the Commission took over: *(a)* the undertaking of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated for the generating and distributing of electricity; *(b)* the undertaking of Montreal Island Power Company for the generating and distributing of electricity;

and *(c)* all the shares of the capital stock of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company. Thus Hydro-Quebec acquired the control, amongst other assets, of the following hydro-electric plants, transmission and distribution systems:—

Hydro-Electric Plant	*River*	*Installed Capacity*
Cedars	St. Lawrence	200,000 h.p.
Chambly	Richelieu	14,000 h.p.
Sault-aux-Récollets	Rivière-des-Prairies	40,000 h.p.
Beauharnois	St. Lawrence	680,000 h.p.

Transmission System

Circuit Mileage of lines (voltage ranging from 25,000 to 220,000)		365

Distribution System

Substations	No.	26
Transformer capacity	kva.	630,725
12,000-volt circuits	miles	321
Primary and secondary low-voltage circuits from 4,000 to 110 volts	"	8,190
Customers (industrial, commercial and residential)	No.	289,038
Municipalities served	"	48

The Commission operates a public utility system which supplies electric light and power requirements to greater Montreal and surrounding districts embracing a population of nearly 1,500,000.

From the Cedars Plant electric energy is supplied to the Messina, N.Y., pot-rooms of the Aluminum Company of America and, through Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, power is sold to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The quantities involved are in the neighbourhood of 100,000 h.p. to Messina and 250,000 h.p. to Ontario.

In addition to the ownership and operation of these generating and distribution systems, the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission was entrusted with the administration of the 48,000 h.p. Upper Ottawa River Plant at Rapid No. 7 which was formerly operated by the Quebec Streams Commission.

Rural Electrification.—In order to promote agriculture, the Government has been empowered by the Legislature to make advances to the Commission to the extent of $10,000,000, at a rate of interest of 2 p.c., for the construction of electric distribution lines for the service of any rural municipality.

Furthermore, the Commission may grant loans for the cost of electrical installations on any farm susceptible of being served by a line constructed by or through Hydro-Quebec.

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 47 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1943, 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, 1943, the total capital investment amounted to $487,022,998, of which $354,706,924 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 $132,316,074 were investments by municipalities in local distributing sytems 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 $313,824,873 of which $200,603,040 represented reserves of the Commission and $113,221,833 of the municipalities.

13.—Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1931-43

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.	$
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
1943	903	797,258	2,330,806	487,023,000

14.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1939-43

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks)

System and District	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara System	1,358,177	1,375,335	1,682,975	1,676,273	1,738,606
Dominion Power and Transmission	56,970	50,134	[1]	[1]	[1]
Georgian Bay System	34,756	42,217	47,407	45,276	48,189
Eastern Ontario System	168,958	154,207	180,650	176,895	203,944
Thunder Bay System	118,740	97,855	128,539	106,716	124,638
Manitoulin District	273	330	504	464	491
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing District	5,188	5,121	5,791	5,416	6,126
Sudbury District	19,740	17,208	19,597	20,909	19,670
Abitibi District	188,877	197,453	230,965	222,788	180,563
Patricia District	11,792	14,209	15,791	11,059	8,579
St. Joseph District					
Totals	**1,963,471**	**1,954,069**	**2,312,219**	**2,265,796**	**2,330,806**

[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 1943, total assets of $194,368,190, as compared with liabilities of $19,094,241. Of the difference, $99,619,542 was allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of $75,654,407. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets, the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. Between 1933 and 1943 total assets increased by $58,589,521 while total liabilities decreased by $30,826,513.

*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 non-essential rural service has been suspended, unless such 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, 1939-43

Item		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Rural power districts	No.	184	184	184	120	120
Townships served	"	419	448	465	467	467
Consumers	"	113,157	123,022	131,524	135,106	136,341
Primary distribution lines	miles	18,166	19,492	20,104	20,072	20,119
Power supplied	h.p.	68,433	76,105	88,796	84,032	88,878
Revenues from customers	$	4,136,088	4,693,125	5,179,552	5,484,475	5,618,695
Total expenses	$	4,084,201	4,619,454	4,965,343	5,348,154	5,297,242
Net surpluses	$	51,887	73,671	214,209	136,321	321,453
Capital invested	$	33,476,148	36,615,083	38,812,593	39,295,995	39,494,638
Provincial grants-in-aid[1]	$	*16,596,671*	*18,148,898*	*19,237,773*	*19,480,391*	*19,580,576*

[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.

The Manitoba Power Commission Act of 1931 permitted the re-organization of the administration of the utility by the establishment of a Commission of three men. This Commission decided that the policy of selling power direct to each con-

* 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).

sumer would prove more satisfactory in Manitoba. Municipal contracts were cancelled and individual consumers were served directly. In 1940 the Act was amended 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 1943 the reserves, represented by first-class securities, amounted to $4,191,256.

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. Since 1939 construction to Army and Air Force training centres has taken priority over all other extensions. Hundreds of farmers have turned to the cheap power provided by the Commission to assist them in their wartime problem of increasing production with less manpower.

At present 157 cities, towns, and villages are served by a transmission network of over 2,154 miles. The Commission's plan to complete the basic grid by extension to an additional 200 communities was interrupted by the War. This will be continued when men and materials are available and will be carried out in conjunction with the implementation of a proposed farm electrification project.

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 (143 in number) the Commission supplies approximately 12,989 individual consumers directly and 15,982 indirectly. In 1944, 1,598 miles of transmission lines were owned and operated.

During the years 1929 to 1944 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 included generating plants and distributing systems at Meadow Lake, Kelvington and Rose Valley. A transmission line and distributing systems were constructed in 1944 to provide service to Muenster, St. Gregor, Englefeld and Watson.

Of the seventeen generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1944, 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 34,200 h.p. 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 1943 was $1,745,600, and for 1944 $1,877,572. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve to the amount of $3,748,753. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1944, was approximately $8,940,000.

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 distributing 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, 1929-44

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]	[2]	[3]	[3]	6,290,431
1931	3	117	[2]	8,324	46,040,000	[3]	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
1943	4	139	16,677	12,197	79,565,860	1,921,440	8,748,856
1944	4	143	15,982	12,989	85,118,625	1,808,586	8,939,920

[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 late in 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 distributing 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 has been limited to municipalities incorporated under the Municipal Act and to improvement districts incorporated under the provisions of the Water Act. Authority has been given to the Provincial Government by the Legislature to undertake the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy and it is expected that the Province will enter the public ownership field. 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 it 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 1930 to 1943 in Table 17.

17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1930-43

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment[1]	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1930	421	745,608	12,937,014	3,690,095	3,914,474
1931	396	756,285	12,191,139	3,916,720	4,171,305
1932	402	776,400	12,338,216	4,426,235	4,704,523
1933	403	776,581	13,665,974	4,563,973	4,842,686

[1] Exclusive of auxiliary equipment.

17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1930-43- -concluded

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment[1]	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
1934	402	760,462	16,060,883	4,817,600	5,097,613
1935	397	779,400	17,767,949	4,992,805	5,274,174
1936	390	802,676	18,515,225	4,866,471	5,146,863
1937	389	833,711	20,315,627	5,047,253	5,336,811
1938	406	859,506	19,488,323	5,142,432	5,300,183
1939	427	889,418	21,285,710	5,226,483	5,385,632
1940	421	926,093	22,287,270	5,544,803	5,708,664
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
1943	425	1,009,603	31,082,239	7,069,774	7,239,936

[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 about 40 p.c. of the Quebec hydro-electric power; and (2) the industries in eastern and southern Ontario that import about 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, 1943

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	7	5,647	10,633	363	7,260
Nova Scotia	20	65,511	295,309	26,170	89,525
New Brunswick	8	26,759	403,100	94,150	111,630
Quebec	82	546,903	23,258,363	5,318,302	5,318,632
Ontario	63	77,392	2,488,432	554,222	554,462
Manitoba	15	34,584	1,568,525	353,300	354,644
Saskatchewan	102	27,640	80,015	[1]	58,969
Alberta	66	34,589	371,171	91,000	102,478
British Columbia and Yukon	62	190,578	2,606,691	632,267	642,336
Totals	**425**	**1,009,603**	**31,082,239**	**7,069,774**	**7,239,936**

[1] Power generation in Saskatchewan is 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, 1943 and 1944 were $443,783, $560,047, $598,038, $618,953, and $641,253, respectively.

Exports for the calendar years 1941-43 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, 1941-44

Company	1941	1942	1943	1944
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.	393,750,900	393,852,800	394,200,000	395,280,000
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	907,377,373	1,012,364,271	1,085,363,938	1,108,216,985
Canadian Niagara Power Company	350,254,246	318,856,519	314,512,111	312,033,481
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus).	8,223,200	6,423,500	30,214,300	64,931,100
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co	30,222,800	35,282,000	35,040,000	38,094,000
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.	23,492,600	25,562,379	30,889,205	29,195,321
British Columbia Electric Railway Co	207,190	183,150	206,320	248,520
Southern Canada Power Co	1,050,134	1,262,694	2,505,684	2,261,256
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.[1]	636,930,098	653,517,236	643,037,269	627,047,466
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.	1,093,680	550,800	727,100	1,164,000
Fraser Companies, Ltd	5,310,000	4,258,300	6,885,000	5,293,000
Northport Power and Light Co	335,758	273,024	16,368	16,444
Northern B.C. Power Co	23,080	22,310	18,020	17,290
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co	273,700	299,800	283,300	292,200
Manitoba Power Commission	996,340	1,030,200	1,139,420	1,220,133
Totals	**2,359,541,099**	**2,453,738,983**	**2,545,038,035**	**2,585,311,196**

[1] In November, 1942, Cedars Rapids was transferred to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., and in April, 1944, the latter was taken over by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

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 1942. Table 21 gives the combined statistics for both industries from 1930. The figures for the 13 years show that primary power has increased from 1,738,924 h.p. to 2,230,298 h.p. or by 28·3 p.c. while the installation of electric motors operated by purchased power shows an increase of no less than 72·3 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 84·9 p.c. and mines for 15·1 p.c., while of the increase in electric motors operated by purchased power, manufacturing accounted for 86·1 p.c. and mining for 13·9 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 fuel 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 1942.

20.—Percentage of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-42

NOTE.—Figures exclude central electric stations and include idle and reserve equipment. Figures for 1923-29 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.
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
1942	7,070,797	5,760,164	81·5

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Totals for the years 1923-29 are given at p. 297 of the 1941 Year Book.

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							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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**	**111,645**	**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**
Totals, 1940	**848,596**	**152,240**	**727,051**	**1,727,887**	**3,563,048**	**5,290,935**	**724,769**	**4,287,817**
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 N.W.T.	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
1942								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,376	946	1,413	3,735	959	4,694	Nil	959
Nova Scotia	73,894	13,900	15,534	103,328	84,649	187,977	64,674	149,323
New Brunswick	85,185	11,285	28,156	124,626	122,244	246,870	56,634	178,878
Quebec	203,455	53,467	323,054	579,976	1,547,704	2,127,680	158,399	1,706,103
Ontario	343,776	79,373	262,957	686,106	1,784,642	2,470,748	370,155	2,154,797
Manitoba	17,849	7,266	106	25,221	173,159	198,380	5,003	178,162
Saskatchewan	18,507	11,267	130	29,904	41,411	71,315	155	41,566
Alberta	31,059	15,932	3	46,994	79,077	126,071	5,765	84,842
British Columbia	152,249	30,882	110,398	293,529	334,548	628,077	140,132	474,680
Yukon and N.W.T.	159	40	Nil	199	9	208	Nil	95
Totals, 1942	**927,509**	**224,358**	**741,751**	**1,893,618**	**4,168,402**	**6,062,020**	**800,917**	**4,969,319**

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942—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							
1942	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	57,903	35,231	28,493	121,627	283,449	405,076	37,635	321,084
Animal products	24,921	10,957	3,210	39,088	135,691	174,779	3,353	139,044
Textile products	20,832	6,341	25,133	52,306	206,382	258,688	28,051	234,433
Wood and paper products	523,333	112,763	614,864	1,250,960	1,491,354	2,742,314	504,650	1,996,004
Iron and its products	185,378	39,062	3,206	227,646	921,349	1,148,995	170,701	1,092,050
Non-ferrous metal products	24,610	4,126	55,840	84,576	571,839	656,415	17,854	589,693
Non-metallic mineral products	47,834	12,948	31	60,813	228,519	289,332	12,049	240,568
Chemicals and allied products	39,600	2,396	10,974	52,970	301,344	354,314	23,714	325,058
Miscellaneous industries	3,098	534	Nil	3,632	28,475	32,107	2,910	31,385
	MINING INDUSTRIES							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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**
Totals, 1940	**156,305**	**101,683**	**57,075**	**315,063**	**746,777**	**1,061,840**	**101,606**	**848,383**
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	Nil	51,965	34,185	86,150	6,327	40,512
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**	**66,722**	**330,978**	**782,064**	**1,113,042**	**106,501**	**888,565**
GROUP								
Metals	40,264	57,700	53,032	150,996	569,889	720,885	78,686	648,575
Non-metals	112,069	33,138	12,295	157,502	176,939	334,441	26,910	203,849
Fuels	*109,150*	*17,471*	*12,000*	*138,621*	*106,667*	*245,288*	*23,473*	*130,140*
Other non-metals	*2,919*	*15,667*	*295*	*18,881*	*70,272*	*89,153*	*5,437*	*73,709*
Stone, sand and gravel	4,001	17,084	1,395	22,480	35,236	57,716	905	36,141

21.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Steam-Engines and Turbines	Internal-Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
	MINING INDUSTRIES—concluded							
1942 PROVINCE	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.	Nil	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	50,273	10,074	565	60,912	65,895	126,807	13,392	79,287
New Brunswick	1,715	1,405	Nil	3,120	2,019	5,139	227	2,246
Quebec	1,461	26,091	1,658	29,210	161,670	190,880	12,109	173,779
Ontario	3,827	29,904	2,350	36,081	270,508	306,589	7,641	278,149
Manitoba	2,102	1,429	1,900	5,431	27,749	33,180	2,443	30,192
Saskatchewan	2,949	4,854	3,300	11,103	58,823	69,926	7,008	65,831
Alberta	42,862	8,650	Nil	51,512	36,485	87,997	6,482	42,967
British Columbia	49,161	20,356	45,407	114,924	46,426	161,350	45,652	92,078
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	4,687	19,700	24,387	2,522	26,909	23,794	26,316
Totals, 1942	**154,350**	**107,450**	**74,880**	**336,680**	**672,097**	**1,008,777**	**118,748**	**790,845**
GROUP								
Metals	40,003	49,353	61,357	150,713	453,301	604,014	88,358	541,659
Non-metals	111,337	39,221	12,475	163,033	185,217	348,250	29,386	214,603
Fuels	*108,776*	*20,988*	*12,000*	*141,764*	*113,217*	*254,981*	*26,390*	*138,607*
Other non-metals	*2,561*	*18,233*	*475*	*21,269*	*72,000*	*93,269*	*3,996*	*75,996*
Sand, stone and gravel	3,010	18,876	1,048	22,934	33,579	56,513	1,004	34,583
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
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**
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	12	98,233	107,290	205,523	11,829	119,119
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**	**790,921**	**2,152,112**	**4,811,006**	**6,963,118**	**846,613**	**5,657,619**
1942								
Prince Edward Island.	1,376	946	1,413	3,735	959	4,694	Nil	959
Nova Scotia	124,167	23,974	16,099	164,240	150,544	314,784	78,066	228,610
New Brunswick	86,900	12,690	28,156	127,746	124,263	252,009	56,861	181,124
Quebec	204,916	79,558	324,712	609,186	1,709,374	2,318,560	170,508	1,879,882
Ontario	347,603	109,277	265,307	722,187	2,055,150	2,777,337	377,796	2,432,946
Manitoba	19,951	8,695	2,006	30,652	200,908	231,560	7,446	208,354
Saskatchewan	21,456	16,121	3,430	41,007	100,234	141,241	7,163	107,397
Alberta	73,921	24,582	3	98,506	115,562	214,068	12,247	127,809
British Columbia	201,410	51,238	155,805	408,453	380,974	789,427	185,784	566,758
Yukon and N.W.T.	159	4,727	19,700	24,586	2,531	27,117	23,794	26,325
Totals, 1942	**1,081,859**	**331,808**	**816,631**	**2,230,298**	**4,840,499**	**7,070,797**	**919,665**	**5,760,164**

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, such as coal in the coke and gas industries and crude petroleum in the refining industry. Electricity used in metallurgical processes, such as in the electrolytic refining of non-ferrous metals, is also excluded.

The value of fuel consumed in the manufacturing and mining industries in 1942 showed an increase of 65·9 p.c. over 1940. Of the 1942 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 47·1 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 30·4 p.c., of British Columbia 7·1 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 5·7 p.c.

The iron and its products group used 21·9 p.c. of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, wood and paper products 21·0 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 16·6 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 14·4 p.c. and vegetable products 9·6 p.c.

Gas.—In southwestern Ontario gas comes from natural gas wells, from light end gases sold by a Sarnia company which draws from a refinery in that city, and from the coke plants of the steel city, Hamilton. With the advent of greatly increased industrial activity in the Niagara Peninsula and the southern half of southwestern Ontario, the normal Ontario consumption of about 10,000,000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas per year rose to nearly 13,000,000,000 in 1940. At that time some natural gas fields completely played out, and others showed signs of exhaustion. At this peak capacity, insufficient gas was available to continue supplying industrial requirements and at the same time provide enough for household use.

When a crisis appeared imminent in 1942, the Power Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply arranged for the installation of new manufacturing facilities. These new facilities included some propane plants and a new coke oven and gas plant at Hamilton. Thirty-six ovens were completed by the spring of 1943, but even this added capacity was not enough and 18 more ovens were installed. With the completion of the 18 additional ovens in December, 1943, the situation eased somewhat.

As a result of these various measures to expand production, the annual output of gas in southwestern Ontario rose by about 4,000,000,000 cubic feet.

22.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942

NOTE.—Includes fuel used for heating purposes, but not that used as raw material. Totals for 1922-30 are given at p. 300 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel	Total
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	5,734,229	1,549,086	38,727,305
Totals, 1935	23,988,177	1,921,138	5,981,169	1,419,130	5,707,589	1,773,040	40,790,243
Totals, 1936	26,584,200	1,883,025	6,381,311	1,421,076	6,583,603	1,962,450	44,815,665
Totals, 1937	33,916,705	5,169,524	8,580,369	1,636,098	7,404,919	2,867,421	59,575,036
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
Totals, 1940	41,402,487	6,388,464	17,734,137	1,896,184	12,554,559	9,819,759	89,795,590
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	7,186,991	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 N.W.T	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
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
1942							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	41,416	3,278	4,110	9,783	Nil	11,481	70,068
Nova Scotia	2,937,060	148,968	672,080	40,405	1,447,479	304,044	5,550,036
New Brunswick	2,873,570	22,496	146,221	119,840	25,119	375,579	3,562,825
Quebec	24,899,540	489,253	6,742,174	917,322	2,124,988	2,718,087	37,891,364
Ontario	30,797,409	5,347,487	10,652,575	607,589	7,844,173	4,585,846	59,835,079
Manitoba	2,366,454	44,637	395,058	189,167	199,510	340,732	3,535,558
Saskatchewan	454,389	1,576	331,867	92,133	229,371	243,701	1,353,037
Alberta	493,111	26,933	78,257	39,436	910,202	298,627	1,846,566
British Columbia	1,677,470	917,502	2,323,295	196,075	399,225	2,340,824	7,854,391
Yukon and N.W.T	5,885	Nil	299	1,887	Nil	5,648	13,719
Totals, 1942	66,546,304	7,002,130	21,345,936	2,213,637	13,180,067	11,224,569	121,512,643

22.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942—continued

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel	Total
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded						
1942	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products	6,311,085	464,538	1,086,942	590,279	866,982	2,288,750	11,608,576
Animal products	3,591,505	79,188	405,477	714,405	225,792	1,246,049	6,262,416
Textiles and textile products	5,061,817	12,501	199,126	51,716	71,165	203,351	5,599,676
Wood and paper products	19,226,485	25,436	1,972,773	268,312	183,520	3,848,884	25,525,410
Iron and its products	10,424,224	575,729	9,193,256	92,850	4,683,661	1,632,422	26,602,142
Non-ferrous metal products	8,865,681	4,341,559	3,464,426	31,303	431,173	360,784	17,494,926
Non-metallic mineral products	6,707,942	1,425,933	4,539,149	396,955	6,295,211	778,716	20,143,906
Chemicals and allied products	6,023,934	72,109	454,778	59,478	284,372	803,666	7,698,337
Miscellaneous industries	333,631	5,137	30,009	8,339	138,191	61,947	577,254
	MINING INDUSTRIES[1]						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	**2,614,885**	**6,948**	**366,584**	**250,628**	**156,903**	**221,154**	**3,617,102**
Totals, 1934	**2,989,478**	**9,833**	**611,978**	**484,044**	**187,989**	**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**	**553,361**	**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**
Totals, 1940	**3,589,675**	**78,320**	**1,639,327**	**544,201**	**947,723**	**756,358**	**7,555,601**
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	22,194	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 N.W.T.	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**
1942							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	1,325,081	283	16,190	1,218	21,012	1,186,040	2,549,824
New Brunswick	67,048	Nil	1,409	96	17,950	55,257	141,760
Quebec	983,583	1,940	265,783	161,879	Nil	3,746,291	5,159,476
Ontario	776,367	102,517	442,408	170,241	44,856	5,169,697	6,706,086
Manitoba	46,005	1,356	24,471	29,147	Nil	322,621	423,600
Saskatchewan	170,798	5,424	199,925	1,141	"	184,222	561,510
Alberta	362,826	Nil	12,166	834	896,418	554,426	1,826,670
British Columbia	546,893	2,473	430,523	216,827	Nil	941,389	2,138,105
Yukon and N.W.T.	2,327	313	122,799	134,752	"	142,559	402,750
Totals, 1942	**4,280,928**	**114,306**	**1,515,674**	**716,135**	**980,236**	**12,302,502**	**19,909,781**

[1] Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations, salt, cement, lime and clay products.

22.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-40, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel	Total
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES[1]						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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**
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 N.W.T	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**
1942							
Prince Edward Island	41,416	3,278	4,110	9,783	Nil	11,481	70,068
Nova Scotia	4,262,141	149,251	688,270	41,623	1,468,491	1,490,084	8,099,860
New Brunswick	2,940,618	22,496	147,630	119,936	43,069	430,836	3,704,585
Quebec	25,883,123	491,193	7,007,957	1,079,201	2,124,988	6,464,378	43,050,840
Ontario	31,573,776	5,450,004	11,094,983	777,830	7,889,029	9,755,543	66,541,165
Manitoba	2,412,459	45,993	419,529	218,314	199,510	663,353	3,959,158
Saskatchewan	625,187	7,000	531,792	93,274	229,371	427,923	1,914,547
Alberta	855,937	26,933	90,423	40,270	1,806,620	853,053	3,673,236
British Columbia	2,224,363	919,975	2,753,818	412,902	399,225	3,282,213	9,992,496
Yukon and N.W.T	8,212	313	123,098	136,639	Nil	148,207	416,469
Totals, 1942	**70,827,232**	**7,116,436**	**22,861,610**	**2,929,772**	**14,160,303**	**23,527,071**	**141,422,424**

[1] 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, i.e., 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 and size of establishment. 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 is impossible to give 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

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Canadian effort. Shipbuilding construction alone during the War of 1914-18 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.

Canada's effort in the present war has brought manufacturing production to a much higher level than ever before. The output of manufactured products in 1943 amounted to $8,732,860,999 which represents an increase of 151·3 p.c. over the pre-war year of 1939, and an increase of 124·9 p.c. compared with the pre-war maximum attained in 1929. Great though the advance was up to the end of 1942, covered by the detailed statistics of this Chapter, the output of manufactured products had not then reached its peak. The urgent needs of Allied Nations assures the continuation of large-scale production as long as the War lasts. There is little doubt that the diversified development which has taken place during the war years will have a permanent effect on Canadian manufacturing production after the War. Undoubtedly, the effects of the thorough-going transformation in industrial production will be far-reaching and will complicate the post-war readjustment in industry.

The following special article reviews the developments that have taken place and the system of controls that have been imposed.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION FROM PEACE TO WAR 1939-44*

NOTE.—The following article describes the development of Canada's war industries and the activities of the Department of Munitions and Supply. It does not deal with those manufacturing industries which produce mainly, civilian goods—textiles, pulp and paper products, processed foods, wood products and others. Wartime controls in these industries are administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose activities in controlling prices and civilian supplies are described in Chapter XXIII (see Index).

Even before the outbreak of war in 1939 Canada was the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire and her vast natural resources of land, forests and minerals, together with ample supplies of conveniently located hydro-electric energy available at low cost, were important factors that enabled her to compete in world markets.

Canada's status as a manufacturing country may be said to have been definitely established during the War of 1914–18. Previous to 1914 Canada was mainly an agricultural nation and a primary producer, and what manufactures existed were very much closer to the primary industries than they are to-day. During the War of 1914-18, besides being the outstanding contributor of food products, this country played a noteworthy role in the production of munitions, in shipbuilding, in aeroplane construction and many other lines. Factory methods became more specialized, and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained; these under the competitive conditions of the post-war years were further improved. From 1914 to 1918 Canada mobilized about 10 p.c. of her economic resources for war. In the peak war production year 1943, about

* The production data and many of the statistical statements appearing in this article have been worked up from material published from time to time by the Department of Munitions and Supply. Later statistics have been added and the article finally revised by that Department.

64 p.c. of total productive capacity was used for war purposes. At the end of 1944 this figure had dropped to about 56 p.c. This is an amazing record for a democracy which is approximately 3,000 miles removed from the scene of actual combat.

When hostilities commenced in 1939, Canada, although producing almost no munitions of war, was in a unique position to help the Allied cause: plans were formulated for the speedy transition of Canadian industry to a war basis. Starting almost from scratch, Canada, within four years (1940 to 1943), developed a munitions industry that has not only met most of the needs of its own Armed Forces, but has also sent immense supplies of war goods to all the United Nations. Canadian munitions are being shipped to the Chinese and the Russians; they are being used in the Near East and in the Far East, they are being employed by the United States, and, above all, they have gone and are going to Britain where their weight has manifested itself in the struggle against the Axis forces on sea, on land and in the air.

Productive Facilities Expanded.—After the Fall of France in 1940 the pressure on Britain was such that Canada was called upon to speed up her production to the limit. The British Commonwealth was facing the German onslaught alone. Canada rushed the construction of plants and factories, the gathering of war supplies, the re-direction of the nation's entire economic life.

It was at this time that Canada began the vast program of war-plant construction. Private interests in many instances financed their own plant expansions, with or without allowances for amortization, or built plants, writing off such expenditures with the aid of special depreciation allowances. Such deductible amounts are determined by a Government Board created for this purpose—the War Contracts Depreciation Board.

Where private industries were unable to finance their own expansion, the Government built plants and plant extensions and bought the necessary machinery. Where large production schedules and other needs could not be met by private industry, the Government also created companies wholly owned by the Crown to do the work. Several were organized not only to meet production problems, but also to surmount certain supply, purchasing and administrative problems. These Crown Companies have played and are still playing their part in the tremendous expansion of Canadian industry to the point where it is now a potent and major source of arms for the United Nations.

In the four years following the Fall of France, the Government created and still owns (April, 1945) plants and other productive facilities to a value approximating six times the capital employed in the pre-war primary iron and steel industries. Or, putting it another way, the munitions manufacturing facilities now owned by the Crown are about four times as great as the entire pre-war chemical and allied products industry. The productive facilities owned in this way by the people of Canada and operating under the Department of Munitions and Supply rose from a value of $30,000,000 in 1940 to commitments of $856,000,000 in 1943. Of this total $600,000,000 has been allocated to provide plant or equipment owned by the Crown but operated by private interests. The remainder has gone into plants owned and operated by Crown Companies—such as arsenals, synthetic rubber and optical glass plants.

During 1943 plant capacity reached the limits of the nation's ability to produce raw materials. The mines and forests were yielding record quantities of metals, minerals and lumber, and construction having passed its peak, contracts on Canadian account began to level off after 1942.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

	Value
	$
United Kingdom account[1]	3,226,716,838
Canadian account[1]	4,907,911,478
Civil Aviation Division (Dept. of Transport) airfield construction for Air Training Plan	50,012,000
Other accounts	1,285,366,989
TOTAL	9,470,007,305

ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN ACCOUNT[1] BY YEARS

	$
1939	64,798,487
1940	786,215,173
1941	1,101,205,578
1942	1,524,280,952
1943	1,431,411,288
TOTAL	4,907,911,478

[1] Includes contracts awarded under the Air Training Plan, some of which are chargeable to other Empire countries.

The result of the gigantic wartime mobilization of industry is seen in the thousands of ships, of motor transport, guns and 'planes that have been turned out of Canadian plants and shipyards during the first five years of war.

The following statement gives the estimated production from 1939–40 to 1943.

I.—ESTIMATED VALUES AND UNITS OF WAR PRODUCTION MADE UNDER CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

Item	1939-40	1941	1942	1943	Total
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION					
Aircraft (including overhaul)	45	110	232	368	755
Armoured fighting vehicles (including tanks)	–	21	155	218	394
Mechanical transport	119	198	368	429	1,114
Cargo and naval vessels (including repair)	27	102	256	421	806
Chemicals and explosives (including ammunition filling)	2	54	136	151	343
Guns and small-arms	1	20	157	199	377
Gun ammunition (including bombs)	14	95	218	193	520
Small-arms ammunition	2	16	39	74	131
Instruments and signals	3	15	82	164	264
Miscellaneous military stores	97	181	412	521	1,211
Totals	310	812	2,055	2,738	5,915
Defence construction and certain other construction let by the Department of Munitions and Supply	94	138	219	194	645
Plant expansion, Government financed	112	255	210	222	799
Totals	516	1,205	2,484	3,154	7,359
Deliveries on orders placed abroad	60	104	140	322	626
GRAND TOTALS	576	1,309	2,624	3,476	7,985

I.—ESTIMATED VALUES AND UNITS OF WAR PRODUCTION MADE UNDER CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR—concluded.

Item	1939-40	1941	1942	1943	Total
UNITS OF PRODUCTION					
Aircraft.....No.	904	1,699	3,811	4,133	10,547
Weight without engines.....tons	870	2,179	8,789	10,044	21,882
Vehicles—Mechanical transport.....No.	70,000	119,000	192,000	175,000	556,000
Armoured vehicles and tanks..... "	Nil	3,000	12,500	15,500	31,000
Totals, Vehicles.....No.	70,000	122,000	204,500	190,500	587,000
Guns—barrels, carriages, and mountings numbered as separate units.....No.	150	7,000	31,000	45,000	83,150
Small-arms—including machine guns..... "	1,400	27,000	325,000	580,000	933,400
Heavy ammunition and projectiles—complete rounds, filled..... "	Nil	1,200,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	59,200,000
Empty cartridge cases for export[1]..... "	958,000	4,455,000	15,025,000	18,323,000	38,761,000
Empty shells for export[1]..... "	Nil	3,000	1,356,750	887,000	2,246,750
Small-arms ammunition.....'000,000 rds.	112	390	1,200	1,500	3,202
Chemicals and explosives.....tons	13,500	145,000	430,000	500,000	1,088,500
Shipbuilding—[2]					
Cargo vessels.....No.	Nil	1	81	150	232
tons	"	10,350	838,350	1,478,000	2,326,700
Naval vessels and patrol boats.....No.	16	123	117	100	356
Other vessels and special purpose craft..... "	Nil	Nil	35	447	482
Instruments and communications equipment... $	3,000,000	14,800,000	82,000,000	164,000,000	263,000,000

[1] In addition, cartridge cases and other ammunition components have been produced and filled for export as components. [2] In addition, to end of 1943 a total of 345 small craft with power and 3,199 small craft without power, were produced.

Government Regulation of Raw Materials and Supplies.—Production on so vast a scale could not have been established without rigid regulation of supplies of raw materials and services.

Early in 1940 the Government appointed controllers over the main branches of industry to restrict the non-essential use of certain materials or services on the one hand and to increase production for wartime purposes on the other. (See Introduction to this volume, also the Index.) The work of the various controllers is closely related and frequently interlocks. Arbitrary rulings have been avoided; when it became necessary to establish a regulation, the Wartime Industries Control Board gave opportunity to those affected to express their views.

Details of how the various controls are administered will be found under the various chapter headings of this and earlier editions of the Year Book published during war years.

Employment in Wartime Manufacturing.—It is not possible to give a clear picture of the increase in employment in the different divisions of manufacturing due to war needs, because of the various interpretations that can be placed on the term "war work". Moreover, some firms are carrying out war work under the sub-contracting plan, using their personnel interchangeably on normal and war production.

The annual Census of Industry reported a rise of 63 p.c. in employment in manufacturing as a whole from 1940 to 1943, while the gain in aggregate payrolls was 116 p.c. The sex distribution of manufacturing operatives also underwent considerable variation, partly resulting from the replacement of large numbers of recruits for the Armed Forces by female workers, and partly from the reorganiza-

tion of industrial processes to permit the work to be carried on by women, or by adolescents. The gain in the number of females engaged in manufacturing in 1943 as compared with 1939 was 142 p.c.; that reported for male employees was 74 p.c.

From the beginning, the development of war production brought with it shortages of skilled labour and materials; to cope with this situation, drastic curtailment of consumer goods was ordered by the Government, and steps were taken to regulate the labour market. Regulation and stabilization of wages and salaries were also decided upon to prevent important loss of production through industrial disputes, and to curb the inflationary tendencies inherent in a state of full, or practically full, employment accompanied by short supplies of consumer commodities.

By the end of 1941, the reserve of unemployed persons was virtually exhausted; the employment of women, and of the older and the younger workers, substantially increased, and there were important changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earning population. In that period, the number employed in the production of durable goods more than doubled.

The next stage followed the outbreak of war in the Pacific in December, 1941. This period was characterized by increasing shortages of labour and materials, and by a considerable degree of co-ordination of Canadian production with that of United States industry. During this phase of the changing situation, the general advances in employment were at a rather retarded pace, owing to the great strides that had already been made in the mobilization of the resources —human and material—of a country with a relatively small population. In manufacturing, the movement continued steeply upward, although here, too, a tendency for the curve to flatten was discernible. The movement in the first five months of 1943 was almost continually unfavourable, partly owing to the reassertion of seasonal influences, while the expansion in succeeding months was limited in extent.

Wartime Developments in Specific Industries

Aircraft.—Progress in the field of aircraft production in Canada has grown from a modest undertaking employing 1,000 workers turning out about 40 'planes annually before the War to the employment of more than 120,000 men and women producing over 4,000 'planes in 1943.

Twenty types of aircraft have, at one time or another, been manufactured in Canada for war, but to simplify and speed up output the number in mass production at the end of 1943 had been reduced to 8 types, as follows: Four world-famous types of service aircraft—the giant Lancaster bomber; the all-wood construction Mosquito; the twin-engined naval-patrol bomber, the P.B.Y. Catalina; and the Curtiss Hell-Diver, recognized as the latest and most powerful dive bomber in the world. Three trainers—the Cornell (a primary trainer); the Harvard (a secondary trainer), the most widely used aircraft under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan; and the Anson (a twin-engined navigational trainer). The Norseman, used earlier as a service craft but now detailed for use as a military transport.

Judged by civilian standards, one of Canada's biggest businesses of the peak war years was the repair and overhaul of aircraft and engines. This work has been carried out by the Department of Munitions and Supply in 20 major plants assisted by 65 smaller contractors and 50 ancillary firms strategically located across Canada. Many thousands of aircraft have been taken down and thoroughly overhauled annually.

Aircraft Control.—To prevent the unauthorized use of Government-owned facilities in the repair of civilian aircraft and to eliminate production delays from unwarranted design and construction modification, an Aircraft Controller was appointed in June, 1942. In addition to restricting the manufacture and assembly of aircraft, the Controller has regulated the material purchases of the aircraft manufacturers.

Ammunition.—During the War of 1914–18, shells were made in large quantities in Canada, but not until late in that conflict were the more difficult components and assemblies, such as fuses, produced in substantial quantities. In the present war, Canada has not only produced enormous quantities of shells and small-arms ammunition, but has created a new industry whereby shells are filled with various Canadian-made explosives and shipped overseas as complete rounds of ammunition.

Canada had produced $1,000,000,000 worth of heavy ammunition up to the end of August, 1944. This output has comprised: 28 types of artillery ammunition; 32 types of bombs and special projectiles; 51 types of fuses, primers, gaines, etc.; 25 types of cartridge cases; and 52 types of steel and wooden boxes, cylinders and containers. In addition to 100,000,000 shells and bombs produced to the end of August, 1944, Canada has turned out 4,000,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition.

At the end of 1944, more than 130 plants engaged in making shells and in producing other ammunition components employed 85,000 men and women.

Aside from the expenditure of private capital, the Government has spent about $200,000,000 in constructing plants for the output of ammunition of all kinds. This includes capital investment in chemicals and explosives, ammunition filling, component manufacture, and some raw material projects.

As shell manufacture expanded, management also underwent an evolution. Originally under the Department of National Defence, administration of this key part of the war program was transferred to the Department of Munitions and Supply. Late in 1940, when the British Commonwealth was standing alone, the Canadian munitions program was again expanded.

Working in close co-operation with the Ammunition Production Branch are the Chemicals and Explosives Production Branch of the Department and Allied War Supplies Corporation, a Crown Company, which built and supervises the Dominion's chemicals and explosives projects.

Ammunition does not merely consist of hollow pieces of steel loaded with an explosive. Many parts call for exacting workmanship and precision. Shells must be machined to the closest of tolerances and fuses are often extremely intricate.

As an example of the tremendous amount of work involved in the production of ammunition, it takes 574 operations to produce a complete round of 3·7-inch anti-aircraft ammunition boxed ready for shipment and 5·6 man-hours per round to produce the empty components, fill them and pack them in a service box. This does not take into account the raw materials and their handling to the primary contractors for fabricating into the finished article. To produce the shell itself, filled, requires 63 separate and distinct operations and the cartridge case, including loading, 54 operations.

Through technical improvements, greatly increased production has been possible with a relatively small amount of equipment. Conservation and substitutions in materials, redesigns of components and reductions in machining operations have contributed to the saving of many tons of material, and many thousands of dollars in operating costs.

The following figures show the unit production of ammunition, containers, etc. up to the end of June, 1944:—

	No.		No.
Shells, empty	67,245,864	Steel service packaging	13,882,231
Shells, filled	49,080,000	Wooden service boxes	3,236,274
Cartridge cases, empty	116,491,866	Cylinders and containers	52,058,857
Cartridge cases, filled	52,712,665	Small-arms ammunition boxes	8,315,060
Fuses, primers	170,014,382	Small-arms ammunition	3,800,000,000
Bombs and other projectiles, empty	37,546,506	Shipping containers	6,801,729
Bombs and other projectiles, filled	24,739,851		

Two-thirds of the 100,000,000 projectiles produced were standard shells including armour-piercing shot, and practice and proof shells. The other one-third comprised bombs and other projectiles such as grenades, several types of depth charges, piat projectiles, and other rocket-like missiles. Canada had, by 1944, produced more than 7,500,000 anti-tank mines and smoke generators, which come within the heavy-ammunition program but are not considered projectiles.

In addition to the production of heavy ammunition, Canada had made, to the end of August, 1944, a total of 4,000,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition in several types, of which the most important is the ·303-inch rifle and machine-gun bullet, but including more than 30,000,000 complete rounds of 20 mm. ammunition. This 20 mm. ammunition is classified in the United States as heavy ammunition, and in Germany as heavy small-arms ammunition.

More than 116,000,000 cartridge cases have been produced since the beginning of the War.

Automobiles and Equipment.—The Canadian automobile industry has played a great part in equipping the Armed Forces of the Empire. During the period September, 1939, to the end of 1940, nearly 80,000 army-type vehicles were produced. This period was, in essence, the first step in the tooling-up process. The lessons learned after the Battle of France were applied with considerable energy and Canada was well on its way to developing full productive capacity for the manufacture of such vehicles. By the end of 1943, close to 600,000 units of military transport and fighting vehicles had been produced in addition to large numbers of bicycles, buses, tires, replacement parts and other items.

The Canadian automobile industry has now upwards of 30,000 employees, and is producing more than 100 types of military vehicles, including universal carriers, service workshops, wireless trucks, ambulances, fire trucks, scout cars, reconnaissance cars, armoured cars, troop and ammunition transports, artillery tractors and trailers. These various types of motorized military equipment were leaving Canadian assembly lines during 1943 at the rate of approximately 3,500 units of mechanized transport and 300 combat vehicles per week—in point of value, more than $400,000,000 for mechanized transport and $125,000,000 for combat vehicles, or a total of over $525,000,000 for the year. This output far outranks any other production job in the nation's history.

The 'universal carrier' is, in reality, a baby tank; it has continued in production at the rate of 900 per month, and approximately 23,000 had been delivered by the end of 1943. This efficient little armoured combat vehicle travels at a speed of over 30 miles an hour on caterpillar tracks and is easily manœuvrable on almost any terrain.

The variety of vehicles built demanded the production of over 60 different types of bodies. When war broke out, the Canadian industry had very limited facilities and very little experience in this field. To meet the heavy demand of the automotive industry, manufacturers in this field co-ordinated their resources for the production of bodies and trailers and the resulting organization, known as the Steel Body Manufacturers' Association, achieved a degree of success which could not have been realized by any other method.

When war was declared in 1939, very little preparation had actually been planned to facilitate the production of military-type tires. As military requirements for motor-vehicles expanded so did tire production, and from the beginning of the War up to 1943, nearly 3,000,000 tires were produced by the tire industry for military-type vehicles.

Motor-Vehicle Control.—In peacetime the automobile industry was one of the five largest Canadian industrial enterprises with many millions of dollars invested in plants and equipment. Supplies and materials to feed this vast industry came from hundreds of subsidiaries, employing thousands of employees. A nation-wide organization of dealers and distributors handled the finished products, and an army of mechanics kept these products in running order.

To divert the facilities of the industry from civilian to war needs and to assist in the mechanical maintenance of essential passenger cars and trucks, a Motor Vehicle Controller was appointed on Feb. 13, 1941.

Three major problems confronted the Control: the provision, as quickly and economically as possible, of war supplies; provision for maintaining the supply of essential civilian requirements; and the determination of the rate at which conversion from peacetime to wartime needs could be accomplished in order to conserve materials, manpower, and manufacturing facilities.

Early in 1942, the production of passenger automobiles was stopped but to take care of the needs of physicians, nurses, firefighting and police departments, and other essential classifications, 4,500 new cars were set aside as a Government 'bank'.

By January, 1942, demands from the Armed Forces had increased to a point where drastic curtailment of civilian truck production became necessary. In November, 1941, the making of trucks and buses had been placed on a quota basis, and on Mar. 14, 1942, such manufacture was banned except by permit.

Later, careful 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. Thus, all new trucks for civilian purposes were released at the expense of the Armed Forces. Prospective purchasers had to prove their essentiality to the Motor Vehicle Control before a truck could be released. During 1943 only 3,600 civilian trucks were manufactured and in the first ten months of 1944 the number was 7,500.

Tanks and Railway Equipment.—It was something new for Canadian industry to embark upon so ambitious a program as tank production. Two types were produced, the Valentine and the Ram.

The Valentine is a medium light tank officially rated at 18 tons, driven by a diesel motor. It was designed for easy manœuvrability to move with attacking infantry where fixed positions had to be assaulted. Nearly 1,400 of these Valentine tanks were shipped to Russia.

The Ram tank was probably the first piece of armament of a specifically United States type to be produced in Canada. It was patterned after the commonly known General Lee which had been developed in 1939 in the United States. After actual combat in Libya, the design was materially modified. The newly designed Ram tank was so highly thought of, after tests in the United States, that it was used as a prototype of the new M-4 tank which was developed some months later by the United States. The Ram is heavily armed, has a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour and weighs approximately 32 tons. By the end of 1943, all orders for tanks were completed and the production facilities were shifted to the production of self-propelled gun mounts which operate on a tank chassis, tank turrets and railway equipment. The former were being produced at the rate of 150 per month and locomotives for overseas shipment at the rate of 24 per month.

In addition to the vehicles mentioned above, several other types of vehicles which required the use of armour plate were produced. These vehicles were built of Canadian-produced armour plate, a commodity practically unknown prior to the War. The program to manufacture armour plate was instituted in Canada in 1940. Production since then has shown a steady rise to over 4,000 tons per month, and the quality is unsurpassed anywhere. Many of the armour-plate hulls for these vehicles are pieced together by automatic welding, a method of production which has been highly developed in Canada. The team work displayed by the manufacturers responsible for armour-plate manufacture, its heat treatment, and subsequent fabrication, exemplifies the resourcefulness of Canadian industry.

Chemicals and Explosives.—A vital link in the industrial war effort is the production of chemicals and explosives for Canadian filling plants and for shipment overseas. The range extends from high explosives, rifle and cannon propellents, and TNT, down to intermediary chemicals and raw materials. At its peak, production was at the rate of about 10,000 tons of chemicals and explosives each week, and more than 1,000,000 tons have been made at Canadian plants since the beginning of the War.

Canadian science has contributed notably to the development of chemicals and explosives. Canadian chemists made major contributions to improved methods of manufacturing RDX, the new super-explosive. They have devised and improved important changes in the method of manufacture of TNT and have developed a process for large-scale manufacture of fuse powders.

Hundreds of thousands of signal cartridges, flame floats, flares, smoke generators, sea markers, signal rockets, thunderflashes, lights and igniters are being shipped to the R.C.A.F., the R.C.N., the Canadian Army, and to Britain and the Allied Governments.

Chemicals Control.—Early in 1941 it became apparent that shortages of chemicals both for war and civilian purposes made necessary a close regulation of supplies. In July, 1941, a Chemicals Controller was appointed. Since inception, the Control has gradually increased the scope of its operations.

In addition to providing for the needs of war industries, the Control, since early in 1942, has been able to allocate for civilian use some of the production of Government-owned chemical plants erected to meet war needs. On Nov. 1, 1942, the Chemicals Control, in order to meet war and essential civilian needs, took over the total production of all Canadian distilleries. The distillation of high-proof alcohol for potable purposes was discontinued at that date.

The production of industrial alcohol in Canada has been more than adequate for all essential domestic requirements and large quantities have been shipped to war industries in the United States.

The civilian use of such products as chlorine, coal tar, glycerine and plastic bases has been restricted in order to provide the additional requirements that the war effort has demanded.

At the instance of the Chemicals Controller, two Government plants were established in 1944 to produce penicillin in this country. The output was all allotted to the Armed Forces. Quantities for civilian use in Canada were brought in from the United States.

Sulphuric Acid and Soda Ash.—Existing facilities for making sulphuric acid were doubled in capacity and at the same time the Chemicals Controller arranged for the transportation of acid from British Columbia to Eastern Canada. In addition new methods were introduced in the explosives industry for the recovery of weak and impure sulphuric acid which had previously been allowed to run to waste. During 1943 the demand eased somewhat and Government-owned plants began diverting substantial quantities to fertilizer plants and to other civilian industries.

Communications and Signals.—The value of production of this type of equipment in 1940 was $1,000,000; in 1943 it was $136,000,000. There are approximately 4,500 different items in production by approximately 50 prime contractors and several hundred sub-contractors. Wireless sets and their components make up the bulk of production, but contracts cover the entire range of communication devices from telephones and telegraph supplies to the latest secret apparatus.

Twenty major types of radar equipment have been developed for a variety of applications, ranging from a type for anti-aircraft defence having 60,000 components and 270 radio tubes mounted in several large trucks to small compact airborne units for submarine detection at sea and target location on land.

Besides supplying the Armed Forces of this country, Canada is sending signals and communication equipment and supplies to the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., China, India, Africa, New Zealand and Australia; even the United States, despite its great production facilities, depends on Canada for large quantities of signal apparatus.

The Iron and Steel Industry.—The production of steel, the vital commodity of war, has been almost doubled in Canada since 1939. Although steel was so scarce after the Fall of France that the whole of the 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, and offensive preparations nearly over, more than enough was available for war wastage.

II.—OUTPUT OF IRON AND STEEL FROM CANADIAN MILLS, 1913-43

(Long tons)

Year	Pig Iron	Ferro-Alloys	Steel Ingots and Castings	Year	Pig Iron	Ferro-Alloys	Steel Ingots and Castings
1913	1,008,006	7,210	1,043,744	1929	1,080,160	89,116	1,378,024
1914	699,254	6,718	739,858	1930	747,178	65,223	1,009,578
1915	815,871	9,638	911,414	1931	420,038	46,764	672,109
1916	1,043,979	25,556	1,275,222	1932	144,130	16,161	339,346
1917	1,045,071	38,808	1,558,691	1933	227,317	30,133	409,979
1918	1,067,456	39,914	1,672,954	1934	404,995	31,921	757,782
1919	819,447	43,394	919,948	1935	599,875	56,616	941,527
1920	973,568	27,781	1,100,622	1936	678,231	76,284	1,115,779
1921	593,829	22,608	667,484	1937	898,855	82,072	1,402,882
1922	382,967	21,602	480,127	1938	705,427	55,926	1,155,190
1923	879,822	41,887	881,523	1939	755,731	76,375	1,383,262
1924	593,049	35,034	659,767	1940	1,168,839	133,387	2,015,447
1925	570,766	25,709	752,503	1941	1,364,336	182,459	2,411,888
1926	757,317	57,050	776,262	1942	1,773,337	186,608	2,787,067
1927	709,697	56,230	907,945	1943[1]	1,610,000	194,800	2,708,000
1928	1,037,727	44,482	1,234,719				

[1] Estimated.

It is within the period covered by the above statement that the making of iron and steel has become a major industry in Canada. The War of 1914–18 spurred the industry to great achievements; so great was the output in 1918 that it was not surpassed until 1940.

Since 1939 Ontario has entered the picture as a producer of iron ore. A specially rich deposit is now being developed at Steep Rock Lake near Port Arthur; blast furnace capacity has been greatly increased and five new furnaces now produce 2,800 tons per day.

The most important use for steel from the standpoint of tonnage has been shipbuilding which requires an ordinary, good grade of steel plate. In making steel for guns, tanks and armoured vehicles the problem was more difficult since gun barrels, breech blocks and other gun parts call for special alloy steels made in accurately controlled electric furnaces. The Canadian technicians responsible for this development used new methods and improved processes which have reduced costs and speeded up production. Steel in bar form represents about one-quarter of the output of the Canadian mills.

Steel Control.—On June 24, 1940, the Department of Munitions and Supply set up the Steel Control. Immediately thereafter, the Minister called together the primary steel producers and elicited full co-operation with the Control in boosting production and in maintaining existing price levels.

From the very beginning steel 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 and hundreds of thousands of tons of steel have been saved by voluntary and mandatory substitution of less scarce materials. Controls on the use of iron and steel in the manufacture of a large variety of end products also were instituted by other Government authorities. The Construction Control, the Motor Vehicle Control, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board co-operated by prohibiting the manufacture of hundreds of non-essential items, by curtailing the output or use of many essential items, and by simplifying manufacturing designs.

Guns and Small Arms.—Before 1939, except for the Ross rifle, the manufacture of guns in Canada was virtually unknown. To-day, Canada is not only a leading producer of guns but is producing them at costs comparing favourably with those of any country. Some of the guns and equipment now being produced in Canada are:—

25-pounder field guns, with equipment, trailers and tractors
Bofors 40-millimeter guns
Bofors anti-aircraft gun barrels
Bofors anti-aircraft guns, mountings, equipment and predictors
3·7-inch anti-aircraft gun barrels
3·7-inch anti-aircraft guns complete with equipment
Anti-aircraft barrels of a third type
Tank guns and mountings
Anti-tank guns
Anti-tank gun carriages
2-inch trench mortars
3-inch trench mortars
Bren guns
100-round Bren-gun magazines
Browning aircraft machine guns
Browning tank type machine guns
No. 4 rifles
Safety fuse pistols
12-pounder naval guns
4-inch naval guns, 2 types
Naval gun mountings, 12 types
Depth charge throwers
4-inch smoke dischargers
Sten machine carbines
'Boys' anti-tank rifles
Naval pom-poms
Secret equipment and weapons of various types
Gun carriages, mountings and other types

Canada has machine-gun plants that compare in size with any similar units in the world. Deliveries of small arms are now numbered by hundreds of thousands. Great quantities of the Canadian Lee-Enfield rifles (No. 4) have been shipped from a Government-owned factory; as early as the summer of 1942 production was stepped up to 4,000 rifles a month. The plant manufacturing Bofors anti-aircraft guns came into full production in 1943. This plant, prior to making gun units, was producing barrels for the same gun. The output of tank and anti-tank guns has greatly exceeded expectations.

Particularly good results have also been obtained in the output of mountings and fittings; these have proved to be more of a mechanical problem than the guns themselves.

Machine Tools.—Machine tools are the basic tools of industry. They are used in 80 p.c. of the work involved in the manufacture of guns, ammunition, cartridge cases, bombs, diesel engines, instruments and countless other items required in the prosecution of the War.

Prior to 1939, Canada's machine tools industry was comparatively small and the demands of war were, from the first, a heavy strain on the source of supply. The extent to which demands were met is shown by the following figures of machine-tool production during the past four years: 1939, $4,000,000; 1940, $15,000,000; 1941, $23,000,000; 1942, $22,000,000; 1943, $20,000,000 (approximately).

In the development of the Canadian munitions program, precision gauges that control the dimensional factors of every type of munition have been of prime importance. The highest mechanical and engineering skill is necessary in the manufacture of these gauges and Canadian workers have proved equal to the task.

Machine Tools Control.—To increase Canadian production and to buy available tools from the United States, Citadel Merchandising Company Limited, was incorporated in May, 1940. In August of the same year, a Machine Tools Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply was appointed to co-ordinate deliveries and allocate urgently needed machines.

The Machine Tools Controller was given the power to anticipate Canada's requirements regarding the purchasing of machine tools which might be required for future contracts.

The Controller has been responsible for setting up valuable machine-tool capacity in Canada. These plants are an asset to the country and will take care of the Dominion's requirements in the future. Meanwhile, the plants have supplied a substantial proportion of Canada's needs and, by the use of certain surplus capacity, substantial quantities of tools have been shipped to the United Kingdom, other parts of the Empire, the United States, and Russia.

In 1941, cutting tools and gauges came under the jurisdiction of the Controller, who set up new capacities to manufacture them. At the same time, he prohibited the exportation of any cutting tools until Canada's requirements were satisfied. On Nov. 14, 1941, another Crown Company, Cutting Tools Limited, later known as Cutting Tools and Gauges Limited, was formed to salvage and recondition worn-out cutting tools for use in war plants.

At the suggestion of the Controller, a Crown Company, known as Machinery Service Limited, was incorporated on Dec. 22, 1941, to overhaul and rebuild used machine tools, and to recondition equipment for contractors engaged in the production of war supplies. It is manned largely by skilled tool markers released for the purpose from refugee internment camps.

Non-ferrous Metals.—Canada is the greatest producer of nickel, asbestos, platinum and radium, the second greatest producer of gold, aluminum, mercury and molybdenum, the third greatest producer of copper, zinc, lead, silver and arsenic, and the fourth greatest producer of magnesium. Details of production will be found in Chapter XII, pp. 310-317. On the basis of mining operations a large metal-processing and -fabricating industry has existed in Canada for some time, and this has been greatly expanded since the War began. Certain important metals whose production is in the nature of manufacturing and not mining operations are aluminum and brass.

The aluminum industry in Canada provides what is possibly the most spectacular story of wartime expansion of any industry in any country. Aluminum production in Canada is a manufacturing industry; the mining operations to procure the raw materials, bauxite and cryolite, are conducted in British Guiana, Greenland and elsewhere, Canada being the site of the refining and processing operations because of the availability of hydro-electric power. In 1943 about 25 p.c. of all power consumed in Canada was used in this one industry, and the industry itself has been responsible for the development of much of the power it consumes.

Aluminum production over the past six years has been as follows: 1939, 163,900,000 lb.; 1940, 215,000,000 lb.; 1941, 424,600,000 lb.; 1942, 671,700,000 lb.; 1943, 985,300,000 lb.; 1944, 936,000,000 lb. (estimated).

To provide the enormous quantities of brass for cartridge cases for both gun and small-arms ammunition, and for other purposes, two Government-owned brass mills were built and went into operation in 1941. Erected at a cost of nearly $10,000,000, these mills, one in Montreal East and the other in New Toronto, have helped to boost the output of this all-important alloy to a rate ten times greater than in 1939. The existing privately owned brass mills, and a small pre-war government plant, also contributed largely to this output.

Metals Controls.—On July 15, 1940, a 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 materials and common

metal alloys, and to encourage the production of essential metals. The Controller restricted the use of aluminum, nickel, zinc, magnesium, tin, cadmium, copper and brass, and a large number of other metals and alloys in civilian industry. In addition, by co-operation with the Armed Forces and the Production Branches of the Department of Munitions and Supply, and by mandatory orders, he brought about the substitution of less scarce metals. Supplementing the restrictions on the use of metal in civilian production imposed by the Metals Controller, restrictions on end-uses were invoked by other control authorities, principally Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The first of the Metals Control restrictions were issued in 1940 and as the supply situation deteriorated the controls were drastically tightened. By the beginning of 1944 most of the major base metals were in easier supply and throughout the year the restrictions were gradually relaxed. By the end of 1944 no restrictions remained on the production or use of aluminum, magnesium, lead, zinc and some other metals in wide industrial use.

Oil Refining.—In 1943 the oil industry in Canada had 36 refineries. Of the total of 148,000 barrels per day run by all Canadian refineries, about 94 p.c. was handled by the plants of 7 large oil companies. Independent refineries accounted for only 6 p.c. of the total. Canada's petroleum requirements are supplied largely from these refineries which, fortunately, have sufficient capacity to meet the Canadian civilian and war requirements as well as those of Newfoundland. In 1942, the refineries produced 48,000,000 barrels of petroleum fuels as compared with importations of 3,350,000 barrels.

The demand for aviation gasoline increased to the point where it was necessary for the Department of Munitions and Supply to undertake the construction of alkylation plants for the production of blending agents to produce high-octane aviation fuels. Under the jurisdiction of the Government-owned Allied War Supplies Corporation, the first of these plants was begun in Calgary in 1942 and went into operation in April, 1943. The second was built in Montreal East and went into production in June, 1944. In addition a cumene section went into operation on Sept. 17, 1944, at the Government-owned Polymer Corporation synthetic rubber plant near Sarnia, Ont.

Rubber.—The many chemical substitutes developed to take the place of natural rubber, the supply of which was cut off when Japan entered the War, fall roughly into two categories: vulcanized synthetic rubbers, such as buna-S, butyl and neoprene; and synthetic resins.

Development of synthetic rubber has centred around the vulcanized synthetic rubber materials, and Canadian production of buna-S and butyl rubber was begun in the Government-owned Polymer Corporation plant near Sarnia, Ontario, in 1942. During the first few months Canadian rubber processors employed the synthetic rubber solely for experimental work but in August, 1943, the Rubber Control ordered the substitution of buna-S in passenger, smaller truck and, to a certain percentage, in large truck tires. To make its annual output of 34,000 long tons of buna-S and 4,000 long tons of butyl rubber annually, Polymer requires approximately 400,000 tons of coal, more than 45,000,000,000 imperial gallons of water, 19,000,000 imperial gallons of light-ends petroleum, 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of petroleum gas, 2,250,000 gallons of benzol, and enough brine to contain 18,000,000 pounds of salt. In addition great quantities of acids, soaps and other raw materials are used.

Rubber Control.—Still vitally necessary for the carcasses of large Army, Air Force, and essential civilian truck tires, for surgical equipment, for certain cements, and for other purposes, natural rubber is in seriously short supply. As compared with a consumption of 60,000 tons in 1941, Canada was obliged to make 10,000 tons suffice in 1944. The normal pre-war consumption was about 35,000 tons. In 1944 the total consumption of rubber and its substitutes was on this basis: natural rubber, 18 p.c.; reclaim, 27 p.c.; synthetic rubber, 55 p.c.

The existing supplies of natural rubber, as well as the output of synthetics, were earmarked for direct and indirect war and essential civilian purposes.

As a result of measures adopted by Rubber Control, consumption of crude rubber for civilian purposes averaged in 1943 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 in the manufacture of hundreds of essential articles, including war supplies.

At the end of 1944, crude rubber was permitted only for a continually diminishing list of the most essential articles. On the other hand, the use of synthetic rubber is being steadily and rapidly extended for all purposes.

While the raw-material problem has been relieved to a considerable degree by the development of synthetic rubber production, problems of the rubber processing industries are still acute. In addition to possessing different physical properties, synthetic rubber takes longer to process and, with the demand for military truck tires still near its peak, manufacturing facilities at the close of 1944 were inadequate to supply the full demand for civilian tires.

Shipbuilding.—The Canadian shipbuilding program is a major phase of the war effort of the United Nations. Including, as it does, the expansion of shipyards, the repair and the building of naval and cargo ships, both large and small, its cost has approximated $1,300,000,000.

Much of the expansion of the industry resulted from capital expenditures of the Government. In 1939 there were 14 fairly large yards with limited facilities and about 15 smaller boatworks. Since then the industry has been built up to comprise 21 major shipyards, four major outfitting yards, and approximately 65 smaller boatbuilding organizations. Existing yards have been greatly expanded and graving docks, piers, machine shops, marine railways, and a large floating drydock capable of berthing two ocean-going vessels at the same time, have been erected for ship repairs. In 1943 and until late in 1944, the industry employed more than 100,000 persons, including workers in the component and ancillary industries, and it had more than 50 berths capable of handling large ships.

To make the program possible, mines, plants, and factories in every corner of the Dominion have contributed the thousands of tons of steel shapes and plates, the engines, boilers, instruments, armament, motors, wire and cable, machinery, furnishings, and thousands of other components.

Up to Oct. 21, 1944, 1,000 vessels had been launched, including 352 freighters, tankers, victualling ships and maintenance vessels; 500 combat vessels and naval craft ranging from torpedo boats to tribal destroyers; and 148 special vessels, such as transport ferries, base ships, salvage vessels, railway barges, and large steel tugs. More than 900 of the 1,000 ships have been delivered.

SHIPS LAUNCHED UP TO OCT. 21, 1944

(Approximate Breakdown)

Cargo Vessels and Tankers		Combat Vessels and Naval Craft		Special Vessels	
10,000-ton freighters	292	Tribal destroyers	2	Base supply ships, gate vessels, boom vessels, derrick ships, supply and salvage vessels, railway and military ferries, large steel tugs, etc.	148
10,000-ton tankers	12	Frigates	70		
10,000-ton maintenance vessels	3	Corvettes	80		
10,000-ton victualling ships	7	Revised corvettes	42		
4,700-ton freighters	30	Algerine minesweepers	57		
3,600-ton tankers	6	Bangor minesweepers	60		
165-ft. naval auxiliary tankers	2	Western Isles minesweepers	16		
		Minesweepers (105' and 125')	61		
		Fairmile patrol boats	88		
		Motor torpedo boats	24		
Total	352	Total	500	Grand Total	1,000

Analysis of the figures of ship production up to Oct. 21, 1944, shows that $619,000,000 has been expended for freighters and tankers; $458,000,000 for combat ships, $58,000,000 for ship repair, and $42,000,000 on the expansion of shipbuilding facilities. In addition many millions of dollars have been spent on the ship conversion and small craft programs.

Typical of the individual cost of Canadian-built ships are the following: frigate—more than $1,500,000; Algerine minesweeper—in excess of $1,200,000; new type corvette—close to $1,000,000 ; large freighter— $1,700,000; large tanker —$2,000,000; medium freighter—$1,250,000; medium tanker—$1,000,000.

Under the direction of a Controller of Ship Repairs and Salvage, extensive facilities for ship repairs have been provided. Naval and merchant vessels damaged by enemy action or other cause put into Canadian ports for repair and are refitted and provided with the latest detection and other devices.

The Adaptation of Wartime Manufacturing to Peacetime Conditions

It is no simple task to convert and expand a country's industrial capacity from the relatively simple needs of peace to the specialized and ever-changing demands of war. The worker who makes refrigerators must be taught new skills if he is to make machine guns, and the factory that turns out bicycles must be re-tooled if it is to produce aircraft parts. It is even more difficult once a wartime industry has been built up to adapt it again to a peacetime economy. It took four years to build up Canada's wartime industrial machine: 1940 was a year of planning and of small beginnings; 1941 a year of construction, of conversion and expansion, of vastly broadening plans, and of quickening output necessitated by the urgencies of war; 1942 saw a rising production, with first objectives reached and passed in the face of difficult problems and perilous conditions; 1943 was a year of output so heavy that the industrial capacity and the entire national economy were extended to the limit. Canadian employment reached an all-time high and 1943 will stand out for a long time in the history of Canada's industrial development and will rank high in the records of war achievement. It will probably take more than four years after peace with Germany to bring about the transition back to normal. Already the Government has anticipated the situation and has set up machinery for the disposal of the huge wartime surpluses that will of necessity exist when hostilities are brought to a sudden close. It is realized that the retention of certain assets now owned by the Crown will no longer be necessary and machines of all kinds, which for four years have been used for war production, will be put to the manufacture of civilian trade products. This is one

of the first problems that the Government has faced directed to the transition period and with the object of putting labour and materials to work with as little dislocation as possible to the worker, his way of living and the economy of the country.

On Nov. 29, 1943, the Crown Assets Allocation Committee was established to obtain, from all Government Departments and agencies, information as to the actual and probable surplus assets or other material that would have to be disposed of and to authorize the transfer of such assets from one Department where they were surplus to another Department requiring them. The Committee must also advise the Cabinet on questions of general policy as to the holding, use or disposal of surplus assets. Their actual disposal is handled by a Crown Company —War Assets Corporation—established Dec. 8, 1943. The Board of Directors is assisted by an advisory committee of experts and specialists who will advise on the many problems as they arise and a working liaison is established with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board so that the sale of any war surpluses will be brought within the various price formulae under the price-ceiling policy.

Various lines of industry and business have, on their own initiative, continued a gradual process of readjustment of operations to increased civilian production. They have been encouraged to do this by various actions on the part of the Dominion Government. Business has carried a particularly heavy burden of war taxation. All profits of every corporation are first subject to an income tax of 18 p.c.; then to an additional flat rate profits tax of 12 p.c.; and finally to a rate of 100 p.c. on profits in excess of pre-war "standard" profits. Where the 100 p.c. rate applies, the corporation is entitled to a post-war refund of 20 p.c. There is also a proviso that the minimum tax must be at least 40 p.c. of total profits. In addition, profits reaching the shareholder in the form of dividends are subject to the personal income tax of the recipient. Lastly, it must be remembered that, at a time when costs are increasing all along the line, price control itself sets a limit on profits. The latest Budget presented to the House of Commons, namely that on June 26, 1944, contained a number of changes in the corporation income tax and the excess profits tax designed to meet the problem of conversion from war to peace production such as: (1) Provision to spread losses over a period of several years for taxation purposes; (2) Increased allowances for research expenditures; (3) Double depreciation on new capital investments made after a date to be set; (4) Permission in approved cases to assign the refundable excess profits tax as security for loans where such loans are to be used for capital expenditures in preparation for post-war business; (5) Permission to adjust standard profits upwards by 5 p.c. of increased capital employed since the excess profits tax was introduced; (6) Establishment of a flat rate of taxation for the first period of operations of a new business; (7) Provision for charging against profits income one-half maintenance and repair expenditures in a set period.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has removed many of its restrictions on the production of finished civilian articles in order to enable manufacturers to plan for the reconversion period and to resume production as soon as materials and labour are available. The Department of Munitions and Supply has rescinded the order (in force since 1940) requiring a machine-tool control permit for the making of a new model. This action will assist experimental work in the development of post-war models of automobiles, refrigerators, radios, dish-washing machines, etc. Despite these relaxations, manufacturers have been warned that fabrication of the commodities concerned will be conditional upon the availability of materials and

labour and that the Prices Board will not ask for the allocation of either labour or materials except in the case of certain essential goods. Further it has been made clear that the 1941 basic price must be observed in respect of goods manufactured for civilian consumption and that what would have been an appropriate price in 1941 will be applied to commodities for which a basic period is lacking.

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, 1917-1943

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing from 1870 have been published, but between that year and 1917 they are not on a comparable basis to the series given below. They will be found in Table 1 in former editions of the Year Book. 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.	$	$	$	$
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[2]	20,981	3,065,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,252	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
1926[2]	21,301	3,208,071,197	559,161	625,682,242	1,712,519,991	1,305,168,549	3,100,604,637
1927[2]	21,501	3,454,825,529	595,052	662,705,332	1,741,128,711	1,427,649,292	3,257,214,876
1928[2]	21,973	3,804,062,566	631,429	721,471,634	1,894,027,188	1,597,887,676	3,582,345,302
1929[2]	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,386,937	3,883,446,116
1930[2]	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
1943	27,652	6,317,166,727	1,241,068	1,987,292,384	4,700,493,083	3,806,413,541	8,732,860,999

[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] 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, 1917-43

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	370	2,328,686	1,287	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
1937	240	2,637,472	1,062	607,547	2,386,091	1,117,298	3,566,991
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
1943	230	3,881,832	1,552	1,298,112	6,432,079	3,021,848	9,577,446
Nova Scotia—							
1917	1,337	124,357,851	25,252	18,838,051	102,415,215	57,565,703	159,980,918
1920	1,345	135,679,188	23,425	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
1937	1,135	94,756,601	18,088	16,727,338	46,964,053	33,146,796	84,393,656
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	21,062	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
1943	1,278	179,363,703	37,445	55,205,712	96,551,817	84,909,686	188,463,088
New Brunswick—							
1917	943	60,300,907	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
1937	805	89,797,597	15,612	14,563,310	36,983,284	28,770,727	69,479,207
1939	803	91,171,323	14,501	13,659,162	35,617,614	27,041,195	66,058,151
1940	777	93,108,166	16,859	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
1943	862	111,287,910	23,225	30,451,181	76,711,513	58,956,676	140,934,879
Quebec—							
1917	7,032	662,012,975	188,043	141,008,616	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	134,696,386	292,560,568	288,504,782	604,496,078
1937	8,518	1,117,772,721	219,033	216,971,207	562,889,160	445,885,666	1,046,470,796
1939	8,373	1,182,538,441	220,321	223,757,767	536,823,039	470,385,279	1,045,757,585
1940	8,381	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	815,086,832	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
1943	9,372	2,230,620,386	437,247	658,323,620	1,483,627,797	1,280,097,615	2,852,191,853
Ontario—							
1917	9,061	1,157,850,643	299,389	258,393,065	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
1937	9,796	1,674,806,201	321,743	373,018,048	1,025,871,741	804,703,114	1,880,388,188
1939	9,824	1,762,571,669	318,871	378,376,209	907,011,461	791,428,569	1,745,674,707
1940	10,040	1,988,461,940	372,643	479,399,188	1,236,738,529	1,004,529,583	2,302,014,654
1941	10,250	2,336,788,884	468,230	660,722,278	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
1943	10,587	2,994,953,988	570,017	956,399,212	2,288,871,511	1,834,651,587	4,221,101,063

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Significant Years, 1917-43 —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	747	94,424,145	23,728	32,372,081	92,729,271	62,776,912	155,506,183
1922	697	65,172,676	13,076	16,853,345	54,373,811	36,842,899	91,216,710
1929[2]	861	121,363,898	24,012	31,224,596	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
1937	1,043	119,363,026	23,706	27,198,978	87,684,514	49,950,465	140,805,451
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
1943	1,245	173,752,507	37,003	53,841,825	200,464,756	99,146,670	304,867,912
Saskatchewan—							
1917	560	24,372,585	6,230	5,403,332	22,040,674	13,894,179	35,934,853
1920	554	24,640,520	6,709	9,571,175	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	75,368,605
1933	673	38,688,433	4,782	4,848,763	19,124,030	11,478,634	31,559,387
1937	689	39,279,050	6,107	6,758,154	43,782,999	17,068,655	62,205,884
1939	737	37,654,095	6,475	7,346,127	38,782,135	20,283,273	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
1943	976	60,674,093	11,683	16,445,866	111,193,185	37,895,459	152,123,360
Alberta—							
1917	636	49,146,241	9,461	8,662,417	42,632,212	23,883,673	66,515,885
1920	666	48,310,655	10,955	15,210,628	56,139,646	29,812,891	85,952,537
1922	556	41,154,178	6,516	8,293,572	30,189,648	18,939,659	49,129,307
1929[2]	736	81,875,952	12,216	14,585,734	62,500,175	36,824,969	100,966,196
1933	874	69,604,563	9,753	9,573,468	29,425,975	18,876,929	49,395,514
1937	895	70,804,070	12,524	13,903,062	55,898,599	28,923,095	86,225,069
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
1943	1,133	111,682,419	20,613	29,494,369	142,057,051	65,796,813	211,159,142
British Columbia and Yukon—							
1917	1,133	171,375,087	37,943	35,426,675	87,637,833	71,673,094	159,310,927
1920	1,306	174,110,438	34,360	49,135,005	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
1937	1,713	256,011,093	42,576	51,979,393	144,466,346	99,359,051	251,924,258
1939[3]	1,710	274,969,502	42,554	53,881,994	136,655,872	103,263,292	247,948,600
1940[3]	1,879	300,841,677	49,768	66,727,184	170,357,991	130,206,263	311,046,478
1941[3]	1,905	340,609,179	62,447	89,256,478	219,755,738	181,232,637	412,957,807
1942[3]	1,990	388,649,300	89,570	148,782,063	270,823,072	272,926,065	558,137,606
1943[3]	1,961	450,360,048	102,221	185,711,773	294,445,005	341,699,478	652,046,313
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
1943	8	589,841	62	120,714	138,369	237,709	395,943

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1. [3] British Columbia only.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-43

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	62,777	45,915,557	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
1943	5,913	684,292,303	117,243	157,733,379	635,042,582	410,340,183	1,062,561,932
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
1943	4,380	324,811,863	88,037	114,467,581	750,435,541	211,149,715	971,190,128
Textiles—							
1917	1,067	191,338,745	76,978	47,764,436	131,225,032	109,904,530	241,129,562
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
1943	2,384	455,056,029	157,987	191,305,628	446,136,675	334,242,717	790,659,927
Wood and Paper Products—							
1917	7,263	536,320,247	152,277	113,359,997	148,277,935	245,372,487	393,650,422
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
1943	9,974	1,103,984,216	183,865	264,844,792	447,399,954	508,835,982	1,001,563,243
Iron and Its Products							
1917	1,495	695,677,552	161,745	161,875,424	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
1943	2,044	1,852,506,052	435,744	833,383,684	1,141,858,008	1,386,768,112	2,575,976,547
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
1943	597	674,802,402	109,522	186,874,396	615,283,895	369,005,912	1,034,390,379

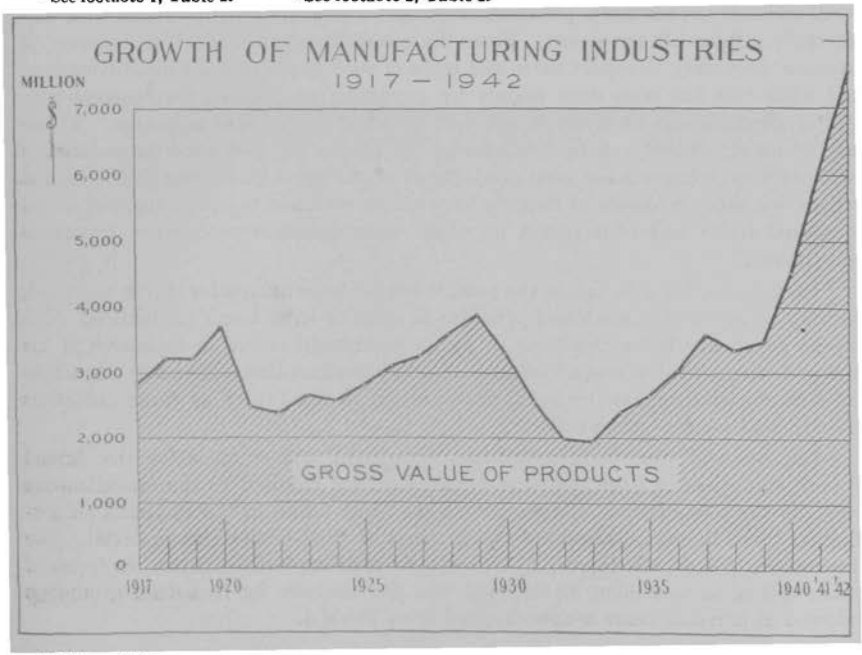
[1] See footnote 1, Table 1.

[2] See footnote 2, Table 1.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-43—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	20,795	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
1943	747	351,164,254	30,994	53,282,340	215,139,225	146,460,170	388,713,942
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
1943	945	759,864,951	92,288	146,677,194	368,111,343	379,453,873	765,217,887
Misc. Industries—							
1917	473	33,179,930	10,584	7,504,199	11,958,675	15,662,241	27,620,916
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
1943	668	110,684,657	25,388	38,723,390	81,085,860	60,156,877	142,587,014

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1.



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 6,062,020 in 1942, an increase of about 265 p.c. in 25 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 6·22 in 1942. 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 to 1942. 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 1943 was $7,594,000,000, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods and deducting the value of the exports.

In past years there have always been large amounts of manufactured 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 1943 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.

On balance, Canada has, in the past, imported large quantities of iron and steel, textile 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 peacetime needs.

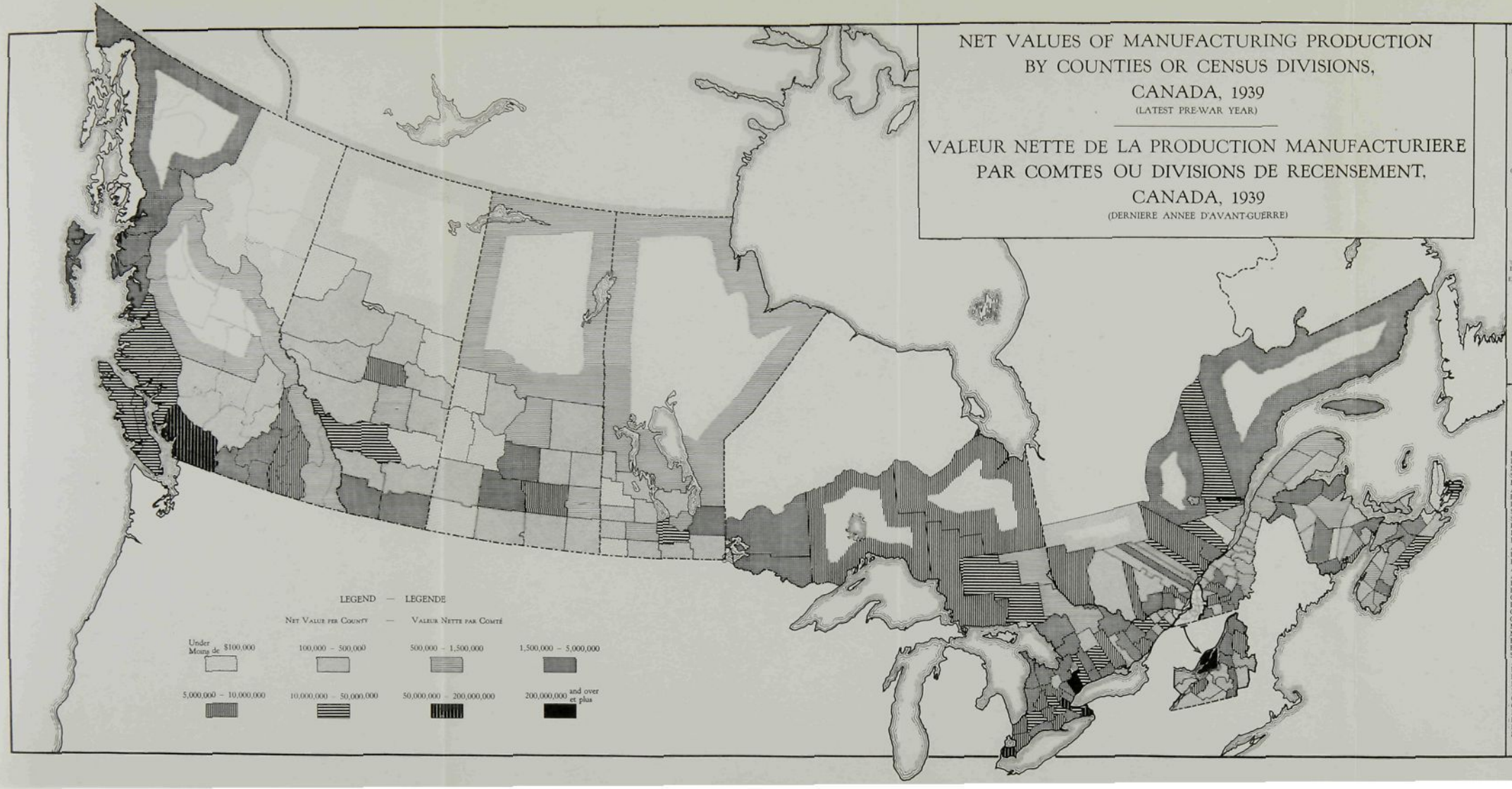
Imports and exports of munitions, equipment and supplies for the Armed Forces, regardless of their component materials, are credited to the miscellaneous group in the foreign trade statistics. On the other hand, in the statistics on production these items are allocated on the basis of chief component material. For this reason it becomes impossible to compute consumption statistics by types of commodities, as was done in the past and the analysis by industrial groupings followed in previous years is now dropped from Table 5.

NET VALUES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES OR CENSUS DIVISIONS, CANADA, 1939

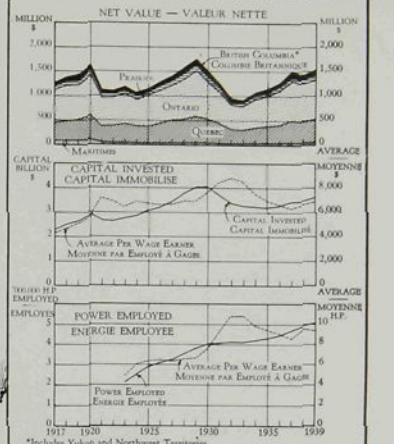
(LATEST PRE-WAR YEAR)

VALEUR NETTE DE LA PRODUCTION MANUFACTURIERE PAR COMTES OU DIVISIONS DE RECENSEMENT, CANADA, 1939

(DERNIERE ANNEE D'AVANT-GUERRE)

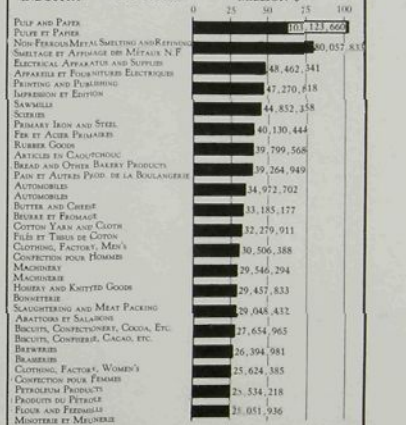


FACTORS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
FACTEURS DE PRODUCTION MANUFACTURIERE



*Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
Comprend le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest

NET VALUE OF LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1939
VALEUR NETTE DES PREMIERES INDUSTRIES, 1939



4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, Significant Years, 1917-43

Item	1917	1920	1929[1]	1933	1937	1939	1941	1943
Establishments ..... No.	21,845	22,532	22,216	23,780	24,834	24,805	26,293	27,652
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	6,317,166,727
Averages, per establishment ..... $	106,843	129,756	180,271	137,900	139,536	147,028	186,571	228,452
Averages, per employee ..... $	3,848	4,882	6,009	6,997	5,247	5,542	5,104	5,090
Averages, per wage-earner ..... $	4,309	5,616	6,933	8,584	6,363	6,838	6,115	6,029
Totals, employees ..... No.	606,523	598,893	666,531	468,658	660,451	658,114	961,178	1,241,068
Averages, per establishment ..... "	27·8	26·6	30·0	19·7	26·6	26·5	36·6	44·9
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	1,987,292,384
Averages, per establishment ..... $	22,788	31,843	34,988	18,345	29,062	29,744	48,106	71,868
Averages, per employee ..... $	821	1,198	1,166	931	1,093	1,121	1,316	1,601
Employees on salaries ..... No.	64,918	78,334	88,841	86,636	115,827	124,772	158,944	193,195
Averages, per establishment ..... "	3·0	3·5	4·0	3·6	4·7	5·0	6·0	7·0
Salaries ..... $	85,353,667	141,837,361	175,553,710	139,317,946	195,983,475	217,839,334	286,336,861	388,857,505
Averages, per salaried employee ..... $	1,315	1,811	1,976	1,608	1,692	1,746	1,801	2,013
Employees on wages ..... No.	541,605	520,559	577,690	382,022	544,624	533,342	802,234	1,047,873
Averages, per establishment ..... "	24·8	23·1	26·0	16·1	21·9	21·5	30·5	37·9
Wages ..... $	412,448,177	575,656,515	601,737,507	296,929,878	525,743,562	519,971,819	978,525,782	1,598,434,879
Averages, per wage-earner ..... $	762	1,106	1,042	777	965	975	1,220	1,525
Cost of materials ..... $	1,539,678,811	2,085,276,649	2,029,670,813	967,788,928	2,006,926,787	1,836,159,375	3,296,547,019	4,700,493,083
Averages, per establishment ..... $	70,482	92,547	91,361	40,698	80,814	74,024	125,377	169,987
Averages, per employee ..... $	2,539	3,482	3,045	2,065	3,039	2,790	3,430	3,787
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	3,806,413,514
Averages, per establishment[2] ..... $	58,646	71,954	79,015	38,674	60,760	61,724	99,080	137,654
Averages, per employee[2] ..... $	2,112	2,707	2,634	1,962	2,285	2,326	2,710	3,067
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	8,732,860,999
Averages, per establishment ..... $	129,128	164,501	174,804	82,173	145,988	140,084	231,100	315,813
Averages, per employee ..... $	4,651	6,189	5,826	4,170	5,489	5,280	6,322	7,037
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 porportionate 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 1942, with Totals for 1928-41

Year and 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**
Totals, 1940	**4,529,173,316**	**807,636,948**	**913,049,979**	**4,423,760,285**
Totals, 1941	**6,076,308,124**	**1,123,994,913**	**1,292,855,603**	**5,907,447,434**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1942				
Vegetable products	965,896,035	69,841,406	96,187,967	939,549,474
Animal products	861,190,126	19,630,943	189,500,832	691,320,237
Textiles and textile products	793,304,750	115,959,655	28,824,198	880,440,207
Wood and paper products	961,842,906	36,655,674	362,427,238	636,071,342
Iron and its products	2,112,822,237	365,827,157	466,065,578	2,012,583,816
Non-ferrous metal products	901,569,437	63,390,011	281,058,270	683,901,178
Non-metallic mineral products	358,075,414	68,986,818	42,241,005	384,821,227
Chemical and allied products	501,656,123	65,949,602	77,332,918	490,272,807
Miscellaneous industries	97,437,944	477,642,802	512,730,073	62,350,673
Totals, 1942	**7,553,794,972**	**1,283,884,068**	**2,056,368,079**	**6,781,310,961**

[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 to 1942 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, 75·3 in 1939 and 95·6 p.c. in 1942. 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 91·9 p.c. in 1942.

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. 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, 1936 and then again in 1941. 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 from 1923 to 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada is estimated to have increased only 11·1 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 11·1 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 69.2 p.c. since 1939 and by 77·4 p.c. since 1929. The chemical and allied products group, with an increase of 239·4 p.c., reported the greatest expansion in output since 1939. This was followed by the iron and its products group with an increase of 183·9 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 92·3 p.c., miscellaneous industries 62·8 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 50 p.c., textiles and textile products 45·2 p.c., animal products 35·4 p.c., wood and paper products 25·7 p.c., and vegetable products 25 p.c. There was also an increase in the volume of consumers' goods. As was to be expected, the increase was not as great as that for the output of equipment and supplies needed by the Armed Forces. Drink and tobacco increased by 53·3 p.c., clothing 31·9 p.c., and food 22·1 p.c. These increases compare with an increase of 69·2 p.c. for manufacturing in general.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Significant Years, 1923-42

(1935-39=100)

Group and Classification	1923	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products	63·6	98·7	73·8	109·0	117·9	137·2	136·3
Animal products	75·0	87·9	79·6	107·2	118·7	138·2	145·2
Textiles and textile products	64·3	86·1	81·1	104·9	124·8	143·1	159·3
Wood and paper products	65·0	99·4	69·6	104·4	117·8	131·3	131·2
Iron and its products	81·5	128·5	50·0	101·9	141·2	217·1	289·3
Non-ferrous metal products	42·7	81·3	57·6	111·1	133·2	165·4	213·7
Non-metallic mineral products	76·4	124·6	66·8	105·1	127·8	148·8	157·6
Chemicals and allied products	59·2	84·8	69·9	108·9	130·2	219·6	369·6
Miscellaneous industries	89·9	123·5	66·1	110·7	116·3	157·4	180·2
Totals, All Industries	**67·5**	**101·4**	**67·7**	**106·3**	**125·2**	**155·9**	**179·9**
Purpose Classification—							
Food	73·7	89·4	79·9	107·0	115·0	131·7	130·7
Clothing	69·2	95·8	81·7	108·2	119·9	136·0	142·7
Drink and tobacco	50·1	92·6	63·4	111·6	129·7	149·5	171·1
Personal utilities	85·1	101·5	70·7	108·5	115·1	140·0	144·6
House furnishings	62·1	108·3	68·7	106·5	120·5	140·4	149·5
Books and stationery	56·1	79·3	73·5	104·7	102·8	112·8	106·7
Producers materials	69·3	101·8	63·6	106·9	128·7	151·1	172·3
Industrial equipment	64·3	109·2	59·2	105·1	138·7	184·9	222·8
Vehicles and vessels	77·4	142·6	57·7	97·4	129·5	230·8	310·2
Miscellaneous	45·0	66·2	59·9	115·5	180·3	654·5	163·0

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Significant Years, 1923-42

(1935-39 = 100)

Group and Classification	1923	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942
Food	**73·7**	**89·4**	**79·9**	**107·0**	**115·0**	**131·7**	**130·7**
Breadstuffs	81·0	98·7	84·3	106·9	113·8	128·3	130·9
Fish	108·5	114·1	86·7	98·8	116·7	164·0	145·4
Fruit and vegetable preparations	32·9	70·8	64·5	109·9	111·3	136·8	123·0
Meats	72·7	78·5	76·2	106·0	125·2	143·4	153·1
Milk products	69·8	77·2	78·7	107·3	113·7	125·4	136·5
Oils and fats	52·0	40·9	41·9	156·4	178·8	243·0	296·4
Sugar	79·2	88·5	82·5	109·4	110·0	115·7	76·9
Infusions	64·4	75·0	82·5	105·8	103·3	111·5	145·3
Miscellaneous	46·5	67·4	66·5	110·4	119·5	143·8	
Clothing	**69·2**	**95·8**	**81·7**	**108·2**	**119·9**	**136·0**	**142·7**
Boots and shoes	73·0	100·6	80·0	113·4	104·1	115·8	114·1
Fur goods	41·1	97·6	81·0	118·3	140·2	154·4	157·5
Garments and personal furnishings	75·3	94·2	80·2	103·1	124·3	148·7	166·5
Gloves and mittens	59·2	84·0	76·4	100·4	121·8	148·3	166·4
Hats and caps	58·6	95·3	74·3	104·5	115·8	131·8	133·8
Knitted goods	64·8	86·1	83·1	112·4	125·7	128·1	124·0
Waterproofs	48·9	89·8	65·7	100·4	153·1	309·4	329·2
Drink and Tobacco	**50·1**	**92·6**	**63·4**	**111·6**	**129·7**	**149·5**	**171·1**
Beverages, alcoholic	49·5	105·9	60·5	102·8	122·5	147·6	179·2
Beverages, non-alcoholic	35·9	61·3	54·9	136·4	165·7	183·9	179·9
Tobacco	55·3	90·7	77·1	111·3	124·4	134·4	162·7
Personal Utilities	**85·1**	**101·5**	**70·7**	**108·5**	**115·1**	**140·0**	**144·6**
Jewellery and time-pieces	78·4	88·5	67·7	108·1	123·5	155·9	161·8
Recreational supplies	193·3	176·7	48·2	114·1	114·1	124·7	131·8
Personal utilities	56·1	79·8	78·1	107·5	111·8	135·9	139·6
House Furnishings	**62·1**	**108·3**	**68·7**	**106·5**	**120·5**	**140·4**	**149·5**
Books and Stationery	**56·1**	**79·3**	**73·5**	**104·7**	**102·8**	**112·8**	**106·7**
Producers Materials	**69·3**	**101·8**	**63·6**	**106·9**	**128·7**	**151·1**	**172·3**
Farm materials (fertilizers)	8·0	13·4	51·7	124·8	131·9	122·1	159·2
Manufacturers materials	58·7	88·1	64·4	105·6	128·2	148·7	167·8
Building materials	109·3	152·9	58·8	111·2	133·4	160·9	167·1
General materials	86·0	120·3	69·3	108·5	118·8	171·3	183·7
Industrial Equipment	**64·3**	**109·2**	**59·2**	**105·1**	**138·7**	**184·9**	**222·8**
Farming equipment	97·7	144·7	43·3	85·1	117·4	152·8	206·6
Manufacturing equipment	66·5	101·3	44·9	107·6	179·6	241·0	284·3
Trading equipment	55·2	77·2	80·0	107·7	105·6	126·8	Nil
Service equipment	67·7	75·8	72·5	100·4	100·8	127·1	166·2
Light, heat and power equipment	46·6	104·8	61·7	105·0	134·5	169·8	196·6
General equipment	74·2	114·4	58·5	106·4	146·2	212·2	260·5
Vehicles and Vessels	**77·4**	**142·6**	**57·7**	**97·4**	**129·5**	**230·8**	**310·2**
Miscellaneous	**45·0**	**66·2**	**59·9**	**115·5**	**180·3**	**654·5**	**163·0**
Totals, All Manufactures	**67·5**	**101·4**	**67·7**	**106·3**	**125·2**	**155·9**	**179·9**

Section 3.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

For the purposes of the Census of Manufactures, the main detailed analysis is made under a classification in which industries are grouped according to the chief component materials of the goods manufactured. This is, therefore, the grouping used in Table 9, where the statistics of individual industries are presented in detail, and in the historical series shown in Table 3. However, there are also less detailed analyses under purpose groupings given in Table 10 and under origin groupings in Table 12.

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 of products were naturally affected more than the number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are a number of reasons why the variation in the number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 are to be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production. Compared with 1939, the number of employees in 1942 increased by 75·1 p.c. as compared with an increase of 69·2 p.c. in the physical volume of production. Salaries and wages paid were 128·1 p.c. higher and the gross value of production 117.4 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 1942 this figure jumped to 347.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Significant Years, 1929-42

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			1942 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	+16·1	+39·1	+ 46·4
Animal products	−21·5	−25·2	−43·3	+ 2·5	+ 9·9	− 3·3	+ 25·5	+ 51·9	+ 86·4
Textile products	− 7·9	−23·3	−30·7	+16·5	+12·8	− 2·6	+ 36·7	+ 73·4	+102·0
Wood and paper products	−36·1	−46·8	−52·9	−12·0	−14·0	−20·0	+ 28·5	+ 52·6	+ 66·0
Iron and its products	−48·6	−64·5	−72·6	−15·2	−22·2	−30·0	+198·1	+303·2	+281·7
Non-ferrous metals	−36·6	−48·4	−41·9	+11·8	+ 9·5	+46·7	+ 104·1	+145·8	+116·7
Non-metallic minerals	−42·0	−50·5	−42·8	−21·3	−22·8	− 9·4	+ 33·4	+ 62·0	+ 72·0
Chemicals	− 7·8	−17·2	−33·0	+35·3	+39·4	+15·2	+311·7	+325·6	+214·4
Miscellaneous products	−22·6	−37·3	−52·9	+13·9	+ 4·7	−15·3	+ 83·0	+108·5	+124·5
Averages, All Industries	**−29·7**	**−43·9**	**−49·7**	**− 1·3**	**− 5·1**	**−10·5**	+ 75·1	+128·1	+117·4

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents for the year 1942 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.

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 consumer 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

(Concluded on page 398)

9.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Industry and Group	Establishments	Capital Employed	Employees on Salaries		
				Male	Female	Salaries
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	PROVINCE					
1	Prince Edward Island	243	3,367,368	265	55	265,644
2	Nova Scotia	1,332	152,668,789	2,872	842	5,524,306
3	New Brunswick	867	105,056,835	2,225	719	4,819,926
4	Quebec	9,342	1,883,353,668	40,742	15,870	105,235,246
5	Ontario	10,711	2,632,519,471	59,707	30,428	178,196,474
6	Manitoba	1,287	175,902,477	4,704	1,682	11,202,563
7	Saskatchewan	966	45,013,677	2,046	630	3,763,213
8	Alberta	1,115	101,401,133	2,956	970	6,270,680
9	British Columbia	1,990	388,649,300	7,593	2,866	19,574,995
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories	9	852,827	15	Nil	17,746
	Totals	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**123,125**	**54,062**	**334,870,793**
	INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
1	Vegetable products	5,985	656,756,413	17,248	6,430	44,184,119
2	Animal products	4,392	322,045,016	13,290	4,224	28,176,722
3	Textiles and textile products	2,369	464,161,573	12,184	6,582	40,789,938
4	Wood and paper products	10,222	1,080,457,129	27,233	8,624	63,637,798
5	Iron and its products	1,931	1,446,215,017	26,765	14,317	79,725,037
6	Non-ferrous metal products	596	612,513,064	9,408	5,302	29,646,135
7	Non-metallic mineral products	782	329,401,312	4,134	1,370	11,596,909
8	Chemicals and allied products	928	471,679,779	9,510	5,399	29,269,405
9	Miscellaneous industries	657	105,556,242	3,353	1,814	7,844,730
	1.—Vegetable Products—					
1	Aerated and mineral waters	472	24,214,891	1,091	355	2,714,871
2	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	202	45,205,955	2,073	753	5,913,593
3	Bread and other bakery products	3,023	53,919,647	3,128	1,073	5,432,890
4	Breweries	61	72,868,623	1,399	270	4,691,054
5	Distilleries	16	42,172,467	436	165	1,509,580
6	Flour and feed mills	1,171	62,586,759	1,787	424	3,118,239
7	Foods, breakfast	34	6,830,144	132	43	341,978
8	Foods, stock and poultry	127	12,535,329	526	218	1,168,551
9	Foods, miscellaneous (including coffee, tea and spices)	259	39,474,244	1,458	578	3,895,660
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	379	54,798,625	1,146	572	2,957,568
11	Ice-cream cones	6	800,221	19	10	39,643
12	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	16	2,734,457	74	22	125,028
13	Malt and malt products	11	11,017,685	68	20	235,260
14	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	49	74,464,827	1,570	844	5,250,981
15	Starch and glucose	9	7,356,228	131	86	487,345
16	Sugar refineries	11	45,232,672	353	106	1,162,006
17	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	78	71,209,895	1,408	790	3,922,697
18	Tobacco, processing	18	15,229,512	188	14	482,534
19	Vegetable oil mills	10	3,567,297	49	26	137,858
20	Wine	31	9,397,555	198	58	540,171
21	All other industries	2	1,139,380	14	3	56,612
	Totals, Vegetable Products	**5,985**	**656,756,413**	**17,248**	**6,430**	**44,184,119**
	2.—Animal Products—					
1	Animal oils and fats	7	439,993	15	6	45,754
2	Belting, leather	17	1,429,509	62	25	178,620
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather	19	1,819,872	51	20	166,958
4	Boots and shoes, leather	221	35,877,425	1,648	638	4,607,595
5	Butter and cheese	2,378	69,084,129	4,941	1,421	7,076,400
6	Cheese, processed	20	5,249,145	100	67	262,111
7	Condensed milk	26	7,856,038	188	68	464,312
8	Dairy products, other	85	3,515,604	146	49	306,336
9	Fish curing and packing	493	33,554,131	790	143	1,314,050
10	Fur dressing and dyeing	18	2,214,997	116	32	331,877
11	Fur goods	484	20,735,757	927	344	2,260,749
12	Gloves and mittens, leather	64	3,765,016	205	83	446,331
13	Hair goods, animal and human	12	369,171	15	7	47,099
14	Leather tanneries	80	28,253,417	365	128	1,289,314
15	Miscellaneous leather goods	244	9,658,545	649	244	1,536,640
16	Sausage and sausage casings	76	1,434,373	107	20	185,861
17	Slaughtering and meatpacking	148	96,787,894	2,965	929	7,656,715
	Totals, Animal Products	**4,392**	**322,045,016**	**13,290**	**4,224**	**28,176,722**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1942

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.	$	$	$	$	
664	277	576,417	4,694	92,489	4,789,315	1,973,540	6,855,344	1
23,823	3,781	35,749,636	187,977	7,121,694	85,193,680	63,615,890	155,931,264	2
15,818	3,420	21,726,880	246,870	5,027,764	64,891,227	53,920,484	123,839,475	3
239,011	103,394	431,093,924	2,127,680	79,983,637	1,193,445,432	1,059,873,943	2,333,303,012	4
338,882	113,941	662,587,231	2,470,748	89,519,107	2,056,746,983	1,671,130,314	3,817,396,404	5
24,771	6,362	40,402,576	198,380	5,449,362	159,248,309	94,856,679	259,554,350	6
6,244	881	8,779,852	71,315	2,114,696	84,208,201	33,933,836	120,256,733	7
12,075	2,396	17,721,933	126,071	3,005,975	117,617,500	57,479,536	178,103,011	8
70,980	8,131	129,207,068	628,077	14,388,469	270,823,072	272,926,065	558,137,606	9
51	2	88,532	208	15,296	139,006	263,471	417,773	10
732,319	**242,585**	**1,347,934,049**	**6,062,020**	**206,718,489**	**4,037,102,725**	**3,309,973,758**	**7,553,794,972**	
59,553	32,245	100,816,092	405,076	16,148,197	552,791,525	396,956,313	965,896,035	1
50,064	19,460	75,444,275	174,779	8,876,852	649,160,318	203,152,956	861,190,126	2
58,377	88,335	144,941,375	258,688	10,111,617	441,718,052	341,475,081	793,304,750	3
132,018	18,231	188,541,978	2,742,314	44,883,265	428,526,286	488,433,355	961,842,906	4
288,178	31,585	559,605,864	1,148,995	42,437,666	985,960,237	1,084,424,334	2,112,822,237	5
59,652	16,575	117,044,231	656,415	41,441,185	505,122,844	355,005,408	901,569,437	6
23,256	1,947	37,105,971	289,332	25,714,631	191,143,787	141,216,996	358,075,414	7
49,991	28,130	105,076,537	354,314	15,878,463	233,386,894	252,390,766	501,656,123	8
11,230	6,077	19,357,726	32,107	1,226,613	49,292,782	46,918,549	97,437,944	9
4,024	312	5,192,424	5,702	830,378	13,677,437	26,516,703	41,024,518	1
4,267	6,631	9,529,807	25,791	1,065,266	38,428,657	37,375,513	76,869,436	2
16,397	4,923	23,614,347	19,394	3,680,095	49,962,446	50,446,713	104,089,254	3
5,063	136	8,220,049	25,841	1,328,166	17,341,712	55,354,723	74,024,601	4
1,255	756	2,360,667	10,533	890,586	11,805,770	19,432,134	32,128,490	5
4,353	156	5,658,314	132,827	1,671,850	126,374,719	31,417,102	159,463,671	6
354	193	785,300	5,916	200,053	4,267,211	6,018,300	10,485,564	7
1,078	71	1,377,692	13,269	315,881	21,235,318	5,200,126	26,751,325	8
1,606	1,792	3,288,298	11,700	474,557	50,926,649	19,963,168	71,364,374	9
5,152	5,434	8,530,272	24,844	1,179,228	45,135,269	27,254,776	73,569,273	10
36	41	63,959	57	20,389	222,120	332,685	575,194	11
182	164	303,247	1,930	80,195	1,307,627	914,912	2,302,734	12
314	9	551,233	6,688	423,559	7,062,891	3,804,035	11,290,485	13
8,888	4,195	18,162,169	76,968	1,758,607	61,576,546	58,896,249	122,231,402	14
686	50	948,044	4,932	486,204	8,262,258	3,492,804	12,241,266	15
1,701	166	2,610,425	28,438	1,225,955	33,283,971	11,459,785	45,969,711	16
2,227	6,077	6,835,015	3,687	245,155	28,716,426	30,428,451	59,390,032	17
1,237	1,046	1,838,702	962	76,619	19,885,077	3,674,922	23,636,618	18
272	4	320,362	3,431	108,652	7,624,294	1,748,504	9,481,450	19
404	89	540,463	1,341	81,317	3,111,986	2,894,790	6,088,093	20
57	Nil	85,303	825	5,485	2,583,141	329,918	2,918,544	21
59,553	**32,245**	**100,816,092**	**405,076**	**16,148,197**	**552,791,525**	**396,956,313**	**965,896,035**	
100	1	135,694	831	57,421	417,733	413,399	888,553	1
199	35	272,998	280	15,820	1,275,372	696,418	1,987,610	2
443	201	584,457	3,751	99,526	1,470,661	1,577,269	3,147,456	3
9,222	7,605	15,239,047	8,501	381,479	40,153,136	27,114,358	67,648,973	4
12,026	1,077	15,110,132	50,189	3,361,096	159,940,961	46,846,000	210,148,057	5
223	226	369,355	1,189	43,175	7,677,032	2,683,151	10,403,358	6
859	86	1,152,393	6,916	655,686	20,106,024	5,159,231	25,950,941	7
335	80	457,558	2,792	110,749	2,343,696	2,364,378	4,818,823	8
5,527	2,087	6,347,926	20,805	760,754	37,746,371	20,969,913	59,477,038	9
732	250	1,056,382	2,110	58,351	522,723	2,050,687	2,631,761	10
1,872	1,477	4,177,139	826	116,363	21,388,160	10,642,591	32,147,114	11
830	1,570	1,966,349	408	34,689	4,161,623	3,656,703	7,853,015	12
101	23	109,419	88	5,699	349,479	246,670	601,848	13
3,982	295	5,424,063	17,006	727,026	28,305,807	13,174,067	42,206,900	14
2,061	2,137	3,610,592	2,010	98,647	9,700,719	8,310,282	18,109,648	15
294	65	391,607	644	67,094	3,154,061	900,701	4,121,856	16
11,258	2,245	19,039,164	56,433	2,253,277	310,446,760	56,347,138	369,047,175	17
50,064	**19,460**	**75,444,275**	**174,779**	**8,876,852**	**649,160,318**	**203,152,956**	**861,190,126**	

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.	$
	3.—Textiles and Textile Products—					
1	Awnings, tents and sails	79	3,702,371	195	83	467,530
2	Bags, cotton and jute	30	9,541,394	117	63	477,147
3	Batting and wadding	5	1,621,554	31	7	120,985
4	Carpets, mats and rugs	17	7,507,185	145	62	571,696
5	Clothing, men's factory	410	60,449,404	2,827	1,231	8,728,243
6	Clothing, women's factory	775	43,536,723	2,742	1,465	8,473,799
7	Clothing contractors, men's	101	965,849	157	25	324,460
8	Clothing contractors, women's	67	467,561	87	20	163,914
9	Cordage, rope and twine	11	13,286,543	98	45	379,221
10	Corsets	26	4,769,208	202	278	862,930
11	Cotton and wool waste	28	1,913,252	55	27	225,748
12	Cotton textiles, miscellaneous	75	4,533,265	197	98	522,870
13	Cotton thread	7	4,494,842	127	67	384,896
14	Cotton yarn and cloth	40	91,398,489	740	477	3,013,900
15	Dyeing and finishing of textiles	42	7,618,643	183	119	747,087
16	Flax, fibre	39	2,263,003	57	7	133,926
17	Gloves and mittens, fabric	14	706,709	36	17	105,859
18	Hats and caps	171	9,677,788	738	310	2,086,778
19	Hosiery and knitted goods	186	57,826,720	1,348	936	4,805,713
20	Miscellaneous textiles	19	18,312,291	288	148	1,223,122
21	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	36	8,834,378	266	218	965,884
22	Oiled and waterproofed clothing	12	2,038,219	52	26	176,766
23	Silk and artificial silk	33	50,279,255	642	417	2,513,821
24	Woollen cloth	70	30,183,515	497	238	1,965,170
25	Woollen goods, miscellaneous	34	13,894,674	154	71	679,213
26	Woollen yarn	41	14,165,951	202	126	663,698
27	All other industries	1	172,787	1	1	5,562
	Totals, Textiles and Products	**2,369**	**464,161,573**	**12,184**	**6,582**	**40,789,938**
	4.—Wood and Paper Products—					
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies	11	270,143	12	5	18,259
2	Blue printing	26	348,501	37	13	101,140
3	Boat building	114	2,167,887	149	29	227,353
4	Boxes and bags, paper	156	28,893,987	884	502	3,372,050
5	Boxes, wooden	164	10,824,207	400	118	980,313
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	67	877,665	87	7	87,911
7	Coffins and caskets	58	4,477,631	173	40	374,244
8	Cooperage	64	2,159,861	94	20	156,717
9	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	108	9,090,474	533	215	1,708,220
10	Excelsior	10	328,455	21	12	46,283
11	Flooring, hardwood	22	4,447,455	102	45	279,074
12	Furniture	440	32,039,671	1,394	486	3,559,719
13	Lasts, trees and shoe findings	16	1,474,567	80	42	202,384
14	Lithographing	42	12,695,532	435	244	1,848,660
15	Miscellaneous paper products	163	28,370,862	852	533	3,056,762
16	Miscellaneous wooden products	183	7,809,935	295	131	708,361
17	Planing mills, sash and door factories	857	39,062,511	1,599	401	3,057,900
18	Printing and bookbinding	1,363	47,971,764	3,023	1,136	7,569,203
19	Printing and publishing	797	56,079,815	5,837	2,673	13,885,956
20	Pulp and paper	105	655,598,196	3,872	1,199	13,618,478
21	Refrigerators, other than electric	14	716,193	33	14	81,327
22	Roofing paper, etc	17	5,526,378	261	121	880,138
23	Sawmills	5,277	112,119,272	6,677	490	6,633,177
24	Trade composition	39	1,164,842	70	28	190,746
25	Woodenware	18	1,153,276	36	11	83,044
26	Wood turning	60	3,490,708	125	48	285,865
27	All other industries	31	11,297,341	152	61	624,514
	Totals, Wood and Paper Products	**10,222**	**1,080,457,129**	**27,233**	**8,624**	**63,637,798**
	5.—Iron and Its Products—					
1	Agricultural implements	35	57,405,110	1,039	561	2,935,769
2	Aircraft	42	90,527,920	3,376	2,694	9,070,461
3	Automobiles	6	143,442,197	2,342	1,035	7,399,803
4	Automobile supplies	101	76,029,153	1,375	897	4,756,840
5	Bicycles	8	3,711,300	46	22	115,512
6	Boilers, tanks and engines	40	20,690,481	696	301	1,975,755
7	Bridge and structural steel	22	46,787,155	897	341	3,211,394
8	Castings, iron	201	59,342,833	1,229	580	3,647,048
9	Hardware and tools	227	54,368,983	1,254	960	4,438,103
10	Heating and cooking apparatus	77	20,641,557	634	300	1,830,913
11	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	168	172,190,553	2,851	1,543	7,541,680
12	Machinery	255	122,587,591	3,064	1,742	9,350,108
13	Machine shops	311	9,735,840	673	182	1,551,908
14	Primary iron and steel	61	205,804,671	1,485	826	5,283,722

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1942—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.	$	$	$	$	
480	1,045	1,346,836	514	42,606	5,486,641	3,027,584	8,556,831	1
274	880	989,830	1,633	63,274	16,625,355	4,061,244	20,749,873	2
191	56	312,746	1,637	42,574	1,439,852	1,185,914	2,668,340	3
615	531	1,283,207	3,207	124,366	2,969,873	3,406,589	6,500,828	4
8,101	20,754	28,196,289	5,818	460,387	91,469,115	57,633,950	149,563,452	5
5,149	16,972	21,563,758	3,261	307,331	66,344,779	49,526,970	116,179,080	6
893	1,369	2,204,345	245	48,732	196,369	3,010,303	3,255,404	7
157	1,019	1,025,223	124	18,482	63,731	1,468,620	1,550,833	8
881	566	1,864,651	8,338	158,069	8,350,266	5,249,890	13,758,225	9
153	1,681	1,172,425	612	24,741	3,129,641	3,791,090	6,945,472	10
194	178	368,739	1,178	55,592	3,664,104	1,195,848	4,915,544	11
356	1,275	1,249,307	782	32,158	5,648,558	3,102,200	8,782,916	12
187	552	714,786	2,118	89,867	3,172,384	2,919,927	6,182,178	13
14,166	10,413	26,290,527	109,101	3,238,546	80,629,998	58,030,976	141,899,520	14
1,117	274	1,527,628	4,676	467,198	2,799,331	4,830,037	8,096,566	15
874	18	690,088	2,833	46,444	—	3,132,936	3,179,389	16
67	452	315,883	244	8,556	822,759	775,074	1,606,389	17
1,872	2,788	4,558,305	2,641	184,245	10,978,307	10,540,582	21,703,134	18
6,726	14,452	18,616,953	21,354	1,099,213	38,550,016	40,485,197	80,134,426	19
1,242	734	2,323,034	9,156	314,631	12,295,497	8,845,965	21,456,093	20
1,078	1,642	2,686,256	2,197	118,734	9,162,288	7,501,042	16,782,064	21
236	770	967,642	275	23,423	3,171,757	2,079,354	5,274,534	22
5,976	4,053	10,525,758	37,870	1,601,270	18,339,710	28,114,577	48,055,557	23
4,531	3,499	8,830,492	18,918	970,584	32,321,183	22,586,487	55,878,254	24
1,413	417	2,100,787	10,932	257,781	10,699,328	7,080,260	18,037,369	25
1,434	1,936	3,194,725	8,994	310,545	13,156,536	7,737,120	21,204,201	26
14	9	21,155	30	2,268	230,674	155,345	388,287	27
58,377	**88,335**	**144,941,375**	**258,688**	**10,111,617**	**441,718,052**	**341,475,081**	**793,304,750**	
26	1	26,999	340	5,496	99,958	228,961	334,415	1
81	23	102,023	110	11,119	154,674	422,949	588,742	2
609	17	735,553	2,098	33,424	1,163,850	1,307,209	2,504,483	3
3,960	4,066	8,106,690	11,642	440,335	30,207,892	22,794,700	53,442,927	4
4,696	545	5,200,221	19,361	297,249	10,618,870	10,057,107	20,973,226	5
226	1	232,921	1,403	27,956	413,697	456,317	897,970	6
727	144	858,163	2,342	63,270	1,417,340	1,910,843	3,391,453	7
676	12	788,071	2,674	48,619	2,521,495	1,533,320	4,103,434	8
1,525	562	3,384,372	3,003	121,597	1,595,348	7,632,064	9,349,009	9
116	23	124,575	937	22,226	175,349	279,782	477,357	10
1,199	31	1,246,082	6,355	125,295	3,393,451	2,511,377	6,030,123	11
10,453	890	13,077,213	25,035	705,723	19,352,361	25,592,140	45,650,224	12
414	237	560,160	1,793	35,430	648,897	1,033,351	1,717,678	13
1,496	756	3,090,423	3,994	112,709	5,660,361	8,073,986	13,847,056	14
2,453	2,160	4,993,054	12,229	463,530	24,900,729	18,795,493	44,159,752	15
1,813	571	2,482,419	7,651	216,569	4,642,311	5,409,830	10,268,710	16
9,901	1,016	12,042,283	63,641	817,762	32,584,180	25,201,076	58,603,018	17
7,241	3,551	12,798,562	15,346	600,876	20,227,676	31,686,910	52,515,462	18
8,012	1,497	14,310,077	28,999	889,029	15,827,116	52,259,557	68,975,702	19
32,167	769	56,037,915	2,063,693	36,226,420	135,970,437	165,193,627	337,390,484	20
248	12	305,720	584	14,920	544,139	694,470	1,253,529	21
694	58	1,013,692	3,760	304,455	5,084,968	5,029,804	10,419,227	22
39,747	851	42,928,892	451,399	2,937,877	98,774,251	91,206,949	192,919,077	23
243	6	364,124	130	16,964	72,911	763,564	853,439	24
749	119	694,638	2,656	18,805	884,167	1,018,584	1,921,556	25
1,202	170	1,203,105	5,126	78,628	1,859,428	2,343,438	4,281,494	26
1,344	143	1,834,031	6,013	246,982	9,730,430	4,995,947	14,973,359	27
132,018	**18,231**	**188,541,978**	**2,742,314**	**44,883,265**	**428,526,286**	**488,433,355**	**961,842,906**	
9,345	908	15,544,002	29,248	1,028,565	17,409,396	26,240,117	44,678,078	1
31,813	7,003	67,263,680	21,023	1,180,589	46,252,255	104,121,754	151,554,598	2
20,795	231	44,882,138	92,186	1,757,047	239,544,621	83,471,013	324,772,681	3
14,915	3,823	32,254,994	66,546	2,052,005	112,061,012	70,386,482	184,499,499	4
581	99	1,388,776	2,354	74,834	1,458,129	1,860,735	3,393,698	5
4,017	113	7,308,589	18,364	462,989	12,039,830	14,953,180	27,455,999	6
7,787	92	15,816,661	34,154	713,367	28,528,769	34,141,433	63,383,569	7
14,559	499	25,024,840	56,561	2,289,356	30,330,276	48,721,977	81,341,609	8
11,134	2,358	20,800,383	29,629	1,160,249	22,757,199	58,390,310	82,307,758	9
4,881	335	7,139,413	11,598	493,002	11,015,944	16,596,309	28,105,255	10
21,646	8,808	53,251,197	112,324	2,447,011	70,135,177	91,716,356	164,298,544	11
20,782	1,766	38,357,465	69,768	1,665,258	52,950,771	104,755,759	159,371,788	12
3,241	147	5,181,453	7,521	235,643	3,178,181	10,785,921	14,199,745	13
30,470	464	55,591,096	226,389	18,734,178	110,551,516	102,820,061	232,105,755	14

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.	$
	5.—Iron and Its Products—concluded					
15	Railway rolling-stock	35	124,513,549	1,891	360	5,208,375
16	Sheet metal products	185	77,108,793	1,430	754	4,583,543
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	79	125,048,259	1,968	900	4,927,282
18	Wire and wire goods	78	36,279,072	515	319	1,896,821
	Totals, Iron and Its Products	**1,931**	**1,446,215,017**	**26,765**	**14,317**	**79,725,037**
	6.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products—					
1	Aluminum products	14	17,352,176	301	250	865,879
2	Brass and copper products	149	66,282,716	1,325	737	4,202,715
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	225	143,178,182	4,965	3,075	16,152,967
4	Jewellery, silverware, etc	127	13,642,114	481	339	1,879,346
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	25	3,419,004	97	70	388,201
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	16	356,052,965	1,978	647	5,286,755
7	White metal alloys	40	12,585,907	261	184	870,272
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metal Products	**596**	**612,513,064**	**9,408**	**5,302**	**29,646,135**
	7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—					
1	Abrasive products	15	11,842,400	253	156	1,056,487
2	Asbestos products	13	3,732,834	88	31	242,264
3	Cement	8	51,121,894	79	10	200,779
4	Cement products	141	4,608,470	234	46	481,099
5	Clay products from domestic clay	123	17,793,931	227	54	590,545
6	Clay products from imported clay	24	5,776,158	130	69	430,861
7	Coke and gas products	31	97,882,090	1,050	343	2,445,121
8	Glass products	84	20,635,126	383	198	1,311,038
9	Gypsum products	9	3,414,258	45	5	94,036
10	Lime	48	4,742,066	80	18	161,777
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	46	13,737,690	199	65	576,843
12	Petroleum products	52	84,162,248	1,016	297	3,229,251
13	Salt	9	5,687,511	86	48	337,050
14	Sand-lime brick	5	357,140	16	1	30,953
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental	174	3,907,496	248	29	408,805
	Totals, Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**782**	**329,401,312**	**4,134**	**1,370**	**11,596,909**
	8.—Chemicals and Allied Products—					
1	Acids, alkalies and salts	35	75,169,327	1,222	316	3,534,909
2	Adhesives	21	3,523,541	98	44	283,676
3	Coal tar distillation	10	4,606,201	74	21	258,818
4	Fertilizers	26	19,722,341	261	118	883,412
5	Gases, compressed	36	7,130,923	192	216	700,756
6	Inks, printing and writing	34	3,115,656	177	68	710,434
7	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	200	36,494,104	1,391	1,070	5,010,546
8	Miscellaneous chemical products	194	250,666,479	3,580	1,955	9,147,764
9	Paints, pigments and varnishes	96	33,675,532	1,179	688	4,112,309
10	Polishes and dressings	56	3,825,989	169	98	532,707
11	Soaps, washing compounds, etc	126	23,964,341	853	507	2,893,774
12	Toilet preparations	88	8,945,144	298	294	1,165,243
13	Wood distillation	6	840,201	16	4	35,057
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products	**928**	**471,679,779**	**9,510**	**5,399**	**29,269,405**
	9.—Miscellaneous Industries—					
1	Artificial flowers and feathers	26	728,274	52	34	144,163
2	Automobile accessories, fabric	9	1,850,245	64	29	249,195
3	Brooms, brushes and mops	92	6,132,689	281	130	695,126
4	Buttons	27	2,409,739	143	47	334,603
5	Candles	12	1,071,578	42	19	121,465
6	Fountain pens and pencils	11	2,671,909	130	111	458,105
7	Ice, artificial	53	4,816,092	131	47	292,700
8	Jewellery cases and silverware cabinets	4	422,364	21	23	73,071
9	Lamps, electric, and lamp shades	28	1,031,998	72	31	216,486
10	Mattresses and springs	78	10,503,222	371	148	1,225,858
11	Miscellaneous, including carpet sweepers	5	171,589	13	5	27,724
12	Motion pictures	6	933,413	160	115	485,807
13	Musical instruments	22	3,402,074	100	34	234,652
14	Pipes, tobacco	6	77,625	8	Nil	11,668
15	Regalia and society emblems	12	151,320	15	9	26,081
16	Scientific and professional equipment	44	58,897,079	1,139	782	1,616,648
17	Signs, electric, neon and other	38	2,549,798	136	36	316,130
18	Sporting goods	36	2,762,420	136	58	330,513
19	Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal	41	1,056,695	90	42	243,361
20	Statuary, art goods and novelties	56	942,500	88	36	208,894
21	Store display accessories	8	139,343	19	5	36,190
22	Toys	28	895,111	64	27	147,432
23	Typewriter supplies	8	1,450,008	57	37	277,408
24	Umbrellas	7	489,157	21	9	71,450
	Totals, Miscellaneous Industries	**657**	**105,556,242**	**3,353**	**1,814**	**7,844,730**
	Grand Totals, All Industries	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**123,125**	**54,062**	**334,870,793**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1942—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.	$	$	$	$	
29,049	382	54,125,287	228,393	3,815,534	81,833,797	70,421,286	156,070,617	15
11,303	3,110	19,685,458	27,157	1,144,740	58,883,664	50,413,855	110,442,259	16
46,922	342	87,261,532	94,392	2,359,123	73,325,151	166,453,853	242,138,127	17
4,938	1,105	8,728,900	21,388	824,176	13,704,549	28,173,933	42,702,658	18
288,178	**31,585**	**559,605,864**	**1,148,995**	**42,437,666**	**985,960,237**	**1,084,424,334**	**2,112,822,237**	
3,114	754	5,515,806	21,692	550,485	13,155,250	12,756,500	26,462,235	1
13,233	2,159	25,066,315	53,606	2,377,308	85,452,694	76,461,348	164,291,350	2
20,554	11,082	45,646,102	102,186	2,249,743	92,799,017	113,824,021	208,872,781	3
2,461	1,436	4,828,234	4,374	160,716	12,491,800	11,597,288	24,249,804	4
525	234	955,606	852	39,308	1,907,811	4,803,873	6,750,992	5
18,352	185	32,053,801	466,421	35,748,639	285,987,513	125,881,047	447,617,199	6
1,413	725	2,978,367	7,284	314,986	13,328,759	9,681,331	23,325,076	7
59,652	**16,575**	**117,044,231**	**656,415**	**41,441,185**	**505,122,844**	**355,005,408**	**901,569,437**	
2,321	136	4,050,165	11,365	2,469,824	10,245,679	20,915,698	33,631,201	1
644	107	925,697	3,866	179,253	2,392,492	2,529,514	5,101,259	2
1,152	Nil	1,858,558	93,735	3,127,264	2,287,223	10,213,916	15,628,403	3
1,078	10	1,400,140	4,935	252,993	3,458,764	3,603,284	7,315,041	4
2,082	160	2,482,466	21,955	1,292,373	158,866	5,630,484	7,081,723	5
942	255	1,619,377	2,819	386,969	1,170,938	3,839,321	5,397,228	6
3,008	Nil	4,836,782	34,398	4,873,216	27,294,505	23,620,770	55,788,491	7
3,555	1,133	5,913,692	16,357	1,730,697	8,516,737	14,452,568	24,700,002	8
360	2	460,629	4,900	217,007	2,251,434	2,361,521	4,829,962	9
924	Nil	1,150,543	9,054	2,421,292	177,268	3,932,279	6,530,839	10
1,404	58	2,404,734	12,071	969,830	8,859,915	9,688,476	19,518,221	11
4,574	33	8,278,001	58,656	7,078,974	121,924,256	34,713,285	163,716,515	12
509	32	777,524	6,163	536,649	882,599	3,173,755	4,593,003	13
76	Nil	89,086	890	30,318	99,724	173,720	303,762	14
627	21	858,577	8,168	147,972	1,423,387	2,368,405	3,939,764	15
23,256	**1,947**	**37,105,971**	**289,332**	**25,714,631**	**191,143,787**	**141,216,996**	**358,075,414**	
6,117	187	10,593,301	163,886	7,615,359	23,927,969	33,580,249	65,123,577	1
402	15	558,350	2,126	200,142	2,265,181	2,165,344	4,630,667	2
297	Nil	450,039	953	254,419	3,833,826	2,717,546	6,805,791	3
1,591	3	2,530,310	41,587	1,164,650	13,112,322	6,863,425	21,140,397	4
529	3	833,865	8,766	286,649	1,255,876	6,661,031	8,203,556	5
296	55	511,258	2,125	45,802	2,089,757	2,661,686	4,797,245	6
1,324	1,775	2,989,694	5,288	290,102	16,308,496	25,384,649	41,983,247	7
34,942	24,423	79,037,485	109,017	4,604,986	120,541,882	126,519,004	251,665,872	8
2,309	331	3,518,641	10,985	516,029	24,073,128	21,175,645	45,764,802	9
164	172	323,363	332	28,554	3,177,899	2,884,656	6,091,109	10
1,457	451	2,596,302	7,775	586,716	17,424,418	13,472,991	31,484,125	11
286	715	808,454	1,089	48,474	4,414,438	7,738,533	12,201,445	12
277	Nil	325,475	385	236,581	961,702	566,007	1,764,290	13
49,991	**28,130**	**105,076,537**	**354,314**	**15,878,463**	**233,386,894**	**252,390,766**	**501,656,123**	
93	478	377,292	42	8,519	450,047	723,398	1,181,964	1
219	306	664,087	923	25,276	3,438,113	1,795,434	5,258,823	2
1,089	533	1,461,697	1,983	67,365	4,204,814	4,689,466	8,961,645	3
517	426	862,969	1,199	49,368	1,364,632	2,251,111	3,665,111	4
76	50	103,942	70	13,790	498,569	520,123	1,032,482	5
213	310	629,337	612	30,518	1,637,555	2,159,273	3,827,346	6
601	21	778,909	11,712	257,447	105,371	2,160,836	2,523,654	7
94	132	210,437	200	8,290	339,143	455,121	802,554	8
233	242	432,576	409	16,018	837,579	1,053,341	1,906,938	9
2,010	477	2,894,714	5,703	183,170	9,554,744	7,500,894	17,238,808	10
25	31	39,633	53	4,787	116,361	123,118	244,266	11
64	26	142,117	86	10,334	880,249	921,612	1,812,195	12
553	52	671,422	1,547	55,670	706,810	1,176,674	1,939,154	13
33	13	35,911	34	1,927	36,682	63,295	101,904	14
15	22	31,292	24	1,539	66,461	103,730	171,730	15
3,745	1,838	7,367,069	4,418	316,923	19,886,531	13,431,629	33,635,083	16
321	17	495,524	330	72,059	469,324	1,936,850	2,478,233	17
414	189	581,980	1,580	39,373	1,347,262	1,263,384	2,650,019	18
213	27	286,934	211	14,021	224,223	927,172	1,165,416	19
228	346	394,155	137	13,116	628,508	933,047	1,574,671	20
47	21	66,571	119	3,977	74,576	162,989	241,542	21
249	338	451,796	312	18,048	826,580	1,097,489	1,942,117	22
148	71	267,262	386	13,673	1,104,621	1,037,669	2,155,963	23
30	111	110,100	17	1,405	494,027	430,894	926,326	24
11,230	**6,077**	**19,357,726**	**32,107**	**1,226,613**	**49,292,782**	**46,918,549**	**97,437,944**	
732,319	**242,585**	**1,347,934,049**	**6,062,020**	**206,718,489**	**4,037,102,725**	**3,309,973,758**	**7,553,794,972**	

machines, electrical equipment, household appliances, agricultural implements, etc. Though these industries were forced to change over to wartime production, the changes did not affect the value of their output and consequently their importance 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 4,996 between 1940 and 1942; 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 Chapter.

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. On the basis of percentage to gross value of production, the most striking change is in the food group which showed a substantial decline, from 28·2 p.c. of the total in 1922 to 22·6 p.c. in 1939 and 17·0 p.c. in 1942. The producer materials group, which took the lead from the food group in 1923, showed a steady increase up to 1939, since when it has remained at about 32 p.c. of the total. Due to the production of war equipment, vehicles and vessels have increased from 7·7 p.c. in 1939 to 13·3 p.c. in 1942 and industrial equipment from 15·2 p.c. to 17·4 p.c. The other groups with the exception of "miscellaneous" have shown slight declines during the war years.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1922-42, and in Detail for 1942.

Year and Purpose Heading	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1922	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Food	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	673,794,031
Drink and Tobacco	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	99,529,819
Clothing	659	166,336,319	63,441	59,056,687	117,015,780	221,903,467
Personal utilities	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	57,258,476
House furnishings	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	62,961,050
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	160,624,079
Producers materials	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	666,241,271
Industrial equipment	1,740	556,862,578	75,269	89,081,303	160,035,399	338,882,958
Miscellaneous	30	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	4,916,418
Totals, 1922	**21,016**	**2,667,493,290**	**456,256**	**489,397,230**	**1,282,041,450**[1]	**2,385,230,538**[1]
1929						
Food	8,351	463,984,558	94,707	87,960,036	597,396,238	837,986,384
Drink and tobacco	599	201,365,785	18,976	21,670,376	65,440,053	208,968,998
Clothing	1,680	223,376,104	93,935	88,914,849	172,726,557	336,452,685
Personal utilities	380	56,155,234	11,148	13,595,331	29,389,246	61,191,750
House furnishings	600	76,185,921	20,857	23,248,775	34,293,465	77,811,331
Books and stationery	1,917	144,222,275	38,141	56,003,183	45,384,362	155,947,960
Vehicles and vessels	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,350	407,947,648
Producers materials	6,227	1,776,758,115	223,071	258,255,079	524,193,104	1,154,908,260
Industrial equipment	1,576	719,112,914	99,922	131,820,142	304,581,449	614,827,756
Miscellaneous	105	32,789,065	3,939	4,584,261	13,007,989	27,403,344
Totals, 1929	**22,216**	**4,004,892,009**	**666,531**	**777,291,217**	**2,029,670,813**	**3,883,446,116**

[1] For the year 1922 the figures for "Cost of Materials" and "Gross Value of Products" include the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the chemical group of industries. For this reason these figures differ slightly from those contained in the other tables of this Chapter.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1922-42, and in Detail for 1942—continued.

Year and Purpose Heading	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1933						
Food	8,759	408,995,499	75,434	68,652,798	313,760,942	492,729,174
Drink and tobacco	670	185,612,678	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	98,409,638
Clothing	1,922	143,382,092	75,363	56,001,234	103,209,050	194,627,734
Personal utilities	601	39,681,900	8,938	8,616,372	15,323,848	35,589,961
House furnishings	654	66,047,002	15,587	12,887,200	16,022,584	38,684,649
Books and stationery	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,380	103,477,707
Vehicles and vessels	479	232,153,543	37,618	35,725,625	56,917,292	120,992,781
Producers materials	6,564	1,459,569,284	139,734	126,208,238	252,383,314	573,991,467
Industrial equipment	1,819	588,147,285	60,061	64,155,426	133,382,392	277,075,032
Miscellaneous	142	23,163,454	3,334	3,544,129	7,516,826	18,497,642
Totals, 1933	**23,780**	**3,279,259,838**	**468,658**	**436,247,824**	**967,788,928**	**1,954,075,785**
1937						
Food	8,696	441,611,585	96,740	94,656,930	558,118,480	792,271,852
Drink and tobacco	668	187,487,631	21,646	24,398,981	68,935,399	152,152,105
Clothing	2,158	173,474,299	95,274	79,547,935	148,901,374	271,690,917
Personal utilities	634	43,476,516	12,420	12,729,626	28,185,411	55,289,473
House furnishings	800	89,293,123	27,446	27,169,931	41,836,387	90,102,397
Books and stationery	2,349	137,392,420	40,348	53,453,842	44,257,314	138,673,644
Vehicles and vessels	376	248,949,257	55,141	71,890,706	186,070,917	319,280,534
Producers materials	6,892	1,482,194,043	208,930	232,733,013	634,232,482	1,221,670,588
Industrial equipment	2,086	629,908,231	97,250	119,070,287	280,546,886	551,891,976
Miscellaneous	175	31,440,726	5,256	6,075,786	15,842,137	32,436,014
Totals, 1937	**24,834**	**3,465,227,831**	**660,451**	**721,727,037**	**2,006,926,787**	**3,625,459,500**
1939						
Food	8,529	451,298,489	99,983	101,904,518	526,619,353	784,072,722
Drink and tobacco	657	190,313,279	23,489	27,051,038	74,295,571	164,812,439
Clothing	2,178	187,495,826	97,220	83,762,588	146,201,614	275,567,762
Personal utilities	623	46,866,657	12,623	13,771,704	26,408,179	57,043,684
House furnishings	767	93,773,837	27,647	28,417,336	40,528,394	88,800,804
Books and stationery	2,452	143,293,147	41,804	56,466,921	47,916,777	144,288,052
Vehicles and vessels	364	269,734,181	54,673	72,238,590	141,704,269	266,089,493
Producers materials	7,095	1,580,602,852	201,849	229,381,185	559,816,486	1,130,510,177
Industrial equipment	1,957	650,305,878	93,235	117,754,260	257,416,596	528,678,421
Miscellaneous	183	33,340,303	5,591	7,063,013	15,252,136	34,919,974
Totals, 1939	**24,805**	**3,647,024,449**	**658,114**	**737,811,153**	**1,836,159,375**	**3,474,783,528**
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**
1942						
Food	8,492	567,240,164	119,749	143,710,556	931,767,514	1,287,339,635
Drink and tobacco	676	235,092,943	28,998	38,848,227	94,538,408	236,292,352
Clothing	2,575	243,759,650	124,316	134,956,209	281,402,163	497,675,551
Personal utilities	711	67,082,124	18,203	23,393,832	49,485,895	98,406,172
House furnishings	878	124,276,791	36,995	48,351,601	81,952,482	171,793,189
Books and stationery	2,538	155,721,790	45,235	67,403,322	68,438,815	190,289,162
Vehicles and vessels	400	564,753,604	168,473	306,339,734	505,568,046	1,003,563,576
Producers materials	8,769	2,289,297,436	347,559	516,634,897	1,273,159,717	2,477,577,100
Industrial equipment	2,584	978,137,068	195,006	311,065,219	616,802,683	1,315,623,021
Miscellaneous	239	263,423,975	67,557	92,101,245	133,987,002	275,235,214
Totals, 1942	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**1,152,091**	**1,682,804,842**	**4,037,102,725**	**7,553,794,972**

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1922-42, and in Detail for 1942—concluded.

Year and Purpose Heading	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1942—DETAIL	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Food	**8,492**	**567,240,164**	**119,749**	**143,710,556**	**931,767,514**	**1,287,339,635**
Breadstuffs	4,465	184,234,248	47,720	55,854,753	230,208,812	367,994,882
Fish	493	33,554,131	8,547	7,661,976	37,746,371	59,477,038
Fruit and vegetable preparations	379	54,798,625	12,304	11,487,840	45,135,269	73,569,273
Meats	224	98,222,267	17,883	27,273,347	313,600,821	373,169,031
Milk products	2,509	85,704,916	21,892	25,198,597	190,067,713	251,321,179
Oils and fats	7	439,993	122	181,448	417,733	888,553
Sugar	11	45,232,672	2,326	3,772,431	33,283,971	45,969,711
Miscellaneous[1]	404	65,053,312	8,955	12,280,164	81,306,824	114,949,968
Drink and Tobacco	**676**	**235,092,943**	**28,998**	**38,848,227**	**94,538,408**	**236,292,352**
Beverages, alcoholic	77	115,041,090	9,480	16,781,350	29,147,482	106,153,091
Beverages, non-alcoholic	503	33,612,446	6,531	8,987,929	16,789,423	47,112,611
Tobacco	96	86,439,407	12,987	13,078,948	48,601,503	83,026,650
Clothing	**2,575**	**243,759,650**	**124,316**	**134,956,209**	**281,402,163**	**497,675,551**
Boots and shoes, leather	221	35,877,425	19,113	19,846,642	40,153,136	67,648,973
Fur goods	502	22,950,754	5,750	7,826,147	21,910,883	34,778,875
Garments and personal furnishings	1,379	110,188,745	65,282	72,715,386	161,203,635	277,494,241
Gloves and mittens	78	4,471,725	3,260	2,834,422	4,984,382	9,459,404
Hats and caps	197	10,406,062	6,365	7,166,538	11,428,354	22,885,098
Knitted goods	186	57,826,720	23,462	23,422,666	38,550,016	80,134,426
Waterproofs	12	2,038,219	1,084	1,144,408	3,171,757	5,274,534
Personal Utilities	**711**	**67,082,124**	**18,203**	**23,393,832**	**49,485,895**	**98,406,172**
Jewellery and time-pieces	131	14,064,478	4,987	6,991,088	12,830,943	25,052,358
Recreational supplies	86	7,059,605	2,214	2,417,795	2,880,652	6,531,290
Personal utilities	494	45,958,041	11,002	13,984,949	33,774,300	66,822,524
House Furnishings	**878**	**124,276,791**	**36,995**	**48,351,601**	**81,952,482**	**171,793,189**
Books and Stationery	**2,538**	**155,721,790**	**45,235**	**67,403,322**	**68,438,815**	**190,289,162**
Vehicles and Vessels	**400**	**564,753,604**	**168,473**	**306,339,734**	**505,568,046**	**1,003,563,576**
Producers Materials	**8,769**	**2,289,297,436**	**347,559**	**516,634,897**	**1,273,159,717**	**2,477,577,100**
Farm materials	26	19,722,341	1,973	3,413,722	13,112,322	21,140,397
Manufacturers materials	1,232	1,727,801,391	209,452	334,441,831	935,546,475	1,786,234,019
Building materials	6,880	451,596,743	110,863	148,239,706	255,676,356	538,674,142
General materials	631	90,176,961	25,271	30,539,638	68,824,564	131,528,542
Industrial Equipment	**2,584**	**978,137,068**	**195,006**	**311,065,219**	**616,802,683**	**1,315,623,021**
Farming Equipment	46	57,675,253	11,897	18,525,029	17,509,354	45,012,493
Manufacturing equipment	271	124,062,158	28,127	48,470,117	53,599,668	161,089,466
Trading equipment	148	10,011,936	2,087	3,060,989	1,978,115	8,564,808
Service equipment	364	101,744,727	15,211	19,447,337	39,121,124	82,396,649
Light, heat and power equipment	370	347,544,644	55,509	90,389,752	255,434,557	458,036,787
General equipment	1,385	337,098,350	82,175	131,171,995	249,159,865	560,522,818
Miscellaneous	**239**	**263,423,975**	**67,557**	**92,101,245**	**133,987,002**	**275,235,214**

[1] Includes "infusions".

Table 11 has been included in order to give the amount and value of each of the principal commodities produced by the manufacturing industries of Canada. The list is not intended to be complete since a large number of commodities are produced in such small quantities that it would extend the table considerably without adding proportionately to its value to include them. The commodities listed, however, cover approximately 75 p.c. of total production.

11.—Quantities and Values of the Principal Commodities Produced by the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Grouped by Purpose, 1942

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
			$
Food—			
Biscuits, all kinds	lb.	144,198,000	22,178,754
Bread, pies, cakes, etc.	—	—	99,446,186
Butter (factory made)	lb.	287,273,483	98,566,218
Cheese (factory made)	"	212,321,277	42,340,157
Confectionery, all kinds	—	—	39,021,817
Cream, sold in dairy factories	lb.	21,828,827	13,662,618
Feed, chopped grain	ton	1,228,233	39,366,632
Fish, canned and otherwise prepared	—	—	43,839,627
Flour, wheat	bbl.	20,119,976	86,043,956
Foods, stock, poultry and other animal	ton	665,849	32,613,324
Fruits and vegetables, canned	lb.	389,790,499	28,748,246
Ice cream (factory made)	gal.	13,688,204	17,306,055
Jams, jellies and marmalades	lb.	78,477,288	8,889,322
Lard	"	79,860,135	9,374,061
Meats, cured	"	649,540,963	136,033,743
Meats, sold fresh	"	863,231,101	143,451,019
Milk, sold in factories	gal.	97,865,613	41,520,799
Milk, evaporated and condensed	lb.	210,396,633	17,302,791
Pickles, sauces and catsup	—	—	7,043,482
Powders, food	lb.	66,483,279	16,967,926
Sausage, fresh and cured	"	106,459,370	18,761,827
Shortening	"	90,423,543	13,194,475
Soup, canned	"	81,489,699	8,851,517
Sugar, granulated, cane and beet	"	686,520,185	37,913,185
Tea and coffee, prepared	"	67,710,185	36,498,016
Drink and Tobacco—[1]			
Aerated waters	imp. gal.	58,273,974	36,646,385
Beer, ale, stout and porter	gal.	109,017,630	120,211,668
Cigarettes	M	11,986,459	115,125,426
Cigars	"	206,486	7,906,429
Spirits, potable (sold during the year)	proof gal.	6,973,147	27,982,649
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	lb.	30,073,480	36,413,798
Tobacco, raw leaf, processed	"	84,814,236	23,636,018
Wine (sold during the year)	gal.	4,612,892	6,165,334
Clothing—			
Coats, men's and women's	No.	3,094,627	67,406,889
Dresses, women's and misses'	"	14,317,799	40,119,451
Footwear, leather	pair	28,779,844	64,031,051
Footwear, rubber	"	14,769,440	19,837,992
Hats and caps, men's and boys'	doz.	726,857	9,029,092
Hats, women's	"	505,830	8,204,972
Hosiery, all kinds	doz. pair	8,804,521	34,439,827
Shirts, fine and work	doz.	1,587,691	19,164,836
Suits, men's and boys'	No.	2,927,076	29,927,047
Suits, women's and misses'	"	566,026	4,388,710
Underwear	doz.	4,568,309	26,705,989
Uniforms, woollen	No.	2,496,487	22,186,489
Personal Utilities—			
Bags, leather	—	—	6,688,587
Jewellery	—	—	6,630,518
Pianos, organs and parts	—		1,343,913
Plated ware, all kinds	—		6,228,596
Radio sets, and accessories	—	—	26,659,232
Soap	lb.	233,380,918	25,799,470
Sporting goods	—	—	2,947,034
Toilet preparations and perfumes	—		9,056,183
Toys and games	—		3,313,783
House Furnishings—			
Blankets, all kinds	lb.	12,099,500	9,352,131
Brooms and brushes	—	—	7,207,593
Carpets, mats and rugs	carpet yd.	1,999,434	5,264,429
Furniture, household, incl. beds and couches	—	—	37,627,129
Heating and ventilating equipment and furnaces	—	—	8,177,087
Kitchenware	—	—	1,634,389
Mattresses	No.	1,131,327	7,979,623
Mops	doz.	291,711	1,050,211
Springs, bed and other furniture	—	—	4,350,823
Stoves, coal and wood	—	—	9,797,390

[1] Includes excise taxes on tobacco products and prime cost of spirits.

11.—Quantities and Values of the Principal Commodities Produced by the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Grouped by Purpose, 1942—concluded

Item	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
			$
Books and Stationery—			
Advertising matter, printed	—		14,047,939
Books and catalogues, printed	—		7,732,750
Circular letters, bank notes, etc., printed	—		6,852,711
Periodicals, printed for publishers	—		6,426,007
Periodicals, printed by publishers, etc.—			
Subscriptions and sales	—		22,600,517
Gross revenue from advertising	—		35,525,747
Sheet forms, commercial, printed	—		14,128,661
Vehicles and Vessels—			
Aircraft, including parts and repairs	—	-	185,367,238
Automobiles, commercial	No.	214,704	226,466,675
Automobiles, passenger	"	12,079	10,216,811
Automobile parts and accessories	—	-	192,565,744
Cars, steam and electric, and parts	—		24,884,721
Ships and ship repairs	—		277,244,856
Miscellaneous—			
Abrasives, artificial	—	-	23,244,880
Bags, cotton and jute	doz.	9,620,933	18,813,294
Bags, paper	—	-	9,141,417
Bars, iron and steel, hot rolled	net ton	435,963	35,084,070
Batteries, electric	—	-	12,310,070
Blooms, billets and slabs	—	-	16,343,624
Boilers, heating and power, and parts	—	-	16,869,019
Boxes, paper and wood	—	-	53,405,177
Calcium and sodium compounds	—	-	24,666,511
Cans, tin, packers' sanitary	—	-	33,132,798
Castings, iron and steel	ton	439,129	66,004,162
Coke	"	3,265,549	27,711,673
Cotton fabrics	—	-	83,397,379
Enamels, lacquers and varnishes	—	-	16,279,257
Explosives	—	-	53,203,589
Farm implements and parts	—		17,407,534
Ferro-alloys	—	-	26,687,891
Forgings, steel and other	—	-	33,108,403
Gas, sold	M. cu. ft.	18,913,230	17,316,135
Gases, compressed and liquefied	—	-	13,600,000
Gasoline	imp. gal.	749,364,750	91,958,033
Glass, pressed and blown	—	-	16,894,924
Hardware	—		12,304,734
Leather, shoe	—		30,008,326
Lumber, sawn	—		150,176,149
Machinery, industrial, household, etc	—		169,225,736
Medicines and pharmaceutics	—		33,450,741
Munitions and other war supplies	—	-	568,440,224
Oil, fuel and gas	imp. gal.	220,516,174	13,269,523
Paints, mixed, ready for use	"	8,553,631	19,602,006
Paper, newsprint, wrapping and book	—	-	184,045,817
Paper boards	s. ton	609,175	38,641,867
Pipes and fittings, iron, steel, etc	—	-	29,711,510
Plates, sheets, etc., iron and steel	—	-	51,233,857
Pulp, wood, made for sale	s. ton	1,759,217	105,146,814
Refrigerators, electric	No.	45,868	6,049,261
Rods and bars, brass, bronze, etc	lb.	83,461,285	13,742,877
Rods, wire, copper, steel, etc	s. ton	163,764	19,166,873
Rolled iron and steel forms, semi-finished	—	-	16,343,624
Sash doors and other millwork	—		22,376,216
Scientific instruments	—	-	25,776,749
Silk, artificial and mixtures, continuous filament	yd.	68,488,554	30,105,310
Smelter and refinery products	—	-	447,617,199
Spun rayon	yd.	21,907,594	7,435,434
Steel ingots and castings (sold)	s. ton	286,007	38,014,454
Steel shapes erected, bridges, etc	"	119,831	20,561,355
Steel shapes, fabricated and other	—	-	25,486,767
Tire fabrics	lb.	24,495,906	9,084,039
Tools, all kinds	—	-	17,608,658
Twine and rope	lb.	116,016,943	14,956,665
Wires and cables, electrical	—	-	34,789,606
Wire rope and cable, steel	—	-	17,472,235
Woollen cloth, woven and other	yd.	27,994,971	50,272,450
Yarn, cotton artificial silk, wool, etc	lb.	85,007,334	50,999,871

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than on their actual source. Thus, the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials that cannot be grown in Canada, such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, etc. Industries included in the Canadian origin classes may, however, be using large quantities of imported materials.

The mineral origin group includes, in addition to the non-ferrous metals, so largely produced in Canada, the manufactures of iron and steel, of petroleum, and of other mineral substances, the raw materials for which are very largely imported. Products of mineral origin, with the exception of fuels, are nearly all durable goods. A high standard of living and advanced industrial organization is usually indicated by a relatively large production and consumption of mineral products. During periods of depression when the production of capital goods is curtailed, employment in the industries of the farm group, which produce mainly consumer goods, exceeds that of the mineral group. In 1942 the industries of the mineral group had by far the greatest capital investment, employed the largest number of persons and paid out the highest amount in salaries and wages, the average capital per employee was $4,980 and average salaries and wages $1,681. For the industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were $4,289 and $1,207.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1924-42.

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1924						
Farm origin	8,663	772,791,471	152,488	153,213,763	716,047,892	1,099,279,665
Mineral origin	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	700,002,097
Forest origin	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	544,282,597
Marine origin	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	26,637,962
Wild life origin	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	13,386,266
Mixed origin	1,305	204,716,127	57,277	55,927,609	101,563,384	200,718,177
Grand Totals, 1924	**20,709**	**2,895,317,508**	**487,610**	**534,467,675**	**1,436,190,791**[1]	**2,584,306,764**[1]
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	691,513,259
From animal husbandry	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	407,766,406
Totals, Farm Origin	**8,663**	**772,791,471**	**152,488**	**153,213,763**	**716,047,892**	**1,099,279,665**
Canadian origin	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	848,236,237
Foreign origin	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	251,043,428
1929						
Farm origin	9,041	969,384,866	181,682	188,306,755	852,606,083	1,396,769,569
Mineral origin	3,219	1,550,662,908	218,879	304,027,803	678,683,203	1,392,499,868
Forest origin	7,353	1,148,558,242	163,863	191,044,307	313,088,964	722,269,066
Marine origin	730	28,644,442	16,367	5,411,855	21,496,859	34,966,260
Wild life origin	234	14,338,686	3,767	4,783,323	12,847,817	20,861,039
Mixed origin	1,639	293,302,865	81,973	83,717,174	150,947,887	316,080,314
Grand Totals, 1929	**22,216**	**4,004,892,009**	**666,531**	**777,291,217**	**2,029,670,813**	**3,883,446,116**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	5,191	697,206,163	114,236	115,201,292	496,842,580	889,075,246
From animal husbandry	3,850	272,178,703	67,446	73,105,463	355,763,503	507,694,323
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,041**	**969,384,866**	**181,682**	**188,306,755**	**852,606,083**	**1,396,769,569**
Canadian origin	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	1,106,006,184
Foreign origin	298	260,923,317	47,002	47,965,762	170,550,057	290,763,385

[1]For the year 1924 the figures for "Cost of Materials" and "Gross Value of Products" include the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the chemical group of industries. For this reason these figures differ slightly from those contained in the other tables of this Chapter.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1924-42—continued.

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1933	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Farm origin	9,695	844,582,058	158,602	137,711,749	454,882,704	791,956,470
Mineral origin	3,539	1,306,641,651	130,565	138,101,092	271,434,337	601,428,003
Forest origin	7,796	882,445,602	102,807	99,046,012	133,550,374	335,886,257
Marine origin	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	17,380,323
Wild life origin	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	13,000,927
Mixed origin	1,795	219,550,595	69,122	55,619,701	89,802,145	194,423,805
Grand Totals, 1933	**23,780**	**3,279,259,838**	**468,658**	**436,247,824**	**967,788,928**	**1,954,075,785**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	5,746	609,044,529	93,433	81,655,182	263,007,043	494,048,930
From animal husbandry	3,949	235,537,529	65,169	56,056,567	191,875,661	297,907,540
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,695**	**844,582,058**	**158,602**	**137,711,749**	**454,882,704**	**791,956,470**
Canadian origin	9,373	629,450,643	124,547	107,807,386	365,559,776	620,197,449
Foreign origin	322	215,131,415	34,055	29,904,363	89,322,928	171,759,021
1937						
Farm origin	10,139	901,539,200	203,908	197,861,819	809,964,706	1,276,249,283
Mineral origin	3,384	1,401,562,788	216,959	280,323,383	784,742,328	1,451,202,762
Forest origin	8,392	916,530,488	144,597	161,030,221	254,863,829	589,517,795
Marine origin	597	18,130,385	5,427	3,354,771	16,318,781	26,088,625
Wild life origin	365	13,328,164	4,264	4,452,918	10,761,233	17,658,867
Mixed origin	1,957	214,136,806	85,296	74,703,925	130,275,910	264,742,168
Grand Totals, 1937	**24,834**	**3,465,227,831**	**660,451**	**721,727,037**	**2,006,926,787**	**3,625,459,500**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,197	635,995,955	118,765	115,999,546	456,791,911	774,683,154
From animal husbandry	3,942	265,543,245	85,143	81,862,273	353,172,795	501,566,129
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,139**	**901,539,200**	**203,908**	**197,861,819**	**809,964,706**	**1,276,249,283**
Canadian origin	9,326	673,003,567	158,075	152,070,575	659,488,389	1,008,885,353
Foreign origin	813	228,535,633	45,833	45,791,244	150,476,317	267,363,930
1939						
Farm origin	10,203	952,929,892	220,210	217,724,965	778,250,125	1,289,993,021
Mineral origin	3,474	1,498,265,618	210,752	280,054,303	669,728,573	1,321,444,094
Forest origin	8,430	951,016,933	142,091	160,798,500	244,944,997	572,335,960
Marine origin	523	21,479,200	5,369	3,638,794	18,114,698	28,816,536
Wild life origin	384	14,723,743	4,604	5,396,623	11,592,066	19,961,526
Mixed origin	1,791	208,609,063	75,088	70,197,968	113,528,916	242,232,391
Grand Totals, 1939	**24,805**	**3,647,024,449**	**658,114**	**737,811,153**	**1,836,159,375**	**3,474,783,528**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,096	649,746,486	124,708	126,311 033	410,994,461	759,964,866
From animal husbandry	4,107	303,183,406	95,502	91,413,932	367,255,664	530,028,155
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,203**	**952,929,892**	**220,210**	**217,724,965**	**778,250,125**	**1,289,993,021**
Canadian origin	9,382	699,345,423	171,460	168,260,771	630,779,223	1,011,294,132
Foreign origin	821	253,584,469	48,750	49,464,194	147,470,902	278,698,889
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

12.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1924-42—concluded.

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
1941—concluded	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
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	774,642,733	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
1942						
Farm origin	10,406	1,191,225,000	277,751	335,108,000	1,427,517,113	2,215,132,914
Mineral origin	4,165	2,889,845,478	580,269	975,331,512	1,918,115,633	3,869,273,611
Forest origin	10,114	1,071,366,655	183,271	247,087,184	426,930,938	952,493,897
Marine origin	493	33,554,131	8,547	7,661,976	37,746,371	59,477,038
Wild life origin	502	22,950,754	5,750	7,826,147	21,910,883	34,778,875
Mixed origin	2,182	279,843,527	96,503	109,790,023	204,881,787	422,638,637
Grand Totals, 1942	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**1,152,091**	**1,682,804,842**	**4,037,102,725**	**7,553,794,972**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,336	798,518,291	153,782	188,232,801	687,201,645	1,193,759,193
From animal husbandry	4,070	392,706,709	123,969	146,875,199	740,315,468	1,021,373,721
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,406**	**1,191,225,000**	**277,751**	**335,108,000**	**1,427,517,113**	**2,215,132,914**
Canadian origin	9,561	906,847,142	216,747	257,491,350	1,182,216,572	1,778,693,248
Foreign origin	845	284,377,858	61,004	77,616,650	245,300,541	436,439,666

Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1942, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in significant years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1942, COMPARED AS TO RANK, SIGNIFICANT YEARS 1922-42

Industry	Rank in							
	1942	1941	1940	1939	1937	1933	1929	1922
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	–
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Pulp and paper	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Automobiles	4	4	4	5	4	11	4	6
Miscellaneous chemical products	5	19	35	38	–	–	–	–
Shipbuilding	6	17	32	–	–	–	–	–
Primary iron and steel	7	7	10	11	12	31	16	20
Butter and cheese	8	5	5	4	6	5	6	5
Electrical apparatus and supplies	9	6	7	9	8	16	8	17
Sawmills	10	8	6	8	7	14	5	4

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the rapid growth of non-ferrous metal smelting. This industry, based upon the rich base metal resources of the country, has now taken its place among the leading manufactures along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources. The incidence of the depression resulted in a re-arrangement in the ranking of many industries; in some cases this has proved to be temporary. Under the impetus of war production, the industries engaged in producing the equipment needed by the Armed Forces, such as shipbuilding, aircraft, automobiles, miscellaneous chemical products, and primary iron and steel, advanced to higher positions.

13.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of Products, 1943

NOTE.—Principal statistics of the forty leading industries for 1942 are given in Table 13, p. 386 of the 1943-44 edition of the Canada Year Book.

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	
							Net	Gross
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	16	392,217,159	26,749	48,491,732	356,251,255	111,857,020	511,213,376
2	Miscellaneous chemical products	200	505,359,005	61,428	94,496,031	242,940,411	234,521,138	482,660,017
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	153	102,948,528	18,775	29,994,640	382,284,793	52,460,664	437,228,577
4	Shipbuilding and repairs	87	241,992,825	75,847	153,595,336	123,317,336	249,815,120	376,560,974
5	Iron and steel products, *n.e.s.*	161	276,501,433	48,567	95,810,305	181,658,309	179,745,001	364,698,074
6	Automobiles	5	139,610,450	24,265	57,569,265	248,652,602	101,349,626	352,229,955
7	Pulp and paper	106	667,458,143	37,020	71,199,422	143,956,462	165,485,944	345,653,470
8	Aircraft	45	228,616,099	69,529	126,826,708	70,448,010	173,831,155	246,028,586
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	223	161,260,825	46,928	76,906,994	109,281,060	134,049,332	245,770,859
10	Primary iron and steel	63	235,386,238	34,222	65,654,468	101,413,794	103,552,130	223,951,059
11	Butter and cheese	2,314	72,237,363	19,181	23,836,366	166,881,687	45,318,999	215,771,404
12	Flour and feed mills	1,131	70,869,815	7,163	10,015,738	169,488,522	29,726,569	201,127,291
13	Sawmills	5,140	115,273,788	43,954	49,564,303	101,021,760	91,714,000	195,885,336
14	Brass and copper products	158	73,747,578	21,899	40,731,201	108,330,435	81,403,059	192,987,718
15	Petroleum products	52	90,196,659	6,085	12,748,732	138,159,884	40,705,482	187,106,054
16	Automobile supplies	101	78,194,016	21,631	40,328,567	89,986,643	82,884,770	175,074,983
17	Railway rolling-stock	34	125,160,005	30,495	59,442,679	83,069,419	72,079,328	159,156,587
18	Machinery	256	123,621,515	28,239	52,818,044	48,685,844	101,874,475	152,359,576
19	Clothing, men's factory	410	60,916,655	30,885	37,267,075	91,554,837	57,782,196	149,800,112
20	Rubber goods (incl. footwear)	51	73,550,768	15,913	25,342,508	68,297,492	59,952,041	130,157,780
21	Cotton yarn and cloth	40	85,060,925	23,526	28,146,211	80,663,290	43,121,043	126,879,874
22	Clothing, women's factory	781	44,299,242	25,752	32,385,477	69,264,831	55,271,412	124,837,789
23	Bread and other bakery products	2,996	57,067,417	26,829	32,891,060	56,951,269	59,543,244	120,445,625
24	Sheet metal products	191	77,846,582	16,955	26,577,908	48,922,922	46,760,657	96,923,991
25	Hardware, tools and cutlery	241	62,873,901	19,228	33,222,087	24,233,712	65,715,287	91,296,033
26	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	211	45,319,223	13,469	16,038,887	39,346,522	39,833,554	80,261,546
27	Hosiery and knitted goods	191	58,023,438	22,344	23,849,986	38,532,495	40,504,777	80,209,219
28	Acids, alkalies and salts	38	102,927,307	8,045	15,057,723	27,714,019	42,142,717	78,359,453
29	Printing and publishing	771	57,725,311	17,963	29,724,389	16,368,501	58,785,596	76,054,227
30	Boots and shoes, leather	222	34,873,991	18,665	21,677,798	42,648,779	32,536,365	75,583,954
31	Castings, iron	198	60,193,907	15,916	28,727,856	26,677,705	46,386,822	75,479,138
32	Scientific and professional equipment	46	63,633,603	10,206	18,739,957	48,383,410	24,320,313	73,101,627
33	Miscellaneous food industries	259	38,991,544	5,792	7,744,697	50,194,167	22,082,845	72,798,428
34	Bridges and structural steel	22	39,458,775	10,974	23,175,872	24,014,652	47,495,665	72,515,834
35	Fruit and vegetable preparations	382	60,753,837	11,894	12,350,468	44,564,481	26,298,614	72,228,697
36	Breweries	61	71,607,123	6,613	12,852,096	15,918,326	52,493,557	69,658,808
37	Fish-curing and packing	523	30,741,194	8,621	9,137,089	43,366,785	20,588,039	64,804,969
38	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	70	78,331,842	10,805	12,084,381	31,476,712	32,353,003	64,091,935
39	Planing mills, sash and door factories	827	42,184,892	13,417	17,168,938	34,864,939	27,658,085	63,418,426
40	Coke and gas products	33	109,465,222	4,381	7,955,598	32,434,667	23,387,021	60,900,598
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,809**	**5,056,498,143**	**960,170**	**1,582,148,592**	**3,822,222,739**	**2,977,386,665**	**6,985,271,959**
	Totals, All Industries	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**1,241,068**	**1,987,292,384**	**4,700,493,083**	**3,806,413,541**	**8,732,860,999**
	Percentages to all industries	68·0	80·0	77·4	79·6	81·3	78·2	80·0

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 1942 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was $5,489,000,000 as compared with $2,334,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 135 p.c. while wholesale prices have declined about 16 p.c. in the same period.

15.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-42

Province or Group	1917	1920	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942
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	3·0	2·8	2·8	2·7	2·5	2·8
New Brunswick	2·6	3·5	2·3	2·7	2·5	2·3	2·0	1·9
Quebec	28·4	30·1	31·1	31·6	32·4	32·9	34·7	34·3
Ontario	49·6	50·1	49·6	48·4	48·3	48·5	47·6	48·0
Manitoba	3·6	3·2	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·3	3·2
Saskatchewan	1·0	0·8	1·1	1·2	1·0	1·0	1·0	0·8
Alberta	2·1	1·6	2·0	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·8
British Columbia and Yukon	7·3	6·0	7·8	8·0	7·6	7·4	6·9	7·1
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	14·5	15·9	14·8	14·3	12·9	12·0
Animal products	8·9	7·6	6·1	6·2	6·9	6·4	6·2	5·9
Textiles and textile products	8·2	10·4	9·0	9·1	9·5	9·6	9·0	8·4
Wood and paper products	23·0	26·5	28·8	27·2	26·4	25·0	22·1	19·7
Iron and its products	29·8	24·8	20·6	18·8	19·1	20·4	23·2	26·3
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	3·7	7·5	8·1	9·5	10·4	11·1	11·2
Non-metallic mineral products	6·2	7·4	7·9	9·0	8·0	7·6	6·7	6·0
Chemicals and allied products	7·5	4·2	4·1	4·7	4·7	5·2	7·3	8·6
Miscellaneous industries	1·4	1·7	1·5	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·5	1·9

16.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1942, with Totals for Significant Years, 1924-41

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**
Totals, 1941	**26,293**	**2,523,213,656**	**929,051,356**	**378,109,962**	**1,075,128,992**	**4,905,503,966**
PROVINCE, 1942						
Prince Edward Island	243	1,854,619	409,641	245,451	857,657	3,367,368
Nova Scotia	1,332	87,389,664	27,678,233	10,150,567	27,450,325	152,668,789
New Brunswick	867	61,300,292	14,835,832	6,847,966	22,072,745	105,056,835
Quebec	9,342	966,809,344	366,391,264	132,400,797	417,752,263	1,883,353,668
Ontario	10,711	1,231,956,085	567,521,011	188,605,668	644,436,707	2,632,519,471
Manitoba	1,287	97,833,043	28,038,301	18,926,683	31,104,450	175,902,477
Saskatchewan	966	23,127,435	8,678,082	5,302,371	7,905,789	45,013,677
Alberta	1,115	60,509,879	12,206,818	12,160,661	16,523,775	101,401,133
British Columbia	1,990	209,651,417	66,266,126	29,529,622	83,202,135	388,649,300
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9	394,673	37,868	136,316	283,970	852,827
Totals, 1942	**27,862**	**2,740,826,451**	**1,092,063,176**	**404,306,102**	**1,251,589,816**	**5,488,785,545**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1942						
Vegetable products	5,985	287,071,369	130,983,858	82,671,492	156,029,694	656,756,413
Animal products	4,392	140,755,514	54,019,764	46,514,650	80,755,088	322,045,016
Textiles and textile products	2,369	193,406,055	122,025,374	28,267,726	120,462,418	464,161,573
Wood and paper products	10,222	713,696,457	135,620,430	41,199,628	189,940,614	1,080,457,129
Iron and its products	1,931	609,505,885	349,767,005	82,657,671	404,284,456	1,446,215,017
Non-ferrous metal products	596	317,243,021	129,484,120	27,278,769	138,507,154	612,513,064
Non-metallic mineral products	782	211,858,349	44,391,018	31,064,805	42,087,140	329,401,312
Chemicals and allied products	928	237,038,677	84,935,557	60,914,512	88,791,033	471,679,779
Miscellaneous industries	657	30,251,124	40,836,050	3,736,849	30,732,219	105,556,242

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. 389 for the index of volume), tentative conclusions are arrived at regarding the efficiency of production per wage-earner and per employee. These indexes of the efficiency of production are, of course,

affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of wage-earners adopted in 1925, and then again in 1931. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees between 1925 and 1930, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. Comparability exists, however, between the figures prior to 1926 and subsequent to 1930. Table 17 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. Up to the beginning of the War the indexes may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. With the outbreak of war unemployed skilled workers were first absorbed into industry, with the result that the efficiency of production was slightly bettered. As the War progressed, however, manufacturers were forced more and more, to employ unskilled workers. The decline in the efficiency of production in 1942 may, therefore, be attributed to this cause as well as to absenteeism for various causes.

17.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-42.

(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
1942	177,187	974,904	1,152,091	191·3	185·1	179·9	94·0	97·2

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, 1942, when 1,014,030 wage-earners were employed, an increase of 80 p.c. over the same month in 1939.

18.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Significant Years, 1922-42

Month	1922	1929	1933	1937	1939	1940	1941	1942
	TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS							
January	324,257	502,644	340,027	484,480	490,337	560,093	700,133	892,366
February	336,729	519,423	347,777	502,635	496,160	570,169	719,822	914,395
March	349,110	536,866	355,888	518,663	503,475	578,317	739,680	930,043
April	360,248	555,711	358,759	536,691	509,739	590,221	757,658	946,291
May	382,504	574,905	377,659	558,205	530,864	611,678	787,137	967,551
June	393,935	575,693	392,196	569,613	531,245	622,561	806,635	985,796
July	391,186	573,554	393,464	564,685	529,575	635,124	819,732	997,670
August	389,511	567,022	402,249	559,760	543,605	651,923	843,252	1,011,341
September	392,423	564,796	410,954	582,305	562,355	675,381	861,774	1,014,030
October	385,262	553,338	405,757	564,493	568,564	672,603	859,591	1,005,830
November	378,992	527,213	396,384	546,473	563,117	668,883	858,832	1,009,262
December	367,724	499,893	380,612	521,565	544,817	652,486	842,848	992,880
	MALE							
January	243,682	397,459	257,445	380,314	381,997	436,221	549,976	683,455
February	253,178	410,865	260,728	392,475	385,955	443,947	564,176	698,435
March	263,849	426,713	267,259	406,202	391,623	450,941	579,757	708,845
April	274,821	443,569	271,348	422,678	398,982	463,870	597,256	720,285
May	294,095	459,783	285,705	440,211	416,963	483,027	621,396	736,499
June	304,395	460,294	296,937	450,121	417,975	493,555	636,633	750,012
July	304,020	459,051	300,329	448,991	417,987	504,422	646,237	756,047
August	301,234	449,721	302,969	440,123	421,895	512,538	654,782	753,663
September	298,918	441,510	304,908	449,011	431,509	523,781	662,465	748,193
October	291,973	432,576	301,315	438,890	437,220	524,875	661,454	739,884
November	286,511	412,114	294,945	425,171	432,920	523,330	659,011	739,471
December	277,854	391,903	285,690	408,663	422,538	514,079	649,766	731,647
	FEMALE							
January	80,575	105,185	82,582	104,166	108,340	123,872	150,157	208,911
February	83,551	108,558	87,049	110,160	110,205	126,222	155,646	215,960
March	85,261	110,153	88,629	112,461	111,852	127,376	159,923	221,198
April	85,427	112,142	87,411	114,013	110,757	126,351	160,402	226,006
May	88,409	115,122	91,954	117,994	113,901	128,651	165,741	231,052
June	89,540	115,399	95,259	119,492	113,270	129,006	170,002	235,784
July	87,166	114,503	93,135	115,694	111,588	130,702	173,495	241,623
August	88,277	117,301	99,280	119,637	121,710	139,385	188,470	257,678
September	93,505	123,286	106,046	133,294	130,846	151,600	199,309	265,837
October	93,289	120,762	104,442	125,603	131,344	147,728	198,137	265,946
November	92,481	115,099	101,439	121,302	130,197	145,553	199,821	269,791
December	89,870	107,990	94,922	112,902	122,279	138,407	193,082	261,233

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—From 1932, the first year for which figures on hours worked per week by wage-earners are available, to 1942, 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 were compiled by sex, and a change was also made in the analysis 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 19 to 22 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, and reached 50·2 in 1942, some of this increase no doubt being due to the inclusion of overtime. Female wage-earners in 1942 worked an average 4·4 hours per week less than their male co-workers.

19.—Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Working Specified Numbers of Hours[1] per Week in the Month of Highest Employment, 1938-42

NOTE.—For hours worked per week in 1932-37, see the 1942 edition of the Canada Year Book, p. 386, and in 1940, the 1943-44 edition, p. 392.

Hours Worked per Week	Total Wage-Earners[1]				Male				Female			
	1938	1939	1941	1942	1938	1939	1941	1942	1938	1939	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
30 or less	24,073	19,849	36,064	48,714	15,439	12,868	23,635	30,166	8,634	6,981	12,429	18,548
31-43	99,125	85,597	77,461	98,200	75,842	64,780	50,969	59,146	23,283	20,817	26,492	39,054
44	83,763	81,128	85,040	88,049	59,983	57,667	60,062	58,342	23,780	23,461	24,978	29,707
45-47	66,268	64,031	69,844	80,613	47,877	45,703	43,554	47,403	18,391	18,328	26,290	33,210
48	121,625	130,506	190,437	244,899	97,287	103,636	149,612	182,783	24,338	26,870	40,825	62,116
49-50	62,294	65,822	92,931	105,434	45,981	48,378	63,541	70,870	16,313	17,444	29,390	34,564
51-54	39,596	46,165	120,645	147,229	33,744	37,439	90,044	106,657	5,852	8,726	30,601	40,572
55	20,575	24,316	55,701	63,702	16,493	19,766	43,431	48,996	4,082	4,550	12,270	14,706
56-64	60,755	61,067	187,184	193,297	56,171	56,837	165,242	171,775	4,584	4,230	21,942	21,522
65 or over	8,755	8,478	63,913	73,590	8,224	8,036	59,250	67,776	531	442	4,663	5,814
Totals, Wage-Earners	**586,829**	**586,959**	**979,220**	**1,143,727**	**457,041**	**455,110**	**749,340**	**843,914**	**129,788**	**131,849**	**229,880**	**299,813**
Average Hours per Week	**46·7**	**47·2**	**50·6**	**50·2**	**47·3**	**48·1**	**51·5**	**51·3**	**44·6**	**45·2**	**47·6**	**46·9**

[1] For 1938 and 1939, the hours worked do not include overtime, while for 1941 and 1942 overtime is included.

20.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1942

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	19	35	38	13	90	67	207	26	106	41	642	51·7
Nova Scotia	1,105	1,844	1,432	839	4,460	1,350	3,663	1,063	8,847	2,997	27,600	53·2
New Brunswick	759	1,197	733	597	3,463	1,261	3,571	728	6,538	1,285	20,132	52·7
Quebec	8,627	16,024	13,598	10,598	45,614	23,410	39,629	16,993	67,046	33,168	274,707	53·1
Ontario	15,202	30,549	22,044	27,130	79,092	35,963	46,277	28,219	75,912	27,184	387,572	50·8
Manitoba	766	1,279	3,961	1,393	9,219	2,414	2,533	747	4,591	1,025	27,928	49·7
Saskatchewan	393	351	540	289	1,076	514	1,369	262	2,990	432	8,216	52·7
Alberta	501	862	1,429	706	2,631	992	3,258	269	3,290	608	14,546	50·9
British Columbia	2,791	7,001	14,566	5,835	37,104	4,899	6,149	689	2,424	1,015	82,473	46·7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	4	1	3	34	Nil	1	Nil	31	21	98	55·2
Totals[2]	**30,166**	**59,146**	**58,342**	**47,403**	**182,783**	**70,870**	**106,657**	**48,996**	**171,775**	**67,776**	**843,914**	**51·3**
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products	5,775	4,890	3,047	3,351	11,477	6,723	11,515	3,954	17,133	9,754	77,622	51·9
Animal products	1,544	2,510	1,743	2,892	3,193	5,526	7,026	2,460	6,151	1,858	34,903	50·7
Textiles and textile products	1,547	4,448	6,806	3,935	10,441	14,782	5,994	4,755	8,195	2,522	63,425	49·8
Wood and paper products	5,499	9,368	10,384	10,034	36,197	9,734	18,714	11,022	54,029	9,044	174,025	52·2
Iron and its products	10,381	26,087	26,911	18,701	71,583	25,384	33,857	18,622	62,561	35,880	329,967	51·6
Non-ferrous metal products	1,722	2,917	2,171	3,594	23,282	3,884	8,023	6,098	11,838	4,006	67,535	51·4
Non-metallic mineral products	943	4,034	2,428	1,127	6,282	1,614	3,080	831	4,551	1,612	26,502	49·3
Chemicals and allied products	2,278	4,164	3,707	2,654	18,794	1,950	14,036	621	6,099	2,573	56,876	49·4
Miscellaneous industries	477	728	1,145	1,112	1,534	1,273	4,412	633	1,218	527	13,059	50·0

[1] Including overtime. [2] Exclusive of dairy factories and "fish-curing and -packing" plants.

20.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1942— 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	2	26	Nil	7	43	16	37	5	22	16	174	50·8
Nova Scotia	203	487	260	363	473	905	483	388	587	29	4,178	48·5
New Brunswick	132	266	203	198	585	658	828	173	291	24	3,358	48·8
Quebec	5,749	14,780	10,242	12,452	28,742	14,500	21,998	5,270	7,303	1,911	122,947	47·4
Ontario	10,609	20,373	14,048	16,746	25,062	17,181	15,686	8,584	12,129	3,534	143,952	46·7
Manitoba	559	1,006	2,063	924	1,441	761	858	176	474	32	8,294	45·4
Saskatchewan	78	116	92	195	324	57	178	14	85	25	1,164	46·9
Alberta	95	337	817	311	947	158	207	43	181	41	3,137	46·4
British Columbia	1,121	1,663	1,982	2,014	4,499	328	297	53	447	202	12,606	44·5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3	60·0
Totals[2]	**18,548**	**39,054**	**29,707**	**33,210**	**62,116**	**34,564**	**40,572**	**14,706**	**21,522**	**5,814**	**299,813**	**46·9**
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products	6,302	7,664	3,758	5,691	7,370	4,625	6,109	1,786	5,120	2,069	50,494	45·9
Animal products	982	1,981	1,821	2,506	2,730	3,738	2,724	636	1,233	166	18,517	47·1
Textiles and textile products	4,308	13,720	13,977	12,051	21,756	15,504	8,953	4,864	2,896	359	98,388	46·1
Wood and paper products	1,775	3,340	3,657	3,384	3,831	1,846	1,596	1,313	1,473	188	22,403	45·4
Iron and its products	2,067	4,632	2,021	2,946	13,940	3,866	3,659	3,226	6,876	1,729	44,962	49·3
Non-ferrous metal products	865	2,037	1,322	2,486	2,270	2,984	3,488	2,373	2,347	706	20,878	49·3
Non-metallic mineral products	133	313	145	266	737	188	338	59	269	57	2,505	47·6
Chemicals and allied products	1,685	4,615	1,969	2,874	8,360	1,238	11,532	230	1,102	489	34,094	47·3
Miscellaneous industries	431	752	1,037	1,006	1,122	575	2,173	219	206	51	7,572	46·4

[1] Including overtime.

[2] Exclusive of "dairy factories" and "fish-curing and -packing" plants.

21.—Male Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, 1942

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	Shipbuilding and repairs	2,460	6,075	8,617	4,021	10,131	4,275	6,863	1,303	7,255	7,239	58,239	50·2	1
2	Sawmills	1,163	1,346	1,137	1,298	15,594	2,132	7,401	2,366	35,182	1,639	69,258	54·7	2
3	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,634	2,722	979	1,249	13,974	1,144	12,012	352	3,687	1,686	39,439	49·6	3
4	Pulp and paper	1,137	1,798	437	1,101	12,778	1,731	3,774	798	7,943	4,077	35,574	52·2	4
5	Aircraft	1,083	1,773	619	828	7,783	2,927	4,122	4,623	5,509	7,556	36,823	54·5	5
6	Primary iron and steel	1,239	3,860	1,835	1,266	8,706	1,645	3,266	906	7,972	2,572	33,267	50·9	6
7	Railway rolling-stock	282	2,563	5,564	1,607	15,110	1,574	1,849	482	1,227	634	30,892	47·4	7
8	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	563	1,146	665	821	8,508	1,127	1,997	1,459	8,179	2,090	26,555	53·1	8
9	Automobiles	904	3,565	4,121	2,161	7,194	1,392	1,158	82	1,515	565	22,657	46·1	9
10	Machinery	610	1,068	1,078	728	1,148	1,773	2,970	2,024	6,952	4,744	23,095	56·1	10
11	Electrical apparatus and supplies	589	928	671	1,220	1,650	1,763	4,230	4,949	4,600	2,170	22,770	53·7	11
12	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	408	421	178	945	17,058	193	699	63	1,638	279	21,882	48·6	12
13	Bread and other bakery products	601	338	262	298	2,651	1,443	4,681	1,191	5,069	769	17,303	53·2	13
14	Automobile supplies	599	1,149	377	1,063	1,326	2,043	2,838	1,066	4,251	2,293	17,005	53·6	14
15	Castings, iron	299	857	640	1,171	1,250	2,249	2,659	1,082	4,482	1,442	16,131	53·4	15
16	Cotton yarn and cloth	78	154	66	82	3,353	8,643	375	1,143	936	388	15,218	50·5	16
17	Brass and copper products	423	970	617	823	2,802	1,363	1,507	587	4,188	1,008	14,288	52·2	17
18	Sheet metal products	574	874	1,162	862	1,602	1,030	1,359	1,289	3,402	946	13,100	51·7	18
19	Slaughtering and meat packing	685	888	169	887	1,378	1,306	2,534	705	3,350	1,010	12,912	52·1	19
20	Hardware and tools	396	521	499	561	599	1,032	1,097	1,577	4,270	1,826	12,378	55·3	20
21	Furniture	393	555	1,033	2,695	741	1,106	1,074	2,674	1,138	232	11,641	49·7	21
22	Planing mills, sash and door factories	460	758	924	903	874	1,152	2,105	1,206	3,184	789	12,355	52·1	22
23	Agricultural implements	242	711	259	2,214	4,859	341	580	347	1,178	196	10,927	48·5	23
24	Boots and shoes, leather	396	650	501	1,230	665	2,355	1,967	784	892	184	9,624	49·2	24
25	Rubber goods, including footwear	385	1,248	228	819	2,043	1,240	1,592	506	1,326	283	9,670	49·0	25
26	Clothing, men's factory	156	730	3,963	918	1,563	438	472	96	240	52	8,628	45·4	26
27	Printing and publishing	617	2,009	1,411	1,187	1,829	466	411	52	262	103	8,347	43·7	27
28	Bridge and structural steel	461	666	471	282	1,238	1,689	443	398	2,030	1,434	9,112	52·7	28
29	Printing and bookbinding	357	717	2,945	871	1,331	320	488	177	536	248	7,990	46·3	29
30	Hosiery and knitted goods	205	388	173	563	1,444	1,185	1,043	1,163	789	205	7,158	50·4	30
31	Acids, alkalies and salts	119	486	444	252	3,454	135	636	14	1,089	103	6,732	49·2	31
32	Silk and artificial silk	191	466	111	347	893	1,651	645	412	1,022	333	6,071	50·9	32
33	Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,095	1,155	177	455	276	446	923	354	2,776	4,823	14,480	52·2	33
34	Clothing, women's factory	199	1,304	1,359	561	1,129	263	450	77	293	21	5,656	44·7	34
35	Breweries	230	242	676	239	367	317	478	188	1,631	1,174	5,542	54·9	35
36	Wire and wire goods	191	436	157	422	517	559	432	1,047	1,051	372	5,184	51·9	36
37	Boxes, wooden	283	238	99	211	501	399	855	1,064	1,814	328	5,792	53·3	37
38	Petroleum products	67	2,284	1,386	53	772	92	185	37	215	118	5,209	43·0	38
39	Woollen cloth	105	226	80	184	339	565	1,027	732	1,083	407	4,748	53·6	39
40	Flour and feed mills	269	133	73	63	1,333	165	712	152	1,503	440	4,843	52·9	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**24,148**	**48,418**	**46,163**	**37,461**	**160,763**	**55,669**	**83,909**	**39,527**	**145,659**	**56,778**	**698,495**	**49·9**	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	**30,166**	**59,146**	**58,342**	**47,403**	**182,783**	**70,870**	**106,657**	**48,996**	**171,775**	**67,776**	**843,914**	**51·3**	

[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.

22.—Female Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, 1942

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	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,416	3,569	915	1,944	7,993	1,027	11,265	189	974	459	29,751	46·6	1
2	Clothing, men's factory	732	3,020	6,385	2,803	5,728	1,822	1,489	522	252	51	22,304	45·1	2
3	Clothing, women's factory	966	3,331	3,476	3,321	5,059	1,311	1,365	185	340	3	19,357	44·6	3
4	Hosiery and knitted goods	875	2,025	1,105	2,332	3,106	2,839	1,849	1,190	391	4	15,716	46·3	4
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	534	1,301	537	1,425	966	2,086	3,070	2,106	1,517	450	13,992	50·0	5
6	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	352	449	141	208	6,596	754	901	740	3,241	283	13,665	51·0	6
7	Cotton yarn and cloth	287	422	45	179	2,813	5,391	473	1,045	300	99	11,054	49·0	7
8	Boots and shoes, leather	322	715	578	1,090	894	2,322	1,250	370	495	58	8,094	47·9	8
9	Aircraft	481	838	274	527	2,991	803	1,054	1,259	914	985	10,126	50·4	9
10	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	542	966	557	1,689	1,256	1,194	1,003	310	443	22	7,982	46·2	10
11	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc.	391	1,238	850	687	1,056	498	1,367	243	475	1	6,806	46·1	11
12	Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,721	2,734	506	993	773	853	1,510	516	3,531	1,965	17,102	46·7	12
13	Bread and other bakery products	607	350	493	459	1,882	440	839	224	286	24	5,604	46·1	13
14	Rubber goods, including footwear	370	1,014	277	745	532	801	917	176	187	16	5,035	45·4	14
15	Boxes and bags, paper	313	839	389	770	769	526	448	451	317	8	4,830	46·0	15
16	Silk and artificial silk	195	999	204	452	603	1,334	308	422	102	Nil	4,619	45·9	16
17	Automobile supplies	282	1,093	429	805	314	327	467	180	914	132	4,943	47·1	17
18	Printing and bookbinding	459	607	1,337	615	844	139	204	90	182	65	4,542	42·0	18
19	Woollen cloth	173	404	180	257	321	538	970	422	526	29	3,820	49·4	19
20	Sheet metal products	268	571	362	514	784	461	376	219	441	55	4,051	46·8	20
21	Hats and caps	147	953	427	378	460	262	290	303	102	14	3,336	44·7	21
22	Hardware and tools	165	286	173	251	200	503	286	482	532	95	2,973	49·9	22
23	Slaughtering and meat packing	210	394	90	510	534	386	449	90	311	41	3,015	47·1	23
24	Miscellaneous paper products	157	491	250	429	418	340	199	120	194	8	2,606	45·6	24
25	Brass and copper products	97	233	171	289	600	386	195	133	512	12	2,628	49·0	25
26	Miscellaneous leather goods	109	208	616	526	512	221	176	53	61	3	2,485	45·6	26
27	Woollen yarn	142	269	85	187	237	400	425	117	241	95	2,198	48·6	27
28	Scientific and professional equipment	28	88	101	312	339	35	1,629	2	11	Nil	2,545	49·9	28
29	Foods, miscellaneous	262	585	415	570	262	68	165	45	70	9	2,451	42·7	29
30	Medicinal and phamaceutical preparations	83	553	623	459	162	42	121	7	69	12	2,131	43·5	30
31	Machinery	138	288	195	173	344	304	280	79	485	94	2,380	49·1	31
32	Corsets	59	149	176	834	431	18	144	–	–	Nil	1,811	44·7	32
33	Narrow fabrics	57	75	71	97	643	247	375	217	116	3	1,901	49·3	33
34	Gloves and mittens, leather	195	92	139	135	369	443	315	20	29	1	1,738	45·9	34
35	Printing and publishing	319	279	429	131	301	127	74	6	21	20	1,707	41·5	35
36	Fur goods	68	446	201	116	235	139	197	33	290	60	1,785	47·2	36
37	Jewellery and electroplated ware	53	195	526	157	322	180	68	91	89	2	1,683	45·9	37
38	Clothing contractors, men's	63	224	367	83	585	71	101	14	40	3	1,551	45·2	38
39	Cotton textiles, miscellaneous	106	339	315	192	370	85	63	7	45	5	1,527	43·6	39
40	Glass products	74	182	88	189	479	44	91	55	197	48	1,447	47·8	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**15,818**	**32,814**	**24,498**	**27,833**	**53,083**	**29,767**	**36,768**	**12,733**	**19,243**	**5,234**	**257,791**	**47·1**	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	**18,548**	**39,054**	**29,707**	**33,210**	**62,116**	**34,564**	**40,572**	**14,706**	**21,522**	**5,814**	**299,813**	**46·9**	

[1] Includes overtime. [2] Figures are exclusive of those for "butter and chesse" and "fish-curing and -packing"; these are among the leading industries but figures are not available.

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

In 1942 the 27,862 establishments covered employed 177,187 salaried employees and 974,904 wage-earners, a total of 1,152,091 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 154 were classed as salary earners and 846 as wage-earners; the former earned 19.9 p.c. and the latter 80.1 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 has 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, 36 p.c. were found in the textile group. Normally the percentage is much higher. In 1942 large numbers of female wage-earners were employed in the aircraft and miscellaneous chemical industries. For this reason the percentage employed in the textile industries declined.

The average salary in 1942 amounted to $1,890 which was $144 or 8.2 p.c. higher than in 1939. Salaried employees in Ontario with $1,977 received the highest salary. Quebec came second with $1,892 and British Columbia third with $1,872. 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.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1942, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-41

Year	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	$	$
1917	64,918		85,353,667	1,315	541,605		412,448,177	762
1920	78,334		141,837,361	1,811	520,559		575,656,515	1,106
1922	71,586		129,836,831	1,814	384,670		359,560,399	935
1924	54,379	15,641	130,344,822	1,857	322,719	94,871	404,122,853	968
1926[1]	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	109,580	483,328,342	999
1929[1]	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922	601,737,507	1,042
1930[1]	64,161	20,550	169,992,216	2,007	416,790	113,195	527,563,162	995
1931[2]	71,198	20,293	172,289,095	1,883	337,636	99,513	415,277,895	950
1932	68,264	18,786	151,355,790	1,739	288,817	92,966	322,245,926	844
1933	67,875	18,761	139,317,946	1,608	287,266	94,756	296,929,878	777
1934	71,963	20,132	148,760,126	1,615	326,598	101,119	355,090,929	830
1935	76,213	21,717	160,455,080	1,638	353,790	104,944	399,012,697	870
1936	81,409	23,008	173,198,057	1,659	379,977	109,965	438,873,377	896
1937	91,092	24,735	195,983,475	1,692	427,285	117,339	525,743,562	965
1938	95,270	25,319	207,386,351	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
1941	117,251	41,693	286,336 861	1,801	626,825	175,409	978,525,782	1,220

[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.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1942, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-41—concluded

Year, Province or Industrial Group	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	$	$
PROVINCE, 1942[1]								
Prince Edward Island	265	55	265,644	830	664	277	576,417	613
Nova Scotia	2,872	842	5,524,306	1,488	23,823	3,781	35,749,636	1,295
New Brunswick	2,225	719	4,819,926	1,637	15,818	3,420	21,726,880	1,129
Quebec	40,742	15,870	105,235,246	1,892	239,011	103,394	431,093,924	1,259
Ontario	59,707	30,428	178,196,474	1,977	338,882	113,941	662,587,231	1,463
Manitoba	4,704	1,682	11,202,563	1,754	24,771	6,362	40,402,576	1,298
Saskatchewan	2,046	630	3,763,213	1,406	6,244	881	8,779,852	1,232
Alberta	2,956	970	6,270,680	1,597	12,075	2,396	17,721,933	1,294
British Columbia	7,593	2,866	19,574,995	1,872	70,980	8,131	129,207,068	1,633
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	Nil	17,746	1,183	51	2	88,532	1,670
Totals, 1942	**123,125**	**54,062**	**334,870,793**	**1,890**	**732,319**	**242,585**	**1,347,934,049**	**1,383**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1942[1]								
Vegetable products	17,248	6,430	44,184,119	1,866	59,553	32,245	100,816,092	1,098
Animal products	13,290	4,224	28,176,722	1,609	50,064	19,460	75,444,275	1,085
Textiles and textile products	12,184	6,582	40,789,938	1,418	58,377	88,335	144,941,375	989
Wood and paper products	27,233	8,624	63,637,798	1,775	132,018	18,231	188,541,978	1,255
Iron and its products	26,765	14,317	79,725,037	1,941	288,178	31,585	559,605,864	1,750
Non-ferrous metal products	9,408	5,302	29,646,135	2,015	59,652	16,575	117,044,231	1,535
Non-metallic mineral products	4,134	1,370	11,596,909	2,107	23,256	1,947	37,105,971	1,472
Chemicals and allied products	9,510	5,399	29,269,405	1,963	49,991	28,130	105,076,537	1,345
Miscellaneous products	3,353	1,814	7,844,730	1,518	11,230	6,077	19,357,726	1,118

[1] For a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 26.

The average wage in 1942 amounted to $1,383 which was $408 or 41.8 p.c. higher than in 1939. Manufacturing industries in British Cloumbia paid the highest average wages of $1,633, followed by Ontario with $1,463, Manitoba $1,298, Nova Scotia $1,295, Alberta $1,294, Quebec $1,259, etc. The high figures shown for Yukon and the Northwest 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 23, and for a subdivision of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 26.

Average Annual Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—In only four industries did the average salary exceed $2,500 in 1942; breweries, pulp and paper, woollen cloth and bridge and structural steel. In twenty-one they ranged between $2,000 and $2,500, in eleven they ranged between $1,500 and $2,000 and in the remaining four 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 $1,800, were paid in four industries, in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is high and the proportion of female workers is low. The automobile industry with $2,135 was the highest in this group, followed by bridge and structural steel with $2,007, shipbuilding and repairs $1,846 and railway rolling-stock $1,839. In eleven other industries average wages ranged between $1,600 and $1,800 in all of which the proportion of female workers is low. In nineteen other industries average wages ranged between $1,000 and $1,600, while in the remaining six 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 24, and annual earnings by sex in Tables 27 and 28,

24.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1942, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1941

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid. For a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Tables 27 and 28.

	Industry	Salaries					Wages				
		Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
		Male	Female		1942	1941	Male	Female		1942	1941
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
1	Shipbuilding and repairs	1,968	900	4,927,282	1,718	1,699	46,922	342	87,261,532	1,846	1,510
2	Miscellaneous chemical products	3,580	1,955	9,147,764	1,653	1,326	34,942	24,423	79,037,485	1,331	1,263
3	Aircraft	3,376	2,694	9,070,461	1,494	1,019	31,813	7,003	67,263,680	1,733	1,598
4	Pulp and paper	3,872	1,199	13,618,478	2,686	2,601	32,167	769	56,037,915	1,701	1,577
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	4,965	3,075	16,152,967	2,009	1,998	20,554	11,082	45,646,102	1,443	1,280
6	Primary iron and steel	1,485	826	5,283,722	2,286	2,449	30,470	464	55,591,096	1,797	1,855
7	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	2,851	1,543	7,541,680	1,716	1,547	21,646	8,808	53,251,197	1,749	1,555
8	Railway rolling-stock	1,891	360	5,208,375	2,314	1,928	29,049	382	54,125,287	1,839	1,615
9	Automobiles	2,342	1,035	7,399,803	2,191	2,253	20,795	231	44,882,138	2,135	1,963
10	Sawmills	6,677	490	6,633,177	926	933	39,747	851	42,928,892	1,057	920
11	Machinery	3,064	1,742	9,350,108	1,946	1,890	20,782	1,766	38,357,465	1,701	1,551
12	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1,978	647	5,286,755	2,014	2,353	18,352	185	32,053,801	1,729	1,638
13	Automobile supplies	1,375	897	4,756,840	2,094	1,978	14,915	3,823	32,254,994	1,721	1,548
14	Clothing, men's factory	2,827	1,231	8,728,243	2,151	1,920	8,101	20,754	28,196,289	977	876
15	Clothing, women's factory	2,742	1,465	8,473,799	2,014	1,875	5,149	16,972	21,563,758	975	856
16	Cotton yarn and cloth	740	477	3,013,900	2,476	2,485	14,166	10,413	26,290,527	1,070	962
17	Brass and copper products	1,325	737	4,202,715	2,038	2,061	13,233	2,159	25,066,315	1,629	1,392
18	Bread and other bakery products	3,128	1,073	5,432,890	1,293	1,184	16,397	4,923	23,614,347	1,108	1,011
19	Castings, iron	1,229	580	3,647,048	2,016	1,955	14,559	499	25,024,840	1,662	1,491
20	Printing and publishing	5,837	2,673	13,885,956	1,632	1,567	8,012	1,497	14,310,077	1,505	1,444
21	Slaughtering and meat packing	2,965	929	7,656,715	1,966	1,836	11,258	2,245	19,039,164	1,410	1,311
22	Hardware, tools and cutlery	1,254	960	4,438,103	2,005	2,014	11,134	2,358	20,800,383	1,542	1,330
23	Sheet metal products	1,430	754	4,583,543	2,099	1,956	11,303	3,110	19,685,458	1,366	1,236
24	Hosiery and knitted goods	1,348	936	4,805,713	2,104	1,994	6,726	14,452	18,616,953	879	806
25	Rubber goods, incl. rubber footwear	1,570	844	5,250,981	2,175	1,877	8,888	4,195	18,162,169	1,388	1,214
26	Butter and cheese	4,941	1,421	7,076,400	1,112	1,011	12,026	1,077	15,110,132	1,153	1,063
27	Printing and bookbinding	3,023	1,136	7,569,203	1,820	1,766	7,241	3,551	12,798,562	1,186	1,110
28	Boots and shoes, leather	1,648	638	4,607,595	2,016	1,818	9,222	7,605	15,239,047	906	818
29	Bridge and structural steel	897	341	3,211,394	2,594	2,203	7,787	92	15,816,661	2,007	1,664
30	Agricultural implements	1,039	561	2,935,769	1,835	1,710	9,345	908	15,544,002	1,516	1,331
31	Furniture	1,394	486	3,559,719	1,893	1,846	10,453	890	13,077,213	1,153	1,039
32	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	2,073	753	5,913,593	2,093	1,888	4,267	6,631	9,529,807	874	799
33	Planing mills, etc.	1,599	401	3,057,900	1,529	1,496	9,901	1,016	12,042,283	1,103	993
34	Acids, alkalies and salts	1,222	316	3,534,909	2,298	2,030	6,117	187	10,593,301	1,680	1,639
35	Silk and artificial silk	642	417	2,513,821	2,374	2,266	5,976	4,053	10,525,758	1,050	974
36	Breweries	1,399	270	4,691,054	2,811	2,611	5,063	136	8,220,049	1,581	1,441
37	Petroleum products	1,016	297	3,229,251	2,465	2,655	4,574	33	8,278,001	1,797	1,728
38	Fruit and vegetable preparations	1,146	572	2,957,568	1,722	1,609	5,152	5,434	8,530,272	806	721
39	Boxes and bags, paper	884	502	3,372,050	2,433	2,320	3,960	4,066	8,106,690	1,010	938
40	Woollen cloth	497	238	1,965,170	2,674	2,444	4,531	3,499	8,830,492	1,100	973
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**89,239**	**38,371**	**238,692,414**	**1,870**	**1,768**	**596,695**	**182,884**	**1,121,304,134**	**1,438**	**1,266**
	Grand Totals, All Industries	**123,125**	**54,062**	**334,870,793**	**1,890**	**1,801**	**732,319**	**242,585**	**1,347,934,049**	**1,383**	**1,220**

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 or the ability to exercise muscular strength is necessary, in others the labour force must exercise craftsmanship or possess a high degree of technical knowledge. Workers in these latter industries naturally command relatively higher wages than those employed in industries whose employees are routine workers.

The ranking of provinces and industries as regards annual earnings is in many cases different to that of weekly or hourly earnings since the factors of number of weeks worked per year and number of hours worked per week enter into the picture. So that, while in general the same observations apply, a close study of the differences between the averages shown in Tables **23** and **24** will be of value to the student.

Average weekly earnings of male wage-earners for manufacturing as a whole amounted to $31·75 in 1942, an increase of $9·52 or 42·8 p.c. as compared with 1939. Average hourly earnings advanced from 46·2 cents in 1939 to 61·9 cents in 1942. Due to an increase of 3·2 hours in the working week, the increase in hourly earnings was only 34 p.c. Annual earnings at $1,558 were 44·8 p.c. higher.

Female wage-earners received on an average $17·41 per week in 1942, an increase of $4·63 or 36·2 p.c. as compared with 1939. Hourly earnings at 37·1 cents were 31·1 p.c. higher, while annual earnings at $854 were 38 p.c. higher.

25.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners, 1934-42

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
1942	1,558	31·75	0·619	51·3
	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	47·6
1942	854	17·41	0·371	46·9

[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] Not available.

26.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1942

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
	MALE			
	$	$	Cents	No.
Prince Edward Island	682	17·35	33·5	51·7
Nova Scotia	1,377	28·84	52·2	53·2
New Brunswick	1,228	24·11	45·7	52·7
Quebec	1,463	30·12	56·7	53·1
Ontario	1,646	33·24	65·4	50·8
Manitoba	1,436	29·07	58·5	49·7
Saskatchewan	1,279	25·94	49·2	52·7
Alberta	1,309	26·93	52·9	50·9
British Columbia	1,713	35·42	75·8	46·7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1,703	40·74	73·8	55·2
Canada[1]	**1,558**	**31·75**	**61·9**	**51·3**
Vegetable products	1,305	25·81	49·7	51·9
Animal products[1]	1,228	27·29	53·8	50·7
Textiles and textile products	1,284	26·07	52·3	49·8
Wood and paper products	1,323	26·04	49·9	52·2
Iron and its products	1,819	37·71	72·9	51·6
Non-ferrous metal products	1,681	33·72	64·2	51·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1,522	29·93	60·7	49·3
Chemicals and allied products	1,557	30·89	62·6	49·4
Miscellaneous industries	1,306	29·26	58·5	50·0
	FEMALE			
	$	$	Cents	No.
Prince Edward Island	422	10·75	21·2	50·8
Nova Scotia	779	13·66	28·2	48·5
New Brunswick	674	13·26	27·2	48·8
Quebec	787	16·22	34·2	47·4
Ontario	918	18·59	39·8	46·7
Manitoba	757	15·32	33·7	45·4
Saskatchewan	895	18·17	38·9	46·9
Alberta	801	16·50	35·2	46·4
British Columbia	939	19·44	43·7	44·5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	723	17·33	28·9	60·0
Canada[1]	**854**	**17·41**	**37·1**	**46·9**
Vegetable products	716	14·15	30·8	45·9
Animal products[1]	715	15·88	33·7	47·1
Textiles and textile products	792	16·10	34·9	46·1
Wood and paper products	763	15·05	33·1	45·4
Iron and its products	1,111	23·06	46·8	49·3
Non-ferrous metal products	1,009	20·25	41·1	49·3
Non-metallic mineral products	878	17·27	36·2	47·6
Chemicals and allied products	968	19·23	40·7	47·3
Miscellaneous industries	771	17·29	37·3	46·4

[1] Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and -packing" plants.

27.—The Forty Leading Industries Employing the Greatest Numbers of Male Wage-Earners, Ranked According to the Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings, 1942.

NOTE.—For the rank of these industries as regards the annual employment of male 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	
		$		Cents		$		No.
1	Automobiles	44·01	1	95·4	1	2,145	1	46·1
2	Aircraft	41·43	2	76·0	7	1,858	4	54·5
3	Bridge and structural steel	40·77	3	77·4	4	2,020	2	52·7
4	Automobile supplies	38·77	4	72·3	11	1,875	3	53·6
5	Iron and steel products, misc.	38·64	5	72·8	10	1,836	7	53·1
6	Shipbuilding and repairs	38·54	6	76·8	5	1,852	5	50·2
7	Railway rolling-stock	37·44	7	79·0	3	1,851	6	47·4
8	Machinery	37·26	8	66·4	15	1,767	10	56·1
9	Brass and copper products	37·21	9	71·3	12	1,724	12	52·2
10	Agricultural implements	36·70	10	75·7	8	1,571	23	48·5
11	Primary iron and steel	35·07	11	68·9	13	1,806	8	50·9
12	Petroleum products	34·26	12	79·9	2	1,801	9	43·0
13	Hardware and tools	34·20	13	61·8	24	1,689	15	55·3
14	Clothing, women's factory	34·06	14	76·2	6	1,565	24	44·7
15	Castings, iron	33·82	15	63·3	22	1,685	16	53·4
16	Electrical apparatus and supplies	33·52	16	62·4	23	1,672	17	53·7
17	Pulp and paper	33·35	17	63·9	19	1,720	13	52·2
18	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	33·30	18	68·5	14	1,731	11	48·6
19	Breweries	32·99	19	60·1	25	1,600	20	54·9
20	Printing and publishing	32·79	20	75·0	9	1,654	18	43·7
21	Acids, alkalies and salts	31·98	21	65·0	16	1,699	14	49·2
22	Rubber goods including footwear	31·80	22	64·9	17	1,632	19	49·0
23	Miscellaneous chemical products	31·47	23	63·4	21	1,572	22	49·6
24	Slaughtering and meat packing	31·30	24	60·1	26	1,507	25	52·1
25	Wire and wire goods	31·14	25	60·0	27	1,587	21	51·9
26	Sheet metal products	30·34	26	58·7	28	1,494	26	51·7
27	Printing and bookbinding	29·42	27	63·5	20	1,422	28	46·3
28	Clothing, men's factory	29·28	28	64·5	18	1,460	27	45·4
29	Furniture	26·23	29	52·8	29	1,187	35	49·7
30	Silk and artificial silk	25·75	30	50·6	30	1,252	30	50·9
31	Hosiery and knitted goods	24·90	31	49·4	31	1,212	34	50·4
32	Flour and feed mills	24·73	32	46·7	33	1,248	31	52·9
33	Bread and other bakery products	24·72	33	46·5	34	1,244	32	53·2
34	Woollen cloth	24·26	34	45·3	37	1,255	29	53·6
35	Planing mills, sash and door factories	24·17	35	46·4	36	1,131	36	52·1
36	Boots and shoes, leather	23·64	36	48·0	32	1,083	37	49·2
37	Cotton yarn and cloth	23·50	37	46·5	35	1,229	33	50·5
38	Fruit and vegetable preparations	22·18	38	42·5	38	991	40	52·2
39	Sawmills	21·58	39	39·5	40	1,062	38	54·7
40	Boxes, wooden	21·44	40	40·2	39	1,032	39	53·3
	Averages, Forty Leading Industries	**32·58**		**65·3**		**1,623**		**49·9**
	Average, All Industries[1]	**31·75**	–	**61·9**	–	**1,558**	–	**51·3**

[1]Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish-curing and -packing" plants.

28.—The Forty Leading Industries Employing the Greatest Numbers of Female Wage-Earners, Ranked According to the Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings, 1942.

NOTE.—For the rank of these industries as regards the average annual employment of female wage-earners, see Table 22.

	Industry	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Annual Earnings		Average Hours Worked per Week
		Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	
		$		Cents		$		No.
1	Iron and steel products, misc.	26·28	1	51·5	2	1,248	1	51·0
2	Aircraft	26·00	2	51·6	1	1,165	2	50·4
3	Automobile supplies	23·15	3	49·2	3	1,119	3	47·1
4	Brass and copper products	22·52	4	45·9	4	1,043	4	49·0
5	Scientific and professional equipment	22·05	5	44·2	5	885	12	49·9
6	Fur goods	20·68	6	43·8	6	903	9	47·2
7	Electrical apparatus and supplies	20·39	7	40·8	8	1,017	5	50·0
8	Miscellaneous chemical products	19·74	8	42·4	7	986	6	46·6
9	Machinery	19·55	9	39·8	10	926	7	49·1
10	Slaughtering and meat packing	19·10	10	40·6	9	919	8	47·1
11	Sheet metal products	18·26	11	39·0	11	897	10	46·8
12	Woollen cloth	17·36	12	35·1	18	897	11	49·4
13	Clothing, women's factory	17·33	13	38·9	12	795	19	44·6
14	Glass products	17·21	14	36·0	16	867	14	47·8
15	Hardware and tools	17·20	15	34·5	21	845	17	49·9
16	Rubber goods incl. footwear	16·98	16	37·4	13	870	13	45·4
17	Clothing contractors, men's	16·63	17	36·9	14	754	24	45·2
18	Hats and caps	16·42	18	36·7	15	768	22	44·7
19	Cotton yarn and cloth	16·30	19	33·3	26	852	15	49·0
20	Clothing, men's factory	15·84	20	35·1	19	788	20	45·1
21	Narrow fabrics	15·73	21	31·9	30	852	16	49·3
22	Jewellery and electro-plated ware	15·67	22	34·1	22	816	18	45·9
23	Silk and artificial silk	15·44	23	33·6	24	750	25	45·9
24	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	15·33	24	35·2	17	730	26	43·5
25	Boxes and bags, paper	15·21	25	33·1	27	759	23	46·0
26	Boots and shoes, leather	15·04	26	31·4	31	689	33	47·9
27	Hosiery and knitted goods	14·97	27	32·3	29	724	28	46·3
28	Miscellaneous paper products	14·93	28	32·7	28	726	27	45·6
29	Woollen yarn	14·90	29	30·7	32	776	21	48·6
30	Cotton textiles, misc.	14·75	30	33·8	23	704	30	43·6
31	Printing and bookbinding	14·55	31	34·6	20	702	32	42·0
32	Fruit and vegetable preparations	14·09	32	30·2	34	629	39	46·7
33	Printing and publishing	13·95	33	33·6	25	703	31	41·5
34	Miscellaneous leather goods	13·62	34	29·9	35	664	35	45·6
35	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc.	13·46	35	29·2	36	705	29	46·1
36	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	13·28	36	28·7	38	662	36	46·2
37	Gloves and mittens, leather	13·22	37	28·8	37	652	38	45·9
38	Foods, miscellaneous	12·99	38	30·4	33	679	34	42·7
39	Bread and other bakery products	12·97	39	28·1	39	653	37	46·1
40	Corsets	11·83	40	26·5	40	602	40	44·7
	Average, Forty Leading Industries	**17·15**		**36·4**	–	**805**		**47·1**
	Average, All Industries[1]	**17·41**		**37·1**		**854**		**46·9**

[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 1942 are given in Table 29. 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 126·8 in 1942, an increase of about 44 p.c.

29.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners, in Manufacturing Industries, 1931-42

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
1942	1,347,934,049	974,904	1,383	148·4	117·0	126·8

Percentages of Salaries and Wages to Net Value of Products.—Table 30 shows the relation between salaries and wages paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must come in the long run are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant and are alone available for payment of salaries and wages, interest, rent and taxes, repairs, and all other overhead charges that ordinarily must be met. The percentage 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 above normal. It should be borne in mind, however, that salaried employees increased 153 p.c. during the period 1924-42 while wage-earners increased but 133 p.c. The percentage of wages has fluctuated much less than that of salaries. The number of wage-earning employees may be more rapidly adjusted to the activity of the industry and wage levels likewise may be more readily adjusted to the price levels of the products.

30.—Percentages of Salaries and Wages Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-42

Year	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture[1]	Salaries Paid	Wages Paid	Percentages— of Salaries to Value Added	Percentages— of Wages to Value Added	Percentages— 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
1942	3,309,973,758	334,870,793	1,347,934,049	10·1	40·7	50·8

[1] Equivalent to "net value of products"; see footnote 1, Table 1, p. 381.

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 1,201 in 1942, and their output was about 73 p.c. of the total value of manufactures.

31.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Value of Products, with Totals and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1929, 1939, 1941 and 1942.

Group of Gross Values	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	99,558,383	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 and 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**
	1941			1942		
Under $25,000	14,663	121,460,112	8,283	14,795	122,480,176	8,278
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	3,279	116,296,047	35,467	3,747	133,241,883	35,560
50,000 " 100,000	2,639	187,363,631	70,998	2,972	210,027,304	70,669
100,000 " 200,000	2,042	290,446,373	142,236	2,256	319,335,510	141,549
200,000 " 500,000	1,771	557,268,585	314,663	1,993	626,891,411	314,547
500,000 " 1,000,000	847	588,516,985	694,825	898	638,513,941	711,040
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	854	1,755,739,034	2,055,901	923	1,886,374,534	2,043,743
5,000,000 and over	198	2,459,217,357	12,420,290	278	3,616,930,213	13,010,540
Totals and Averages	**26,293**	**6,076,308,124**	**231,100**	**27,862**	**7,553,794,972**	**271,115**

[1] Includes central electric stations and dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. [2] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Size of Establishment as Measured by Number of Employees.—In 1923, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 21·4 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1929 the proportion had increased to 27·3 p.c. of the total, thereby showing the increasing concentration of production into larger units. This tendency, however, was checked by the depression, the percentage having dropped in 1933 to 20·5 p.c. (central electric stations included). With the recovery in production since 1933 the percentage has risen again, and in 1939 stood at 25·6. The same also holds true for 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., in 1939, 61·5 p.c.

The impact of the War on the concentration of war industries into large units is illustrated by the increase in the number of establishments employing 500 hands or over. In 1939 such establishments numbered 172 and employed 25·6 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1942 the number had increased to 359 and the percentage of the total employees to 45·9. In a further subdivision of this last group in 1942, it was found that 217 establishments employed between 500 and 999 persons, 56 employed between 1,000 and 1,499, and 86 employed over 1,500 persons. The largest plant reported the employment of 14,000 persons, with the second largest reporting over 12,000 and the third largest 10,000 persons.

32.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified by Number of Employees, by Provinces, 1942

Province	Up to 500	500 to 799	800 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 or Over	Total
Prince Edward Island	243	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	243
Nova Scotia	1,324	4	1	"	3	1,332
New Brunswick	859	4	2	2	Nil	867
Quebec	9,219	58	13	20	32	9,342
Ontario	10,527	85	31	29	39	10,711
Manitoba	1,278	2	2	2	3	1,287
Saskatchewan	965	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	966
Alberta	1,111	3	1	"	"	1,115
British Columbia	1,968	9	1	3	9	1,990
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
Totals	**27,503**	**166**	**51**	**56**	**86**	**27,862**

33.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1929, 1939, 1941 and 1942

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 and 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**
	1941			1942		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	12,908	28,885	2·2	13,622	30,300	2·2
5 to 14 employees	6,177	50,872	8·2	6,580	54,895	8·3
15 " 49 "	3,993	108,735	27·2	4,265	115,925	27·2
50 " 99 "	1,436	100,160	69 7	1,520	106,208	69·9
100 " 199 "	863	119,731	138·7	885	123,083	139·1
200 " 499 "	612	185,054	302·4	631	193,072	306·0
500 and over	304	367,741	1,209·7	359	528,608	1,472·4
Totals and Averages	**26,293**	**961,178**	**36·6**	**27,862**	**1,152,091**	**41·4**

[1] Includes central electric stations, dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. [2] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Size of Establishment in Leading Industries.—Table 34 summarizes the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. Concentration is extremely marked in the case of 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. This concentration is analysed in detail at pp. 52 to 56 of the report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1942, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, price 50 cents.

34.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, each Employing 200 or more Persons in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1942

	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	75·0	95·9
2	Slaughtering and meat packing	24	16·2	75·0
3	Pulp and paper	58	55·2	91·7
4	Automobiles	4	66·7	99·7
5	Miscellaneous chemical products	19	9·8	89·0
6	Shipbuilding	25	31·6	95·5
7	Primary iron and steel	31	50·8	93·1
8	Butter and cheese	11	0·5	11·8
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	36	16·0	77·2
10	Sawmills	29	0·5	29·6
11	Automobile supplies	27	26·7	91·5
12	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	24	14·3	90·3
13	Brass and copper products	17	11·4	78·0
14	Petroleum products	7	13·5	57·4
15	Flour and feed mills	6	0·5	34·7
16	Machinery	35	13·7	67·8
17	Railway rolling-stock	21	60·0	96·4
18	Aircraft	20	47·6	95·9
19	Clothing, men's factory	44	10·7	53·4
20	Cotton yarn and cloth	27	67·5	95·5
21	Rubber goods including footwear	18	36·7	94·3
22	Clothing, women's factory	14	1·8	14·1
23	Sheet metal products	23	12·4	70·6
24	Bread and other bakery products	15	0·5	21·0
25	Hardware and tools	25	11·0	61·6

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 1942 amounted to $6,150,700,000 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 16·5 p.c. of the gross production compared with 37·2 p.c. for Ontario and 33·5 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 has shown 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, 1942

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada—						
Vegetable products	5,985	656,756,413	115,476	145,000,211	552,791,525	965,896,035
Animal products	4,392	322,045,016	87,038	103,620,997	649,160,318	861,190,126
Textiles and textile products	2,369	464,161,573	165,478	185,731,313	441,718,052	793,304,750
Wood and paper products	10,222	1,080,457,129	186,106	252,179,776	428,526,286	961,842,906
Iron and its products	1,931	1,446,215,017	360,845	639,330,901	985,960,237	2,112,822,237
Non-ferrous metal products	596	612,513,064	90,937	146,690,366	505,122,844	901,569,437
Non-metallic mineral products	782	329,401,312	30,707	48,702,880	191,143,787	358,075,414
Chemicals and allied products	928	471,679,779	93,030	134,345,942	233,386,894	501,656,123
Miscellaneous industries	657	105,556,242	22,474	27,202,456	49,292,782	97,437,944
Totals	**27,862**	**5,488,785,545**	**1,152,091**	**1,682,804,842**	**4,037,102,725**	**7,553,794,972**
Prince Edward Island—						
Vegetable products	43	559,809	212	160,443	555,785	871,856
Animal products	104	818,148	514	277,357	3,228,674	3,998,706
Textiles and textile products	[1]	–	–	–	–	–
Wood and paper products	87	795,354	348	225,430	230,792	617,846
Iron and its products	5	625,767	128	115,793	275,900	529,273
Non-metallic mineral products	[1]	–	–	–	–	
Chemicals and allied products[2]	4	568,290	59	63,038	498,164	837,663
Totals	**243**	**3,367,368**	**1,261**	**842,061**	**4,789,315**	**6,855,344**
Nova Scotia—						
Vegetable products	183	13,865,868	3,156	3,207,171	9,373,047	17,081,369
Animal products	204	7,490,438	3,165	2,867,883	12,953,917	19,543,197
Textiles and textile products	25	8,060,872	2,605	2,494,046	6,319,499	11,334,016
Wood and paper products	813	25,875,783	6,687	6,219,623	10,197,385	22,204,094
Iron and its products	64	72,185,240	13,823	23,514,189	26,995,338	59,694,095
Non-metallic mineral products	23	21,365,240	1,438	2,388,339	16,854,225	21,559,457
Chemicals and allied products	14	3,702,317	380	524,738	2,396,373	4,287,029
Miscellaneous industries	6	123,031	64	57,953	103,896	228,007
Totals	**1,332**	**152,668,789**	**31,318**	**41,273,942**	**85,193,680**	**155,931,264**
New Brunswick—						
Vegetable products	154	13,317,260	2,618	2,742,813	17,105,474	24,947,222
Animal products	161	6,968,758	2,393	1,867,231	9,137,046	13,263,900
Textiles and textile products	21	11,413,831	2,083	2,160,167	3,963,441	7,914,935
Wood and paper products	459	49,776,977	9,441	10,991,991	25,295,084	52,882,635
Iron and its products	36	17,140,874	4,285	7,179,144	5,805,840	17,454,306
Non-ferrous metal products	[1]	–	–	–	–	
Non-metallic mineral products	22	1,662,610	318	325,203	465,539	1,502,141
Chemicals and allied products	8	2,771,793	250	321,238	2,390,795	3,385,302
Miscellaneous industries[3]	6	2,004,732	794	959,019	728,008	2,489,034
Totals	**867**	**105,056,835**	**22,182**	**26,546,806**	**64,891,227**	**123,839,475**

[1] Less than three establishments.
[2] Includes textile and non-metallic mineral products.
[3] Includes non-ferrous metal products.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1942—continued

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Quebec—						
Vegetable products	1,716	201,151,652	37,069	42,318,717	144,932,096	264,830,026
Animal products	1,759	79,295,302	30,434	31,072,916	150,385,032	205,404,264
Textiles and textile products	1,240	220,261,797	90,476	97,652,338	239,440,027	431,293,769
Wood and paper products	3,377	450,421,832	58,319	75,243,468	141,520,765	322,394,227
Iron and its products	410	317,497,333	87,107	153,705,227	178,166,303	446,133,739
Non-ferrous metal products	142	270,586,919	31,166	48,177,438	188,928,311	336,491,281
Non-metallic mineral products	185	90,208,422	7,769	11,986,868	47,088,686	87,298,386
Chemicals and allied products	305	238,208,698	51,426	70,211,561	93,332,016	219,104,671
Miscellaneous industries	208	15,721,713	5,251	5,960,637	9,652,196	20,352,649
Totals	**9,342**	**1,883,353,668**	**399,017**	**536,329,170**	**1,193,445,432**	**2,333,303,012**
Ontario—						
Vegetable products	2,598	323,462,808	56,073	76,230,529	283,789,342	497,832,116
Animal products	1,544	139,262,420	31,280	41,756,171	246,673,332	329,072,541
Textiles and textile products	900	208,081,219	63,307	76,276,514	167,786,381	306,507,099
Wood and paper products	3,051	372,523,908	68,403	98,701,025	160,180,445	357,843,723
Iron and its products	1,049	903,994,790	204,695	363,366,242	691,284,500	1,354,797,857
Non-ferrous metal products	383	289,967,588	53,959	87,687,354	266,464,954	491,228,003
Non-metallic mineral products	376	146,647,049	16,366	26,520,558	84,755,580	176,569,231
Chemicals and allied products	476	166,770,267	33,731	51,614,625	119,899,320	235,544,376
Miscellaneous industries	334	81,809,422	15,144	18,630,687	35,913,129	68,001,458
Totals	**10,711**	**2,632,519,471**	**542,958**	**840,783,705**	**2,056,746,983**	**3,817,396,404**
Manitoba—						
Vegetable products	272	29,181,269	4,483	5,555,030	25,987,017	43,176,176
Animal products	196	22,416,109	5,560	7,726,808	72,896,257	92,815,236
Textiles and textile products	86	9,576,833	4,503	4,569,993	16,601,012	23,825,892
Wood and paper products	510	27,641,468	5,719	7,035,958	9,041,646	23,033,111
Iron and its products	84	35,188,008	10,457	16,766,744	14,003,543	38,467,226
Non-ferrous metal products	23	9,952,918	764	1,312,561	7,513,804	9,870,253
Non-metallic mineral products	43	15,143,842	871	1,156,284	3,792,727	8,104,091
Chemicals and allied products	37	23,885,489	4,441	6,554,071	7,601,570	16,704,507
Miscellaneous industries	36	2,916,541	721	927,690	1,810,733	3,557,858
Totals	**1,287**	**175,902,477**	**37,519**	**51,605,139**	**159,248,309**	**259,554,350**
Saskatchewan—						
Vegetable products	209	13,162,567	1,829	2,269,713	16,856,965	26,929,243
Animal products	99	8,998,397	2,610	3,493,401	35,535,287	43,520,291
Textiles and textile products	6	329,027	51	47,396	780,724	934,570
Wood and paper products	573	6,031,802	3,054	2,879,097	3,031,868	8,289,128
Iron and its products	31	4,564,342	1,324	2,243,524	3,812,401	6,170,238
Non-ferrous metal products	3	2,797,461	129	243,787	11,898,090	15,776,298
Non-metallic mineral products	30	8,706,713	700	1,227,814	12,114,243	18,111,264
Chemicals and allied products	9	362,781	72	105,238	152,984	449,634
Miscellaneous industries	6	59,687	32	33,095	25,639	76,067
Totals	**966**	**45,013,677**	**9,801**	**12,543,065**	**84,208,201**	**120,256,733**

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1942—concluded

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Alberta—						
Vegetable products	311	24,550,550	3,249	4,218,932	21,520,961	37,241,445
Animal products	157	19,909,772	4,788	6,428,451	70,165,828	83,400,676
Textiles and textile products	25	1,861,206	880	876,929	2,290,753	3,726,114
Wood and paper products	476	10,925,273	4,485	4,819,865	7,097,042	16,298,377
Iron and its products	61	12,142,245	2,497	3,919,010	3,204,441	9,164,743
Non-ferrous metal products	7	481,684	102	143,583	447,568	785,565
Non-metallic mineral products	45	19,927,512	1,764	2,542,389	11,945,756	23,947,774
Chemicals and allied products	20	11,042,077	449	799,289	561,007	2,613,581
Miscellaneous industries	13	560,814	183	244,165	384,144	924,736
Totals	**1,115**	**101,401,133**	**18,397**	**23,992,613**	**117,617,500**	**178,103,011**
British Columbia—						
Vegetable products	498	37,500,748	6,786	8,296,513	32,667,936	52,980,582
Animal products	168	36,885,672	6,294	8,130,779	48,184,945	70,171,315
Textiles and textile products	64	4,396,097	1,545	1,632,395	4,246,608	7,399,038
Wood and paper products	871	136,396,748	29,630	46,048,989	71,919,018	158,231,758
Iron and its products	190	82,520,902	36,495	68,451,586	62,386,446	180,307,604
Non-ferrous metal products	37	37,802,641	4,293	8,467,041	29,559,452	46,159,274
Non-metallic mineral products	56	25,289,617	1,464	2,525,404	14,022,828	20,695,121
Chemicals and allied products	58	24,576,870	2,256	4,181,724	6,850,762	19,127,921
Miscellaneous industries	48	3,280,005	807	1,047,632	985,077	3,064,993
Totals	**1,990**	**388,649,300**	**89,570**	**148,782,063**	**270,823,072**	**558,137,606**
Yukon and N.W.T.—						
Wood and paper products	5	67,984	20	14,330	12,241	48,007
Vegetable products	1					
Iron and its products	1	784,843	48	91,948	126,765	369,766
Non-metallic mineral products	1					
Miscellaneous industries	1					
Totals	**9**	**852,827**	**68**	**106,278**	**139,006**	**417,773**

The degree of concentration of manufacturing production in large units is illustrated in Table 2. In the Province of Quebec 50·1 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing were employed in establishments having 500 or more employees, as compared with 45·9 p.c. for Canada as a whole. Ordinarily, Ontario ranks second in the concentration of manufacturing production. In 1942, however, British Columbia with 47·2 p.c. came second, this being due to the large shipbuilding plants located there. Ontario ranked third with a percentage of 46·7, followed by Nova Scotia with 35·7, Manitoba 32·9, New Brunswick 29·5, and Alberta 14·4.

2.—Concentration of Manufacturing Production in Each Province, 1942

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	8	0·6	35·7
New Brunswick	8	0·9	29·5
Quebec	123	1·3	50·1
Ontario	184	1·7	46·7
Manitoba	9	0·7	32·9
Saskatchewan	1	[1]	[1]
Alberta	4	0·4	14·4
British Columbia	22	1·1	47·2
Canada	**359**	**1·3**	**45·9**

[1] Cannot be shown.

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1942

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. Nova Scotia is renowned for its coal mines and its fisheries, as well as 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, shipbuilding and repairs, fish-curing and -packing, sawmills, pulp and paper, and butter and cheese. In addition to this, important petroleum refineries and coke and gas plants add to the diversification of manufacturing in the Province. The forests of New Brunswick give a leading place to its pulp and paper and sawmilling industries, although fish and agricultural products add to the varied output. Sugar refining and the production of railway rolling-stock also forms an important branch of manufacturing production.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1942

	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	425,552	133	106,499	1,402,341	1,694,048
2	Fish-curing and -packing	72	168,750	324	115,424	1,004,593	1,367,852
3	Bread and other bakery products	14	124,251	64	42,384	118,390	217,356
4	Fruit and vegetable preparations	6	107,492	57	31,471	162,770	205,116
5	Sawmills	67	151,939	138	37,726	82,745	184,379
6	Starch and glucose	4	92,451	24	20,414	120,265	182,000
7	Printing and publishing	4	240,486	103	94,677	29,426	179,387
8	Planing mills, sash and door factories	3	179,309	39	44,732	71,067	136,658
9	All other leading industries[2]	6	1,245,846	190	186,267	1,556,826	2,180,609
	Totals, Leading Industries	**205**	**2,736,076**	**1,072**	**679,594**	**4,548,423**	**6,347,405**
	Totals, All Industries	**243**	**3,367,368**	**1,261**	**842,061**	**4,789,315**	**6,855,344**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 432.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1942—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	44,723,425	6,936	11,425,074	19,036,526	31,009,632
2	Shipbuilding and repairs	21	12,054,514	3,723	6,699,675	3,038,708	14,386,389
3	Fish-curing and -packing	155	5,057,001	2,435	2,047,547	8,541,029	13,083,535
4	Sawmills	614	3,540,747	2,961	1,591,273	3,872,615	7,604,655
5	Pulp and paper	5	16,005,813	964	1,692,850	2,142,220	5,414,049
6	Butter and cheese	28	1,662,147	460	544,831	3,507,272	5,107,889
7	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	8	2,371,609	1,020	1,001,419	2,059,183	4,046,983
8	Bread and other bakery products	98	1,288,496	738	766,349	1,969,289	3,728,803
9	Railway rolling-stock	3	7,496,595	633	1,059,135	2,285,356	3,610,742
10	Planing mills, sash and door factories	36	1,714,058	750	817,172	1,915,459	2,995,025
11	Hosiery and knitted goods	3	2,129,950	851	746,519	1,550,463	2,900,172
12	Clothing, men's factory	7	901,192	661	523,284	1,979,033	2,723,295
13	Castings, iron	8	1,654,600	742	1,198,006	496,917	2,428,788
14	Printing and publishing	34	1,522,496	765	926,241	426,773	2,254,055
15	Fruit and vegetable preparations	22	1,092,942	617	463,275	1,184,980	2,125,007
16	All other leading industries[2]	6	30,714,322	1,914	3,206,065	19,919,870	27,916,876
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,054**	**133,929,907**	**26,170**	**34,708,715**	**73,925,753**	**131,335,993**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,332**	**152,668,789**	**31,318**	**41,273,942**	**85,193,680**	**155,931,264**
		NEW BRUNSWICK					
1	Pulp and paper	6	36,954,445	3,070	5,259,661	12,510,574	29,325,852
2	Sawmills	333	6,174,757	4,010	3,174,475	8,165,842	14,289,646
3	Shipbuilding and repairs	4	7,793,624	1,674	3,121,207	714,650	6,294,619
4	Foods, miscellaneous	8	2,841,948	313	405,422	4,686,982	5,591,319
5	Fish-curing and -packing	103	3,761,367	1,444	889,754	3,128,853	4,910,110
6	Butter and cheese	37	1,356,617	358	314,964	2,585,844	3,587,577
7	Slaughtering and meat packing	4	993,509	264	342,262	2,650,187	3,450,213
8	Planing mills, sash and door factories	27	1,696,437	775	830,471	1,684,943	3,150,517
9	Bread and other bakery products	79	1,217,917	634	597,883	1,477,094	2,725,207
10	Heating and cooking apparatus	3	1,653,976	562	788,680	692,464	2,639,569
11	Fertilizers	3	2,175,810	176	214,012	1,834,125	2,600,702
12	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	5	2,020,824	700	601,663	1,338,505	2,591,068
13	All other leading industries[2]	5	19,262,796	2,740	4,031,427	12,231,809	19,687,414
	Totals, Leading Industries	**617**	**87,904,027**	**16,720**	**20,571,881**	**53,671,872**	**100,843,813**
	Totals, All Industries	**867**	**105,056,835**	**22,182**	**26,546,806**	**64,891,227**	**123,839,475**

[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, iron castings, 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, cotton yarn and cloth, and silk and artificial silk goods.

Section 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1942

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, and was in first place in 1942.

Quebec, with about 31 p.c. of the Dominion output, is the second largest manufacturing province. The production of pulp and paper is normally the dominant industry, but in 1942 it was displaced by the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry for the premier position. In addition to supplying about 7 p.c. of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, the pulp and paper industry furnishes about 50 p.c. of the Dominion total for this industry. The value of tobacco products forms approximately 88 p.c., cotton yarn and cloth 76 p.c., women's factory clothing 68 p.c., leather boots and shoes 63 p.c., men's factory clothing 56 p.c., railway rolling-stock 52 p.c., and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining 44 p.c. of the Dominion totals of these products. The Province of Quebec is thus an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her large individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1942

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and and refining	5	189,505,571	9,812	15,200,889	114,137,756	196,436,575
2	Pulp and paper	46	348,981,976	18,496	32,715,297	67,290,265	168,284,770
3	Miscellaneous chemical products	63	171,598,324	42,713	56,860,490	55,516,194	142,859,296
4	Cotton yarn and cloth	16	52,174,865	18,152	20,425,069	64,010,056	107,973,989
5	Clothing, men's factory	234	32,551,493	17,502	18,505,247	51,885,399	83,967,087
6	Railway rolling-stock	10	53,056,465	16,197	31,361,292	46,254,554	81,809,756
7	Clothing, women's factory	455	29,198,139	17,581	19,416,056	45,691,528	78,907,824
8	Shipbuilding and repairs	11	39,849,107	14,084	23,306,045	24,350,295	72,886,431
9	Brass and copper products	37	27,671,527	6,519	11,142,124	33,626,104	66,274,520
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	39	45,443,126	12,244	18,706,010	33,861,989	60,852,458
11	Aircraft	15	25,548,085	16,763	29,939,453	19,980,822	60,413,211
12	Butter and cheese	1,085	18,520,756	5,647	4,985,725	44,660,000	55,434,952
13	Slaughtering and meat packing	29	13,386,546	2,659	3,751,649	47,369,174	55,508,006
14	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	51	61,191,229	9,234	9,328,405	25,798,049	52,512,529
15	Machinery	44	37,890,943	8,064	13,779,752	18,445,637	49,095,323
16	Boots and shoes, leather	131	19,995,249	12,419	12,195,461	25,832,981	42,703,152
17	Sawmills	1,947	23,898,720	11,416	8,241,311	22,952,551	40,425,028
18	Iron and steel products, misc	52	43,864,783	5,627	10,685,418	13,543,320	39,012,064
19	Primary iron and steel	16	28,499,707	6,679	12,101,633	15,524,075	34,978,121
20	Silk and artificial silk	23	27,978,594	7,511	8,628,819	13,216,511	33,705,831
21	Petroleum products	7	23,802,525	1,048	2,152,561	26,276,718	32,535,812
22	Hosiery and knitted goods	66	19,209,037	9,064	8,498,311	13,679,067	29,390,964
23	Bread and other bakery products	1,049	14,964,828	6,922	7,371,888	13,289,879	27,186,330
24	Hardware and tools	45	15,439,044	4,613	7,308,339	7,020,748	26,947,748
25	Breweries	8	29,868,054	2,852	5,104,629	7,621,643	26,679,275
26	Rubber goods including rubber footwear	18	12,959,029	4,543	4,982,360	10,628,504	22,795,015
27	Sheet metal products	37	18,224,002	3,654	5,135,503	11,359,999	21,884,813
28	Acids, alkalies and salts	10	23,146,818	2,609	4,279,090	11,722,749	21,070,751
29	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	53	10,749,352	3,646	3,705,624	11,469,891	19,974,233
30	Paints, pigments and varnishes	28	15,888,513	1,795	2,974,729	10,371,857	19,652,027
31	Foods, miscellaneous	71	10,358,353	1,425	1,831,543	12,727,067	19,548,081
32	Bridges and structural steel	5	16,990,650	2,802	6,765,534	7,731,108	18,992,429
33	Flour and grist mills	168	8,108,802	865	1,279,488	14,597,717	18,127,007
34	Castings, iron	52	18,796,659	3,802	6,075,689	7,058,352	17,507,400
35	Aerated and mineral waters	163	9,251,201	2,171	2,775,210	5,883,474	17,368,192
36	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	82	13,424,902	2,206	3,144,250	6,987,501	17,003,098
37	Woollen cloth	24	8,302,594	2,594	2,939,371	9,520,909	16,628,368
38	Printing and publishing	73	13,223,715	4,566	6,967,462	3,974,346	16,502,853
39	Fur goods	191	9,484,755	2,240	2,961,175	10,593,642	15,620,295
40	Miscellaneous textiles	11	13,955,655	1,688	2,505,642	8,435,064	15,449,674
	Totals, Leading Industries[2]	**6,470**	**1,596,953,693**	**324,424**	**450,034,538**	**994,897,075**	**1,943,893,288**
	Totals, All Industries	**9,342**	**1,883,353,668**	**399,017**	**536,329,170**	**1,193,445,432**	**2,333,303,012**
	Percentage of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the Province	69·2	84·8	81·2	83·9	83·3	83·3

[1] See footnote 1 to Table 3, p. 432. [2] Statistics for sugar refining, which is also one of the leading industries of this Province, cannot be published since there are fewer than three establishments reporting.

Section 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1942

The gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario in 1942 represented about 50·5 p.c. of the total for the whole Dominion, while that of Quebec amounted to about 31 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.

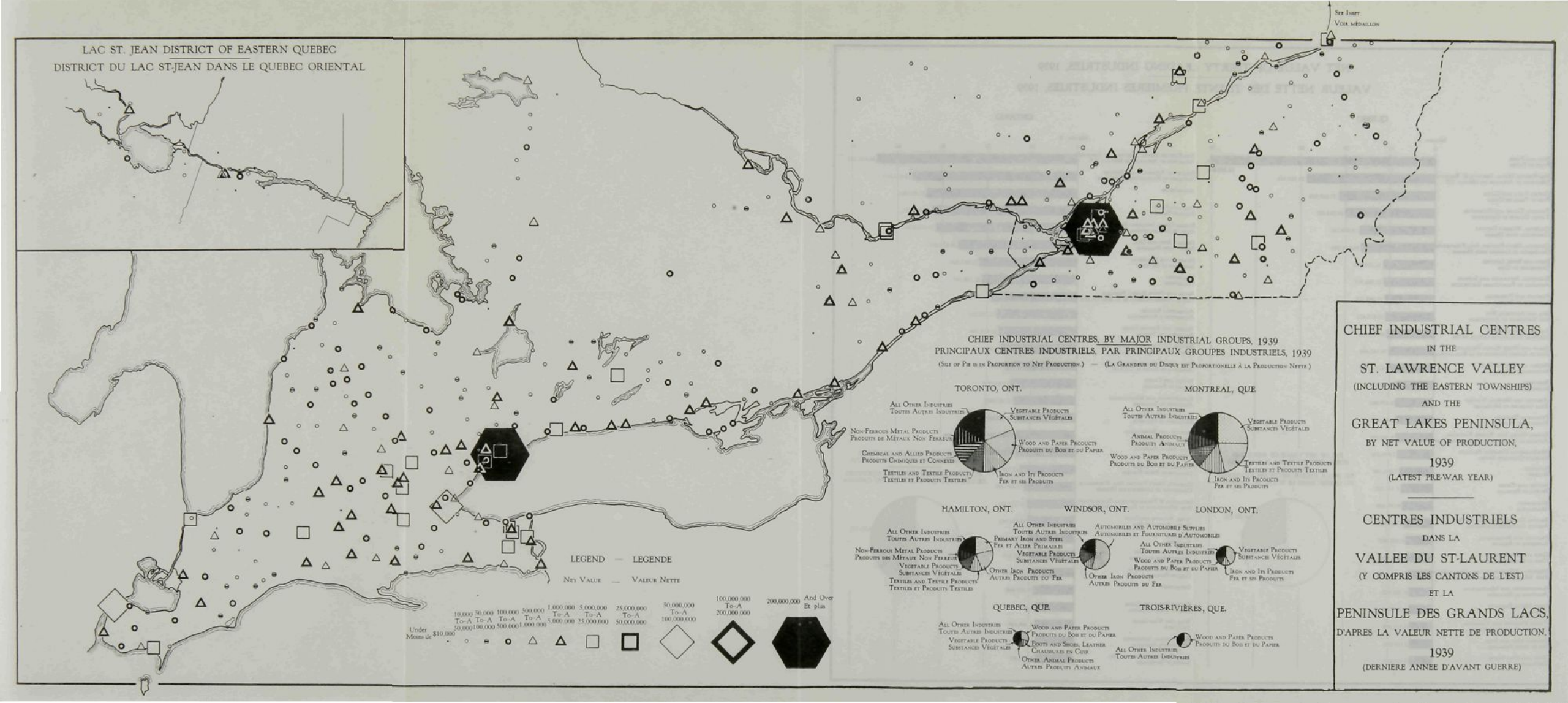
Industries producing capital or durable goods, which constitute an important factor in the manufactures of Ontario, were particularly hard hit during the early years of the depression preceding the present war. Thus, production was disproportionately curtailed in such important industries as automobiles, 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 1942 increased the relative value to 50·5 p.c.

Ontario also has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production of any province. Outstanding among the industries in which this province is pre-eminent are those of automobiles, agricultural implements and starch manufacture 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 1942 are as follows: leather tanneries 88·1, rubber goods 81·3, electrical apparatus and supplies 69·9, primary iron and steel 68·5, iron castings 65·6, fruit and vegetable preparations 62·8, flour and feed mills 60·1, hosiery and knitted goods 57·2, and furniture 56·3.

5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1942

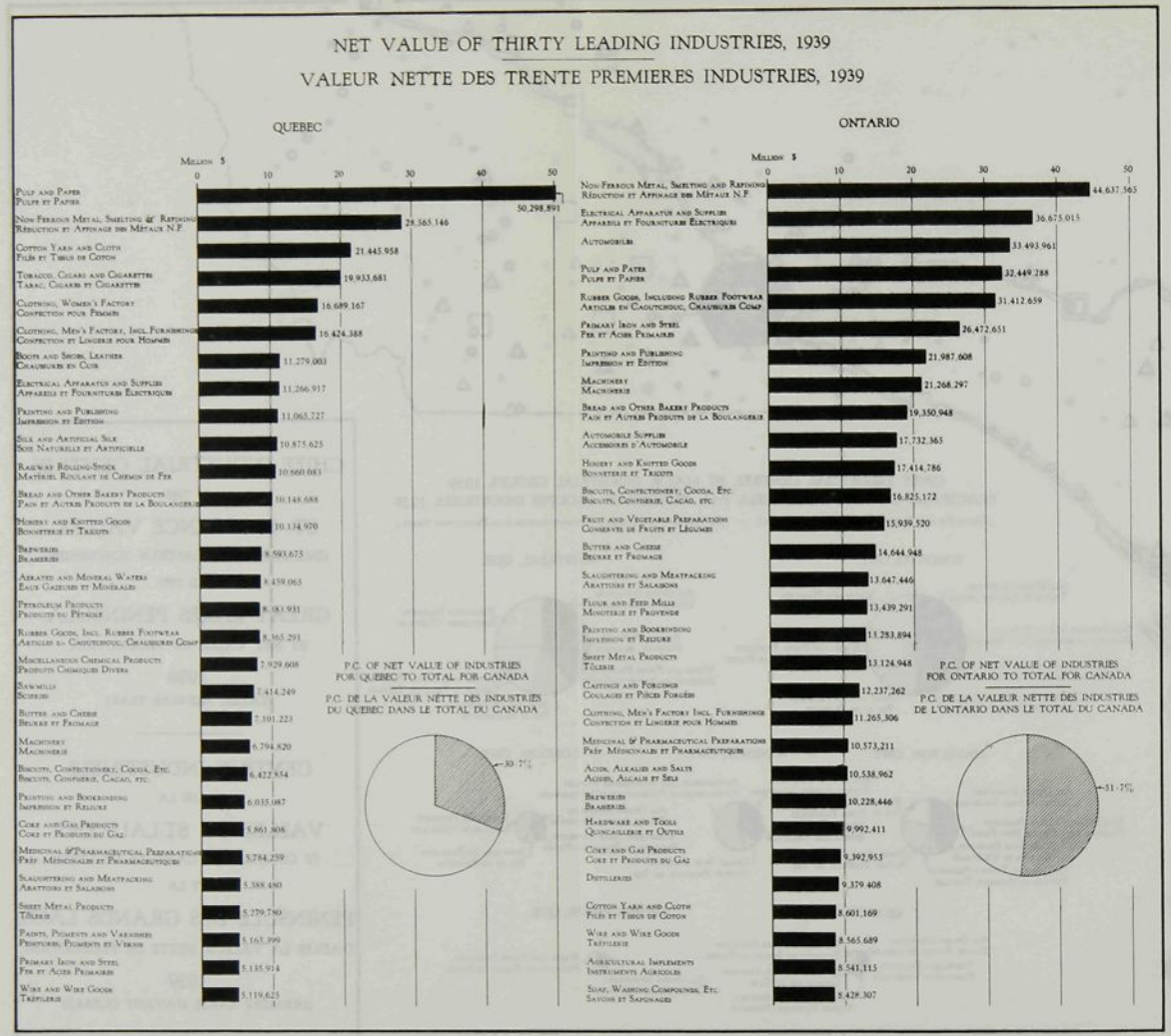
	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Automobiles	4	142,790,717	24,270	52,088,993	238,982,129	323,968,911
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	8	119,182,633	7,175	13,788,908	125,824,323	185,715,195
3	Automobile supplies	65	74,843,168	20,548	36,356,337	111,307,889	182,783,322
4	Primary iron and steel	27	128,620,497	18,147	35,015,184	74,010,065	159,077,961
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	159	96,625,267	27,012	42,460,494	57,923,625	146,126,610
6	Slaughtering and meat packing	67	43,304,461	6,180	10,078,387	111,555,306	132,769,040
7	Iron and steel products, misc.	92	113,994,175	26,102	44,349,752	50,698,499	113,123,675
8	Pulp and paper	39	183,701,701	11,134	21,801,085	43,744,521	103,555,421
9	Machinery	169	78,112,566	17,327	30,393,250	30,109,237	99,776,288

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.


LAC ST. JEAN DISTRICT OF EASTERN QUEBEC
DISTRICT DU LAC ST-JEAN DANS LE QUEBEC ORIENTAL
See Inset
Voir médaillon
CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1939
PRINCIPAUX CENTRES INDUSTRIELS, PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES INDUSTRIELS, 1939
(Size of Pie is in Proportion to Net Production.) — (La Grandeur du Disque est Proportionelle à la Production Nette.)
TORONTO, ONT.
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Non-Ferrous Metal Products
Produits de Métaux Non Ferreux
Wood and Paper Products
Produits du Bois et du Papier
Chemical and Allied Products
Produits Chimiques et Connexes
Textiles and Textile Products
Textiles et Produits Textiles
Iron and Its Products
Fer et ses Produits
MONTREAL, QUE
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Animal Products
Produits Animaux
Wood and Paper Products
Produits du Bois et du Papier
Textiles and Textile Products
Textiles et Produits Textiles
Iron and Its Products
Fer et ses Produits
HAMILTON, ONT.
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Non-Ferrous Metal Products
Produits des Métaux Non Ferreux
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Textiles and Textile Products
Textiles et Produits Textiles
WINDSOR, ONT.
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Primary Iron and Steel
Fer et Acier Primaires
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Other Iron Products
Autres Produits du Fer
LONDON, ONT.
Automobiles and Automobile Supplies
Automobiles et Fournitures d'Automobiles
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Wood and Paper Products
Produits du Bois et du Papier
Other Iron Products
Autres Produits du Fer
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Iron and Its Products
Fer et ses Produits
QUEBEC, QUE.
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Vegetable Products
Substances Végétales
Wood and Paper Products
Produits du Bois et du Papier
Boots and Shoes, Leather
Chaussures en Cuir
Other Animal Products
Autres Produits Animaux
TROIS-RIVIÈRES, QUE.
All Other Industries
Toutes Autres Industries
Wood and Paper Products
Produits du Bois et du Papier
LEGEND — LEGENDE
Net Value — Valeur Nette
Under $10,000
Moins de
10,000 To-A 50,000
50,000 To-A 100,000
100,000 To-A 500,000
500,000 To-A 1,000,000
1,000,000 To-A 5,000,000
5,000,000 To-A 25,000,000
25,000,000 To-A 50,000,000
50,000,000 To-A 100,000,000
100,000,000 To-A 200,000,000
200,000,000 And Over
Et plus
CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CENTRES
IN THE
ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY
(INCLUDING THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS)
AND THE
GREAT LAKES PENINSULA,
BY NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION,
1939
(LATEST PRE-WAR YEAR)
CENTRES INDUSTRIELS
DANS LA
VALLEE DU ST-LAURENT
(Y COMPRIS LES CANTONS DE L'EST)
ET LA
PENINSULE DES GRANDS LACS,
D'APRES LA VALEUR NETTE DE PRODUCTION,
1939
(DERNIERE ANNEE D'AVANT GUERRE)

NET VALUE OF THIRTY LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1939

VALEUR NETTE DES TRENTE PREMIERES INDUSTRIES, 1939



5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1942—concluded

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
10	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	29	61,461,134	10,942	18,417,611	50,940,409	99,408,993
11	Flour and feed mills	755	32,412,350	3,788	4,770,980	76,863,163	95,784,404
12	Miscellaneous chemicals	99	58,519,401	18,041	25,050,176	58,867,260	94,845,939
13	Brass and copper products	92	35,994,631	9,922	16,593,504	50,042,186	93,357,090
14	Butter and cheese	884	29,462,057	7,891	9,917,771	63,184,014	84,459,816
15	Aircraft	21	58,685,073	21,632	36,560,904	21,917,802	76,359,457
16	Sheet metal products	100	45,965,231	10,761	16,269,292	37,995,421	72,997,647
17	Petroleum products	15	27,624,716	2,586	5,060,737	47,133,784	66,399,164
18	Castings, iron	91	30,976,354	10,132	17,878,410	21,188,288	53,330,825
19	Hardware and tools	164	37,346,972	10,575	17,258,568	14,674,112	52,889,527
20	Clothing, men's factory	117	20,943,771	11,247	14,506,050	27,748,303	48,248,849
21	Bread and other bakery products	1,128	25,109,082	12,040	14,377,127	22,581,464	48,185,296
22	Fruit and vegetable preparations	179	38,893,298	7,220	7,064,132	27,482,162	46,176,738
23	Hosiery and knitted goods	105	35,218,058	12,919	13,619,219	22,284,317	45,813,662
24	Railway rolling-stock	14	34,655,666	7,819	14,586,190	21,073,344	45,326,218
25	Agricultural implements	24	55,906,834	11,456	18,050,885	16,801,365	43,215,683
26	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	78	26,616,681	6,904	8,616,598	20,275,411	42,611,546
27	Leather tanneries	29	25,335,236	4,007	5,752,009	24,757,580	37,164,062
28	Woollen cloth	35	20,315,280	5,481	7,092,128	21,513,006	36,466,143
29	Acids, alkalies and salts	19	31,697,116	4,416	8,177,222	11,079,082	36,146,175
30	Printing and publishing	301	25,981,340	7,850	13,113,162	8,119,492	33,269,304
31	Scientific and professional equipment	24	58,014,360	7,273	8,693,752	19,538,640	32,824,562
32	Boxes and bags, paper	87	16,799,655	5,492	7,187,878	17,761,570	31,553,003
33	Printing and bookbinding	581	25,920,274	8,002	11,321,928	12,671,774	31,496,258
34	Abrasive products	13	10,035,120	2,588	4,674,043	9,097,295	31,219,216
35	Coke and gas products	16	55,075,741	2,641	4,204,798	15,847,543	31,073,807
36	Shipbuilding	18	23,764,541	6,804	12,183,359	10,145,071	30,716,480
37	Clothing, women's factory	261	11,355,952	6,899	8,648,118	16,091,423	29,842,460
38	Cotton yarn and cloth	21	31,469,556	6,533	7,524,995	14,174,857	28,595,257
39	Sawmills	1,039	22,028,591	7,750	6,954,151	14,582,151	28,345,474
40	Miscellaneous paper products	91	18,655,049	3,664	5,318,033	15,640,035	28,038,357
	Totals, Leading Industries	**7,060**	**2,013,414,305**	**413,170**	**655,776,120**	**1,656,227,918**	**3,003,057,835**
	Totals, All Industries	**10,711**	**2,632,519,471**	**542,958**	**840,783,705**	**2,056,746,983**	**3,817,396,404**
	Percentage of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the Province	65·9	76·5	76·1	78·0	80·5	78·7

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

Section 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1942

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 the baking of bread, 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 1942, amounting to $159,028,040, followed by butter and cheese with $50,693,218, flour and feed mills $44,659,802, and petroleum products $38,523,597. These four industries accounted for 52 p.c. of the total production of the Prairie Provinces. Other leading industries, in the order named, were: railway rolling-stock, bread and other bakery products, men's factory clothing, miscellaneous chemical products, breweries, sawmills, etc.

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1942

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		MANITOBA					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	11	13,644,100	2,820	4,428,640	56,000,885	68,767,296
2	Butter and cheese	92	5,170,318	1,439	1,925,945	12,550,015	17,378,833
3	Railway rolling-stock	4	16,561,694	4,654	8,189,786	7,632,974	16,331,730
4	Flour and feed mills	41	5,860,462	570	715,501	9,823,287	12,196,067
5	Miscellaneous chemical products	7	18,314,478	3,838	5,726,499	5,067,998	11,777,768
6	Clothing, men's factory	29	3,187,978	2,138	2,015,645	6,512,175	9,429,554
7	Foods, miscellaneous	20	3,451,776	414	489,153	5,412,368	6,613,220
8	Clothing, women's factory	27	2,065,667	1,293	1,436,496	3,622,383	5,694,981
9	Bags, cotton and jute	4	3,106,791	212	296,561	4,833,091	5,641,866
10	Bread and other bakery products	135	2,896,462	1,232	1,402,931	2,269,328	4,844,945
11	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	15	1,865,217	732	748,383	1,831,575	4,464,467
12	Primary iron and steel	4	2,544,377	933	1,405,388	1,324,599	4,321,099
13	Breweries	6	3,208,702	440	749,509	751,497	4,124,412
14	Printing and publishing	77	3,436,711	1,042	1,540,718	757,892	4,048,433
15	All other leading industries[2]	3	10,124,170	799	1,485,802	7,108,168	11,174,969
	Totals, Leading Industries	**475**	**95,438,903**	**22,556**	**32,556,957**	**125,498,235**	**186,809,640**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,287**	**175,902,472**	**37,519**	**51,605,139**	**159,248,309**	**259,554,350**
		SASKATCHEWAN					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	8	4,673,220	1,298	1,925,601	21,805,577	25,592,641
2	Flour and feed mills	64	7,526,465	630	880,072	13,041,196	17,851,352
3	Butter and cheese	71	3,868,756	1,194	1,426,022	13,373,319	17,241,527
4	Petroleum products	9	7,108,236	539	968,046	11,852,743	17,195,774
5	Sawmills	379	1,995,269	1,556	974,459	1,322,851	3,323,373
6	Breweries	5	2,752,900	236	406,012	620,195	3,293,778
7	Bread and other bakery products	103	1,788,086	665	674,934	1,472,574	2,946,370
8	Printing and publishing	126	2,107,897	844	1,180,367	511,585	2,522,871
9	Foods, miscellaneous	5	188,376	93	62,477	1,219,162	1,525,178
10	Planing mills, sash and door factories	16	848,808	301	371,591	593,043	1,189,911
11	Aerated and mineral waters	21	760,279	161	203,055	374,071	1,090,496
12	All other leading industries[2]	2	5,996,175	1,039	1,891,917	15,191,936	20,587,288
	Totals, Leading Industries	**809**	**39,614,467**	**8,556**	**10,964,553**	**81,378,752**	**114,360,559**
	Totals, All Industries	**966**	**45,013,677**	**9,801**	**12,543,065**	**84,208,201**	**129,256,733**
		ALBERTA					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	13	13,583,601	3,170	4,595,338	55,670,644	64,668,103
2	Petroleum products	8	8,732,477	614	1,096,303	10,291,247	18,060,711
3	Butter and cheese	111	5,188,276	1,319	1,513,058	12,636,857	16,072,858
4	Flour and feed mills	102	8,172,673	778	1,065,959	11,298,744	14,612,383
5	Sawmills	257	2,787,443	2,121	1,624,771	2,269,438	5,527,455
6	Bread and other bakery products	144	2,483,431	1,040	1,216,171	2,376,127	4,969,600
7	Breweries	5	5,134,601	296	577,246	1,052,582	4,485,471
8	Railway rolling-stock	3	7,670,877	1,145	1,894,304	1,809,440	3,817,773
9	Clothing, men's factory	7	1,314,340	615	636,956	1,799,852	2,867,911
10	Printing and publishing	84	2,833,121	788	1,202,870	500,760	2,862,834
11	Planing mills, sash and door factories	32	1,369,583	485	619,325	1,100,003	2,144,451
12	Castings, iron	10	1,494,551	493	708,521	298,656	1,817,564
13	Primary iron and steel	3	954,842	274	434,276	393,726	1,411,967
14	Aerated and mineral waters	19	830,261	195	263,820	411,419	1,254,878
15	Printing and bookbinding	53	1,550,410	428	584,909	451,729	1,294,403
16	Fruit and vegetable preparations	5	410,151	169	154,822	616,857	1,108,104
17	Clay products from domestic clay	12	2,480,734	468	430,664	7,976	1,013,497
18	All other leading industries[2]	9	24,196,056	1,304	1,992,037	7,270,987	15,859,078
	Totals, Leading Industries	**877**	**91,187,528**	**15,702**	**23,611,350**	**110,257,044**	**163,849,041**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,115**	**101,401,133**	**18,397**	**23,992,613**	**117,617,500**	**178,103,011**

[1] See footnote 1 to Table 5, p. 435. [2] Other leading industries, individual statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: Manitoba, bridge and structural steel and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining: Alberta, malt mills, sugar refineries, wood preservation, glass, cement products, and acids, alkalies and salts.

Section 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1942

British Columbia in 1942 was again the third most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. Normally its rich forests give the wood industries a pre-eminence in the Province. Due to the exigencies of the War which resulted in the establishment of a huge shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, the iron and its products group displaced wood and paper as the dominant factor in British Columbia manufacturing production. As a result, the shipbuilding industry with a gross value of production of $118,243,552 contributed 21 p. c. of the total output of the Province. This industry was in sixth place in 1940 when the output was valued at only $9,943,941. It furnished employment to 23,806 persons or 26·6 p.c. of the total number engaged in manufacturing in 1942. Emphasizing the importance of the forests in the industrial life of the Province, the sawmilling industry ranked second with a gross value of production of $90,695,092, and the pulp and paper industry fourth with $27,804,218. Third in importance was fish-curing and -packing, based principally on the estuarial salmon fisheries. British Columbia accounted for 63 p.c. of the total production of this industry in Canada. Other important industries were: slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products, planing mills, fruit and vegetable preparations, sheet metal products, etc. The varied resources of the Province and its position on the Pacific Coast have resulted in a wide diversification of its manufactures.

7.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of British Columbia, 1942

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Shipbuilding and repairs	23	41,215,957	23,806	46,803,632	35,049,259	118,243,552
2	Sawmills	426	49,939,786	16,859	26,357,229	44,538,581	90,695,092
3	Fish-curing and -packing	65	23,222,141	3,574	4,254,385	23,485,181	37,528,935
4	Pulp and paper	7	58,912,740	4,017	7,618,433	9,353,209	27,804,218
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	11	6,912,903	914	1,471,466	14,402,725	17,329,610
6	Petroleum products	6	5,092,010	370	776,512	11,418,189	13,091,261
7	Planing mills, sash and door factories	64	5,879,023	2,293	3,010,836	4,840,230	10,732,149
8	Fruit and vegetable preparations	70	6,689,090	1,719	1,717,029	7,314,092	10,608,236
9	Sheet metal products	18	9,332,223	797	1,294,133	6,875,356	10,395,077
10	Bread and other bakery products	272	4,043,212	2,185	2,597,220	4,405,399	9,279,347
11	Butter and cheese	41	3,429,650	1,024	1,451,719	6,040,799	9,170,557
12	Machinery	22	4,739,727	1,483	2,810,351	3,710,093	8,792,118
13	Foods, miscellaneous	28	4,485,065	469	528,815	7,330,000	8,525,783
14	Fertilizers	5	8,295,983	976	1,892,893	2,979,848	6,563,001
15	Breweries	11	4,612,167	402	838,073	1,177,171	6,063,414
16	Printing and publishing	73	5,295,704	1,613	2,602,193	1,286,791	6,055,001
17	All other leading industries[2]	4	47,496,510	10,413	18,575,013	37,658,701	67,757,438
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,146**	**290,593,891**	**72,914**	**124,599,932**	**221,865,624**	**458,634,789**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,990**	**388,649,300**	**89,570**	**148,782,063**	**270,823,072**	**558,137,606**
	Percentage of leading industries to total of all industries in the Province	57·6	74·8	81·4	83·7	81·9	82·2

[1] See footnote 1 to Table 5, p. 435. [2] Includes other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be published because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry. Such industries are: aircraft, bridge and structural steel work, and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.

Section 6.—Manufacturing Industries in Urban Centres

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 8, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centers, 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 1942 accounted for 92·9 p.c. and 92·0 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 65·7 p.c. and 77·3 p.c., respectively. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is confined largely to a few urban centres.

8.—Cities and Towns Each with a Gross Manufacturing Production of Over $1,000,000, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Urban Centres as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1942.

NOTE.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the figures published in Table 10, 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 10 without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Province	Urban Centres with a Gross Production of over $1,000,000 each	Establishments Reporting in Urban Centres Producing over $1,000,000 each	Total Production in Urban Centres Producing over $1,000,000 each	Total Production in each Province	Production in Urban Centres as a Percentage of Total Production in each Province
	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	1	39	3,079,543	6,855,344	44·9
Nova Scotia	13	345	97,417,561	155,931,264	62·5
New Brunswick	13	297	87,789,404	123,839,475	70·9
Quebec	95	4,754	2,147,571,866	2,333,303,012	92·0
Ontario	140	7,358	3,545,629,229	3,817,396,404	92·9
Manitoba	6	790	230,174,548	259,554,350	88·7
Saskatchewan	6	279	89,500,396	120,256,733	74·4
Alberta	7	471	150,398,805	178,103,011	84·4
British Columbia	14	1,317	432,038,422	558,555,379	77·3
Canada	**295**	**15,650**	**6,783,599,774**	**7,553,794,972**	**89·8**

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-42

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
1942	3,007	629,809,985	169,987	240,888,491	541,625,660	976,767,738
Toronto 1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
1934	2,627	392,080,083	81,629	89,569,170	174,820,861	357,706,747
1935	2,689	386,898,652	86,226	97,144,947	190,370,255	385,883,455
1936	2,762	396,257,696	89,056	102,217,057	209,320,347	417,724,888
1937	2,797	423,350,508	96,247	115,520,050	247,422,098	475,470,149
1938	2,863	424,209,626	94,930	115,832,230	229,641,098	455,527,321
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
1942	3,211	635,981,329	151,639	228,875,152	451,198,158	886,256,494
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
1942	482	273,212,977	50,744	85,111,817	166,078,144	347,752,196
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
1942	233	206,556,146	37,057	76,276,589	240,384,518	383,323,348
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
1942	897	136,336,017	37,858	60,779,827	116,153,100	223,295,187
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
1942	692	113,297,399	27,768	38,191,886	88,897,218	156,332,353

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity. For cost of fuel and electricity in 1942, see Table 10.

10.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1942

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	39	1,960,434	485	442,428	38,422	1,995,841	3,079,543
Nova Scotia—							
Amherst	24	3,244,441	1,051	1,336,563	135,852	2,231,296	4,205,298
Bridgetown	12	458,339	262	212,423	42,668	493,619	1,003,005
Dartmouth	14	7,465,065	311	389,708	105,657	2,497,148	3,794,068
Halifax	113	24,427,955	6,593	9,969,731	462,432	13,465,599	32,931,486
Lunenburg	15	1,275,352	514	577,962	44,636	1,508,407	2,448,637
New Glasgow	27	2,093,879	863	1,227,824	147,389	1,284,948	3,155,672
North Sydney	13	681,924	265	293,092	19,037	798,338	1,391,390
Pictou	7	769,643	437	663,015	33,290	551,913	1,818,329
Sydney	42	54,203,775	6,370	9,997,902	2,902,559	20,046,696	33,894,857
Truro	25	3,623,487	1,203	1,160,360	104,752	2,600,677	5,038,376
Windsor	14	1,443,850	383	319,566	26,652	1,354,316	1,984,087
Yarmouth	32	4,029,491	995	1,061,956	85,775	2,120,371	4,343,284
New Brunswick—							
Campbellton	15	1,376,099	509	569,945	42,753	501,885	1,548,721
Fredericton	28	1,807,658	564	561,841	58,605	1,548,371	2,761,062
Moncton	51	8,345,746	2,732	3,809,768	265,615	7,728,548	13,389,520
Newcastle	13	852,194	365	306,318	16,752	1,185,501	1,741,184
Sackville	13	1,731,967	599	769,451	36,876	741,235	2,700,325
Saint John	121	20,555,857	4,702	5,773,229	580,016	21,246,668	33,365,934
St. Stephen	12	2,500,082	578	592,742	59,101	1,510,315	2,746,916
Sussex	11	528,958	239	249,695	11,473	739,214	1,509,631
Quebec—							
Acton Vale	12	1,646,889	680	610,957	41,932	1,439,241	3,186,440
Asbestos	13	1,047,937	375	455,151	112,292	1,518,502	2,245,006
Beauharnois	14	10,368,879	1,513	2,335,522	1,378,942	4,627,925	12,394,802
Berthier	12	4,179,446	498	508,929	96,254	1,223,470	2,677,322
Brownsburg	7	8,524,999	3,228	4,683,336	167,103	4,739,227	10,896,235
Cabano	5	276,181	274	275,701	812	542,188	1,081,033
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	19	2,260,600	1,500	1,957,676	285,892	3,458,667	5,853,224
Chambly Canton	7	1,131,756	487	547,320	61,472	849,895	1,889,061
Chicoutimi	19	699,013	335	330,977	22,551	484,150	1,129,685
Coaticook	18	2,837,384	922	788,269	57,933	2,841,404	4,468,961
Drummondville	26	15,399,230	4,720	5,578,435	746,719	4,536,239	19,196,615
Farnham	20	4,336,091	906	912,889	109,337	2,573,954	4,578,288
Granby	38	14,919,582	3,849	4,105,379	251,425	9,166,909	19,665,655
Grand'Mère	17	18,015,126	1,813	2,153,962	753,531	4,037,247	9,899,162
Hull	48	18,711,609	3,589	4,785,321	1,024,825	12,688,823	22,327,315
Huntingdon	12	1,324,167	496	682,155	60,285	1,977,117	3,580,629
Joliette	48	3,735,761	1,647	1,556,736	206,909	3,529,097	6,588,564
Jonquière	14	1,354,345	354	536,396	102,918	1,091,176	2,266,848
Lachine	33	39,300,871	6,022	13,232,146	694,038	17,630,511	46,137,523
La Pérade	10	468,678	213	174,285	35,030	989,950	1,339,359
Laprairie	12	2,682,282	478	600,049	265,420	391,884	1,637,109
LaSalle	13	14,078,610	1,420	1,861,497	422,644	8,682,415	17,324,270
Lennoxville	7	974,292	274	360,773	117,185	473,027	1,264,504
Lévis	20	801,480	253	311,396	18,184	639,276	1,134,136
Loretteville	20	667,163	561	470,690	13,353	732,244	1,427,565
MacMasterville	5	7,657,415	787	1,414,013	149,432	5,094,116	8,877,224
Marieville	16	1,159,297	635	521,321	21,206	1,726,287	2,553,181
Matane	13	1,192,313	413	276,651	1,904	655,850	1,423,141
Mégantic	14	789,060	662	532,371	15,796	732,429	1,431,830
Montmagny	29	3,274,146	1,225	1,251,051	69,154	2,072,518	4,758,687
Montreal	3,007	629,809,985	169,987	240,888,491	15,168,470	541,625,660	976,767,738
Montreal East	11	41,272,359	2,981	4,914,287	2,664,292	66,625,403	91,066,697
Nicolet	12	1,001,023	423	360,850	16,329	990,906	1,796,119
Outremont	16	7,059,430	1,161	1,452,653	69,382	6,967,972	13,111,870
Plessisville	15	1,635,511	740	669,161	37,322	1,276,192	2,457,129
Pointe-aux-Trembles	8	803,132	397	455,324	30,543	712,349	1,487,988
Princeville	7	453,727	131	140,447	8,384	996,772	1,229,989
Quebec	321	102,429,456	22,730	25,244,525	2,543,234	32,685,722	83,637,926
Richmond	7	1,113,821	454	447,203	19,250	710,671	1,349,914
Rimouski	24	2,755,598	794	755,628	25,365	1,983,177	3,391,993
Rivière-du-Loup	21	1,549,315	363	453,698	61,987	492,786	1,219,367
St. Césaire	13	493,418	332	217,411	12,669	753,197	1,225,723
St. George Est	13	827,691	462	386,056	40,127	670,936	1,445,182
St. Hyacinthe	67	11,828,086	5,190	4,918,773	354,270	11,423,219	20,750,012
St. Jérôme	32	9,564,300	2,732	2,709,396	246,777	6,602,981	13,355,767
St. Jean	56	14,633,689	4,385	5,276,286	501,223	8,815,388	17,510,525

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

10.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1942—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							
St. Lambert	9	1,177,418	438	497,087	36,127	991,885	2,332,907
St. Laurent	18	11,891,188	7,713	12,535,377	358,017	9,040,179	28,380,654
St. Pierre	6	9,551,296	1,855	3,368,954	579,289	2,446,640	12,466,197
St. Remi	10	575,603	227	160,645	22,251	660,736	1,257,281
Shawinigan Falls	40	67,196,869	5,757	8,604,518	8,356,646	18,363,469	52,441,920
Sherbrooke	85	27,998,514	8,159	9,740,089	752,024	19,209,636	42,051,512
Terrebonne	16	679,320	366	412,114	16,907	890,653	1,660,749
Three Rivers	66	62,503,676	7,016	9,971,250	4,198,074	19,049,134	44,653,278
Thurso	9	1,019,708	260	276,417	6,633	723,584	1,275,406
Valleyfield	31	12,024,046	3,989	4,592,028	462,898	9,083,178	18,248,805
Victoriaville	29	3,334,877	1,765	1,813,456	79,093	3,541,246	7,283,686
Warwick	11	1,125,992	348	348,743	50,454	1,302,898	2,120,147
Waterloo	18	2,663,506	1,227	1,198,349	72,796	3,426,458	6,966,044
Westmount	10	2,845,270	1,377	2,069,323	203,394	2,802,009	7,462,946
Windsor	8	4,864,482	894	1,292,763	427,321	2,594,802	5,832,824
Ontario—							
Acton	17	5,015,713	941	1,124,158	128,990	6,287,845	8,586,759
Almonte	11	1,094,945	389	426,451	33,116	1,538,031	2,481,581
Amherstburg	10	5,138,769	507	885,943	705,998	1,195,896	6,117,483
Aurora	9	1,924,513	421	557,660	30,753	2,088,286	3,236,090
Barrie	16	1,571,335	501	642,038	55,052	3,383,839	4,525,613
Belleville	47	12,374,001	2,906	3,654,720	450,535	5,535,305	13,617,659
Bloomfield	9	840,574	165	134,218	15,466	709,606	1,075,363
Brampton	20	2,382,373	791	1,154,352	48,101	2,476,563	4,210,850
Brantford	118	43,093,897	12,139	17,530,778	895,546	26,136,562	59,062,769
Brockville	34	6,049,141	1,404	2,003,265	206,523	10,899,137	15,788,479
Burlington	9	1,536,275	373	531,158	46,078	1,898,696	2,989,368
Caledonia	9	930,139	181	259,819	77,631	995,590	1,990,870
Campbellford	14	1,158,536	441	449,636	51,131	2,125,993	3,080,915
Carleton Place	12	2,803,982	867	1,068,551	86,482	2,710,829	4,656,271
Chatham	57	22,703,120	2,614	3,889,646	564,988	17,412,702	25,852,633
Chesley	11	846,953	288	328,146	25,981	587,867	1,114,935
Cobourg	20	3,088,382	656	877,535	111,743	2,111,916	4,471,062
Collingwood	19	3,833,239	1,619	2,761,579	85,043	3,769,503	7,917,113
Cornwall	46	32,511,137	5,343	7,144,254	1,742,422	10,781,817	28,403,101
Dryden	11	4,812,706	428	650,357	239,664	1,240,751	2,963,753
Dundas	24	10,064,851	1,945	3,011,610	77,289	2,940,743	8,835,517
Dunnville	19	3,668,762	899	1,043,436	68,182	1,846,307	3,631,743
Durham	12	547,399	256	290,078	34,527	578,226	1,036,806
Eastview	12	803,525	301	449,886	43,409	2,316,792	2,996,426
Elmira	18	2,369,980	427	590,998	47,785	1,135,376	2,775,202
Forest	12	451,229	184	187,232	18,064	671,942	1,130,009
Fort Erie	15	11,268,437	2,318	4,450,161	73,454	5,039,543	12,597,467
Fort William	45	33,110,112	6,849	10,721,418	1,391,166	14,121,841	42,208,054
Frankford	10	3,585,097	992	1,279,596	41,980	1,390,779	3,027,635
Galt	74	18,066,451	6,130	8,495,969	531,859	10,452,416	26,433,968
Gananoque	15	4,353,171	897	1,314,243	136,075	2,915,035	6,059,507
Georgetown	14	3,742,106	683	973,025	139,786	2,298,940	4,086,747
Goderich	16	2,621,424	368	479,888	167,449	3,930,419	5,507,388
Gravenhurst	7	781,764	323	406,239	14,057	628,322	1,298,352
Grimsby	15	1,045,498	480	520,978	33,737	1,102,508	2,050,733
Guelph	87	16,962,638	5,609	7,630,275	527,370	16,780,099	32,680,095
Hagersville	6	802,007	92	117,210	35,939	595,074	1,288,360
Hamilton	482	273,212,977	50,744	85,111,817	11,207,674	166,078,144	347,752,196
Hanover	15	2,857,433	954	1,078,312	58,671	1,836,452	3,497,420
Hespeler	15	5,473,049	1,443	1,845,196	184,258	5,728,396	10,061,563
Humberstone	11	4,515,691	656	725,663	58,187	5,284,805	7,910,352
Ingersoll	23	5,902,888	1,624	2,299,458	149,049	5,085,587	10,621,293
Kincardine	12	970,611	472	455,207	36,471	896,943	1,558,508
Kingston	52	30,754,969	5,761	8,417,226	657,068	15,160,621	33,337,664
Kitchener	154	44,464,199	11,950	16,611,411	981,419	46,706,114	84,878,828
Leamington	11	7,779,486	1,098	1,200,672	139,368	5,969,838	10,440,467
Leaside	40	23,505,201	5,484	8,655,493	300,391	15,161,673	36,180,669
Lindsay	30	5,534,256	1,709	2,192,781	220,352	4,149,152	10,343,578
Listowel	16	1,313,602	437	492,462	78,832	1,979,351	3,127,489
London	237	47,948,184	12,827	18,186,906	1,163,197	36,720,614	79,763,343
Meaford	15	953,199	339	361,155	31,870	779,255	1,438,607
Merritton	12	11,435,526	1,986	3,881,372	569,665	8,099,935	17,006,545
Midland	17	3,884,445	914	1,190,950	52,325	3,049,575	5,705,548
Milton	13	2,440,822	446	599,614	130,850	1,083,303	2,965,006
Mount Forest	14	419,073	267	245,651	18,497	571,310	1,056,254
Napanee	17	1,142,983	343	397,725	51,491	627,291	1,402,770

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

10.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1942—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.	$	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded							
New Hamburg	12	651,610	279	281,023	22,402	615,062	1,352,807
New Liskeard	12	2,188,266	628	826,462	28,100	1,466,096	2,660,374
Newmarket	12	4,266,673	903	1,359,880	63,517	3,030,060	5,888,957
New Toronto	25	49,089,638	5,770	11,518,234	1,193,712	49,786,025	85,850,936
Niagara Falls	66	45,130,600	7,863	13,079,782	4,396,562	27,930,158	54,729,911
North Bay	25	1,150,292	358	460,488	41,319	758,669	1,697,137
Oakville	18	1,847,797	522	665,473	43,697	1,700,864	3,445,311
Orangeville	13	771,183	198	173,835	20,699	681,741	1,004,953
Orillia	42	5,692,183	1,966	2,462,439	196,369	3,055,488	7,578,415
Ottawa	208	39,852,382	10,687	15,775,003	1,015,585	19,749,297	47,165,226
Owen Sound	41	7,729,982	2,416	3,219,820	171,157	4,318,033	10,476,371
Paris	19	6,899,792	1,306	1,519,871	87,920	3,065,394	5,790,162
Pembroke	33	4,178,883	1,124	1,356,211	124,736	2,283,789	4,718,022
Penetanguishene	13	1,328,729	445	530,080	22,223	881,802	1,828,305
Perth	17	4,280,431	870	1,155,999	74,796	2,334,369	5,682,318
Peterborough	82	60,669,698	9,012	14,215,468	714,323	38,686,722	63,050,687
Port Arthur	34	18,797,004	2,687	4,786,514	913,649	6,792,329	15,863,272
Port Elgin	9	841,744	212	259,371	10,188	550,011	1,027,275
Port Hope	20	5,035,488	1,146	1,757,596	178,661	2,315,937	7,153,665
Prescott	14	913,703	511	486,596	13,859	498,918	1,606,726
Preston	29	8,639,423	2,439	3,363,733	168,527	5,759,408	12,180,453
Renfrew	26	3,234,056	1,010	1,190,713	109,850	2,726,754	5,971,782
Richmond Hill	11	1,844,706	653	1,114,761	25,511	858,338	3,483,887
Ridgetown	10	472,680	186	205,333	13,205	585,264	1,075,752
St. Catharines	95	45,905,049	10,800	18,572,948	1,030,147	52,785,849	89,542,709
St. Mary's	18	5,511,966	483	671,172	491,955	2,058,772	4,204,437
St. Thomas	38	4,445,616	1,523	2,045,504	121,859	3,626,876	8,165,217
Sarnia	44	22,304,998	4,280	7,546,384	2,762,977	36,905,951	58,503,317
Sault Ste. Marie	48	57,405,589	5,156	9,555,877	4,251,184	16,279,902	47,647,080
Simcoe	24	9,396,543	1,178	1,451,945	114,724	7,801,305	11,866,392
Smith's Falls	20	4,387,780	1,051	1,438,262	76,164	1,996,666	3,985,788
Southampton	5	600,087	362	470,947	26,341	786,910	1,534,662
Stratford	57	9,251,517	3,042	4,492,572	253,445	8,089,480	14,361,330
Strathroy	18	1,482,146	648	651,744	33,903	2,307,288	4,101,289
Streetsville	10	483,029	167	232,711	26,808	1,379,856	1,842,518
Swansea	6	2,732,105	660	1,059,468	122,608	1,599,767	3,874,560
Tavistock	10	626,551	263	256,222	18,707	1,268,567	1,758,827
Thorold	18	15,162,825	1,675	3,373,485	1,825,822	7,013,390	15,664,762
Tillsonburg	17	1,707,547	420	414,072	79,192	2,548,547	3,522,221
Timmins	22	1,823,784	431	560,804	39,934	778,668	2,053,069
Toronto	3,211	635,981,329	151,639	228,875,152	11,146,651	451,198,158	886,256,494
Trenton	23	4,422,756	1,336	1,453,451	272,105	5,504,352	8,974,781
Walkerton	16	1,267,388	447	533,075	33,056	693,979	1,491,267
Wallaceburg	14	6,231,547	2,168	3,156,843	392,291	2,429,025	9,264,135
Waterford	8	601,692	177	156,514	14,037	757,326	1,173,030
Waterloo	47	12,657,032	2,978	4,209,282	191,312	5,781,356	15,657,469
Welland	54	54,095,003	9,803	16,628,147	4,590,322	40,336,393	80,304,156
Wellington	11	871,796	161	133,222	30,733	659,791	1,073,291
Weston	24	10,214,410	3,766	5,761,448	209,825	4,745,028	11,458,133
Whitby	12	1,281,920	406	488,416	30,148	873,445	1,619,242
Windsor	233	206,556,146	37,057	76,276,589	3,873,226	240,384,518	383,323,348
Wingham	12	748,943	303	348,959	23,239	1,039,090	1,657,678
Woodstock	57	9,455,589	3,189	4,274,581	271,455	7,998,323	17,312,324
Manitoba—							
Brandon	34	2,734,462	548	620,135	86,445	3,339,473	4,930,761
St. Boniface	47	14,054,744	2,967	4,355,730	404,599	41,660,973	56,026,136
Selkirk	7	2,481,776	841	1,242,189	350,533	1,318,383	3,716,579
The Pas	9	826,825	194	275,062	5,821	355,072	1,080,893
Winnipeg	692	113,297,399	27,768	38,191,886	2,683,515	88,897,218	156,332,353
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw	43	7,205,998	1,318	1,877,071	391,914	20,542,708	26,984,304
Prince Albert	27	2,784,684	757	1,007,836	112,877	7,020,035	9,419,417
Regina	104	14,942,348	3,040	4,862,054	716,370	19,218,399	30,130,935
Saskatoon	80	9,202,761	1,631	2,260,513	306,487	14,099,526	20,911,796
Swift Current	12	365,346	105	121,805	21,948	720,795	1,019,525
Yorkton	13	477,417	136	146,270	30,358	695,937	1,034,419

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

10.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1942—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.	$	$	$	$
Alberta—							
Calgary	210	44,088,643	5,911	8,725,591	1,447,140	37,014,899	60,916,956
Edmonton	194	26,051,547	6,221	8,739,710	577,774	51,641,504	68,714,458
Lethbridge	30	2,540,044	598	719,741	65,130	2,135,225	4,962,285
Medicine Hat	23	6,887,224	989	1,171,827	68,204	5,972,163	8,874,054
Red Deer	12	528,195	96	120,467	25,805	1,107,335	1,458,442
British Columbia—							
Duncan	13	869,613	405	666,920	52,640	772,647	1,875,114
Kelowna	23	1,586,516	571	655,319	39,592	1,343,044	2,541,326
Mission	16	834,228	189	211,292	26,956	1,241,799	1,653,318
Nanaimo	20	482,963	267	313,227	26,503	428,415	1,006,609
Nelson	26	1,153,688	310	391,379	31,365	645,904	1,385,534
New Westminster	89	18,215,509	4,779	7,138,298	415,023	18,072,901	32,690,186
North Vancouver	24	20,118,670	11,324	21,992,408	595,744	18,953,919	64,417,423
Port Alberni	8	5,176,246	1,083	1,870,246	12,401	3,530,160	7,327,794
Port Moody	5	1,532,475	474	763,016	24,621	1,310,419	2,689,007
Prince Rupert	23	7,935,656	1,789	3,931,671	144,482	3,767,624	12,492,906
Vancouver	897	136,336,017	37,858	60,779,827	2,599,896	116,153,100	223,295,187
Vernon	22	1,118,959	337	391,456	48,857	926,176	1,630,215
Victoria	150	16,082,369	5,245	8,864,434	436,271	9,169,579	24,339,155

[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 Government controls made necessary by wartime conditions, Government aid to civil construction under the Dominion Housing Acts, and contains an outline of industrial, military and civilian construction undertaken for war purposes.

Section 2 gives the value of construction contemplated, as shown by contracts awarded and building permits issued, to the end of 1944, 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 1943 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 p. 454.

Section 1.—The Government and the Construction Industry

Subsection 1.—Government Control of Construction*

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to 1941, the rapid expansion of industry taxed the nation's resources to such an extent that Canada was forced to impose restrictions on new construction, repairs and alterations and, for this purpose, the Department of Munitions and Supply established a Construction Control.

The Control immediately placed on a permit basis almost all construction projects other than those of a minor nature. The dollar value of total cost below which new construction, repairs and alterations could be carried on without the requirement of a licence from the Controller of Construction were progressively lowered until early in 1944 when some slight relaxation was allowed.

Restrictions on construction were indirectly imposed by regulations limiting the use of various building materials, administered by such authorities as the Timber Controller and the Steel Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply. These and other agencies worked closely with the Construction Control.

Subsection 2.—Government Aid to Civil Housing

The construction industry, characteristically sensitive to general economic influences, suffered far more during the severe depression of 1929-36 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.

* Prepared by the Publicity Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

The Dominion Housing Act of 1935 is outlined at pp. 473-474 of the 1938 Year Book; Part I is the only section of that Act under which loaning operations are still carried on. 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 at pp. 370-371 of the 1941 Year Book. An outline of the provisions of the National Housing Act, 1938, appears at pp. 469-470 of the 1940 Year Book. 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.

The National Housing Act, 1944.—This Act, which was passed by Parliament on Aug. 11, 1944, is administered by the National Housing Administration, Department of Finance. The following is a summary of this legislation:—

PART I of this Act is similar to Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, but has been modified and expanded in certain important details. Loans are still made by the Government and approved lending institutions, jointly, to prospective home owners or to builders of houses for sale to occupants.

Under the new Act, the minimum loan has, in all cases, been made 50 p.c. of the lending value, i.e., the cost of construction or appraised value of the house, whichever is the lesser, together with the cost or appraised value of the land, whichever is the lesser. The maximum loan has been increased to 95 p.c. of the first $2,000 of lending value, plus 85 p.c. of the next $2,000, plus 70 p.c. of any lending value in excess of $4,000. The interest rate has been lowered from 5 p.c. to 4½ p.c., calculated semi-annually.

The term of loan is usually 20 years; however, in an area adequately protected by community planning and appropriate zoning restrictions, a loan may be for a term exceeding 20 years, but not in excess of 30 years. Loans are repayable in monthly instalments of principal and interest. In addition, the borrower each month pays one-twelfth of the estimated annual taxes and the lending company then pays the taxes as they become due.

The new Act provides $100,000,000 for loans to home owners and for paying losses in respect of these loans and those made under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and the National Housing Act, 1938.

PART II of the Act provides for two types of loans: (1) Loans for ordinary rental housing projects which are made generally upon the same conditions as loans under Part I of the Act, except that the maximum loan is 80 p.c. of the lending value and that, in properly planned and zoned areas, the maximum term of the loan is 25 years; (2) Loans to limited dividend housing corporations for low-rental housing projects to ensure adequate housing for people of low income.

A loan to a limited dividend housing corporation is made directly by the Dominion Government and may be for 90 p.c. of the lending value of the project at an interest rate of 3 p.c. per annum. The term of the loan shall not exceed the useful life of the project as fixed by the Minister of Finance, or 50 years, whichever is the shorter period.

A corporation to be eligible must establish the need for the project, provide sufficient equity, limit its dividends to 5 p.c., set rents and operate the corporation in a manner acceptable to the Minister. The Minister is authorized to approve life insurance companies and other lending institutions, under the jurisdiction of Parliament, investing up to 5 p.c. of their assets in Canada in low-cost or moderate-cost housing projects.

The amount appropriated for loans and guarantees under this Part is $50,000,000.

If a city wishes to clear land of slums, the Dominion Government will, under certain conditions, give financial assistance. These conditions are: (1) The land acquired must be properly planned; (2) The approval of the Provincial Government must be obtained to the acquiring of the land; (3) The land must be sold to a limited dividend housing corporation or approved lending institution which will build a low- or moderate-cost rental housing project upon it; (4) The sale price must be low enough that the housing units in the project can be rented on a fair and reasonable basis. The Government's grant will be one-half the difference between the cost of acquiring and clearing the land and the sale price to the company building the project. The amount appropriated for this purpose is $20,000,000.

PART III of the Act is designed to extend the provisions of Part I to rural areas. The Minister is authorized to pay a lending company up to $20, together with travelling expenses, for making a loan in a rural or remote area. A farmer's mortgage may provide for periodic payments which will coincide with the times at which he receives his income. If the farmer already has a mortgage upon his farm with an approved lending institution, this mortgage may be consolidated with one to be made under the Act to assist in the construction of a house upon the farm. The Government's advance and share in any subsequent loss is limited to the joint loan.

PART IV of the Act provides for loans by banks or approved instalment credit agencies for home improvement and home extension loans. Loans bear interest at 5 p.c. per annum. A home improvement loan must not exceed $2,000 on a single-family dwelling or $2,000 plus $1,000 for each additional family housing unit in a multiple-family dwelling. A home extension loan must not exceed $3,000 for the first family housing unit created in the house and $1,000 for each additional family housing unit. These loans are from a maximum term of 3 to 5 years. The total amount of loans which may be guaranteed is $100,000,000 and the Government's guarantee is 5 p.c. of the total amount of loans made by a bank or approved credit agency.

PART V provides for research into housing construction and materials and for a survey of housing conditions in Canada and also for assistance by the Dominion Government in community planning.

PART VI permits the establishment of a plan for reducing term insurance to pay a loan in the event of the death of the borrower.

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I. of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, 1936-44

Province	1936[1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LOANS								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E.I.	6	4	5	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
N.S.	93	186	139	144	94	72	14	4	6
N.B.	12	48	50	50	30	25	7	Nil	Nil
Que.	231	303	355	512	397	425	91	246	—19[2]
Ont.	361	604	1,076	2,823	3,152	2,458	686	1,170	772
Man.	12	36	110	264	429	602	61	164	218
Sask.	Nil	2	5	30	24	22	1	Nil	18
Alta.	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil
B.C.	10	243	784	724	1,101	1,089	147	136	398
Totals	**725**	**1,426**	**2,524**	**4,549**	**5,228**	**4,693**	**1,007**	**1,720**	**1,393**
	AMOUNTS								
	1936[1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	32,364	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	–	–	–	–
N.S.	421,437	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	247,930	48,820	12,800	20,600
N.B.	45,179	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	90,375	23,120	–	–
Que.	2,233,394	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,428,137	327,730	815,678	—4,140[2]
Ont.	2,105,745	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	7,568,169	2,017,116	3,695,642	2,718,435
Man.	100,564	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	1,993,960	187,554	516,144	777,992
Sask.	–	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	79,100	3,600	–	62,460
Alta.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B.C.	31,175	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	3,265,552	420,956	410,869	1,279,680
Totals	**4,969,858**	**8,066,195**	**14,641,949**	**20,307,718**	**17,886,082**	**14,673,223**	**3,028,896**	**5,451,133**	**4,855,027**

[1] Includes figures for October to December, 1935. [2] Loans cancelled exceeded loans approved by the number and amount stated.

Subsection 3.—Construction for War Purposes*

During the war years, the construction industry in Canada has succeeded in the biggest job it has ever faced. Since the Nazis first crossed the Polish frontier in 1939 to Dec. 31, 1944, the Canadian Government has awarded contracts for construction projects and equipment installations to a total value of approximately $1,422,000,000 (figures of actual expenditures are likely to be slightly lower). This total comprises commitments approximating $765,000,000 for new or expanded industrial production facilities (including contracts for $63,000,000 awarded by the Defence Projects Construction Branch); approximately $417,000,000 in contracts for barracks, hangars and other projects for the Armed Services awarded by the Defence Projects Construction Branch; $80,000,000 for projects of Wartime Housing Limited; $25,000,000 for miscellaneous capital investment; $52,000,000 for airports and runways; and $83,000,000 for miscellaneous defence works. In addition, large sums have been spent by private companies for industrial expansion to undertake war contracts. The summary statistics given above include the figures shown in Table 2 and also cover $800,000,000 worth of contracts let for plant expansion all over Canada as well as certain other items.

Construction has been for many years one of the important industries of Canada. At the beginning of the century, it was thriving; settlers and capital were rushing in and railways were under construction. In 1912, building contracts exceeded $453,000,000, but the War of 1914-18 brought sharp declines. It was a war in which Canadians did much fighting but relatively little building.

* Prepared by the Publicity Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

In the present war the need for men is just as pressing, but the need for machines of war is so much greater that no comparison with the War of 1914-18 is justified. To turn out such machines, through all the varied processes from obtaining the raw material to packaging the final product, many hundreds of new plants have been constructed and enormous quantities of new equipment manufactured. For the first time in more than a century, Canada's own shores were seriously threatened, creating a new and unfamiliar need for defence works to be built on Canadian soil.

Since the beginning of the War, more than 701 hangars and hangar-type buildings have been erected. In all, 195 airfields have been built. Paved runways on these fields equal a highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back as far east as the Rocky Mountains. The construction work for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, alone, involved the erection of more than 5,506 buildings. Aircraft plants, employing over 100,000 men and women, have been built up almost from nothing. Shipbuilding and munitions plants, dry docks, and other ship-repair facilities, and coastal defence batteries have sprung up. Millions of dollars have been spent on power development and transmission lines. A $51,000,000-plant, capable of turning out sufficient synthetic rubber to meet all Canada's war-time requirements, has been erected. More than 17,300 dwellings for war workers have been built in areas where congestion was acute, as well as 1,075 homes for families of men in the Armed Services. The tremendous construction work involved in the expansion of the chemical, mineral and metal-working industries is covered in Chapter XIV of this volume.

The Defence Projects Construction Branch, established by the Defence Purchasing Board a few months before the outbreak of war, was taken over by the Department of Munitions and Supply which came into being in April, 1940. The primary function of the Branch was to handle the business arrangements for defence construction contracts. In addition, it handled some of the industrial construction work done by or for the Department of Munitions and Supply. As the demand for munitions developed, the Branch arranged for the construction or enlarging of some manufacturing plants and factories, but most of the plant expansion has been arranged by other Branches.

Until the spring of 1940, the value of contracts awarded was comparatively small, but after the Fall of France the volume greatly increased. The construction of schools for the Air Training Plan went forward as fast as the drawings and specifications could be turned out; military training centres were ordered for completion within six weeks; aircraft factories were started; and work on munitions plants commenced.

After the initial rush, the volume of new contracts declined in the winter of 1940-41, and increased only slightly during the following spring. However, when the Japanese struck in the Pacific, construction projects climbed rapidly to an all-time high. Defence works were rushed to completion on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and new training schools were erected for the Navy and the Air Force.

In the winter of 1942-43 the volume of new work dropped off sharply but continued at a substantial level until the end of 1943. During 1944 comparatively few new projects were handled for the Department of Munitions and Supply; up to the end of October commitments totalled only $41,000,000.

By February, 1941, the Department of Munitions and Supply had decided upon definite measures to relieve housing pressure in congested areas. Wartime Housing Limited, a Crown Company, was created by Order in Council and charged

with the duty of finding accommodation for war workers and their families in areas where the need for government action was apparent. Where possible, the Company obtained lands from the municipality, always with a view to getting improved property. Where a property was improved, it was borrowed for the duration of the War; where it was not improved, new townsites had to be constructed. In this way, entire new communities were set up by the Company to accommodate plants located in remote areas. Up to May 31, 1944, Wartime Housing Limited had either erected or had under construction the following buildings in connection with war workers:—

17,344 Houses
69 Staff houses
15 Bunk houses
3 Men's centres
10 Women's centres
19 Dining halls
30 Schools
2 Manning pools
7 Administration buildings
1 Marine school
1 Port control building
20 Community halls
2 Chinese living quarters
1 Building for coloured people
2 Hospitals
1 General store
1 Help's quarters
1 Hiring hall
1 Wood camp
4 Waterworks buildings

The housing situation on May 1, 1944, had become very acute in a number of municipalities. While the situation affected the general population, it was found that the families of men in the Armed Services were under a handicap in securing proper housing accommodation because the head of the family was, in a large number of instances, overseas. It was therefore decided that, where a municipality could show a definite need for housing, the Government would proceed with the construction of houses for the families of persons in the Armed Services. Under this plan, up to Sept. 30, 1944, Wartime Housing Limited had built or was building the following:—

Brantford	100 houses	Saint John	50 houses
Hamilton	200 "	Sarnia	50 "
Hull	75 "	Toronto	150 "
London	50 "	Vancouver	100 "
Oshawa	75 "	Windsor	250 "

2.—Construction Contracts (Commitments) Awarded for War Purposes Through the Department of Munitions and Supply, 1940-44

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	1944
Air Force Projects—						
Contracts	No.	630	898	1,012	738	302
Value	$'000	69,945	72,684	82,935	49,138	11,532
Army Projects—						
Contracts	No.	98	220	496	212	166
Value	$'000	14,250	13,946	53,125	22,975	8,969
Naval Projects—						
Contracts	No.	28	90	225	230	194
Value	$'000	960	10,909	36,430	24,183	10,379
Housing Projects[1]	$'000		33,601	32,044	7,954	5,071
Totals	**$'000**	**85,155**	**131,140**	**204,534**	**104,250**	**35,951**
Contracts awarded by the Dept. of Transport for Airfield Construction	$'000	17,100	29,400	53,600	44,200	26,200
Grand Totals	**$'000**	**102,255**	**160,540**	**258,134**	**148,450**	**62,151**

[1] Awarded by Wartime Housing Limited.

Section 2.—Contracts Awarded and Building Permits Issued

In this Section barometric statistics are given of work actually in sight either as contracts awarded or as 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 underestimates) 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 1944 showed an increase of 41·7 p.c. over the 1943 total. The major share of the increased building activity was in residential construction, although the industrial classification also showed a sharp gain. Despite unprecedented difficulties in securing materials and an acute shortage of skilled and common labour, the industry as a whole experienced a busy year.

The building spotlight was on residential construction, which increased 65·9 p.c. over 1943. The easing of construction control restrictions during the year permitted a sharp upsurge in apartment building, and the pent-up demand for residential building continued to manifest itself as in previous years. This classification has been the strongest and the steadiest in the building industry throughout the war years.

Industrial construction showed an increase of 78·7 p.c. over 1943, reversing the trend in 1943 when industrial construction dropped sharply from its wartime peak achieved in 1941 and 1942. Many permits were granted during the year to companies for the building of factories in preparation for post-war civilian production, both for the consumer market in Canada and for export.

Total business or commercial construction for 1944 was up 12·5 p.c. from the total for 1943. With one exception, every subdivision within this classification showed an increase of from 3 p.c. in hotel and club construction to 121 p.c. in store construction. The value of engineering construction was practically unchanged from the previous year, showing an increase of only 0·8 p.c.

3.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1912-44

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts
	$		$		$
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
1922	331,843,800	1933	97,289,800	1944	291,961,800

4.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, by Provinces and Types of Construction, 1939-44

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Province and Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Province	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	946,100	2,135,100	413,800	566,100	719,300	657,900
Nova Scotia	9,505,400	12,106,900	25,309,300	19,780,500	7,535,500	9,157,200
New Brunswick	5,694,800	6,900,100	11,013,300	5,958,900	6,620,600	9,898,000
Quebec	62,846,600	96,326,300	154,541,200	92,235,500	61,816,700	89,884,800
Ontario	82,605,500	146,806,100	145,598,600	108,679,500	83,025,300	111,741,800
Manitoba	5,374,400	28,003,700	11,701,600	13,914,300	10,083,900	12,906,400
Saskatchewan	3,246,100	12,566,700	11,098,700	5,480,200	3,970,000	5,677,600
Alberta	5,234,900	23,940,100	15,598,800	14,401,100	18,529,300	19,501,900
British Columbia	11,724,700	17,224,800	18,716,000	20,578,000	13,803,300	32,536,200
Grand Totals	**187,178,500**	**346,009,800**	**393,991,300**	**281,594,100**	**206,103,900**	**291,961,800**
Type of Construction						
RESIDENTIAL—						
Apartments	9,829,000	8,530,700	6,177,300	868,200	913,400	8,856,600
Residences	57,622,200	59,139,200	86,222,100	78,411,600	78,195,700	122,386,500
TOTALS, RESIDENTIAL	67,451,200	67,669,900	92,399,400	79,279,800	79,109,100	131,243,100
BUSINESS—						
Churches	4,697,700	2,523,300	2,808,900	1,250,700	1,198,400	1,688,100
Public garages	3,755,600	2,564,500	3,347,900	959,200	1,269,900	1,940,100
Hospitals	7,468,700	8,760,200	6,445,100	5,037,600	6,144,600	18,529,300
Hotels and clubs	3,187,400	3,844,200	2,220,200	5,211,300	2,370,400	2,442,300
Office buildings	4,773,300	4,974,100	5,464,700	5,090,300	2,826,700	3,742,900
Public buildings	9,889,500	57,903,500	50,870,100	65,856,300	30,660,400	13,022,000
Schools	7,375,300	6,139,600	5,743,600	3,261,200	4,304,800	8,346,700
Stores	7,160,600	8,080,700	9,406,100	2,994,600	1,813,100	3,999,300
Theatres	1,418,500	1,290,000	2,115,300	302,200	244,200	322,500
Warehouses	5,218,600	8,519,400	12,130,200	8,201,400	10,185,400	14,590,700
TOTALS, BUSINESS	54,945,200	104,599,500	100,552,100	98,164,800	61,017,900	68,623,900
INDUSTRIAL	22,753,000	121,760,800	92,805,300	74,084,500	32,857,000	58,712,100
ENGINEERING—						
Bridges	3,067,300	2,639,200	3,550,900	1,351,200	2,059,200	1,519,000
Dams and wharves	8,441,700	3,834,800	12,440,900	6,950,900	3,708,200	5,718,400
Sewers and watermains	4,133,800	3,880,900	6,772,400	3,567,800	1,795,200	2,244,900
Roads and streets	23,565,400	28,844,400	25,093,000	12,414,200	11,222,600	14,428,100
General engineering	2,820,900	12,780,300	60,377,300	5,780,900	14,334,700	9,472,300
TOTALS, ENGINEERING	42,029,100	51,979,600	108,234,500	30,065,000	33,119,900	33,382,700

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 persons 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 1944 registered an increase of 61·5 p.c. compared with 1943.

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Statistics for these series covering years previous to 1943 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	1943	1944
	$	$
Prince Edward Island	**36,430**	**283,670**
o Charlottetown	36,430	283,670
Nova Scotia	**1,683,716**	**3,971,420**
Amherst	22,050	53,700
Bridgewater	3,850	8,650
Dartmouth	83,526	109,385
Glace Bay	119,190	181,163
• Halifax	798,531	2,793,092
Liverpool	94,300	6,725
Lunenburg	Nil	Nil
o New Glasgow	121,069	110,895
New Waterford	19,435	45,140
North Sydney	21,175	18,800
• Sydney	256,170	325,985
Sydney Mines	15,750	62,190
Truro	111,265	217,130
Yarmouth	17,405	38,565
New Brunswick	**1,390,930**	**1,227,879**
Campbellton	20,106	36,973
Chatham	11,900	3,785
Dalhousie	4,210	25,355
o Fredericton	11,890	43,440
• Moncton	272,748	462,616
Newcastle	14,480	25,510
• Saint John	1,055,146	623,700
St. Stephen	450	6,500
Quebec	**20,845,245**	**38,933,871**
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	274,325	183,805
Chicoutimi	275,257	682,955
Coaticook	7,380	63,810
Drummondville	132,415	912,450
Granby	504,748	911,404
Grand 'Mère	38,275	119,200
Hampstead	19,150	464,550
Hull	591,770	443,968
Iberville	22,300	106,450
Joliette	181,625	212,520
Jonquière	329,425	267,900
Lachine	558,934	576,192
Laprairie	40,805	86,159
La Tuque	83,445	353,485
Lévis	85,355	261,300
Longueuil	146,500	256,315
Mégantic	18,290	38,485
• Montreal (• Maisonneuve)	9,721,140	18,675,039
Montreal East	149,610	195,181
Montreal North	129,865	338,655
Montreal West	13,840	26,250
Mount Royal	1,080,490	1,648,375
Noranda	8,465	10,270
Outremont	218,075	288,900
Point-aux-Trembles	102,660	164,630
Pointe Claire	42,045	234,273
• Quebec	1,975,444	3,573,455
Rimouski	43,975	143,450
Rivière-du-Loup	24,011	66,433
Rouyn	37,555	76,730
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts	10,400	199,875
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue	15,030	117,555
St. Hyacinthe	140,265	385,060
St. Jean	157,425	421,670
St. Jérôme	270,350	431,845
St. Joseph-de-Grantham	17,675	91,295
St. Lambert	97,700	160,735
St. Laurent	215,229	908,834
o Shawinigan Falls	808,726	867,875
• Sherbrooke	643,299	1,218,250
Sorel	192,535	176,590
• Three Rivers	183,053	636,226
Val d'Or	27,445	101,875
Valleyfield	242,763	295,110
Verdun	878,136	1,212,870
• Westmount	88,040	325,617
Ontario	**35,199,510**	**46,793,136**
Amherstburg	11,982	49,750
Barrie	138,673	183,425
o Belleville	211,444	219,120
Bowmanville	5,597	10,925
Bracebridge	8,900	6,800
Brampton	47,207	182,011
• Brantford	240,410	953,309
Brockville	60,287	69,845
Burlington	58,972	304,994
Campbellford	600	18,200
o Chatham	159,188	389,206
Cobourg	1,985	26,875
Cochrane	2,350	6,450
Collingwood	19,160	28,833
Cornwall	138,319	326,470
Dundas	63,811	93,197
Eastview	146,055	217,990
Etobicoke Twp.	1,113,200	1,970,830
Forest Hill	363,560	1,133,350
Fort Erie	22,525	46,982
Fort Frances	42,061	44,825
• Fort William	694,994	683,000
o Galt	199,081	231,853
Gananoque	30,185	39,417
Gloucester Twp.	63,030	295,000
Goderich	31,536	25,656
• Guelph	124,297	190,670
Haileybury	855	23,225
• Hamilton	2,217,114	3,288,593
Hanover	20,500	25,675
Hawkesbury	6,450	5,500
Huntsville	6,285	38,125
Ingersoll	6,405	20,200
Kapuskasing	5,255	163,240
Kenora	32,290	52,871
• Kingston	822,772	628,387
Kirkland Lake (Twp. of Teck)	18,606	142,223
• Kitchener	675,335	851,271
Leamington	44,750	17,120
Leaside	1,373,552	1,954,635
Lindsay	4,250	47,625
Listowel	Nil	8,930
• London	789,965	1,095,775

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and Municipality	1943	1944	Province and Municipality	1943	1944
	$	$		$	$
Ontario—concluded			**Manitoba**—concluded		
Long Branch	39,715	181,390	Selkirk	19,430	21,705
Mimico	346,865	449,197	The Pas	12,235	10,750
Napanee	23,950	50,181	Transcona	42,005	49,605
New Liskeard	21,490	30,535	• Winnipeg	1,912,500	4,419,475
Newmarket	13,125	140,650			
New Toronto	359,755	258,953	**Saskatchewan**	**1,369,951**	**2,715,680**
o Niagara Falls	117,101	436,593			
North Bay	95,941	119,793	Biggar	86,800	4,100
North York Twp.	2,385,670	2,756,512	Estevan	7,725	34,240
Oakville	52,790	94,363	Melville	8,155	99,825
Orillia	123,962	125,454	• Moose Jaw	97,813	206,762
o Oshawa	313,732	578,980	North Battleford	54,490	65,815
• Ottawa	3,316,783	2,913,429	Prince Albert	136,306	488,555
o Owen Sound	72,630	127,460	• Regina	470,458	1,139,748
Paris	12,270	24,435	• Saskatoon	383,464	445,281
Parry Sound	10,210	160,495	Swift Current	42,235	90,394
Pembroke	57,795	156,272	Weyburn	13,000	24,900
Perth	12,560	10,635	Yorkton	69,505	116,060
• Peterborough	310,117	613,075			
Petrolia	Nil	6,000			
• Port Arthur	405,785	528,904	**Alberta**	**9,321,306**	**10,584,572**
Port Colborne	64,925	183,703			
Preston	152,774	35,765	• Calgary	1,991,084	3,815,422
Renfrew	11,975	117,300	Drumheller	18,465	30,220
o Riverside	138,735	228,325	• Edmonton	6,716,495	5,757,605
• St. Catharines	622,760	655,993	o Lethbridge	363,842	646,720
St. Mary's	6,260	5,150	o Medicine Hat	231,420	334,605
• St. Thomas	82,109	154,488			
o Sarnia	1,342,114	1,302,761			
o Sault Ste. Marie	338,622	685,883			
Scarboro Twp	651,335	955,499			
Simcoe	19,900	102,130	**British Columbia**	**7,698,140**	**17,538,008**
Smiths Falls	6,900	57,850			
• Stratford	56,874	113,771	Chilliwack	20,615	236,275
Sudbury	521,840	951,990	Cranbrook	22,711	19,421
Swansea	123,973	66,850	Fernie	6,633	8,855
Tillsonburg	14,800	31,200	o Kamloops	127,727	170,340
Timmins	28,468	144,432	Kelowna	47,248	359,010
• Toronto	5,914,237	7,054,814	o Nanaimo	31,456	99,681
Trenton	57,528	61,294	Nelson	53,960	87,572
Wallaceburg	18,100	16,982	• New Westminster	493,390	1,102,741
Waterloo	172,203	229,436	o North Vancouver	391,888	305,755
o Welland	449,361	220,030	Prince George	140,715	305,220
Weston	260,640	186,227	o Prince Rupert	471,190	239,295
Whitby	41,625	51,980	Revelstoke	20,343	18,929
• Windsor	2,375,372	3,416,792	Rossland	7,912	12,465
o Woodstock	220,264	188,422	Trail	28,689	65,268
o York Twp.	1,808,700	2,067,450	• Vancouver	4,663,734	12,601,818
o York East Twp.	1,581,077	1,630,935	Vernon	85,276	152,420
			• Victoria	1,084,653	1,752,943
Manitoba	**2,644,895**	**6,680,229**	**Totals—204 Municipalities**	**80,190,123**	**128,728,465**
• Brandon	190,259	400,675			
Brooklands	9,715	30,175	**Totals—58 Municipalities (• o)**	**61,537,956**	**96,303,973**
Dauphin	28,357	101,436			
North Kildonan	18,140	68,065	**Totals—35 Municipalities (•)**	**51,646,345**	**83,418,721**
Portage la Prairie	68,330	102,385			
o St. Boniface	343,924	1,475,958			

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. Pre-war experience, the result of a study made in 15 cities, indicates that the average proportions of materials to labour in all kinds of construction were about

two-thirds for the former to one-third for the latter. The increase in the cost of building operations in the war years has probably been much more than is indicated by the increase in the indexes of wholesale prices and wages shown in Table 6 and the proportions of these items to total costs have, no doubt, undergone some variation due to changes in types and methods of construction and to the greater use of machinery.

6.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 35 Cities and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries, 1930-44

NOTE.—These cities are the 35 referred to (•) in Table 5. Figures for the years 1910-29 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)
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	212·9	160·2
1944	83,418,721	189·9	[3]	95·3

[1] Compiled by the Department of Labour. [2] As reported by employers. [3] Not available.

Employment in Building Construction, 1944.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes current surveys of the employment afforded by industrial establishments normally employing 15 or more persons. The index of employment in building construction, calculated (1926 average=100) from data furnished by some 1,110 employers, averaged 95·3 in 1944 a drop of 64·9 points from the 1943 index.

Section 3.—The Annual Census of Construction

The annual Census of Construction undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covers all construction, maintenance and repair work undertaken by contractors, builders and public bodies (except the smaller municipalities) throughout Canada. It does not include maintenance and repair work on steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems and the lesser public utilities when such work is done by the employees of these concerns in the ordinary way: nor can it include a substantial amount of construction in the aggregate done by farmers and other individuals who might be otherwise unemployed, performing work on their own structures. It is doubtful whether a great deal of the work of railways and utilities is construction in the sense understood in the census: for instance, the routine "maintenance of way" expenditures, so far as they relate to inspection work, are not construction although, so far as they concern rebuilding of line for roadbed or structures, they might be said to fall in that category.

The following statement shows the expenditures by steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems. Most of 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, 1940-43.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Steam Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	57,727,847[1]	66,896,972	71,204,046	98,854,109
Maintenance of equipment	60,298,209	70,591,242	78,784,947	87,421,513
Totals, Steam Railways	118,026,056	137,488,214	149,988,993	178,275,622
Electric Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	1,956,014	2,540,985	2,831,429	3,570,773
Maintenance of equipment	3,473,720	4,847,588	5,990,038	7,940,274
Totals, Electric Railways	5,429,734	7,388,573	8,821,467	11,511,047
Telegraph maintenance	660,331	736,431	718,007	676,917
Telephone maintenance	13,327,823	14,352,345[2]	14,805,097[2]	14,987,263[2]
GRAND TOTALS	137,443,944	159,965,563	174,333,564	205,450,849

[1] Includes work done by contractors. [2] 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 1943 figures, comparable statistics are now available covering the years 1935-43. 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. 450. 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 following tables 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, 1940-43

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1940 edition.

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943
Firms reporting	No.	12,849	15,031	13,754	12,600
Salaried employees	"	25,810	28,428	26,596	25,015
Salaries paid	$	35,781,693	43,424,113	43,871,755	42,834,921
Wage-earning employees (average)	No.	124,020	147,930	148,671	130,285
Wages paid	$	144,447,805	192,207,668	218,171,716	204,001,114
Total employees	No.	149,830	176,358	175,267	155,300
Salaries and wages paid	$	180,229,498	235,631,781	262,043,471	246,836,035
Cost of materials used	$	267,228,786	370,188,739	324,732,380	278,888,384
Value of work performed[1]	$	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551
New construction[1]	$	*352,301,695*	*491,396,828*	*490,317,917*	*422,423,651*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs[1]	$	*121,821,083*	*148,353,796*	*145,331,653*	*150,002,900*
Subcontract work performed	$	95,863,364	128,852,198	124,023,873	97,800,007
New construction	$	*84,837,043*	*114,979,136*	*110,162,964*	*84,084,603*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs	$	*11,026,321*	*13,873,062*	*13,860,909*	*13,715,404*

[1] Includes subcontract work indicated in the lower part of the table.

8.—Value of Work Performed by the Construction Industry in Canada, 1940-43

Province or Group	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Province				
Prince Edward Island	4,147,583	1,938,721	1,468,348	1,645,660
Nova Scotia	28,637,404	33,152,991	54,259,398	40,667,401
New Brunswick	13,002,828	18,550,864	14,194,800	12,006,608
Quebec	127,438,996	181,859,687	205,400,748	159,875,335
Ontario	192,304,380	261,238,765	217,829,022	216,715,281
Manitoba	25,232,785	29,609,648	22,091,947	20,190,673
Saskatchewan	21,243,412	20,668,374	15,602,922	11,128,058
Alberta	27,350,018	35,295,959	33,389,725	25,142,003
British Columbia and Yukon	34,765,372	57,435,615	71,412,660	85,055,532
Totals	**474,122,778**	**639,750,624**	**635,649,570**	**572,426,551**
Group				
Contractors, builders, etc	379,654,887	563,977,340	575,215,433	510,998,908
Municipalities	19,618,187	21,494,113	19,608,132	19,946,581
Harbour Commissions	1,263,090	1,460,472	1,454,960	1,139,984
Provincial Government Departments	35,860,979	34,848,840	33,157,163	34,109,733
Dominion Government Departments	37,725,635	17,969,659	6,213,882	6,231,345
Type of Work Performed				
Building construction	257,800,560	374,491,173	351,774,680	301,884,888
Street, highway, power, water, etc., construction	154,293,950	185,199,892	199,432,471	186,913,006
Harbour and river construction	10,537,595	15,456,146	17,846,591	16,614,824
Trade construction	51,490,673	64,603,413	66,595,828	67,013,833

9.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1943

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Province or Group	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Values of Work Performed		
				New Construction	Alterations and Repairs	Total
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Province						
Prince Edward Island	425	609,109	983,147	1,295,457	350,203	1,645,660
Nova Scotia	16,149	18,448,090	19,904,253	31,681,432	8,985,969	40,667,401
New Brunswick	3,918	5,377,254	6,091,968	8,352,794	3,653,814	12,006,608
Quebec	47,848	74,778,204	80,087,983	122,156,658	37,718,677	159,875,335
Ontario	51,998	83,626,855	104,661,068	151,573,760	65,141,521	216,715,281
Manitoba	5,192	8,352,729	10,136,198	12,344,763	7,845,910	20,190,673
Saskatchewan	3,162	4,578,703	4,362,414	6,141,682	4,986,376	11,128,058
Alberta	6,543	10,621,864	10,880,034	16,438,738	8,703,265	25,142,003
British Columbia	20,065	40,443,227	41,781,319	72,438,367	12,617,165	85,055,532
Totals	**155,300**	**246,836,035**	**278,888,384**	**422,423,651**	**150,002,900**	**572,426,551**
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc	121,482	214,501,738	262,419,986	405,205,122	105,793,786	510,998,908
Municipalities	9,894	12,794,321	5,749,742	5,229,360	14,717,221	19,946,581
Harbour Commissions	629	825,695	261,610	55,721	1,084,263	1,139,984
Provincial Govt. Depts	20,754	15,198,774	8,300,419	9,743,706	24,366,027	34,109,733
Dominion Govt. Depts	2,541	3,515,507	2,156,627	2,189,742	4,041,603	6,231,345

Table 10 classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1943. 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 regarding the industry will be found in the Bureau's reports on the construction industry.

10.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1943

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition.

Type of Construction	New Construction	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance	Total Value
	$	$	$
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments	52,372,057	11,312,310	63,684,367
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	1,721,005	1,622,459	3,343,464
Churches, hospitals, etc.	9,398,831	3,749,402	13,148,233
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls	9,083,220	8,301,407	17,384,627
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings	120,576,006	23,170,401	143,746,407
Garages and service stations	1,105,470	1,969,487	3,074,957
Radio stations	499,106	Nil	499,106
Armouries	38,483,152	1,465,918	39,949,070
Aeroplane hangars	13,011,909	327,952	13,339,861
All other building construction	1,853,684	1,861,112	3,714,796
Totals, Building Construction	**248,104,440**	**53,780,448**	**301,884,888**
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks	34,980,161	33,509,812	68,489,973
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.	4,739,697	3,502,405	8,242,102
Water, sewage and drainage systems	10,484,220	3,872,843	14,357,063
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit	30,652,553	6,301,162	36,953,715
Railway construction, steam and electric	966,622	428,187	1,394,809
Aerodromes or landing fields	28,681,809	402,735	29,084,544
Telephone and telegraph lines	Nil	687,637	687,637
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery	26,332,880	1,370,283	27,703,163
Totals, Street, etc., Construction	**136,837,942**	**50,075,064**	**186,913,006**
Harbour and River Construction	**12,959,156**	**3,655,668**	**16,614,824**
Trade Construction	**24,522,113**	**42,491,720**	**67,013,833**
Grand Totals	**422,423,651**	**150,002,900**	**572,426,551**

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 1943, was July with 154,462 wage-earners and the lowest was December with 104,054.

11.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, by Months, 1942 and 1943

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1942						
January	97,920	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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1943						
January	106,300	5,975	450	5,890	1,477	120,092
February	105,154	6,153	431	4,693	1,522	117,953
March	104,342	6,119	466	6,437	1,573	118,937
April	99,535	6,967	521	8,467	1,681	117,171
May	101,708	9,022	560	18,100	1,845	131,235
June	106,532	9,873	560	22,174	2,119	141,258
July	109,449	10,544	552	31,488	2,429	154,462
August	106,746	10,534	546	25,226	2,486	145,538
September	103,139	9,923	524	29,587	2,543	145,716
October	98,224	9,533	520	27,799	2,386	138,462
November	91,275	8,231	514	26,261	2,254	128,535
December	79,449	7,001	462	15,325	1,817	104,054
Monthly Averages	100,988	8,323	509	18,454	2,011	130,285
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wages Paid During Year	177,488,686	10,253,112	589,449	12,814,713	2,855,154	204,001,114

12.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942		1943	
	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	322	388,861	360	486,335
Nova Scotia	17,538	17,365,607	15,050	16,287,584
New Brunswick	4,261	5,119,579	3,457	4,529,884
Quebec	53,812	81,087,395	41,212	62,563,103
Ontario	45,279	68,131,253	40,786	65,563,183
Manitoba	4,461	6,352,387	4,019	6,414,524
Saskatchewan	3,333	4,517,586	2,540	3,574,465
Alberta	6,095	9,056,710	5,356	8,614,517
British Columbia	13,570	26,152,338	17,505	35,967,519
Totals	**148,671**	**218,171,716**	**130,285**	**204,001,114**

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE*

CONSPECTUS

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General Review

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. During the war years, commodity movements and destinations have been quite abnormal and have given rise to a situation that is already causing some concern, in its bearing on post-war trade, but for which plans are being made. The salient aspects of this situation are summarized here.

When the volume of Canadian war production is reduced, both the size and composition of Canadian exports will undergo marked changes. In any attempt to analyse post-war conditions of trade, certain facts must be realistically examined. The national income of Canada for the latest pre-war year, 1938, was $4,288,000,000; in 1943 it is estimated to have reached $8,724,000,000; and in 1944 about $9,186,000,000. This high level has been attained under the impetus of all-out war and the almost unlimited demands for exports of foodstuffs and munitions. In order to maintain present standards of living in Canada, to keep employment at a high level, and to provide for the social legislation already on the statute books, it has been estimated that the national income in post-war years should be not less

* This Chapter has been prepared in close co-operation with the various branches of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The figures in Part II are compiled from the various reports of the External Trade Branch of the Bureau of Statistics. The information under Part III, and certain of the data in the General Review has been furnished by C. D. Blyth, B.A., Chief of International Payments Branch, Bureau of Statistics.

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than $6,000,000,000. The actual amount of the national income will, of course, be influenced to a large extent by the general level of prices after the War, but to enjoy in normal times a national income of this size, it requires little reflection to see that exports, upon which the Canadian economy turns, must be maintained on a basis substantially in excess of the 1938 or 1939 level. In 1938 Canada exported $340,000,000 worth of goods to the United Kingdom, while importing therefrom only $119,000,000 worth. From the Unites States the Dominion purchased $425,000,000 worth of produce, while selling to that country only $270,000,000 worth. This, in broad outlines, was the pre-war picture—one which, by force of circumstances, may be greatly changed in the post-war period. The truth is that the impoverishment of Europe and especially the financial effects of the War upon Canada's best customer, the United Kingdom, has upset entirely the post-war balance of creditor and debtor nations and, therefore, will profoundly influence future movements of trade. The United Kingdom will emerge from the War with a large proportion of her foreign investments liquidated and a huge load of debt. Certain other countries that have been occupied by the enemy will be in a still worse position, and the need to buy from countries that buy from us will be an important consideration in trade.

In 1938 only 27 p.c. of Canadian exports went to countries outside the United Kingdom and the United States. If, in the years to come, export volume is to be maintained at the required level to sustain a national income of $6,000,000,000 or more, then a great increase in Canadian trade with the countries of the world, outside the United Kingdom and the United States, must be the goal; Canada must also be prepared to import more goods from the United Kingdom; and imports and exports with the United States must be brought more closely into balance. The Department of Trade and Commerce has done much to prepare the way for the building up of Canadian post-war trade (see pp. 472-473) but plans to meet the post-war situation will depend as well, and largely, on the sort of international economy that will be set into operation by the United Nations. Whether this will permit of multilateral trading, under which nations will be able to spend their external incomes in countries of their choice under a system of free currency exchange, or whether the world will revert to the pre-war narrowing and constrictive aspects of separate bilateral arrangements remains to be seen. At any rate, there will undoubtedly be a transition period during which conditions will not permit of the immediate introduction of a freely functioning world system. The transitional problems themselves will prevent the working of any such ideal scheme. Those countries of Europe and Asia that have suffered serious damage from enemy occupation will need time and sympathetic assistance to rehabilitate themselves but the problem will be broadened by the widespread interference that the War has brought to world-wide basic economic relationships that may take many years to re-establish.

The transition years, therefore, hold no promise of easy adjustments. New problems, almost as challenging as those that have been successfully overcome during the War, will have to be met on the basis of financial perspectives broadened by the War and on entirely different lines to pre-war experience.

Since the United Kingdom and the United States have loomed so large on Canada's pre-war trade horizon, it is of special significance that the influences affecting post-war trade with these two nations should be analysed in more detail.

Influences Affecting Post-War Trade with the United Kingdom.—It is probable that sterling will not be freely convertible for a period after the War. If this proves to be the case, there must continue to be some special financial provisions for meeting the difficulties which this situation creates in Canada's international accounts. This inconvertibility of sterling, which first occurred at the beginning of the War, has required that close attention be given to the balance of all payments between Canada and the Sterling Area, and to means of settling that balance.

Pre-war trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire was very important because it provided an outlet for many of Canada's surplus commodities particularly in the field of agricultural and other primary commodities.

A large part of the munitions production of the Dominion has been for British account. The great expansion in agricultural production also has been mainly to provide the United Kingdom with food, some of which was formerly obtained from other countries. The financial problems that have accompanied this contribution by Canada to the War have been successfully met by a series of specially designed financial measures which have been part of the wartime financial background of the Dominion. These are reviewed briefly.

Outstanding among these measures have been Canada's $1,000,000,000 contribution of 1942 to the United Kingdom and the Canadian Mutual Aid program of the latter years of the War. The appropriations for these two forms of aid to all countries totalled $2,800,000,000 by 1944. During the earlier years of war the repatriation of Canadian securities from the United Kingdom totalling about $700,000,000, and the accumulation of sterling balances, later converted into a $700,000,000 loan to the United Kingdom, were among the prominent methods employed in balancing Canada's accounts with the United Kingdom. Another important contributing factor was the high level of overseas war expenditures of the Dominion Government in connection with the Canadian Forces operating abroad. Other wartime factors have also contributed to the successful financing of the record level of exports during the War.

The Mutual Aid program first introduced in 1943 is the most recent method of ensuring that the requirements of the Allies for Canadian war supplies will be met. It is a recognition of the necessity of providing a method of financing Allied needs for Canadian goods and services which it is decided should be supplied for the prosecution of the War. The Canadian Mutual Aid Board disburses the funds to the Canadian producers and arranges for the transfer of the goods or services to the Allies. A feature distinguishing Mutual Aid from earlier forms of Canadian financial assistance is that under Mutual Aid Canada makes arrangements directly with each nation receiving Canadian supplies, whereas earlier procedures were to assist Britain to obtain Canadian dollars to purchase her own requirements in Canada, and also to purchase some supplies in Canada which were later turned over to Russia and other countries.

The variety of commodities shipped to the Allies under Mutual Aid is very great. While the bulk of the commodities fall in the categories of food and munitions, there are also shipments of some of the materials that are essential in carrying

on a war. Details of the commodities shipped will be found in the reports of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board. A broad division of Mutual Aid by countries is revealed by the distribution of Mutual Aid expenditures up to Mar. 31, 1945 (preliminary figures), under the following headings:—

The United Kingdom	$1,395,210,000
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics[1]	104,862,000
Australia[1]	66,623,000
New Zealand[2]	2,256,000
China[1]	20,967,000
France	14,866,000
West Indies	38,634,000
India	4,756,000
Total	$1,648,174,000
Expenditures for administration	78,699
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1,648,252,699

[1] These figures represent the accounts actually paid up to Mar. 31, 1945; the value of shipments up to that date substantially exceeds the accounts paid in the case of U.S.S.R., Australia and China. [2] Became effective July 1, 1944.

When abnormal wartime demands subside, it is logical to expect that exports of Canadian commodities to the United Kingdom will decline sharply from the wartime peak, which includes such a large amount of munitions. There is the probability, however, that there will continue to be heavy British demands for some essential Canadian commodities. However, a high level of exports will be the main contributing factor to a large credit balance on current account with the United Kingdom, for exports are the predominant item in the accounts.

This will constitute a problem of financing the current account balance if sterling is not convertible. The problem will be relieved, of course, by the extent to which Canadian imports and other expenditures in the United Kingdom provide that country with Canadian funds, and the remaining gap in the current account will obviously have to be met by financial means of some kind if British purchases of Canadian merchandise are not to be curtailed.

The probable size of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom is more difficult to predict. Owing to the development of industries in Canada during the War, Canadian needs for imported goods of many types will be less than before the War. At least partly offsetting this factor, which would tend to reduce Canadian imports, is the general probability that the national income after the War will be at a considerably higher level than before the War. If this is the case, there should be larger Canadian demands for some British goods, particularly those in the quality class, which will be bought by a larger number of consumers than formerly. Canadian demands for British industrial equipment may also be heavy. The Department of Trade and Commerce has established the Import Division (see p. 473) with the object of exploring means by which imports from the United Kingdom and other countries can be increased after the War.

Under conditions of inconvertibility of exchange where bilateral balances must be settled, the amount which remains to be financed by some special means will be reduced if Canada purchases more British goods, obtains more British commercial and financial services, or if Canadians travel more in British countries. The larger the purchase of British goods or services, the larger will be the volume of Canadian exchange which will be available to provide a means of settlement for Canadian exports, and the smaller will be the remaining balance which must be settled or financed by capital or other means.

Influences Affecting Post-War Trade with the United States and Non-Empire Countries.—Canada's commercial and financial relations with countries outside the Sterling Area will have distinct characteristics and a separate significance if sterling should be inconvertible for an extended period after the War as seems probable. Under such conditions it would be necessary for Canada to reach either a balance in current transactions with this Area or to depend upon liquid reserves or other imports of capital to finance the probable current account deficits.

It would only be under exceptional conditions that there would not be a current account deficit with the United States in the immediate post-war years, since Canadian imports from the United States are likely to be substantial in relation to Canadian exports to the United States once the production of durable goods for civilian purposes on this continent has been resumed. The range of United States commodities normally purchased by Canada is very wide. There seem to be more limitations to the range of Canadian commodities for which permanent markets in the United States are likely to exist than in the case of Canadian imports from the United States. Nevertheless, the prospects are good for exports of many Canadian commodities to the United States, such as newsprint, lumber and other wood products, if the national income of that country should continue at higher levels than before the War. There will be an additional adverse factor if gold production does not regain its pre-war level for some time.

Net payments of interest and dividends to the United States after the War may also be higher than before the War, as there has been an increase in United States holdings of Canadian securities, arising chiefly from the heavy demand for Canadian bonds in the United States. At the same time Canadian holdings of United States securities have decreased.

This prospect of a current account deficit with the United States points to the need for other sources of convertible exchange as well, since the deficits would otherwise have to be met either from Canada's liquid reserves or by other imports of capital. Canada's export trade to areas like Central and South America and to certain European countries should contribute a considerable amount of the needed exchange, for the likelihood is that Canadian commodities will be required to a greater extent than before the War in a number of these nations with convertible exchange which have been traditional markets for Canadian goods. Trade of this kind should be an important contributing factor in alleviating the prospective current account deficits with the United States.

PART I.—THE GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL TRADE

Section 1.—The Development of Tariffs

The development of tariffs as affecting Canada is outlined here 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 has been necessary, in regard to tariffs, 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.

The present Canadian tariff structure is built on three levels and is summarized below.

As a result of strenuous efforts to maintain and expand trade relations within the Empire, British Preferential rates were established. These consisted at first (1898) of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duties ordinarily paid but later (1900) were advanced to 33⅓ p.c. and, after 1904, took the form of a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities. This is the first broad category of the tariff structure and these rates are applied to specified goods from most British countries if shipped direct to Canada. On certain goods special rates may be applied under the British Preferential tariff; these special rates are lower on those goods than the ordinary British Preferential scale.

The second stage in the tariff edifice is the Intermediate rates. These rates apply to goods that have been accorded tariff treatment lower than the General Tariff but which are not entitled to the British Preferential rate. To certain non-British countries, a special concession under the Intermediate rates may be granted and rates lower than the Intermediate apply by agreement.

The third class of duties is the General Tariff. This is levied on all imports that are not covered by Preferential or Intermediate rates.

British Preferential rates apply to all countries within the Empire. They may, however, be modified downwards in their application to specific countries when trade agreements are being revised or discussed between Canada and other Dominions. The whole tariff structure is a very complicated piece of administrative machinery. Almost every budget that is brought down in the House of Commons changes the incidence of the tariff in some particulars. It would be impossible at this place to attempt to discuss the tariff schedules themselves. The schedules and rates in force at any particular time may be obtained from the Department of National Revenue, which is responsible for administering the Customs Tariff.

In all cases where the tariff applies, there are provisions for drawbacks of duty on imports of semi-processed goods used in the manufacture of products later exported. The purpose of these drawbacks is to give Canadian manufacturers a fair basis of competition with foreign producers of similar goods, where it is felt to be warranted. There is a second class of drawbacks known as "home consumption" drawbacks; these apply mainly to imported materials used in the production of goods manufactured for home consumption.

Too often one-sided competition arises out of unfair practices, such as dumping or the manipulation of exchange advantages. Wide powers have been given in certain instances to supplement tariff provisions. Thus the Minister of National Revenue or through him the Customs Officials have at times been empowered to take "a fair market valuation" as a basis of applying duties to be collected. The very term "fair market valuation" is vague and open to various interpretations and has been frequently criticized, but in exceptional cases for which they are designed such valuations have proved effective.

The exchange situation as it affects the Tariff is a different problem. A foreign currency that has become considerably depreciated in relation to the Canadian dollar enables the country concerned to export goods to Canada under a very definite advantage and customs officials have been given power under conditions such as these to value imports from such countries at a "fair rate of exchange", approximately the rate before depreciation took place. Much, of course, depends on the manner in which the above powers are applied by the administrative officials and their understanding of the reasons for their application, and, while the powers of fixing "fair market valuation" and "fair rate of exchange" have been applied to meet extraordinary conditions in the past, these powers have lately been modified by clauses in trade agreements drawn up with individual countries.

The Tariff Board was established under legislation enacted in 1931 to ensure that the changes made in the Canadian tariff structure would follow a well-ordered and scientific plan. The Board is constituted of the most experienced men in tariff matters and studies their effects upon all classes of Canadian producers and consumers. It publicises requests for tariff revisions and has largely removed the element of pressure from interested parties. Since the outbreak of war, the Tariff Board has dealt mainly with appeals against specific applications of Customs duty rates (under Part II of the Tariff Board Act).

Subsection 2.—Tariff Relationships with Other Countries

Trade agreements entered into by Canada with the United Kingdom, Eire, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia* and the British West Indies are dealt with at pp. 383-386 of the 1941 Year Book. Reciprocal tariff arrangements of Canada with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador are reviewed in the 1942 Year Book at pp. 429-431. 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, Uruguay, Venezuela and certain Belgian and Netherlands Colonies, 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 or suspended with several countries and colonies by application of Enemy Trading Regulations. (See pp. 473-475.) 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.

At the present time, Canada's tariff relations are affected by trade agreements, conventions of commerce or participation in treaties made by the United Kingdom with foreign powers, listed as follows:—

* This Agreement was terminated as from Jan. 2, 1938, but each country, in its own legislation, still grants tariff preferences to the other.

Empire Countries

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
United Kingdom.....	Trade Agreement signed Feb. 23, 1937; in force Sept. 1, 1937. (Modified by United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement of Nov. 17, 1938.)	Various concessions on both sides, increasing preference formerly granted. Also extends preferential system between Canada and the Colonial Empire. Made until August 20, 1940, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
Eire.....	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932; in force Jan. 2, 1933.	Canada concedes British Preferential Tariff in return for most-favoured-nation treatment in Eire. Made for five years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
Australia.....	Trade Agreement signed July 8, 1931; in force Aug. 3, 1931.	Each country accords the other reduced rates on schedules of goods, and otherwise (with a few exceptions in Australia) exchange their British Preferential Tariffs with each other. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
New Zealand.....	Trade Agreement signed Apr. 23, 1932; in force May 24, 1932.	Exchange specific preferences on scheduled goods and otherwise concede British Preferential Tariffs reciprocally. Made for one year, but kept in force by short-term extensions. Since Sept. 30, 1941, in force until terminated by six months' notice.
Union of South Africa.	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932; in force Oct. 13, 1932.	Agreement extends list of preferences formerly exchanged in absence of formal Agreement. Made for five years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
British West Indies.	Trade Agreement signed July 6, 1925; in force Apr. 30, 1927.	Exchange of specific margins of preferences. Made for twelve years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice. A Canadian notice of Nov. 23, 1938, terminating the Agreement, was replaced by one of Dec. 27, 1939, continuing the Agreement subject to termination on six months' notice.

Non-Empire Countries

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
ARGENTINA	Trade Agreement signed Oct. 2, 1941; provisionally in force Nov. 15, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. May be terminated on three months' notice.
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG AND BELGIAN COLONIES.	Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1924; in force Oct. 22, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
BOLIVIA	Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 15 of the United Kingdom - Bolivia Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. May be terminated on one year's notice.
BRAZIL	Trade Agreement signed Oct. 17, 1941; provisionally in force from date of signing and definitively on Apr. 16, 1943.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for two years from Apr. 16, 1943, and thereafter for one-year periods until terminated on six months' notice.
CHILE	Trade Agreement signed Sept. 10, 1941; in force provisionally Oct. 15, 1941, and definitively on Oct. 29, 1943.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for two years from Oct. 29, 1943, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
COLOMBIA	Treaty of Commerce with United Kingdom of Feb. 16, 1866, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Exchange of Notes Dec. 30, 1938, continued Treaty in force until Sept. 30, 1939, and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
COSTA RICA	Exchange of Notes with United Kingdom of Mar. 1-2, 1933, and Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Trade Agreement signed Mar. 8, 1940; in force provisionally Mar. 15, 1940, and definitively Jan. 22, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years from Jan. 22, 1941, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
ECUADOR	*Modus vivendi* by Exchange of Notes of Aug. 26, 1941; in force Oct. 1, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for an indefinite period subject to termination on three months' notice.
FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES.	Trade Agreement signed May 12, 1933; in force June 10, 1933. Exchange of Notes of Sept. 29, 1934 and additional Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, extending concessions on both sides.	As regards scheduled goods, Canada's actual Intermediate Tariff or percentage reductions from Intermediate exchanged for French Minimum Tariff or percentage reductions from General Tariff, also quota arrangements. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.

Non-Empire Countries—continued

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
GUATEMALA	Trade Agreement signed Sept. 28, 1937; in force Jan. 14, 1939.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
HAITI	Trade Agreement signed Apr. 23, 1937; in force Jan. 10, 1939.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS INDIES, SURINAM AND CURAÇAO.	Convention of Commerce, signed July 11, 1924; in force Oct. 28, 1935.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
PANAMA	Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 12 of the United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Commerce of Sept. 25, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.
PARAGUAY	Exchange of Notes of May 21, 1940; in force June 21, 1940.	Canadian Intermediate Tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Paraguay. In force until terminated on three months' notice.
POLAND	Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935; in force Aug. 15, 1936.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and special reductions for limited lists of goods. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
PORTUGAL, INCLUDING MADEIRA, PORTO SANTO, AND AZORES.	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 21 of the United Kingdom – Portugal Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 12, 1914; in force Oct. 1, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.
SALVADOR	Exchange of Notes of Nov. 2, 1937; in force Nov. 17, 1937.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on four months' notice.
SPAIN	Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928, sanctioned United Kingdom-Spain Treaty of Commerce of Oct. 31, 1922 (revised Apr. 5, 1927); in force Aug. 1, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on six months' notice.
SWEDEN	United Kingdom - Sweden Convention of Commerce and Navigation of Mar. 18, 1826, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.
SWITZERLAND	United Kingdom Switzerland Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment of Sept. 6, 1855, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.

Non-Empire Countries—concluded

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
UNITED STATES	Trade Agreement signed Nov. 17, 1938; provisionally in force Nov. 26, 1938; duty concessions provisionally in force Jan. 1, 1939; fully in force June 17, 1939. Supplementary Trade Agreement signed Dec. 13, 1940.	Terms include grant of reduced or fixed rates on scheduled goods by both countries and mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years from Nov. 26, 1938, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. Supplementary Trade Agreement provides for quota on foxes and fox skins entering the United States.
URUGUAY	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 12, 1936; in force May 15, 1940.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
VENEZUELA	*Modus vivendi* signed Mar. 26, 1941; in force Apr. 9, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for one year subject to renewal or termination on three months' notice; renewed annually by Exchange of Notes, subject to termination on three months' notice.

Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service*

The Commercial Intelligence Service, with headquarters at Ottawa and branch offices in various British Empire and foreign countries administered by Trade Commissioners, is designed to promote and maintain Canadian export trade. These normal trade promotion activities have been limited during war years by the various wartime controls in Canada designed to conserve strategic materials and shipping space and also by the wartime regulation and control of import trade in British Empire countries, the United States and other markets for Canadian products under the flags of the United Nations. Thus the number of these offices was reduced in 1940 and 1941, but began to increase in 1944.

Plans have been completed, and initial steps taken, for a considerable expansion of the Service, both at Ottawa and abroad, to meet anticipated post-war needs and in order to handle the increased volume of work resulting from the detailed tasks involved in export planning and the resumption of normal trade at the close of the War.

Organization at Ottawa.—The headquarters staff is composed of a Director, an Assistant Director and eight divisions. The Director administers and unifies the work of the Service, both at Ottawa and abroad. The eight divisions are as

* Revised by C. M. Croft, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

follows: Commodity (four)—Foods, Metals and Chemicals, Forest Products, Miscellaneous Manufactures—which record and supply information regarding export markets for Canadian commodities under these respective groupings; Directories—which maintains directories of Canadian exporters and of import agents abroad, including commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc.; Export Planning (see p. 472)—which co-ordinates programming and allocation of exports of commodities under control or in short supply; and Editorial—which handles the publication of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, pamphlets and other printed matter relating to trade; Import (see p. 473)—created in 1944 to explore sources, and locate supplies, of raw materials required for Canadian industries.

The four Commodity Divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications with Canadian exporters and manufacturers and generally provide a liaison service between these and Trade Commissioners. Under wartime conditions these Divisions have assumed a number of duties in addition to those for which they would be normally responsible in peacetime. These have included development of export programs, in co-operation with the Export Planning Division, for manufactured products involving raw materials in short supply; procurement of essential requirements in foodstuffs and manufactured products for areas dependent on Canadian supplies and allocation of shipping space for these products, in co-operation with supply missions for these areas; advance planning of transportation to overseas shipping point of programmed products in short supply in order to avoid loss of allocated cargo space; development of programs and clearances of materials for the information of various combined Boards in Washington; and co-operation with the Mutual Aid Board in the clearance of its supply programs.

Organization Abroad.—There were 26 offices administered by Trade Commissioners at the beginning of 1944 as compared with a pre-war establishment of 34; half being in British Empire and half in foreign countries. Each office is staffed by a Trade Commissioner or Acting Trade Commissioner and several have one or more Assistant Trade Commissioners. In countries where there is a Canadian Embassy or Legation, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are attached to the Embassy or Legation staffs and have Commercial diplomatic ranks up to Counsellor grade.

Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners seek to promote the export trade of Canada by securing and forwarding specific inquiries for Canadian goods from importers in their territories to headquarters office at Ottawa and to Canadian exporters by studying and reporting upon business conditions and import requirements in their territories, the particular types of goods wanted, competition to be met, methods of packing and shipping, etc. They make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions and report, as occasion requires, on tariff changes, trade regulations and exchange conditions. Their services are at the disposal of all bona fide Canadian manufacturers and producers.

Under peacetime conditions, each Trade Commissioner makes a periodic tour of Canada in order to keep abreast of Canadian industrial development. During this tour he makes direct contacts with Canadian exporters and manufacturers and supplies them with first-hand information regarding conditions of trade and opportunities in his territory.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

NOTE.—This list was revised as at February, 1945. 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. 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).	F. W. Fraser, 44 Queen St., Melbourne, C.1.
Brazil.....	L. S. Glass, Commercial Attaché. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Metropóle, 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.
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).	M. B. Palmer. 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. Address for airmail—Apartado Aereo 3562; other letters, Apartado 1618, 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 367, 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.
France—(Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.)	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 62 rue Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris.
Ireland.....	E. L. McColl, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Eire; 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 Internacional Paseo de la Reforma 1, 13th Floor, Mexico City.
Newfoundland.....	R. P. Bower, Circular Road, St. John's.
New Zealand—(Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.)	C. B. Birkett. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
Peru—(Territory includes Ecuador.).....	W. G. Stark, Commercial Secretary. 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. 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.....	Acting 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.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded

United Kingdom—concluded	
Glasgow (territory covers Scotland).....	G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Cable address—Cantracom.
United States—	
Washington.....	H. A. Scott, Commercial Counsellor. Office—Canadian Embassy Annex, 1771 N. Street N.W., Washington.
Chicago (territory covers the Middle States of the United States).	J. M. Boyer, Tribune Tower Building, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Los Angeles (territory covers the Mid-Western and Western States of the United States).	T. J. Monty, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.
New York City (territory includes Bermuda)...	B. C. Butler, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre, New York City. Cable address—Cantracom.

Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The "Commercial Intelligence Journal" contains reports of the Trade Commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade and is issued 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, and subscription orders should be addressed to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

The Export Planning Division.—This is a wartime development. It was established in August, 1943, with two principal objects in view:—

(1) To ensure that the limited supplies of goods available for export were directed to those countries which were dependent upon Canada and were most in need of goods.

(2) To ensure as far as was consistent with the war effort that Canada's export markets were kept open by a continuation of token shipments.

It is essential that the United Nations, particularly those which are dependent upon imported supplies for the maintenance of their war effort, shall be assured of their minimum needs of essential goods. This object is being achieved by the planning of exports and the operation of export control.

The importance of the second purpose of the new Division, mainly that of ensuring a continued, if small, flow of merchandise to normal export markets, becomes evident when one realizes the dependence of Canada on export trade in normal times and the difficulties involved in the development of export markets. Most successful exporters have records of long perseverance, considerable expense, and much patience in the development of their export trade. The difficulties involved and the care taken in development of suitable overseas agency contacts, are valuable assets to those whose successful operation in the Canadian domestic market are largely dependent upon a large volume of export trade. It is apparent, therefore, that the retention of the goodwill of the overseas customers is worth some sacrifice to Canadian consumers. For this reason, arrangements were made and carried out to permit at least a limited export to old customers of all except goods in strategic short supply.

The execution of these two principles has involved detailed study and analysis of the requirements of overseas markets, the development of export programs for certain commodities in short supply and the development and programming of proposed exports to overseas markets.

In most overseas countries, the War brought with it varying degrees of import control. In many cases, overseas countries were not prepared to permit imports from other countries until officially notified by the supplying country that supplies would be made available. The programming of available exports by commodities and countries thus became an important factor in ensuring the continued flow of Canadian merchandise to world markets.

The Import Division.—In order to stimulate the expansion of imports and thus facilitate increased exports and a greater expansion of total external trade, an Import Division was set up under the Director in May, 1944. The chief functions of this Division are to help secure materials and supplies required by Canadian industry; to secure commodities not used by industry, but essential to Canada's economy; and to help build up goodwill and buying power in other countries. Canada, as a large exporting country, must do everything possible to assist her customers to secure Canadian dollars. The officials of the new Import Division will devote all their energies to the realization of this objective.

The Import Division will work closely with the Commodity Chiefs of the Commercial Intelligence Service and Trade Commissioners will be required to submit reports on the supply situation in their territories, particularly those items required by the Canadian economy. They will also help importers in Canada to secure good supply contacts abroad and will assist exporters in their territories to find outlets in Canada for the sale of their products. Close contact will be kept with Canadian import organizations, shipping organizations and Government agencies concerned with customs, tariffs, and exchange control.

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, the Shipping Priorities Committee, etc., are introduced here. 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 Wartime Restrictions

Enemy Trading Regulations.—Regulations respecting trading with the enemy, originally 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), are now provided for under "Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)" Order in Council P.C. 8526 dated Nov. 13, 1943.

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
Syria, Lebanon and French Somaliland	Proscribed	May 27, 1941
Syria and Lebanon revoked	"	Sept. 15, 1941
French Somaliland revoked	"	Mar. 10, 1943
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	"	"

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.

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. The term "enemy property" includes such items as dividends and interest, insurance and bequests payable to such enemies. The regulations provided under the Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks Efficiency Order, 1939, relate to industrial property and prescribe the methods which are to be followed in relation to applications of enemy aliens and the disposition of rights of enemy aliens.

Notice was given by the Secretary of State on Nov. 24, 1943, that trade could be resumed with persons residing in the territories which comprise the French zone of Morocco, Algeria, Corsica and Tunisia. During 1944 permission was given persons residing in Canada to communicate with and receive communications from persons residing in the following liberated areas in Europe, subject to certain conditions: Italy, Oct. 28; France, Nov. 4; Greece, Nov. 25; and Belgium, Nov. 25. Also, permission was given residents of Canada, under certain conditions, to make remittances to residents of the following liberated areas in Europe: Sicily, Mar. 25; Sardinia and mainland provinces of Italy occupied by United Nations Forces, Apr. 8; France, Andorra and Morocco, Dec. 8 and Dec. 18.

Control of Exports.—The main purposes of export control during wartime 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 ensure equitable distribution of available supplies to markets normally dependent upon Canada for essential goods.

Export control is centred in the Department of Trade and Commerce under the Export Permit Branch, (see p. 478).

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 subject to import licence. These measures were supplemented by high excise taxes on many durable consumer goods, the main purpose being to discourage expansion of their manufacture in Canada as imports were eliminated or curtailed. The restrictions on imports under the War Exchange Conservation Act were repealed, effective Aug. 1, 1944, but some goods—mainly textiles, automobiles and petroleum products—were placed under import control.

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 most of the import controls, maintain close contact with controllers and administrators of the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regarding requirements. These controls are being relaxed gradually, as conditions permit.

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.

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. The general situation remains substantially as outlined at pp. 445-449 of the 1943-44 Year Book, with the following exceptions:—

Brazil.—A Brazilian decree of Jan. 22, 1945, stipulated that a wide list of imports would be subject to the granting of import licences issued by the Import-Export Control Branch of the Bank of Brazil. The list included practically all semi-manufactured and manufactured metals including machinery, asbestos,

graphite, mica, porcelain insulators, refractories and abrasives. These measures, it was stated, were taken to ensure the maintenance and development of national industries.

Peru.—In order to preserve the exchange situation, the Peruvian Minister of Finance announced on Jan. 26, 1945, that import licences would be required for all goods entering Peru on or after Mar. 1, 1945.

Venezuela.—Towards the end of 1943 import licensing for nearly all goods was re-introduced in Venezuela but the restrictions were relaxed by a resolution of July 1, 1944, which listed many goods as being exempt from import licence and at the same time eliminated import recommendations, hitherto required on most goods from Canada and the United States, on all but a few goods in short supply. The regulations were further amended on Nov. 18, 1944, by substituting the list of goods exempt from import licence by a list of goods for which licences are still required. The list includes about 135 of the 475 items of the Venezuelan Tariff, about 60 of which also continue to require import recommendations.

Subsection 2.—Government Bodies Set Up to Direct and Promote Trade under Wartime Conditions

The wartime organization that has evolved under the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the control of external trade during the War years and the re-opening of normal channels with world countries when hostilities are brought to a successful end are illustrated and their interrelations shown in the chart at p. 479. Under the headings of this Subsection the functions of the various units are described.

The liberation of Allied territories, that resulted from Allied military successes, brought to the fore during the past year the need of making provision in Canada to meet the requirements of these territories for supplies both for relief and for their programs of reconstruction. The need became apparent also for making provision not only to furnish supplies but for dealing with other problems of external trade under wartime conditions and during the period of transition from war to peace.

Developments in this field include the passing by Parliament, at its 1944 session, of an Act to incorporate the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which is designed to promote export trade by making provision for Dominion Government loans and guarantees to foreign governments or government agencies and for insurance of goods exported through commercial channels; the establishment of the External Trade Advisory Committee, a body designed for the inter-departmental consideration of problems of wartime and transitional trade; the establishment of the new division of Export Planning and an Import Division in the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce; the creation of the Canadian Export Board under the Department of Trade and Commerce, designed to furnish a procurement service for foreign governments; the approval by Parliament of Canada's participation in UNRRA and arrangements for the provision by Canada of supplies to meet UNRRA requirements; and, finally, controls over the export and import of many commodities were relaxed or withdrawn as the occasion warranted.

External Trade Advisory Committee.—The Committee, established under P.C. 3059 of Apr. 27, 1944, is primarily a co-ordinating body: it has the primary function of providing a medium for consultation between Departments and agencies of the Government on import and export trade matters, including relief during the period of the War and during the period of transition from war to peace, and of making recommendations and reports to Departments and to the Government.

It consists of representatives of the Departments of External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Munitions and Supply, Finance, National Revenue, Agriculture, Labour, Reconstruction, and of the Mutual Aid Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the Tariff Board, and the Agricultural Prices Support Board.

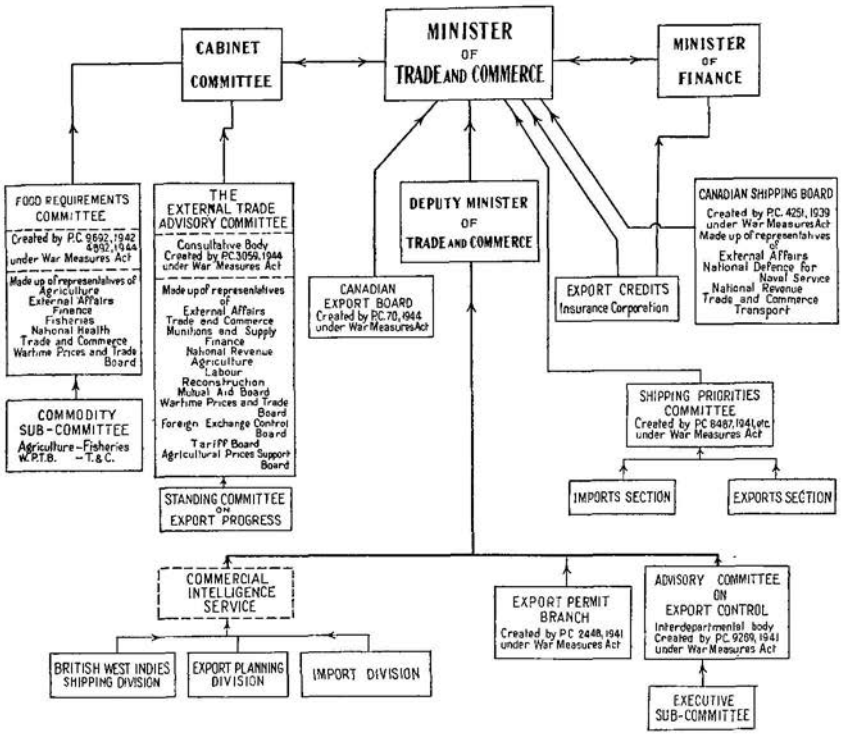
A standing committee of the main Committee considers all export programs, other than munitions and food, and reports to the main Committee on these and any other questions which may be referred to it.

Food Requirements Committee.—The Food Requirements Committee was set up under P.C. 9692 of Oct. 22, 1942, the terms of which were revised by P.C. 4892 of July 4, 1944. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, External Affairs, Finance, Fisheries, National Health, Trade and Commerce and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. It has the duty and authority to consider and report upon all matters of policy connected with the utilization of supplies of Canadian food and certain related commodities and with their supply to other nations. In particular, the Committee and its Commodity Sub-Committee deals with the co-ordination of Canada's undertakings to export foods to various destinations, including various relief and rehabilitation agencies. Further, the Committee may submit recommendations to the Cabinet with respect to matters of policy concerning embargoes or other restrictions on exports or imports of foodstuffs. Canadian representatives on the various commodity committees of the Combined Food Board are appointed by, and are responsible to, the Food Requirements Committee.

Advisory Committee on Export Control.—An Advisory Committee on Export Control was set up in November, 1941, by Order in Council P.C. 9269, which also provided for the establishment of an Executive Sub-Committee to deal with problems arising in connection with applications for export permits and to interpret policy in doubtful cases. With a few exceptions, the Executive Sub-Committee has dealt with the policy problems affecting export permit procedure, including the operation of economic warfare considerations and collaboration with the former Bureau of Economic Warfare in Washington, now known as the Foreign Economic Administration, in the operation of the Decentralization Plan, under which Latin American countries have been more or less allowed to control their import requirements from North America according to available shipping. Following its inception the Sub-Committee met once a week or oftener to deal with export permit problems. Since 1943 it has not needed to meet so frequently and has been mainly concerned with questions of relaxation of controls with the co-operation of the Department of Munitons and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Export Permit Branch.—As part of the system of wartime controls, before commodities can be exported from Canada, an export permit must be obtained by the exporter from the Branch. Before issuing permits, the Branch consults other

GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY FOR THE CONTROL OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN WARTIME AND ITS POST-WAR REHABILITATION



Departments or agencies responsible for supply. 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. However, during the past year the question of relaxing export control wherever possible has received the close attention of the different agencies and Departments of Government concerned. As a result it was found possible, because of an improved supply situation, to remove a large number of items from export control when consigned to British Empire and United States destinations.

A detailed account of the activities of the Export Permit Branch during the war years is given at pp. 442-444 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Shipping Priorities.—The Shipping Priorities Committee was set up under the Minister of Trade and Commerce on Oct. 31, 1944, on the recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees of the United States and Canada. The two

Governments accepted the basic policy that equal consideration should be given to United States and Canadian defence shipping, and civilian shipping requirements. It was recommended that appropriate agencies in each country should enter into immediate consultation with a view to establishing an effective, convenient and continuing method of placing Canadian requirements before the United States agency or agencies responsible for deciding on overseas import and export shipping priorities.

Imports Section.—In the case of imports, effective co-operation has been maintained between the Shipping Priorities Committee and the Division of Stockpiling and Transportation at Washington. The Commercial Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy has represented the Shipping Priorities Committee on the Interdepartmental Shipping Priorities Advisory Committee at Washington.

The Committee ascertains Canadian cargo space requirements and determines their priority and the extent to which such requirements can be moved by ships of Canadian registry. In consultation with the Canadian Shipping Board, the decision is made as to which items are to be carried by Canadian ships and which by the Wartime Shipping Administration.

The first major problem of the Import Section arose over the question of import controls in February, 1943. It was decided:—

(1) To restrict the use of import shipping space available from most overseas countries to commodities essential to the wartime economy of Canada.

(2) To control by permit, the importation into Canada of specified goods, in order to prevent unnecessary importations into Canada from prejudicing the movement of essential imports.

The Import Section has also taken a broad interest in import trade and has been responsible for the preliminary developments of the new Import Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce (see p. 473).

Export Section.—For all practical purposes, 100 p.c. of Canada's exports to Latin America move via United States ports and on vessels controlled directly or indirectly by Wartime Shipping Administration. Early in 1942 it became evident that the available United States-controlled shipping services would not be able to carry the growing backlog of cargoes piled up at United States ports of exit destined to Latin America.

In May, 1942, the Board of Economic Warfare of the United States (now Foreign Economic Administration) introduced a system of export priorities, and Canada's Export Permit Branch (see p. 478) assumed responsibility for affixing the proper United States shipping priority code to Canadian permits in order that the Wartime Shipping Administration would have a guide to the relative importance of each shipment.

On July 6, 1942, the Foreign Economic Administration announced the introduction of control measures on all shipments of 2,240 lb. or over to Latin America (except all-rail shipments to Mexico), to become effective on Aug. 15, 1942.

The Shipping Priorities Committee, under the terms of its Order in Council, was the logical authority to administer complementary controls in Canada, and immediately set up the "Export Section". Arrangements were made whereby the United States authorities would handle only those shipping-space applications from Canada which had been approved by the Committee.

The procedure, modified from time to time to meet changing conditions, remained in effect until Oct. 15, 1944, when all shipping controls over shipments (except newsprint) to Latin American countries other than Argentina were removed. Newsprint is not under export permit, and the controls necessary to ensure equitable distribution to Latin American countries are administered by the Shipping Priorities Committee, as is the processing of space applications for shipments of 2,240 lb. or more going to Argentina.

On Oct. 1, 1944, the Export Section, in co-operation with the Foreign Economic Administration, commenced the processing of space applications on shipments of 2,240 lb. or more to certain African countries consisting of the French, Portuguese and Belgian Colonies and the British West African Colonies of Nigeria, Cameroons, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast including Ashanti and Northern Territory, British Togoland and British possessions in the South Pacific consisting of Fiji, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn, Tonga and Santa Cruz.

On Nov. 21, 1944, in co-operation with the Foreign Economic Administration, control was extended to cover Middle East countries, which formerly came under the jurisdiction of the Middle East Supply Centre.

British West Indies Shipping Division.—During the winter and spring of 1942 the German submarine campaign resulted in heavy shipping losses among vessels supplying the British Colonies in the Caribbean. In consequence, the British colonial authorities deemed it advisable to set up a system of cargo priorities and opened an office in the United States. In order to take care of cargo originating in Canada, the Commercial Intelligence Service undertook to act on behalf of the colonial authorities. Accordingly, under authority derived from the Canadian Shipping Board, the B.W.I. Shipping Division allocates space to Canadian shippers on vessels proceeding to the Leewards, Windwards, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. Space allocations to the remaining colonies in the group, while under the general supervision of the Division are handled by other organizations. In this connection the Division has co-operated with the Canadian Shipping Board and the British Colonies Supply Mission in the planning of shipping schedules. In addition the Division has co-operated with the British Colonies Supply Mission in the United States in maintaining essential supplies in the colonies and also has arranged for the purchase and shipment of flour under Mutual Aid to the British West Indies.

Canadian Shipping Board.—The Shipping Board is a wartime body reporting to the Government through the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It controls shipping from the transport side and for that reason its functions and activities are dealt with in the Transportation Chapter at pp. 639-640. It is part of the wartime machinery for the Control of External Trade, however, and as such is shown in the chart at p. 479.

Canadian Export Board.—The Board was established by Order in Council P.C. 70 dated Jan. 31, 1944, to overcome certain difficulties that had arisen in export trade channels.

The Canadian Export Board is designed to meet a need, which has developed as a result of wartime trade conditions, for a Canadian Government agency possessing the requisite powers to co-operate with the governmental procurement agencies and trade missions of British colonies, other parts of the British Commonwealth and

certain other countries, in purchasing in Canada and exporting to these countries goods required for civilian use, and to facilitate export transactions with such agencies.

The Board operates only when ordinary commercial channels between exporter and importer cannot be utilized or when there are no existing procurement facilities: it will not interfere with normal commercial enterprise.

The Board is under the control of the Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce: it has five members, three including the Chairman who is the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, from the Department of Trade and Commerce and one each from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fisheries.

For the purpose of carrying out business transactions in as normal a way as possible, the office staff has been divided into three sections—Purchasing, Traffic and Accounting.

Powers of the Board.—The Board is empowered to buy and sell and to negotiate, as principal or agent, the purchase of all types of civilian commodities required by the British Commonwealth of Nations and also Allied Nations. It can conduct negotiations concerning the prices at which the products should be purchased and may determine the price at which such products shall be sold by the Board. In practice, goods are bought and sold at the same price and, at the present time, no charge is being made for the Board's services, although it has power to make such a charge if deemed advisable.

It may establish offices at whatever points throughout Canada it may be considered advisable to do so, and it may also establish warehouses in which to store goods required by the various authorities who make use of its services.

As at Apr. 1, 1945, the Board's offices were restricted to Ottawa but four warehouses were in operation taking care of purchases made at the request of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board for ultimate delivery to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Board conducts a very large amount of business on behalf of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board when their requirements are of a civilian nature and it also buys for the following: British Colonies Supply Mission; India Supply Mission; French Military Mission; French Naval Mission; French Supply Mission; Belgium Mission; Australian War Supplies Procurement Division; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Union of South Africa; Iceland; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Commercial Corporation of United Kingdom; Ministry of Supply of Great Britain; New Zealand; Military Relief; and others.

As at the first of June, 1944, firm orders placed by the Board amounted to just over $2,500,000. By Jan. 1, 1945, these had increased to a total of $37,500,000 and by Apr. 1, to $90,000,000.

Import Division and the Export Planning Division.—Although wartime organizations in origin these Divisions are tied in closely with the permanent organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service (see chart at p. 479) and for convenience has been dealt with in the review of that Service at pp. 472-473.

Export Credits Insurance and Loans and Guarantees to Other Countries.—The plan, forecast in the Speech from the Throne in January, 1944, to create a Government body to protect Canada's position as a world trader over the transitional period from war to peace and thus meet some of the financial problems that

the post-war period is bound to bring, was implemented by passage of the Export Credits Insurance Act in August, 1944. This Act is divided into two parts:—

Part I provides for the establishment of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, the function of which is to insure exporters of Canadian goods against the risk of loss accruing upon non-payment, when due, of the purchase price by reason of insolvency or delay on the part of the importer or his inability to secure the proper kind of currency—because of moratoria, foreign exchange restrictions or other occurrences in his own country. It is intended that the Corporation shall form a permanent feature of assistance to exporters of Canadian goods.

Part II of the Act is limited in operation to a transitional period of three years from August, 1944, and empowers the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and Minister of Trade and Commerce, to enable the former to guarantee the obligations of, make loans to, or purchase or guarantee any security issued by the Government or an agency of the Government of any other country.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation.—This Corporation was established under the above Act with an authorized capital of $5,000,000 (50,000 non-transferable Government-owned shares of $100 each) together with a $5,000,000 surplus account, under the management of a board of not more than seven directors, including the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Deputy Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada. An advisory council consisting of not more than fifteen members may be appointed to advise the Corporation on matters of administration.

The Corporation is empowered to issue insurance contracts to exporters of Canadian-produced goods to insure against risk of loss caused by insolvency, delays in collection and transfer difficulties. Similar facilities have existed in many other countries over a period of years. With Canada's productive capacity vastly greater than her ability to consume, it is essential that her position be maintained in the historic markets and trade extended into the new markets of the world. The scheme of export credits insurance is designed to assist exporters of Canadian goods in their objectives. If an exporter does not wish to insure with the Corporation he is under no compulsion to do so. Exporters wishing to take out policies of insurance are required to pay premiums established by the Corporation. It is the duty of the Corporation to establish premium rates which are adequate to cover probable losses. It is expected that officers of the Canadian Government and trade commissioner services will collaborate with the Corporation and with exporters in providing credit data respecting the reliability and financial standing of foreign firms. In essence, the Canadian scheme is to be on an insurance basis, where those paying the premiums participate in the benefits.

The limit of liability of the Corporation on contracts of insurance outstanding at any one time is ten times the paid-up capital and surplus as shown by the Corporation's latest quarterly statement.

Export Credits to Other Governments.—During the period of transition from war to peace it is possible under Export Credits Insurance Act, Part II, for the Canadian Government to provide loans or guarantees to governments of other countries or their agencies for three years from the coming into force of the Act.

The aggregate amount of guarantees outstanding at any one time must not exceed $200,000,000 and the aggregate of loans outstanding and securities held must not exceed $100,000,000 at any one time. All guarantees or loans made are to be conditional on the Government of the country to which the goods are exported requesting the Canadian Government to give such guarantees, etc., and undertaking to indemnify the Canadian Government against loss.

The loans and guarantees authorized under Part II of the Act are intended to help restore and develop Canadian trade in the difficult period of transition between war and peace, particularly trade with those countries which need imports for the purpose of reconstruction and rehabilitation of their economies devastated or disorganized by war, which countries may be expected to have some difficulty in acquiring sufficient Canadian dollars to pay for the imports they would like to obtain from Canada.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF EXTERNAL COMMODITY TRADE*

Actually about 75 to 80 p.c. of the enormous export business which Canada now is doing belongs in the category of temporary, abnormal, wartime trade, with only about 20 to 25 p.c. in the category of normal and permanent trade. Nevertheless, this remaining trade, amounting to about $600,000,000 a year, despite the stress of wartime restrictions is very important and still plays a vital role in sustaining the agricultural and industrial life of the country. Canada's normal pre-war export business has become, to a large extent, a war casualty since, in addition to the fact that her energies and resources have been concentrated primarily on production and distribution for war purposes and that exports have had to be limited, some of the customary export markets have been cut off and, in most of those remaining open, imports of many classes of goods from Canada have had to be reduced because of shipping shortage, the conservation of exchange for more urgent requirements, or for other reasons.

The statistics in this Chapter of the Year Book, which bring the analyses down to the end of 1943, 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. See the article on "Changes in Canadian Manufacturing Production from Peace to War, 1939-44", at pp. 364-381.

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.

* Statistics have been 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".

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 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, aluminum 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 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 under-valued. 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 (43 p.c. in 1943) 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 that 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.

I.—NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, 1939-44

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
January	18·1	21·6	19·2	15·1	13·9	9·4
February	12·9	12·4	14·7	16·6	12·8	8·1
March	15·5	16·2	19·7	16·1	12·8	12·9
April	10·6	18·0	14·3	14·1	13·5	9·3
May	15·9	16·9	16·1	15·5	12·5	9·4
June	17·2	15·1	18·4	16·8	12·2	10·9
July	15·2	15·9	17·3	16·3	10·0	6·6
August	9·0	17·6	12·6	13·1	10·2	10·0
September	17·3	16·5	21·2	15·0	11·8	8·7
October	22·8	18·9	17·4	19·3	11·3	8·4
November	15·0	16·6	15·4	12·6	8·8	10·1
December	14·9	17·3	17·4	13·9	12·2	5·9
TOTALS	184·4	203·0	203·7	184·4	142·0	109·7

Section 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade

For the period covered in Table 1, it will be seen that, on the whole, imports have fluctuated much more than exports. In only 4 of the 26 years imports exceeded exports and in 2 of these years, viz., 1920 and 1931, the amounts of the excess were quite moderate. On the other hand, what is generally referred to as the "favourable balance of trade" has been, on the average, quite substantial, indeed embarrassingly so for the latest three years, due to the export of the vast quantities of munitions of war that the Canadian economy has been geared to produce.

1.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold) with All Countries, 1919-44

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.

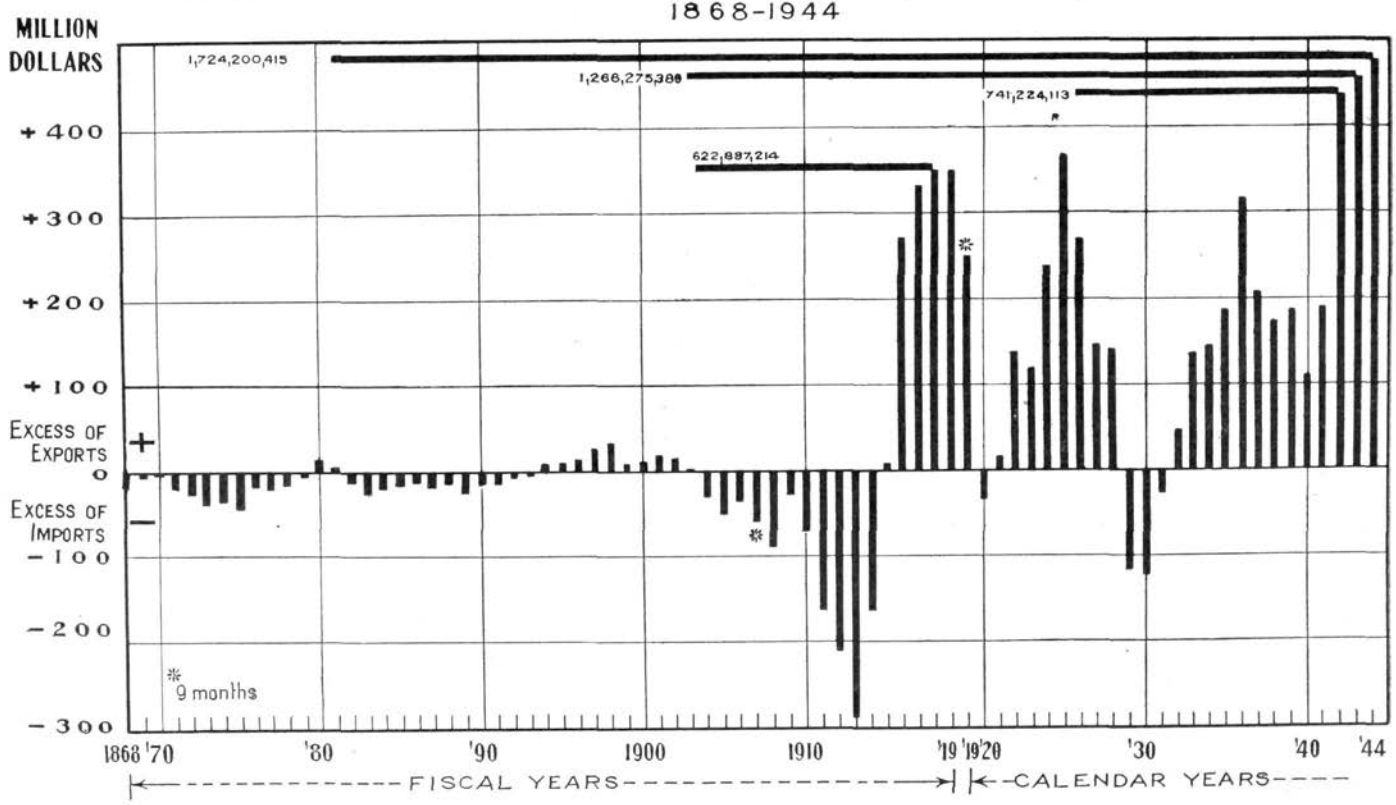
Year	Imports			Exports			Balance of Trade: Excess of Exports (+), Imports (−)
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Domestic Produce	Foreign Produce	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919.....	607,458,191	333,555,422	941,013,613	1,235,958,483	53,833,452	1,289,791,935	+348,778,322
1920.....	890,847,353	446,073,668	1,336,921,021	1,268,014,533	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
1944.....	884,751,584	874,146,613	1,758,898,197	3,439,953,165	43,145,447	3,483,098,612	+1,724,200,415

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

BALANCE OF TOTAL MERCHANDISE TRADE (EXCLUDING GOLD) FOR CANADA

1868-1944



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. 477-484) indicate some of the difficulties that exist in the international trade field under 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 has been 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 50 countries to which the Dominion is exporting goods in varying but steady quantities, in spite of war handicaps.

In 1944 Canada's export trade amounted to $3,483,098,612: this was twice as large as during any year of the War of 1914-18 and three and one-half times greater than in 1939. Exports alone during 1944 were considerably higher than total external trade in 1939. Trade figures by months from January, 1944, to the latest month available in 1945, together with summaries of exports by principal commodities and by countries for 1944 are given in Appendix I to this volume.

Marked changes have characterized the trade of the Dominion since 1939.

These changes are reflected in the trade returns, and Statement II, which summarizes the expansion of exports and war industries from 1939 to 1944 lists those foods, munitions and war materials that have mainly influenced the result. The twenty-two items listed comprise 80 p.c. of the total value of all Canada's exports during 1944.

* All figures for 1944 given in this Subsection are preliminary and subject to revision.

II.—EXPORTS OF FOODS, MUNITIONS AND WAR MATERIALS, 1939-44
(In millions of dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	924·9	1,179·0	1,621·0	2,363·8	2,971·5	3,440·0
Wheat	109·0	119·5	161·9	121·8	234·5	384·2
Flour	16·4	26·4	44·8	45·8	66·3	90·0
Fish, canned	9·3	9·8	16·4	20·0	18·4	17·1
Bacon	32·7	58·8	77·5	100·6	116·1	148·3
Cheese	12·2	15·7	13·6	26·9	26·8	27·1
Milk, processed	3·3	4·3	7·2	6·8	5·2	5·9
Eggs, fresh and powdered	0·3	2·8	4·2	9·8	15·1	21·9
Planks and boards	48·8	67·7	74·2	80·1	74·2	90·1
Pulpwood	11·9	12·5	15·9	20·3	18·6	20·0
Wood-pulp	31·0	60·9	85·9	95·3	100·0	101·6
Newsprint	115·7	151·4	154·4	141·1	144·7	157·2
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	5·2	12·9	21·8	20·5	22·7	17·0
Motor-vehicles and parts (including trucks, bren-gun carriers, universal carriers, tanks, etc.)	25·9	65·6	153·7	328·3	507·4	433·2
Guns	0·0	2·7	13·0	73·7	143·9	239·6
Non-ferrous metals	182·9	194·7	244·0	308·9	332·7	339·9
Non-metallic minerals	29·3	33·8	45·2	56·6	62·2	58·4
Explosives	0·6	2·8	20·2	24·3	17·3	19·1
Other chemicals and products	23·7	28·4	38·5	53·0	69·1	81·6
Ships	0·5	0·1	2·0	106·8	88·9	23·3
Aircraft and parts	0·4	6·0	20·2	27·0	44·8	107·1
Canadian Army and Navy stores	0·0	1·4	40·3	55·1	48·6	45·6
Cartridges and shells	0·8	12·5	41·9	300·4	353·9	313·9

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 manufactured. In 1944, 36 p.c. of all exports went to the United Kingdom and 11 p.c. to other countries of the British Commonwealth; 38 p.c. to the United States and 15 p.c. to other countries.

The percentage analysis of imports for the same year shows that only 6 p.c. came from the United Kingdom and 7 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 5 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 Statement III shows.

III.—CANADIAN EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1939-44

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Argentina	4,117	6,107	7,172	4,165	3,677	3,645
Brazil	4,407	5,063	8,097	3,738	4,964	7,324
Chile	957	1,436	1,788	1,059	1,028	1,648
Colombia	1,781	1,438	1,792	1,215	1,338	2,215
Mexico	3,004	4,328	4,255	5,584	8,330	6,273
Cuba	1,497	1,859	2,529	2,117	2,416	3,725
Panama	263	532	740	765	735	672
Peru	1,245	1,527	1,942	1,026	766	1,339
Uruguay	138	610	931	884	843	1,331
Venezuela	1,702	1,720	1,734	797	735	1,810

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 2, however, gives figures, so far as possible, for eight principal trading countries for the first three years of War and shows Canada's high position among these countries in per capita trade.

2.—Trade of Eight Principal Trading Countries, 1940-42

(In millions of dollars)

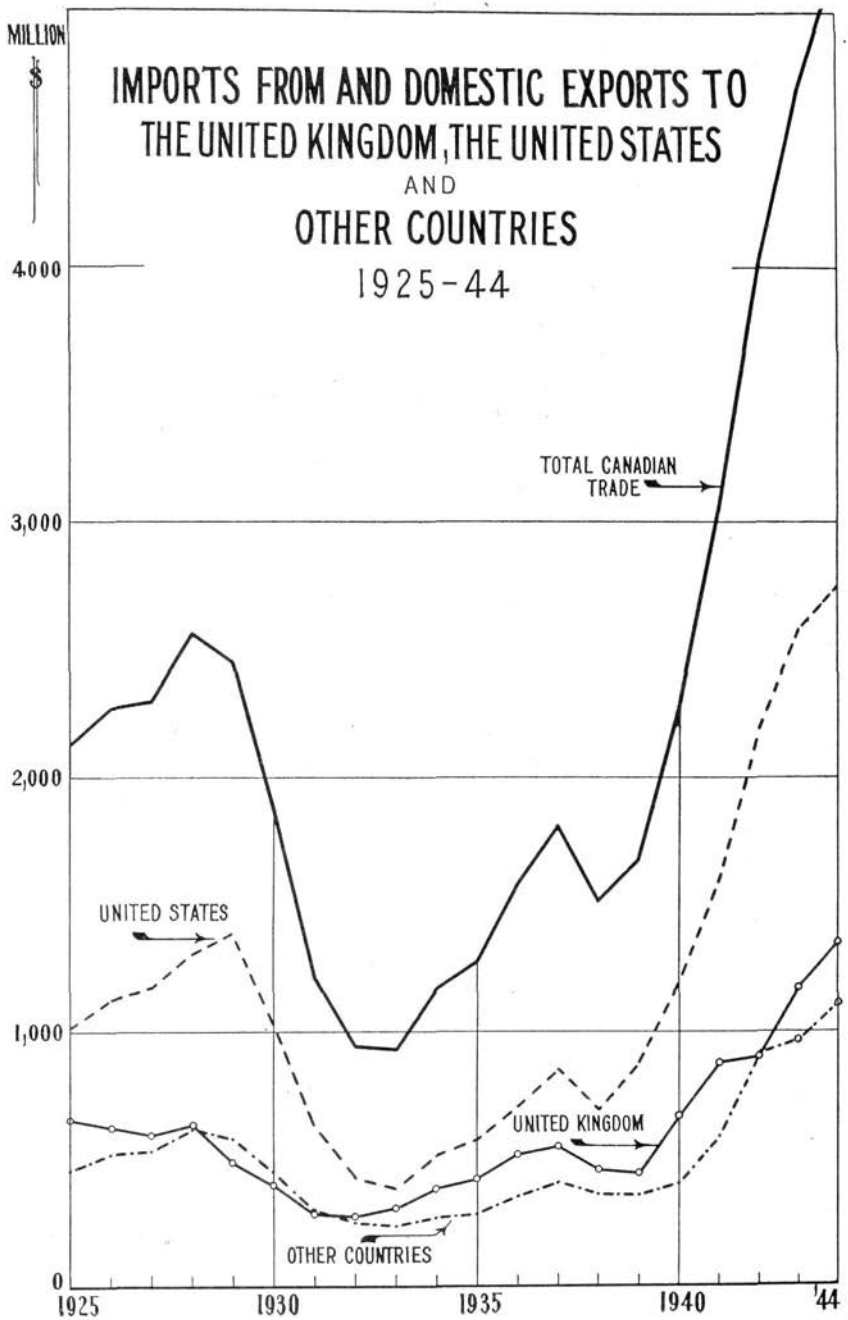
Country	1940				1941				1942			
	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita	Imports	Exports	Total	Per Capita
Argentina...	494·6	537·8	1,032·4	75	421·3	541·3	962·6	70	421·1	652·5	1,073·6	78
Australia...	448·2	532·5	980·7	137	426·4	492·0	918·4	129	[1]	[1]	–	–
Brazil.....	332·6	332·8	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**
New Zealand..	162·4	246·0	408·4	250	172·5	237·5	410·0	251	190·0	287·9	477·9	293
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.

Subsection 3.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

Trade by Continents.—The continued increase in Canada's imports in 1943 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 3. Imports from the United Kingdom, for instance, were still further reduced: those from the United States again increased. 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. As would be expected, imports from Continental Europe remained at a low level. On the other hand, North America supplied 85·2 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1943 as compared with 68·4 p.c. in 1939; the United Kingdom percentage was reduced to 7·8 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 and 1943. The same traffic accounted for the increases in the percentages of Canada's exports to Africa. 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 3·1 p.c. in 1943. Exports to South America declined from 1·9 p.c. of the total in 1941 to 0·8 p.c. in 1942 and 0·7 p.c. in 1943 although the dollar value in 1943 was the same as in 1942.


MILLION
$
IMPORTS FROM AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES
AND
OTHER COUNTRIES
1925-44
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
UNITED STATES
UNITED KINGDOM
OTHER COUNTRIES
1925
1930
1935
1940
'44

3.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Continents, 1939-43

Item and Continent	Values (Millions of Dollars)					Percentages of Totals				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Imports										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	114·0	161·2	219·4	161·1	135·0	15·2	14·9	15·2	9·8	7·8
Other Europe	37·1	19·2	6·9	5·2	5·3	4·9	1·8	0·5	0·3	0·3
North America—										
United States	496·9	744·2	1,004·5	1,304·7	1,423·7	66·1	68·8	69·3	79·4	82·1
Other North America	17·1	24·6	36·6	32·9	53·2	2·3	2·3	2·5	2·0	3·1
South America	21·1	36·2	56·8	44·1	45·0	2·8	3·3	3·9	2·7	2·6
Asia	38·1	63·2	74·8	46·2	23·3	5·1	5·8	5·2	2·8	1·3
Oceania	18·6	25·8	36·9	36·2	38·8	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·2	2·2
Africa	8·2	7·6	12·9	13·8	10·8	1·1	0·7	0·9	0·8	0·6
Totals, Imports	**751·1**	**1,082·0**	**1,448·8**	**1,644·2**	**1,735·1**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Exports (Domestic)										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	328·1	508·1	658·2	741·7	1,032·6	35·5	43·1	40·6	31·4	34·8
Other Europe	57·9	28·7	11·6	53·3	93·5	6·3	2·4	0·7	2·3	3·1
North America—										
United States	380·4	443·0	599·7	885·5	1,149·2	41·1	37·6	36·9	37·5	38·7
Other North America	23·7	41·4	77·6	95·9	91·3	3·1	3·5	4·8	4·0	3·1
South America	16·2	21·0	29·8	19·8	19·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	0·8	0·7
Asia	44·8	35·7	69·6	202·1	179·9	4·8	3·0	4·3	8·5	6·0
Oceania	46·1	45·2	49·1	110·6	78·1	5·0	3·8	3·0	4·7	2·6
Africa	22·7	55·9	125·4	254·9	327·1	2·4	4·8	7·8	10·8	11·0
Totals, Exports	**924·9**	**1,179·0**	**1,621·0**	**2,363·8**	**2,971·5**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Trade by Countries.—Table 4 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 countries is more fully covered in Subsections 4 and 5 of this Section.

4.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1939 and 1941-43

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1943.

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1943 compared with—		
1939	1941	1942	1943		1939	1941	1942	1943	1939	1941	1942
				Imports							
1	1	1	1	United States	496,898	1,004,498	1,304,680	1,423,672	+186·5	+41·7	+9·1
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	114,007	219,419	161,113	134,965	+18·4	−38·5	−16·2
14	7	4	3	New Zealand	4,266	13,552	19,891	24,776	+480·8	+82·8	+24·6
5	6	3	4	British India and Burma	10,358	18,148	21,414	17,090	+65·0	−5·8	−20·2
41	30	15	5	Mexico	479	1,896	4,970	12,503	[1]	+559·4	+151·6
4	5	6	6	Australia	11,269	19,235	12,889	11,453	+1·6	−40·5	−11·1
12	14	8	7	Argentina	4,406	4,764	9,738	10,199	+131·5	+114·1	+4·7
13	10	13	8	Jamaica	4,357	6,782	5,572	9,350	+114·6	+37·9	+67·8
31	16	12	9	Cuba	889	4,330	5,913	8,552	+862·0	+97·5	+44·6
7	9	11	10	British Guiana	6,891	8,429	6,091	8,255	+19·8	−2·1	+35·5
26	17	14	11	Newfoundland	1,955	4,273	5,116	7,176	+267·1	+67·9	+40·3
103	23	23	12	Netherlands Guiana	[2]	636	1,920	6,998	[1]	[1]	+264·5
27	11	9	13	Venezuela	1,943	6,527	9,274	6,004	+209·0	−8·0	−35·3
18	12	10	14	Ceylon	3,562	6,064	6,784	5,605	+57·4	−7·6	−17·4
16	20	35	15	Barbados	3,874	3,948	700	5,115	+32·0	+29·6	+630·7
29	4	7	16	Brazil	1,111	19,444	11,166	4,800	+332·0	−75·3	−57·0

[1] Percentages over 1,000 not calculated, being too high for comparison. [2] Less than $1,000.

4.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1939 and 1941-43— concluded

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1943 compared with—		
1939	1941	1942	1943		1939	1941	1942	1943	1939	1941	1942
				Imports—concluded							
15	18	16	17	British South Africa	3,991	4,182	4,732	3,770	−5·5	−9·9	−20·3
19	19	17	18	Switzerland	3,459	4,004	3,898	3,752	+8·5	−6·3	−3·7
20	22	19	19	Fiji Islands	2,777	3,849	3,091	2,301	−17·1	−40·2	−25·6
				Totals, the Above 19 Countries	**676,492**	**1,353,980**	**1,598,952**	**1,706,336**	**+152·2**	**+26·0**	**+6·7**
				Grand Totals, Imports	**751,055**	**1,448,792**	**1,644,242**	**1,735,077**	**+131·0**	**+19·8**	**+5·5**
				British Empire	188,900	359,942	273,777	238,631	+26·3	−33·7	−12·8
				Foreign Countries	562,155	1,088,850	1,370,465	1,496,446	+166·2	+37·4	+9·2
				Exports (Domestic)							
1	2	1	1	United States	380,392	599,713	885,523	1,149,232	+202·1	+91·6	+29·8
2	1	2	2	United Kingdom	328,099	658,228	741,717	1,032,647	+214·7	+56·9	+39·2
48	3	3	3	Egypt	369	79,195	213,128	188,664	[1]	+138·2	−11·5
13	4	4	4	British India and Burma	5,396	40,750	168,318	134,576	[1]	+230·2	−20·0
74	64	43	5	French Africa	106	159	612	71,311	[1]	[1]	[1]
51	16	7	6	Russia	275	5,331	36,603	57,660	[1]	+981·6	+57·5
3	5	5	7	Australia	32,029	37,290	78,866	46,686	+45·8	+25·2	−40·8
8	7	6	8	Newfoundland	8,506	31,873	50,832	43,473	+411·1	+36·4	−14·5
5	6	9	9	British South Africa	17,965	36,095	27,543	35,611	+98·2	−1·3	+29·3
6	9	8	10	New Zealand	11,954	9,981	30,336	28,115	+135·2	+181·7	−7·3
90	37	10	11	Iraq (Mesopotamia)	42	1,175	20,159	22,067	[1]	[1]	+9·5
42	18	17	12	British East Africa	793	3,898	5,067	18,707	[1]	+379·9	+269·2
107	76	49	13	Turkey	[2]	17	412	14,452	[1]	[1]	[1]
17	8	11	14	Trinidad and Tobago	4,211	15,152	14,756	13,706	+225·5	−9·5	−7·1
24	32	14	15	Switzerland	1,850	1,497	6,270	11,580	+525·9	+673·5	+84·7
15	11	13	16	Jamaica	4,313	8,465	6,881	8,986	+108·3	+6·2	+30·6
23	—	—	17	Italy	2,231	Nil	Nil	8,815	+295·1	–	–
20	17	16	18	Mexico	3,004	4,255	5,584	8,330	+177·3	+95·8	+49·2
46	50	31	19	Ceylon	438	341	1,325	7,364	[1]	[1]	+455·8
52	62	27	20	Greece	271	176	2,423	6,150	[1]	[1]	+153·8
31	15	15	21	British Guiana	1,586	5,543	6,132	5,740	+261·9	+3·6	−6·4
19	27	18	22	Eire	3,597	1,932	4,816	4,985	+38·6	+158·0	+3·5
14	12	20	23	Brazil	4,407	8,097	3,738	4,964	+12·6	−38·7	+32·8
28	19	23	24	Other British West Indies	1,608	3,736	2,931	4,365	+171·5	+16·8	+48·9
				Totals, the Above 24 Countries	**813,442**	**1,552,899**	**2,313,972**	**2,928,186**	**+260·0**	**+88·6**	**+26·5**
				Grand Totals, Domestic Exports	**924,926**	**1,621,003**	**2,363,773**	**2,971,475**	**+221·3**	**+83·3**	**+25·7**
				British Empire	430,806	878,641	1,153,817	1,401,662	+225·4	+59·5	+21·5
				Foreign Countries	494,120	742,362	1,209,956	1,569,813	+217·7	+111·5	+29·7

[1] Percentages over 1,000 not calculated, being too high for comparison. [2] 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, Mexico, Netherlands Guiana and Argentina. In Table 5 will be found the values of imports from all important countries in recent years.

5.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1939-43

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire					
United Kingdom	114,007,409	161,216,352	219,418,957	161,112,706	134,965,117
Eire	133,102	372,277	157,044	69,903	2,383
Aden	2,862	792	3,188	24,154	2,310
Africa—British East	2,626,308	1,738,890	2,115,309	3,476,502	1,173,796
British South	3,990,881	3,443,466	4,182,286	4,731,610	3,769,741
Southern Rhodesia	717	139,684	493,814	300,761	1,146,188
British West—Gold Coast	250,940	1,003,753	2,156,838	2,653,084	1,713,019
Nigeria	54,395	78,860	722,537	579,482	951,217
Sierra Leone	5,007	4,941	1,653	2,536	383
Bermuda	65,244	61,406	89,803	208,677	26,827
British East Indies—British India	9,807,576	16,042,369	17,867,306	21,346,332	17,990,463
Burma	550,850	570,230	280,899	67,354	Nil
Ceylon	3,562,391	4,640,673	6,063,998	6,784,420	5,605,258
Straits Settlements	13,144,970	27,076,156	38,737,309	14,651,235	7,540[1]
Other	112,031	166,835	140,591	29,559	Nil
British Guiana	6,891,319	8,965,041	8,428,892	6,091,298	8,254,939
British Honduras	97,178	187,852	342,392	272,371	427,482
British Sudan	19,218	25,701	31,128	67,744	19,389
British West Indies—Barbados	3,874,026	3,582,302	3,948,241	699,588	5,114,974
Jamaica	4,357,494	4,177,534	6,781,685	5,572,255	9,350,284
Trinidad and Tobago	2,668,420	3,111,311	3,899,197	2,009,336	758,447
Other	1,579,563	1,413,472	2,183,646	713,565	1,044,269
Falkland Islands	23	Nil	Nil	272,518	1,040,943
Gibraltar	179	"	"	312	Nil
Hong Kong	782,062	861,631	916,075	410,305[1]	1,363[1]
Malta	5,758	6,484	Nil	31,907	9,503
Newfoundland	1,955,307	3,075,036	4,272,689	5,115,771	7,175,546
Oceania—Australia	11,268,594	16,570,676	19,235,081	12,889,201	11,452,951
Fiji	2,777,401	3,099,664	3,849,075	3,091,474	2,300,963
New Zealand	4,266,131	5,737,817	13,552,398	19,891,750	24,776,024
Other British Oceania	Nil	Nil	Nil	281,639	6,037
Palestine	42,677	11,930	70,039	327,197	444,016
Totals, British Empire	**188,900,276[2]**	**267,383,135**	**359,942,070**	**273,776,546**	**238,631,372**
Foreign Countries					
Abyssinia	2,020	203	Nil	Nil	Nil
Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	"	7,041	929
Argentina	4,406,456	6,541,862	4,763,752	9,738,479	10,198,617
Belgium	6,778,343	3,392,958	75,826	5,499	894
Belgian Congo	469	2,561	305,949	504,376	1,735,884
Bolivia	2,510	34,415	9,848	25,729	Nil
Brazil	1,111,291	6,243,342	19,443,946	11,165,826	4,800,253
Bulgaria	2,669	3,816	70	Nil	Nil
Chile	226,158	174,688	233,471	791,794	595,975
China	2,775,861	4,524,113	2,548,954	117,006	21,567
Colombia	5,437,078	9,850,734	12,912,526	1,996,535	5,021,004
Costa Rica	124,471	112,587	546,095	1,492,991	1,529,521
Cuba	888,649	1,430,735	4,329,619	5,912,717	8,551,838
Denmark	197,169	67,776	4,342	461	Nil
Greenland	255,350	1,415,300	477,209	1,471,411	1,253,719
Ecuador	17,891	25,676	169,713	47,477	260,510
Egypt	1,030,102	980,664	2,658,266	1,061,096	57,206
Estonia	20,287	820	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finland	87,707	11,445	11	60	"
France	6,027,204	4,698,843	334,674	20,473	5,630
French Africa	67,203	30,888	3,102	Nil	75,685
French East Indies	189,649	44,189	8,154	"	Nil
French Guiana	1,424	Nil	Nil	"	"
French Oceania	7,631	4,053	177,447	47,025	215,816
French West Indies	Nil	5,833	Nil	1,998	Nil
Madagascar	36,115	6,365	Nil	69,927	51,587
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,338	7,956	8,811	16,841	23,695
Germany	8,947,155	349,037[1]	10,617[1]	2,064[1]	Nil
Greece	39,676	120,026	28,679	13,114	1,402
Guatemala	163,698	59,011	607,840	1,098,308	1,070,047
Haiti	51,579	227,441	330,744	221,191	685,677
Honduras	16,502	45,976	78,461	167,862	192,855

[1] Ex-bond. [2] Includes British West Africa, other, $243.

5.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1939-43—concluded

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Foreign Countries—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Hungary	154,552	96,961	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iceland	9,132	25,549	64,539	101,843	595
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	479,398	515,221	253,732	17,697	Nil
Italy	2,354,135	1,342,971	43,718[1]	1,338[1]	2,600
Tripoli	549	340	Nil	Nil	Nil
Japan	4,864,090	5,887,330	2,338,473	1,045,014[1]	6,774[1]
Korea	1,291	Nil	125	Nil	Nil
Latvia	9,571	15,946	Nil	1,235	"
Liberia	32,348	Nil	500	933	"
Mexico	479,150	733,797	1,896,412	4,970,432	12,503,263
Morocco	38,087	39,613	Nil	Nil	Nil
Netherlands	3,795,085	1,170,442	135,388	36,132	47,341[1]
Netherlands East Indies	775,388	1,811,233	4,595,693	1,141,150	122,726[1]
Netherlands Guiana	596	77,732	635,651	1,920,369	6,998,223
Netherlands West Indies	269,533	851,576	911,601	877,329	975,779
Nicaragua	315	1,805	664	10,248	218,383
Norway	680,345	268,241	3,177	Nil	Nil
Panama	72,660	23,322	387,902	155,677	78,144
Paraguay	100,170	63,843	105,708	558,816	559,719
Persia (Iran)	71,471	83,937	176,074	70,731	10,029
Peru	601,224	712,418	2,833,002	936,159	691,940
Poland and Danzig	178,978	3,466	236	299	Nil
Portugal	274,726	581,304	569,592	450,013	556,739
Azores and Madeira	152,926	207,115	155,089	105,433	89,080
Portuguese Africa	2,845	51,308	187,615	355,479	91,183
Portuguese Asia	1,737	43	Nil	Nil	Nil
Roumania	30,498	10,626	"	"	"
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	442,948	98,779	78,038	108	2,533
Salvador	44,945	44,420	431,152	794,437	1,208,412
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	16,011	3,791,690	4,831,663	612,453	169,509
Spain	662,516	1,110,777	519,766	406,270	907,708
Canary Islands	8,718	11,872	5,574	1,122	Nil
Sweden	2,289,220	1,586,823	669,945	78,943	1,851
Switzerland	3,459,279	3,547,119	4,003,867	3,898,103	3,752,070
Syria	3,074	3,397	7,575	5,708	14,697
Thailand (Siam)	41,640	57,204	30,489	2,495	Nil
Turkey	404,938	175,084	42,459	40,130	13,942
United States	496,898,466	744,231,156	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665	1,423,672,486
Alaska	153,560	143,163	285,116	461,579	824,890
Hawaii	287,770	389,366	82,668	4,290	2,692
Philippine Islands	450,867	690,523	761,059	105,950	Nil
Puerto Rico	6,547	84,918	1,401	24,422	17,357
Uruguay	307,711	431,157	688,378	1,322,340	550,806
Venezuela	1,943,103	3,118,309	6,526,784	9,273,744	6,003,826
Yugoslavia	188,620	62,375	22,477	Nil	Nil
Totals, Foreign Countries	**562,155,258**[2]	**814,567,584**	**1,088,849,580**	**1,370,465,387**	**1,496,445,518**
Grand Totals	**751,055,534**	**1,081,950,719**	**1,448,791,650**	**1,644,241,933**	**1,735,076,890**

[1] Ex-bond. [2] Includes Czechoslovakia $191,291; Italian Africa $31; Lithuania $5,496; United States, American Virgin Islands $52.

Exports to Principal Countries.—The United States and the United Kingdom together took 73·4 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1943. 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. Exports to all these countries except Iraq and Russia decreased in 1943 as compared with 1942. In Table 6 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 (this is especially the case in respect to munitions and certain commodities), are higher than would be the case if the exports in question were credited to the countries of final consumption. Exports to other countries, such as Switzerland (which obtains Canadian goods indirectly), would be correspondingly higher than the Canadian export statistics indicate.

6.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1939-43

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	328,099,242	508,095,949	658,228,354	741,716,647	1,032,646,964
Eire	3,596,563	5,775,895	1,932,025	4,816,343	4,984,644
Aden	140,015	102,107	84,147	50,460	78,793
Africa—British East	792,868	4,790,012	3,898,219	5,066,925	18,706,941
British South	17,965,280	37,874,145	36,094,938	27,543,400	35,610,948
Southern Rhodesia	1,136,469	1,865,067	3,041,445	1,247,404	1,385,845
British West—					
Gambia	18,510	13,923	67,591	413,622	552,895
Gold Coast	224,210	329,615	721,960	983,826	2,062,069
Nigeria	64,231	103,118	348,250	1,146,865	3,565,487
Sierra Leone	149,057	155,485	482,574	1,851,425	1,433,764
Other	Nil	Nil	465	Nil	Nil
Bermuda	1,369,015	1,566,952	2,903,204	2,802,092	2,010,808
British East Indies—					
British India	5,165,873	11,241,674	38,037,046	167,883,730	134,575,758
Burma	229,765	361,492	2,713,204	433,816	Nil
Ceylon	438,379	392,017	340,564	1,325,431	7,364,265
Straits Settlements	2,782,401	4,281,111	9,630,178	3,167,694	Nil
Other	5,803	8,005	5,305	Nil	"
British Guiana	1,586,489	2,579,192	5,542,906	6,131,509	5,740,141
British Honduras	222,868	317,770	279,354	163,110	226,702
British Sudan	34,548	99,210	39,433	127,662	223,787
British West Indies—					
Barbados	1,604,425	1,999,004	3,210,742	1,761,008	2,955,309
Jamaica	4,313,025	5,716,705	8,464,555	6,880,652	8,985,731
Trinidad and Tobago	4,210,742	7,422,510	15,152,179	14,756,161	13,706,279
Other	1,608,058	2,223,036	3,736,374	2,931,130	4,365,206
Falkland Islands	14	759	1,916	26,607	61,918
Gibraltar	9,472	7,749	19	5,921	17,604
Hong Kong	1,463,307	1,718,829	3,056,530	44	Nil
Malta	381,571	22,425	9,824	40,430	990,564
Newfoundland	8,506,242	12,640,233	31,873,447	50,832,382	43,473,162
Oceania—Australia	32,028,744	33,860,272	37,289,830	78,865,637	46,685,907
Fiji	455,777	337,798	433,091	324,283	297,460
New Zealand	11,953,931	9,785,502	9,980,713	30,336,344	28,114,548
Other British Oceania	19,671	3,087	2,098	4,590	21,895
Palestine	229,981	266,491	1,038,427	179,597	816,229
Totals, British Empire	**430,806,546**	**655,957,139**	**878,640,907**	**1,153,816,747**	**1,401,661,623**
Foreign Countries					
Abyssinia	Nil	Nil	46	Nil	479
Afghanistan	"	2,672	Nil	"	Nil
Argentina	4,116,923	6,107,215	7,172,104	4,164,516	3,676,780
Belgium	7,260,981	1,289,803	Nil	Nil	Nil
Belgian Congo	108,467	153,380	683,069	2,612,086	2,781,392
Bolivia	121,987	237,053	429,844	260,939	198,351
Brazil	4,406,789	5,062,829	8,097,143	3,737,892	4,964,355
Bulgaria	8,037	69,602	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chile	956,592	1,436,333	1,788,426	1,058,667	1,028,012
China	2,636,386	2,503,512	6,598,592	7,802,549	216
Colombia	1,780,851	1,437,709	1,791,755	1,215,251	1,338,035
Costa Rica	145,526	210,810	289,877	218,024	174,161
Cuba	1,497,352	1,858,853	2,528,972	2,117,428	2,415,634
Denmark	1,580,940	117,140	Nil	Nil	Nil
Greenland	Nil	33,880	280,779	413,695	336,436
Ecuador	61,045	130,721	162,147	249,930	215,156
Egypt	369,018	8,395,558	79,194,596	213,127,850	188,664,419
Estonia	12,689	10,865	Nil	Nil	Nil

6.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1939-43—concluded

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Foreign Countries—concluded		$	$	$	$
Finland	317,544	89,393	83,494	Nil	Nil
France	6,973,358	11,924,203	Nil	"	"
French Africa	105,501	44,856	159,260	611,564	71,310,653
French East Indies	361,714	44,325	5,887	Nil	Nil
French Guiana	420	39,495	31,380	63,390	65,600
French Oceania	82,902	24,773	23,657	140,369	23,762
French West Indies	74,797	230,886	180,848	40,191	48,892
Madagascar	15,879	1,045	Nil	Nil	618,346
St. Pierre and Miquelon	256,182	277,842	373,675	585,477	541,487
Greece	270,803	737	176,323	2,423,445	6,149,561
Guatemala	190,165	203,705	248,675	243,146	242,308
Haiti	105,107	128,159	121,319	390,482	279,322
Honduras	193,495	127,751	275,545	242,446	122,529
Hungary	683	91,752	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iceland	74,795	547,827	1,836,426	2,708,313	2,163,955
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	41,990	99,051	1,175,473	20,158,668	22,067,185
Italy	2,231,342	942,850	Nil	Nil	8,814,884
Japan	28,167,607	11,366,892	1,501,901	"	Nil
Korea	113	17	69	"	"
Liberia	24,328	20,206	13,515	11,568	18,053
Lithuania	64,325	5,898	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexico	3,003,750	4,328,406	4,254,767	5,583,644	8,329,614
Morocco	92,853	37,859	28,538	4,988	6,723
Netherlands	7,356,924	1,395,652	Nil	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	133,143
Netherlands West Indies	179,033	222,923	424,054	3,474,011	483,517
Nicaragua	90,288	130,667	213,480	184,952	214,922
Norway	10,903,889	3,210,222	Nil	Nil	Nil
Panama	262,706	532,246	740,405	764,609	734,961
Paraguay	5,748	13,897	21,353	2,397	15,343
Persia (Iran)	135,281	32,837	38,679	124,140	446,319
Peru	1,244,776	1,527,210	1,941,909	1,026,049	766,452
Portugal	169,532	1,356,546	491,843	343,396	888,430
Azores and Madeira	7,316	101,883	2,047	781	Nil
Portuguese Africa	1,630,508	1,985,288	616,839	185,385	120,339
Portuguese Asia	1,234	1,144	1,583	Nil	Nil
Roumania	13,412	61,160	Nil	"	"
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	275,314	591	5,331,405	36,602,778	57,660,335
Salvador	77,445	194,141	252,462	196,325	154,747
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	111,616	191,574	260,222	151,638	125,036
Spain	210,819	346,824	239,679	10,609	169,021
Canary Islands	22	1,212	168	Nil	45,409
Spanish Africa	Nil	2,047	Nil	"	4,482
Sweden	4,283,892	586,920	28,166	8,832	44,337
Switzerland	1,849,761	744,157	1,497,012	6,269,559	11,579,500
Syria	58,284	13,064	2,295	28,013	69,327
Thailand (Siam)	44,107	264,201	122,860	Nil	Nil
Turkey	244	1,066	17,200	411,829	14,451,586
United States	380,392,047	442,984,157	599,713,463	885,523,203	1,149,232,444
Alaska	125,828	133,673	231,144	245,699	89,103
American Virgin Islands	43,365	52,617	86,135	53,822	23,787
Guam	785	4,710	15,584	1,056	361
Hawaii	1,607,951	1,160,411	1,374,836	932,838	2,906,692
Philippine Islands	1,819,075	1,517,536	1,548,490	Nil	Nil
Puerto Rico	548,441	656,526	1,184,740	870,315	1,279,407
Uruguay	138,126	610,077	930,610	884,125	842,905
Venezuela	1,702,267	1,719,511	1,733,952	797,384	735,449
Yugoslavia	19,743	1,128	270	Nil	Nil
Totals, Foreign Countries	**494,119,558**[1]	**522,997,281**	**742,362,268**	**1,209,956,549**	**1,569,813,654**
Grand Totals	**924,926,104**	**1,178,954,420**	**1,621,003,175**	**2,363,773,296**	**2,971,475,277**

[1] Includes Albania $339; Czechoslovakia $180,632; Germany $7,868,966; Italian Africa $208; Latvia $666,298; Poland and Danzig $1,280,489.

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.

From 1929 to 1938, Canada sold the British people about $2,800,000,000 worth of goods, and purchased less than half that amount from the United Kingdom. In each of the seven years prior to 1939 the United Kingdom was the greatest single buyer of Canadian exports. Previous to the present war, Canada had a customer in the United Kingdom who was able to buy from her without regard to the amount of trade in the opposite direction and who was able to pay in cash of a kind that could be readily converted and used anywhere. The British people after the War will face many problems: British exports will have fallen to a low level; there will probably be a reduction in the earnings of British shipping; and there will certainly be a very heavy decline in the return from British investments abroad, due to the extent to which it has been necessary to liquidate those investments during the War. The United Kingdom's post-war trade policy, therefore, particularly as it affects imports, may radically concern the degree to which we are going to be able to sell our goods in post-war years in the country that has been literally the sheet-anchor market for many of the products by which the economy of both Western and Eastern Canada has been sustained.

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 and 1943 the United States became Canada's best customer. Wartime demand for foodstuffs, wood products, military vehicles and munitions was the chief cause for this increase.

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 7. Details of the commodities that made up that trade in the calendar years 1940-43 appear in Tables **15** and **16** of this Chapter.

Trade with the British Empire.—Generally, this 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 although during war years this trend has been interrupted. 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 7.

7.—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

7.—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
Imports—concluded	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	148,342,626	257,064,584	1,041,928,108
1930	162,632,466	653,676,496	65,183,140	126,987,377	227,815,606	780,663,873
1931	109,468,081	393,775,289	42,531,841	82,323,175	151,999,922	476,098,464
1932	93,508,143	263,549,346	34,549,472	61,007,296	128,057,615	324,556,642
1933	97,878,232	217,291,498	34,806,405	51,238,176	132,684,637	268,529,674
1934	113,415,984	293,779,813	43,650,726	62,622,974	157,066,710	356,402,787
1935	116,670,227	312,416,604	57,218,583	64,009,137	173,888,810	376,425,741
1936	122,971,264	369,141,513	66,347,757	76,730,310	189,319,021	445,871,823
1937	147,291,551	490,504,978	89,304,287	81,795,509	236,595,838	572,300,487
1938	119,292,430	424,730,567	66,806,174	66,622,183	186,098,604	491,352,750
1939	114,007,409	496,898,466	74,892,867	65,256,792	188,900,276	562,155,258
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	112,663,840	65,785,722	273,776,546	1,370,465,387
1943	134,965,117	1,423,672,486	103,666,255	72,773,032	238,631,372	1,496,445,518
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
1943	1,032,646,964	1,149,232,444	369,014,659	420,581,210	1,401,661,623	1,569,813,654
Percentage of 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

7.—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
Percentage of Imports— concluded	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
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
1943	7·7	82·1	6·0	4·2	13·8	86·2
Percentage of 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
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
1943	34·8	38·7	12·4	14·2	47·2	52·8

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 56·8 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.

Table **10**, at p. 503, shows the average ad valorem rates of duty on imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries in each year since 1919.

8.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—This table and that at pp. 418-419 of the 1941 Year Book, pp. 457-458 of the 1942 Year Book and p. 467 of the 1943-44 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, 1942			Imports, 1943		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	38,765,542	122,347,164	161,112,706	37,762,986	97,202,131	134,965,117
Eire	16,211	53,692	69,903	2,272	111	2,383
Africa—British East	141,874	3,334,628	3,476,502	122,681	1,051,115	1,173,796
British South	495,483	4,236,127	4,731,610	289,138	3,480,603	3,769,741
Southern Rhodesia	43,656	257,105	300,761	21,367	1,124,821	1,146,188
Gold Coast	2,298,344	354,740	2,653,084	1,518,449	194,570	1,713,019
Bermuda	4,443	204,234	208,677	442	26,385	26,827
British East Indies—						
British India	10,225,888	11,120,444	21,346,332	7,188,624	9,901,839	17,090,463
Burma	[1]	67,354	67,354	Nil	Nil	–
Ceylon	3,450,103	3,334,317	6,784,420	4,784,456	820,802	5,605,258
Straits Settlements	71,575	14,579,660	14,651,235[3]	2,703	4,837	7,540[3]
British Guiana	1,832,943	4,258,355	6,091,298	76,037	8,178,902	8,254,939
British West Indies—						
Barbados	447,415	252,173	699,588	35,345	5,079,629	5,114,974
Jamaica	2,018,265	3,553,990	5,572,255	558,144	8,792,140	9,350,284
Trinidad and Tobago	705,569	1,303,767	2,009,336	18,716	739,731	758,447
Other	238,755	474,810	713,565	103,015	941,254	1,044,269
Hong Kong	111,244	299,061	410,305[3]	1,363	Nil	1,363[3]
Newfoundland	33,617	5,082,154	5,115,771	187,146	6,988,400	7,175,546
British Oceania—						
Australia	2,317,123	10,572,078	12,889,201	591,132	10,861,819	11,452,951
Fiji	1,374,457	1,717,017	3,091,474	Nil	2,300,963	2,300,963
New Zealand	184,837	19,706,913	19,891,750	61,001	24,715,023	24,776,024
Totals, British Empire[2]	**65,236,555**	**208,539,991**	**273,776,546**	**54,729,435**	**183,961,937**	**238,631,372**
Foreign Countries						
Argentina	3,725,630	6,012,849	9,738,479	5,118,626	5,079,991	10,198,617
Belgium	5,443	56	5,499	894	Nil	894
Brazil	2,058,201	9,107,625	11,165,826	2,501,319	2,298,934	4,800,253
China	96,668	20,338	117,006	21,513	54	21,567
Colombia	67,963	1,928,572	1,996,535	1,444,490	3,576,514	5,021,004
Cuba	1,112,621	4,800,096	5,912,717	507,087	8,044,751	8,551,838
Denmark	228	233	461	Nil	Nil	–
Greenland	1,000	1,470,411	1,471,411	"	1,253,719	1,253,719
Egypt	145	1,060,951	1,061,096	"	57,206	57,206
France	19,272	1,201	20,473	5,630	Nil	5,630
Germany	2,064	[1]	2,064[3]	Nil	"	–
Iraq	7,698	9,999	17,697	"	"	–
Italy	1,338	[1]	1,338[3]	2,600	"	2,600
Japan	110,164	934,850	1,045,014[3]	6,474	300	6,774[3]
Mexico	1,479,076	3,491,356	4,970,432	3,671,753	8,831,510	12,503,263
Netherlands	36,132	[1]	36,132[3]	47,341	Nil	47,341[3]
Netherlands East Indies	643,417	497,733	1,141,150[3]	122,708	18	122,726[3]
Peru	61,404	874,755	936,159	434	691,506	691,940
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	[1]	108	108	661	1,872	2,533
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	332,381	280,072	612,453	45,209	124,300	169,509
Spain	271,004	135,266	406,270	798,592	109,116	907,708
Sweden	74,400	4,543	78,943	1,851	Nil	1,851
Switzerland	3,481,674	416,429	3,898,103	3,467,491	284,579	3,752,070
Turkey	38,842	1,288	40,130	13,942	Nil	13,942
United States	630,871,712	673,807,953	1,304,679,665	758,446,602	665,225,884	1,423,672,486
Philippine Islands	[1]	105,950	105,950[3]	Nil	Nil	–
Venezuela	46,104	9,227,640	9,273,744	96,397	5,907,429	6,003,826
Totals, Foreign Countries[2]	**649,782,190**	**720,683,197**	**1,370,465,387**	**781,819,238**	**714,626,280**	**1,496,445,518**
Grand Totals	**715,018,745**	**929,223,188**	**1,644,241,933**	**836,548,673**	**898,528,217**	**1,735,076,890**

[1] None recorded. [2] Includes minor countries not specified. [3] Ex-bond.

9.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and from the United States to Totals of Dutiable and Free, 1919-43

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 the years 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
1943	4·5	10·8	7·8	90·2	74·0	82·1

10.—Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable[1] and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all Countries, 1919-43

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 1943 may be found at p. 16, Vol. I, "Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1943", 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	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						
1928	25·6	20·6	23·3	13·5	24·2	15·5	Dec. 31—						
1929	25·9	20·6	23·4	14·1	24·4	15·8	1939	27·0	12·4	21·3	13·0	24·2	13·8
1930	25·5	20·0	23·3	14·4	24·3	15·9	1940	24·8	8·4	20·3	12·4	23·9	12·9
1931	26·9	19·5	24·8	15·2	26·0	16·4	1941	23·4	4·7	18·8	11·6	21·9	11·1
1932	29·2	21·9	27·4	17·9	29·3	19·7	1942	24·2	5·8	19·0	9·2	21·5	9·4
							1943	18·7	5·2	18·9	10·0	20·7	10·0

[1] See text at p. 501.

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 present war is discussed at pp. 414-415 of the 1941 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of the War there has been a sharp expansion in imports from the United States. Although most of this has been in iron and its products, increases have been general in other groups. To a large extent this rise is a reflection of the war expenditures of the Dominion Government. The large volume of British purchases in Canada has also contributed to the rise since the United States is the source of many of the parts and materials required as well as of machine tools and other capital equipment employed in new kinds of production. Furthermore, the increased volume of industrial activity accompanying the War has enhanced the national income with the result that the greater demands for consumer goods have also led to increased imports from the United States.

While Canada's imports from the United States have increased since the start of the War, this increase has not been as great as in the case of exports, the percentage increases for 1943 as compared with 1939 being 202·1 for exports and 186·5 for imports. The exchange situation as it has developed since the War is described in the section on the balance of international payments (see pp. 552-562).

A record of the value and proportion of trade with the United States since 1886 is given in Table 7, pp. 499-501. The commodities of Canadian import and export trade with the United States are shown for the calendar years 1940-43 in Tables 15 and 16, pp. 512-543.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries via the United States declined steadily in immediate pre-war years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed: (1) encouragement of the use of 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. During war years, the situation has temporarily changed and in 1940 they rose to 4·6 p.c., to 8·8 p.c. in 1941, to 15·7 p.c. in 1942 but decreased to 14·2 p.c. in 1943.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going via the United States also showed a considerable decline between 1927 and 1939, the percentages by fiscal years being: 1927, 39·4; 1930, 33·7; 1932, 18·7; 1935, 16·7; 1936, 18·4; 1937, 16·6; 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., 38·6 p.c. and 43 p.c. in 1941, 1942 and 1943, respectively.

11.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries via the United States, 1943

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1941 and 1942 are given at pp. 469-471 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Country	Imports via United States		Domestic Exports via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	$		$	
British Empire				
United Kingdom	352,451	0·2	222,638,810	21·6
Eire	Nil	–	50,969	1·0
Australia	1,911,718	16·7	13,777,630	29·5
Bermuda	399	14·9	1,934,447	96·2
British East Africa	184,575	15·7	17,867,861	95·5
British South Africa	529,438	14·0	17,358,500	48·7
British Guiana	2,445,287	29·6	5,429,621	94·6
British Honduras	299,587	70·1	185,230	81·7
British India	699,975	4·1	111,971,395	83·2
British West Indies	3,523,829	21·7	21,906,833	73·0
Ceylon	1,691,589	30·2	6,725,235	91·3
Gold Coast	279,086	16·3	2,061,971	99·9
Malta	Nil	–	321,976	32·5
Newfoundland	"	–	110,523	0·3
New Zealand	9,136,563	36·9	5,805,007	20·6
Palestine	Nil	–	778,384	95·4
Southern Rhodesia	605,525	52·8	897,059	64·7
Straits Settlements	2,169	28·8	Nil	..
Totals, British Empire[1]	**22,750,105**	**9·5**	**435,863,533**	**31·1**
Foreign Countries				
Argentina	4,590,185	45·0	3,653,409	99·4
Brazil	540,790	11·3	4,723,775	95·2
Chile	114,419	19·2	1,025,471	99·8
China	421	2·0	113	52·3
Colombia	572,010	11·4	1,330,404	99·4
Costa Rica	405,558	26·5	168,307	96·6
Cuba	2,338,987	27·4	1,711,373	70·8
Egypt	9,684	16·9	148,902,761	78·9
Guatemala	167,502	15·7	236,791	97·7
Haiti	88,355	12·9	270,808	97·0
Honduras	22,400	11·6	101,034	82·5
Iraq	Nil	–	21,044,075	95·4
Mexico	5,625,507	45·0	7,897,874	94·8
Netherlands East Indies	64,208	52·3	Nil	–
Panama	14,029	18·0	733,806	99·8
Peru	20,763	3·0	678,863	88·6
Portugal	124,872	22·4	761,831	85·8
Portuguese Africa	174	0·2	52,120	43·3
Puerto Rico	131	0·8	457,873	35·8
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	Nil	–	42,654,136	74·0
Spain	248,793	27·4	169,021	100·0
Sweden	98	5·3	44,337	100·0
Switzerland	923,813	24·6	10,934,729	94·4
Turkey	Nil	–	14,254,957	98·6
Uruguay	92,747	16·8	842,671	99·9
Venezuela	1,771,392	29·5	733,453	99·7
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**21,592,475**	**29·7**[2]	**348,284,538**	**82·8**[2]
Grand Totals	**44,342,580**	**14·2**[2]	**784,148,071**	**43·0**[2]

[1] Includes other countries not specified. [2] Percentage worked out on totals of Tables 5 or 6 less United States imports or exports.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—During the War of 1914-18 and the years immediately following when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion, while those from other foreign countries declined. 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 1929 but they have since declined, and in 1940 amounted to 6·8 p.c. of the total value of exports; wartime exports to Egypt, Iraq, Russia, etc., caused the percentage to rise to 13·7 in 1942 and to 14·2 in 1943. One of the brighter spots in this trade is that exports to Latin American countries climbed from $19,000,000 in 1939 to $25,000,000 in 1943. A record of the value and proportion of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 7, pp. 499-501.

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 1930'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 in all groups showed increases over the preceding year, 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. In 1943 increases were posted on all groups except miscellaneous commodities for which a very high increase had been recorded in 1942 and was well maintained in the later year.

Exports showed increases in 1941 compared with 1940, for all classes; 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 (see Table 17, p. 545). 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.

Canadian export trade (including foreign produce) for 1943 totalled more than $3,000,000,000, an unprecedented figure, and the highest record in Canadian history. In other words, Canada exported in 1943 commodities at the average rate of $250,000,000 a month, or approximately $10,000,000 per working day. The value of 1943 exports was more than three times greater than the value of the 1939 exports, which was set at more than $935,900,000. Well over 80 p.c. of the 1943 exports were materials used directly in the carrying on of total war, and were sent where they would best serve the cause of the United Nations. They represented the wonderful contribution which Canadian industry made towards the War.

In the export trade the relative positions of the groups altered considerably; the fluctuations are apparent from the figures of Table 12.

12.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1941, 1942 and 1943

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)						Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)					
	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942	1943	1914[1]	1926	1932	1941	1942	1943
All Countries												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97·6	210·7	97·6	171·8	147·7	176·4	201·2	588·9	204·1	285·7	257·8	483·8
Animals and Products	41·1	53·5	17·5	34·9	34·9	36·5	76·6	168·0	55·6	201·7	256·7	289·6
Fibres and Textiles	109·2	184·2	69·0	161·1	189·1	195·3	1·9	7·1	4·8	30·8	28·9	30·6
Wood and Paper	37·4	46·4	22·8	36·7	38·2	40·3	63·2	286·3	134·0	387·1	389·8	391·1
Iron and Its Products	143·8	219·6	67·3	431·6	377·8	420·2	15·5	75·6	16·3	239·9	467·1	716·6
Non-Ferrous Metals	35·6	50·8	22·0	94·8	82·4	115·6	53·3[2]	74·7	44·2	244·0	308·9	332·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	85·3	152·7	95·3	190·0	221·3	250·9	9·3	27·1	9·7	45·2	56·6	62·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	17·1	31·3	27·9	65·4	66·8	70·5	4·9	16·5	11·0	58·7	77·4	86·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	52·1	59·1	33·2	262·5	486·0	429·3	5·7	17·0	10·2	127·9	520·6	578·5
Totals, All Countries	**619·2**	**1,008·3**	**452·6**	**1,448·8**	**1,644·2**	**1,735·1**	**431·6**	**1,261·2**	**489·9**	**1,621·0**	**2,363·8**	**2,971·5**
United Kingdom												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16·2	37·7	21·5	7·3	6·5	4·3	146·8	339·3	108·8	165·4	111·2	147·8
Animals and Products	5·7	6·2	2·5	5·2	4·7	3·6	35·4	73·3	28·8	115·0	158·6	185·3
Fibres and Textiles	60·6	72·1	27·2	61·1	63·2	56·1	0·2	0·9	1·2	3·2	2·1	5·3
Wood and Paper	3·7	3·8	3·5	2·5	2·0	1·4	12·8	16·4	12·1	57·5	57·8	75·9
Iron and Its Products	17·3	15·4	12·5	18·4	8·1	7·2	1·4	6·9	5·2	70·3	120·7	234·5
Non-Ferrous Metals	4·8	5·7	3·7	8·8	4·3	5·5	16·6[2]	13·8	15·1	131·7	118·0	134·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	6·3	10·4	12·3	17·3	14·2	12·4	0·4	1·8	1·3	5·0	6·0	7·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·3	5·0	4·7	9·0	7·8	5·6	0·6	3·3	2·9	26·4	31·1	22·9
Miscellaneous Commodities	13·2	8·4	5·6	89·8	50·3	39·8	1·0	3·5	2·8	83·7	136·2	218·3
Totals, United Kingdom	**132·1**	**164·7**	**93·5**	**219·4**	**161·1**	**135·0**	**215·2**	**459·2**	**178·2**	**658·2**	**741·7**	**1,032·6**
United States												
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	44·1	97·0	33·7	55·6	67·5	104·8	34·1	61·1	4·7	75·0	79·2	264·4
Animals and Products	23·3	35·0	9·7	16·4	15·1	16·8	32·3	69·7	15·3	64·7	71·9	77·3
Fibres and Textiles	32·5	70·4	25·5	49·2	77·0	93·4	1·2	3·3	0·9	6·5	9·6	6·9
Wood and Paper	31·7	39·9	17·2	33·0	35·5	38·2	45·2	244·1	105·2	286·0	308·8	283·4
Iron and Its Products	121·4	196·8	51·6	410·3	368·1	411·0	2·0	10·1	2·1	14·2	33·0	47·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	27·7	40·3	16·3	65·9	60·3	86·8	34·2[2]	33·1	14·8	92·3	159·9	170·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	74·2	126·8	69·5	150·1	193·6	224·9	7·2	17·5	5·5	32·3	38·9	41·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	9·6	20·2	17·3	53·8	56·7	62·4	3·2	8·4	4·7	15·5	29·2	37·1
Miscellaneous Commodities	31·8	42·3	22·7	170·2	430·9	385·3	4·0	10·6	5·5	13·2	155·0	220·8
Totals, United States	**396·3**	**668·7**	**263·5**	**1,004·5**	**1,304·7**	**1,423·7**	**163·4**	**457·9**	**158·7**	**599·7**	**885·5**	**1,149·2**

[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, 95·6 in 1942 and 100·0 in 1943.

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 peacetime basis.

At pp. 463-464 of the 1942 Year Book, the impact of the War on the trade of 1940 is discussed. In that year the five leading imports were machinery (except farm), rolling-mill products, coal, crude petroleum and automobile parts. In 1943 the five leading imports were composed of the same groups, although the order had changed, machinery (except farm) again stood in first place, followed by coal, automobile parts, crude petroleum and rolling-mill products. This would indicate that Canada's requirements in the way of machine tools required for war production had been great and that production for war purposes was in full swing in 1943; the value of such imports was highest in 1941, although the 1943 figure was 48·2 p.c. above 1940. The increase in the value of coal imports in 1943 over 1940 was 104 p.c. and automobile parts showed an increase of 41·1 p.c., a little below the peak of 1942. Although normal civilian driving was severely restricted in 1943, military and commercial requirements of gasoline necessitated the importing of crude petroleum to a point 37 p.c. above the value recorded in 1940. Cotton goods and electrical apparatus advanced to sixth and seventh places from twelfth and eleventh, respectively, in 1940, showing increases in value of 172·1 p.c. for cotton goods and 128·4 p.c. for electrical apparatus.

All of the remaining commodities, imports of which were valued at $5,000,000 or over in 1943, registered increases with the following exceptions, arranged in order of value in 1943 and showing the percentage decrease as compared with 1940 in parentheses: sugar and products (11·0); rubber products (34·7); farm implements (34·1); furs (3·1); noils, tops and waste wool (44·6); and unmanufactured wood (19·5).

13.—Leading Imports Over Three Decades, 1920-43

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1943, and include only those valued at $5,000,000 or more.

Commodity	1920[1]	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Machinery, except farm	36,716,791	50,434,725	71,496,542	130,436,631	71,602,594	105,953,513
Coal	60,072,629	56,694,366	49,630,132	61,588,041	81,851,219	101,245,455
Automobile parts	12,674,823	23,358,763	47,580,369	71,545,314	76,420,704	67,118,013
Petroleum, crude	20,306,693	41,362,227	48,373,401	56,506,795	57,526,771	66,430,545
Rolling-mill products	39,985,746	46,508,984	55,610,396	60,743,246	81,137,616	65,595,967
Cotton goods	49,088,060	21,924,835	19,417,177	33,984,942	48,443,357	52,837,415
Electrical apparatus	15,550,254	30,281,152	21,250,135	28,177,952	28,174,113	48,541,588

[1] Fiscal year.

13.—Leading Imports Over Three Decades, 1920-43—concluded

Commodity	1920[1]	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Engines and boilers	12,997,757	10,827,352	12,385,134	32,733,875	19,581,827	46,999,089
Fruits	33,463,270	30,973,926	27,942,504	30,600,162	31,769,375	46,884,506
Cotton, raw	33,854,457	14,216,310	25,057,813	31,766,975	40,358,275	33,277,071
Wool, raw	2,672,211	3,194,583	13,174,896	16,495,947	24,518,510	26,904,032
Sugar and products	73,618,354	26,496,027	29,114,803	29,505,830	17,915,490	25,925,994
Aluminum	2,747,385	6,296,272	8,945,554	10,208,156	14,541,289	25,142,045
Woollen goods, carpets	45,545,127	27,930,638	17,047,437	20,710,157	22,162,027	23,751,329
Rubber products	18,059,435	12,842,452	35,114,831	39,136,544	23,136,069	22,920,967
Farm implements, etc	14,578,106	21,944,231	30,673,217	30,972,047	23,643,799	20,228,341
Petroleum, refined	10,566,592	22,638,611	13,837,540	14,777,050	19,888,064	19,591,546
Books and printed matter	11,228,018	16,827,309	16,655,462	14,844,972	16,052,269	17,961,897
Flax, hemp and jute	15,923,836	11,807,906	14,993,003	13,762,437	13,070,140	15,195,131
Vegetables	5,722,600	9,363,138	7,711,990	7,100,407	9,244,953	14,121,096
Clay and products	6,371,567	10,746,681	11,125,118	14,620,756	14,918,338	13,446,817
Oils, vegetable	15,973,417	11,517,903	10,049,902	14,018,310	10,766,881	12,451,354
Silk, artificial	[2]	13,780,922	6,692,400	10,315,142	10,731,278	12,066,775
Tea	8,336,163	12,659,556	10,805,144	11,536,218	11,444,930	11,879,425
Stone and products	3,687,702	7,059,423	7,584,272	7,547,271	9,743,410	11,309,682
Coke	2,476,450	5,635,212	5,899,180	6,963,158	9,484,469	11,262,998
Paper	9,949,574	12,907,658	8,858,180	9,341,390	10,675,315	10,701,738
Glass and glassware	6,926,459	8,284,741	10,140,591	12,088,654	11,112,005	10,673,438
Grain and grain products	9,806,073	16,627,636	7,387,511	8,189,444	8,609,593	10,078,807
Iron ore	4,601,716	3,324,190	5,513,215	7,134,765	6,230,197	9,056,389
Furs	12,887,520	9,585,433	8,885,540	9,120,337	6,448,861	8,613,879
Dye, tanning materials	5,623,720	3,372,435	7,265,081	10,000,343	8,868,510	7,459,421
Noils, tops, waste wool	5,830,957	2,812,234	13,176,253	11,618,209	9,756,065	7,293,532
Hides and skins, raw	22,654,661	6,046,567	6,180,839	6,799,210	6,700,266	6,349,456
Leather	17,102,702	9,728,114	5,658,836	6,401,413	7,431,166	6,311,822
Paints and varnishes	3,821,880	4,663,681	5,500,622	7,695,413	6,420,095	6,281,152
Wood, manufactured	7,893,284	9,209,556	5,652,744	6,217,541	6,077,397	6,031,625
Wood, unmanufactured	14,112,391	11,028,838	6,933,760	6,335,168	5,372,002	5,582,231

[1] Fiscal year. [2] None recorded.

Canada's Principal Exports.—In the interpretation of the figures of the commodities exported, as shown in Table **14**, 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 1943 with that of 1940, the most notable change was the advance in the export of automobiles from sixth to first place, the increase in value being no less than 343·4 p.c., an indication of the way in which Canadian-made transport is finding its way to the battlefronts of the world. Wheat, the leader in 1940, took second place with an increase of 96·1 p.c. Automobile parts, in sixteenth place in 1940, rose to third in 1943, showing an increase of 1,979·2 p.c.; newsprint, however, showed a decline of 4·4 p.c. bringing this commodity from first place to fourth in 1943. Meats occupied fifth place showing an increase of 106·7 p.c. in the three years, reflecting the continued and increasing overseas demand for foodstuffs. Aluminum in bars, etc., still occupied sixth place with an increase in value of 277·5

p.c. All other commodities shown in Table **14** registered increases with the exception of copper (in forms), machinery (except farm), cattle (all kinds), shingles (wood), copper ore and blister, paper board, silver ore and bullion.

14.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Three Decades, 1920-43

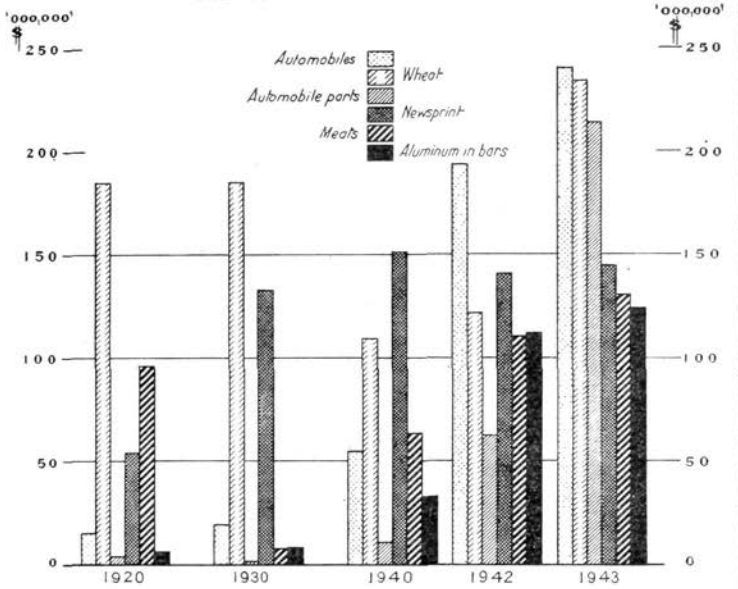
NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1943 and include only those valued at $5,000,000 or more.

Commodity	1920[1]	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Automobiles	14,883,607	18,798,783	54,306,062	128,760,269	194,311,611	240,799,660
Wheat	185,045,806	185,786,026	119,530,365	161,856,075	121,817,692	234,457,747
Automobile parts	3,097,466	1,587,571	10,289,580	20,239,344	62,960,913	213,942,858
Newsprint	53,640,122	133,370,932	151,360,196	154,356,543	141,065,618	144,707,065
Meats	96,161,234	7,569,023	63,289,240	84,177,848	110,428,586	130,790,199
Aluminum in bars, etc.	5,680,871	7,728,857	32,970,742	75,797,747	112,154,078	124,460,894
Wood-pulp	41,383,482	39,059,979	60,930,149	85,897,736	95,266,873	100,012,275
Planks and boards	75,216,193	36,743,267	67,736,934	74,205,325	80,115,443	74,182,168
Nickel	9,039,221	20,505,324	61,163,197	67,679,708	68,407,207	68,346,346
Wheat flour	94,262,922	37,540,495	26,351,695	44,807,353	45,814,133	66,273,692
Fish	40,687,172	30,097,635	29,843,173	39,512,299	47,928,971	56,902,467
Oats	9,349,455	1,061,147	6,177,281	3,295,148	6,832,920	42,294,389
Electrical apparatus	424,474	2,291,323	3,283,175	4,476,353	24,995,765[2]	41,100,452[2]
Barley	20,206,972	987,223	1,117,488	1,958,708	5,140,228	32,434,955
Cheese	36,336,863	13,207,021	15,723,486	13,554,911	26,903,714	26,811,113
Furs, raw	20,628,109	15,202,168	15,617,244	15,447,661	17,381,846	25,584,189
Iron: pigs, ingots, etc.	6,595,688	2,761,587	12,899,923	21,787,767	20,507,182	22,693,642
Asbestos, raw	8,767,856	8,453,257	15,524,305	19,410,596	21,914,801	22,381,471
Stone and products	3,531,916	5,605,393	10,645,731	13,872,341	16,996,928	19,148,361
Pulpwood	8,454,863	13,611,617	12,521,880	15,928,826	20,314,253	18,565,265
Fertilizers	6,694,037	5,606,400	8,584,098	10,284,190	9,992,020	18,143,829
Copper in forms	541,338	827,944	40,492,368	31,617,443	25,273,883	18,060,843
Abrasives	1,474,177	2,899,424	7,734,459	11,083,719	14,994,398	17,572,431
Zinc	950,082	6,253,781	12,038,433	12,278,377	15,056,461	16,516,365
Whisky	1,504,132	21,746,593	7,886,707	9,452,690	12,174,393	11,770,081
Farm implements, etc.	11,614,400	10,302,404	9,537,256	11,872,880	9,121,748	10,283,789
Machinery, except farm	6,416,591	6,108,818	13,457,598	16,116,867	16,147,568	10,043,296
Lead	1,193,144	8,273,580	9,490,324	13,525,301	15,652,647	9,647,410
Cattle, all kinds	46,064,631	3,398,076	12,442,420	16,809,458	17,586,412	9,603,688
Vegetables	11,656,483	9,941,890	5,174,687	5,292,441	5,409,478	7,798,987
Platinum or platinum metals in concentrates, etc.	39,058	1,610,945	5,898,616	6,424,214	9,831,127	7,717,142
Electrical energy	[3]	4,243,934	4,892,327	6,420,009	7,864,393	7,715,095
Brass and products	1,644,157	1,460,737	2,261,751	2,917,659	3,227,534	7,424,675
Petroleum and products	1,176,644	2,441,632	1,034,108	3,091,515	6,076,313	7,346,371
Wool clothing	6,006,287	280,110	604,437	1,034,182	2,148,572	7,322,525
Fruits	8,347,549	10,401,267	5,862,481	5,761,600	4,583,378	6,894,933
Shingles, wood	10,848,602	4,132,181	7,606,118	10,370,972	10,714,159	6,210,565
Copper ore and blister	11,871,039	29,664,632	10,350,919	9,080,214	6,057,377	5,916,254
Paper board	4,568,066	2,250,458	8,791,893	11,831,473	7,853,991	5,620,624
Silver ore and bullion	14,255,601	9,581,752	7,165,504	6,585,443	5,952,640	5,558,053
Coal	13,183,666	3,345,998	2,361,551	2,596,626	4,278,345	5,428,362
Sugar and products	30,695,005	3,274,144	1,642,639	2,873,690	4,926,108	5,352,666
Milk, processed	8,517,771	2,948,246	4,296,718	7,218,448	6,775,900	5,221,577
Ale, beer and porter	144,077	665,428	218,773	3,379,070	6,746,199	5,102,346

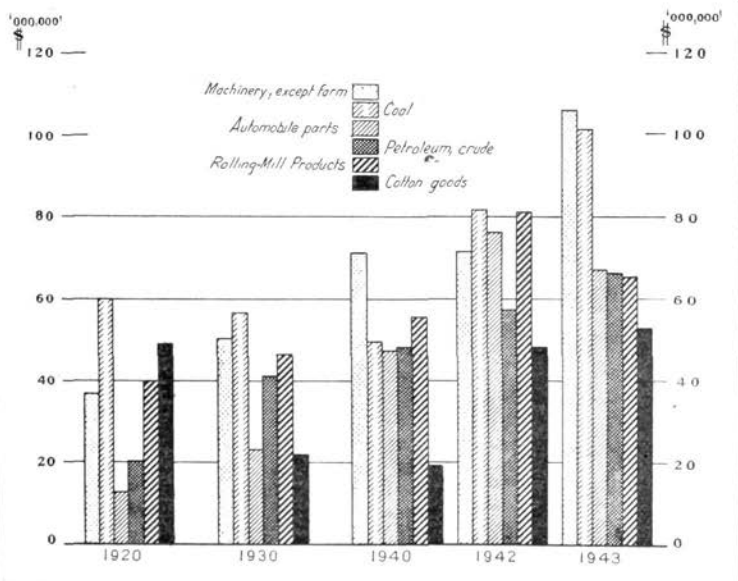
[1] Fiscal year. [2] Chiefly radio and wireless apparatus. [3] None recorded.

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 1940-43 are given in Table **15**, while corresponding statistics for domestic exports appear in Table **16.** Wartime restrictions, imposed in 1942, prevented the publication in the 1942 and 1943-44 Year Books of detailed figures for the United Kingdom and the United States. The present series therefore links up with Tables 17 and 18, pp. 430-461, of the 1941 Year Book, where figures for 1936-39 appear.

GROWTH OVER THREE DECADES OF THE SIX LEADING EXPORTS IN 1943



GROWTH OVER THREE DECADES OF THE SIX LEADING IMPORTS IN 1943



15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no imports recorded.

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1940	1941	1942	1943
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products				
	A. MAINLY FOOD				
	Fresh Fruits—				
1	Bananas.....stem	2,657,892	3,302,139	934,931	1,115,979
	$	3,698,995	3,976,575	2,123,115	2,276,154
2	Grapefruit.....lb.	57,326,398	63,520,730	65,941,464	84,311,002
	$	1,256,520	1,372,508	1,813,990	3,194,726
3	Grapes.....lb.	43,408,307	46,641,414	41,247,909	46,123,639
	$	1,293,049	1,839,555	2,661,818	4,028,204
4	Lemons.....box	407,837	441,611	416,558	459,922
	$	1,317,070	1,386,856	1,572,192	2,492,077
5	Oranges.....cu. ft.	6,434,444	7,012,884	8,151,515	10,544,356
	$	7,339,181	8,738,592	12,083,511	21,878,257
6	Pears.....lb.	13,473,588	13,654,316	8,838,795	6,594,004
	$	393,895	469,395	536,574	537,388
7	Strawberries.....lb.	4,639,160	4,165,561	7,822,245	2,502,961
	$	443,419	311,984	698,456	468,118
	Totals, Fresh Fruits[1].....$	17,617,463	19,979,317	24,476,326	39,195,749
	Dried Fruits—				
8	Currants.....lb.	6,179,004	6,021,896	5,437,440	5,236,626
	$	561,692	576,722	336,916	344,328
9	Dates.....lb.	13,139,731	9,026,424	2,069,150	202,068
	$	619,984	407,315	182,170	68,293
10	Prunes and dried plums.....lb.	15,895,933	18,758,425	20,305,442	19,359,783
	$	711,730	973,198	1,581,250	1,175,451
11	Raisins.....lb.	47,531,337	46,484,978	37,610,366	46,336,368
	$	4,415,314	4,826,051	2,568,253	3,186,920
	Totals, Dried Fruits[1].....$	6,867,255	7,248,031	5,199,003	5,449,233
	Preserved Fruits—				
12	Peaches and apricots, canned.....lb.	3,764,069	5,056,213	31,273	465
	$	246,880	324,671	2,054	35
13	Pineapples, canned.....lb.	16,572,066	17,268,859	1,070,354	12,000
	$	818,857	923,209	60,412	1,648
	Totals, Preserved Fruits[1].....$	2,064,956	1,793,180	241,979	853,347
14	Fruit juices.....$	1,392,830	1,579,634	1,852,067	1,386,177
	Nuts—				
15	Coconuts.....$	230,784	272,728	146,723	1,491
16	Nuts, not shelled.....lb.	51,883,964	52,511,935	17,280,173	24,001,986
	$	2,051,585	1,544,738	814,100	2,899,915
17	Nuts, shelled.....lb.	11,295,361	7,857,530	6,293,763	512,470
	$	1,826,028	1,430,407	1,763,955	292,426
	Totals, Nuts[1].....$	4,166,871	3,998,662	4,211,960	3,640,491
	Vegetables—				
18	Onions.....$	201,360	260,646	358,836	94,957
19	Potatoes, sweet.....$	191,159	208,370	277,536	409,303
20	Potatoes, *n.o.p.*, except seed.....cwt.	597,684	331,609	402,856	631,807
	$	774,960	495,772	912,255	1,866,959
21	Tomatoes, fresh.....lb.	38,002,395	42,770,540	54,472,076	56,065,212
	$	1,463,161	1,797,520	2,684,622	4,129,518
22	Vegetables, canned.....lb.	7,609,628	969,576	78,400	883,221
	$	511,464	68,105	12,378	121,862
23	Pickles and sauces.....$	458,107	360,776	33,872	82,957
	Totals, Vegetables[1].....$	7,711,990	7,100,407	9,244,953	14,121,096
	Grains and Products—				
24	Biscuits.....lb.	1,599,992	467,258	60,871	11,096
	$	270,394	105,507	7,784	1,247
25	Corn.....bu.	7,878,855	5,695,043	4,631,973	2,803,872
	$	3,863,723	4,530,335	4,754,712	3,749,529
26	Rice.....cwt.	625,475	699,240	478,146	940,984
	$	1,354,498	2,006,849	2,463,412	4,501,836
	Totals, Grains and Products[1].....$	7,387,511	8,189,444	8,609,593	10,078,807

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no imports recorded.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
			–	1,234,601	111,982	7,544	6,617	1
			–	2,644,764	306,791	43,218	34,493	
			–	52,607,382	55,171,911	65,469,572	82,005,179	2
			–	1,161,865	1,192,663	1,800,672	3,049,214	
			–	42,850,952	46,273,944	41,052,372	46,085,623	3
			–	1,261,893	1,818,126	2,640,047	4,019,786	
			–	406,543	437,534	416,558	459,922	4
–			–	1,315,087	1,382,351	1,572,192	2,492,077	
1,524			–	6,249,557	6,875,343	8,127,216	10,329,746	5
1,701			–	7,144,122	8,629,949	12,053,039	21,595,788	
–			–	13,065,472	13,552,096	8,834,775	6,593,764	6
			–	377,616	465,367	536,153	537,293	
			–	4,639,160	4,165,561	7,822,245	2,502,961	7
			–	443,419	311,984	698,456	468,118	
1,701				16,132,037	15,669,430	22,168,214	36,307,457	
			–	6,778				8
–				458	–	–	–	
390,972				760,539	356,121	705,090	202,068	9
23,127		-		67,094	33,552	119,762	68,293	
–		-	–	15,895,933	18,758,375	20,305,312	19,359,783	10
–				711,730	973,186	1,581,219	1,175,451	
93,278			–	7,735,467	6,498,642	4,433,965	16,064,310	11
6,258				372,811	428,711	328,475	1,045,638	
29,399			–	1,590,189	1,820,069	2,336,349	2,843,637	
			–	110,450	2,776	100		12
			–	7,360	154	20		
			–	74,156	12,316	-		13
			–	8,044	966			
57,177	59,141	579	6,110	284,435	84,650	2,692	56,042	
5,632	3,733	550	179	957,404	1,179,264	1,760,136	1,371,395	14
–		–		769	120	–	1,459	15
33,390		–		2,936,034	44,029	553,591	8,201,332	16
3,271	–	–		417,669	4,035	72,920	1,626,355	
21,326	560	2,800		817,605	222,571	7,564	114,956	17
8,119	268	891		297,884	84,886	1,769	88,642	
11,591	268	891		716,499	89,041	76,826	1,716,456	
	-	–		154,754	218,309	330,104	94,311	18
	–	–		189,914	207,118	277,536	409,303	19
	–	–		596,603	331,589	402,845	631,807	20
	–	–		772,855	495,736	912,144	1,866,959	
				24,169,986	21,191,347	30,883,554	33,219,559	21
–		–		861,226	982,509	1,701,117	2,578,956	
290	50	1,044		6,850,068	830,754	55,772	883,221	22
29	15	216		436,704	53,363	8,867	121,862	
207,924	176,998	8,766		182,233	119,212	16,792	82,831	23
211,759	178,595	9,076	22	6,616,039	5,898,103	8,176,019	12,548,254	
1,053,629	448,167	118		501,852	4,811	50,224	298	24
185,084	102,640	12		77,461	881	6,721	53	
10				1,580,625	4,699,226	4,631,973	2,803,872	25
32				1,172,682	4,181,582	4,754,712	3,749,529	
21	24		–	222,891	423,627	203,192	852,521	26
137	164		–	554,857	1,195,723	1,132,503	4,046,034	
219,098	116,198	1,768		3,403,102	6,593,787	7,159,833	9,492,974	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
	A. Mainly Food—concluded					
	Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
1	Olive oil	gal.	218,910	34,292	13,759	6,541
		$	370,379	108,227	63,478	36,504
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food[1]	$	796,284	1,758,147	316,104	2,197,790
	Sugar and Its Products—					
2	Confectionery	lb.	2,880,038	1,395,045	47,425	161
		$	480,244	224,241	10,152	170
3	Molasses and syrups	$	2,860,120	3,364,156	916,944	1,751,447
4	Sugar, for refining	cwt.	10,550,229	10,718,396	6,095,716	8,253,976
		$	25,170,424	25,156,183	16,421,694	23,654,547
5	Sugar, above No. 16 D.S., other, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	178,221	239,951	155,811	154,464
		$	587,527	743,094	486,342	486,504
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products[1]	$	29,114,803	29,505,830	17,915,490	25,925,994
6	Cocoa and chocolate	$	2,949,268	4,122,122	3,796,957	2,451,910
7	Coffee and chicory	lb.	42,481,638	56,343,006	46,446,064	60,866,947
		$	3,666,333	4,587,925	4,457,277	7,781,391
8	Spices	$	968,552	1,016,974	1,174,612	1,023,573
9	Tea	lb.	42,682,730	38,633,446	31,166,990	38,581,584
		$	10,805,144	11,536,218	11,444,930	11,879,425
10	Yeast	lb.	1,212,295	1,273,837	1,386,999	1,560,928
		$	187,057	202,052	210,293	237,674
11	Hops	lb.	979,050	2,091,882	3,552,565	1,456,635
		$	424,499	1,012,555	2,931,892	1,272,846
12	Liquorice	lb.	1,112,096	1,259,859	1,237,899	1,496,341
		$	139,721	162,614	155,582	192,818
	Totals, A. Mainly Food[1]	$	96,310,302	103,836,553	96,277,574	127,762,500
	B. Other Than Food					
	Beverages, Alcoholic—					
13	Brandy	pf. gal.	139,371	150,004	193,095	117,985
		$	562,268	445,526	523,316	327,409
14	Gin	pf. gal.	52,338	48,587	55,063	20,725
		$	171,766	187,035	244,642	101,726
15	Rum	pf. gal.	359,174	440,711	400,487	207,165
		$	493,252	644,481	824,912	498,347
16	Whisky	pf. gal.	854,702	790,368	756,865	426,383
		$	3,704,485	4,218,848	4,639,307	2,976,559
17	Wines, non-sparkling and sparkling	$	888,408	680,812	789,751	524,196
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1]	$	6,030,721	6,329,974	7,180,980	4,550,595
18	Gums and resins	$	2,140,250	3,305,585	3,478,903	2,900,261
19	Oilcake and meal	cwt.	552,435	547,139	408,327	519,784
		$	773,756	859,213	811,247	995,990
	Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
20	Cotton-seed oil, crude	cwt.	177,638	224,313	101,244	187,036
		$	679,551	1,531,441	1,029,716	2,122,991
21	Coconut oil for soap	gal.	4,407,006	3,196,603	1,422,062	224,192
		$	1,229,624	1,077,164	858,152	76,487
22	Palm oil for soap	cwt.	688,681	702,432	110,406	237,518
		$	1,864,653	2,135,515	588,467	1,323,517
23	Peanut oil, crude, for edible purposes	cwt.	319,411	216,622	82,000	7,405
		$	1,204,547	1,215,234	728,733	104,687
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food[1]	$	9,253,618	12,260,163	10,450,777	10,253,564
24	Plants, shrubs, trees and vines	$	443,938	324,697	310,876	238,413
	Rubber and Products—					
25	Rubber, crude (including latex)	lb.	117,746,001	149,214,981	72,969,884	45,451,863
		$	23,975,835	32,541,379	16,970,859	14,348,252
26	Recovered, powdered and substitute	cwt.	227,588	260,501	348,615	386,359
		$	1,065,616	1,455,276	2,519,757	5,529,544
27	Tires, pneumatic	$	6,712,962	752,742	133,756	107,362
	Totals, Rubber and Products[1]	$	35,114,831	39,136,544	23,136,069	22,920,967

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
47	1,378		–	13,623	17,976	7,022	6,241	1
66	1,915		–	31,422	63,831	34,498	35,172	
66	1,915			206,136	522,829	182,721	2,143,785	
1,832,118	989,588	40,510	–	439,975	160,884	6,015	161	2
329,306	183,944	8,797		91,714	2,857	1,274	170	
18,164	3,089	–		396,132	321,226	483,644	383,517	3
–	–			–	–	–	–	4
–	–			–	–	–	–	
10	–			32,881	2,508	58	107	5
50		–		159,696	13,455	342	485	
347,520	187,033	30,740	659	664,030	355,694	522,334	390,354	
53,940	33,732			1,943,933	910,226	346,927	409	6
280,517	250,836	50		1,253,586	1,298,726	1,561,839	1,769,008	7
43,926	21,248	13		374,334	436,960	371,204	450,177	
243,023	270,987	4,029		315,240	309,864	467,849	465,099	8
4,881,434	903,664	41,729		150,466	146,602	11	28	9
1,482,272	252,853	11,350		36,168	53,832	17	44	
14,260	10,000	–	–	1,198,035	1,263,837	1,386,844	1,560,928	10
2,895	696		–	184,162	201,356	210,249	237,674	
67,047	40,020		–	844,516	1,950,140	3,552,565	1,456,635	11
46,984	34,484			328,764	910,552	2,931,892	1,272,846	
266	–		–	1,111,830	1,259,859	1,237,899	1,496,341	12
171				139,550	162,614	155,582	192,818	
2,782,626	1,176,211	60,646	9,806	33,912,104	35,224,283	47,105,707	69,560,764	
1,730	543	103	1	–	8		–	13
7,010	3,315	805	8		74		–	
51,803	47,954	55,063	20,725	–	·		–	14
168,795	180,694	244,642	101,726	–		–	–	
124,932	135,673	97,501	45,678	–		–		15
262,719	338,210	383,854	235,543	–	–	–	–	
737,101	684,213	729,795	411,592	116,878	6,084	23,544	13,092	16
3,607,633	3,874,605	4,546,747	2,912,850	93,443	64,892	79,695	56,948	
116,934	96,168	32,861	7,012	8,057	5,537	17,782	23,871	17
4,280,519	4,627,875	5,361,377	3,373,864	102,801	73,706	97,477	80,819	
57,987	34,720	22,779	2,786	1,616,731	2,425,240	2,478,903	2,900,261	18
–	–	–	–	461,442	513,812	390,272	386,073	19
		–		681,333	836,755	793,121	832,235	
–	–	–		19,166	53,116	9,129	59,167	20
–	–	–		69,273	371,666	128,403	835,389	
20,933		–		1,962,467	145,654	28,609	–	21
8,271	·			565,768	58,818	30,080	–	
–	75			147,384	155,602	9,625	77,525	22
	361	–		439,332	903,957	96,528	597,873	
–	–			3,878	46,266	11,220	6,698	23
–			–	24,617	340,025	102,522	97,390	
133,603	151,288	56,747	38,361	4,174,042	5,997,414	3,305,893	4,515,574	
60,998	222,048	238,037	143,328	285,813	82,328	57,698	68,760	24
524,140		32,022	–	5,989,800	2,690,178	11,850,353	42,163,846	25
110,673	–	10,893	–	1,424,144	735,250	3,003,161	13,441,760	
432	5,834	408	591	227,011	254,667	343,517	384,452	26
5,323	32,206	5,132	7,274	1,058,475	1,423,070	2,512,280	5,521,086	
63,726	47,751	12,303	10,011	6,599,046	694,096	119,115	97,351	27
492,881	528,078	503,208	568,465	11,951,995	6,568,317	8,553,841	21,441,200	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
	B. Other than Food—concluded					
	Seeds—					
1	Flaxseed	bu.	874,440	176,285	75	829
		$	1,355,440	154,806	306	3,235
2	Grass seed	lb.	7,428,842	5,988,052	4,633,292	2,803,797
		$	528,645	467,279	456,241	321,096
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	2,554,049	1,166,385	1,297,042	1,851,295
	Tobacco—					
3	Tobacco, raw	lb.	3,857,310	2,006,423	1,452,330	1,323,847
		$	1,730,996	1,109,620	1,020,657	1,169,594
4	Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	201,898	91,709	58,527	6,896
		$	577,311	416,059	140,252	28,736
	Totals, Tobacco[1]	$	2,308,307	1,525,679	1,160,909	1,198,330
5	Broom corn	$	283,941	263,133	655,445	960,561
6	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	1,312,903	1,544,602	1,315,509	1,330,078
		$	489,070	903,004	976,596	993,196
	Totals, B. Other than Food[1]	$	60,939,293	67,998,855	51,461,930	48,684,446
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	$	**157,249,595**	**171,835,408**	**147,739,504**	**176,446,946**
	II. Animals and Animal Products					
7	Animals, living	$	646,294	602,005	618,859	1,136,859
8	Bone, ivory and shell products	$	529,108	603,151	547,380	643,445
9	Feathers and quills	$	209,552	204,255	242,661	341,333
	Fishery Products—					
10	Fish, fresh	$	941,161	967,008	1,055,189	1,460,820
11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	$	438,649	401,393	556,636	491,013
12	Fish, preserved or canned	$	881,109	280,053	33,506	72,616
	Totals, Fishery Products[1]	$	2,475,237	1,942,081	1,888,204	2,285,519
	Furs—					
13	Furs, undressed	$	6,896,806	6,741,208	5,081,121	6,488,629
14	Furs, dressed and mfrs. of furs	$	1,988,734	2,379,129	1,367,740	2,125,250
	Totals, Furs[1]	$	8,885,540	9,120,337	6,448,861	8,613,879
15	Hair and bristles	$	1,127,315	1,492,946	785,991	1,186,168
16	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	440,215	453,238	356,540	347,652
		$	6,180,839	6,799,210	6,700,266	6,349,456
	Leather, Unmanufactured—					
17	Glove leather	$	544,106	706,353	578,308	661,948
18	Tanned leather	$	143,969	305,605	350,433	218,804
19	Waxed or glazed leather	$	1,339,858	1,713,183	1,692,573	1,571,517
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured[1]	$	3,167,285	3,881,494	4,192,509	3,257,767
	Leather, Manufactured—					
20	Boots and shoes	pair	502,028	460,707	514,682	628,056
		$	1,201,747	1,207,467	1,522,737	1,794,752
21	Gloves and mitts	$	562,574	394,416	857,564	464,186
22	Harness and saddlery	$	153,048	203,523	202,753	116,373
	Totals, Leather, Manufactured[1]	$	2,491,551	2,519,919	3,238,657	3,054,055
	Meats—					
23	Canned meats	lb.	10,611,305	7,268,490	4,555,124	5,640,494
		$	842,537	638,386	505,097	918,016
24	Pork, in brine	lb.	1,871,189	1,822,943	444,096	800
		$	128,319	178,805	66,286	60
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	4,962,318	1,865,471	1,841,246	2,255,722

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
364			-	35,560	4	75	829	1
822	-	-	-	53,380	12	306	3,235	
114,752	8,235	2,800	41,776	7,122,626	5,707,631	4,350,668	2,515,679	2
11,463	1,369	1,341	5,409	476,319	419,085	405,153	262,336	
101,162	26,126	46,575	103,292	914,291	851,398	1,051,936	1,599,340	
233,042	168,444	62,789	65,941	3,059,191	1,291,796	688,845	579,443	3
187,745	79,623	36,171	41,541	1,096,994	619,938	560,160	676,104	
4,123	73,920	50,564	3,322	80,481	9,271	131	206	4
435,967	385,891	114,838	4,762	109,837	13,844	406	558	
623,712	465,514	151,009	46,303	1,206,831	633,782	560,566	676,662	
1,911		-		254,155	244,807	641,539	947,256	5
295	4	4,098		1,312,608	1,544,598	1,311,411	1,323,411	6
428	27	3,440		488,642	902,977	973,156	988,312	
5,879,367	6,121,038	6,411,099	4,285,192	22,927,313	20,376,832	20,366,546	35,207,938	
8,661,993	**7,297,249**	**6,471,745**	**4,294,998**	**56,839,417**	**55,601,115**	**67,472,253**	**104,768,702**	
28,647	32,805	17,582	32,440	610,097	567,064	601,129	1,104,315	7
126,374	182,992	134,769	3,657	222,025	298,843	398,395	638,651	8
30,774	18,259	16,610	2,231	160,131	183,127	221,760	338,371	9
-	-	-		342,146	184,495	170,257	124,694	10
2,860	1,661	11		56,369	44,734	34,750	66,168	11
22,717	11,415	1,147		280,387	67,087	9,786	1,030	12
39,583	18,413	2,328	16	804,994	499,127	358,476	361,087	
389,237	416,755	253,793	85,441	5,847,256	3,321,507	2,630,675	3,210,077	13
531,291	1,554,155	691,567	411,137	965,824	790,838	675,539	1,713,555	14
920,528	1,970,910	945,360	496,578	6,813,080	4,112,345	3,306,214	4,923,632	
18,486	14,010	21,667	18,825	910,294	1,258,795	742,753	807,010	15
1,009	4,291	-	-	201,620	177,950	51,472	19,501	16
11,629	39,094	-		2,689,833	2,582,993	1,023,386	463,504	
115,442	148,770	116,780	46,061	426,228	557,583	461,528	615,887	17
68,036	133,252	155,127	70,096	61,355	93,138	52,938	27,758	18
443,492	534,877	536,034	419,067	887,476	1,176,756	1,154,523	1,145,973	19
1,477,916	1,715,286	2,167,422	1,083,534	1,637,401	2,066,817	1,862,848	2,032,988	
96,200	70,503	65,695	6,975	390,159	379,306	439,143	610,634	20
243,936	222,376	216,037	33,755	914,685	957,003	1,291,965	1,749,753	
82,942	386,254	855,799	459,793	38,610	7,523	1,549	4,393	21
70,013	68,061	33,617	7,900	82,114	134,669	169,080	108,473	22
536,521	826,762	1,219,126	611,541	1,459,347	1,659,727	2,000,219	2,429,108	
10,475	5,247	2,059	-	29,136	13,290	798	20,016	23
6,462	2,129	460		6,351	2,387	80	6,480	
200	-	-		1,870,989	1,822,143	444,096	800	24
20		-		128,299	178,713	66,286	60	
204,344	39,506	3,083	87	3,821,310	754,622	962,254	1,063,258	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
	Milk and Its Products—					
1	Butter	lb.	4,001	481,729	592,816	1,154
		$	1,712	121,903	156,751	498
2	Cheese	lb.	970,460	860,671	858,427	535,223
		$	272,199	235,268	226,752	177,386
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	454,972	505,135	1,176,106	314,380
	Oils, Fats, Greases—					
3	Oils, fish, seal and whale	$	883,709	1,197,830	1,321,526	1,731,048
4	Animal oils, fats, greases and wax	$	661,956	1,286,872	2,749,844	1,626,110
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases[1]	$	1,545,665	2,484,702	4,071,370	3,357,158
5	Eggs in the shell	doz.	44,214	22,027	7,415	4,588
		$	19,055	10,935	8,986	7,119
6	Eggs, *n.o.p.*	$	59,030	33,102	12,368	20,016
7	Gelatine, edible	lb.	2,319,912	2,211,641	1,759,263	1,375,478
		$	544,219	690,088	865,302	696,537
8	Sausage casings	$	1,166,651	1,076,677	875,729	1,286,947
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**35,365,835**	**34,845,584**	**34,931,002**	**36,476,082**
	III. Fibres and Textiles[2]					
	Cotton and Its Products—					
9	Cotton, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	232,376,230	289,501,034	285,498,416	152,927,527
		$	26,031,899	34,345,422	41,267,797	34,352,763
10	Cotton yarn, thread and cordage	lb.	8,045,892	8,498,578	12,533,642	13,955,152
		$	5,081,534	6,343,981	9,124,847	9,880,537
11	Cotton piece goods (fabrics)	lb.	24,548,698	29,468,311	46,965,401	55,672,611
		$	12,743,746	18,663,337	32,581,607	37,754,780
12	Handkerchiefs	$	762,031	885,616	1,043,283	868,060
13	Lace and embroideries	$	797,411	1,146,704	1,150,987	1,001,647
14	Wearing apparel	$	1,489,132	877,193	664,930	343,415
	Totals, Cotton and Its Products[1]	$	50,530,610	65,751,917	88,801,632	86,114,486
	Flax, Hemp and Jute—					
15	Raw and unmanufactured	cwt.	105,272	78,218	98,310	63,564
		$	607,910	539,395	829,205	504,301
16	Yarn, thread and twine	lb.	4,473,468	3,855,168	3,504,647	4,192,979
		$	1,411,188	1,203,036	1,365,429	1,561,071
17	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	9,808,128	9,163,207	8,146,410	10,272,371
18	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	37,258	13,388	61,501	16,564
19	Handkerchiefs	$	486,272	442,448	482,153	683,994
20	Towels and sheets	$	1,188,949	874,447	866,009	881,017
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute[1]	$	14,993,003	13,762,437	13,070,140	15,195,131
	Silk and Its Products—					
21	Silk, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	2,392,833	807,875	106,015	
		$	7,521,009	2,551,757	374,769	-
22	Yarn, twist and thread	$	173,524	330,828	123,031	6,482
23	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	1,712,153	942,623	1,129,817	1,238,850
24	Wearing apparel	$	324,388	101,020	97,874	41,036
	Totals, Silk and Its Products[1]	$	9,777,226	4,167,430	1,734,986	1,297,029

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] The individual classifications under this heading have been adjusted in several respects and do not agree with those of earlier Year Books.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
811	–	511	–	2,626	2,740	17,777	446	1
235	–	128		1,201	1,010	8,835	229	
31,738	4,259			157,568	440,148	354,056	275,506	2
11,007	1,955		–	52,673	134,952	109,461	114,805	
16,632	2,015	213	–	76,834	195,173	664,426	187,667	
61,183	94,204	60,960	123,443	515,149	669,375	497,511	277,216	3
96,513	92,040	15,768	139,515	279,773	294,848	475,469	269,936	4
157,696	186,244	76,728	262,958	794,922	964,223	972,980	547,152	
	8			33,120	4,359	5,767	4,318	5
–	16			15,064	5,308	8,291	6,914	
–	–		–	57,195	33,102	12,368	20,016	6
237,813	64,616			687,101	1,064,265	1,296,993	1,064,634	7
61,225	18,102			175,043	403,262	748,346	616,998	
–	–			47,764	47,354	2,181	1,310	8
3,757,192	**5,238,435**	**4,687,434**	**2,559,259**	**21,002,685**	**16,389,776**	**15,096,386**	**16,820,890**	
15,212	340,104	173,134	67,036	182,955,924	109,839,308	199,535,782	142,531,461	9
2,718	71,293	52,364	21,189	20,948,757	14,322,635	30,581,510	32,335,839	
5,735,958	5,341,950	5,132,420	5,668,948	2,295,517	3,155,368	7,400,215	8,286,204	10
3,892,591	4,300,737	4,415,535	4,815,158	1,154,973	2,041,942	4,708,460	5,065,379	
5,216,130	6,434,187	7,835,094	6,694,085	17,052,450	22,492,550	39,047,821	48,971,358	11
4,271,107	5,812,030	7,478,250	5,770,508	7,567,324	12,645,261	25,071,728	31,972,903	
338,943	736,634	944,571	754,260	113,861	3,048	47,795	58,094	12
373,524	620,808	647,503	470,762	217,947	457,373	484,434	523,352	13
313,478	626,738	610,158	316,924	856,200	138,108	22,665	13,481	14
9,872,134	13,614,780	15,907,579	12,679,421	33,195,284	31,392,167	62,086,210	71,325,653	
2,009	264	100	240	31,128	23,523	26,671	17,363	15
7,544	2,996	1,485	268	167,169	200,396	198,246	184,412	
2,769,257	2,448,981	2,326,508	547,458	575,520	617,861	532,661	3,432,628	16
979,414	963,120	1,069,552	682,260	191,100	157,551	218,746	836,676	
2,457,538	1,979,831	1,941,764	1,257,087	617,089	560,106	593,621	818,682	17
6,420	9,010	58,761	14,242	29,041	4,142	2,740	2,220	18
386,075	420,594	468,460	679,594	6,953	67	2,984	2,877	19
1,020,243	806,809	823,363	838,607	25,224	3,542	133	139	20
5,008,098	4,577,615	4,869,672	3,843,485	1,754,873	1,834,597	1,778,482	2,716,570	
				2,390,085	806,257	106,015		21
–	–	–		7,511,654	2,547,821	374,769	–	
55,660	212,871	28,771	–	75,146	115,847	94,260	6,482	22
147,264	221,620	283,398	138,329	930,412	526,296	829,881	1,090,930	23
98,574	82,490	95,479	39,750	135,546	6,359	1,095	1,185	24
313,267	524,249	416,053	187,622	8,663,004	3,418,910	1,300,737	1,099,715	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	III. Fibres and Textiles[2]—concluded					
	Wool and Its Products—					
1	Wool, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	53,915,278	64,396,655	87,040,100	87,775,159
		$	26,352,591	28,114,156	34,274,575	34,197,564
2	Woollen yarns and warps	lb.	3,339,292	2,318,430	2,680,602	3,154,700
		$	3,563,364	2,725,239	3,119,686	4,404,363
3	Piece goods (fabrics)	lb.	9,605,134	9,724,137	10,390,388	9,942,699
		$	13,935,320	14,927,075	16,274,645	18,132,815
4	Carpets and rugs	sq. ft.	3,266,777	4,017,680	2,793,298	277,442
		$	1,175,503	1,318,312	941,833	154,749
5	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	1,438,864	1,238,890	1,191,150	546,151
6	Blankets	lb.	517,590	370,065	433,479	304,422
		$	341,018	296,653	358,486	276,239
	Totals, Wool and Its Products[1]	$	46,963,392	48,824,313	56,436,602	57,948,893
	Silk Artificial—					
7	Unmanufactured artificial silk	lb.	4,380,919	7,990,810	5,464,789	6,015,656
		$	1,010,669	2,048,643	1,883,411	2,071,558
8	Yarns, twist and thread	lb.	3,482,255	4,690,108	3,541,497	4,924,866
		$	2,401,849	4,040,336	3,489,780	4,652,641
9	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	1,717,378	3,648,899	4,892,997	5,087,954
10	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	1,207,336	327,416	295,744	182,974
	Totals, Artificial Silk[1]	$	6,692,400	10,315,142	10,731,278	12,066,775
11	Kapok, fibre, manila, sisal, istle, etc	cwt.	900,149	967,101	813,975	772,026
		$	4,326,675	4,648,339	6,392,504	7,205,403
12	Binder twine	cwt.	112,490	29,281		22,515
		$	996,688	287,587		195,593
13	Cordage, rope, twine, etc	$	2,131,094	1,663,444	1,302,801	1,552,641
14	Gloves	$	328,845	142,787	119,682	25,949
15	Hats, caps, bonnets and berets	$	482,643	255,120	200,247	150,348
16	Oilcloth, artificial leather and other coated fabrics	$	2,505,833	2,836,040	3,317,311	6,144,409
17	Rags and waste	cwt.	598,819	654,371	438,601	446,371
		$	3,657,445	4,633,823	2,980,215	3,314,260
18	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	1,419,318	1,265,730	1,232,264	1,215,740
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1, 2]	$	**147,328,745**	**161,138,512**	**189,065,886**	**195,283,341**
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
19	Logs	M ft.	17,426	20,329	29,616	16,345
		$	411,010	585,540	829,989	642,779
20	Railroad ties	No.	197,413	226,743	219,213	311,162
		$	295,769	366,960	368,835	530,746
21	Lumber	M ft.	81,849	60,024	40,807	34,308
		$	4,475,728	4,001,516	3,088,291	2,980,592
22	Veneers and plywoods	$	552,915	522,317	295,382	590,922
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]	$	6,933,760	6,335,168	5,372,002	5,589,231

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] The individual classifications under this heading have been adjusted in several respects and do not agree with those of earlier Year Books.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
20,455,538	16,552,804	12,823,928	7,602,667	9,113,229	60,866	518,210	246,474	1
11,713,638	10,596,696	8,666,097	6,545,837	4,967,219	145,453	426,459	231,359	
2,881,327	2,264,575	2,572,336	3,028,162	66,558	49,411	108,266	119,467	2
3,131,668	2,647,572	3,006,386	4,272,682	117,751	72,958	113,300	122,833	
9,313,287	9,630,992	10,063,556	8,931,581	187,837	72,391	316,612	998,821	3
13,524,693	14,744,241	15,820,695	16,907,516	251,414	153,307	434,542	1,202,322	
1,868,314	2,660,106	1,928,862	158,069	48,190	18,051	13,737	44,181	4
547,478	757,809	603,044	61,245	29,647	6,470	10,633	36,382	
1,168,479	1,197,307	1,132,956	537,124	259,361	27,503	52,313	8,963	5
513,058	369,825	433,340	303,801	3,818	240	139	621	6
337,126	296,299	358,105	275,541	3,674	354	381	698	
30,525,388	30,351,314	29,716,126	28,725,409	5,681,166	496,154	1,184,151	1,713,902	
4,038,966	7,730,564	4,952,931	5,610,570	316,810	260,246	511,858	405,086	7
888,362	1,882,610	1,577,460	1,892,940	116,634	166,033	305,951	178,618	
2,459,187	4,252,941	3,317,187	4,089,157	293,229	346,757	224,310	837,709	8
1,677,994	3,434,572	3,223,958	3,966,418	299,405	548,217	265,822	686,223	
753,563	1,997,096	3,125,561	2,343,360	709,314	1,527,658	1,738,812	2,717,968	9
22,298	54,404	172,036	125,282	1,094,646	254,178	121,435	56,632	10
3,514,635	7,579,218	8,267,150	8,391,053	2,398,284	2,535,075	2,433,231	3,647,406	
1,536	397		2	652,223	294,046	119,590	32,441	11
13,376	7,535	-	104	3,188,449	1,485,822	894,714	277,725	
82,733	27,538			20,761	777		3	12
740,989	278,305	-		191,553	4,185		32	
1,419,403	1,275,638	920,545	1,047,001	543,488	327,393	325,060	403,193	13
76,614	108,840	111,277	8,899	25,342	8,089	7,911	17,050	14
174,365	196,108	165,840	113,576	278,816	56,393	32,913	34,757	15
844,530	797,914	884,930	257,465	1,655,298	2,037,192	2,432,381	5,886,944	16
12,746	11,188	4,547	1,279	560,128	614,240	420,101	441,607	17
210,608	173,560	127,963	40,163	3,018,217	3,726,716	2,618,513	3,249,002	
678,221	951,721	964,466	245,314	460,670	281,893	266,820	966,769	18
53,846,418	**61,104,484**	**63,213,187**	**56,983,446**	**62,724,434**	**49,234,482**	**77,014,354**	**93,424,688**	
	-			17,313	20,327	29,611	16,345	19
				405,713	585,233	829,893	642,779	
-			-	197,413	226,743	219,213	311,162	20
				295,769	366,960	368,835	530,746	
1	-	-		81,454	58,576	39,879	33,494	21
4,424	7,195	20		4,358,801	3,689,012	2,817,509	2,648,507	
5,085	3,716			512,096	356,217	271,840	590,922	22
10,229	12,214	1,662	34	6,655,397	5,667,595	5,070,547	5,243,020	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concl.					
	Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cork, manufactures	$	1,151,297	1,288,294	1,345,378	1,253,584
2	Furniture	$	802,881	210,025	83,499	56,177
3	Barrels, staves, headings and other cooperage	$	772,309	941,135	888,523	608,594
4	Wood-pulp	cwt.	399,925	413,062	429,015	433,231
		$	814,387	1,069,953	1,298,521	1,452,133
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]	$	5,652,744	6,217,541	6,077,397	6,031,625
	Paper—					
5	Boxes and containers	$	527,634	538,727	437,447	484,734
6	Paper board	lb.	35,877,389	35,478,090	30,670,795	27,828,200
		$	1,620,869	1,891,186	1,883,582	1,658,077
7	Printing paper	lb.	5,726,124	3,887,354	3,904,434	2,620,892
		$	764,033	674,996	728,854	616,212
8	Wrapping and packing paper	lb.	5,335,919	3,929,088	6,129,466	6,193,785
		$	573,728	493,492	874,771	886,009
	Totals, Paper[1]	$	8,858,180	9,341,390	10,675,315	10,701,736
	Books and Printed Matter—					
9	Advertising pamphlets, etc	lb	2,941,031	2,396,628	1,695,923	1,486,267
		$	1,500,629	1,267,888	991,366	908,891
10	Bibles, prayer books, etc	$	502,548	550,932	656,317	1,035,186
11	Newspapers and magazines	$	7,894,626	5,910,321	7,224,545	7,371,231
12	Photographs, chromos, etc	$	599,088	1,065,517	1,038,137	1,207,692
13	Text books	$	1,278,446	1,195,778	1,316,861	1,535,473
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter[1]	$	16,655,462	14,844,972	16,052,269	17,961,897
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**38,100,146**	**36,739,071**	**38,176,983**	**40,284,489**
	V. Iron and Its Products					
14	Iron ore	ton	2,418,237	3,254,655	2,701,968	3,906,425
		$	5,513,215	7,134,765	6,230,197	9,056,389
15	Pigs, ingots, etc	cwt.	1,206,707	2,647,629	4,087,083	3,928,921
		$	3,515,277	10,793,012	12,446,859	11,255,609
16	Scrap iron and steel	ton	416,783	296,795	115,794	38,195
		$	5,796,979	5,045,536	1,941,724	713,157
17	Castings and forgings	$	4,318,041	5,846,752	6,767,048	9,149,795
	Rolling-Mill Products—					
18	Bars, rods and rails	cwt.	1,856,527	1,702,551	2,548,433	2,524,944
		$	7,556,702	9,361,030	13,026,652	11,683,531
19	Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip	cwt.	11,478,329	11,908,064	15,308,109	10,064,911
		$	40,979,419	42,527,836	52,431,003	35,890,276
20	Structural iron and steel	cwt.	2,721,717	3,291,904	5,900,435	6,938,109
		$	7,073,025	8,854,380	15,679,961	18,022,160
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products[1]	$	55,610,396	60,743,246	81,137,616	65,595,967
	Tubes and Pipes—					
21	Boiler tubes	$	837,601	1,137,534	975,693	1,478,688
22	Seamless tubing, 5c. per lb. or over	$	1,251,364	2,092,370	1,823,945	2,439,495
23	Wrought or seamless tubing	$	860,127	2,544,980	1,905,492	2,348,810
24	Fittings for pipes	$	972,437	1,434,249	869,310	1,274,890
	Totals, Tubes and Pipes[1]	$	4,448,190	8,178,762	6,232,506	8,504,286
25	Wire	$	2,330,358	2,695,904	3,233,811	2,920,114
26	Chains	$	2,121,435	3,100,236	3,398,050	3,139,071
	Engines and Boilers—					
27	Automobile engines	No.	4,021	925	543	358
		$	2,717,632	3,853,711	3,318,005	4,297,792
28	Marine engines	No.	986	1,044	1,051	771
		$	500,840	4,044,391	1,404,962	2,726,006
29	Engines for aircraft	No.	778	1,743	689	769
		$	3,433,861	11,986,356	3,612,704	8,580,642

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
62,253	60,337	46,342	75,695	688,133	840,327	916,014	917,131	1
46,736	62,729	54,405	21,039	723,568	141,099	27,648	35,050	2
160	12,797	5,820		771,776	927,710	882,703	608,594	3
	–	–		399,925	413,062	429,015	433,231	4
–				814,387	1,069,953	1,298,521	1,452,133	
183,974	225,568	172,606	146,848	4,941,674	5,555,409	5,495,982	5,599,548	
34,447	32,002	22,928	1,682	487,436	506,181	414,268	483,052	5
12,595,713	487,191	305,013	25,419	35,056,533	34,990,643	30,365,782	27,802,781	6
71,362	65,846	41,349	3,463	1,538,906	1,825,308	1,842,233	1,654,614	
448,854	184,338	94,602	41,531	4,915,477	3,703,016	3,809,832	2,579,361	7
67,796	43,939	27,901	14,061	660,341	631,057	700,953	601,509	
134,735	104,623	22,009	120	4,998,023	3,823,155	6,107,457	6,193,665	8
21,230	18,591	4,825	21	533,706	474,734	869,946	885,988	
883,420	1,000,476	822,179	500,173	7,366,141	8,255,514	9,851,908	10,199,236	
141,482	106,325	85,770	37,227	2,776,861	2,282,967	1,608,643	1,443,765	9
88,459	90,354	101,212	66,724	1,403,270	1,172,869	888,369	837,663	
154,071	135,108	103,907	108,457	272,540	412,418	551,161	921,904	10
144,604	111,737	66,075	45,108	7,730,164	5,792,853	7,158,270	7,325,926	11
39,437	52,287	50,780	22,240	555,214	1,011,164	985,043	1,183,238	12
331,653	252,089	182,274	160,046	904,879	941,420	1,133,912	1,375,200	13
1,534,723	1,324,613	962,336	770,676	14,845,666	13,486,042	15,057,860	17,155,631	
2,612,346	**2,562,871**	**1,958,783**	**1,417,731**	**33,808,878**	**32,964,560**	**35,476,297**	**38,197,435**	
	29		11	1,606,775	2,212,437	2,033,961	2,978,388	14
–	1,429	–	648	3,817,574	5,052,030	4,872,747	7,352,074	
8,900	90,186	70,170	–	1,198,375	2,557,443	4,015,792	3,928,921	15
762,679	2,808,982	674,185	-	2,749,871	7,984,030	11,772,008	11,255,609	
16	312	24	78	393,906	289,253	113,709	37,397	16
202	3,474	300	1,240	5,601,813	4,967,988	1,913,695	704,428	
763,586	437,703	47,923	222,094	3,554,455	5,409,049	6,719,051	8,927,701	17
54,513	20,774	69	4	1,791,093	1,681,777	2,548,364	2,524,940	18
507,750	256,057	2,373	241	6,970,897	9,104,973	13,024,279	11,683,290	
1,323,575	260,063	7,263	8,051	10,139,818	11,647,403	15,300,721	10,056,860	19
7,957,868	1,871,906	87,947	103,669	32,938,621	40,629,303	52,338,337	35,786,607	
13,210	1,523	147	262	2,704,922	3,290,381	5,900,288	6,937,847	20
40,891	6,889	704	1,207	7,022,580	8,847,491	15,679,257	18,020,953	
8,506,509	2,134,852	91,024	105,117	46,932,098	58,581,767	81,041,873	65,490,850	
5,973	2,705	969	14,318	828,246	1,134,829	974,724	1,464,370	21
265,579	148,733	11,784	1,658	985,785	1,943,637	1,812,161	2,437,837	22
49,410	5,883	–	83	810,717	2,539,097	1,905,492	2,348,727	23
240	536	600	-	971,692	1,433,568	868,710	1,274,890	24
335,122	163,860	15,052	17,121	4,107,650	8,014,757	6,217,454	8,487,165	
232,206	62,621	5,762	3,818	2,092,253	2,632,168	3,227,641	2,916,296	25
304,006	405,791	294,024	281,021	1,810,433	2,693,469	3,104,026	2,858,050	26
8	–	–	1	4,013	925	543	357	27
33,547	8,869	2,423	12,032	2,683,130	3,844,663	3,315,582	4,285,760	
40	38	12	3	946	1,006	1,039	768	28
98,980	125,068	148,147	109,980	401,728	3,918,995	1,256,815	2,615,991	
197	291	313	28	581	1,450	375	718	29
1,310,353	2,893,224	784,248	259,972	2,123,508	9,091,092	2,821,996	8,170,201	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	V. Iron and Its Products—concluded					
	Engines and Boilers—concluded					
1	Engines, diesel	No.	852	1,102	395	789
		$	1,537,892	3,054,847	1,416,452	2,261,172
2	Other internal-combustion engines and parts	$	3,347,458	8,109,337	7,999,212	26,032,709
	Totals, Engines and Boilers[1]	$	12,385,134	32,733,875	19,581,827	46,999,089
	Farm Implements—					
3	Traction engines (farm)	No.	23,558	22,577	11,338	8,342
		$	17,061,064	16,940,987	9,041,960	7,271,678
4	Traction engine parts	$	5,175,737	6,236,234	7,563,214	8,041,974
	Totals, Farm Implements[1]	$	30,673,217	30,972,047	23,643,799	20,228,341
	Hardware and Cutlery—					
5	Cutlery	$	1,144,178	1,301,370	1,100,989	593,779
6	Needles and pins	$	528,646	566,527	594,675	537,720
7	Nuts and washers	$	766,170	1,511,879	1,732,002	2,162,936
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery[1]	$	3,202,589	4,341,055	4,380,070	4,117,718
	Machinery, except Farm—					
8	Office and business machines	$	4,160,163	4,735,417	3,073,367	1,329,447
9	Air-compressing machinery	$	541,174	1,501,909	1,116,768	1,342,095
10	Cranes and derricks	$	1,454,595	2,501,209	2,036,745	3,165,662
11	Logging equipment	$	933,920	869,295	749,593	825,816
12	Metal-working machinery	$	23,118,704	63,616,824	21,423,539	29,306,346
13	Mining machinery	$	6,052,827	8,188,631	7,597,075	6,979,532
14	Paper-mill machines	$	728,154	748,290	675,747	250,225
15	Printing and book-binding machinery	$	3,440,774	3,889,071	2,448,655	1,586,575
16	Pumps, power	$	1,768,743	1,903,122	1,377,270	1,943,192
17	Sewing machines and other household machinery	$	3,557,400	3,083,534	2,006,946	918,863
18	Textile machinery	$	6,688,956	6,396,721	5,701,517	3,028,319
19	Road-paving machines and equipment	$	883,415	1,026,150	590,991	477,722
20	Steam shovels and parts	$	723,698	1,667,524	1,311,083	1,226,811
	Totals, Machinery, except Farm	$	71,496,542	130,436,631	71,602,594	105,953,513
21	Stamped and coated products	$	1,976,050	3,011,642	2,871,115	1,592,869
22	Tools	$	4,101,114	8,952,875	9,050,969	11,260,224
	Vehicles—					
23	Freight	No.	1,633	799	560	712
		$	2,476,863	1,601,393	3,183,336	1,968,795
24	Passenger	No.	15,386	2,909	485	104
		$	12,961,619	4,045,825	1,792,855	608,655
25	Parts	$	47,580,369	71,545,314	76,420,704	67,118,013
26	Railway cars and parts	$	880,667	1,486,393	1,420,069	917,007
	Totals, Vehicles[1]	$	65,660,419	80,821,623	91,762,113	72,889,889
27	Drums, tanks, cylinders	$	999,134	798,729	645,980	1,065,651
28	Furniture	$	782,523	120,404	58,141	25,708
29	Stoves and furnaces	$	3,027,757	1,645,178	627,798	346,963
30	Valves	$	1,034,962	1,737,208	1,060,297	2,657,627
31	Guns, rifles and firearms	$	1,301,144	2,980,247	2,331,926	3,895,809
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	**298,902,743**	**431,622,365**	**377,765,477**	**420,190,144**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
	Aluminum—					
32	Alumina, bauxite and cryolite	cwt.	13,963,054	23,192,943	26,679,928	60,661,690
		$	6,409,606	9,333,200	13,310,045	23,168,464
33	Aluminum ingots, bars, rods, plates, etc.	cwt.	23,199	5,899	28,300	42,352
		$	946,799	253,653	853,037	1,328,284
34	Aluminum kitchenware	$	166,107	9,133	23,602	3,551
	Totals, Aluminum[1]	$	8,945,554	10,208,156	14,541,289	25,142,045

[1] Totals include items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
402	207	51	44	445	894	344	744	1
353,201	189,642	39,903	64,910	1,173,197	2,864,703	1,376,549	2,195,162	
439,708	716,343	704,258	263,758	2,898,009	7,389,832	7,294,516	25,759,427	2
2,363,040	4,169,957	1,951,623	1,188,762	9,999,772	28,548,679	17,623,306	45,649,199	
5	1		–	23,553	22,576	11,338	8,342	3
12,470	4,454	–	–	17,048,594	16,936,533	9,041,960	7,271,678	
7,070	6,213	2,158	7,720	5,144,397	6,230,021	7,560,751	8,033,311	4
128,313	108,618	15,802	18,858	30,235,856	30,715,062	23,614,917	20,200,837	
446,365	476,339	11,612	17,017	669,583	819,540	1,088,675	576,762	5
362,196	300,358	284,660	265,047	158,437	261,038	309,551	272,378	6
7,617	3,051	1,779	768	757,319	1,508,828	1,730,223	2,162,168	7
865,386	832,092	337,120	322,762	2,260,662	3,498,145	4,041,517	3,794,432	
62,436	57,246	4,153	2,768	4,066,565	4,668,964	3,065,734	1,308,053	8
24,927	31,615	42,795	15,604	516,122	1,470,294	1,073,973	1,326,491	9
155,621	95,977	86,794	65,233	1,298,863	2,403,794	1,949,297	3,100,429	10
8,420	4,858	–	–	916,014	864,437	749,593	825,816	11
1,078,082	1,165,063	951,782	276,372	21,975,252	62,450,921	20,471,590	29,029,974	12
380,971	392,583	144,224	143,270	5,655,105	7,795,936	7,452,851	6,835,934	13
38,393	14,872	14,523	6,213	681,368	732,009	659,826	241,488	14
321,651	203,778	108,188	20,748	3,107,962	3,685,124	2,340,409	1,565,827	15
111,723	85,917	56,106	76,343	1,654,337	1,817,205	1,320,712	1,865,834	16
555,090	357,327	216,253	97,207	2,898,561	2,724,532	1,790,426	821,656	17
1,123,851	867,776	1,096,263	512,479	5,537,355	5,509,849	4,599,590	2,513,863	18
429	10	–	33	876,986	1,026,140	590,991	477,689	19
381	·	–	·	723,317	1,667,524	1,302,064	1,215,300	20
4,424,897	4,016,821	3,274,508	1,611,852	66,566,808	126,374,595	68,281,367	104,300,501	
160,706	116,066	16,053	148,465	1,803,381	2,892,096	2,853,566	1,443,550	21
477,295	504,237	110,168	42,768	3,474,364	8,343,751	8,904,225	11,214,574	22
44	48			1,589	751	560	712	23
43,457	38,785	·		2,433,406	1,562,608	3,183,336	1,968,795	
619	320	14	–	14,766	2,589	471	104	24
340,533	171,641	48,433	185	12,620,508	3,874,184	1,744,422	608,470	
106,839	203,286	68,753	40,050	47,469,852	71,341,845	76,351,454	67,077,963	25
6,204	2,236	505	–	874,463	1,484,157	1,419,564	917,007	26
1,007,369	751,205	183,745	75,731	64,639,236	80,069,870	91,577,702	72,814,158	
2,328	3,746	2,988	968	988,633	786,023	635,557	1,057,139	27
33,116	28,677	15,823	1,384	744,003	91,367	42,293	24,280	28
86,290	69,136	76,185	15,642	2,931,317	1,575,460	551,450	331,288	29
67,697	83,302	57,912	32,204	967,265	1,653,279	1,002,385	2,625,423	30
305,311	441,579	199,239	413,843	992,868	2,538,492	2,132,510	3,481,721	31
21,791,014	**18,373,847**	**8,061,797**	**7,205,673**	**273,253,260**	**410,279,249**	**368,138,292**	**411,038,680**	
282	176	356	66	1,838,451	3,022,154	5,680,447	10,065,299	32
3,010	2,250	5,455	1,017	1,805,512	3,435,718	5,788,451	7,058,921	
2,046	2	18	2	21,146	5,897	28,279	42,350	33
64,340	67	1,246	113	882,053	253,586	851,609	1,328,171	
4,232	369	10	-	161,014	8,764	23,592	3,551	34
154,993	8,957	7,342	1,974	4,167,619	4,302,240	7,016,741	9,031,530	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries 1940	1941	1942	1943
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
1	Brass and manufactures	$	5,134,885	10,191,067	4,113,921	4,592,383
2	Copper and manufactures	$	1,312,384	1,634,745	801,281	911,508
3	Lead and manufactures	$	216,697	323,834	93,024	282,322
4	Nickel and manufactures	$	1,832,861	2,749,624	1,771,105	1,167,458
	Precious Metals and Manufactures—					
5	Electro-plated ware	$	1,583,674	2,201,291	1,626,963	881,208
6	Silver, unmanufactured	$	519,247	100,555	12,568	–
7	Platinum, palladium, iridium, etc.	$	5,560,243	1,793,642	678,698	455,009
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	8,198,541	4,517,817	2,584,765	1,432,701
8	Tin in blocks, pigs, etc.	cwt.	118,378	174,381	72,051	26,311
		$	6,235,268	9,652,288	4,166,714	1,504,438
9	Zinc	$	1,178,522	893,170	1,641,881	3,041,084
10	Alloys	$	1,024,255	1,334,773	732,629	796,484
11	Clocks and watches	$	3,147,572	4,496,825	4,238,423	4,483,292
	Electrical Apparatus—					
12	Batteries	$	538,100	503,142	592,975	687,980
13	Dynamos, generators	$	772,374	1,685,829	2,001,852	3,261,899
14	Fixtures, electric light	$	1,312,636	1,419,042	1,121,435	902,781
15	Lamps, incandescent	$	396,806	385,675	369,399	283,954
16	Motors	$	2,852,209	4,380,865	3,020,439	3,500,714
17	Spark plugs, etc.	$	28,316	27,319	32,695	40,511
18	Switches, etc.	$	1,345,774	2,445,802	1,717,832	2,300,714
19	Telephones	$	1,703,451	1,498,928	1,304,367	2,166,851
20	Transformers	$	426,304	751,748	329,751	227,855
21	Tubes, radio	$	494,698	801,578	1,108,917	2,735,802
22	Wireless apparatus	$	3,534,685	4,381,130	6,503,494	19,559,155
	Totals, Electrical Apparatus[1]	$	21,250,135	28,177,952	28,174,113	48,541,588
23	Gas apparatus	$	173,753	206,235	193,485	277,220
24	Metallic articles for agr. implements, *n.o.p.*	$	2,610,490	3,253,788	2,334,251	2,370,658
25	Manganese, oxide of	cwt.	1,409,201	2,089,468	1,147,777	1,024,689
		$	777,416	1,170,768	860,248	1,445,252
26	Ores of metals, *n.o.p.*	$	2,169,270	3,525,154	4,096,037	3,227,568
27	Printing materials	$	752,960	835,966	684,653	700,072
28	Vessels, equipment for	$	2,236,022	5,030,390	6,470,646	10,287,987
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**71,143,931**	**94,758,269**	**82,415,670**	**115,566,684**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
29	Asbestos	$	1,620,385	2,226,371	2,610,390	2,305,162
	Clay and Clay Products—					
30	Clays	$	1,257,803	1,523,299	1,535,299	1,371,179
31	Bricks and tiles	$	3,721,124	5,878,340	6,817,442	6,052,874
32	Pottery and chinaware	$	4,978,444	5,689,206	4,926,563	4,371,530
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products[1]	$	11,125,118	14,620,756	14,918,338	13,446,817
	Coal and Coal Products—					
33	Anthracite coal	ton	3,944,255	3,853,010	4,911,625	4,480,285
		$	23,123,417	24,026,095	31,506,629	30,918,555
34	Bituminous and lignite coal	ton	13,482,479	16,535,383	20,025,722	23,628,637
		$	26,506,715	37,561,946	50,344,590	70,326,900
35	Coke	ton	855,086	895,564	1,088,312	1,255,908
		$	5,899,180	6,963,158	9,484,469	11,262,998
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products[1]	$	55,709,894	68,988,038	92,001,610	113,340,477
	Glass—					
36	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc.	$	1,336,238	1,307,552	1,411,088	1,171,778
37	Common window glass	sq. ft.	46,972,533	43,277,180	44,084,814	36,022,135
		$	1,739,181	2,382,031	2,524,747	2,049,442

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
305,110	291,844	86,200	858,086	4,774,384	9,848,787	4,020,942	3,728,878	1
73,594	76,278	18,798	23,270	1,234,640	1,550,032	780,783	888,061	2
94,302	140,540	9,687	912	98,249	168,260	83,324	264,227	3
160,051	147,777	38,577	13,934	1,593,844	2,546,291	1,732,343	1,153,524	4
103,393	87,597	26,539	12,430	1,419,278	2,094,619	1,599,160	868,778	5
65,714	15,109	849	–	452,802	85,446	11,719	–	6
5,495,946	1,027,316	494,683	346,660	64,297	766,326	184,015	108,349	7
5,993,160	1,490,256	721,246	412,126	2,134,526	3,007,009	1,861,987	1,020,185	
26,602	38,206	2,240	–	3,998	35	2,561	3,905	8
1,411,642	2,115,327	131,642	–	219,205	2,453	147,633	186,294	
36,800	29,583	887	900	1,066,747	863,587	1,640,994	3,040,184	9
127,343	161,091	80,044	62,709	896,912	1,173,682	652,585	733,775	10
54,983	56,473	34,326	65,036	1,360,500	1,869,113	1,317,274	1,340,620	11
160,750	83,136	90,105	17,108	376,759	419,996	502,870	670,872	12
183,301	235,331	69,930	307,680	578,094	1,450,364	1,928,076	2,953,859	13
18,348	13,236	8,696	31,367	1,280,659	1,404,212	1,112,677	871,414	14
3,044	4,221	1,074	740	262,705	337,596	366,805	283,097	15
441,087	527,510	211,409	63,164	2,393,911	3,842,389	2,806,245	3,436,361	16
1,208	4,248	8,552	4,069	27,108	23,071	24,143	36,442	17
91,199	72,427	35,465	27,973	1,233,139	2,337,601	1,674,463	2,259,153	18
98,805	68,108	134,002	15,911	1,604,148	1,430,820	1,170,365	2,150,940	19
148,098	216,275	4,567	2,180	214,744	530,591	325,184	224,830	20
825	4,023	3,412	30,797	493,873	797,555	1,105,505	2,705,005	21
200,054	133,712	243,197	486,402	3,133,191	4,245,700	6,257,399	19,072,720	22
2,126,625	1,757,573	1,463,672	1,930,850	18,719,314	26,253,462	26,648,264	46,576,623	
6,144	5,496	7,305	1,976	167,526	200,642	186,180	275,244	23
9,028	10,898	5,624	–	2,536,345	3,239,842	2,328,552	2,370,650	24
689	134	135	59	70,628	403,134	108,012	515,491	25
2,408	601	378	313	227,034	398,609	217,902	1,169,133	
195,553	281,460	50,883	99,805	637,705	389,117	1,267,613	755,582	26
16,643	16,229	22,140	9,729	735,300	819,686	662,513	690,343	27
1,281,907	1,910,011	1,506,227	1,928,429	953,119	3,117,794	4,964,369	8,359,558	28
12,263,301	**8,894,061**	**4,290,584**	**5,560,105**	**44,825,319**	**65,938,637**	**60,330,352**	**86,771,584**	
428,024	745,624	846,547	662,912	1,179,234	1,469,103	1,751,847	1,631,966	29
406,218	351,652	428,307	230,748	849,687	1,171,467	1,106,992	1,140,431	30
320,972	481,597	311,972	202,199	3,352,438	5,391,769	6,504,810	5,850,675	31
4,317,212	5,435,874	4,809,938	4,170,166	324,165	162,431	110,850	201,021	32
5,202,226	6,531,758	5,882,994	5,002,168	5,526,630	7,985,146	9,028,909	8,444,169	
1,329,848	630,189	379,524	384,788	2,602,389	3,222,821	4,532,101	4,095,497	33
7,921,504	3,978,206	2,633,171	2,658,726	15,173,367	20,047,889	28,873,458	28,259,829	
184,893	66,588	10,362	7,215	13,297,586	16,468,789	20,015,004	23,621,422	34
713,272	329,113	60,196	49,419	25,793,443	37,232,775	50,282,120	70,277,481	
9,228	6,088	–	–	844,884	889,476	1,088,312	1,255,908	35
37,037	48,014			5,857,152	6,915,144	9,484,469	11,262,998	
8,689,992	4,375,161	2,701,049	2,717,050	46,986,104	64,612,504	89,296,942	110,621,814	
48,629	66,395	84,992	53,708	1,177,941	1,175,956	1,325,688	1,117,565	36
22,651,377	33,749,524	38,975,499	29,207,221	4,580,279	6,864,256	4,867,015	6,523,214	37
967,232	1,946,351	2,230,338	1,662,969	246,485	363,311	287,770	377,099	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded					
	Glass—concluded					
1	Plate glass	sq. ft.	3,304,732	4,072,855	2,891,946	3,537,602
		$	1,192,067	1,563,982	1,046,653	1,215,588
2	Tableware of glass	$	1,053,878	258,932	350,780	273,086
	Totals, Glass[1]	$	10,140,591	12,088,654	11,112,005	10,673,438
	Graphite and its products	$	335,257	467,187	653,423	501,652
	Petroleum and Asphalt—					
4	Asphalt	$	286,465	423,169	394,044	291,186
5	Crude petroleum	M. gal.	1,491,929	1,637,776	1,544,324	1,741,450
		$	48,373,401	56,506,795	57,526,771	66,430,545
6	Fuel oil for ships	gal.	54,453,217	32,242,767	20,716,795	27,816,694
		$	1,573,152	1,071,092	701,600	906,568
7	Gasoline	gal.	105,586,068	88,522,531	135,995,765	97,504,792
		$	7,010,249	8,991,518	12,909,899	11,938,713
8	Coal oil and kerosene	gal.	5,783,003	1,065,445	9,346,503	10,692,591
		$	417,354	96,692	658,876	673,080
9	Lubricating oils	gal.	18,506,716	14,898,783	15,137,879	13,482,300
		$	4,484,379	4,002,320	4,467,979	4,409,108
	Totals, Petroleum and Asphalt[1]	$	66,154,927	75,520,241	81,090,994	90,088,638
10	Diamond dust and other abrasives	$	4,379,663	3,608,168	4,547,846	4,688,618
11	Sand, silica	cwt.	5,574,549	8,422,870	10,818,082	10,180,865
		$	556,683	782,977	1,011,476	1,011,117
12	Carbons, electric	$	389,852	405,280	539,606	786,847
13	Diamonds, unset	$	1,915,305	1,144,235	957,348	1,407,044
14	Salt	cwt.	2,250,225	1,628,675	1,386,912	1,685,783
		$	557,768	449,904	440,848	589,108
15	Sulphur	cwt.	4,311,946	4,705,413	5,802,420	4,370,542
		$	3,628,348	3,920,184	4,680,672	3,524,006
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**161,198,044**	**189,953,788**	**221,352,938**	**250,943,166**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
16	Acids	$	2,587,804	3,522,009	3,783,956	4,328,934
17	Cellulose products (totals)	$	2,337,021	3,080,782	4,373,435	4,772,301
	Drugs and Medicines—					
18	Alkaloids and their salts	$	351,581	277,252	280,101	165,200
19	Drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical products	$	3,985,711	4,748,629	5,244,185	7,158,476
	Totals, Drugs and Medicines[1]	$	4,337,292	5,025,881	5,524,286	7,323,676
	Dyeing and Tanning—					
20	Coal-tar products	lb.	6,827,044	9,930,160	7,423,071	5,631,487
		$	5,246,061	7,173,675	6,043,400	4,532,193
21	Oak, quebracho and similar extracts	lb.	17,237,029	24,580,926	22,261,854	23,071,837
		$	799,129	1,157,944	1,103,673	1,186,161
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning[1]	$	7,265,081	10,000,343	8,868,510	7,459,421
22	Explosives	$	821,433	1,252,019	707,858	1,314,288
23	Fertilizers	$	4,140,853	3,606,200	3,714,955	3,867,402
24	Glycerine	lb.	4,925,266	1,799,516	194,515	80,935
		$	579,725	236,443	30,656	10,465
	Paints and Varnishes—					
25	Carbon black	lb.	19,714,941	32,379,864	29,735,074	27,657,408
		$	634,344	1,192,418	1,184,692	1,123,217
26	Lithopone	lb.	23,615,059	30,853,441	19,996,324	17,754,879
		$	939,294	1,329,834	948,244	857,507
27	Oxides	lb.	6,399,440	7,537,711	6,001,575	6,268,037
		$	1,037,951	1,510,385	1,151,364	964,147
28	Ready-mixed paints	gal.	150,248	192,950	167,763	207,212
		$	319,829	380,130	406,519	495,062
29	Varnish	gal.	116,057	167,417	119,556	122,549
		$	263,584	374,662	297,141	277,549
30	Zinc white	lb.	11,698,775	7,382,125	2,072,403	2,218,564
		$	642,747	471,700	156,484	174,075
	Totals, Paints and Varnishes[1]	$	5,500,622	7,695,413	6,420,095	6,281,152

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
913,963	1,032,690	745,562	621,942	2,244,508	3,032,063	2,146,384	2,915,660	1
390,286	460,932	338,803	253,602	743,434	1,000,071	707,850	961,986	
164,546	191,691	275,462	23,451	768,626	61,831	75,318	249,635	2
2,565,227	3,655,706	3,507,688	2,403,562	6,575,333	8,244,199	7,588,502	8,259,482	
105,179	151,685	201,698	131,454	225,505	306,878	433,388	346,225	3
1,038	387	983		278,372	415,280	391,567	291,186	4
35	8	6	–	1,037,357	937,971	1,173,620	1,410,641	5
11,819	1,937	1,617	104	35,627,325	36,179,189	46,712,787	57,116,616	
–	–	–	–	22,514,351	23,863,899	9,940,337	14,793,257	6
				600,115	752,393	298,717	490,213	
–				89,658,176	75,927,813	111,049,081	90,150,562	7
–				6,237,938	8,244,586	12,391,848	11,305,539	
60	–			5,779,421	1,063,345	8,886,344	7,350,614	8
12	–	–	–	416,450	96,226	634,218	497,615	
12,834	626	2,109	31	18,491,483	14,897,920	15,135,321	13,481,420	9
5,612	924	1,485	62	4,477,254	4,001,207	4,465,907	4,408,281	
31,567	8,186	5,371	219	51,259,283	53,895,174	69,311,484	79,527,415	
383,458	290,723	69,365	96,209	3,964,721	3,311,500	4,415,999	4,538,810	10
4,636	6,092	13,440	–	5,564,828	8,416,778	10,804,642	10,180,865	11
729	1,396	1,440	–	555,344	781,581	1,010,036	1,011,117	
757	717	747	3,926	388,724	404,657	538,859	782,921	12
265,110	949,571	552,465	890,129	894,922	112,857	25,170	3,748	13
464,911	357,440	282,086	316,412	1,103,820	968,309	930,229	1,307,108	14
212,859	164,006	138,177	189,235	245,949	233,416	246,739	385,534	
–	–	1,098	36	4,311,946	4,705,413	5,801,322	4,370,506	15
–		932	103	3,628,340	3,920,184	4,679,740	3,523,903	
18,219,844	**17,260,776**	**14,279,479**	**12,449,554**	**125,108,024**	**150,064,658**	**193,556,139**	**224,919,269**	
635,075	279,546	137,239	42,199	1,863,516	3,076,554	3,464,757	3,912,560	16
177,154	156,268	86,545	52,674	2,081,977	2,909,963	4,284,328	4,719,517	17
232,568	196,317	184,294	117,366	51,743	68,332	66,380	47,834	18
778,345	719,472	609,657	774,507	2,843,060	3,805,221	4,562,837	6,329,933	19
1,010,913	915,789	793,951	891,873	2,894,803	3,873,553	4,629,217	6,377,767	
1,068,062	1,315,289	1,436,183	975,519	5,341,161	8,190,127	5,659,058	4,495,251	20
735,324	991,839	1,256,557	915,966	3,929,229	5,382,100	4,139,035	3,283,421	
–	–	–	–	7,776,259	6,345,628	2,800,772	2,519,788	21
				355,588	292,539	149,098	159,365	
957,865	1,373,518	1,471,438	1,080,327	5,205,747	6,884,996	5,731,798	4,857,834	
68,920	31,466	3,352	72,355	741,589	1,212,500	704,506	1,241,778	22
5,681	1,890	178,801	21	3,601,180	3,422,758	3,301,130	3,458,969	23
2,240	75	–	–	4,722,391	1,799,441	170,172	80,935	24
286	23			561,045	236,420	22,611	10,465	
	11,200	500		19,714,941	32,368,664	29,734,574	27,657,408	25
–	1,086	39	–	634,344	1,191,332	1,184,653	1,123,217	
9,852,405	20,734,958	9,916,252	9,639,100	13,114,708	10,118,483	10,080,072	8,115,779	26
373,344	886,717	468,031	474,014	545,033	443,117	480,213	383,493	
1,790,081	1,649,064	534,411	291,548	4,477,772	5,696,827	5,467,164	5,976,489	27
248,533	310,028	243,237	119,095	778,974	1,196,099	908,127	845,052	
22,021	23,697	13,744	5,191	127,781	169,202	154,005	202,021	28
45,205	51,582	30,258	15,606	273,350	328,488	376,180	479,456	
8,440	4,707	5,097	1,318	107,359	162,650	114,379	121,143	29
14,602	8,722	10,462	2,989	248,260	365,748	286,411	274,277	
10,025,951	4,685,137	811,843	–	1,591,869	2,696,988	1,260,560	2,218,564	30
527,110	284,802	56,132		112,674	186,898	100,352	174,075	
1,674,764	2,089,630	1,072,088	783,587	3,752,299	5,581,038	5,335,093	5,497,282	

15.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concl.					
1	Perfumery	$	740,545	222,826	185,424	67,070
	Soap—					
2	Laundry soap	lb.	1,917,833	3,434,874	2,946,363	2,918,400
		$	134,100	238,876	227,414	225,232
3	Toilet soap	$	165,411	89,559	48,548	16,444
	Totals, Soap[1]	$	396,286	374,832	294,496	262,901
	Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*—					
4	Sulphate of alumina	cwt.	797,873	772,683	819,563	753,249
		$	976,706	970,437	1,065,952	976,470
5	Ammonia and its compounds	$	898,486	470,845	180,690	128,678
6	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead	lb.	8,946,573	9,537,274	8,795,358	10,556,057
		$	4,077,687	3,780,385	3,063,925	3,568,496
7	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	7,389,594	7,143,504	6,987,900	8,937,949
		$	173,571	168,592	164,337	203,359
8	Calcium chloride	cwt.	107,221	192,477	46,827	103,034
		$	112,932	202,701	50,434	111,316
9	Potash and potassium compounds	$	442,498	557,753	501,317	636,654
10	Sodium compounds	$	3,288,042	5,026,846	5,124,365	4,739,426
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*[1]	$	11,480,402	13,113,962	12,464,564	12,848,243
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**51,824,059**	**65,382,196**	**66,824,327**	**70,548,287**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
	Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
11	Films	$	1,327,575	1,060,688	1,023,885	917,846
12	Dolls	$	53,504	14,873	22,104	753
13	Toys	$	1,575,019	452,464	119,375	29,877
	Totals, Amusement and Sporting Goods[1]	$	3,977,653	2,023,787	1,374,647	1,056,362
14	Brushes	$	384,610	178,006	195,722	118,411
15	Containers (outside coverings)	$	1,647,850	1,379,604	1,144,231	1,622,758
	Household and Personal Equipment—					
16	Buttons	$	326,392	372,303	385,061	392,765
17	Cases and boxes, fancy	$	777,973	369,391	122,675	63,372
18	Jewellery, *n.o.p.*	$	1,079,446	229,581	148,697	133,085
19	Pocket books, etc	$	741,162	232,014	206,463	264,344
20	Refrigerators and parts	$	3,870,152	3,385,031	1,053,397	153,691
21	Tobacco pouches, pipes, etc	$	548,899	531,595	573,346	532,182
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment[1]	$	9,414,510	7,211,898	4,752,931	3,941,563
22	Musical instruments	$	1,075,746	670,483	693,657	471,618
	Scientific and Educational Equipment—					
23	Philosophical and scientific apparatus	$	1,066,100	1,394,326	2,586,095	3,527,689
24	Surgical and dental instruments	$	2,314,648	2,712,212	3,163,247	3,129,807
	Totals, Scientific and Educational Equipment[1]	$	6,290,771	6,651,622	8,357,377	9,808,566
25	Ships and vessels	$	1,595,465	344,108	248,573	400,224
26	Vehicles, *n.o.p.*	$	11,083,361	24,754,136	37,446,999	66,809,086
27	Works of art	$	894,164	550,628	490,126	356,661
28	Special imports	$	70,751,687	205,658,301	414,949,466	327,081,034
29	Cartridges	$	1,229,750	3,243,157	7,111,246	8,533,538
30	Electric energy	kwh.	4,453,010	7,704,950	4,973,461	5,599,473
		$	61,112	89,293	70,546	73,967
31	Express parcels	$	1,953,955	1,186,588	848,058	685,315
32	Pencils and pens	$	349,671	188,646	111,265	85,039
33	Post Office parcels	$	2,763,058	1,845,530	1,420,650	1,567,073
34	Precious stones	$	256,840	105,212	41,983	41,326
35	Settlers' effects	$	3,516,352	2,804,724	3,023,994	2,442,230
36	Waste paper and other waste, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	1,274,063	676,242	202,177	235,070
		$	987,008	614,059	144,081	94,734
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**120,837,621**	**262,516,457**	**485,970,146**	**429,337,751**
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	$	**1,081,950,719**	**1,448,791,650**	**1,644,241,933**	**1,735,076,890**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—concluded

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
187,821	179,467	179,477	58,831	512,654	37,658	440	5,142	1
253,232	228,575	736		1,664,601	3,206,249	2,945,627	2,918,400	2
19,672	18,963	36	–	114,428	219,903	227,378	225,232	
87,191	84,420	48,081	260	70,212	5,045	22	–	3
115,178	133,437	51,041	7,086	270,968	240,750	242,472	238,811	
146,736	107,238	75,861	98,337	651,137	665,445	743,702	654,912	4
149,513	113,540	86,135	118,273	827,193	856,897	979,817	858,197	
550,533	97,934	40,874	23,078	339,073	372,911	138,007	105,600	5
–	–	–	–	8,946,573	9,537,274	8,795,358	10,556,057	6
				4,077,687	3,780,385	3,063,925	3,568,496	
	–			7,389,594	7,143,504	6,987,900	8,937,949	7
–	–			173,571	168,592	164,337	203,359	
150	157			107,071	192,320	46,827	103,034	8
179	252	–	–	112,753	202,449	50,434	111,316	
121,713	34,171	24,098	22,055	259,778	522,572	477,219	601,567	9
293,891	1,833,581	1,974,191	993,889	2,973,827	3,192,884	3,150,174	3,745,537	10
1,551,713	2,586,517	2,661,558	1,711,010	9,803,177	10,503,318	9,774,725	11,059,474	
7,545,841	9,006,793	7,844,675	5,618,579	41,493,038	53,844,885	56,672,552	62,419,027	
135,256	136,631	127,236	27,869	1,091,469	923,881	896,649	889,943	11
3,548	11,190	21,815	695	27,144	530	82	58	12
174,244	332,981	103,900	26,464	1,155,488	66,626	15,248	3,364	13
570,393	756,866	418,867	129,940	3,018,514	1,194,831	944,885	926,245	
116,015	121,951	138,095	57,016	230,217	46,108	57,410	61,395	14
644,604	569,371	448,889	303,018	633,417	620,607	553,918	1,209,910	15
28,435	23,640	15,518	6,385	252,540	320,660	369,297	386,380	16
128,702	211,913	115,935	46,947	602,208	146,546	5,743	16,198	17
48,891	123,200	109,430	96,044	980,877	85,085	10,698	2,190	18
94,726	200,794	168,631	194,950	623,850	24,569	16,668	37,039	19
1,199	202	–	–	3,868,953	3,384,829	1,053,397	153,691	20
213,117	244,986	144,335	82,197	192,465	276,006	429,001	449,985	21
680,967	978,712	721,628	480,890	8,353,691	6,115,749	3,967,973	3,388,800	
88,576	134,609	82,534	28,740	862,312	522,882	608,909	441,700	22
140,545	196,539	246,039	343,299	899,883	1,195,757	2,336,285	3,184,318	23
275,295	259,281	150,514	68,805	1,967,025	2,428,697	3,009,024	3,057,226	24
953,965	615,661	551,514	491,196	5,190,378	6,001,402	7,793,789	9,292,549	
23,155	5,399	75	–	1,572,035	334,818	248,248	399,856	25
2,095,527	1,144,946	1,454,191	416,543	8,987,160	23,595,798	35,988,794	66,388,999	26
305,193	415,202	390,437	229,392	531,246	118,685	96,260	127,237	27
25,422,163	83,880,461	44,536,363	34,756,865	44,556,985	120,130,182	366,760,966	289,360,103	28
533,816	546,959	1,236,396	2,706,339	695,249	2,696,105	5,874,751	5,827,171	29
–	–	–	–	4,453,010	7,704,950	4,973,461	5,599,473	30
–	–	–	–	61,112	89,293	70,546	73,967	
6,096	5,867	2,023	91	1,945,361	1,179,353	846,006	685,205	31
102,215	135,310	49,683	14,135	237,905	51,697	61,502	70,904	32
129,089	89,426	26,640	15,217	2,625,121	1,754,279	1,393,680	1,551,633	33
12,737	60,027	15,369	22,592	161,374	9,720	2,510	2,249	34
647,200	142,288	109,261	41,740	2,350,648	2,419,333	2,776,828	2,346,684	35
337	27	179	25	1,273,498	675,958	201,507	234,947	36
233	113	717	97	986,390	613,261	142,034	94,441	
32,518,403	89,770,441	50,305,022	39,835,772	85,176,101	170,180,790	430,923,040	385,312,211	
161,216,352	219,418,957	161,112,706	134,965,117	744,231,156	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665	1,423,672,486	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no exports recorded.

No.	Item	All Countries			
		1940	1941	1942	1943
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products				
	A. MAINLY FOOD				
	Fruits—				
1	Apples, fresh ... bbl.	741,168	565,947	301,586	292,127
	$	2,541,973	1,995,943	1,428,132	1,838,176
2	Fruits, canned ... lb.	32,295,554	26,174,609	13,159,420	4,386,905
	$	1,976,507	1,407,081	884,899	476,110
	Totals, Fruits[1] ... $	5,862,481	5,761,600	4,583,378	6,894,933
	Vegetables—				
3	Potatoes[2] ... bu.	1,145,272	985,201	509,162	413,930
	$	887,648	830,874	691,999	639,738
4	Turnips ... bu.	2,336,831	2,766,673	3,055,023	3,959,946
	$	908,480	1,341,752	1,775,606	3,566,329
5	Canned vegetables ... lb.	57,067,171	47,458,461	34,602,533	8,426,615
	$	2,835,059	2,347,168	2,018,120	744,790
6	Pickles and sauces ... $	347,426	291,384	307,887	828,492
	Totals, Vegetables[1] ... $	5,174,687	5,292,441	5,409,478	7,798,985
	Grains and Products—				
	Grains—				
7	Barley ... bu.	2,006,394	3,208,764	7,695,971	44,903,783
	$	1,117,488	1,958,708	5,140,228	32,434,955
8	Oats ... bu.	14,396,287	7,691,664	14,345,081	74,463,476
	$	6,177,281	3,295,148	6,832,920	42,294,389
9	Rye ... bu.	2,611,488	5,081,698	377,069	5,376,222
	$	1,367,341	2,965,143	227,124	4,090,839
10	Wheat ... bu.	139,169,671	196,646,340	143,028,424	219,249,942
	$	119,530,365	161,856,075	121,817,692	234,457,747
	Totals, Grains[1] ... $	129,627,637	171,463,206	134,801,397	314,988,486
11	Brans, shorts and middlings ... cwt.	4,834,250	5,070,946	1,264,030	854,434
	$	5,110,379	5,727,827	2,291,718	1,864,858
12	Cereal foods ... $	2,040,254	1,215,201	905,689	699,167
13	Malt ... bu.	1,903,759	1,700,714	529,373	1,580,471
	$	1,730,431	1,671,063	661,573	2,081,936
14	Oatmeal and rolled oats ... cwt.	1,180,480	1,130,312	401,968	128,516
	$	4,487,704	3,968,160	1,708,740	612,829
15	Wheat flour ... bbl.	6,970,902	11,439,191	10,638,143	12,896,995
	$	26,351,695	44,807,353	45,814,133	66,273,692
	Totals, Grains and Products[1] ... $	172,306,998	231,028,237	188,755,356	391,407,046
	Sugar—				
16	Confectionery ... $	482,659	907,450	1,578,979	3,298,171
17	Maple sugar ... lb.	2,912,023	5,816,048	5,818,214	3,959,647
	$	437,914	1,012,226	1,438,779	1,160,414
	Totals, Sugar[1] ... $	1,642,639	2,873,690	4,926,108	5,352,666
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD[1] ... $	186,200,224	247,054,854	206,052,751	414,254,575
	B. OTHER THAN FOOD				
	Beverages, Alcoholic—				
18	Whisky ... pf. gal.	1,687,458	1,874,277	2,166,513	2,073,211
	$	7,886,707	9,452,690	12,174,393	11,770,081
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1] ... $	9,333,581	13,155,465	19,732,739	17,271,779
	Rubber—				
19	Belting of rubber ... $	490,885	563,011	121,394	43,133
20	Canvas shoes, rubber soles ... pair	881,175	562,315	82,843	11,755
	$	518,571	392,963	58,334	9,246
21	Boots and shoes, rubber ... pair	3,257,137	1,852,469	1,159,703	443,451
	$	4,022,184	2,104,761	1,390,864	499,642
22	Heels and soles ... $	234,712	49,867	12,534	9,588
23	Motor-vehicle tire casings ... $	4,981,302	6,633,521	7,756,602	3,327,651
24	Motor-vehicle inner tubes ... $	479,373	642,120	672,506	316,858
25	Hose ... $	1,087,103	2,101,163	98,618	692,411
	Totals, Rubber[1] ... $	12,950,485	14,578,533	11,632,184	6,251,275

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

[2] Excluding seed potatoes.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no exports recorded.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
362,382	429,494	81,888	134,672	230,135	32,695	152,856	101,156	1
1,227,695	1,394,705	243,747	654,299	748,264	110,241	813,069	780,366	
30,900,109	20,380,702	6,561,129	80,165	457,215	400,194	362,309	2,052	2
1,762,648	870,949	271,038	8,906	27,814	39,155	34,768	514	
3,533,257	3,436,265	1,302,933	1,159,785	1,400,900	1,161,487	2,158,768	4,676,828	
–	–	–		621,790	229,336	7,798	63,646	3
–	–	–		481,837	163,186	8,544	87,049	
–	–	–		2,327,709	2,735,835	2,990,254	3,938,541	4
–	–	–	–	902,955	1,322,587	1,731,986	3,546,343	
50,282,031	28,115,421	4,915,612	132,016	15,334	115,942	12,567,441	60,767	5
2,433,694	1,144,122	315,655	13,973	859	8,430	585,186	16,732	
69,473	–	903	349	100,184	7,912	113	1,014	6
2,546,420	1,293,835	366,848	1,521,723	1,496,482	1,522,853	2,549,263	3,893,255	
938,529				962,804	2,608,273	7,390,389	44,631,379	7
624,912				428,875	1,595,147	4,873,267	32,241,585	
1,989,068				10,992,253	6,562,737	13,336,841	73,280,531	8
1,058,932				4,419,083	2,670,117	6,125,756	41,494,410	
40,000				2,555,713	5,042,441	341,533	5,348,238	9
29,662	–	–	–	1,328,156	2,928,915	205,039	4,061,116	
86,329,922	139,440,076	90,086,714	96,832,260	44,583,769	52,447,302	35,625,600	104,424,654	10
78,241,279	118,384,003	77,518,820	98,314,434	34,080,334	39,701,452	29,228,077	117,263,508	
81,079,629	119,488,014	77,899,237	99,019,233	40,318,801	46,933,576	40,490,520	195,524,784	
25,644	42,727	824		4,747,438	4,956,291	1,188,764	773,074	11
62,711	108,767	1,889		4,965,451	5,515,892	2,160,518	1,724,106	
1,819,915	685,274	349,679	–	60,748	291,853	335,766	409,158	12
174,290	–	–	15,276	1,141,782	885,483	202,580	1,016,290	13
136,756	–	–	21,376	931,444	769,357	259,284	1,309,164	
1,052,646	980,630	272,141	314	1,859	612	1,751	25,242	14
3,942,473	3,241,554	1,086,486	1,832	7,423	1,446	6,342	85,198	
4,563,840	7,805,625	4,666,781	7,629,669	127,730	68,924	851,193	237,164	15
17,153,153	30,679,270	20,742,992	39,082,010	320,408	193,827	2,926,323	1,006,081	
105,314,520	154,290,541	100,101,425	138,127,158	47,799,924	54,869,109	47,436,230	203,343,903	
6,243	3,120	4,306	278,134	8,115	21,259	16,109	2,327	16
7,587	-	–	–	2,879,466	5,802,341	5,805,594	3,951,528	17
1,451		–		432,044	1,009,978	1,435,857	1,157,776	
12,062	4,317	4,314	279,406	1,132,825	1,680,168	2,555,150	1,803,961	
111,764,528	159,026,615	101,775,618	141,091,923	51,877,560	59,342,072	54,834,016	213,866,671	
44,952	14,933	8,155	3,826	1,595,621	1,625,843	1,673,732	1,685,524	18
171,788	70,150	48,458	26,680	7,488,141	8,172,060	9,180,750	9,319,461	
1,339,632	75,215	63,015	29,969	7,580,581	8,327,304	9,507,678	11,491,893	
15,965	4,469	9,116	–	175	7,322	708	105	19
426,506	–	-	–	1,017	1,807	96	40	20
208,565	–	–	–	1,556	1,939	201	51	
2,414,657	739,675	662,168	5,002	4,128	1,845	223	17	21
3,065,084	789,271	838,931	8,996	8,549	3,411	407	71	
179,810	543	3,748	–	192	–	–	7,835	22
95,902	849,873	3,642,555	1,014,214	598,271	893,603	1,319,400	624,876	23
4,087	57,420	283,202	95,536	83,556	137,524	141,762	74,540	24
690,715	1,608,821	13,095	482,214	318	353	413	95,779	25
4,489,161	3,985,184	5,178,397	1,675,794	886,436	1,628,163	1,673,603	1,691,853	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
	B. Other Than Food—concluded					
	Seeds—					
1	Clover seed	bu.	111,270	177,810	153,570	86,436
		$	1,035,920	1,943,235	2,029,879	927,995
2	Flaxseed	bu.	64,659	659,606	3,378,620	8,357,002
		$	120,085	1,048,157	7,451,860	24,366,885
3	Grass seed	bu.	345,255	373,429	323,281	643,769
		$	506,433	604,006	518,678	1,055,488
4	Potatoes, seed	bu.	1,785,834	1,302,962	1,434,985	1,351,313
		$	1,598,949	1,085,604	1,740,047	2,190,846
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	3,358,333	4,893,360	12,031,223	28,934,971
5	Tobacco leaf	lb.	9,921,576	6,471,861	12,774,701	12,848,481
		$	2,487,692	1,716,957	3,789,914	4,241,203
6	Hay and fodder	$	2,342,385	2,186,815	1,693,724	8,204,457
	Totals, B. Other Than Food[1]	$	32,063,587	38,653,885	51,725,553	69,502,319
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	$	**218,263,811**	**285,708,739**	**257,778,304**	**483,756,894**
	II. Animals and Animal Products					
	Animals, Living—					
7	Cattle	No.	233,781	254,127	215,778	62,725
		$	12,442,420	16,809,458	17,586,412	9,603,688
8	Horses	No.	5,416	2,659	4,764	17,697
		$	674,131	301,972	548,355	1,419,789
9	Swine	No.	7,203	37,210	5,999	9,326
		$	38,784	728,828	50,327	108,713
	Totals, Animals, Living[1]	$	13,736,489	18,432,888	19,249,598	11,414,807
	Fishery Products—					
	Fish, Fresh—					
10	Lobsters	cwt.	115,429	121,530	121,127	122,491
		$	2,016,561	2,463,343	3,004,577	4,331,095
11	Salmon	cwt.	113,476	77,478	48,073	48,479
		$	1,507,111	1,095,282	983,152	1,461,222
12	Whitefish	cwt.	167,405	150,010	146,041	138,226
		$	2,031,893	2,215,503	2,680,175	3,403,926
	Totals, Fish, Fresh[1]	$	14,110,712	15,184,699	18,858,259	27,520,898
	Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
13	Codfish, dried	cwt.	260,926	276,893	237,795	208,187
		$	1,753,761	2,749,856	3,366,372	3,488,007
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc.[1]	$	4,063,411	5,885,176	7,299,935	8,409,410
	Fish, Preserved—					
14	Lobsters, canned	cwt.	17,781	18,677	16,526	24,010
		$	715,383	739,282	928,998	2,242,661
15	Salmon, canned	cwt.	462,535	681,142	776,574	591,243
		$	8,226,315	12,051,079	14,427,435	12,110,563
16	Sardines	cwt.	107,239	113,133	40,514	3,416
		$	953,464	1,114,179	529,561	50,934
	Totals, Fish, Preserved[1]	$	11,669,050	18,442,424	21,770,777	20,972,159
	Totals, Fishery Products[1]	$	31,650,889	41,178,257	49,786,965	57,148,016
	Furs—					
	Furs, Undressed—					
17	Beaver	$	2,025,457	2,955,264	2,610,610	4,906,481
18	Fox	$	3,847,896	3,191,135	4,442,923	6,775,788
19	Marten	$	633,468	780,209	559,483	680,491
20	Mink	$	3,877,559	3,027,705	4,283,918	6,292,459
21	Muskrat	$	2,444,213	2,988,910	1,133,774	2,791,426
	Totals, Furs, Undressed[1]	$	15,617,244	15,447,661	17,381,846	25,584,189
	Totals, Furs[1]	$	16,176,075	16,159,033	17,976,615	26,448,522

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years, 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
52,262	85,983	44,375	3,002	54,353	91,670	109,029	83,432	1
551,019	895,053	614,085	74,041	430,953	1,045,417	1,414,327	853,943	
10,754	22,212	-	492,231	53,763	636,437	3,374,458	7,860,659	2
48,842	89,866	-	1,201,321	70,819	954,378	7,433,295	23,143,528	
1,568	9,722	8,334	1,875	342,700	360,904	314,046	636,525	3
8,400	15,832	37,261	6,660	494,431	580,889	471,171	1,020,104	
-	-	-	-	911,851	676,500	878,473	1,056,622	4
-				750,101	487,870	1,056,434	1,691,083	
644,886	1,127,260	873,502	1,507,127	1,793,002	3,132,340	10,423,016	26,849,896	
8,353,230	3,637,421	10,347,030	9,743,526	492	228	51,971	232	5
2,225,884	990,176	3,190,900	3,408,317	354	89	12,737	104	
94,972	16	1,205	-	1,658,267	1,281,794	742,994	7,349,498	6
9,220,537	6,355,816	9,444,719	6,715,167	12,614,134	15,691,454	24,397,934	50,571,760	
120,985,065	**165,382,431**	**111,220,337**	**147,807,090**	**64,491,694**	**75,033,526**	**79,231,950**	**264,438,431**	
		-		229,514	250,573	212,393	58,595	7
	-	-		12,236,161	16,547,978	17,280,260	9,173,567	
		-		4,171	2,510	4,397	17,014	8
	-	-		495,250	282,998	494,961	1,324,210	
-	-	-		265	33,867	170	520	9
-	-	-	-	4,613	706,849	4,430	22,304	
160		-	-	13,279,735	18,109,810	18,821,810	10,755,521	
			-	115,429	121,528	121,127	122,491	10
-	-	-	-	2,016,561	2,463,293	3,004,577	4,331,095	
41,172	369	-		71,305	75,017	48,016	48,479	11
665,833	10,288			826,400	1,049,454	981,523	1,461,222	
-	-			167,405	150,010	145,992	138,226	12
				2,031,893	2,215,503	2,679,225	3,403,926	
2,062,869	679,118	485,892	1,058,292	12,010,304	14,441,167	18,364,580	26,461,566	
45	180		10,023	83,138	78,906	128,427	98,469	13
271	1,865		176,237	673,542	860,440	1,962,599	1,863,057	
121,087	2,424	3,960	304,105	1,919,503	2,559,785	4,555,852	4,982,617	
3,423	553	-		13,905	17,896	16,500	23,988	14
145,316	14,619	-	-	546,336	712,742	927,062	2,240,863	
272,852	567,815	738,518	555,922	47	151	3,508	14	15
5,613,208	10,405,134	13,860,849	11,605,958	898	7,271	39,502	370	
80	-	67	660	721	3,850	6,595	-	16
796	-	1,500	9,957	3,067	71,132	144,628		
6,997,123	14,159,519	18,277,343	15,851,731	618,076	1,040,348	1,384,484	2,499,442	
9,254,486	14,844,541	18,767,526	17,214,328	16,244,914	19,701,746	26,156,550	34,184,049	
155,382	-	-	-	1,844,192	2,951,566	2,606,655	4,903,976	17
1,089,092	413,819	54,859	62,160	2,453,870	2,366,714	3,911,216	6,153,040	18
150,321	-	-	-	472,151	767,062	547,355	674,450	19
212,751		5,013	-	3,655,871	3,025,633	4,277,915	6,287,113	20
541,013		-	-	1,855,329	2,945,975	1,119,290	2,769,770	21
3,299,566	428,836	156,257	66,844	11,866,765	14,532,820	16,708,820	24,918,945	
3,306,271	430,428	156,586	66,844	12,187,096	14,883,751	16,869,153	25,086,912	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
1	Hair and bristles	$	538,950	586,998	444,158	398,994
2	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	350,556	325,674	66,036	32,511
		$	3,681,084	4,099,232	851,814	564,827
3	Leather, unmanufactured	$	6,521,486	4,194,764	5,742,492	3,362,315
4	Leather, manufactured	$	1,478,750	2,024,351	3,144,208	2,788,916
	Meats—					
5	Bacon and hams	cwt	3,456,042	4,646,140	5,281,325	5,629,656
		$	58,814,151	77,494,498	100,623,419	116,121,532
6	Beef, fresh	cwt.	30,855	62,345	139,205	97,001
		$	419,162	996,057	2,487,942	2,002,922
7	Pork, fresh	cwt.	34,863	108,904	14,990	166,254
		$	559,973	1,903,931	355,082	3,512,451
8	Pork, dry salted, pickled	cwt.	42,187	70,214	83,864	84,772
		$	298,684	566,373	903,913	1,081,331
9	Poultry	lb.	1,385,528	790,615	1,875,794	706,893
		$	313,632	228,354	598,565	239,433
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	63,289,240	84,177,848	110,428,586	130,790,199
	Milk and Its Products—					
10	Butter	cwt.	13,376	14,818	16,009	94,086
		$	382,299	493,525	580,019	3,819,800
11	Cheese	cwt.	1,066,311	923,310	1,415,039	1,297,410
		$	15,723,486	13,554,911	26,903,714	26,811,113
12	Milk, processed	cwt.	468,319	750,608	668,896	457,212
		$	4,296,718	7,218,448	6,775,900	5,221,577
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	20,404,055	21,270,037	34,261,317	36,065,230
	Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
13	Fish and whale oil	gal.	1,642,611	1,552,842	800,983	775,421
		$	992,485	1,784,253	2,106,851	3,160,197
14	Lard and lard substitutes	cwt.	33,551	61,323	16,123	7,335
		$	232,696	499,121	204,839	119,974
15	Tallow	cwt.	13,247	22,042	48	632
		$	40,202	77,712	527	5,830
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes[1]	$	1,339,485	2,412,374	2,323,455	3,297,110
16	Eggs (includes dried)	$	2,771,063	4,227,534	9,785,939	15,063,890
17	Honey	lb.	10,780,498	4,113,578	1,935,533	15,116
		$	1,237,285	465,873	223,442	2,531
18	Sausage casings	$	992,886	1,308,301	1,453,677	1,322,053
19	Tankage	cwt.	314,022	207,412	48,484	25,469
		$	463,829	376,542	91,184	50,085
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**164,723,794**	**201,730,555**	**256,725,462**	**289,566,022**
	III. Fibres and Textiles					
20	Cotton	$	10,496,260	14,627,789	12,622,339	8,133,034
21	Silk socks and stockings	doz. pair	404,167	423,025	34,361	501
		$	2,632,334	2,761,355	271,646	3,010
22	Silk and manufacture of, *n.o.p.*	$	132,503	39,297	11,288	1,892
	Wool—					
23	Wool, raw	lb.	2,383,087	2,711,571	249,878	1,807,020
		$	688,650	913,464	107,727	723,798
24	Woollen clothing	$	604,437	1,034,182	2,148,572	7,322,525
	Totals, Wool[1]	$	1,561,006	2,356,941	3,264,950	9,057,644
25	Silk, artificial	$	2,159,566	3,008,083	2,820,273	4,521,697
26	Binder twine	cwt.	201,499	199,669	323,165	181,356
		$	1,501,256	1,504,041	2,744,940	1,770,419
27	Felt manufactures	$	544,249	542,697	474,925	439,408
28	Rags	cwt.	120,683	146,547	122,062	159,193
		$	831,366	1,392,789	1,121,344	1,258,630
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**22,695,647**	**30,819,633**	**28,931,925**	**30,620,390**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
93,585	178,214	205,075	101,940	372,988	386,752	238,548	296,383	1
35,347	722	-	-	307,706	321,051	66,030	32,511	2
349,291	26,701	-	-	3,255,673	4,027,791	851,693	564,827	
5,443,614	735,013	526,700	466,332	528,774	1,789,986	3,267,067	1,977,119	3
537,659	456,036	762,532	383,312	73,818	180,459	296,334	503,284	4
3,441,471	4,608,002	5,249,519	5,603,093	3,822	10,426	-		5
58,448,924	76,598,575	99,723,878	115,344,888	126,084	230,202	14	-	
-	-	-	3,856	4,957	8,408	42,408	54	6
-			60,365	60,831	117,220	720,011	887	
1,211			149,124	31,827	102,216	84	35	7
24,251			3,078,515	507,244	1,783,978	2,114	539	
38	4		-	2	513	-	2	8
323	28		-	20	9,815	-	55	
778,861	-		58,230	212,440	242	833,547	10,080	9
170,755			20,112	47,926	70	258,106	3,131	
60,639,236	77,661,464	102,216,022	122,331,637	1,052,666	2,821,932	1,445,976	169,013	
9	100		70,892	260	28	38		10
248	3,983	-	2,940,098	6,612	996	1,487	-	
1,031,924	890,891	1,313,740	1,266,047	6,416	4,288	70,675	1,049	11
15,090,317	12,879,326	24,558,965	25,895,674	134,854	90,781	1,523,894	38,126	
292,432	205,632	9,434	6,605	10,906	3,704	1	1	12
2,306,921	1,738,924	248,699	155,166	259,418	86,152	20	8	
17,397,486	14,622,233	24,807,664	28,990,938	401,980	180,331	1,526,843	250,244	
954,744	100,809	201,288	49,981	406,247	1,300,321	470,316	512,672	13
617,009	504,331	1,684,431	463,395	247,199	1,134,893	820,038	2,350,515	
22,939	44,410		-	-	2	4,876	2	14
143,905	341,787			-	30	57,268	29	
-	-			4,528	8,426	-	582	15
				11,095	31,910		5,236	
816,226	849,266	1,084,568	463,618	269,596	1,207,118	877,366	2,358,140	
2,648,011	3,854,622	9,101,095	14,371,882	11	1,723	39,373	70,801	16
10,762,810	4,071,273	1,888,484	-	7,733	8,034	8,534	4,256	17
1,235,026	460,327	216,297	-	1,001	1,052	1,367	874	
691,509	842,126	801,348	844,887	265,044	437,411	595,208	427,901	18
672	-		-	313,350	207,412	48,484	25,469	19
2,089	-			461,740	376,542	91,184	50,085	
102,549,127	**114,989,952**	**158,646,446**	**185,268,529**	**48,712,943**	**64,738,259**	**71,911,402**	**77,312,138**	
4,186,967	2,059,738	389,753	302,600	20,623	1,387,239	2,903,942	435,129	20
3,772	25	17	-	350	946	5	1	21
21,932	173	139		2,431	5,903	59	10	
11,743	171	68	-	7,158	3,770	2,959	1,197	22
71,016			-	2,264,510	2,679,583	219,221	1,786,067	23
22,528	-	-	-	645,815	893,815	91,957	712,037	
6,431	12,596	76,191	2,104	278,506	394,018	905,915	1,308,201	24
85,460	18,116	78,304	142,138	1,015,505	1,423,181	1,309,135	2,623,123	
103,304	23,631	273,689	2,779,976	3,222	16,449	8,455	26,251	25
91,993	-	-	22,000	96,771	188,291	323,165	159,356	26
670,355	-	-	309,140	729,447	1,396,132	2,744,940	1,461,279	
82,852	4,400	1,322	205	6,046	25,368	12,571	8,291	27
9,027	552	-	994	110,379	142,199	121,400	156,962	28
92,603	5,115		7,462	724,303	1,358,060	1,114,820	1,241,515	
6,104,839	**3,221,563**	**2,089,519**	**5,316,162**	**2,915,617**	**6,529,011**	**9,610,539**	**6,873,638**	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
1	Logs and Round Timber—					
	Logs, Douglas fir	M ft.	27,120	86,195	1,258	435
2		$	655,523	1,579,473	22,116	9,488
	Logs, hardwood	M ft.	31,271	26,905	20,589	22,633
3		$	1,776,420	1,377,050	1,354,490	1,716,419
	Poles, telegraph and telephone	No.	340,854	248,054	274,980	251,688
4		$	1,115,041	979,899	1,234,412	1,067,997
	Railroad ties	No.	1,202,862	929,727	2,261,409	693,440
		$	904,784	1,004,500	2,496,301	812,806
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber[1]	$	10,886,912	9,433,214	8,496,666	5,689,786
5	Lath	M	182,329	194,470	117,287	91,957
		$	546,951	737,971	591,871	530,853
6	Planks and Boards—					
	Birch	M ft.	106,577	73,228	64,179	69,941
7		$	4,350,392	3,907,439	4,269,227	5,111,803
	Douglas fir	M ft.	948,830	953,933	741,303	561,141
8		$	20,958,212	25,273,195	24,057,746	19,212,664
	Pine	M ft.	174,627	168,169	169,780	145,856
9		$	6,211,220	6,945,693	7,618,606	7,547,801
	Spruce	M ft.	950,198	778,845	928,356	647,668
		$	27,469,206	26,756,802	33,546,878	29,838,747
	Totals, Planks and Boards[1]	M ft.	2,451,623	2,282,139	2,166,073	1,726,476
		$	67,736,934	74,205,325	80,115,443	74,182,168
10	Pulpwood	cord	1,404,452	1,662,125	1,808,406	1,408,363
		$	12,521,880	15,928,826	20,314,253	18,565,265
11	Shingles	squares	2,810,785	3,291,879	2,694,255	1,449,816
		$	7,606,118	10,370,972	10,714,159	6,210,565
12	Shooks	$	4,231,154	3,321,498	2,518,619	3,712,756
13	Spoolwood	M ft.	21,898	19,388	19,290	23,476
		$	1,067,805	1,001,729	1,172,475	1,411,068
14	Timber, square	M ft.	97,058	18,736	13,883	14,800
		$	2,066,489	607,971	576,452	556,336
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]	$	112,555,563	121,158,204	132,851,226	125,289,282
	Wood, Manufactured—					
15	Doors	$	44,422	42,221	36,358	19,834
16	Match splints	$	1,096,826	976,911	869,084	1,006,275
	Wood-pulp—					
17	Chemical	cwt.	16,897,182	22,102,046	23,896,608	24,795,556
		$	53,831,688	75,648,112	83,174,372	88,042,077
18	Mechanical	cwt.	4,081,800	5,423,232	5,567,290	5,458,006
		$	6,265,069	8,835,808	10,507,449	10,068,592
	Totals, Wood-pulp[1]	cwt.	21,370,348	28,234,485	30,214,927	31,129,131
		$	60,930,149	85,897,736	95,266,873	100,012,775
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]	$	63,662,483	88,497,248	97,787,846	103,152,555
	Paper—					
19	Pulp board, wall board and paper board	cwt.	2,471,597	3,838,820	2,521,835	1,712,940
		$	8,791,893	11,831,473	7,853,991	5,620,624
20	Book paper	cwt.	154,559	102,717	119,363	203,864
		$	1,053,780	741,566	917,884	1,558,247
21	Newsprint paper	cwt.	64,855,787	65,240,248	60,105,814	56,205,769
		$	151,360,196	154,356,543	141,065,618	144,707,065
22	Wrapping paper	cwt.	817,583	692,417	682,066	458,508
		$	4,196,131	3,537,778	3,403,653	2,862,411
23	Newsprint paper, mutilated and waste paper	cwt.	1,275,433	1,586,555	1,310,198	943,356
		$	1,918,478	2,442,370	2,254,533	1,774,389
	Totals, Paper[1]	$	170,879,526	176,184,025	157,838,084	160,825,462
24	Books and printed matter	$	908,824	1,273,755	1,328,240	1,802,359
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**348,006,396**	**387,113,232**	**389,805,396**	**391,069,658**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
–	132			10,158	81,308	1,202	435	1
–	3,239	–	–	185,025	1,445,439	19,583	9,488	
20,121	18,135	15,983	15,953	5,759	8,049	4,125	6,368	2
1,291,867	1,178,386	1,195,316	1,383,498	118,461	161,594	133,999	301,020	
145	–	–	-	340,597	247,422	230,684	172,550	3
470	–	–	–	1,112,909	974,146	1,180,722	895,570	
447,612	689,405	1,571,082	359,567	306,226	236,916	662,632	330,398	4
350,221	748,486	1,780,302	432,162	260,294	254,165	684,777	374,457	
5,728,675	2,661,620	2,976,212	2,167,913	3,629,847	6,449,472	5,374,067	3,267,256	
	–			181,828	193,877	116,967	91,654	5
–	–			545,552	736,049	590,687	529,132	
63,925	20,874	17,299	20,657	41,767	51,758	46,690	49,092	6
2,525,445	1,358,928	1,372,617	1,710,428	1,790,570	2,512,588	2,882,525	3,381,877	
708,283	389,903	276,848	411,755	93,469	412,364	423,553	86,889	7
15,284,234	9,092,350	8,320,020	13,615,602	2,016,030	11,573,909	13,891,850	2,919,567	
47,733	27,577	19,950	29,630	117,833	132,827	143,592	107,682	8
2,039,199	1,409,542	1,160,991	1,806,877	3,794,148	5,167,708	6,105,737	5,214,972	
611,693	281,652	260,281	262,005	294,220	465,731	633,785	367,495	9
17,887,310	10,819,446	9,706,681	12,812,818	7,838,691	14,663,913	22,297,743	15,809,401	
1,547,428	824,427	644,566	892,271	648,931	1,227,619	1,424,687	729,201	
40,221,372	25,068,802	22,495,138	35,537,756	20,382,202	41,396,504	53,141,003	33,568,015	
27,475	11,588	3,366		1,376,977	1,649,537	1,805,040	1,408,363	10
325,219	136,744	39,197		12,196,661	15,781,082	20,275,056	18,565,265	
9,536	–	–	–	2,750,014	3,258,451	2,684,799	1,440,088	11
31,504	–	–	–	7,453,318	10,250,919	10,672,522	6,154,946	
2,481,852	2,090,729	1,541,544	2,558,677	21,366	10,518	77,334	356,815	12
15,415	8,264	10,493	11,167	6,462	11,124	8,797	12,309	13
808,319	467,334	698,417	684,590	258,317	534,395	474,058	726,478	
69,481	2,377	2,826	10,268	2,384	3,969	7,441	1,278	14
1,501,133	111,146	139,400	343,769	55,795	109,886	265,449	54,533	
55,209,255	33,436,344	33,564,141	52,840,932	46,058,584	77,498,123	93,385,007	65,942,486	
13,369	–	–	–	736	1,237	80	337	15
762,076	529,903	786,679	830,108	42	–		12	16
2,523,977	3,697,671	4,375,024	4,211,009	13,045,293	17,679,803	19,144,810	20,104,107	17
8,091,599	12,416,432	15,014,772	15,367,688	41,383,506	60,931,089	66,949,423	70,981,457	
960,649	1,595,503	1,498,037	1,046,970	3,110,618	3,814,256	4,060,734	4,411,036	18
1,795,093	2,952,858	2,928,498	1,973,414	4,446,651	5,859,348	7,560,570	8,095,178	
3,524,365	5,319,548	5,881,125	5,267,838	16,505,353	22,176,892	23,948,509	25,380,853	
9,966,249	15,412,380	17,950,527	17,349,975	46,576,654	68,161,163	76,087,788	80,969,868	
11,480,438	16,233,196	19,029,396	18,730,499	46,780,236	68,450,661	76,521,433	81,619,533	
1,796,416	710,185	722,141	421,490	223,398	2,639,133	1,556,722	1,049,154	19
6,451,529	2,572,195	2,565,219	1,628,075	481,587	7,228,858	4,291,586	2,981,473	
26,333	874	6,050	–	464	3,931	4,664	4,672	20
199,337	8,030	52,972	–	6,259	18,523	22,591	35,089	
2,902,184	1,881,635	702,457	608,536	51,722,945	55,244,820	55,843,614	50,893,828	21
6,850,525	4,492,699	1,704,069	1,773,834	119,361,872	129,162,253	130,519,094	129,787,019	
181,368	24,195	116,378	75,318	10,308	88,137	202,509	27,284	22
1,017,353	145,702	615,800	408,161	25,273	353,676	770,656	119,165	
231,212	19,850	5,458	–	972,792	1,447,846	1,290,179	941,967	23
422,352	33,712	6,687		1,378,078	2,187,607	2,219,580	1,772,168	
16,384,102	7,779,495	5,145,878	4,065,517	121,312,825	139,106,644	137,952,484	135,022,933	
48,559	44,598	40,379	297,165	599,601	941,448	972,212	836,118	24
83,122,354	57,493,633	57,779,794	75,934,113	214,751,246	285,996,876	308,831,136	283,421,070	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	V. Iron and Its Products					
1	Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc.	ton	94,957	136,398	132,104	140,504
		$	6,819,490	14,770,444	19,485,405	21,415,119
2	Pigs, ingots and billets	ton	169,960	162,424	35,287	8,234
		$	6,080,433	7,017,323	1,021,777	1,278,523
3	Scrap iron or steel	ton	3,261	28,089	57,348	105,737
		$	47,336	372,380	742,461	1,390,391
4	Rolling-mill products	ton	132,513	56,683	39,255	39,935
		$	6,885,898	4,553,911	2,839,084	4,594,686
5	Tubes and pipes	$	3,210,473	4,159,462	820,363	459,189
6	Wire	$	3,107,061	2,337,546	1,040,770	956,635
7	Farm implements	$	9,537,256	11,872,880	9,121,748	10,283,789
8	*Hardware and cutlery*	$	3,562,747	4,062,828	3,090,344	3,163,097
	Machinery—					
9	Adding machines	$	370,152	202,795	299,297	64,763
10	Electric vacuum cleaners	$	73,125	52,192	19,515	2,003
11	Sewing machines	$	1,738,336	3,207,563	1,457,538	322,626
12	Washing machines and parts	$	307,293	66,566	21,698	6,340
13	Typewriters and parts	$	1,038,468	1,407,282	616,065	143,049
14	Metal-working machinery	$	6,342,990	7,499,785	9,007,679	2,610,747
	Totals, Machinery[1]	$	13,457,598	16,116,867	16,147,568	10,043,206
15	Tools	$	1,832,179	1,818,802	1,352,211	1,077,143
	Vehicles—					
16	Automobiles, freight	No.	66,047	130,304	159,377	165,910
		$	47,114,836	122,153,812	190,430,347	240,637,118
17	Automobiles, passenger	No.	18,145	12,315	5,283	172
		$	7,191,226	6,606,457	3,881,264	162,542
18	Automobiles, parts of	$	10,289,580	20,239,344	62,960,913	213,942,858
	Totals, Vehicles[1]	$	65,588,761	153,694,259	328,257,346	507,423,955
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	$	2,652,547	12,992,879	73,659,449	143,900,491
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	**127,666,846**	**239,900,848**	**467,121,439**	**716,644,883**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
20	Aluminum in bars, blocks, etc.	cwt.	1,730,728	3,855,153	6,289,666	7,507,670
		$	32,970,742	75,797,747	112,154,078	124,460,894
21	Brass	$	2,261,751	2,917,659	3,227,534	7,424,675
	Copper—					
22	Copper in ore	cwt.	1,052,026	955,387	680,934	724,194
		$	7,364,182	6,687,709	4,766,438	5,069,358
23	Copper blister	cwt.	317,474	239,247	129,096	85,486
		$	2,986,737	2,392,505	1,290,939	846,896
24	Copper in ingots, bars, rods, strips, etc.	cwt.	3,898,335	3,075,483	2,508,754	1,777,996
		$	40,492,368	31,617,443	25,273,883	18,060,843
	Totals, Copper[1]	$	52,658,867	43,344,075	35,082,204	30,816,449
25	Lead in ore	cwt.	183,398	132,340	118,590	114,702
		$	462,159	440,778	409,193	425,306
26	Lead in pigs, etc.	cwt.	3,030,921	3,685,685	4,215,650	3,086,953
		$	9,028,165	13,084,523	15,243,454	9,222,104
	Nickel—					
27	Nickel in ore, matte, etc.	cwt.	769,680	852,320	825,257	728,302
		$	13,854,142	15,331,760	14,854,626	13,109,436
28	Nickel, fine	cwt.	1,643,362	1,754,788	1,766,161	1,904,792
		$	45,513,150	49,002,172	49,294,531	53,438,303
29	Nickel, oxide	cwt.	77,278	144,795	184,473	77,850
		$	1,795,905	3,345,776	4,258,050	1,798,607
	Totals, Nickel	$	61,163,197	67,679,708	68,407,207	68,346,346
	Precious Metals—					
30	Jewellers' sweepings and scrap, *n.o.p.*	$	934,374	983,730	845,440	1,162,357
31	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group in concentrates	$	5,898,616	6,424,214	9,831,127	7,717,142
32	Silver in ore	oz.	5,633,106	4,069,487	3,534,947	2,253,018
		$	2,052,298	1,513,388	1,487,045	1,040,297
33	Silver bullion	oz.	13,612,952	13,165,833	10,645,539	9,198,617
		$	5,113,206	5,072,055	4,465,595	4,517,756
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	14,052,639	14,027,004	16,660,008	14,530,708

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
60,769	99,364	84,350	109,766	28,120	29,981	31,746	24,323	1
5,301,640	11,871,656	13,592,251	18,267,138	997,741	2,015,609	2,541,061	1,646,762	
165,843	158,409	27,641	6,708	3,947	2,854	7,138	77	2
5,979,120	6,292,328	782,498	961,927	97,312	678,128	211,718	6,029	
2,979	–	–	–	282	27,980	57,348	105,737	3
43,742	–	–	–	3,594	370,073	742,461	1,390,391	
42,100	19,320	16,513	1,542	1,909	8,726	8,019	8,321	4
2,325,065	1,471,372	959,206	330,545	46,366	364,068	363,175	448,673	
47,585	12,761	265	9	36,809	74,596	33,825	19,979	5
346,725	165,794	178,874	2,240	7,710	18,018	85,790	392,888	6
3,632,597	5,124,261	4,694,038	5,790,964	2,529,225	4,695,376	2,866,943	2,154,814	7
1,737,968	1,391,633	883,217	577,514	299,755	358,890	247,937	158,881	8
226,873	59,940	116,415	45	629	4	130,667	65	9
1,300	22,786	83		360	847	1,519	1,224	10
–	–	–		3,597	3,297	7,141	1,621	11
9,577	848	861	–	97	313	–	1,011	12
221,805	2,702	40	15,362	324,190	615,555	106,673	22,080	13
6,149,551	6,606,040	818,987	16,436	18,130	469,732	6,153,939	2,086,685	14
7,888,341	7,372,663	2,019,079	4,277,431	610,149	1,743,532	7,963,347	3,018,886	
890,128	889,745	436,016	267,600	21,627	70,400	111,731	341,839	15
12,558	18,535	7,839	47,994	16	232	6	363	16
15,083,478	22,478,276	13,024,922	77,550,362	9,296	199,837	15,937	1,102,354	
300	88	1	–	248	62	2	–	17
298,625	80,168	830	–	125,495	46,028	2,611	–	
5,007,824	3,264,649	6,090,938	50,915,597	72,491	186,716	499,174	1,414,306	18
21,213,571	28,679,617	85,775,153	155,651,195	235,981	486,673	1,620,904	3,581,523	
2,630,405	5,435,016	9,038,706	45,993,784	745	1,984,012	11,872,813	30,365,635	19
53,432,766	**70,251,006**	**120,757,744**	**234,539,526**	**5,963,660**	**14,246,083**	**32,990,192**	**47,080,496**	
1,116,564	3,406,341	3,201,476	4,693,120	312,216	268,151	2,203,349	2,528,740	20
22,327,183	68,524,731	58,086,080	77,966,334	4,280,279	3,859,290	37,729,830	41,375,699	
1,143,495	660,939	1,015,183	383,862	396,172	1,546,065	1,750,724	6,713,741	21
129,104	118,722	12,353	8,853	606,884	836,665	668,581	715,341	22
923,728	831,054	86,371	61,971	4,248,188	5,856,655	4,680,067	5,007,387	
–	–	–	–	317,474	239,247	129,096	85,486	23
–	–	–	–	2,986,737	2,392,505	1,290,939	846,896	
3,721,639	2,905,691	2,274,882	1,534,851	40,892	89,636	16,406	302	24
38,161,478	29,326,491	22,675,569	15,383,312	457,915	1,042,655	206,636	9,020	
39,296,852	30,189,553	23,403,175	18,703,518	8,070,325	9,575,185	7,512,050	6,668,071	
12,321	64		–	171,077	132,276	118,590	114,702	25
34,231	320	..	–	427,928	440,458	409,193	425,306	
2,264,253	1,478,828	2,764,470	2,883,359	15,616	1,819,187	1,410,667	–	26
6,569,422	4,113,999	7,666,756	8,005,482	51,099	7,619,776	7,446,403		
528,662	503,491	473,716	334,569	187,506	348,829	351,541	393,733	27
9,515,898	9,052,838	8,526,888	6,022,242	3,375,108	6,278,922	6,327,738	7,087,194	
117,377	114,692	38,937	8,945	1,393,063	1,512,509	1,631,134	1,798,620	28
3,206,798	3,602,222	1,318,658	245,995	38,352,674	41,609,273	45,008,409	49,570,762	
941	2,531	2,161	410	76,337	142,264	182,312	77,440	29
26,965	58,083	49,601	9,479	1,768,940	3,287,693	4,208,449	1,789,128	
12,749,661	12,713,143	9,895,147	6,277,716	43,496,722	51,175,888	55,544,596	58,447,084	
297,137	64,427	71,343		637,160	919,182	774,097	1,162,357	30
4,763,634	1,603,431	802,750		1,081,993	4,720,415	9,024,695	7,717,003	31
140,250	125,020	10,985		5,276,994	3,944,467	3,523,962	2,253,018	32
54,012	48,421	4,505	–	1,919,427	1,464,967	1,482,540	1,040,297	
–	–	–	4,335,905	13,612,952	12,291,578	10,645,539	4,861,714	33
			2,129,101	5,113,206	4,733,557	4,465,595	2,388,162	
5,120,997	1,716,279	878,606	2,129,101	8,798,585	11,857,663	15,775,518	12,395,885	

16.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
	Zinc—					
1	Zinc ore	cwt.	670,219	1,105,581	1,522,277	2,225,503
		$	780,852	2,326,109	4,070,803	6,097,117
2	Zinc spelter	cwt.	3,341,462	2,821,720	3,043,171	2,586,297
		$	11,133,824	9,876,787	10,783,049	10,260,030
	Totals, Zinc[1]	$	12,038,433	12,278,377	15,056,461	16,516,365
3	Electrical apparatus	$	3,283,175	4,476,353	24,995,765	41,100,452
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**194,711,984**	**244,012,336**	**308,903,239**	**332,704,960**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
	Asbestos—					
4	Asbestos, raw	ton	181,646	220,255	201,248	212,827
		$	12,381,592	14,550,435	16,247,970	16,533,440
5	Asbestos sand and waste	ton	154,929	233,654	226,209	230,172
		$	3,142,713	4,860,161	5,666,831	5,848,031
	Totals, Asbestos[1]	$	15,832,755	19,597,783	22,088,162	22,520,680
6	Clay and products	$	498,047	420,786	369,027	368,010
	Coal and Its Products—					
7	Coal	ton	504,898	531,449	815,585	1,110,101
		$	2,361,551	2,596,626	4,278,345	5,428,362
8	Coke	ton	40,330	71,630	97,744	104,927
		$	341,675	1,034,703	1,565,037	1,638,697
9	Tar, pitch and oils	$	704,874	1,257,777	707,125	590,513
	Totals, Coal and Its Products[1]	$	3,408,100	4,889,106	6,550,507	7,657,572
10	Petroleum and products	$	1,034,108	3,091,515	6,076,313	7,346,371
11	Abrasives, artificial, crude	cwt.	2,277,857	3,302,260	4,158,707	4,830,239
		$	7,601,090	10,923,913	14,823,966	16,890,123
12	Gypsum	ton	1,312,388	1,238,097	489,867	185,210
		$	1,348,744	1,252,354	544,354	213,022
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**33,754,096**	**45,172,085**	**56,580,147**	**62,191,606**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
13	Acids	$	2,726,523	2,706,128	3,133,071	2,518,818
14	Cobalt oxide and salts	$	1,126,785	494,580	285,424	135,630
15	Drugs, medicinal	$	1,596,052	2,841,655	2,606,591	4,505,224
	Fertilizers—					
16	Ammonium sulphate	cwt.	1,449,708	1,189,593	1,584,721	2,821,604
		$	2,172,049	2,147,613	2,908,266	4,794,695
17	Phosphate	cwt.	1,084,198	1,524,286	1,239,065	1,623,801
		$	1,991,804	2,857,177	2,260,003	3,738,966
	Totals, Fertilizers[1]	$	8,584,098	10,284,190	9,992,020	18,143,829
18	Explosives	$	2,845,599	20,154,888	24,276,465	17,311,411
19	Paints and varnishes	$	2,325,476	2,260,178	1,902,695	1,866,700
20	Soap	$	265,115	527,230	1,724,443	1,629,556
21	Sodium compounds	$	5,935,442	7,483,690	5,409,577	4,910,822
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**31,222,806**	**58,676,338**	**77,332,918**	**86,390,600**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
22	Aircraft and parts	$	5,985,275	20,185,360	27,010,443	44,786,592
23	Containers (outside coverings)	$	1,127,386	1,385,511	1,131,182	713,890
24	Electric energy	M kwh.	2,089,703	2,322,058	2,547,876	2,524,465
		$	4,892,327	6,420,009	7,864,393	7,715,095
25	Films	$	2,468,934	1,873,626	1,090,956	803,267
26	Pens, pencils and parts	$	321,358	124,021	144,096	257,258
27	Settlers' effects	$	2,071,730	2,120,669	2,261,319	2,352,893
28	Ships and vessels	$	101,038	1,980,579	106,838,624	88,913,479
29	Army and Navy stores	$	1,394,293	40,256,654	55,121,665	48,639,394
30	Cartridges	$	12,500,428	41,859,360	300,367,756	353,867,596
31	Gifts and donations	$	4,292,383	8,173,259	14,884,254	23,153,197
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**37,909,040**	**127,869,409**	**520,594,466**	**578,530,264**
	Grand Totals, Exports of Canadian Produce	$	**1,178,954,420**	**1,621,003,175**	**2,363,773,296**	**2,971,475,277**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1940-43—concluded

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1940	1941	1942	1943	1940	1941	1942	1943	
226,418				443,801	1,105,581	1,522,277	2,225,503	1
226,418	–	–	–	554,434	2,326,109	4,070,803	6,097,117	
3,100,647	2,654,768	2,818,353	2,348,313	34,312	135,306	41,229	28,090	2
10,304,770	8,944,578	9,804,058	8,212,019	154,298	816,999	277,311	272,243	
10,537,559	8,944,578	9,804,058	8,212,019	787,988	3,217,162	4,550,723	6,528,578	
633,147	694,989	1,986,801	6,471,832	64,734	186,363	20,190,992	28,160,066	3
101,646,363	131,692,754	117,971,101	134,674,095	67,473,805	92,274,915	159,907,673	170,676,384	
42,246	27,751	22,119	27,541	84,601	162,734	165,621	160,906	4
2,813,250	1,751,900	1,501,001	1,968,478	5,738,414	10,919,518	13,634,954	12,650,879	
12,207	7,876	3,773	5,295	141,430	225,417	222,151	224,617	5
284,228	183,460	92,351	150,687	2,827,388	4,669,550	5,565,803	5,690,991	
3,275,597	1,951,855	1,596,144	2,119,465	8,566,108	15,597,908	19,243,177	18,355,955	
	46	3		60,460	91,327	79,908	158,780	6
	1,694			261,617	307,565	412,191	711,540	7
–	13,590	–	–	1,124,892	1,353,405	1,822,594	2,937,864	
2,508	2,774	3,444	5,517	37,501	68,625	93,950	99,051	8
61,796	66,113	85,055	147,674	276,392	965,311	1,473,920	1,485,247	
128,410	13,784	84,173	–	541,932	1,217,756	616,322	573,603	9
190,206	93,487	169,228	147,674	1,943,216	3,536,472	3,912,836	4,996,714	
27,695	681,213	68,042	179,772	41,905	57,031	34,034	892,245	10
350,384	304,334	451,990	513,566	1,899,992	2,979,538	3,677,931	4,281,685	11
1,961,813	1,683,731	2,523,607	2,904,424	5,553,578	9,175,864	12,189,681	13,837,516	
–	–	–	–	1,266,817	1,161,679	489,367	185,210	12
–		–	–	1,300,816	1,192,092	544,135	213,022	
6,341,221	**5,042,861**	**6,004,913**	**7,863,756**	**19,285,210**	**32,259,750**	**38,851,098**	**41,490,614**	
1,981,709	1,683,150	1,343,382	907,012	93,298	248,759	1,094,974	1,166,441	13
717,088	412,416	262,486	–	316,174	25,569	–	111,963	14
454,935	174,622	339,705	385,379	75,877	70,673	59,407	54,858	15
–		–		517,131	356,773	955,716	1,002,312	16
–		–	–	693,724	667,363	1,733,015	1,681,471	
		116,483	542,035	867,278	1,329,755	1,023,188	688,088	17
		250,779	1,361,810	1,495,787	2,381,493	1,807,076	1,448,783	
5,549	19,037	270,342	1,390,840	6,091,039	7,238,868	7,703,228	12,102,094	
1,644,285	17,214,660	20,044,907	10,509,290	14,615	1,875,311	1,754,084	1,081,221	18
885,307	265,171	410,677	284,725	529,637	725,528	705,760	685,924	19
21,869	–	–	–	1,266	3,241	17,545	3,590	20
5,600	17,428	6,178	–	2,393,989	3,402,512	3,294,991	2,742,006	21
8,342,952	**26,426,096**	**31,079,349**	**22,937,125**	**10,846,592**	**15,450,630**	**29,159,923**	**37,148,777**	
5,926,800	18,150,837	21,534,577	15,892,949	48,370	957,743	4,965,376	25,918,220	22
35,162	30,941	99,215	388,969	47,590	60,222	111,330	101,125	23
–	–	..	–	2,089,680	2,322,033	2,547,854	2,524,449	24
–	–	–	–	4,890,728	6,418,324	7,862,866	7,713,905	
796,298	8,992	7,773	2,480	956,390	1,184,282	380,213	45,039	25
216,434	11,086	12,344	6,085	191	185	1,127	8,983	26
31,397	33,037	36,302	113,919	1,869,418	1,856,375	1,996,930	1,953,555	27
1,496	616,335	121,772	628,895	47,195	71,961	99,321,948	83,392,506	28
1,289,306	28,716,213	37,690,566	35,949,759	1,229	270,596	3,134,804	2,878,306	29
12,394,007	29,324,045	68,151,844	154,716,328	6,081	1,497,720	35,572,625	95,771,098	30
4,138,292	6,667,778	8,158,609	8,671,500	81,895	62,355	176,371	118,489	31
25,571,262	**83,728,058**	**136,167,444**	**218,306,568**	**8,543,390**	**13,184,413**	**155,029,290**	**220,790,896**	
568,095,949	**658,228,354**	**741,716,647**	**1,032,646,964**	**442,984,157**	**599,713,463**	**885,523,203**	**1,149,232,444**	

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 **17** the imports and exports for 1941, 1942 and 1943, 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.; a further rise of 5·5 p.c. was recorded for 1943. However, if the price level of 1935-39 had prevailed in these years, imports would have amounted to $1,105,221,000 in 1941 and $1,080,245,000 in 1942 and $1,104,816,000 in 1943. This indicates that the effect of rising prices was beginning to be shown in the trade returns for 1942.

While all groups of imports show increases in value with the exception of "miscellaneous" only six showed increases in volume.

Exports also increased in 1943, 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, $1,740,220,000 in 1942 and $1,991,546,000 in 1943. The index of unit values of iron and its products continued its rapid rise, increasing from 180·5 in 1941 to 221·8 in 1942 and to 252·4 in 1943.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports increased from 130·8 in 1941, to 151·8 in 1942, to 156·7 in 1943, while the index of unit values of exports showed a lesser increase from 115·5 to 134·3 to 147·5. 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: some importance in this position was evident in 1943.

17.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1941-43

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Values as Declared	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	171,835	147,740	176,447	285,709	257,778	483,757
Animals and Animal Products	34,846	34,931	36,476	201,731	256,726	289,566
Fibres and Textiles	161,139	189,066	195,283	30,820	28,932	30,620
Wood and Paper	36,739	38,177	40,285	387,113	389,806	391,070
Iron and Its Products	431,622	377,765	420,190	239,901	467,121	716,645
Non-Ferrous Metals	94,758	82,416	115,567	244,012	308,903	332,705
Non-Metallic Minerals	189,954	221,353	250,943	45,172	56,580	62,192
Chemicals and Allied Products	65,382	66,824	70,548	58,676	77,333	86,390
Miscellaneous	262,517	485,970	429,338	127,869	520,594	578,530
Totals, Declared Values	**1,448,792**	**1,644,242**	**1,735,077**	**1,621,003**	**2,363,773**	**2,971,475**
On the Basis of 1935-39 Average Values						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	141,631	102,726	103,457	292,520	237,622	365,457
Animals and Animal Products	30,607	25,693	26,475	186,907	205,965	204,826
Fibres and Textiles	123,693	127,440	113,655	30,286	26,620	23,005
Wood and Paper	28,473	25,712	24,959	297,017	281,938	259,824
Iron and Its Products	276,523	251,048	257,814	132,922	210,614	284,013
Non-Ferrous Metals	100,240	61,611	60,686	234,994	287,617	305,234
Non-Metallic Minerals	166,027	175,495	183,972	41,152	44,611	49,113
Chemicals and Allied Products	59,753	55,373	63,097	66,890	61,548	69,432
Miscellaneous	178,274	255,147	270,701	105,212	383,685	430,642
Totals at 1935-39 Average Values	**1,105,221**	**1,080,245**	**1,104,816**	**1,387,900**	**1,740,220**	**1,991,546**
Index Numbers of Declared Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	134·9	115·9	138·5	115·9	104·6	196·3
Animals and Animal Products	126·3	126·6	132·2	163·6	208·3	234·9
Fibres and Textiles	165·2	193·8	200·2	241·7	226·9	240·2
Wood and Paper	122·9	127·8	134·8	175·5	176·7	177·2
Iron and Its Products	268·4	234·9	261·2	411·4	801·0	1,228·8
Non-Ferrous Metals	241·5	210·1	294·6	151·1	191·3	206·0
Non-Metallic Minerals	155·6	181·3	205·6	177·7	222·6	244·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	183·6	187·6	198·1	294·7	388·4	433·9
Miscellaneous	591·3	1,094·6	967·0	788·0	3,208·0	3,565·1
Total Indexes of Declared Values	**211·6**	**240·2**	**253·5**	**183·3**	**267·2**	**335·9**
Index Numbers of Average Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	121·2	143·6	170·4	94·4	104·9	128·0
Animals and Animal Products	114·2	136·4	138·1	107·9	124·6	141·4
Fibres and Textiles	129·9	147·9	171·3	101·8	108·8	133·2
Wood and Paper	129·0	148·4	161·4	129·2	137·1	149·2
Iron and Its Products	157·6	151·9	164·5	180·5	221·8	252·4
Non-Ferrous Metals	91·1	129·0	183·7	104·1	107·7	109·2
Non-Metallic Minerals	114·4	126·1	136·4	109·8	126·8	126·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	109·2	120·3	111·5	88·2	126·3	125·1
Miscellaneous	143·3	185·3	154·3	120·3	134·3	133·0
Total Indexes of Average Values	**130·8**	**151·8**	**156·7**	**115·5**	**134·3**	**147·5**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	111·3	80·7	81·3	122·8	99·7	153·4
Animals and Animal Products	110·6	92·8	95·7	151·6	167·1	166·1
Fibres and Textiles	127·2	131·0	116·9	237·4	208·6	180·3
Wood and Paper	95·3	86·1	83·5	135·8	128·9	118·8
Iron and Its Products	170·3	154·6	158·8	227·9	361·1	486·9
Non-Ferrous Metals	265·0	162·9	160·4	145·2	177·7	188·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	136·0	143·8	150·7	161·9	175·5	193·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	168·2	155·9	177·6	334·2	307·6	346·9
Miscellaneous	412·7	590·6	626·6	654·9	2,388·4	2,680·7
Total Indexes of Physical Volume	**161·8**	**158·2**	**161·8**	**158·7**	**198·9**	**227·7**

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 consists of 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 of manufacturing and commerce between continents and countries.

The data of Table 18 have been specially tabulated to show at a glance this information for all countries of any importance that trade with Canada. Table 19, 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.

18.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1943

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
EUROPE	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
Belgium	[1]	47·3	Nil	–	[1]	52·7	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Eire	Nil	–	"	–	2	100·0	4,070	81·7	230	4·6	685	13·7
France	"	–	"	–	6	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Italy	"	–	"	–	3	100·0	98	1·1	"	–	8,717	98·9
Netherlands	47[2]	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	"	–	Nil	–
Spain	15	1·7	495	54·5	398	43·8	"	–	122	72·3	47	27·7
Sweden	Nil	–	Nil	–	2	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	44	100·0
Switzerland	"	–	"	–	3,752	100·0	531	4·6	"	–	11,049	95·4
United Kingdom	4,089	3·0	7,762	5·8	123,114	91·2	119,063	11·5	208,810	20·2	704,774	68·3
TOTALS, EUROPE[3]	4,253	3·0	8,277	5·9	127,815	91·1	130,578	11·6	220,278	19·6	775,253	68·8

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Ex-bond. [3] Totals include other countries not specified.

18.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1943—concluded

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	
NORTH AMERICA												
Bermuda	26	96·2	Nil	–	1	3·8	210	10·5	57	2·8	1,743	86·7
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados	[1]	–	3,963	77·5	1,151	22·5	180	6·1	277	9·4	2,498	84·5
Jamaica	1,348	14·4	7,405	79·2	597	6·4	461	5·1	150	1·7	8,375	93·2
Trinidad and Tobago	19	2·5	473	62·3	267	35·2	1,022	7·4	269	2·0	12,415	90·6
Other B.W.I.	600	57·4	358	34·3	87	8·3	179	4·1	78	1·8	4,108	94·1
Cuba	893	10·4	7,632	89·3	28	0·3	344	14·2	318	13·2	1,753	72·6
Mexico	11,174	89·4	129	1·0	1,200	9·6	4,105	49·3	1,423	17·1	2,801	33·6
Newfoundland	4,585	63·9	17	0·2	2,574	35·9	8,642	19·9	625	1·4	34,246	78·7
United States	300,254	21·1	45,883	3·2	1,077,535	75·7	366,234	31·9	261,672	22·8	521,326	45·3
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA[3]	325,283	22·0	66,200	4·5	1,085,390	73·5	381,789	30·8	265,202	21·4	593,561	47·8
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	3,978	39·0	1,399	13·7	4,822	47·3	170	4·6	326	8·9	3,181	86·5
Brazil	3,079	64·2	50	1·0	1,671	34·8	2	–	1,547	31·2	3,415	68·8
British Guiana	7,870	95·4	259	3·1	127	1·5	403	7·0	18	0·3	5,319	92·7
Colombia	5,015	99·9	4	0·1	2	–	5	0·4	281	21·0	1,052	78·6
Peru	547	79·1	135	19·5	10	1·4	[1]	0·1	215	28·0	551	71·9
Venezuela	5,864	97·7	[1]	–	140	2·3	58	7·9	25	3·4	652	88·7
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA[3]	34,160	76·0	2,345	5·2	8,471	18·8	680	3·4	2,712	13·7	16,389	82·9
ASIA												
British India	790	4·6	649	3·8	15,652	91·6	400	0·3	1,504	1·1	132,672	98·6
Br. Str. Settlements	4[2]	49·1	1[2]	15·0	3[2]	35·9	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Ceylon	722	12·9	99	1·8	4,785	85·3	299	4·0	234	3·2	6,831	92·8
China	Nil	–	Nil	–	22	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	[1]	100·0
Netherlands East Indies	54[2]	44·4	67[2]	54·8	1[2]	0·8	"	–	"	–	Nil	
Hong Kong	Nil	–	Nil	–	1[2]	100·0	"	–	"	–	"	
Japan	[1,2]	6·8	"	–	6[2]	93·2	"	–	"	–	"	–
TOTALS, ASIA[3]	1,598	6·8	816	3·5	20,928	89·7	1,247	0·7	1,780	1·0	176,843	98·3
OCEANIA												
Australia	6,230	54·4	2,088	18·2	3,135	27·4	133	0·3	5,056	10·8	41,496	88·9
Fiji	Nil	–	2,300	100·0	1	–	[1]	–	84	28·3	213	71·7
Hawaii	1	29·6	Nil	–	2	70·4	Nil	–	Nil	–	2,907	100·0
New Zealand	22,617	91·3	1,203	4·8	956	3·9	64	0·2	621	2·2	27,430	97·6
TOTALS, OCEANIA[3]	28,862	74·5	5,791	14·9	4,101	10·6	197	0·2	5,762	7·4	72,092	92·4
AFRICA												
British E. Africa	1,007	85·8	6	0·5	161	13·7	28	0·2	41	0·2	18,638	99·6
British S. Africa	2,747	72·9	566	15·0	457	12·1	293	0·8	1,597	4·5	32,721	94·7
British W. Africa	2,233	83·8	432	16·2	Nil	–	104	1·4	9	0·1	7,501	98·5
Egypt	57	100·0	Nil	–	[1]	–	3,802	2·0	107	0·1	184,754	97·9
S. Rhodesia	1,146	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	18	1·3	216	15·6	1,152	83·1
TOTALS, AFRICA[3]	7,452	69·1	2,638	24·0	696	6·4	4,407	1·3	1,978	0·6	320,727	98·1
Grand Totals	**401,608**	**23·1**	**86,067**	**5·0**	**1,247,401**	**71·9**	**518,898**	**17·5**	**497,712**	**16·7**	**1,954,865**	**65·8**
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom	4,089	3·0	7,762	5·8	123,114	91·2	119,063	11·5	208,810	20·2	704,774	68·3
Other	52,200	50·4	20,016	19·3	31,450	30·3	16,704	4·5	11,079	3·0	341,231	92·5
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE	56,289	23·6	27,778	11·6	154,564	64·8	135,767	9·7	219,889	15·7	1,046,005	74·6
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States	300,254	21·1	45,883	3·2	1,077,535	75·7	366,234	31·9	261,672	22·8	521,326	45·3
Other	45,065	61·9	12,406	17·1	15,302	21·0	16,896	4·0	16,151	3·8	387,534	92·2
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES	345,319	23·1	58,289	3·9	1,092,837	73·0	383,130	24·4	277,823	17·7	908,860	57·9

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Ex-bond. [3] Totals include other countries not specified.

19.—Imports of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, 1926-43

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	1,262,592	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	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
1943....	412,699	3,089,133	187,036	459,085	1,323,847	347,652	150,992	"	Nil

Year	Wool, Raw[1]	Noils and Worsted Tops	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico	Rags, Waste Paper, and Other Waste	Iron Ore	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Petroleum Crude for Refining
	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	'000 gal.
1926....	153,626	74,985	1,801,825	481,165	1,369,957	1,465,715	1,515,464	51,079	570,444
1927....	143,538	83,967	1,978,376	606,937	1,402,259	1,487,366	2,556,836	48,338	684,713
1928....	142,712	81,823	2,043,830	654,766	1,304,091	2,222,897	3,344,419	53,587	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	1,297,660
1940....	355,618	180,170	3,482,255	877,626	1,845,171	2,418,237	13,963,054	118,378	1,491,072
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
1943....	795,033	80,884	3,317,187	740,955	944,393	3,906,425	60,661,690	26,311	1,739,505

[1] Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc.

Subsection 5.—Origin and Purpose Groupings of Imports and Exports

In the origin classification of imports and exports appearing in Table **20** the commodities comprising such trade are grouped according to the origin of the raw material of which the commodities are composed. A further classification according to degree of manufacture is carried out simultaneously.

The purpose classification given in Table **21**, 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 year 1943;

the only previous compilations of this nature, on a calendar-year basis, were those for 1939 and 1940 that appear at pp. 506-507 of the 1942 Year Book and those for 1941 and 1942 given at pp. 487-493 of the 1943-44 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.

20.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1943

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
Farm Origin	$	$	$	$	$	$
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	249,112	30,589,180	33,121,490	104,649,994	242,779,490	372,096,839
Partly manufactured	6,310	799,275	1,062,633	1,753,381	1,996,526	4,501,303
Fully or chiefly manufactured	4,432,474	7,268,769	12,725,992	42,012,505	24,431,121	109,182,057
Totals, Field Crops	4,687,896	38,657,224	46,910,115	148,415,880	269,207,137	485,780,199
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	686,220	3,368,742	38,372,559	5,053,795	13,352,844	23,308,229
Partly manufactured	7,039,502	4,810,440	14,546,559	466,332	2,191,536	3,576,732
Fully or chiefly manufactured	23,169,482	6,663,005	32,441,662	162,145,973	2,792,985	185,005,580
Totals, Animal Husbandry	30,895,204	14,842,187	85,360,780	167,666,100	18,337,365	211,890,541
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	935,332	33,957,922	71,494,049	109,703,789	256,132,334	395,405,068
Partly manufactured	7,045,812	5,609,715	15,609,192	2,219,713	4,188,062	8,078,035
Fully or chiefly manufactured	27,601,956	13,931,774	45,167,654	204,158,478	27,224,106	294,187,637
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS	35,583,100	53,499,411	132,270,895	316,081,980	287,544,502	697,670,740
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	47,647	80,321,418	105,726,155	Nil	Nil	1,875
Partly manufactured	8,592	7,872,522	35,185,744	"	38,461	44,765
Fully or chiefly manufactured	17,540,047	59,272,197	106,658,471	2,287,534	3,984,303	17,511,431
Totals, Field Crops	17,596,286	147,466,137	247,570,370	2,287,534	4,022,764	17,558,071
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	18,543	1,454,551	2,801,222	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	Nil	2,724	2,724	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured	303,571	1,447,993	1,761,256	"	1,207	4,902
Totals, Animal Husbandry	322,114	2,905,268	4,565,202		1,207	4,902
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	66,190	81,775,969	108,527,377	Nil	Nil	1,875
Partly manufactured	8,592	7,875,246	35,188,468	"	38,461	44,765
Fully or chiefly manufactured	17,843,618	60,720,190	108,419,727	2,287,534	3,985,510	17,516,333
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS	17,918,400	150,371,405	252,135,572	2,287,534	4,023,971	17,562,973

[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.

20.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1943—concluded

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin—concluded						
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials	296,759	110,910,598	138,847,645	104,649,994	242,779,490	372,098,714
Partly manufactured	14,902	8,671,797	36,248,377	1,753,381	2,034,987	4,546,068
Fully or chiefly manufactured	21,972,521	66,540,966	119,384,463	44,300,039	28,415,424	126,693,488
Totals, All Field Crops	22,284,182	186,123,361	294,480,485	150,703,414	273,229,901	503,338,270
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	704,763	4,823,293	41,173,781	5,053,795	13,352,844	23,308,229
Partly manufactured	7,039,502	4,813,164	14,549,283	466,332	2,191,536	3,576,732
Fully or chiefly manufactured	23,473,053	8,110,998	34,202,918	162,145,973	2,794,192	185,010,482
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	31,217,318	17,747,455	89,925,982	167,666,100	18,338,572	211,895,443
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	**1,001,522**	**115,733,891**	**180,021,426**	**109,703,789**	**256,132,334**	**395,406,943**
Partly manufactured	**7,054,404**	**13,484,961**	**50,797,660**	**2,219,713**	**4,226,523**	**8,122,800**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**45,445,574**	**74,651,964**	**153,587,381**	**206,446,012**	**31,209,616**	**311,703,970**
Totals, Farm Origin	**53,501,500**	**203,870,816**	**384,406,467**	**318,369,514**	**291,568,473**	**715,233,713**
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials	8,474	1,546,677	1,941,086	66,844	24,938,862	25,604,406
Partly manufactured	145,305	5,905	151,588	Nil	89,559	686,532
Fully or chiefly manufactured	129,090	11,123	140,393	"	78,408	177,801
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**282,869**	**1,563,705**	**2,233,067**	**66,844**	**25,106,829**	**26,468,739**
Marine Origin						
Raw materials	16	309,797	1,738,246	1,058,492	26,820,405	27,883,772
Partly manufactured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	123,443	564,641	2,525,943	16,619,231	9,869,583	32,579,865
Totals, Marine Origin	**123,459**	**874,438**	**4,264,189**	**17,677,723**	**36,689,988**	**60,463,637**
Forest Origin						
Raw materials	34	936,271	950,397	1,752,305	23,144,865	25,150,849
Partly manufactured	3,648	7,475,896	7,814,032	68,871,850	116,420,200	193,451,953
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,419,170	32,542,888	35,323,596	5,340,412	143,903,020	172,769,657
Totals, Forest Origin	**1,422,852**	**40,955,055**	**44,088,025**	**75,964,657**	**283,468,085**	**391,372,459**
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials	3,079,343	181,721,146	216,949,577	6,481,852	35,197,429	44,851,914
Partly manufactured	518,246	21,213,290	23,535,675	137,711,064	139,694,193	294,192,401
Fully or chiefly manufactured	25,361,726	547,722,174	578,687,092	239,991,724	94,975,454	798,456,789
Totals, Mineral Origin	**28,959,315**	**750,656,610**	**819,172,344**	**384,184,640**	**269,867,076**	**1,137,501,104**
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials	Nil	6,508	7,721	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	40,185	3,703,016	3,768,296	7,462	1,241,515	1,258,630
Fully or chiefly manufactured	50,634,937	422,042,338	477,136,781	236,376,124	241,290,478	639,176,995
Totals, Mixed Origin	**50,675,122**	**425,751,862**	**480,912,798**	**236,383,586**	**242,531,993**	**640,435,625**
Recapitulation						
Raw materials	**4,089,389**	**300,254,290**	**401,608,453**	**119,063,372**	**366,233,895**	**518,897,884**
Partly manufactured	**7,761,788**	**45,883,068**	**86,067,251**	**208,810,089**	**261,671,990**	**497,712,316**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**123,113,940**	**1,077,535,128**	**1,247,401,186**	**704,773,503**	**521,326,559**	**1,954,865,077**
Grand Totals	**134,965,117**	**1,423,672,486**	**1,735,076,890**	**1,032,646,964**	**1,149,232,444**	**2,971,475,277**

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1943

NOTE.—In editions of the Year Book prior to 1942 this table was compiled on a fiscal-year basis; figures since 1942 are for calendar years.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders	Nil	2,101,955	2,315,783	1,264	89,936,612	91,981,762
Fertilizers	21	3,548,027	3,969,270	1,405,837	12,199,982	18,257,885
Seeds	103,292	1,549,838	1,753,782	306,276	3,706,671	4,590,889
Other	433,877	1,650,793	2,291,181	309,140	1,672,684	1,982,306
TOTALS, FARM MATERIALS	537,190	8,850,613	10,330,016	2,022,517	107,515,949	116,812,842
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages	40,744	9,003,544	10,813,098	98,314,434	117,268,089	234,575,921
Tobacco, smokers supplies	41,541	676,104	1,169,594	3,408,317	2,263	4,243,362
Textiles, clothing, cordage	49,860,637	87,106,808	182,668,788	1,757,281	1,856,440	7,837,216
Fur and leather goods	1,318,916	6,234,005	17,800,403	533,176	27,585,230	30,247,502
Sawmills	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,727,267	1,315,355	3,232,557
Rubber industries	44,168	20,652,977	21,604,821	83,451	82,916	167,142
Other manufacturers	6,335,473	279,945,152	330,745,380	184,218,076	442,097,599	671,769,563
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS	57,641,479	403,618,590	564,802,084	290,042,002	590,207,892	952,073,263
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	4,084,063	21,242,278	25,349,101	37,238,962	42,766,152	89,596,775
Totals, Producers Materials[1]	**62,274,861**	**434,611,307**	**601,393,173**	**329,415,338**	**742,000,905**	**1,160,291,532**
Producers Equipment						
Farm	230,849	21,459,431	21,725,355	5,791,399	13,464,378	22,124,262
Commerce and industry	6,755,444	192,158,493	199,178,928	20,262,138	48,368,359	82,558,194
Totals, Producers Equipment	**6,986,293**	**213,617,924**	**220,904,283**	**26,053,537**	**61,832,737**	**104,682,456**
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel	2,708,145	114,525,722	117,935,922	5,009,551	7,153,369	21,625,393
Electricity	Nil	73,967	73,967	Nil	7,713,905	7,715,095
Lubricants	115	5,095,740	5,096,663	1,002	121,625	429,941
Totals, Fuel, etc.	**2,708,260**	**119,695,429**	**123,106,552**	**5,010,553**	**14,988,899**	**29,770,429**
Transport						
Road	161,205	74,237,923	74,399,128	157,080,108	4,942,989	508,411,499
Rail	Nil	1,221,542	1,221,542	Nil	58,629	7,099,358
Water	196,353	5,881,976	6,078,732	73,045	78,578,952	83,011,586
Aircraft	831,907	81,942,793	82,928,713	15,892,949	25,918,220	44,786,592
Totals, Transport	**1,189,465**	**163,284,234**	**164,628,115**	**173,046,102**	**109,498,790**	**643,309,035**
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry						
Advertising material	66,724	837,663	908,891	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers	404,999	6,884,316	7,611,097	807,857	445,112	5,225,187
Other	52,568	1,720,781	1,775,321	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials	**524,291**	**9,442,760**	**10,295,309**	**807,857**	**445,112**	**5,225,187**

[1] Totals include other items not stated.

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1943—concluded

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
Consumer Goods	$	$	$	$	$	$
Foods	22,707	60,776,692	102,715,012	226,503,249	46,583,072	333,150,712
Beverages	3,374,218	1,910,425	25,605,753	35,206	12,334,060	18,420,793
Smokers supplies	98,696	1,282,469	1,405,702	20,149	97,776	1,014,426
Clothing	3,996,514	2,568,679	6,656,058	408,233	2,250,430	14,555,158
Household goods	7,155,791	10,705,522	17,999,690	116,991	436,881	4,153,848
Jewellery, timepieces, etc.	1,107,499	1,722,676	6,472,314	135,005	41,686	397,156
Books, educational supplies, etc.	894,145	15,292,453	16,235,344	2,209,874	2,247,992	6,903,295
Recreation equipment, etc.	273,878	7,160,958	7,437,653	5,288	1,141,554	2,070,752
Medical supplies, etc.	752,426	13,006,878	14,734,627	434,682	613,940	3,845,474
Other	308,265	1,548,423	1,938,457	35,232	11,325	2,910,614
Totals, Consumer Goods	**17,984,139**	**115,975,175**	**201,201,610**	**229,903,909**	**65,758,716**	**387,422,228**
Totals, Munitions and War Stores	**37,676,403**	**288,947,240**	**327,200,938**	**211,219,402**	**127,217,954**	**514,993,731**
Totals, Live Animals for Food	**Nil**	**8,693**	**8,693**	**Nil**	**27,996**	**459,557**
Totals, Unclassified	**5,621,405**	**78,089,724**	**86,338,217**	**57,190,266**	**27,461,335**	**125,321,122**
Grand Totals	**134,965,117**	**1,423,672,486**	**1,735,076,890**	**1,032,646,964**	**1,149,232,444**	**2,971,475,277**

PART III.—SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Section 1.—Canadian Balance of International Payments*

Canada's external economic relations are revealed in outline by statements of the Canadian balance of international payments. The statements present, in statistical form, a summary of the commercial and financial transactions occurring between Canada and other countries. They furnish, therefore, an over-all view of the external relations of the Canadian economy just as national income studies provide an outline of its internal structure. In an economy such as Canada's where external sources of income and demand furnish an important dynamic element to activity within the country, the balance of payments focuses attention upon the impact of external demand upon the Canadian economy, the expenditure of income outside of Canada, and the resulting financial and exchange aspects.

When the statements of Canadian international balance of payments for the pre-war years are contrasted with wartime years, the comparison shows that wartime 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

* Summarized from the Report "Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1937-43" prepared by C. D. Blyth, B.A., Chief, International Payments Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 wartime 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 resulting from the extraordinary wartime needs of the United Kingdom for Canadian munitions, food and raw materials. These needs, of course, have increased to unprecedented proportions as the United Kingdom is a principal base of operations against the Axis. In the earlier years of the War, this shortage was principally met by the Canadian Government repatriating Canadian securities owned in the United Kingdom and by the accumulation of sterling balances by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Some settlements have also been effected by purchases of gold from the United Kingdom which has, in turn, been sold in the United States to settle Canadian deficits there. In 1942, however, besides some additional repatriations, a new method of meeting the growing needs of the United Kingdom for Canadian dollars was introduced when a contribution of $1,000 million was made to the Government of the United Kingdom for expenditure on war supplies in Canada. In the same year the major part of the accumulation of sterling balances by Canada was converted into a loan of $700 million to the United Kingdom. In 1943, a further development in the methods of financing the wartime needs of the Allied Nations was the appropriation by the Canadian Parliament of $1,000 million for Mutual Aid, for the production and transfer of Canadian war supplies to the United Nations. In 1944 there was a further appropriation of $800 million for Mutual Aid (see p. 461). There were also special receipts of United States dollars from the United Kingdom in 1943. Increasing current payments by the Canadian Government to meet the overseas expenditures of the Canadian Forces have also provided a very substantial source of Canadian dollars for the United Kingdom. In short, the United Kingdom has been able to obtain such a large volume of commodities from Canada for the prosecution of the War only because of special receipts of Canadian dollars such as have been outlined above. The special sources of dollars which have made this possible are mostly outlays of the Dominion Government arising from the wartime financial organization of the Dominion in which government expenditures represent a large part of the national income. (See Finance Chapter.)

In the case of the balance of payments with the 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 were greatly augmented during the early years of 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 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.

There were other unusual receipts of United States dollars in 1943. United States Government expenditures on defence activities in Canada, such as the construction of the Alaska Highway, the Canol project and the airfields in Northern Canada gave rise to large non-recurring receipts. Greatly expanded United States demands for grain and other commodities resulting from temporary wartime shortages also contributed large receipts of United States dollars. As a result of various developments such as these, the shortage of United States dollars was alleviated in 1943 and the current account with the United States alone showed a debit balance of $19 million only for the year as a whole. As a result of this improved situation it was announced by the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons on Apr. 21, 1944, that certain payments were being made by Canada to the United States Treasury in connection with the termination of the financial aspects of the Hyde Park Agreements. Among other things, these included payments for certain past purchases of United States equipment and supplies for which bills had not yet been presented. The Canadian Government also undertook to reimburse the United States for the airfields constructed by the United States Government in Canada and for the telephone line from Edmonton to the Alaska boundary which was built by the United States Government. In so far as these special settlements were for liabilities incurred in 1943 or earlier, or were reimbursements for United States expenditures in Canada in 1943 or earlier, they would, from some points of view, represent additions to the current account incurred with the United States in the same years, but since the balance of payments statements reflect cash payments, the special payments to the United States in 1944 will be included in the statement for that year rather than in previous years.

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 wartime 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 again pronounced in 1943. Total credits in the account with Empire countries continued to expand in 1943. The principal change in credits occurred in merchandise exports which again increased considerably, but less rapidly than in 1942. While the gains were distributed among most commodities, there was more concentration of the increases in munitions and food than in raw materials or other commodities. It should be noted, however, that these exports did not all give rise to British payments to Canada as the figures include not only cash purchases, but substantial amounts of munitions, food and other commodities supplied as Mutual Aid to the United Kingdom and Australia in 1943. For purposes of accounting, goods and services provided as Mutual Aid are included as credits in the current account of the balance of payments, and offset as debits in the special item representing expenditures by the Canadian Mutual Aid Board. Credits on account of freight and shipping also increased in 1943, a general reflection of a larger movement of commodities which resulted in larger payments for inland freight on exports and heavier shipping expenditures in Canadian ports. Other expenditures on war services in Canada were slightly less than in 1942. Reduced cash contributions for air training were partly offset by larger payments on account of internment operations and various other services.

Current payments to Empire countries increased more sharply in 1943 than in any earlier year, being $850 million compared with $557 million in 1942 and $326 million in 1939. The increase was almost entirely due to the expansion in the expenditures overseas on account of the Canadian Forces abroad which more than doubled in 1943, being $499 million compared with $191 million in 1942. A large element in the increase arose from the assumption by Canada in 1943 of the capital cost and maintenance of 35 additional overseas squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Other expenditures also were higher as the number of men overseas increased. Imports from Empire countries which had formerly been the principal source of debits declined to $200 million in 1943 and were evenly divided between the United Kingdom and other Empire countries. Payments to Empire countries on account of freight and shipping were at about the same level in 1943 as in 1942 but higher than before the War, reflecting increased costs of ocean transportation. Interest and dividend payments of $52 million in 1943 were likewise at about the same level as in 1942. This marks a sharp decline from the pre-war level, however, when interest and dividends paid on British investments in Canada ranged from $87 million in 1937 to $80 million in 1939. The decline is principally

a reflection of the elimination of interest payments on the Canadian bonds which have been repatriated since the start of the War, as payments of dividends to shareholders in the Sterling Area have not varied much during the period.

Non-Empire Countries.—A marked change occurred in the current account with the United States dollar area in 1943. In contrast to the debit balances of $314 million in 1941 and $168 million in 1942, the account was virtually in equilibrium in 1943, net debits amounting to $10 million. While gross debits continued to rise as has been the case in each wartime year, there were even sharper gains in gross receipts. As these gains were most pronounced in the last half of the year because of large sales of grain, the transition in the current account took place mainly in that period. In each year from 1937 to 1943 there have been deficits in the current account with the United States which have been partly offset by credit balances from transactions with other countries. These credit balances, arising mainly from trade with other foreign countries, have been greatly reduced by the elimination of exports to most areas of Continental Europe and Asia. The deficit with the United States in 1943 of $19 million was relatively small in relation to the deficits in earlier years of the War.

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 production 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. Direct Government purchases in the United States of aircraft and other equipment for the Armed Forces have also been substantial and were particularly large in 1943.

Although 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 case of imports. The greatest expansion occurred in 1942 and 1943 and this increase is, of course, to a large extent 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. Sales of war supplies to the United States resulting from the agreements first became substantial in 1942 when deliveries of munitions, metals and war production rapidly expanded. It is notable, however, that although Hyde Park receipts provided a very large new source of credit in 1942 and 1943 these receipts represented only a minor part of the total receipts from exports to the United States in each year. Receipts from the sale of raw materials and other civilian commodities still constituted the major part of export receipts being at record levels for both years. In 1943 a large portion of the receipts originated in the extraordinarily large sales of Canadian wheat and feed grains to the United States: these had attained unprecedented volume by the end of the year.

Net exports of non-monetary gold produced $142 million in 1943 compared with $184 million in 1942. Gold production in 1943 declined as a result of manpower transfers and higher costs.

Tourist and travel expenditures produced net credits of $52 million in 1944 compared with $53 million in 1943 (see Table 6, p. 565 and Table 4, p. 562).

There was a slight reduction in net payments to the United States dollar area on account of interest and dividends in 1943. There were some declines in receipts of income, principally from reduced receipts from direct investments in the United States which had been unusually heavy in 1943. Some of the decline was also due to somewhat lower payments of interest and dividends on investments in Canada owned by residents of the United States dollar area.

A further expansion occurred in the net debits on account of freight and shipping with the United States dollar area in 1943. The volume of imports which has risen each year of the War is one of the chief reasons for the steady expansion in payments. Besides the freight on imports for Canadian consumption, there has been freight on goods imported in connection with United States activities in northwestern Canada, such as the Alaska Highway and Canol projects. Payments for ocean freight have also increased with the rise in costs of ocean transportation. Partly offsetting the increased payments have been the growing earnings of Canadian railways from freight on exports and the substantial receipts for freight on goods carried to northwestern Canada for the United States Army.

All other current transactions resulted in a credit balance of $149 million in 1943 compared with a credit balance of $43 million in 1942 and substantial debit balances in preceding years. As it includes some non-recurring items, the composition of this group of transactions varies in different years. Wartime factors were responsible for the credit balance in 1943. The expenditures by the United States Government on the construction of the Alaska Highway, airfields, the Canol project and other undertakings in Canada were particularly heavy. It should be noted that part of the United States Government expenditures in Canada were paid back in 1944 when Canada reimbursed the United States for the airfields and telephone line in the settlements terminating the financial aspects of the Hyde Park Agreements announced by the Minister of Finance on Apr. 21, 1944.

Capital Account Transactions.—*Empire Countries.*—Capital receipts by Canada from Empire Countries in 1943 amounted to $20 million. The principal part of this was made up of repayments by the Government of the United Kingdom on the $700 million loan. Private capital receipts were relatively small and represented transactions such as distributions of estates and trusts.

Gross capital debits amounted to $586 million in 1943 exclusive of Mutual Aid and the special purchase of United States dollars. Of this amount $71 million represents privately financed capital payments by Canada. Private retirements of securities, purchases of securities, repayments of mortgages and loans, settlements of estates, and trusts and insurance company transactions make up most of this $71 million.

Mutual Aid, of course, was the principal means of meeting the residual needs of Empire countries in 1943. This aid took the form of shipments of food and munitions to the United Kingdom and Australia, the costs of which were met out of the Mutual Aid Appropriation. Expenditures by the Mutual Aid Board in 1943 for goods and services allocated to the United Kingdom and Australia were $502 million. But besides Mutual Aid there were the substantial capital debits on government account, totalling $515 million, which also contributed towards financing the residual needs of the United Kingdom. The largest part of this total originated in the payments to the United Kingdom Government in connection with the repatriation of production assets. Payments for the British equity in the fixed capital of munitions plants constructed during the War amounted to $205

million. In addition, there were cash repayments of $190 million of working capital which the United Kingdom had formerly advanced to the Department of Munitions and Supply and contractors. The official repatriation of securities resulted in a further transfer of only $4 million in 1943 in contrast to $296 million in 1942 and a total of $701 million to the end of 1943. Other special payments in 1943 amounted to $116 million. This item is made up of a number of different official transactions which were mainly for the purpose of adjusting intergovernmental transactions and various currency settlements adjusting special transactions. In addition, there were special receipts of United States dollars from the United Kingdom amounting to $143 million in terms of Canadian dollars. These receipts were a means of settling part of the British deficit in Canada comparable to the special gold transactions in the earlier years 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. While, in general, payments were allowed only in the case of maturing contractual commitments, certain other capital transfers were permitted. Most important among these in 1943 was the calling for redemption of two Dominion of Canada bond issues held in the United States. Among the other transfers permitted in 1943 were some non-resident withdrawals of Canadian funds acquired from the liquidation of certain direct investments in Canada.

Gross capital debits in the account with non-Empire countries in 1943 amounted to $774 million. Redemption of Canadian bonds held in the United States represents a large part of this. There were also substantial debit entries reflecting the refinancing of Canadian bond issues in the United States. Repayments of mortgages, loans and advances and other contractual obligations constituted another part of the cash payments along with some liquidations of non-resident direct investment in Canada. The repayments of some prepayments and capital advances arising out of the Hyde Park Agreements are included. In 1943, 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. As pointed out elsewhere, a concentration of unusual receipts of United States dollars in 1943 from various extraordinary sources, contributed to this increase and, in 1944 a series of measures were undertaken by Canada in connection with the termination of the financial aspects of the Hyde Park Agreements, which involved substantial payments out of accumulated balances.

Capital credits with non-Empire countries totalled $657 million in 1943. 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 sales to the United States were much heavier than in 1942, the previous record year. As in 1942, the net sales were concentrated in Dominions, Dominion guarantees and Provincials. The high prices for these securities prevailing in United States bond markets in 1942 and 1943 were a factor in this movement of securities from Canada. Sales of refunding issues of Canadian bonds in the United States in 1943 were also substantial, totalling more than in any year since 1939. A Dominion refinancing issue of $90 million was the most prominent of these issues, but there were some new provincial and corporation issues as well. Sales of Canadian domestic securities to non-residents for Canadian dollars were substantial. The liquidation of Canadian

holdings of United States securities was heavier in 1943 than in immediately preceding years; most of these took the form of sales of United States stocks.

Capital credits also originated in various increases in other forms of United States investments in Canada and decreases in other forms of Canadian 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. There were also credits to account for various exchange adjustments arising, mainly, out of transactions with the Sterling Area.

There were special receipts of United States dollars from the United Kingdom amounting to $143 million on balance in terms of Canadian dollars in 1943. These receipts were a means of settling part of the British deficiency of Canadian dollars.

Statistics of the balance of international payments have been revised back to 1938 and the revisions are shown in the following tables. These replace statistics for 1938-40 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, 1938-43

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
A. Credits—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	844	906	1,202	1,732	2,515	3,050
Net exports of non-monetary gold	161	184	203	204	184	142
Tourist expenditures	149	149	104	111	81	88
Interest and dividends	66	57	52	60	67	59
Freight and shipping	95	102	138	185	221	288
All other current credits	46	59	77	166	308	437
Totals, Current Credits	1,361	1,457	1,776	2,458	3,376	4,064
Special Gold Transactions [1]	–	2	248	–	23	143
Capital Credits	458	558	283	566	1,235	677
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	649	713	1,006	1,264	1,406	1,579
Tourist expenditures	86	81	43	21	26	36
Interest and dividends	307	306	313	286	270	261
Freight and shipping	105	119	132	167	228	294
All other current debit	114	112	133	229	345	688
Totals, Current Debits	1,261	1,331	1,627	1,967	2,275	2,858
Special Gold Transactions [1]	–	2	248	–	23	143
Capital Debits	570	694	471	1,063	1,341	1,360
Billion Dollar Contribution	–	–	–	–	1,000	–
Mutual Aid		–			–	511
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+195	+193	+196	+468	+1,109	+1,471
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+161	+184	+203	+204	+184	+142
Tourist expenditures	+63	+68	+61	+90	+55	+52
Interest and dividends	−241	−249	−261	−226	−203	−202
Freight and shipping	−10	−17	+6	+18	−7	−6
All other current transactions	−68	−53	−56	−63	−37	−251
Totals, Current Account	+100	+126	+149	+491	+1,101	+1,206
Special Gold Transactions [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Accounts	−112	−136	−188	−497	−108	−683
Billion Dollar Contribution	–	–	–	–	−1,000	–
Mutual Aid	–	–	–	–	–	−511
Balancing Item [2]	+12	+10	+39	+6	+7	−12

[1] This represents gold or United States dollars 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, 1938-43

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
A. CREDITS—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	442	436	699	1,098	1,541	1,763
Tourist expenditures	10	9	6	3	2	1
Interest and dividends	5	5	3	5	7	5
Freight and shipping	43	43	76	119	127	148
War services	-	-	20	74	130	128
All other current credits	8	9	18	22	19	21
TOTALS, CURRENT CREDITS	508	502	822	1,321	1,826	2,066
Capital Credits	102	97	116	181	884	20
B. DEBITS—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	184	177	236	279	226	200
Tourist expenditures	17	13	3	3	2	2
Interest and dividends	83	80	76	68	51	52
Freight and shipping	34	39	36	36	49	47
Canadian overseas expenditures	-	-	29	97	191	499
All other current debits	19	17	23	33	38	50
TOTALS, CURRENT DEBITS	337	326	403	516	557	850
Special Gold Transactions [1]	-	2	248	-	23	143
Capital Debits	155	180	330	990	1,129	586
Billion Dollar Contribution	-		-	-	1,000	-
Mutual Aid						502
C. NET BALANCES—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+258	+259	+463	+819	+1,315	+1,563
Tourist expenditures	−7	−4	+3	-	-	−1
Interest and dividends	−78	−75	−73	−63	−44	−47
Freight and shipping	+9	+4	+40	+83	+78	+101
All other current transactions	−11	−8	−14	−34	−80	−400
TOTALS, CURRENT ACCOUNT	+171	+176	+419	+805	+1,269	+1,216
Special Gold Transactions [1]	-	−2	−248	-	−23	−143
Capital Account	−53	−83	−214	−809	−245	−566
Billion Dollar Contribution	-		-	-	−1,000	-
Mutual Aid	-		-	-	-	−502
Balancing Item [2]	-		+43	+4	−1	−5

[1] This represents gold and United States dollars 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, 1938-43

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
A. CREDITS—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	402	470	503	634	974	1,287
Net exports of non-monetary gold	161	184	203	204	184	142
Tourist expenditures	139	140	98	108	79	87
Interest and dividends	61	52	49	55	60	54
Freight and shipping	52	59	62	66	94	140
All other current credits	38	50	39	70	159	288
TOTALS, CURRENT CREDITS	853	955	954	1,137	1,550	1,998
Special Gold Transactions [1]	-	2	248	-	23	143
Capital Credits	356	461	167	385	351	657

[1] This represents gold and United States dollars 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.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Non-Empire Countries, 1938-43—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	465	536	770	985	1,180	1,379
Tourist expenditures	69	68	40	18	24	34
Interest and dividends	224	226	237	218	219	209
Freight and shipping	71	80	96	131	179	247
All other current debits	95	95	81	99	116	139
Totals, Current Debits	924	1,005	1,224	1,451	1,718	2,008
Capital Debits	415	514	141	73	214	774
Mutual Aid	-	-		-	-	
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	−63	−66	−267	−351	−206	−92
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+161	+184	+203	+204	+184	+142
Tourist expenditures	+70	+72	+58	+90	+55	+53
Interest and dividends	−163	−174	−188	−163	−159	−155
Freight and shipping	−19	−21	−34	−65	−85	−107
All other current transactions	−57	−45	−42	−29	+43	+149
Totals, Current Account	−71	−50	−270	−314	−168	−10
Special Gold Transactions [1]	-	+2	+248	-	+23	+143
Capital Account	−59	−53	+26	+312	+137	−117
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	-	−9
Balancing Item [2]	-	-	−4	+2	+8	−7

[1] This represents gold and United States dollars 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, 1942 and 1943

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1942			1943[1]		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
A. Canada and All Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	2,515	1,406	+1,109	3,050	1,579	+1,471
Net exports of non-monetary gold	184	-	+184	142	-	+142
Tourist expenditures	81	26	+55	88	36	+52
Interest and dividends	67	270	−203	59	261	−202
Freight and shipping	221	228	−7	288	294	−6
All other current transactions	308	345	−37	437	688	−251
Totals, Current Account	3,376	2,275	+1,101	4,064	2,858	+1,206
Special Gold Transactions [2]	23	23	-	143	143	-
Capital Movements	1,235	1,343	−108	677	1,360	−683
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	1,000	−1,000	-	-	-
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	511	−511
Balancing Item [3]	7		+7	-	12	−12
	4,641	4,641		4,884	4,884	
B. Canada and Empire Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	1,541	226	+1,315	1,763	200	+1,563
Tourist expenditures	2	2	-	1	2	−1
Interest and dividends	7	51	−44	5	52	−47
Freight and shipping	127	49	+78	148	47	+101
All other current transactions	149	229	−80	149	549	−400
Totals, Current Account—						
United Kingdom	1,657	434	+1,223	1,889	740	+1,149
Other Empire Countries	169	123	+46	177	110	+67
All Empire Countires	1,826	557	+1,269	2,066	850	+1,216

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 562.

4.—Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Item	1942			1943[1]		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
B. Canada and Empire Countries—concluded						
Current Account—						
Special Gold Transactions [2]	-	23	−23	-	143	−143
Capital Movements	884	1,129	−245	20	586	−566
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	1,000	−1,000		-	-
Mutual Aid	-	-			502	−502
Balancing Item [3]	-	1	−1		5	−5
	2,710	2,710		2,086	2,086	
C. Canada and Non-Empire Countries—						
Current Account—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	974	1,180	−206	1,287	1,379	−92
Net exports of non-monetary gold	184	-	+184	142	-	+142
Tourist expenditures	79	24	+55	87	34	+53
Interest and dividends	60	219	−159	54	209	−155
Freight and shipping	94	179	−85	140	247	−107
All other current transactions	159	116	+43	288	139	+149
Totals, Current Account—						
United States	1,461	1,641	−180	1,898	1,917	−19
Other Foreign Countries	89	77	+12	100	91	+9
All Non-Empire Countries	1,550	1,718	−168	1,998	2,008	−10
Special Gold Transactions [2]	23	-	+23	143	-	+143
Capital Movements	351	214	+137	657	774	−117
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	9	−9
Balancing Item [3]	8		+8		7	−7
	1,932	1,932		2,798	2,798	-

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] This represents gold or United States dollars 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, 1938-43

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item and Year	All Countries	Empire[1]			Non-Empire		
		Total	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total	United States	Other Countries
Credits (expenditures of foreign tourists in Canada)—							
1938	149	10	8	2	139	134	5
1939	149	9	7	2	140	137	3
1940	104	6	5	1	98	98	[2]
1941	111	3	2	1	108	107	1
1942	81	2	2	[2]	79	79	[2]
1943	88	1	1	[2]	87	87	[2]
Debits (expenditures of Canadian tourists abroad)—							
1938	86	17	15	2	69	66	3
1939	81	13	11	2	68	67	1
1940	43	3	2	1	40	40	[2]
1941	21	3	2	1	18	18	[2]
1942	26	2	2	[2]	24	24	[2]
1943	36	2	2	[2]	34	34	[2]
Net Credits (+) or Net Debits (−)							
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	-
1943	+52	−1	−1		+53	+53	

[1] Excludes travel between Canada and Newfoundland. [2] 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, opportunities for summer and winter sports of all kinds, religious shrines and places of historical interest—and 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. 559-562. 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 recent years, it has been possible to introduce wide-spread improvements in estimating tourist expenditures. These have been referred to in earlier Year Books.

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 income from 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 and, as a result, United States expenditures in Canada in 1943 totalled $87,000,000. In 1944 there were gains shown in each class of traffic and total expenditures in Canada are estimated at $109,000,000. 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.

* Abridged from "Canada's Tourist Trade, 1944" and other reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 were 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 declined to a low level for several years During this period of the War 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. Later in the War, however, the United States dollar situation improved as a result of sales of munitions to the United States Government and other unusual receipts of U.S. dollars. Consequently, it became possible to lessen the restrictions on travel. Since May, 1944, when the restrictions were modified, Canadian travel to the United States has increased considerably.

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 are estimated at $24,400,000 in 1942 and $33,700,000 in 1943. Mainly as a result of the change in travel restrictions in the spring of the year Canadian expenditures in the United States increased to $56,700,000 in 1944. 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 1944, while Canadian expenditures overseas were $2,800,000 in the same year. As pleasure travel between Canada and overseas countries has been largely eliminated by wartime 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, 1943 and 1944

Class of Traveller	1943			1944[1]		
	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[2]	2,500	3,500	−1,000	2,900	2,800	100
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile	17,000	1,900	15,100	25,000	3,800	21,200
Rail	49,000	22,000	27,000	60,000	33,100	26,900
Boat	6,000	700	5,300	7,000	800	6,200
Bus (exclusive of local bus)	5,000	3,200	1,800	6,000	8,700	−2,700
Aeroplane	3,000	1,200	1,800	3,000	2,400	600
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)	7,000	4,700	2,300	8,000	7,900	100
Totals, United States	87,000	33,700	53,300	109,000	56,700	52,300
Totals, All Countries	**89,500**	**37,200**	**52,300**	**111,900**	**59,500**	**52,400**

[2] Includes travel between Canada and Newfoundland.

[1] 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 11,975,000 (1944 estimate) 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.—GOVERNMENT AIDS TO AND CONTROL OF INTERNAL TRADE

Section 1.—Wartime Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade*

The pressure of war production and the high level of consumer demand continued to produce shortages of consumer goods during 1944: these necessitated special steps to ensure equitable distribution of supplies to wholesalers, retailers and to the public. The "equitable distribution policy"† of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, i.e., the allocation of goods in short supply by manufacturers and wholesalers to their customers in proportion to sales in 1941, has worked fairly well in distributing to retailers a wide variety of scarce goods and thus affording consumers a reasonable opportunity of filling their requirements. The distribution of a few important goods is controlled more strictly through permit rationing, by coupon rationing, or through a system of priorities. To assure an even flow of raw materials into war production, the Controllers of the Department of Munitions and Supply in almost all instances have found it necessary to exercise their controls not only over the uses but also over the distribution of the materials under their jurisdiction. This has been true of the Steel Control, Metals Control, the Timber Control, the Rubber Control, the Coal Control, the Oil Control, the Chemicals Control and others. (The development of distribution controls up to 1944 is described in the Canada Year Book 1943-44, pp. 521-526.)

Licensing

In November, 1942, the establishment of a new business or the undertaking of a new line of business was prohibited, except under permit issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This control was of particular importance in the field of wholesale and retail distribution. It facilitated the policy of equitable distribution and prevented unnecessary dispersion of scarce goods.

By the summer of 1944, however, a number of considerations had arisen which made it possible and desirable to relax this control. There was some indication that increased supplies of materials would be released for civilian uses, which would make possible a small expansion of civilian production and of the number of distributive outlets. Where supplies were still short, Board techniques for controlling the distribution of goods in short supply had been developed to the point where it seemed unlikely that new businesses would be able to procure supplies at the expense of established businesses. At the same time, existing restrictions on new businesses had become particularly difficult to administer, since they put the Board in the position either of refusing all applications or of discriminating between one type of new business and another, or between one applicant and another. In these circumstances the Board's decisions would have had a significant bearing on future employment opportunities. Decisions of this kind were becoming particularly difficult in view of the increased number of applications coming forward from ex-servicemen.

In view of these considerations the regulations were revised in June, 1944, and since then permits for new businesses or new lines of business have been issued quite freely. The only occasions for refusal arise where the applicant will require a

* Prepared in co-operation with the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as at Apr. 1, 1945.

† "The equitable distribution policy" is described more fully in the Canada Year Book 1943-44, p. 521.

quota or ration of some commodity under strict distribution control (e.g., sugar) or where production of the article to be manufactured is prohibited under the wartime regulations. Since goods which are in short supply continue to be distributed in accordance with the pattern of distribution in 1941, new enterprises (e.g., retail stores) are not entitled to a share of scarce items. New entrants into business are advised of this consideration, and of their obligations with respect to the price ceiling, when the permit is issued.

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 groups in the community and are purchased infrequently, have been rationed by permit.

Rationing of automobiles, trucks, gasoline and tires, and permit distribution of steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber, chemicals, oil, coal, wood fuel, and other raw, semi-processed and processed materials, are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Munitions and Supply. All other consumer rationing is administered by the Ration 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.

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.

The general policy has been to introduce rationing only when it is the one and appropriate solution, because of the additional use of manpower that is required, and because of the administrative burden on the Board's limited staff, on the banks handling the coupon banking plan, and particularly on manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The limited and relatively simple range of rationing now in effect involves the services of about 680 full-time employees in the Ration Administration of the Prices Board and a staff of about 6,000 in the local ration boards (mostly part-time voluntary workers), as well as a large volume of time-consuming work on the part of the distributive trades.

Coupon Rationing.—*Gasoline.*—A coupon rationing plan for gasoline was introduced, effective Apr. 1, 1942, and regional oil control offices were established to administer it. Each vehicle owner was required to register the vehicle with the Oil Controller and to obtain a gasoline allowance and ration book.

A new plan went into effect on Apr. 1, 1943, and with only minor changes this same system remained in effect during the rationing year 1944-45. This plan provided 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 was allowed a basic category "AA" ration book. Those eligible, who could prove their need of a special category, were allowed extra coupons for their vocational needs. Two cars in the same category did not necessarily receive the same allowance. Some owners in a special category might be allowed only a portion of a special ration book, others might be granted two or more books or portions of books, according to their proven needs. Motorcycles, commercial vehicles and water-craft were also provided with gasoline under various categories.

Meat.—Rationing of meat was inaugurated in 1943 both because of developing shortages and because it was necessary to set a limit upon what was consumed in Canada in order to make sufficient quantities available to the United Kingdom. Unusually heavy marketings of live stock, combined with a shortage of storage and shipping space, led to the suspension of meat rationing on Mar. 1, 1944. While record production of live stock made it possible to continue suspension throughout the year, the machinery for rationing is being retained for prompt re-introduction if necessary.

Tea and Coffee.—Owing to improved shipping conditions, the tea and coffee ration was increased by 40 p.c. on May 1, 1944, each coupon being made good for either 4 oz. of tea or 16 oz. of coffee and two coupons becoming valid each month. The continued favourable outlook and the substantial stock position led to the termination of rationing on Sept. 19, 1944. Limitations on the serving of tea and coffee by restaurants were cancelled, but because of restricted cream and sugar supply, regulations as to servings of cream and sugar remained in force. When rationing began, in 1942, the consumption of tea had dropped off sevérely and of coffee only slightly but, since rationing was lifted, the consumption of tea has increased at an equal rate to that of coffee. By the end of the year the monthly consumption of tea had almost reached the 1939-41 level, but the consumption of coffee was considerably higher than that average.

Butter.—Increased requirements of fluid milk for domestic consumption and of cheese for shipment to the United Kingdom resulted in a reduction in domestic butter supplies during 1944. Because of the shortage, the validity of one coupon was postponed in March, 1944. However, with production still lagging in the peak period (the summer) it was not feasible to continue the full 8 oz. ration and it was found necessary to reduce the ration for the last seven months of the year by postponing the validity of one coupon every eight weeks, bringing the ration to about 7 oz. a week. In December, it was announced that one coupon would be postponed every four weeks during the first part of 1945, making an over-all ration of about 6 oz. per week. This was raised to 7 oz. in March, 1945, due to a slight improvement in stocks.

Sugar.—The sugar supply situation remained tight throughout 1944 but no change was made either in the half-pound ration allowed to ration-book holders or in allocations to industrial users. In December, it was announced that for the first quarter of 1945 industrial users (with some exceptions) and restaurants, etc., would be cut from 80 p.c. to 70 p.c. of their 1941 usage. The ration to consumers will also be slightly reduced during 1945 by having two coupons come due each calendar month instead of every four weeks.

The 1944 canning sugar ration was very much simplified. Instead of the 1943 scheme by which householders made special application to their local ration boards, every ration-book holder was given the right to buy 10 lb. of sugar for canning with

specially designated coupons, five of which became valid on May 25 and five on July 6. This scheme was much more satisfactory than the method used in 1943, and virtually every household used all its coupons for sugar; the option of exchanging them for preserves coupons was exercised only by a trifling number. The same amount of canning sugar is being provided in 1945 as in 1944 but, instead of using special coupons, additional preserves coupons are declared valid during the various home canning seasons. At a value of one-half pound per coupon, these provide a total of 10 lb. of home canning sugar per ration-book holder with the alternative of using the coupons to buy preserves.

Preserves.—A number of changes were made in the preserves ration. In February, 1944, improved supply conditions made it possible for the Board to double the coupon value of most of the products on the preserves ration though not the sugar alternative which remained unchanged. The coupon value of jam, jelly, marmalade, molasses and canned fruit was doubled. In order to facilitate arrangements between the primary producer of maple syrup and the purchaser who normally buys in quantity and direct from the producer during the production season, one coupon was good for 40 oz. of syrup between Feb. 3 and May 31, after which the coupon value was reduced to 24 oz. Other minor adjustments were made, but the sugar alternate was left at one-half pound per coupon. A large number of householders used this alternative to obtain additional sugar, especially in rural areas.

Evaporated Milk.—To control the distribution of evaporated milk, a priority plan was introduced in October, 1943, whereby sales in areas with adequate supplies of fresh milk were restricted to infants and invalids and the extra quantities were allocated to areas deficient in fresh milk, with first priority given to infants and invalids. Quota arrangements were made for hospitals and other essential users in all areas. This method of distribution conserved stocks of evaporated milk to such an extent that in June, 1944, it was possible to remove the controls in all areas deficient in fresh milk. A further relaxation was announced, effective Feb. 1, 1945, whereby all restrictions were lifted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The food-rationing regulations were reviewed during 1944 with a view to clarifying the provisions and facilitating enforcement. Revised regulations were issued in December and, while they involve no change in Board policy, they will enable the Board to keep a more effective control over available supplies.

Permit Rationing.—Permit rationing, as mentioned above, is used to control the distribution of goods that are essential to certain groups in the community or are purchased infrequently, and has been applied chiefly to durable goods.

Under a tire rationing order made on May 15, 1942, a tire rationing representative was appointed for the Rubber Controller at each of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regional and local offices throughout Canada. The function of the representative was to investigate all applications for new and re-treaded tires, re-treading 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 give the required service. Tire ration permits were issued only to those whose vehicles were included in a specified list of eligible vehicles. Late in 1943, with the advent of fair supplies of buna-S rubber, it became possible to provide more camelback for re-treading and rationing of re-treading services came to an end. Sales of new and used tires and tubes remained under permit.

Early in 1942, the production of automobiles was stopped (see Chapter 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 have been released only for essential purposes on a permit from the Motor Vehicles Control, Department of Munitions and Supply. By an order issued in July, 1944, by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, purchases of passenger cars were restricted to one per year except in the case of fleet operators who are allowed to purchase one vehicle per year for every five in operation. The order also required dealers to sell used cars in their stocks to persons presenting an essentiality certificate (issued by the tire rationing officer) without requiring a trade-in or any consideration other than the selling price in cash. Manufacturers of trucks have been permitted to divert from military schedules certain models which are stripped of all military equipment and produce them for commercial purposes. All new trucks for civilian purposes are released only when the prospective purchasers have proven their essentiality to the Motor Vehicle Control.

In the case of electric stoves, the supply position in 1944, though far from plentiful, improved enough to dispense with permit requirements, and rationing was discontinued in March. Hot-air furnaces were subject to permit control for a period of six months, from July until December, 1944, after which the permit system was removed.

During the year, small-arms ammunition, which had been previously reserved for essential users, was made available in small quantities for hunting.

As a result of the expanded production program for farm machinery, seven items were removed from rationing. Rationing of most types of farm machinery and equipment will be continued until supply is more in line with demand, so as to ensure delivery of available machinery to farmers most urgently in need of it.

Priorities

The Priorities Officer of the Department of Munitions and Supply has directed the movement of many materials and products into essential channels. Where controls have been established with respect to particular commodities such as rubber, steel, non-ferrous metals and timber, the Priority Officer works in conjunction with the various controllers of the Wartime Industries Control Board and the handling of priority assistance has often been left to the controller concerned.

The Coal Control has found it necessary to issue orders to restrict consumption of coal and to direct available supplies to the points most needed. The restrictions on consumption by householders and by industry have been on a percentage basis related to previous consumption. To prevent hardship, delivery priorities were granted wherever necessary.

Section 2.—Combinations in Restraint of Trade*

Dominion legislative measures for aiding and regulating trade include specific prohibitions of operation against the public interest by monopolies and similar commercial combinations. Monopolistic trade arrangements tending to eliminate competition in price, supply or quality of goods, and thereby to unduly increase costs or prices, are illegal under laws including the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. These laws are designed to assist in achieving

* Revised under the direction of A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

the fullest desired use of the nation's economic resources by promoting reasonable competitive opportunities for the expansion of production, distribution and employment.

The first Dominion legislation making statutory provision against unlawful restraint of trade was the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations Formed in Restraint of Trade, passed in 1889 and now effective in amended form as Section 498 of the Criminal Code. Legislation providing special facilities for the investigation of trusts or combines was first enacted in 1897 and was included in the Customs Tariff. In 1910 a separate Combines Investigation Act was provided, administered under the Minister of Labour. Succeeding Combines Investigation Acts were enacted in 1919 and 1923. Summaries of public proceedings respecting combinations in restraint of trade, including principal prosecutions and investigations, have appeared since 1900 in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by the Department of Labour.

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 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 throughout Canada to the detriment of the public. Fines imposed by the Alberta Supreme Court totalled $221,500 and ranged in individual amounts from $250 to $25,000. Appeals against conviction by 35 of these accused were allowed by 4 members of the Alberta Court of Appeals in 1942 on the ground that certain of the accused had been previously charged under Section 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, became effective after 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 wartime 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 wartime authorities. A study of the nature and operations of international trade combinations, including cartels and international patent arrangements, and their relationships to domestic trade combinations and measures existing for their control was undertaken during 1945 under direction of the Minister of Labour.

Section 3.—Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks*

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies (1624) and earlier, are a statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. An Act was passed in Lower Canada in 1824 wherein provision was made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who were British subjects and inhabitants of the Province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. In 1849, after the Union, a consolidating Act was passed applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding legislation.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of c. 150, R.S.C., 1927, as consolidated in c. 32, 1935, and application for protection relating to patents should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark (Emergency) Order, 1939, was passed to deal with conditions arising out of the present war. The Order confers on the Commissioner of Patents power to extend the time for doing 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 number of Canadian patents granted increased fairly steadily each year from 4,522 at the beginning of the century to a peak of 12,542 in 1923 and has remained between 7,000 and 8,500 for the past ten years. Of the 7,803 patents granted in 1944, 6,265 or 80 p.c. were from inventors resident in the United States, 480 from Canadian residents and 690 from residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while residents of Germany applied for 86, of Switzerland for 88, of Holland for 54, of France for 18, of Sweden for 41 and of other countries for 81.

* The material relating to patents and copyrights has been revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, and that relating to trade marks by J. P. McCaffrey, Registrar of Trade Marks.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Applications for patents.....No.	10,899	10,413	9,064	9,678	10,024	11,227
Patents granted..... "	7,578	7,234	7,834	8,346	7,686	7,803
Granted to Canadians..... "	620	571	608	595	500	480
Caveats granted..... "	475	378	318	246	233	223
Assignments..... "	8,245	7,976	7,728	7,488	8,530	7,857
Fees received, net..... $	365,672	350,607	333,646	351,553	348,036	366,254

During the fiscal year 1943-44 there was increased activity in the chemical arts. New synthetic resins and plasticizers for them were developed. The production of new motor fuels and lubricants received a great deal of attention. Processing of vegetable oils both for foods and for paint vehicles was active. Many new insecticides were invented and inventions of contact masses and catalysts were numerous. In the therapeutic field, many applications dealt with penicillin and vitamin production, particularly synthetic vitamins. In metallurgy, new light alloys and powder metallurgy were the principal lines of invention. Heat treatment of metals and alloys was also prominent. Induction heating and electric welding were very active with the trend towards more efficient condenser welding systems. There was considerable development in small compact fluorescent lamp starters, also in switches and circuit-breakers of all types. Printing telegraph inventions were numerous but there was a falling-off in television applications. In telephony, automatic switching and toll-call registering and billing continued active. War machines maintained the activity of 1942-43. Machine tools, gauges and other apparatus for the production of war material greatly increased in number. In many other classes of invention, also, there were marked increases in applications.

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 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,146	3,214	3,298	3,741	3,214	2,869
Industrial designs registered..... "	356	402	336	256	177	266
Timber marks registered..... "	16	21	11	7	9	8
Assignments registered..... "	632	513	494	485	349	315
Fees received, net..... $	13,381	13,535	15,995	15,247	14,252	15,405

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 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Trade-marks registered.....No.	2,181	1,721	1,687	1,443	1,185	1,164
Trade-mark registrations assigned..... "	1,022	1,229	798	392	692	693
Trade mark registrations renewed..... "	660	410	376	311	365	627
Certified copies prepared..... "	356	307	245	174	183	193
Shop cards registered..... "	2	4	1	1	Nil	2
Fees received, net..... $	62,711	51,719	51,107	42,186	42,385	48,556

Section 4.—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.

* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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 1943 and 1944 amounted to $405,790 and $410,458, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, amounted to $409,359 and $418,752, respectively.

4.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

Article	1943				1944			
	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
Weights (Dominion)	125,586	120,610	4,976	3·96	129,777	124,344	5,433	4·37
Weights (metric)	1,816	1,783	33	1·82	2,467	2,385	82	3·44
Measures of capacity	59,233	58,760	473	0·80	50,189	49,659	530	1·07
Measures of length	10,270	10,017	253	2·46	9,258	9,224	34	0·37
Milk-cans	121,043	120,768	275	0·23	175,085	174,331	754	0·43
Ice-cream containers	11,900	11,900	Nil	–	5,843	5,806	37	0·64
Measuring devices (gas pumps)	49,260	43,712	5,548	11·26	46,608	41,376	5,232	12·65
Tank wagons	730	720	10	1·37	1,011	912	99	10·86
Babcock glassware	60,531	60,020	511	0·84	54,908	54,633	275	0·50
Weighing machines	209,793	187,589	22,204	10·58	213,450	190,517	22,933	12·04
Weighing machines (metric)	1,254	1,198	56	4·47	1,434	1,372	62	4·52
Domestic scales	4,968	4,885	83	1·67	355	348	7	2·01
Miscellaneous	2,583	2,515	68	2·63	2,398	2,360	38	1·61
Totals	**658,967**	**624,477**	**34,490**	**5·23**	**692,783**	**657,267**	**35,516**	**5·40**

Section 5.—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 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 444,992 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year 1944, as compared with 502,014 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was $302,988 as compared

* Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

with an expenditure of $272,604. The Branch also collected $641,953 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act.

Related statistics collected in the administration of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act will be found in the Power Chapter of this volume, p. 354.

5.—Electricity Meters in Use, Fiscal Years 1922-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1915-21 are given at p. 561 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
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	1944	2,268,500
1929	1,499,872	1937	1,839,420		

6.—Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, Fiscal Years 1931-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1916-30 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.
1931	530,909	125,550	67	205	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
1937	506,075	169,132	3	1,035	676,245	1944	540,240	201,522	4	1,392	743,158

7.—Gas Sold in Canada, by Kinds, Fiscal Years 1935-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1920-34 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.
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
1944	4,832,171	6,612,032	10,995,078	35,020,492	93,102	88,105	57,640,980

Section 6.—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, wartime bonuses have been introduced which also encourage the production of particular commodities and therefore have an effect similar to that of bounties. These wartime 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 7.—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, or others which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale and not to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. The original liquor control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable.

One of the most important Federal wartime restrictions† on the importation and sale of alcoholic beverages was passed in 1942 (P.C. 11374). It provided for the prohibition of the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limited their importation and sale. The quantity of proof spirits which a distiller might sell in the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1943, was limited to 70 p.c. of the amount sold in the corresponding previous twelve months. Import for consumption of proof spirits during the same period was also limited to 70 p.c. The quantity of domestic wine which a manufacturer might sell was limited to 80 p.c. of the amount sold in the previous year, and similarly the quantity which might be imported was limited to 80 p.c. Brewers' sales of domestic beer were limited to 90 p.c. of those in the previous year, and the quantity of imported beer which might be entered for consumption was limited to 90 p.c. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit was prohibited with the exception of spirits which were out of bond or bottled prior to the date on which the Order came into force. The distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines was also prohibited. The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine or beer, and the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer or brewer of spirits, wine or beer, or of any person who sells spirits, wine or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers.

For the calendar year 1942 the production of beverage spirits in Canada was approximately 9,000,000 proof gal. and there was also produced 9,800,000 proof gal. of industrial alcohol: in 1943 the beverage spirits totalled only 2,700,000 proof gal. whereas the industrial alcohol production rose to 20,300,000 proof gal. These figures show the profound effect of the War upon the distilling industry. Actually, the alcoholic beverage industry occupies a relatively small place in Canada's in-

* 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.

† These restrictions have been amended from time to time. Particulars are to be found in the publication mentioned in previous footnote.

dustrial life. Only about 2 p.c. of the total capital invested in all manufacturing industries is shown to be in the alcoholic beverage group while the number at present employed is less than 1 p.c. of all employees in manufacturing. The production of spirits has been greatly stimulated by war needs, especially for the production of synthetic rubber and other munitions.

Net Revenue from Liquor Control.—In connection with the provincial 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 addition to these figures, the Dominion Government, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1944, collected excise duties amounting to $31,943,700*; excise taxes of $1,710,217; excise duties on malt amounting to $35,080,381; and customs duties of $9,939,619.

8.—Total Net Revenue Received by the Provincial Governments from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1939-44

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	3,738,980
	1944	6,738,081		1944	3,831,368
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
	1944	3,497,089		1944	3,661,301
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
	1944	14,034,564		1944	5,356,107
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
	1944	21,024,903		1944	6,946,254

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.

*This figure is made up of duties on: matured spirits, $28,777,058; unmatured spirits, $2,131,178; beer, $371,956; malt syrup, $222,250; validation fees, $441,258.

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 Beverage Spirits in Canada, Fiscal Years 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924-33 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.
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	2,679,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	[1]	1,284,116	69	[1]	4,729,850
1944	2,620,297	[1]	823,422	3	[1]	3,443,716

[1] The large quantities of non-potable alcohol produced and exported for war uses in 1943 and 1944 necessitated a change in the method of estimating the consumption of beverage spirits. The exports in bond and the domestic exports do not now enter into the calculations. Details of the change are given in the report on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", published by the Bureau of Statistics, price 50 cents.

10.—Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924-33 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.
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	108,980,613	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	"	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	"	90,709,847

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924-33 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.
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	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946

PART II.—THE MOVEMENT AND MARKETING OF COMMODITIES

Section 1.—Interprovincial Freight Movements*

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. But 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, the statistics of Table 1 must not be taken as a measure of total interprovincial trade: they indicate only the interprovincial movement of railway freight which is one aspect of that trade.

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	Loaded		Received from Foreign Connections		Totals Originated[1]	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	234,701	251,963	Nil	Nil	234,701	251,963
Nova Scotia	7,733,515	7,563,780	137,129	159,471	7,870,644	7,723,251
New Brunswick	3,878,139	3,708,747	730,761	620,147	4,608,900	4,328,894
Quebec	17,295,222	17,699,815	9,414,211	7,977,820	26,709,433	25,677,635
Ontario	35,027,762	35,108,857	40,479,501	37,946,916	75,507,263	73,055,773
Manitoba	6,025,502	6,514,256	474,638	288,521	6,500,140	6,802,777
Saskatchewan	11,083,260	14,658,078	453,816	732,503	11,537,076	15,390,581
Alberta	10,567,981	11,879,755	167,803	193,619	10,735,784	12,073,374
British Columbia	8,470,705	8,771,481	774,450	769,548	9,245,155	9,541,029
Totals	**100,316,787**	**106,156,732**	**52,632,309**	**48,688,545**	**152,949,096**	**154,845,277**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 582.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Movement, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated[1]	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	442,015	449,556	Nil	Nil	442,015	449,556
Nova Scotia	6,693,140	6,431,059	2,101,661	2,202,739	8,794,801	8,633,798
New Brunswick	3,094,941	3,357,173	3,978,480	3,581,089	7,073,421	6,938,262
Quebec	23,288,754	21,168,477	7,867,712	8,592,267	31,156,466	29,760,744
Ontario	39,055,774	42,919,267	40,199,050	39,821,944	79,254,824	82,741,211
Manitoba	6,422,231	5,621,238	937,837	1,683,211	7,360,068	7,304,449
Saskatchewan	4,864,205	4,829,695	38,711	57,606	4,902,916	4,887,301
Alberta	4,348,639	4,123,442	65,805	292,393	4,414,444	4,415,835
British Columbia	7,748,886	7,235,183	1,923,459	2,224,842	9,672,345	9,460,025
Totals	**95,958,585**	**96,135,090**	**57,112,715**	**58,456,091**	**153,071,300**	**154,591,181**

[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, 1935-44

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 owing to its significance on so many aspects of internal economy and to the fundamental value of these statistics. Such consumption figures have been desirable and for commodities such 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 the figures up on a sound base 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 capita, per annum, for the five pre-war years, 1935-39, as an average for comparison with the individual years, 1943 and 1944 (the estimates for 1944 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. Per capita figures are derived by dividing the supplies by the estimated 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.

Table 2 replaces the table published at p. 507 of the 1943-44 Year Book so far as the average for 1935-39 is concerned. A few re-groupings and a number of very minor changes were made, although changes for the individual years so published in the previous table for 1940 to 1942, inclusive, are insignificant.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1943 and 1944, with Averages, 1935-39

Item	Specification	Pounds Per Capita per Annum			Percentages of 1935-39 Average	
		1935-39	1943	1944[1]	1943	1944[1]
Dairy Products (Excluding Butter)—						
Fluid whole milk	Retail wt.	347·3	390·5	417·7	112	120
Fluid cream, *n.e.s.*	"	12·8[2]	15·0[3]	15·4	117	120
Cheese, cheddar	"	3·4	3·9	4·0	115	118
Cheese, other	"	0·3	0·3	0·3	100	100
Evaporated whole milk	"	6·1	11·5	9·2	189	151
Condensed whole milk	"	0·6	0·8	0·9	133	150
Malted milk	"	0·1	0·03	0·06	30	60
Dried whole milk	"	0·1	0·7	0·4	700	400
Dried skim milk	"	1·8	2·1	2·6	117	144
Condensed skim milk	"	0·4	0·4	0·3[4]	100	75
Skim milk cheese	"	0·1	0·2	0·4	200	400
Skim and buttermilk	"	35·0	35·0	27·4	100	78
Milk in ice cream, *n.e.s.* (whole milk)	"	13·0[5]	24·2[5]	24·5[5]	186	188
Totals, Dairy Products	**Milk solids**	**58·5**	**67·6**	**70·2**	**116**	**120**
Meats—						
Beef with bone	Carcass wt.	54·7	69·3	61·7	127	113
Veal	"	10·5	10·2	11·0	97	105
Lamb and mutton	"	5·6	4·6	4·8	82	86
Pork (excluding lard)	"	39·9	61·0	61·4	153	154
Offal	Edible wt.	5·8	7·3	7·4	126	128
Other canned meat	Net wt. canned	1·4	2·3	2·1	164	150
Totals, Meats	**Carcass wt.**	**118·4**	**155·5**	**149·1**	**131**	**126**
Poultry, Game and Fish—						
Chickens	Retail wt., dressed	15·6	20·5	23·7	131	152
Other poultry	"	2·8	3·5	3·9	125	139
Game and rabbits	"	4·3[6]	4·3[6]	4·3[6]	100	100
Fish, Fresh, Frozen, and Cured—						
Shellfish	Fresh, edible wt.	0·4	0·3	0·3	75	75
Other fish	"	8·8	8·7	7·1	99	81
Canned fish	Net wt., canned	2·7	5·2	2·4	193	89
Totals, Poultry, Game and Fish	**Edible wt.**	**26·0**	**31·4**	**29·0**	**121**	**112**
Eggs—						
Fresh	Retail wt.	30·3	35·2	36·2	116	119
Dried	Dried wt.	0·1	0·02	0·04	20	40
Totals, Eggs	**Fresh egg equiv.**	**30·7**	**35·3**	**36·4**	**115**	**119**
Fats and Oils—						
Butter	Retail wt.	31·0	27·7	29·7	89	96
Lard	"	3·9	10·4	7·5	267	192
Shortening	"	10·6	8·4	8·3	79	78
Other edible fats and oils	"	1·8	1·1	1·1	61	61
Totals, Fats and Oils	**Fat content**	**41·4**	**42·3**	**41·0**	**102**	**99**
Sugars and Syrups—						
Cane and beet sugar used for human consumption[7]	Refined wt.	94·7	76·6	82·2	81	87
Syrups, glucose, etc., used for human consumption[8]	Retail wt.	11·9	13·8	18·0	116	151
Honey	"	2·4	3·4	2·9	142	121
Totals, Sugars and Syrup	**Sugar content**	**104·0**	**87·6**	**95·6**	**84**	**92**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 584.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1943 and 1944, with Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Item	Specification	Pounds Per Capita per Annum			Percentages of 1935-39 Average	
		1935-39	1943	1944[1]	1943	1944[1]
Potatoes—						
Potatoes, white	Retail wt. fr. eq.	196·5	205·6	214·1	105	109
Sweet potatoes	"	0·6	0·6	0·6	100	100
Totals, Potatoes	**Retail wt. fr. eq.**	**197·1**	**206·2**	**214·7**	**105**	**109**
Pulses and Nuts—						
Dry beans	Retail wt.	3·7	4·6	4·4	124	119
Dry peas	"	5·7	5·3	5·0	93	88
Soybeans	"	[9]	0·2	0·3	–	–
Peanuts	Shelled wt.	2·2	1·3	2·8	59	127
Treenuts	"	1·1	0·1	0·3	9	27
Totals, Pulses and Nuts	**Retail wt. incl. sh. wt. of nuts**	**12·7**	**11·5**	**12·8**	**91**	**101**
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit—						
Fresh tomatoes	Retail wt.	15·4	17·8	22·8	116	148
Canned tomatoes and tomato products	Net wt., canned	10·0	8·9	19·0	89	190
Fresh citrus	Retail wt.	25·4	42·6	47·4	168	187
Canned citrus	Net wt., canned	0·5	0·1	3·4	20	680
Totals, Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	**Fresh equiv.**	**58·8**	**75·7**	**109·3**	**129**	**186**
Fruit, other than Citrus—						
Fresh fruit	Retail wt.	40·5	36·0	51·9	89	128
Canned fruit	Net wt., canned	6·3	2·5	4·2	40	67
Frozen fruit	Frozen wt.	0·2	0·3	0·3	150	150
Dried fruit	Processed wt.	8·3	6·2	8·6	75	104
Totals, Fruit, other than Citrus	**Fresh equiv.**	**80·2**	**63·6**	**90·8**	**79**	**113**
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables—						
Fresh—						
Cabbage and greens	Retail wt.	16·2	15·9	19·0	98	117
Carrots	"	15·4	12·6	12·7	82	82
Legumes	"	6·2	4·4	3·4	71	55
Canned	Net wt., canned	6·4	7·4	11·9	116	186
Totals, Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	**Fresh equiv.**	**44·2**	**40·3**	**47·0**	**91**	**106**
Other Vegetables—						
Fresh	Retail wt.	29·8	22·6	50·4	76	169
Canned	Net wt., canned	4·4	3·3	5·4	75	123
Totals, Other Vegetables	**Fresh equiv.**	**34·2**	**25·9**	**55·8**	**76**	**163**
Grain Products—						
Flour (including rye flour)	Retail wt.	184·8	200·3	177·3	108	96
Oatmeal and rolled oats	"	7·3	7·5	6·9	103	95
Wheat, corn, and other cereals	"	7·4	8·2	8·1	111	109
Rice	Retail wt., milled	4·3	5·3	2·8	123	65
Starch	Retail wt.	2·2	2·0	1·6	91	73
Cornmeal	"	1·4	0·7	1·3	50	93
Pearl barley	"	0·3[10]	0·4[10]	0·4[10]	133	133
Buckwheat flour	"	0·2	0·1	0·1	50	50
Tapioca, sago, and arrowroot	"	0·3	[9]	[9]	–	–
Totals, Grain Products	**Retail wt.**	**208·2**	**224·5**	**198·5**	**108**	**95**
Beverages—						
Coffee	Green beans	3·7	4·0	4·9	108	132
Tea	Primary distribution wt.	3·5	2·0	2·9	57	83
Cocoa	Whole beans	3·7	3·0	3·1	81	84
Totals, Beverages	**Primary distribution wt.**	**10·9**	**9·0**	**10·9**	**83**	**100**

[1] Subject to revision. [2] 25 p.c. butterfat cream. [3] 18 p.c. butterfat cream. [4] Includes evaporated skim milk. [5] Includes whole milk equivalent of cream used in ice cream. [6] Estimate by Department of Mines and Resources. [7] Includes sugar used in manufactured products reported elsewhere in table, but excludes sugar used for industrial non-food purposes. [8] Excludes syrups and glucose used for industrial purposes. [9] Less than 0·05 lb. [10] Includes pot barley.

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 crop year ended July 31, 1944, was the increased export of this grain and the continued heavy animal feeding. A large surplus still existed in the Prairie Provinces and because of the poor crop of feed grains produced in Eastern Canada, especially in Ontario, there were increased quantities of wheat shipped east under the Freight Assistance Policy. 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 Dominion 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. As stated above, exports of wheat showed a substantial increase due principally to increased demands from the United States; their imports for consumption reached the large amount of almost 150,000,000 bu. during the crop year.

3.—Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Use of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939-44

(Millions of Bushels)

Item	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Carryover Aug. 1	24·5	102·9	300·5	480·1	424·0	594·5
Production	360·0	520·6	540·2	314·8	556·1	284·5
Imports	1·9	0·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·4
Totals, Supply	**386·4**	**623·9**	**840·7**	**794·9**	**980·1**	**879·4**
Exports	160·0	192·7	231·2	222·0	214·7	343·8
Domestic use	123·5	130·7	129·4	148·9	170·9	179·7
Totals, Disposition	**283·5**	**323·4**	**360·6**	**370·9**	**385·6**	**523·5**
Carryover July 31	102·9	300·5	480·1	424·0	594·5	355·9

The domestic and export trade in Canada's five principal grain crops is shown in some detail in Table 4. Further increases took place in the export of all the grains including flaxseed over those of the previous year; practically all this increased export went to the United States.

4.—Distribution of Canadian Grain Crops, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1944

(Millions of Bushels)

Item	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
Carryover Aug. 1, 1943	594·5	149·3	69·3	15·3	3·7
Production in 1943	284·5	482·0	215·6	7·1	17·9
Imports	0·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	**879·4**	**631·3**	**284·9**	**22·4**	**21·6**
Exports in terms of grain	343·8	74·7	36·1	8·1	10·0
Domestic Use—					
Human consumption	53·5	5·0	0·3	0·2	Nil
Animal feed	90·6	410·6	174·3	7·5	2·3
Seed requirements[1]	30·0	32·6	12·5	1·0	1·0
Industrial use	5·6	Nil	15·8	Nil	4·7
Totals, Disposition	**523·5**	**522·9**	**239·0**	**16·8**	**18,0**
Carryover July 31, 1944	355·9	108·4	45·9	5·6	3·6

[1] Includes dockage in flaxseed.

Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada, Dec. 1, 1944.—In the early months of the War the total licensed capacity of grain elevators in Canada was approximately 423,000,000 bu., but on Dec. 1, 1940, the addition of almost 86,000,000 bu. in the form of annexes had raised the storage capacity to 508,700,000 bu. 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 53,000,000 bu. Some new storage was put up also in Eastern Canada, and a summary of licensed elevators made at Dec. 1, 1944, indicated that total storage in Canada had risen to 596,000,000 bu., an increase of 173,000,000 bu. or approximately 40 p.c. in the storage capacity over 1939.

5.—Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada as at Dec. 1, 1944

Division and Elevator	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Western Division			
Western country elevators	193,643	111,070	304,713
Private and mill elevators	15,826	225	16,051
Inter-public and semi-public terminals	18,100	Nil	18,100
Vancouver-New Westminster	19,467	"	19,467
Victoria	1,008	"	1,008
Prince Rupert	1,250	"	1,250
Churchill	2,500	"	2,500
Fort William-Port Arthur	90,467	53,263	143,730
Totals, Western Division	**342,261**	**164,558**	**506,819**

Division and Elevator	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Eastern Division			
Eastern Elevators—			
Bay Ports—			
Collingwood	2,000	Nil	2,000
Lakefield	1,500	"	1,500
Midland	4,000	"	4,000
Midland Simcoe	4,250	"	4,250
Midland Tiffin	4,500	"	4,500
Midland Aberdeen	900	"	900
Owen Sound	4,000	"	4,000
Port McNicoll	6,500	"	6,500
Goderich Elevator and Transit	3,000	"	3,000
Goderich-Western Canada	600	"	600
Sarnia	3,000	3,072	6,072
Totals, Bay Ports	34,250	3,072	37,322

5.—Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada as at Dec. 1, 1944—concluded

Division and Elevator	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total	Division and Elevator	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Eastern Division—conc.				St. Lawrence Ports—conc.			
Lower Lake Ports—				Three Rivers	2,000	3,000	5,000
Port Colborne, N.H.B.	3,000	Nil	3,000	Quebec	4,000	Nil	4,000
Port Colborne Maple Leaf	2,250	"	2,250	Totals, St. Lawrence Ports	24,912	3,000	27,912
Humberstone Robin Hood	2,000	"	2,000				
Toronto	4,000	"	4,000				
Kingston	2,350	"	2,350	Maritime Ports—			
Prescott	5,500	"	5,500	West Saint John	2,577	Nil	2,577
				Saint John	500	"	500
Totals, Lower Lake Ports	19,100	-	19,100	Halifax	2,200	"	2,200
				Totals, Maritime Ports	5,277	-	5,277
St. Lawrence Ports—							
Montreal, N.H.B.	15,162	Nil	15,162	**Totals, Eastern Division**	**83,539**	**6,072**	**89,611**
Montreal Dominion Elevator	750	"	750				
Sorel	3,000	"	3,000	**Grand Totals**	**425,890**	**170,630**	**596,430**

6.—Quantities of Grain Inspected, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1943 and 1944

Grain	1943			1944		
	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	169,015,524	Nil	169,015,524	395,129,448	Nil	395,129,448
Winter wheat	826,926	1,335,675	2,162,601	573,552	497,816	1,071,368
Totals, Wheat	169,842,450	1,335,675	171,178,125	395,703,000	497,816	396,200,816
Oats	98,602,350	30,193	98,632,543	135,624,000	Nil	135,624,000
Barley	70,823,350	3,750	70,827,100	82,710,775	1,800	82,712,575
Rye	5,414,250	Nil	5,414,250	8,338,000	Nil	8,338,000
Flaxseed	9,742,600	106,634	9,849,234	15,025,000	90,446	15,115,446
Corn	259,550	1,086,695	1,346,245	201,000	637,382	838,382
Buckwheat	1,000	10,788	11,788	2,500	7,591	10,091
Mixed grain	439,550	Nil	439,550	703,800	Nil	703,800
Totals, Grain	**355,125,100**	**2,573,735**	**357,698,835**	**638,308,075**	**1,235,035**	**639,543,110**

7.—Lake Shipments of Grain from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1943 and 1944

Grain	1943			1944		
	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments
Wheat.....bu.	131,254,227	40,071,195	171,325,422	167,892,325	124,649,315	292,728,915[1]
Oats..... "	7,789,530	28,514,088	36,303,618	12,327,286	38,450,025	50,777,311
Barley..... "	6,191,198	26,247,377	32,438,575	14,902,493	27,148,009	42,212,992[2]
Rye..... "	269,518	1,320,800	1,590,318	497,527	8,944,313	9,441,840
Flaxseed..... "	736,598	4,932,545	5,669,143	554,415	10,046,712	10,601,127
Totals, Grain.....bu.	**146,241,071**	**101,086,005**	**247,327,076**	**196,174,046**	**209,238,374**	**405,762,185**
Screenings.....ton	822	4,650	5,472	18,988	67,052	86,040

[1] Includes 187,275 bu. of wheat wrecked en route to Canadian ports. [2] Includes 162,490 bu. of barley wrecked en route to Canadian ports.

8.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922-29 are given at p. 626 of the 1931 Year Book and for 1930-33 at p. 512 of the 1943-44 edition.

Item and Crop Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye	Total Grain
Receipts—	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1934	164,248,854	17,949,649	7,496,255	631,973	837,076	191,163,807
1935	116,415,429	10,851,457	10,045,694	485,990	933,244	138,731,814
1936	164,427,961	20,967,752	14,403,239	582,309	2,033,088	202,414,349
1937	161,828,565	12,273,485	6,247,592	586,734	2,444,583	183,380,959
1938	118,582,130	7,496,487	27,610,593	482,529	1,400,923	155,572,662
1939	224,541,409	16,024,099	24,845,946	547,082	891,751	266,850,287
1940	240,412,659	15,204,169	14,340,317	666,436	2,163,482	272,787,063
1941	294,736,497	7,958,781	8,937,925	2,206,498	906,154	314,745,855
1942	282,400,393	5,468,716	7,240,814	1,912,528	785,929	297,808,380
1943	219,652,250	9,785,401	5,278,318	1,244,032	458,978	236,418,979
1944	254,389,628	18,838,600	20,806,305	752,512	739,090	295,526,135
Shipments—						
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
1943	241,277,883	9,214,194	5,348,513	1,223,582	556,151	257,620,323
1944	248,581,173	17,221,335	17,164,441	628,979	829,960	284,425,888

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 1942 there were 1,171 flour and feed mills operating in Canada as compared with 1,129 in 1941; there were also 894 chopping mills. The capacity of the flour mills in barrels per day was 98,562 in 1942 and 98,739 in 1941. During the crop year 1943-44 the mills operated very close to the limits of their capacity to produce wheat flour, having reached as high as 97 p.c. in the month of November. Statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for flour and feed mills for 1942 are given in Table 9 of the Manufacturers Chapter at pp. 392-393.

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.

* 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. 211-217 of this volume.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1943.—Total marketings of cattle in Canada in 1943 were 1,243,888 as compared with 1,288,617 in 1942. Marketings of calves totalled 643,569 as compared with 771,690. The declines in these two classes of live stock in 1943 as compared with 1942 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 1943 totalled 7,149,917 as compared with 6,232,087 in 1942. Marketings of sheep and lambs were 887,199 in 1943 as compared with 833,147 in 1942.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1943 showed very little change as compared with 1942. Total shipments in 1943 with revised figures for 1942, in parentheses, were as follows: cattle 460,024 (494,115); calves 182,156 (219,773); swine 1,582,979 (1,175,657); and sheep 296,694 (274,084).

9.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1943

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards	531	31,291	255,784	108,328	213,015	191,222	12,322	812,493
Direct to packers	6,248	15,030	121,430	47,217	55,550	103,829	33,676	382,980
Direct for export	2,872	12,046	31,607	325	97	1,200	268	48,415
Totals, Cattle	**9,651**	**58,367**	**408,821**	**155,870**	**268,662**	**296,251**	**46,266**	**1,243,888**
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards	12,363	117,101	134,595	41,032	52,403	25,312	1,560	384,366
Direct to packers	7,747	65,216	79,861	39,281	11,133	49,033	4,064	256,335
Direct for export	569	228	1,863	24	8	157	19	2,868
Totals, Calves	**20,679**	**182,545**	**216,319**	**80,337**	**63,544**	**74,502**	**5,643**	**643,569**
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards	3,162	139,275	260,504	76,521	118,716	150,612	3,237	752,027
Direct to packers	96,671	297,718	1,768,724	678,623	1,290,320	2,241,772	23,566	6,397,394
Direct for export	209	8	194	62	6	5	12	496
Totals, Hogs	**100,042**	**437,001**	**2,029,422**	**755,206**	**1,409,042**	**2,392,389**	**26,815**	**7,149,917**
Sheep—								
Totals to stockyards	6,137	103,932	130,493	36,385	69,143	57,386	5,953	409,429
Direct to packers	21,692	60,639	103,871	60,334	35,256	152,626	40,783	475,201
Direct for export	4	46	1,806	9	Nil	642	62	2,569
Totals, Sheep	**27,833**	**164,617**	**236,170**	**96,728**	**104,399**	**210,654**	**46,798**	**887,199**
Store cattle purchased	566	3,428	90,453	14,846	9,372	51,332	2,042	172,039

In Table **10** are given the statistics of the grading of animals marketed through stockyards and direct shipments to packing plants for the years 1939 to 1943. 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, 1939-43

Live Stock	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—					
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	11,402	11,893	11,901	14,711	17,752
Good	62,765	71,744	76,851	86,690	90,000
Medium	65,611	70,235	74,956	76,635	81,891
Common	28,700	36,829	45,251	30,948	44,525
Steers over 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	18,803	20,134	29,345	38,225	63,559
Good	43,945	40,531	52,277	51,084	70,206
Medium	23,392	23,310	24,878	19,912	31,349
Common	5,585	6,102	6,526	3,503	5,771
Heifers—					
Choice	10,811	8,387	8,421	12,147	12,316
Good	60,831	57,553	60,887	68,900	58,485
Medium	72,872	73,978	72,321	57,994	55,622
Common	35,929	49,032	54,814	28,690	33,922
Fed Calves—					
Choice	18,127	23,526	24,484	27,513	18,928
Good	29,136	34,776	45,508	44,118	35,252
Medium	34,562	36,941	40,616	43,468	25,951
Cows—					
Good	77,782	76,983	83,710	93,736	79,358
Medium	92,005	82,545	99,427	98,471	88,722
Common	76,673	64,429	77,106	73,674	69,394
Canners and cutters	90,923	95,754	107,164	82,580	85,902
Bulls—					
Good	19,845	19,830	24,502	26,971	22,914
Common	37,697	38,066	47,299	37,509	40,643
Stocker and Feeder Steers—					
Good	55,143	62,565	66,589	67,047	54,988
Common	55,816	69,356	71,955	60,827	66,256
Stock Cows and Heifers—					
Good	14,626	19,213	12,563	12,350	10,842
Common	7,645	8,753	8,402	6,145	9,173
Milkers and springers	8,755	10,353	11,500	10,885	9,440
Unclassified	8,157	17,143	10,761	22,533	12,312
Totals, Cattle	**1,067,538**	**1,129,961**	**1,250,014**	**1,197,266**	**1,195,473**
Calves—					
Veal—					
Good and choice	231,862	229,655	238,589	236,945	176,241
Common and medium	455,694	464,748	451,288	420,439	378,339
Grass	92,908	117,078	128,208	106,031	86,121
Totals, Calves	**780,464**	**811,481**	**818,085**	**763,415**	**640,701**
Hogs, Graded Alive—					
Select bacon	518,986	370,261[1]		–	
Bacon	835,532	648,703[1]		–	
Butchers	155,927	108,451[1]		–	
Heavies	37,800	21,956[1]	–	–	
Extra heavies	14,886	11,330[1]	–		
Lights and feeders	111,379	114,887[1]	–		
Sows No 1	20,075	21,500[1]	–		
Sows No. 2	36,511	23,606[1]	–		
Roughs	2,812	2,965[1]	–		
Stags	3,102	1,933[1]	–		
Totals, Hogs Graded Alive	**1,737,010**	**1,325,592**[1]	–		

[1] Figures for 1940 are for nine months only; see text at end of p. 589.

10.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, 1939-43—concluded

Live Stock	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hog Carcasses—					
"A"	600,417	1,153,726	1,959,970	1,863,491	1,997,226
"B"	1,091,789	2,325,684	3,379,022	3,428,636	3,743,893
"C"	102,126	273,490	357,946	308,761	342,445
"D"	8,662	18,135	25,092	18,715	17,760
"E"	19,504	48,104	69,371	70,901	82,555
Heavies	50,568	59,563	100,069	197,722	340,463
Extra heavies	12,915	15,628	33,790	55,957	127,244
Lights	42,292	164,800	123,946	17,636	35,589
Sows	35,778	64,904	167,001	266,344	462,246
Totals, Hog Carcasses	**1,964,051**	**4,124,034**	**6,216,207**	**6,228,163**	**7,149,421**
Lambs and Sheep—					
Lambs—					
Good handyweights	519,000	521,565	542,967	568,726	553,751
Good heavies	19,622	31,600	27,479	14,428	17,608
Common, all weights	89,049	77,123	96,964	96,238	113,895
Bucks	45,750	48,059	52,527	52,462	52,332
Sheep—					
Good heavies	8,185	10,802	13,868	16,725	26,207
Good handyweights	38,243	39,615	50,263	44,479	68,081
Common	23,913	29,040	30,955	27,095	44,517
Unclassified	5,862	11,879	10,744	8,940	8,239
Totals, Lambs and Sheep	**749,624**	**769,683**	**825,767**	**829,093**	**884,630**

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 1943 it was $437,228,577 (the highest on record), as compared with $228,500,487 in 1940. The principal statistics of the industry for 1942 appear in Chapter XIV, Table 9 at pp. 392-393. The slaughterings reported by establishments in the industry in 1943 were: cattle 1,111,861, calves 616,959, sheep and lambs 878,816, and hogs 7,260,174.

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, 1942 and 1943

Month	1942				1943			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	92,885	32,085	51,018	587,509	52,993	19,386	44,624	515,309
February	71,803	31,398	39,041	493,908	69,452	25,529	44,157	510,690
March	75,825	65,495	41,131	550,310	76,993	55,760	49,864	554,461
April	65,748	86,422	37,141	545,195	82,330	75,061	42,928	570,068
May	68,619	85,244	20,017	534,102	82,725	81,217	29,068	585,033
June	72,674	77,385	33,981	462,904	77,685	66,752	34,718	537,282
July	79,457	64,284	56,996	411,745	78,568	53,883	54,996	480,498
August	71,505	50,322	68,478	352,286	90,732	51,024	78,939	436,340
September	54,266	51,293	112,601	404,977	101,853	46,871	86,158	475,900
October	106,036	51,490	171,780	532,504	97,723	43,947	158,463	644,658
November	118,867	42,340	135,251	640,174	113,036	43,559	170,397	890,912
December	92,730	28,914	57,933	681,236	96,964	31,098	95,005	967,374
Totals	**970,415**	**666,672**	**825,368**	**6,196,850**	**1,021,054**	**594,087**	**889,317**	**7,168,525**

Meat Consumption.—The estimates of per capita meat consumption shown in Table 12 represent the consumption of the civilian population only. In order to arrive at a proper comparison of meat consumption during the war years with the years before the War, figures of supply have been revised to eliminate the amounts of meat used for non-civilian purposes. These deductions include purchases by the Department of Munitions and Supply for the Army, Navy and Air Force, supplies for ships' stores, Red Cross parcels and other similar uses.

The Canadian population figures used to arrive at the per capita consumption estimates have been adjusted for the members of the Armed Forces serving outside of Canada and living in barracks in Canada. Another change from the previously published figures is the separation of canned meat and offals from the fresh meat estimates. All estimates in Table 12 are on a carcass weight basis except canned meats which are in terms of the product.

12.—Supply, Distribution and Civilian Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

Item		Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Beef—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	1,347·0	1,402·5	1,561·1	1,561·9	1,803·9	1,958·7
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	618,556	643,459	720,651	743,756	863,175	932,831
On hand, Jan. 1	"	22,684	29,639	21,848	32,209	29,204	35,637
Imports	"	158[1]	233	1,509	915	375	23
Totals, Supply	"	641,398	673,331	744,008	776,880	892,754	968,491
Exports	"	10,899	3,913	7,905	15,961	13,549	162,708[2]
Used for canning	"	1,406	2,281	5,779	8,212	5,993	14,181
On hand, Dec. 31	"	24,040	21,848	32,209	29,204	35,637	31,828
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	30,358	43,565	51,911	63,418	64,546
Totals, Civilian Consumption	"	605,053	614,931	654,550	671,592	774,157	695,228
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	54·7	54·5	58·3	60·1	69·3	61·7

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 594.

12.—Supply, Distribution and Civilian Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—continued

Item		Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Veal—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	1,333·6	1,419·0	1,516·2	1,333·8	1,204·0	1,373·0
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	116,372	122,734	128,429	118,311	118,209	125,993
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	3,452	4,201	4,004	6,237	2,308	5,419
Imports.....	"	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Totals, Supply.....	"	119,824	126,935	132,433	124,548	120,517	131,412
Exports.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Used for canning.....	"	22	36	86	27	23	25
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	3,785	4,004	6,237	2,308	5,419	5,133
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	1,019	1,349	1,115	1,451	2,735
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	116,017	121,876	124,761	121,098	113,624	123,519
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	10·5	10·8	11·1	10·8	10·2	11·0
Pork—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	5,165·1	7,236·9	8,510·5	9,283·3	10,550·8	11,421·5
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	620,522	864,535	1,056,046	1,188,295	1,394,400	1,503,257
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	34,511	44,880	60,975	71,562	55,650	85,472
Imports.....	"	7,394	37,244	5,156	937	2,306	665
Totals, Supply.....	"	662,427	946,659	1,122,177	1,260,794	1,452,356	1,589,394
Exports.....	"	179,630	353,015	482,040	537,431	587,475	717,714
Used for canning.....	"	4,495	7,293	18,481	32,132	53,764	91,438
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	37,863	60,975	71,562	55,650	85,472	48,686
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	20,476	29,531	39,025	44,088	39,948
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	440,439	504,900	520,563	596,556	681,557	691,608
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	39·6	44·7	46·3	53·3	61·0	61·4
Mutton and Lamb—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	1,543·0	1,279·8	1,392·3	1,369·0	1,508·5	1,415·0
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	61,417	52,461	58,413	56,473	62,092	57,727
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	6,190	6,356	5,462	6,861	5,054	9,419
Imports.....	"	422	921	2,627	2,010	29	Nil
Totals, Supply.....	"	68,029	59,738	66,502	65,344	67,175	67,146
Exports.....	"	248	183	349	628	891	1,589
Used for canning.....	"	37	61	137	133	129	218
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	5,965	5,462	6,861	5,054	9,419	6,918
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	3,225	4,311	3,763	5,055	3,912
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.	"	61,779	50,807	54,844	55,766	51,681	54,509
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	5·6	4·5	4·9	5·0	4·6	4·8
Canned Meats—							
Estimated production.....	'000 lb.	5,624	9,123	23,074	34,547	47,794	77,460
Imports.....	"	12,292	10,612	7,269	4,555	5,640	5,685
Change in stocks.....	"	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	−998	−7,707
Totals, Supply.....	"	17,916	19,735	30,343	39,102	52,436	75,438
Exports.....	"	1,999	6,378	1,695	9,761	18,820	39,707
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	863	1,986	4,013	7,681	12,495
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.	"	15,917	12,494	26,662	25,328	25,935	23,236
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	1·4	1·1	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·1
Offals—							
Estimated production.....	'000 lb.	64,611	75,757	86,285	89,036	98,770	108,765
Imports.....	"	[4]	90	34	167	10	Nil
Totals, Supply.....	"	64,611	75,847	86,319	89,203	98,780	108,765
Exports.....	"	[4]	10,985	13,922	12,927	9,595	14,700
Used for canning.....	"	583	946	2,405	3,306	5,268	7,870
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	1,657	2,198	1,839	2,411	3,196
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.	"	64,028	62,259	67,794	71,131	81,506	82,999
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	5·8	5·5	6·0	6·4	7·3	7·4

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 594.

12.—Supply, Distribution and Civilian Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Item		Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Lard—							
Estimated production	'000 lb.	63,237	82,614	95,307	106,372	119,884	131,709
On hand, Jan. 1	"	2,685	4,134	4,840	6,674	2,852	5,481
Imports	"	56	2	2	1	Nil	[4]
Totals, Supply	"	65,978	86,750	100,149	113,047	122,736	137,190
Exports	"	19,485	2,690	6,094	1,612	734	32,310
Used for canning	"	75	121	306	398	27	13,022[5]
On hand, Dec. 31	"	2,963	4,840	6,674	2,852	5,481	4,960
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	328	448	511	619	2,262
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	43,455	78,771	86,627	107,674	115,875	84,636
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	3·9	7·0	7·7	9·6	10·4	7·5

[1] Includes edible offal of beef and veal. [2] Customs data of exports to countries other than the United Kingdom together with Meat Board records of quantities booked or cleared for export to the United Kingdom in which allowance has been made for 56,900,000 lb. of boneless meat converted to carcass basis. [3] Not available separately; quantity small and included with imports of beef. [4] Not available. [5] Includes lard used in shortening.

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 1940-43, in Table **16** of the chapter on External Trade, at p. 534, and imports in Table **15** at p. 516.

Section 5.—Cold Storage

Cold-Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6; now consolidated as c. 25, RSC., 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, 1944

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which do not include creameries with mechanical refrigeration, were supplied by J. F. Singleton, Associate Director of Marketing Services, Dairy Products and Cold Storage, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Province	Subsidized Public Warehouses				All Warehouses	
	Number	Refrigerated Space	Cost	Total Subsidy	Number	Refrigerated Space
		cu. ft	$	$		cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island	6	264,666	134,101	39,774	11	317,711
Nova Scotia	12	2,424,740	2,803,994	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	132,874	97	12,083,155
Ontario	35	4,473,170	2,202,055	654,592	215	20,194,354
Manitoba	4	1,686,048	1,063,965	319,189	21	8,068,708
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	268,707	80,612	30	1,638,551
Alberta	2	372,539	317,000	95,100	14	3,605,648
British Columbia	34	8,618,216	2,967,092	890,127	93	16,943,914
Totals	**111**	**19,761,011**	**10,557,101**	**3,151,368**	**530**	**67,356,555**

Cold-Storage Stocks.—Since 1917 statistics of stocks on hand of food commodities in cold storage have been published but throughout the years the data have been expanded by many subdivisions of the products and by the inclusion of more foods. Monthly and annual reports issued by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give detailed information on cold storage holdings. (See Chapter XXX under "Production".)

14.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1944

Commodity		As at Jan. 1	Minimum During Year	Date at which Minimum Occurred	Maximum During Year	Date at which Maximum Occurred	Average 12 Months
Butter (creamery and dairy)	'000 lb.	45,611	8,185	May 1	66,803	Oct. 1	39,007
Cheese (factory)	"	39,254	19,465	May 1	64,752	Oct. 1	42,314
Evaporated whole milk	"	6,851	3,895	Mar. 1	36,769	Oct. 1	20,667
Skim-milk powder	"	1,153	756	Apr. 1	4,012	Oct. 1	2,341
Eggs—							
Shell	'000 doz.	1,775	1,775	Jan. 1	21,454	July 1	9,959
Frozen	'000 lb.	6,549	5,684	Feb. 1	44,945	Sept. 1	27,855
Poultry (dressed)	"	24,818	10,077	Aug. 1	26,797	Feb. 1	16,513
Pork—							
Fresh	"	10,064	5,329	Sept. 1	11,370	Feb. 1	8,596
Frozen	"	35,814	6,669	Nov. 1	49,462	May 1	31,262
Cured and in cure	"	39,061	20,393	Sept. 1	47,245	Apr. 1	33,033
Lard	"	5,481	4,488	Dec. 1	21,459	July 1	13,636
Beef—							
Fresh	"	8,711	5,796	July 1	11,389	Mar. 1	8,627
Frozen	"	26,336	12,631	Aug. 1	28,301	Feb. 1	19,460
Cured, etc.	"	591	591	Jan. 1	1,211	July 1	988
Veal	"	5,419	2,517	Apr. 1	6,984	Nov. 1	5,382
Mutton and lamb	"	9,419	1,923	Sept. 1	9,419	Jan. 1	5,264
Fish—							
Frozen fresh	"	30,402	17,651	May 1	42,526	Oct. 1	29,511
Frozen smoked	"	1,629	1,346	Apr. 1	2,337	Sept. 1	1,854
Fruit—							
Apples (fresh)	'000 bu.	4,172	9	Aug. 1	7,865	Dec. 1	1,599
Frozen fruit	'000 lb.	11,782	8,462	June 1	13,495	Oct. 1	10,907
In preservatives	"	20,663	13,371	July 1	22,297	Nov. 1	18,411
Potatoes	ton	248,727	1,323	Sept. 1	412,402	Dec. 1	119,384

Section 6.—Merchandising and Service Establishments*

Two comprehensive surveys of the business carried on by retail and wholesale trading establishments in Canada have been made. The first census of this type was undertaken 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 Merchandising and Service Establishments, taken in 1941 as part of the Eighth Decennial Census, related to the business transacted in the census year. The final results of the 1941 Census are now available and are

* Revised by A. C. Steedman, B.A., Chief, Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

summarized in this edition of the Year Book. Volume X of the 1941 Census Report, giving the complete results in so far as retail trade is concerned, has been issued. Volume XI, containing the results for wholesale and service establishments is in course of preparation.

The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments was taken by mail, the basic mailing list for the purpose having been prepared by the census enumerators at the time the population census was taken. Lists of firms thus secured were supplemented by checking them against the names of firms licensed to operate under the authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

While the general scope of the 1941 Census was similar to that for the earlier period there were certain changes in coverage, in definition and in methods of compilation which render exact comparisons between the two years impossible except for particular trades. This is especially true of the wholesale trade and service establishments. In the case of the retail trade, the figures for 1930 have been revised wherever possible in order to bring them to a comparable basis with the results of the more recent census.

Subsection 1.—Wholesale Merchandising

The concept of wholesale trading is not clearly defined. In its most restricted sense wholesale trading could be taken to include the activities of only the wholesale merchants who buy from producers or other suppliers for resale to the retail trades. From the broader point of view it could be taken to include all trading operations excepting only those incurred in the final stage of distribution to the ultimate consumer. Since most manufacturers sell through intermediaries of one kind or another rather than directly to the final user, this broader concept of wholesaling would include most manufacturing plants within its scope.

The scope of wholesaling as covered in the Census of Merchandising is intermediate between the two extremes. It does not include manufacturing plants as such although it does include sales branches or offices maintained by manufacturers at locations apart from the plant. The wholesale census includes the bulk tank stations operated by the wholesale distributors of petroleum products. It includes grain elevators, marketing co-operative associations, country and city buyers and other assemblers of farm produce. It includes commission houses and various types of agents and brokers in addition to wholesale merchants who transact business on their own account.

Almost 25,000 wholesale establishments were recorded in the results of the 1941 Census and these required the services of 94,627 male and 22,844 female employees to whom $189,449,000 was paid in salaries and wages. In addition there were 13,656 proprietors of unincorporated firms working on their own account. Aggregate sales as reported by all types of wholesalers amounted to $5,290,751,000, of which $4,278,342,000 represented sales made on the account of the firms reporting and $1,012,409,000 represented sales made on commission for others. Some types of wholesalers and particularly agents, brokers and some assemblers of primary products transact a considerable proportion of their total business with other types of business in the wholesale field. There is, therefore, a considerable amount of duplication in the total sales figure for the wholesale trade. And, even if this were not so, the total volume of wholesale trading could not be related to the value of retail sales as recorded in the retail section of the census. A large portion of the

business of wholesale establishments is transacted with industrial, commercial or institutional users and never enters the retail channels of trade. Furthermore, an additional proportion of the wholesale trade is transacted with buyers in other countries.

Wholesale Trade by Type of Operation.—Wholesale trading establishments are classified on two bases, first by type of operation according to the functions performed and secondly by kind of business, that is, according to the kind of merchandise carried. The wholesale trade is divided into 31 classes according to type of operation and these are grouped into six major types of which the group known as "wholesalers proper" is the most important. This group is comprised largely of the regular wholesale merchants who perform the full functions of wholesalers, buying and selling on their own account, warehousing the goods in which they deal and extending credit and delivery service. Included here are also a number of closely related types such as import merchants who deal chiefly in goods of foreign rather than domestic origin, export merchants engaged in the export trade, and voluntary group wholesalers, that is, wholesale merchants more or less closely associated with groups of retail merchants who have come together for advertising or buying purposes. A detailed analysis of the wholesale trade by type of operation is given in Table 15.

15.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail), by Type of Operation, 1941

NOTE.—Due to differences in classification and coverage, the figures of this table are not strictly comparable with those for 1930 appearing at pp. 670-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Type of Operation	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Wholesalers Proper—								
Voluntary group wholesalers	100	131,534	124	3,455	1,112	6,220	20,177	16
Wholesale merchants	7,075	1,398,653	26,350	43,570	10,330	81,086	168,236	3,779
Export merchants	146	187,199	1,829	954	291	2,459	16,803	18
Import merchants	1,479	444,183	13,561	10,512	3,514	25,524	61,071	2,499
Drop shippers and desk jobbers	149	143,839	692	440	173	1,635	561	Nil
Mail-order wholesalers	21	1,377	Nil	75	82	161	224	"
Wagon distributors	447	9,097	38	268	24	305	213	"
Totals, Wholesalers Proper	**9,417**	**2,315,882**	**42,593**	**59,274**	**15,526**	**117,390**	**267,286**	**6,312**
Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices—								
District or general sales offices	96	389,468	9,751	4,744	1,632	13,367	13,495	56
Manufacturers' sales branches (with stocks)	1,139	561,096	3,132	10,537	2,353	22,932	43,421	579
Manufacturers' sales branches (without stocks)	387	239,010	4,537	1,170	346	3,735	Nil	17
Totals, Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices	**1,622**	**1,189,573**	**17,420**	**16,451**	**4,331**	**40,034**	**56,916**	**651**
Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations								
Independent stations	144	12,252	36	490	51	709	653	13
Commission stations	3,052	1,533	59,870	1,093	55	996	156	6,643
Salary stations	777	142,294	309	3,151	128	5,186	13,913	21
Totals, Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations	**3,973**	**156,079**	**60,214**	**4,734**	**234**	**6,890**	**14,722**	**6,676**

15.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail), by Type of Operation, 1941—concluded

Type of Operation	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agents and Brokers—								
Auction companies	15	12	13,518	73	19	235	2	1,281
Brokers	158	4,525	238,695	213	78	610	396	1,000
Commission merchants	396	8,227	137,063	929	186	1,916	719	5,139
Export agents and brokers	37	2,124	113,280	103	61	545	57	83
Import agents and brokers	422	9,128	110,675	671	338	1,817	1,484	2,467
Manufacturers' agents	1,031	13,365	203,651	1,031	468	2,912	751	1,072
Purchasing agents and resident buyers	30	662	33,287	70	24	197	7	92
Selling agents	17	945	18,362	111	48	446	47	48
Totals, Agents and Brokers	**2,106**	**38,989**	**868,531**	**3,201**	**1,223**	**8,677**	**3,461**	**11,183**
Assemblers of Primary Products—								
City buyers of primary products	529	23,114	8,879	537	114	699	1,313	215
Co-operative marketing associations	326	64,071	Nil	1,304	423	1,732	1,696	4
Co-operative sales agencies	33	59,862	"	560	115	952	1,640	360
Country buyers of primary products	1,111	38,767	7,701	781	130	750	1,088	24
Elevators (independent)	36	5,203	350	103	16	144	249	Nil
Elevators (line)	5,275	238,807	Nil	5,631	55	8,440	118,002	"
Packers and shippers	56	4,236	2,312	526	204	639	446	60
Totals, Assemblers of Primary Products	**7,366**	**434,059**	**19,242**	**9,442**	**1,057**	**13,356**	**124,434**	**663**
Other Types of Operation—								
Distributing warehouses	200	38,144	4,409	1,030	67	1,598	489	54
Film exchanges	69	13,029	Nil	419	347	1,287	Nil	Nil
Government-owned companies	5	92,586	"	76	60	218	25,613	"
Totals, Other Types of Operation	**274**	**143,759**	**4,409**	**1,525**	**474**	**3,102**	**26,103**	**54**
Totals, All Types	**24,758**	**4,278,342**	**1,012,409**	**94,627**	**22,844**	**189,449**	**492,921**	**25,540**

Wholesale Trade by Kind of Business.—In addition to the analysis by type of operation, the wholesale trade is divided into 149 kind-of-business classifications according to the main commodity or commodity groups handled. These 149 individual classes are summarized to form the 25 major groupings shown in Table **16.** Among wholesalers proper, firms carrying either a general or specialized line of grocery products came first in point of view of annual sales followed by firms specializing in other food products such as fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry produce, confectionery and soft drinks. Manufacturers' sales branches or offices transact a substantial volume of business for firms specializing in the metals and metal work trade, the dry goods and apparel trade and the electrical goods trade. They are also important in the distribution of petroleum and petroleum products, groceries and other food products, chemicals, drugs and allied products and machinery, equipment and supplies. Agents and brokers are most numerous in the dry goods and apparel field but transact their greatest volume of business in raw products from the farm.

16.—Wholesale Trade by Kind of Business, 1941

Kind of Business	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Wholesalers Proper—								
Amusement, sporting and photographic goods	74	6,312	104	366	134	815	1,297	108
Automotive	561	67,498	1,539	4,152	684	7,100	11,448	1,069
Chemicals, drugs and allied products	365	87,935	5,567	2,375	1,180	5,804	12,183	1,048
Coal and coke	170	145,928	829	2,476	358	4,835	14,071	105
Dry goods and apparel	715	123,397	2,850	3,804	1,456	9,561	23,033	552
Electrical goods	229	42,702	1,663	1,549	428	3,415	4,757	581
Farm products (raw materials)	305	147,457	2,107	906	138	1,709	24,919	354
Farm supplies	146	29,961	218	840	223	1,448	2,929	52
Food products (except groceries)	1,616	231,982	5,953	6,423	804	9,622	8,855	73
Forest products (except lumber)	98	31,068	19	380	49	637	686	Nil
Furniture and house furnishings	176	27,740	261	1,078	455	2,914	6,181	24
General merchandise	67	18,788	947	565	205	1,039	2,514	1
Groceries and food specialties	743	342,733	4,739	7,582	1,777	13,449	45,228	430
Hardware	224	110,522	757	5,005	1,251	9,152	25,127	292
Jewellery	124	14,917	182	436	265	1,359	3,904	35
Leather and leather goods	88	7,663	95	329	77	653	1,599	31
Lumber and building materials (other than metal or wood)	395	115,488	2,732	3,358	498	6,692	11,336	161
Machinery, equipment and supplies (except electrical)	955	203,890	3,966	6,171	1,888	14,735	28,267	963
Metals and metal work	91	109,329	1,828	890	256	2,416	3,981	8
Paper and paper products	233	139,597	620	1,614	734	4,180	8,505	30
Petroleum and petroleum products	59	6,133	22	198	35	308	657	17
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	128	41,028	251	1,312	358	3,004	4,882	109
Tobacco and tobacco products (except leaf)	459	165,823	737	2,343	488	3,998	9,438	11
Waste materials (including scrap metal)	915	50,312	2,260	2,661	787	3,704	3,819	9
All other	481	47,680	2,350	2,461	998	4,839	7,669	251
Totals, Wholesalers Proper	**9,417**	**2,315,882**	**42,593**	**59,274**	**15,526**	**117,390**	**267,286**	**6,312**
Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices—								
Amusement, sporting and photographic goods	10	3,475	Nil	92	25	227	435	Nil
Automotive	43	50,139	34	894	142	2,056	3,020	5
Chemicals, drugs and allied products	152	97,699	246	1,237	439	3,002	4,582	5
Coal and coke	1	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil
Dry goods and apparel	176	146,957	14,228	748	250	2,849	1,991	47
Electrical goods	132	132,318	1,550	1,607	565	4,384	8,368	446
Farm supplies	7	5,381	Nil	64	18	164	159	Nil
Food products (except groceries)	188	86,073	48	1,801	259	3,166	3,227	90
Forest products (except lumber)	4	[1]	Nil	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	Nil
Furniture and house furnishings	65	11,619	"	220	21	577	202	"
Groceries and food specialties	233	116,039	"	1,821	393	3,981	7,823	"
Hardware	10	5,346	"	116	18	275	305	"
Jewellery	5	1,047	20	17	32	127	33	"
Leather and leather goods	23	9,758	119	89	30	219	272	2
Lumber and building materials (other than metal)	44	32,868	446	345	107	1,110	636	Nil
Machinery, equipment and supplies (except electrical)	183	77,545	279	2,122	473	4,492	11,560	26
Metals and metal work	75	176,911	241	515	149	1,372	1,778	Nil
Paper and paper products	98	49,445	77	422	144	1,395	496	"
Petroleum and petroleum products	29	118,148	Nil	3,149	960	7,996	7,597	25
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	53	14,601	1	267	75	693	599	Nil
Tobacco and tobacco products (except leaf)	14	10,321	132	173	24	307	327	6
All other	77	39,394	Nil	710	200	1,542	3,501	Nil
Totals, Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices	**1,622**	**1,189,573**	**17,420**	**16,451**	**4,331**	**40,034**	**56,916**	**651**

[1] Figures withheld to avoid disclosing individual operations but are included in totals.

16.—Wholesale Trade by Kind of Business, 1941—concluded

Kind of Business	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations	**3,973**	**156,079**	**60,214**	**4,734**	**234**	**6,890**	**14,722**	**6,676**
Agents and Brokers—								
Amusement, sporting and photographic goods	15	54	1,013	15	4	21	3	16
Automotive	25	526	3,085	90	36	205	132	400
Chemicals, drugs and allied products	75	1,239	18,595	208	73	591	126	639
Coal and coke	18	34	4,014	81	13	125	Nil	449
Dry goods and apparel	664	1,449	115,466	430	257	1,108	314	1,010
Electrical goods	57	730	6,889	69	31	195	81	295
Farm products (raw materials)	151	3,660	360,618	477	69	1,167	198	1,390
Farm supplies	14	206	1,133	7	Nil	8	2	3
Food products (except groceries)	149	3,769	64,953	217	61	528	156	164
Forest products (except lumber)	15	102	11,618	23	15	140	42	29
Furniture and house furnishings	97	810	13,915	78	51	232	196	198
General merchandise	6	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	Nil
Groceries and food specialties	259	8,141	94,225	457	139	1,081	1,081	3,730
Hardware	52	1,006	10,818	70	28	192	81	125
Jewellery	15	170	906	8	8	17	27	32
Leather and leather goods	39	622	12,789	62	11	170	75	282
Lumber and building materials (other than metal)	54	2,928	26,182	105	61	442	29	11
Machinery, equipment and supplies (except electrical)	187	9,218	34,085	371	141	1,148	432	803
Metals and metal work	27	890	36,623	51	33	179	58	122
Paper and paper products	29	519	4,502	35	30	148	7	20
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	26	162	2,794	27	20	58	13	52
Tobacco and tobacco products (except leaf)	13	933	12,867	66	21	173	59	97
Waste materials (*including* scrap metal)	2	[1]	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil
All other	117	1,746	30,655	241	110	722	338	1,317
Totals, Agents and Brokers	**2,106**	**38,989**	**868,531**	**3,201**	**1,222**	**8,677**	**3,461**	**11,183**
Assemblers of Primary Products—								
Coal and coke	1	[1]	Nil	[1]	Nil	[1]	Nil	Nil
Farm products (raw materials)	6,333	354,022	14,334	6,656	217	9,849	120,703	224
Farm supplies	106	7,126	135	189	21	223	847	1
Food products (except groceries)	854	69,451	4,326	2,549	816	3,226	2,710	435
Forest products (except lumber)	53	1,094	268	32	2	27	125	3
Groceries and food specialties	1	[1]	Nil	[1]	Nil	[1]	Nil	Nil
Lumber and building materials (other than metal)	18	558	179	13	1	9	50	"
Totals, Assemblers of Primary Products	**7,366**	**434,059**	**19,242**	**9,442**	**1,057**	**13,356**	**124,434**	**663**
Other Types of Operation—								
Amusement, sporting and photographic goods	69	13,029	Nil	419	347	1,287	Nil	Nil
Chemicals, drugs and allied products	199	38,144	4,399	1,030	67	1,598	489	54
Farm products (raw materials)	2	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	Nil
Farm supplies	1	Nil	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"
Machinery, equipment and supplies (except electrical)	1	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	"	"
All other	2	[1]	"	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	"
Totals, Other Types of Operation	**274**	**143,759**	**4,409**	**1,525**	**474**	**3,102**	**26,103**	**54**
Totals, All Establishments	**24,758**	**4,278,342**	**1,012,409**	**94,627**	**22,844**	**189,449**	**492,921**	**25,540**

[1] Figures withheld to avoid disclosing individual operations but are included in totals.

Provincial Distribution of Wholesale Trade.—The proportion of the total trade transacted in each province varies for the different major types into which the wholesale field is divided. For wholesalers proper, Quebec came first in 1941 with 36·0 p.c. of the total trade followed closely by Ontario with 34·7 p.c. The Prairie Provinces accounted for 15·4 p.c., British Columbia for 8·1 p.c. and the Maritime Provinces for the remaining 5·8 p.c. Apart from a slightly greater concentration in Quebec and Ontario, the distribution of sales for manufacturers' sales branches was similar to that for wholesalers proper. On the other hand, the Prairie Provinces occupied a much more important role in the other categories. They accounted for 29·3 p.c. of the total sales of all petroleum bulk tank stations, 34·2 p.c. of the sales of all agents and brokers and 66·4 p.c. of the total business done by all assemblers of farm products. The wholesale trade of each province analysed by major type of operation is shown in Table 17.

17.—Wholesale Trade by Major Type of Operation, by Provinces, 1941

NOTE.—Due to differences in classification and coverage, the figures of this table are not strictly comparable with those for 1930 appearing at pp. 670-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province and Type of Operation	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island—								
Wholesalers proper	33	4,994	28	209	39	259	740	1
Petroleum bulk tank stations	19	1,227	201	26	3	36	235	16
Assemblers of primary products	40	4,737	99	117	22	115	142	2
Other types of operation	8	1,437	471	19	6	31	124	30
Totals, Prince Edward Island	**100**	**12,394**	**799**	**371**	**70**	**441**	**1,242**	**50**
Nova Scotia—								
Wholesalers proper	345	81,477	1,438	2,160	504	3,732	8,530	230
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	61	42,568	Nil	533	182	1,238	1,688	38
Petroleum bulk tank stations	112	8,624	1,386	176	7	276	977	121
Agents and brokers	60	902	11,355	78	35	172	76	220
Assemblers of primary products	103	4,532	320	298	40	243	433	5
Totals, Nova Scotia	**681**	**138,103**	**14,498**	**3,245**	**768**	**5,660**	**11,704**	**614**
New Brunswick—								
Wholesalers proper	222	49,147	680	1,631	413	2,877	6,102	30
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	59	18,130	Nil	408	110	841	1,205	Nil
Petroleum bulk tank stations	81	6,852	952	170	14	258	784	103
Agents and brokers	36	481	6,757	62	36	140	58	78
Assemblers of primary products	100	3,957	152	157	20	145	139	1
Other types of operation	9	1,084	Nil	33	30	95	Nil	Nil
Totals, New Brunswick	**507**	**79,650**	**8,540**	**2,461**	**623**	**4,355**	**8,287**	**213**
Quebec—								
Wholesalers proper	3,291	835,745	13,315	19,012	4,459	37,556	84,961	1,698
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	403	441,941	10,428	4,532	1,278	11,634	14,036	300
Petroleum bulk tank stations	240	18,993	8,254	594	28	879	1,761	582
Agents and brokers	626	12,538	279,347	1,028	394	3,018	1,153	2,618
Assemblers of primary products	411	32,768	852	651	68	788	1,602	4
Other types of operation	104	72,338	Nil	465	125	822	489	17
Totals, Quebec	**5,075**	**1,414,324**	**312,197**	**26,282**	**6,352**	**54,696**	**104,002**	**5,219**

17.—Wholesale Trade by Major Type of Operation, by Provinces, 1941—concluded

Province and Type of Operation	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Ontario—								
Wholesalers proper	3,539	800,992	16,795	20,962	6,467	44,240	88,146	2,232
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	548	473,144	5,406	5,675	1,541	14,725	19,142	150
Petroleum bulk tank stations	510	82,859	7,829	1,812	91	2,964	7,500	576
Agents and brokers	654	14,950	192,645	1,058	443	2,815	1,348	3,145
Assemblers of primary products	865	76,356	7,367	1,203	255	1,521	2,114	18
Other types of operation	128	66,322	Nil	747	196	1,629	25,613	Nil
Totals, Ontario	**6,244**	**1,514,622**	**230,041**	**31,457**	**8,993**	**67,894**	**143,862**	**6,121**
Manitoba—								
Wholesalers proper	540	185,125	2,488	4,284	1,060	8,001	27,290	406
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	181	73,426	829	1,612	417	3,673	6,642	87
Petroleum bulk tank stations	530	7,656	6,975	374	18	495	737	811
Agents and brokers	232	4,729	242,733	453	134	1,140	418	2,181
Assemblers of primary products	712	46,240	3,545	931	49	1,391	12,325	563
Other types of operation	11	1,467	4,399	185	49	316	Nil	35
Totals, Manitoba	**2,206**	**318,643**	**260,970**	**7,839**	**1,727**	**15,016**	**47,412**	**4,084**
Saskatchewan—								
Wholesalers proper	286	70,932	910	2,190	496	3,676	10,427	540
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	75	29,509	Nil	1,014	242	1,968	3,974	Nil
Petroleum bulk tank stations	1,361	9,663	13,933	657	26	678	1,102	2,234
Agents and brokers	70	324	15,055	60	10	134	15	877
Assemblers of primary products	3,104	141,988	1,005	3,310	100	5,023	70,095	1
Other types of operation	[1]	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil
Totals, Saskatchewan	**4,837**	**252,621**	**30,901**	**7,250**	**891**	**11,515**	**85,613**	**3,653**
Alberta—								
Wholesalers proper	385	101,433	1,408	3,171	694	5,854	14,347	517
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	128	38,031	384	1,092	203	2,221	4,707	8
Petroleum bulk tank stations	851	11,071	14,004	578	36	725	892	1,562
Agents and brokers	118	1,554	46,031	151	45	371	153	1,322
Assemblers of primary products	1,844	104,680	3,635	2,042	63	2,981	36,595	15
Other types of operation	10	898	10	41	31	101	Nil	Nil
Totals, Alberta	**3,336**	**257,666**	**65,472**	**7,075**	**1,072**	**12,253**	**56,693**	**3,424**
British Columbia—[2]								
Wholesalers proper	776	186,037	5,533	5,655	1,394	11,195	26,742	657
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	165	71,408	373	1,570	354	3,709	5,402	68
Petroleum bulk tank stations	269	9,135	6,682	347	11	580	735	671
Agents and brokers	304	3,491	74,137	307	123	882	237	712
Assemblers of primary products	187	18,802	2,268	733	440	1,151	990	54
Other types of operation	11	1,446	Nil	35	26	104	Nil	1
Totals, British Columbia[2]	**1,712**	**290,318**	**88,992**	**8,647**	**2,348**	**17,620**	**34,106**	**2,164**
Canada—								
Wholesalers proper	9,417	2,315,882	42,593	59,274	15,526	117,390	267,286	6,312
Manufacturers' sales branches and offices	1,622	1,189,573	17,420	16,451	4,331	40,034	56,916	651
Petroleum bulk tank stations	3,973	156,079	60,214	4,734	234	6,890	14,722	6,676
Agents and brokers	2,106	38,989	868,531	3,201	1,222	8,677	3,461	11,183
Assemblers of primary products	7,366	434,059	19,242	9,442	1,057	13,356	124,434	663
Other types of operation	274	143,759	4,409	1,525	474	3,102	26,103	54
Totals, Canada	**24,758**	**4,278,342**	**1,012,409**	**94,627**	**22,844**	**189,449**	**492,921**	**25,540**

[1] Figures withheld to avoid disclosing individual operations but are included in totals. [2] Including Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Wholesale Trade in Urban Centres.—The wholesale trade for 1941 in urban centres of over 30,000 population according to the 1941 Census is shown in Table 18. Almost one-half of the total trade was transacted in the two great distributing centres of Montreal and Toronto. These two cities together with Vancouver and Winnipeg transacted 64 p.c. of the total trade while the proportion for all cities of over 30,000 population taken together was 81·8 p.c.

18.—Wholesale Trade in Urban Centres of Over 30,000 Population, 1941

Urban Centre	Establishments	Total Sales		Employees		Salaries, Wages and Commissions	Stocks on Hand, End of Year	
		On Own Account	On Commission	Male	Female		Owned	Held on Consignment
	No.	$'000	$'000	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Brantford	55	7,140	250	199	38	355	414	Nil
Calgary	376	77,884	30,269	2,330	501	4,442	9,610	743
Edmonton	261	65,420	18,567	1,983	459	3,831	7,908	993
Fort William	60	14,632	3,572	383	65	689	1,539	165
Halifax	223	91,706	10,287	1,787	494	3,591	6,192	364
Hamilton	277	84,391	12,727	1,705	407	3,602	6,255	315
Hull	26	2,665	Nil	101	27	182	195	Nil
Kingston	49	8,937	787	291	61	491	1,237	1
Kitchener	73	12,206	1,826	330	71	642	1,239	33
London	177	37,148	2,654	1,201	282	2,280	4,300	496
Montreal	2,974	1,163,695	285,114	19,630	5,432	44,698	80,486	3,938
Ottawa	273	63,074	5,336	1,567	345	3,067	5,196	66
Outremont	35	8,202	405	160	28	315	808	7
Quebec	386	107,456	14,805	2,471	387	4,197	10,979	425
Regina	177	42,903	6,880	1,499	411	2,901	6,260	898
St. Catharines	58	8,288	184	178	36	285	389	Nil
Saint John	183	48,217	7,009	1,509	424	2,837	4,786	99
Saskatoon	145	36,289	6,437	1,147	239	1,897	5,061	418
Sherbrooke	67	13,715	539	456	68	786	1,464	29
Sudbury	35	13,259	69	279	55	471	936	1
Toronto	2,787	956,220	179,819	18,232	6,432	44,235	97,468	3,896
Three Rivers	78	7,354	391	341	27	446	840	84
Vancouver	1,085	225,818	78,449	6,522	1,700	14,045	27,868	1,314
Verdun	21	2,213	Nil	74	19	169	300	Nil
Victoria	105	20,999	862	590	108	1,052	2,363	21
Windsor	165	45,511	1,552	948	188	1,889	3,488	43
Winnipeg	917	258,343	235,884	6,353	1,636	12,826	33,466	3,254
Totals, Urban Centres of Over 30,000	**11,068**	**3,423,685**	**904,674**	**72,266**	**19,940**	**156,221**	**321,047**	**17,603**

Wholesale Trade by Number of Employees.—In Table 19 the wholesale trading establishments are grouped according to the average number of persons employed in the business during the year. There were 7,053 wholesale establishments in 1941, or about 28·5 p.c. of the total, which operated without the aid of paid employees. These represent mainly agents and some assemblers of primary products such as country buyers of farm produce, the work in these cases being carried on by the proprietor alone. There were only 90 establishments with as many as 100 employees and these transacted 8·7 p.c. of the total business.

19.—Wholesale Trading Establishments Grouped According to Number of Employees, 1941

Number of Employees	Establishments		Sales		Number of Active Proprietors	Employees				Salaries, Wages and Commissions	
								Total			
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total		Male	Female	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
			$'000							$'000	
Establishments reporting—											
No employees	7,053	28·49	286,232	5·41	7,395	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 employee	7,735	31·24	432,390	8·17	2,130	7,363	372	7,735	6·59	10,625	5·61
2 employees	2,269	9·16	271,940	5·14	1,190	3,765	773	4,538	3·86	6,540	3·45
3 employees	1,363	5·51	250,406	4·73	778	3 294	795	4,089	3·48	6.253	3·30
4 employees	1,052	4·25	244,247	4·62	512	3.461	747	4,208	3·58	6,471	3·41
5-9 employees	2,425	9·80	800,223	15·12	1,005	12,906	3,038	15.944	13·57	27.069	14·29
10-19 employees	1,602	6·47	993,977	18·79	472	17 215	4,290	21.505	18·31	36,388	19·21
20-49 employees	912	3·68	966,071	18·26	156	21,305	5,586	26,891	22·89	43,436	22·93
50-99 employees	257	1·04	584,930	11·06	18	13,373	3,646	17,019	14·49	27,693	14·62
100 or more employees	90	0·36	460,334	8·70	Nil	11,945	3,597	15,542	13·23	24,972	13·18
Totals, All Establishments	**24,758**	**100·00**	**5,290,751**	**100·00**	**13,656**	**94,627**	**22,844**	**117,471**	**100·00**	**189,449**	**100·00**

Subsection 2.—Retail Merchandise Trade

Extent of the Known Retail Trade.—The total known retail merchandise trade in Canada for 1941 as recorded in the results of the Merchandising Census was valued at $3,667,715,600 or an average of $319 per person. By far the greatest proportion of this business was transacted through retail stores. The total volume of business transacted by retail stores in 1941 was $3,440,901,700 but included in this figure are certain components that cannot be considered as retail merchandise sales. Some retail stores secure a minor proportion of their total revenue from repair work while others sell merchandise on a wholesale basis to a limited extent. On deducting these subsidiary amounts from the over-all turnover of $3,440,901,700, there remains a figure of $3,354,499,100 which represents retail merchandise sales through retail stores.

In addition to the business done by retail stores, sales of merchandise at retail are made by some other types. Hotels sell meals, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, magazines, etc. Wholesale establishments transact a small volume of retail business. Some manufacturing plants and manufacturing bakeries and dairies in particular sell directly to the ultimate consumer. Co-operative associations and line elevator companies are engaged in the retail distribution of farmers' supplies. Retail sales are made by itinerant operators and also by persons carrying on a retail business from their homes as a minor activity in conjunction with their main occupation.

The retail business of the types mentioned above was measured in the census and is summarized in Table **20**. The two chief unmeasured elements in the total retail trade are the sales made on farmers' markets in urban centres and the sales made direct to householders by producer-distributors of dairy products.

20.—Total Known Retail Merchandise Trade, 1941

Item	Amount	P.C. of Total	Item	Amount	P.C. of Total
	$			$	
Retail stores	3,354,499,100	91·46	Sales of farmers' supplies by co-operative associations and line elevators	21,304,200	0·58
Hotel sales of meals, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc.	109,022,100	2·98	Sales by itinerant operators	13,286,500	0·36
Retail sales by wholesalers	60,265,300	1·64	Merchandise sales by service establishments	10,347,200	0·28
Retail sales by manufacturing bakeries and dairies	93,049,700	2·54	Other known retail sales	5,941,500	0·16
			Total Known Retail Merchandise Trade	**3,667,715,600**	**100·00**

Retail Stores and Sales.—The remainder of this section is confined to an analysis of the operations of retail stores as considered in the broader sense to include not only stores but also filling stations, restaurants, lumber yards and all other types of outlets engaged chiefly in the sale of merchandise at retail. Including all such types, there were 137,331 retail outlets recorded in the 1941 Census. These required the services of 297,047 full-time and 95,561 part-time employees to whom $314,438,000 was paid in salaries and wages. In addition, there were 131,823 proprietors of unincorporated firms working on their own account. Annual sales totalled $3,440,902,000 and year-end stocks were valued at $540,864,000.

21.—Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces, 1941

Province or Territory	Stores	Proprietors	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Sales	Stocks at Dec. 31, 1941
			Full-time	Part-time			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	863	859	1,425	308	1,135	15,936	3,495
Nova Scotia	6,790	6,250	13,357	3,938	12,959	165,034	23,776
New Brunswick	4,988	4,629	9,004	2,058	8,335	101,843	17,209
Quebec	39,712	38,574	74,562	22,187	72,380	818,671	138,807
Ontario	47,055	44,891	121,042	44,800	134,731	1,406,977	206,163
Manitoba	7,219	7,058	20,387	5,069	20,215	210,833	30,020
Saskatchewan	10,088	9,644	14,641	4,611	14,550	186,886	37,262
Alberta	9,222	9,186	16,760	4,639	18,817	221,071	37,511
British Columbia	11,253	10,658	25,649	7,920	30,964	309,573	44,958
Yukon and N.W. Territories	141	74	220	31	353	4,078	1,664
Canada	**137,331**	**131,823**	**297,047**	**95,561**	**314,438**	**3,440,902**	**540,864**

Retail Trends, 1930-41.—The scope of the 1941 Census varied slightly from that of 1930. On reducing the results of the two surveys to a comparable basis increases of 14·8 p.c. in the number of retail outlets and 25·6 p.c. in the dollar volume of business transacted were recorded between the two census periods.

The 25·6 p.c. gain in dollar sales between 1930 and 1941 under-estimates the increase in the physical quantity of goods sold because prices were lower in the latter than in the former period, the Bureau's retail price index averaging 8 p.c. lower in 1941 than in 1930. Although the method used in constructing the retail price indexes does not warrant their use in deflating the dollar sales figures, it is apparent that the increase in the physical volume of goods purchased in 1941 compared with 1930 exceeded the 25·6 p.c. increase in dollar volume.

The trend in sales between 1930 and 1941 was not uniform for all provinces. Trends for five provinces—New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—were similar, with increases ranging from 20 to 30 p.c. Saskatchewan sales were practically unchanged while, on the other hand, a marked increase of 67·0 p.c. in Nova Scotia reflected the intense wartime activity in that Province.

The results for individual trades also reveal varying trends. An outstanding development in retail trade during recent years has been the marked increase in the business of stores selling both groceries and fresh meat and classified as combination stores. A pronounced increase both in the number and business of filling stations also took place between 1930 and 1941. Marked developments took place in the restaurant and the variety-store trades. Comparative figures showing the number of stores and value of sales in 1930 and 1941 are given in Table 22.

22.—Summary of Stores and Sales by Provinces, by Kind-of-Business Groups, and for Selected Kinds of Business, 1930 and 1941

Province and Item	Stores		Sales		
	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	
Prince Edward Island—					
Totals, all stores	851	863	13,774	15,936	+15·7
Totals, adjusted[1]	828	863	13,727	15,936	+16·1
Nova Scotia—					
Totals, all stores	6,464	6,799	99,520	165,034	+65·8
Totals, adjusted[1]	6,151	6,799	98,799	165,034	+67·0
New Brunswick—					
Totals, all stores	4,434	4,988	84,372	101,843	+20·7
Totals, adjusted[1]	4,180	4,988	83,836	101,843	+21·5
Quebec—					
Totals, all stores	34,286	39,712	651,139	818,671	+25·7
Totals, adjusted[1]	32,999	39,712	647,561	818,671	+26·4
Ontario—					
Totals, all stores	43,045	47,055	1,099,990	1,406,977	+27·9
Totals, adjusted[1]	41,869	47,055	1,095,701	1,406,977	+28·4
Manitoba—					
Totals, all stores	6,859	7,220	189,244	210,833	+11·4
Totals, adjusted[1]	6,481	7,220	187,771	210,833	+12·3
Saskatchewan—					
Totals, all stores	10,841	10,088	189,181	186,886	+1·0
Totals, adjusted[1]	9,780	10,088	186,676	186,886	+0·1
Alberta—					
Totals, all stores	8,592	9,222	176,537	221,071	+25·2
Totals, adjusted[1]	7,981	9,222	175,184	221,071	+26·2
British Columbia—					
Totals, all stores	9,501	11,253	248,598	309,573	+24·5
Totals, adjusted[1]	9,222	11,253	247,635	309,573	+25·0
Canada					
Totals, All Stores[2]	**125,003**	**137,331**	**2,755,570**	**3,440,902**	**+24·9**
Totals, Comparable Stores[2]	**119,621**	**137,331**	**2,740,105**	**3,440,902**	**+25·6**
Food Group—					
Candy and confectionery stores	8,981	11,583	54,176	67,260	+24·2
Grocery stores (without fresh meat)	18,166	21,884	243,699	266,028	+9·2
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	5,162	6,101	161,704	301,351	+86·4
Meat markets (including sea foods)	5,379	4,793	83,026	83,252	+0·3
Totals, Food Group[3]	**44,665**	**48,468**	**615,476**	**786,247**	**+27·7**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 607.

22.—Summary of Stores and Sales by Provinces, by Kind-of-Business Groups, and for Selected Kinds of Business, 1930 and 1941—concluded

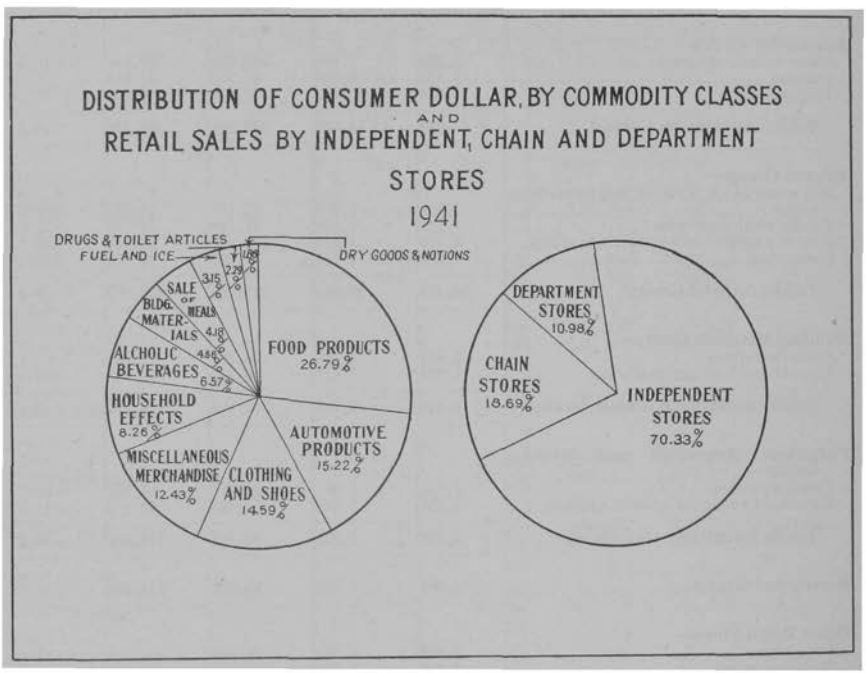
Kind of Business	Stores		Sales		
	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	
Country General Stores	**11,355**	**11,917**	**207,657**	**214,748**	**+3·4**
General Merchandise Group—					
Department stores and mail-order houses or offices	148	504	355,259	377,806	+6·3
Variety stores	513	1,085	44,212	85,177	+92·7
Totals, General Merchandise Group[3]	**3,534**	**3,794**	**472,689**	**525,971**	**+11·3**
Automotive Group—					
Motor-vehicle dealers	2,736	2,835	253,608	370,956	+46·3
Garages	4,140	3,156	47,560	47,561	[4]
Filling stations	5,503	10,130	66,449	157,558	+137·1
Totals, Automotive Group[3]	**13,016**	**16,867**	**380,915**	**594,720**	**+56·1**
Apparel Group—					
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	3,969	3,485	72,111	79,873	+10·8
Family clothing stores	1,149	1,934	42,144	73,779	+75·1
Women's apparel and accessories stores	3,715	5,508	69,806	97,522	+39·7
Shoe stores	1,641	1,674	35,908	44,037	+22·6
Totals, Apparel Group[3]	**10,474**	**12,601**	**219,969**	**295,212**	**+34·2**
Building Materials Group—					
Hardware stores	2,901	3,020	70,892	73,143	+3·2
Lumber and building materials	1,825	1,611	66,201	79,786	+20·5
Totals, Building Materials Group[3]	**6,144**	**5,801**	**164,112**	**174,203**	**+6·1**
Furniture, Household and Radio Group—					
Furniture stores	1,101	1,337	41,017	64,057	+56·2
Household appliance or radio dealers	1,528	1,648	51,692	45,895	−11·2
Totals, Furniture, etc., Group[3]	**3,079**	**3,498**	**99,791**	**118,357**	**+18·6**
Restaurant Group	**5,609**	**8,821**	**75,977**	**131,181**	**+72·7**
Other Retail Stores—					
Drug stores	3,559	3,956	76,849	101,027	+31·5
Jewellery stores	1,532	1,692	26,663	38,454	+44·2
Tobacco stores and stands	2,420	4,239	30,703	43,227	+40·8
Totals, Other Retail Stores[3]	**25,521**	**23,824**	**507,171**	**589,193**	**+16·2**
Second-hand Group	**1,606**	**1,740**	**11,813**	**11,071**	**−6·3**
Totals, All Stores	**125,003**	**137,331**	**2,755,570**	**3,440,902**	**+24·9**

[1] Figures for 1930 have been adjusted to exclude producer-distributors of milk, grain elevators and itinerant operators. These kinds of business were not included in the regular tables for 1941. [2] Totals include Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [3] Includes kinds of business for which separate figures are not shown. [4] Less than 0·05 p.c.

Commodity Distribution of Consumer Dollar.—The first of the two diagrams shown below illustrates the relative proportions of the consumer's dollar spent for various groups of commodities through all types of retail outlets. That is

to say, these percentages are based on the sales made not only through retail stores but also on the retail sales made through other channels such as manufacturing bakeries, dairies and the other outlets to which reference is made on p. 604.

In 1941 food products came first in point of view of dollar sales accounting for 26·79 p.c. of the total expenditure. Automotive products, including not only purchases of new and used motor-vehicles but also gasoline and oil, tires and tubes, parts and accessories, came second forming 15·22 p.c. of the total. Clothing and shoes came next with 14·59 p.c. followed by household effects with 8·26 p.c. Included in household effects are all such items as household appliances, house furniture and furnishings, radios, stoves and ranges. Included also are such items as china, glassware, silverware, soaps and other cleaning compounds. Alcoholic beverages, including sales made by hotels in addition to those by all other retail outlets, amounted to 6·57 p.c. of the grand total retail sales.



Large-Scale Merchandising.—The development of large-scale merchandising in Canada, as in other countries, has followed two main lines of growth. There has been the marked development of large individual establishments such as department stores in which many commodities are sold under one roof. In the second place there has been the growth of the chain-store system of distribution.

Although large-scale merchandisers occupy an important place in the retail marketing structure of Canada, nevertheless the bulk of the trade is still in the hands of independent merchants. Nor has there been any increase in the proportion of the total business transacted by chain and department stores during recent years. In fact, the proportion of the total retail trade transacted by independent stores increased from 68·83 p.c. in 1930 to 70·33 p.c. in 1941. Comparative figures for independent stores, chains and department stores are given in Table **23.**

23.—Relative Positions of Independent, Chain and Department Stores by Economic Divisions, 1930 and 1941

Year and Economic Division		Independent Stores (Excluding Department Stores)		Chains (Excluding Department Chains)		Department Stores		Total Number of Stores and Net Sales
		Number of Stores and Net Sales	P.C. of Total	Number of Stores and Net Sales	P.C. of Total	Number of Stores and Net Sales	P.C. of Total	
1930								
Maritime Provinces	No.	11,331	96·44	398	3·39	20	0·17	11,749
	$'000	148,238	74·99	25,214	12·76	24,213	12·25	197,665
Quebec	No.	32,570	95·00	1,698	4·95	18	0·05	34,286
	$'000	475,440	73·02	120,222	18·46	55,477	8·52	651,139
Ontario	No.	39,715	92·26	3,269	7·59	61	0·15	43,045
	$'000	736,480	66·95	223,362	20·31	140,148	12·74	1,099,990
Prairie Provinces	No.	23,928	91·01	2,340	8·90	24	0·09	26,292
	$'000	374,709	67·52	83,664	15·08	96,589	17·40	554,962
British Columbia	No.	8,786	92·47	690	7·26	25	0·27	9,501
	$'000	160,632	64·62	49,134	19·76	38,832	15·62	248,598
Canada[1]	**No.**	**116,379**	**93·10**	**8,476**	**6·78**	**148**	**0·12**	**125,003**
	$'000	**1,896,627**	**68·83**	**563,684**	**18·28**	**355,259**	**12·89**	**2,755,570**
1941								
Maritime Provinces	No.	11,983	94·79	556	4·40	102	0·81	12,641
	$'000	201,222	71·15	52,890	18·70	28,700	10·15	282,812
Quebec	No.	38,232	96·27	1,446	3·64	34	0·09	39,712
	$'000	627,870	76·69	132,260	16·16	58,541	7·15	818,671
Ontario	No.	43,423	92·28	3,385	7·19	247	0·53	47,055
	$'000	960,025	68·23	295,444	21·00	151,508	10·77	1,406,977
Prairie Provinces	No.	24,644	92·89	1,795	6·77	90	0·34	26,529
	$'000	427,687	69·12	96,426	15·58	94,678	15·30	618,791
British Columbia	No.	10,455	92·91	767	6·82	31	0·27	11,253
	$'000	200,708	64·83	64,486	20·83	44,379	14·34	309,573
Canada[1]	**No.**	**128,816**	**93·80**	**8,011**	**5·83**	**504**	**0·37**	**137,331**
	$'000	**2,420,096**	**70·33**	**643,000**	**18·69**	**377,806**	**10·98**	**3,440,902**

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

24.—Retail Merchandise Trade in All Stores by Selected Kinds of Business and Types of Operation, 1930 and 1941

Kind of Business and Type of Operation	Stores		Sales		P.C. of Total Sales	
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000		
Grocery Stores—						
Independents	16,755	21,112	174,039	225,537	71·4	84·8
Chains	1,400	739	69,539	39,947	28·5	15·0
Other types	11	33	122	544	0·1	0·2
Totals, Grocery Stores	**18,166**	**21,884**	**243,699**	**266,028**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Combination Stores (groceries and meats)-						
Independents	4,467	5,298	107,951	167,992	66·8	55·7
Chains	693	797	53,708	133,211	33·2	44·2
Other types	2	6	46	148	[1]	0·1
Totals, Combination Stores	**5,162**	**6,101**	**161,704**	**301,351**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Country General Stores—						
Independents	11,128	11,695	198,736	206,585	95·7	96·2
Chains	106	167	4,426	6,844	2·1	3·2
Other types	121	55	4,495	1,319	2·2	0·6
Totals, Country General Stores	**11,355**	**11,917**	**207,657**	**214,748**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than 0·05 p.c.

24.—Retail Merchandise Trade in All Stores by Selected Kinds of Business and Types of Operation, 1930 and 1941—concluded

Kind of Business and Type of Operation	Stores		Sales		P.C. of Total Sales	
	1930	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941
	No.	No.	$'000	$'000		
Variety Stores—						
Independents	187	559	2,831	11,180	6·4	13·1
Chains	326	526	41,382	73,997	93·6	86·9
Other types	Nil	Nil	..	..	–	–
Totals, Variety Stores	**513**	**1,085**	**44,212**	**85,177**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Filling Stations—						
Independents	4,770	9,747	49,971	143,927	75·2	91·4
Chains	732	376	16,472	13,588	24·8	8·6
Other types	1	7	6	44	[1]	[1]
Totals, Filling Stations	**5,503**	**10,130**	**66,449**	**157,558**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores—						
Independents	3,781	3,310	61,637	69,955	85·5	87·6
Chains	178	150	10,089	9,706	14·0	12·1
Other types	10	25	384	212	0·5	0·3
Totals, Men's and Boys' Clothing, etc., Stores	**3,969**	**3,485**	**72,111**	**79,873**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Women's Apparel and Accessories Stores—						
Independents	[2]	5,153	[2]	84,417	[2]	86·6
Chains	[2]	327	[2]	12,899	[2]	13·2
Other types	[2]	28	[2]	206	[2]	0·2
Totals, Women's Apparel etc., Stores	**3,715**	**5,508**	**69,806**	**97,522**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Shoe Stores—						
Independents	1,433	1,215	27,743	27,606	77·3	62·7
Chains	198	457	7,575	16,398	21·1	37·2
Other types	10	2	591	34	1·6	0·1
Totals, Shoe Stores	**1,641**	**1,674**	**35,908**	**44,037**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Household Appliance or Radio Dealers—						
Independents	[2]	1,227	[2]	27,205	[2]	59·3
Chains	[2]	412	[2]	18,609	[2]	40·5
Other types	[2]	9	[2]	81	[2]	0·2
Totals, Household Appliance or Radio Dealers	**1,528**	**1,648**	**51,692**	**45,895**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places[3]						
Independents	4,798	7,340	59,685	111,715	80·5	88·2
Chains	240	301	13,711	14,661	18·5	11·6
Other types	41	37	707	317	1·0	0·2
Totals, Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places[3]	**5,079**	**7,678**	**74,103**	**126,693**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Drug Stores—						
Independents	3,260	3,592	62,349	82,124	81·1	81·3
Chains	289	355	14,274	18,745	18·6	18·6
Other types	10	9	226	159	0·3	0·1
Totals, Drug Stores	**3,559**	**3,956**	**76,849**	**101,027**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Tobacco Stores and Stands—						
Independents	[2]	4,003	[2]	36,151	[2]	83·6
Chains	[2]	206	[2]	6,816	[2]	15·8
Other types	[2]	30	[2]	261	[2]	0·6
Totals, Tobacco Stores and Stands	**2,420**	**4,239**	**30,703**	**43,227**	**100·0**	**100·0**
All Stores—						
Independents	**110,820**	**128,840**	**2,223,386**	**2,790,561**	**80·7**	**81·1**
Chains	**8,476**	**8,011**	**503,684**	**643,000**	**18·3**	**18·7**
Other types[4]	**5,707**	**480**	**28,500**	**7,341**	**1·0**	**0·2**
Totals, All Stores	**125,003**	**137,331**	**2,755,570**	**3,440,902**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than 0·05 p.c. [2] Figures for 1930 not available. [3] Excludes refreshment booths and stands. [4] *Figures for 1930 include producer-distributors of milk, itinerant operators and grain elevators. These types of business were not included in the regular tables of the 1941 Census.*

Chain Stores.—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.

There were 533 chain companies operating in Canada in 1941 and these had 8,011 stores and $643,000,000 sales, an amount which formed 18·7 p.c. of the total retail trade in the census year. In 1930 the corresponding ratio was 18·3 p.c. The proportion of the total retail trade transacted by chains increased between 1930 and 1941 for combination stores and shoe stores. The chain ratio for drug stores remained unchanged while marked decreases in the proportion of the total trade transacted by chains were recorded for grocery stores and for filling stations. The decrease in the former instance may be attributed to the development of many chain retail outlets from grocery to combination stores through the addition of a meat department. The decline in the importance of the chains in the filling-station trade resulted from the transition of many stations formerly operated by the large petroleum distributors to outlets of the leased-station type in which the premises were owned by the wholesale distributor but were operated by an independent proprietor.

Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres.—The retail merchandise trade for 1930 and 1941 in urban centres of over 10,000 population, according to the 1941 Census, is shown in Table 25. A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different centres 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.

25.—Retail Merchandise Trade in 1930 and 1941 in Urban Centres of Over 10,000 Population in 1941

Urban Centre and Province	Population		Stores		Total Sales		
	1931	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	1,181	43,390	51,814	+19·4
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
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	1,126	37,556	47,931	+27·6
Forest Hill, Ont.	5,207	11,757	9	63	381	1,987	+422·2
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

25.—Retail Merchandise Trade in 1930 and 1941 in Urban Centres of Over 10,000 Population in 1941—concluded

Urban Centre and Province	Population		Stores		Total Sales		
	1931	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	
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.	9,448	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	233	8,482	10,700	+26·1
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	268	9,688	10,035	+3·6
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	161	5,165	6,050	+17·1
Quebec, Que.	130,594	150,757	1,742	1,984	48,172	63,202	+31·2
Regina, Sask.	53,209	58,245	569	586	33,106	37,929	+14·6
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	567	25,364	20,780	−18·1
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
Three Rivers, Que.	35,450	42,007	456	557	10,080	13,494	+33·9
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
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.	98,179	105,311	1,239	1,326	38,216	53,688	+40·5
Winnipeg, Man.	218,785	221,960	2,486	2,467	131,480	136,615	+3·9
Woodstock, Ont.	11,146	12,461	194	212	5,731	6,951	+21·3

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 137,331 retail stores in operation in 1941 there were 43,292 or 31·6 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. At the other end of the scale there were 413 stores each with

annual sales of half a million dollars or more in 1941 and these transacted 18·9 p.c. of the total business. Distribution of stores according to amount of annual sales in 1930 and 1941 is shown in Table 26.

26.—Retail Merchandising Establishments Grouped According to Annual Sales, 1930 and 1941

Group	Stores				Annual Sales			
	1930[1]		1941		1930[1]		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	8,995	6·6	95,355	3·6	5,191	0·2
$ 1,000–$ 1,999			9,958	7·3			14,146	0·4
$ 2,000–$ 4,999			24,339	17·7			81,181	2·3
$ 5,000–$ 9,999	22,548	18·2	27,674	20·1	159,461	5·9	198,189	5·8
$ 10,000–$ 19,999	23,438	18·9	27,800	20·2	328,605	12·2	393,385	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	2,856	2·1	288,712	10·8	389,055	11·3
$200,000–$299,999	545	0·5	1,308	1·0	130,651	4·9	395,024	11·5
$300,000–$499,999	388	0·3			144,308	5·4		
$500,000–$999,999	164	0·1	413	0·3	109,514	4·1	649,597	18·9
$1,000,000 or over	86	0·1			382,018	14·2		
Totals	**123,839**	**100·0**	**137,331**	**100·0**	**2,681,233**	**100·0**	**3,440,902**	**100·0**

[1] In some instances only the total sales for a group of chain stores were reported for 1930 rather than the sales for each store. Figures for such stores were omitted from this table.

Retail Merchandise Trade, by Number of Employees.—In Table 27 the retail stores are classified on the basis of the average number of paid employees used in the business during the year. More than 41 p.c. of the stores 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.

27.—Retail Merchandising Establishments Grouped According to Number of Employees, 1941

NOTE.—Most of the figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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	27,578	20·1	305,295	8·9	27,578	7·0
2 employees	16,987	12·4	323,248	9·4	33,974	8·7
3 employees	10,479	7·6	282,381	8·2	31,437	8·0
4 employees	6,732	4·9	225,400	6·6	26,928	6·8
5- 9 employees	12,303	9·0	631,188	18·3	78,381	20·0
10–19 employees	4,118	3·0	417,041	12·1	52,720	13·4
20–49 employees	1,779	1·3	390,544	11·4	50,982	13·0
50–99 employees	313	0·2	154,683	4·5	19,567	5·0
100 employees or over	135	0·1	413,844	12·0	71,041	18·1
Totals, All Stores	**137,331**	**100·0**	**3,440,902**	**100·0**	**392,608**	**100·0**

Credit and Instalment Sales.—Not all stores were able to give separate figures for cash and credit sales. Based on the proportions of cash and credit sales for stores reporting, total retail sales on a credit basis are estimated at $977,216,000

for 1941 or 28·4 p.c. of the total volume of business transacted. This credit business includes open account or charge account credit sales valued at $666,596,000 and another $310,620,000 worth of instalment business. The total retail trade may thus be divided in the proportions 71·6 p.c. cash, 19·4 p.c. charge or open account credit and 9·0 p.c. sales on the instalment plan. Instalment sales are most important in trades specializing in the sale of durable merchandise such as motor-vehicle dealers, furniture stores and household appliance or radio dealers. Nevertheless, a considerable volume of instalment business is transacted by stores specializing in the sale of men's or women's apparel.

28.—Credit and Instalment Sales, by Kind-of-Business Groups and for Selected Kinds of Business, 1941

Kind of Business	All Stores		Stores Reporting Extent of Credit Facilities			Instalment Sales Reported
	No.	Sales	No.	Total Sales	Credit Sales of Total	
		$'000		$'000	p.c.	$'000
Food Group—						
Grocery stores (without fresh meat)	21,884	266,028	16,846	227,522	30·3	[1]
Combination stores (groceries and meats)	6,101	301,351	5,213	280,032	24·3	[1]
Meat markets	4,538	80,064	3,478	70,083	26·7	[1]
Totals, Food Group[2]	**48,468**	**786,247**	**35,873**	**684,290**	**25·1**	
Country General Stores	**11,917**	**214,748**	**8,718**	**166,337**	**30·8**	**3,199**
General Merchandise Group—						
Department stores and mail-order houses or offices	504	377,806	235	360,995	24·2	44,638
General merchandise and dry goods stores	2,205	62,988	1,429	48,247	29·8	2,706
Variety stores	1,085	85,177	935	80,741	0·2	32
Totals, General Merchandise Group	**3,794**	**525,971**	**2,599**	**489,983**	**20·8**	**47,376**
Automotive Group—						
Automobile dealers	1,962	238,014	1,554	213,226	51·9	84,383
Accessory, tire and battery shops	657	16,338	481	14,286	44·1	1,307
Garages	3,156	47,561	2,024	35,560	32·6	2,503
Filling stations	10,130	157,558	6,696	120,507	15·8	1,732
Totals, Automotive Group[2]	**16,867**	**594,720**	**11,529**	**511,539**	**41·7**	**136,879**
Apparel Group—						
Men's clothing or clothing and furnishings stores	1,619	52,135	1,316	45,059	19·6	3,326
Family clothing stores	1,934	73,779	1,513	64,253	23·2	7,866
Women's ready-to-wear stores	2,457	59,880	1,942	51,919	17·9	5,108
Furriers—fur shops	462	16,005	357	13,829	46·5	5,266
Family shoe stores	1,563	40,955	1,230	35,852	4·2	–
Totals, Apparel Group[2]	**12,601**	**295,212**	**9,303**	**253,903**	**17·7**	**22,990**
Building Materials Group—						
Hardware stores	2,831	69,454	2,211	59,222	38·7	3,905
Lumber and building materials	997	51,537	709	41,424	69·0	1,670
Lumber and building materials, coal and wood	614	28,249	569	25,621	71·2	811
Totals, Building Materials Group[2]	**5,801**	**174,203**	**4,376**	**146,475**	**55·0**	**11,148**
Furniture, Household and Radio Group—						
Furniture stores	1,118	59,301	912	55,468	70·0	34,579
Household appliance stores	854	23,760	672	20,512	70·0	13,495
Household appliance stores with radio	370	15,534	310	14,666	69·7	9,232
Totals, Furniture, Household and Radio Group[2]	**3,498**	**118,357**	**2,666**	**106,494**	**65·9**	**61,915**

[1] Included in credit sales. [2] Includes kinds of business for which separate figures are not shown.

28.—Credit and Instalment Sales, by Kind-of-Business Groups and for Selected Kinds of Business, 1941—concluded

Kind of Business	All Stores		Stores Reporting Extent of Credit Facilities			Instalment Sales Reported
	No.	Sales	No.	Total Sales	Credit Sales of Total	
		$'000		$'000	p.c.	$'000
Restaurant Group	8,821	131,181	4,799	90,353		
Other Retail Stores—						
Coal and wood yards (including ice)	2,862	98,647	1,976	78,509	50·1	6,616
Drug stores without soda fountain	2,848	62,536	2,526	57,514	10·1	9
Drug stores with soda fountain	1,108	38,491	1,057	37,148	7·3	14
Jewellery stores	1,692	38,454	1,277	33,874	36·5	7,997
Tobacco stores and stands	4,239	43,227	3,292	36,429	4·7	–
Totals, Other Retail Stores[1]	23,824	589,193	17,298	497,678	20·5	26,636
Totals, All Stores[2]	137,331	3,440,902	98,272	2,955,224	28·4	310,620

[1] Includes kinds of business for which separate figures are not shown. [2] Includes second-hand group.

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 **29.**

29.—Estimated Sales of Commodities in Retail Merchandising Establishments, 1941

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Commodity	Estimated Sales	P.C. of Total	Commodity	Estimated Sales	P.C. of Total
	$			$	
Alcoholic beverages	156,193,000[1]	4·62	Sporting goods and bicycles	12,942,800	0·38
Automobiles, trucks, buses, tractors and accessories	543,330,300[2]	16·08	Stationery, books and magazines	36,487,100	1·08
Clothing and furnishings, men's and boys'	177,640,100	5·26	Stoves and ranges (other than gas or electric)	9,400,700	0·28
Clothing, women's, misses' and children's	250,857,000	7·42	Toilet articles and preparations	25,508,200	0·75
Drugs and drug sundries	56,206,300	1·66	Toys, games and wheel goods	9,020,400	0·27
Dry goods and notions	96,659,500	2·86	All other merchandise	754,045,900	22·31
Electrical appliances and supplies	43,111,700	1·28			
Food and kindred products	865,123,100[3]	25·60	**Total Sales of Retail Merchandise Stores**	3,440,901,700	100·00
Furniture	64,540,800	1·91			
House furnishings	43,075,500	1·28			
Household supplies	68,063,400	2·01	Less receipts from services in retail merchandise stores	61,267,100	
Jewellery, silverware, clocks and watches	38,035,500	1·12			
Paints, varnishes and glass	19,913,600	0·59			
Radios and radio equipment	16,139,800	0·48	**Sales of Commodities in Retail Merchandise Stores**	3,379,634,600	100·00
Shoes and other footwear	93,339,900	2·76			

[1] Exclusive of sales of beer and wine in hotels which amounted to $78,695,700 in 1941. [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.

Subsection 3.—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 49,271 service establishments coming within the scope of the 1941 Census which had annual receipts of $254,678,000. These employed an average of 62,781 full-time and 21,647 part-time employees who received $62,984,000 in salaries and wages. In addition there were 50,224 active proprietors.

A marked increase in the number of hairdressers or beauty parlours operating in Canada took place between 1930 and 1941. Results of the census for the former year show 2,385 beauty parlours with receipts of $6,109,300. In 1941 there were 5,619 beauty parlours with receipts of $12,844,000. Results of the 1941 Census also show 8,306 barber shops and 604 combined barber shops and beauty parlours with total annual receipts of $17,719,000.

30.—Summary of Retail Service Establishments, by Provinces and by Kinds of Business, 1941

Province and Kind of Business	Establishments	Proprietors	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Receipts
			Full-time	Part-time		
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	325	327	273	222	174	964
Nova Scotia	1,860	1,869	2,353	650	2,080	9,409
New Brunswick	1,484	1,519	1,261	580	1,120	5,626
Quebec	13,807	14,074	16,425	5,025	16,178	64,829
Ontario	17,612	18,058	27,226	9,390	28,157	110,422
Manitoba	2,977	2,999	4,308	1,667	4,092	15,426
Saskatchewan	3,704	3,740	2,111	959	1,901	10,180
Alberta	3,341	3,438	2,961	1,050	2,919	13,184
British Columbia	4,147	4,187	5,849	2,085	6,346	24,559
Canada[1]	**49,271**	**50,224**	**62,781**	**21,647**	**62,984**	**254,678**
Kind of Business						
Amusement and Recreation Group—						
Bowling alleys and pool halls	1,463	1,525	1,723	2,032	1,672	7,857
Camp grounds and tourist camps	1,273	1,341	1,387	1,082	610	3,333
Motion-picture theatres	1,244	804	6,992	1,774	7,228	41,369
Other amusement and recreation places	974	824	1,919	4,829	2,201	8,786
Totals, Amusement and Recreation Group	**4,954**	**4,494**	**12,021**	**9,717**	**11,710**	**61,345**
Business Services Group—						
Advertising services	703	608	2,735	494	4,813	11,734
Other business services	631	537	3,511	672	3,902	12,698
Totals, Business Services Group	**1,334**	**1,145**	**6,246**	**1,166**	**8,715**	**24,432**

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

30.—Summary of Retail Service Establishments, by Provinces and by Kind of Business, 1941—concluded

Kind of Business	Establishments	Proprietors	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Receipts
			Full-time	Part-time		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000
Personal Services Group—						
Barber Shops and Beauty Parlours—						
Barber shops	8,306	8,484	2,568	952	2,633	15,583
Barber and beauty parlours	604	643	795	239	670	2,136
Beauty parlours	5,619	5,733	4,137	1,443	3,176	12,844
Laundries—						
Chinese laundries	1,730	2,552	585	101	381	3,697
Hand laundries (other than Chinese)	191	213	186	78	135	783
Power laundries	272	227	10,871	363	9,496	19,077
Cleaning and Dyeing—						
Cleaning and dyeing plants	594	612	6,642	125	6,031	13,926
Cleaning, pressing and repair shops	1,777	1,843	794	462	695	4,614
Fur cleaning, repairing and storage	214	216	183	225	204	1,233
Shoe Repair and Service Shops—						
Shoe repair shops	4,797	4,787	1,431	648	1,260	10,040
Shoe-shine parlours	366	387	206	246	157	878
Miscellaneous personal services	261	264	258	131	231	1,081
Totals, Personal Services Group	**24,731**	**25,961**	**28,656**	**5,013**	**25,068**	**85,893**
Photography Group—						
Photographers, commercial	83	85	141	75	197	704
Photographers, portrait	834	788	982	444	964	4,770
Printing, developing and enlarging	161	166	544	138	410	1,427
Totals, Photography Group	**1,078**	**1,039**	**1,667**	**657**	**1,571**	**6,901**
Undertaking and Burial Group	**1,225**	**1,193**	**1,463**	**882**	**2,260**	**13,132**
Repair and Service Group—						
Automobile repair and service shops	2,450	2,553	3,243	755	3,855	16,898
Blacksmith shops	5,192	5,325	788	458	807	8,103
Other Repair Shops—						
Armature rewinding and electric motor repairs	311	347	526	79	578	2,896
Bicycle and motorcycle repairs	216	220	55	43	54	580
Harness repair shops	991	996	53	33	48	1,352
Locksmiths (including grinding)	218	222	101	40	102	623
Radio repair and electrical repairs and services	528	547	162	72	145	1,522
Upholstery and furniture repairs	517	542	334	160	340	1,908
Watch and jewellery repairs	895	909	195	52	176	1,998
Woodworking shops	236	248	44	29	37	360
Miscellaneous repair shops	378	386	209	73	234	1,271
Totals, Repair and Service Group	**11,932**	**12,295**	**5,710**	**1,794**	**6,374**	**37,512**
Miscellaneous Services	**4,017**	**4,097**	**7,018**	**2,418**	**7,285**	**25,463**
Totals, All Establishments	**49,271**	**50,224**	**62,781**	**21,647**	**62,984**	**254,678**

Hotels.—Results of the Census of Hotels for 1941 show 5,646 hotels in Canada with annual receipts of $147,488,156, of which $78,695,770 or 53 p.c. represents the sale of alcoholic beverages, $57,706,350 or 39 p.c. was obtained from room rentals and the sale of meals while the remaining 8 p.c. represents receipts from miscellaneous sources. The 5,646 hotels included 4,844 establishments which were open for

twelve months of the year and these had receipts of $140,612,327. The total number also included 802 hotels which operated only during certain months, generally from May to September, and these had receipts of $6,875,829.

The 5,646 hotels had a total of 128,980 guest rooms. They employed an average of 25,277 male and 20,725 female employees who received $31,736,551 in salaries and wages. In addition there were 4,606 proprietors of unincorporated firms who were actively engaged in the business.

Motion Picture Statistics.—There were 1,269 motion-picture theatres in Canada in 1943 and these had a total of 205,826,197 paid admissions and box office receipts (exclusive of amusement taxes) of $52,567,989. In addition there were 99 itinerant operators and these had 1,051,065 admissions and $308,557 receipts. Dominion and provincial amusement taxes amounted to $13,381,361.

31.—Motion-Picture Theatre Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1933 and 1941-43

(Exclusive of amusement taxes)

Province	1930	1933	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	188,300	85,700	141,317	178,480	226,902
Nova Scotia	1,814,500	933,300	2,195,599	2,634,353	3,086,785
New Brunswick	1,093,400	556,500	1,102,265	1,336,561	1,611,145
Quebec	8,301,800	5,510,500	8,236,930	9,347,981	10,734,929
Ontario	15,900,900	10,960,200	19,140,826	20,753,439	22,689,029
Manitoba	2,712,800	1,820,700	2,475,949	2,641,765	2,845,991
Saskatchewan	1,977,300	1,069,300	1,673,313	1,833,486	2,188,885
Alberta	2,323,700	1,465,300	2,257,115	2,665,063	3,218,683
British Columbia[1]	4,166,800	2,552,700	4,145,945	5,069,969	5,965,640
Totals	**38,479,500**	**24,954,200**	**41,369,259**	**46,461,097**	**52,567,989**

[1] Includes Yukon.

Subsection 4.—Annual Estimates of Retail Trade

Intercensal Estimates, 1931-40.—The taking of a complete census of all retail trading establishments is a major undertaking, involving the securing of reports from some 137,000 retail stores. It is impossible to make a complete survey of this kind on an annual basis. In order to provide some measure of the extent of retail merchandise trade in the intercensal years, annual surveys were undertaken for the years 1931 to 1940 for which reports were secured from a sample of some 25,000 stores representing various trades and located in different parts of the country. The year-to-year trend as derived from this sample was applied to the census figure for 1930 in order to give estimated total sales for subsequent years. When these annual estimates were extended to 1941 it was found that the estimate for that year deviated by about 10 p.c. from the total figure secured for the census. This deviation has been spread back over the intercensal years in order to bring the estimated and census figures for 1941 into line. The revised indexes of sales are given in Table 32.

32.—Total Sales, 1930 and 1941, and Index of Sales of Retail Merchandise Trade, 1931-41

Province and Kind of Business	Total Sales		Index of Retail Sales (1930=100)										
	1930	1941	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Province	$'000	$'000											
Prince Edward Island	13,774	15,936											
Nova Scotia	99,520	165,034	87·6	71·3	65·8	74·6	79·8	86·2	101·1	95·7	99·4	119·4	143·1
New Brunswick	84,372	101,843											
Quebec	651,139	818,671	86·4	71·5	64·9	70·2	73·2	80·2	93·6	92·6	93·2	105·7	125·7
Ontario	1,099,990	1,406,977	86·6	71·8	67·4	76·3	80·1	86·0	97·6	93·7	94·9	108·6	127·9
Manitoba	189,244	210,833	81·3	69·6	64·5	69·9	74·1	80·0	87·9	87·3	88·1	97·1	111·4
Saskatchewan	189,181	186,886	70·9	59·3	54·6	60·8	65·8	73·4	72·2	72·3	81·4	92·1	98·8
Alberta	176,537	221,071	76·1	65·7	61·8	71·4	78·0	83·7	94·0	100·6	102·5	112·5	125·2
British Columbia	248,597	309,573	83·8	65·9	62·7	71·7	79·9	90·3	102·1	96·3	97·2	109·5	124·5
Canada[1]	**2,755,570**	**3,440,902**	**84·3**	**69·8**	**64·8**	**72·5**	**76·9**	**83·6**	**94·7**	**92·3**	**94·1**	**107·0**	**124·9**
Kind of Business													
Grocery and combination stores	405,404	567,379	89·0	77·9	78·3	78·1	80·5	86·9	98·2	97·7	99·6	115·8	140·0
Country general stores	207,713	214,749	80·8	69·2	66·0	74·8	77·7	83·2	91·0	89·9	87·9	93·5	103·4
Department stores	355,259	377,805	88·0	71·4	68·1	71·3	72·6	76·6	80·7	78·2	81·2	90·5	106·3
Variety stores	44,213	85,179	98·5	89·6	84·3	91·1	96·7	105·8	119·2	121·8	132·9	157·4	192·7
Motor-vehicle dealers	253,608	370,957	73·7	53·8	51·3	70·4	85·6	102·4	131·0	122·1	119·2	138·0	146·3
Filling stations	66,450	157,558	92·7	93·0	88·0	108·7	112·3	112·7	141·7	150·6	166·8	187·7	237·1
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (incl. custom tailors)	72,111	79,875	81·4	64·9	61·6	70·4	75·6	81·6	89·2	81·2	83·2	93·8	110·8
Women's apparel and accessories stores	69,806	97,522	87·7	70·8	64·0	72·6	72·8	80·0	88·7	82·8	89·5	112·7	139·7
Family clothing stores	42,144	73,780	87·8	75·5	75·7	91·8	101·1	110·9	121·6	110·9	120·7	145·3	175·1
Shoe stores	35,908	44,038	89·1	76·4	72·4	76·0	77·6	82·6	89·7	84·2	84·7	95·7	122·6
Hardware stores	70,892	73,144	83·7	66·8	60·2	66·9	69·5	74·3	81·9	82·6	83·7	91·5	103·2
Lumber and building material dealers	66,201	79,787	73·0	52·6	44·3	53·7	58·1	68·0	76·9	74·7	80·3	99·0	120·5
Furniture stores	41,013	64,058	85·2	63·2	56·3	71·2	81·0	93·4	116·4	108·1	111·7	139·9	156·2
Household appliance, radio and music stores	52,692	45,897	76·7	52·8	43·0	49·4	56·1	61·5	70·1	66·0	65·5	80·9	87·1
Coal and wood yards (ice dealers)	86,046	102,797	88·7	82·1	81·6	83·2	85·3	89·5	92·6	89·9	96·3	100·8	119·5
Drug stores	76,850	101,028	91·9	83·3	74·5	78·8	82·5	87·6	96·9	95·6	98·4	109·6	131·5
Jewellery stores	26,662	38,454	78·6	61·5	56·4	64·9	71·9	80·1	90·6	87·6	95·6	120·3	144·2
Tobacco stores and stands	30,702	43,227	88·5	77·8	70·3	75·0	78·3	85·5	97·4	97·6	101·6	117·9	140·8

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Estimated Retail Sales, 1942 and 1943.—The annual estimates of retail sales, when extended to 1942 and 1943, serve to give some indication of the developments that have taken place in retail purchasing since the latest census year.

A marked contraction in the retail automotive trade, following the cessation of new car production for civilian use in March, 1942, forms the most outstanding feature in these trade statistics. Sales for this group of establishments, including not only motor-vehicle dealers but also filling stations and stores specializing in the sale of automotive parts and accessories, are estimated at $311,331,000 for 1943, a decline of 47·7 p.c. below the 1941 level. Restrictions on the production of radios and household appliances resulted in sales for stores specializing in these commodities standing 25 p.c. lower in 1943 than in 1941. Furniture store sales were down by 6·5 p.c.

On the other hand many trades recorded substantial gains between 1941 and 1943. The restaurant trade was up by 44·1 p.c. Gains ranging from 20 to 30 p.c. were recorded for the food group of stores, for country general stores, for the apparel group of stores, for drug stores, jewellery stores and government liquor stores. Sales for all retail stores are estimated at $3,753,874,000 in 1943, up 9·1 p.c. over the census figure of $3,440,902,000.

33.—Retail Merchandise Sales, 1941, and Estimated Sales, 1942 and 1943, by Provinces and by Kinds of Business

Province and Kind of Business	1941	1942	1943	P.C. Change 1943 from 1941
Province	$'000	$'000	$'000	
Maritime Provinces	282,812	304,507	325,329	+15·0
Quebec	818,671	891,916	916,132	+11·9
Ontario	1,406,977	1,438,010	1,443,622	+ 2·6
Manitoba	210,833	224,564	237,927	+12·9
Saskatchewan	186,886	194,855	211,765	+13·3
Alberta	221,071	236,130	261,203	+18·2
British Columbia	309,573	337,690	350,584	+13·2
Canada[1]	**3,440,902**	**3,632,952**	**3,753,874**	**+ 9·1**
Kind of Business				
Food Group—				
Grocery, combination and meat markets	650,631	745,736	782,911	+20·3
Totals, Food Group	**786,247**	**901,354**	**945,965**	**+20·3**
Country General Stores	**214,749**	**245,456**	**274,400**	**+27·8**
General Merchandise Group—				
Department stores	377,805	421,964	423,618	+12·1
Variety stores	85,179	98,031	98,018	+15·1
Totals, General Merchandise Group	**525,971**	**592,763**	**600,088**	**+14·1**
Automotive Group	**594,720**	**364,331**	**311,331**	**−47·7**

[1] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

33.—Retail Merchandise Sales, 1941, and Estimated Sales, 1942 and 1943, by Provinces and by Kinds of Business—concluded

Kind of Business	1941	1942	1943	P.C. Change 1943 from 1941
	$'000	$'000	$'000	
Apparel Group—				
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	79,875	95,050	96,311	+20·6
Family clothing stores	73,780	87,114	93,498	+26·7
Women's apparel and accessories stores	97,522	118,893	126,583	+29·8
Shoe stores	44,038	53,372	56,117	+27·4
Totals, Apparel Group	**295,212**	**354,429**	**372,509**	**+26·2**
Building Materials Group	**174,203**	**194,670**	**206,103**	**+18·3**
Furniture, Household and Radio Group—				
Furniture stores	64,058	64,412	59,909	− 6·5
Household appliance or radio dealers	45,897	42,189	34,407	−25·0
Totals, Furniture, Household and Radio Group	**118,357**	**114,686**	**101,327**	**−14·4**
Restaurant Group	**131,181**	**157,008**	**189,056**	**+44·1**
Other Retail Stores (including second-hand)—				
Coal and wood yards (ice dealers)	102,797	120,619	133,177	+29·6
Drug stores	101,028	115,450	129,420	+28·1
Jewellery stores	38,454	43,174	49,581	+28·9
Government liquor stores	112,835	146,201	146,067	+29·5
Totals, Other Retail Stores	**600,263**	**708,255**	**753,095**	**+25·5**
Totals, All Establishments	**3,440,902**	**3,632,952**	**3,753,874**	**+ 9·1**

Section 7.—Co-operation in Canada*

An outline of the growth of co-operative activity in Canada and of the legislation passed in connection therewith, is given at pp. 543-545 of the 1942 Year Book, and brought up to date at pp. 536-541 of the 1943-44 edition.

Subsection 1.—Trends in the Field of Co-operation in 1943

Co-operative business organizations in Canada occupy an important position in the marketing of agricultural products, purchasing of farm supplies, and in operating co-operative stores. A new development is the expansion of co-operative housing in Canada. Houses have been built on the co-operative plan in a number of cities where the housing shortage is acute.

During 1943, returns were received from 1,675 active co-operative associations, 853 of which marketed farm products, and 1,248 purchased supplies for their members, or operated co-operative stores. This larger number of co-operatives purchasing supplies for their members is explained by the fact that many marketing co-operatives purchase supplies for their members as well. For example an association marketing fruit may also purchase fertilizer and spray material for the members, and an association marketing live stock may also purchase feed.

* Prepared by A. E. Richards, Ph.D., and Lucienne Lalonde, Marketing Service, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Shareholders and members financially interested numbered 585,826 and patrons were estimated to number 608,680. Total assets, after making provision for bad debts and depreciation, amounted to $187,888,195 of which the book value of plant and equipment was $37,273,480. The members' equity amounted to $62,850,226 consisting of paid-up share capital of $13,325,560 and reserves and surplus of $49,524,666. This was an increase of $4,810,155 in net worth over 1942. From 1942 to 1943 total working capital increased from $20,442,155 to $25,576,746. The relation of net worth to total assets decreased from 45 p.c. in 1942 to 33 p.c. in 1943. This was due mainly to the large borrowings that were made to offset the stocks of grain in storage.

Sales of farm products amounted to $295,499,274, sales of supplies and merchandise $55,689,141 and other revenue $1,597,183, or a total business of $352,785,598.

Marketing.—Sales of grain and seed by grain co-operatives amounted to $134,000,000 for the year ended July 31, 1943, in comparison with a total of $87,000,000 for the previous year. Sales value of marketings of grain, dairy products, live stock, fruits and vegetables, and poultry increased from $189,000,000 in 1942 to $272,000,000 in 1943 or by 44 p.c.

A useful measure of co-operative activity on a regional basis is obtained by dividing the total amount of co-operative marketings for an area by the number of farms which it contains as reported in the latest census. On this basis British Columbia led all provinces for the crop year 1942-43 with average marketings of $642 per farm, Saskatchewan was in second place with $621 per farm, Manitoba $553, and Alberta $461. The average for Canada as a whole was $403. During the years 1932-43, the annual average for all of Canada was $233 per farm. Farm products marketed co-operatively in Saskatchewan in the twelve years have averaged $383 annually per occupied farm. British Columbia ranked second with $338, Alberta was third with $315, and Manitoba stood in fourth place with $268 of co-operative marketings per farm.

The grain growers are the most completely organized of the commodity co-operative marketing groups. Approximately 43 p.c. of all commercial marketings of grain were handled through co-operatives. Organizations of live-stock producers handled 17 p.c. of the total commercial marketings of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs. Co-operatives are credited with handling about 14 p.c. of the total sales of fluid milk and manufactured dairy products and roughly 35 p.c. of the fruits and potatoes marketed. Marketing co-operatives handled approximately 24 p.c. of the main farm products entering commercial channels of trade.

Merchandising.—Sales of feed, fertilizers or spray material amounted to $19,000,000 in the crop year ended July 31, 1943. Of this amount $13,000,000 was purchased for members of co-operatives in Quebec and Ontario. Sales of food products amounted to $12,600,000, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Ontario having a combined sales value of $7,200,000. Sales of petroleum products and auto accessories amounted to $9,900,000 with Saskatchewan handling $6,600,000 of this amount.

Fishermen's Co-operatives.—In addition to co-operatives marketing agricultural products, there were 67 fishermen's co-operative associations operating in 1942 with an estimated membership of 4,826. The total volume of business amounted to over $2,600,000.

Credit Unions.—At the end of 1943, almost 1,800 credit unions were chartered in all the provinces of Canada. This was an increase of approximately 20 p.c. in the number of credit unions since 1942. During 1943 Canadian credit unions loaned $16,900,000 for "provident and productive purposes".

Insurance.—For the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, 400 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies carried insurance risks amounting to more than $1,306,655,800. These companies are purely mutual companies. They are controlled and directed by their farmer members for mutual benefit. All companies are incorporated under either Dominion or Provincial legislation.

Miscellaneous and Service-Type Co-operatives.—Several kinds of services are rendered by co-operative associations such as telephone systems, housing, medical and hospital service plans, and burial societies. At the end of 1942 there were 2,387 telephone systems and 105,075 connected telephones. The total investments in these systems was over $22,000,000.

In recent years there has been rapid expansion in medical and hospital plans with an increasing enrolment of participants. Complete statistics concerning these plans are not as yet available.

The housing co-operative movement is a new enterprise in Canada and is making good progress. In the Nova Scotia Housing Commission Report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1942, it is stated that homes in seven housing communities were either completed or are in process of completion at that time. These houses were built by the members themselves and financed by the Housing Commission. In Alberta, four co-operative building associations have been incorporated since 1942. One association has already built 40 houses and 5 more are under construction. Two associations have not yet started operations but intend to build homes immediately, and the members of one of those associations propose also to make improvements on their homes. Members of another association are collecting their savings now so that they may be ready to operate and build new homes as soon as the War ends. Co-operative housing projects have been undertaken in approximately 18 towns or cities in the Province of Quebec, one of which comprises 125 houses. At least 10 more projects are under consideration in that Province.

Co-operative principles have also been applied to transportation—members' transportation by bus to and from work, or trucking farm products— restaurants, seed cleaning, printing and publishing, electrification, and room and board facilities.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Co-operation

34.—Summary Statistics of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1933-43

Year ended July 31—	Associations	Places of Business	Shareholders or Members	Patrons	Sales of Farm Products	Sales of Supplies	Total Business[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
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
1943	1,675	4,431	585,826	608,680	295,499,274	55,689,141	352,785,598

[1] Including other revenue.

35.—Annual Balance Sheets and Financial Condition of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1933-43

Year ended July 31—	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital[1]	Net Worth in Percentage of Total Assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
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
1943	187,888,195	37,273,480	125,037,969	13,325,560	49,524,666	25,576,746	33·4

[1] Working capital, as used in this table, is the excess of assets less value of plant over general liabilities.

36.—Products Marketed, Merchandise and Supplies Handled by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1943

Item	Associations	Value of Sales
	No.	$
Marketing—		
Dairy products	446	44,296,347
Fruits and vegetables	161	19,505,146
Grain and seed	105	134,239,789
Live stock	225	62,839,589
Poultry	194	10,923,819
Honey	6	530,180
Maple products	7	1,137,980
Tobacco	10	18,957,319
Wool	7	1,988,880
Fur	2	761,014
Lumber and wood	7	142,139
Miscellaneous	14	177,072
Totals, Marketing	**853**	**295,499,274**
Merchandising—		
Food products	518	12,616,807
Clothing and home furnishings	229	2,239,825
Petroleum products and auto accessories	500	9,878,611
Feed, fertilizer or spray material	625	19,281,830
Machinery and equipment	125	479,958
Coal, wood and building material	413	4,911,407
Miscellaneous	535	6,280,703
Totals, Merchandising	**1,248**	**55,689,141**
Grand Totals	**1,675**	**351,188,415**

37.—Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1943

Province	Associations	Shareholders or Members	Sales of Products	Sales of Merchandise	Total Business[1]
	No.	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	22	11,065	2,572,915	478,090	3,051,465
Nova Scotia	139	14,970	3,450,906	5,353,945	8,847,127
New Brunswick	29	5,630	2,165,452	1,319,727	3,487,761
Quebec	440	40,086	27,948,844	10,754,330	38,708,194
Ontario	237	50,494	46,047,257	9,433,009	55,966,902
Manitoba	91	60,932	32,074,807	3,801,436	35,933,499
Saskatchewan	513	210,691	86,081,763	13,623,112	100,423,432
Alberta	110	126,367	45,943,903	4,951,519	50,980,411
British Columbia	88	20,473	16,924,754	3,707,133	20,820,791
Interprovincial	6	45,118	32,288,673	2,266,840	34,566,016
Totals	**1,675**	**585,826**	**295,499,274**	**55,689,141**	**352,785,598**

[1] Includes other income.

38.—Financial Structure of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1943

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	224,793	33,818	171,874	34,839	18,080
Nova Scotia	3,923,328	1,335,921	1,869,995	1,145,531	907,802
New Brunswick	529,462	184,436	342,565	130,023	56,874
Quebec	11,101,132	4,606,528	5,838,260	1,855,601	3,407,271
Ontario	6,066,495	2,356,757	2,730,142	1,398,509	1,937,844
Manitoba	15,481,384	2,757,392	11,604,282	573,841	3,303,261
Saskatchewan	85,711,844	13,032,367	55,917,299	2,181,351	27,613,194
Alberta	27,961,267	4,942,597	19,405,137	542,578	8,013,552
British Columbia	7,375,731	2,021,191	3,804,484	2,168,971	1,402,276
Interprovincial	29,512,759	6,002,473	23,353,931	3,294,316	2,864,512
Totals	**187,888,195**	**37,273,480**	**125,037,969**	**13,325,560**	**49,524,666**

39.—Summary of Credit Unions in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 Financial Year

Province	Credit Unions	Members	Total Assets	Shares	Deposits	Loans Granted in Latest Financial Year	Loans Granted Since Inception
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I. (Sept. 30, 1942)	47	6,116	207,082	152,536	41,399	115,773	633,840
N.S. "	204	28,850	1,469,281	1,317,744	38,984	1,065,812	6,719,911
N.B. "	145	23,446	1,142,115	1,031,240	46,866	872,321	3,194,456
Que. (Dec. 31, 1942)—							
Desjardins[1]	765	237,078	60,501,514	4,652,638	52,989,247	10,000,000	122,061,694
Other	10	1,930	158,279	61,226	28,914	84,015	331,740
Ont. (Mar. 31, 1943)	163	32,672	3,483,790	1,354,714	1,722,511	2,426,473	16,519,903
Man. (Dec. 31, 1942)	80	8,625	488,288	200,035	266,977	395,092	1,076,579
Sask. "	128	14,600	797,003	483,863	280,096	824,217	1,935,650
Alta. "	129	10,066	469,021	355,077	87,021	562,028	1,445,591
B.C. (Sept. 30, 1942)	109	10,686	503,281	448,817	20,970	600,561	1,077,573
Totals, 1943	**1,780**	**374,069**	**69,219,654**	**10,057,890**	**55,522,985**	**16,946,292**	**154,997,037**
1942	**1,486**	**295,984**	**43,971,925**	**7,141,756**	**33,644,782**	**10,926,085**	**137,943,452**

[1] Six Caisses Régionales with assets of $11,215,203 are not included here.

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 and 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. 629-631.)

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 made uniformly. 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

An 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, 1934-44, and by Provinces, 1944

(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**
Totals, 1942	**87**	**3,630**	**33**	**516**	**393**	**2,499**	**61**	**526**	**35**	**173**	**609**	**7,344**
Totals, 1943	**36**	**2,357**	**7**	**137**	**96**	**500**	**32**	**519**	**15**	**121**	**186**	**3,634**
1944												
P.E. Island	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	"	–	"	–	2	55	"	–	"	–	2	55
New Brunswick	1	19	"	–	Nil	–	"	–	"	–	1	19
Quebec	20	546	5	104	20	406	13	257	3	56	61	1,369
Ontario	7	146	4	90	6	41	1	3	Nil	–	18	280
Manitoba	1	209	Nil	–	1	1	Nil	–	"	–	2	210
Saskatchewan	Nil	–	"	–	3	7	"	–	"	–	3	7
Alberta	1	47	1	6	1	4	"	.	"	–	3	57
British Columbia	3	75	2	42	Nil	–	1	5	"	–	6	122
Totals, 1944	**33**	**1,042**	**12**	**242**	**33**	**514**	**15**	**265**	**3**	**56**	**96**	**2,119**

In 1944 Quebec and Ontario accounted for 64 p.c. and 19 p.c., respectively, of the total failures in the Dominion. As regards liabilities, Quebec accounted for 65 p.c. of the total as compared with 13 p.c. registered for Ontario.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1942-44

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-41 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Province	Failures			Liabilities		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	3	Nil	Nil	38	–	–
Nova Scotia	11	4	2	146	53	55
New Brunswick	11	3	1	76	80	19
Quebec	327	100	61	4,590	1,149	1,369
Ontario	129	42	18	1,178	1,750	280
Manitoba	34	8	2	315	180	210
Saskatchewan	56	20	3	381	63	7
Alberta	20	1	3	148	7	57
British Columbia	18	8	6	472	352	122
Totals	**609**	**186**	**96**	**7,344**	**3,634**	**2,119**

According to Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, the number of commercial failures during the war years has shown a steady decrease year by year, and whereas before the War the great majority of failures were in retail trading establishments, the proportion in that group has also shown a steady decrease during the past five years. In 1939, out of a total of 1,299 failures, 874 or 67 p.c. were in retail trade, while in 1944 of the 96 failures, 33 or 34 p.c. were in retail trade.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1942-44

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-41 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods	16	4	3	166	49	51
Textiles	8	4	1	120	39	2
Forest products	12	8	5	141	310	101
Paper, printing and publishing	2	3	3	2,006	58	47
Chemicals and drugs	6	Nil	1	72	–	12
Fuels	1	"	3	15		193
Leather and leather products	11	"	Nil	200	-	–
Stone, clay, glass and products	5	1	3	40	3	366
Iron and steel	5	Nil	2	62	–	9
Machinery	3	4	5	23	96	108
Transportation equipment	Nil	Nil	1	–	–	62
All other	18	12	6	785	1,802	91
Totals, Manufacturing	**87**	**36**	**33**	**3,630**	**2,357**	**1,042**
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries	13	4	1	224	107	40
Clothing and furnishings	2	1	Nil	6	2	–
Dry goods and textiles	2	Nil	1	78	-	8
Lumber, building materials, hardware	2	"	4	30		92
Chemicals and drugs	Nil	"	1	–	–	7
Fuels	2	1	1	20	23	25
Automotive products	1	Nil	Nil	20	–	–
Supply houses	1	"	"	2	.	–
All other	10	1	4	136	5	70
Totals, Wholesale Trade	**33**	**7**	**12**	**516**	**137**	**242**

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1942-44—concluded

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Retail Trade—						
Foods	108	32	12	446	149	53
Farm supplies, general stores	41	11	2	238	55	4
General merchandise	10	2	Nil	208	8	
Apparel	64	7	2	394	45	10
Furniture, household furniture	24	Nil	1	304		246
Lumber, building materials, hardware	23	5	2	212	43	32
Automotive products	36	5	3	422	29	57
Restaurants	42	16	2	125	57	13
Drugs	19	9	2	73	60	9
All other	26	9	7	77	54	90
Totals, Retail Trade	**393**	**96**	**33**	**2,499**	**500**	**514**
Construction—						
General contractors	29	20	9	421	439	246
Carpenters and builders	10	5	Nil	25	36	
Building sub-contractors	21	7	6	74	44	19
Other contractors	1	Nil	Nil	6		
Totals, Construction	**61**	**32**	**15**	**526**	**519**	**265**
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors	4	4	1	5	21	1
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc	12	5	1	58	47	5
Hotels	5	1	1	67	9	50
Laundries	1	Nil	Nil	5		
Undertakers	2	"	"	10		
All other	11	5	"	28	44	
Totals, Commercial Service	**35**	**15**	**3**	**173**	**121**	**56**
Grand Totals	**609**	**186**	**96**	**7,344**	**3,634**	**2,119**

Section 2.—Commercial Failures as Compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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, 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-33 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.
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	8[1]	2	10[1]	314
1944	"	Nil	"	162	36	2	3	4	11	218

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-33 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.
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
1944	46	32	4	2	4	27	5	2	74	22	218

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, 1934-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-33 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
	$	$		$	$
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	1944	1,638,931	3,101,435
1939	11,186,360	15,089,461			

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1944, with Totals for 1943

Branch of Business	P.E.I and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1944	Total for 1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trade—										
General stores	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8
Grocery	"	"	2	Nil	Nil	1	"	"	3	11
Confectionery	"	"	3	"	"	Nil	"	"	3	5
Drink and tobacco	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	8
Fish and meat	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	4	13
Boots and shoes	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	4
Dry goods	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	6
Clothing	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	4	16
Furniture	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	Nil	1	2
Books and stationery	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	3
Automobile	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	4
Hardware	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	2
Electrical apparatus	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Jewellery	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	"	"	1	1
Coal and wood	"	"	5	Nil	"	"	"	"	5	7
Drugs and chemicals	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	2
Miscellaneous	"	"	9	5	"	1	"	1	16	12
Totals, Trade			**34**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**–**	**2**	**46**	**105**
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	3
Animal foods	"	"	Nil	2	"	"	"	"	2	3
Drink and tobacco	"	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	Nil
Fur and leather	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	3	3
Pulp and paper	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	Nil
Textiles	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2
Clothing	"	"	3	Nil	"	"	"	"	3	3
Lumbering and manufactures	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	3	5
Iron and steel	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	2	6	Nil
Non-ferrous metals	"	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	Nil	1	1
Non-metallic minerals	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	3	Nil
Drugs and chemicals	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	–	1
Miscellaneous	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	5	2
Totals, Manufacturing			**21**	**9**			**–**	**2**	**32**	**23**
Service—										
Garages	Nil	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	7
Other customs and repairs	"	"	7	Nil	"	"	"	"	7	11
Personal service	"	"	24	1	"	"	1	2	28	27
Restaurants	"	"	3	1	"	"	Nil	Nil	4	17
Professional service	"	"	16	3	"	"	1	"	20	8
Recreational service	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	Nil	"	–	4
Business service	"	"	7	1	"	"	"	"	8	4
Totals, Service	–		**63**	**7**	–		**2**	**2**	**74**	**78**
Other—										
Agriculture	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	4	13
Mining	"	"	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	4	7
Logging, fishing and trapping	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	Nil	1	2	1
Construction	"	"	22	3	"	"	"	2	27	41
Transportation and public utilities	"	"	5	Nil	"	"	"	Nil	5	11
Finance	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	2	9
Totals, Other			**30**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**44**	**82**
Not classified	**Nil**	**Nil**	**14**	**7**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**1**	**22**	**26**
Grand Totals			**162**	**36**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**11**	**218**	**314**

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, 1933-44, and by Provinces, 1944

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year and Province or City	Estates Closed	Assets Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	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**
Totals, 1942	**879**	**10,994,748**	**12,023,215**	**2,393,661**	**772,995**	**32·3**	**1,620,666**[1]
Totals, 1943	**675**	**7,633,251**	**9,593,541**	**2,046,612**	**706,257**	**34·5**	**1,340,355**[1]
1944							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	–					
Nova Scotia	6	56,449	131,674	30,832	14,570	47·26	16,262
New Brunswick	3	41,003	67,432	14,032	2,339	16·67	11,693
Quebec[2]	148	1,042,107	1,673,628	258,769	102,756	39·71	156,013
Montreal	200	963,152	2,422,831	238,279	92,726	38·91	145,553
Ontario[2]	59	582,503	712,596	313,728	144,054	45·92	169,674
Toronto	25	543,937	826,474	248,059	52,551	21·18	195,508
Manitoba	3	28,300	30,538	4,251	1,373	32·30	2,877
Saskatchewan	4	7,367	14,942	3,154	727	23·05	2,426
Alberta	9	81,619	92,588	25,164	6,306	25·06	18,859
British Columbia	11	148,711	181,349	60,457	7,719	12·77	52,739
Totals, 1944	**468**	**3,495,148**	**6,154,052**	**1,196,725**	**425,121**	**35·52**	**771,604**[1]

[1] 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, $1,799,722 in 1943 and $1,201,289 in 1944. [2] Exclusive of the city shown separately.

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, 1935-44, and by Provinces, 1944.

(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**	**1,131,838**	**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**
Totals, 1942	**19**	**70,380**	**114,333**	**9,702**	**1,785**	**18·4**	**7,890**[1]
Totals, 1943	**10**[2]	**31,080**	**50,059**	**5,053**	**1,379**	**27·3**	**3,656**[1]
1944							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	–			–	–	
Nova Scotia	"				–	–	
New Brunswick	"	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	9	27,856	39,832	6,410	2,850	44·5	3,543
Ontario	5	20,295	30,460	6,437	2,036	31·6	4,390
Manitoba	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	3	4,720	14,505	194	194	100·0	
Alberta	1	2,210	1,800	70	70	100·0	
British Columbia	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	
Totals, 1944	**18**	**55,081**	**86,597**	**13,111**	**5,150**	**39·3**	**7,933**[1]

[1] In addition, land and chattels under mortgage or lien, of an estimated value of $41,258 in 1942, $18,853 in 1943 and $26,044 in 1944, 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

CONSPECTUS

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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 11,975,000 (1944 estimate) 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.

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

Subsection 1.—Permanent Controls

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, 1938, as amended by 8 Geo. VI, c. 25 (1944), and since Jan. 15, 1939, 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 and ships. 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, in the licence, state the ports between which the ships named therein may carry goods or passengers and the schedule of services which shall be maintained; 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.

The powers of the Board with regard to air transport were transferred to the Air Transport Board on Sept. 11, 1944, following a proclamation of the Governor in Council which put into force the Act of Parliament, 8 Geo. VI, c. 28 (1944), which amends the Aeronautics Act and creates the Air Transport Board.

Subsection 2.—Wartime Controls*

The extensive transportation systems of Canada were, in peacetime, capable of handling a much greater volume of traffic than conditions required. However, since the outbreak of war in 1939, the vastly increased movements of raw materials to the factories, and of munitions, troops, etc., to the theatres of war, have placed a heavy burden on existing transportation facilities. Early in the War, the Government took steps to ensure that the vital transportation requirements of the war effort would be met and since then many important measures have been put into effect. The chief agencies of transportation control are the Canadian Shipping Board, and the Controllers of Ship Repairs, Transport and Transit and the Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Control of Interior Transportation

Transport.—A Transport Controller, responsible to the Minister of Transport, was appointed in November, 1939, 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 has ex officio membership on: 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 wartime industries) and of various committees dealing with the movement of essential and critical materials, and acts as Transport Adviser 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 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 refrigerator 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

* This material has been compiled in co-operation with the Department of Transport, the Canadian Shipping Board, and from reports published by the Department of Munitions and Supply. The data have been brought up to Apr. 30, 1945.

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: (a) Office of Defence transportation permits, aluminum and general average matters; (b) Transportation arrangements for projects in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc., and the chartering of vessels for such projects; (c) The Maximum Carloading Division; (d) The Carloading Inspection Bureau; (e) The Superintending Sea Transport Officer.

Civil Transit of Passengers.—Local transportation facilities, such as buses, street cars and taxicabs, in many congested urban centres have been required to handle record traffic as a result of the War. Faced with an emergency situation, the Department of Munitions and Supply appointed a Transit Controller in August, 1941.

In peacetime any increase in public transit traffic can be handled by a corresponding increase in vehicles. But with the manufacturing facilities, raw materials, and manpower of North America concentrated on the output of war supplies, only a limited number of new passenger vehicles have been available for replacement and expansion of civilian services. However, much of the excess load is being handled by private automobile. Under a scheme, known as the Wartime Industrial Transit Plan, approximately 53,000 employee-owners are given special gasoline and tire privileges in return for transporting fellow employees to and from work. Designed not only as a partial solution of the transit problem, but also as a conservation measure, the plan has proved a success. Under it, fewer cars are being driven by employees going to work; as of Oct. 31, 1944, a total of 209,566 passengers were being carried each working day. The gasoline saving has been substantial.

Since the autumn of 1941, the Transit Control has placed all buses, street cars, taxis, drive-yourself cars and ferries under strict regulation. The Control has staggered hours, reduced street-car stops, assisted in improving the repair facilities of transit operators, sponsored the rearrangement of seating in existing vehicles, helped hard-pressed operators to obtain new equipment, endeavoured to solve parking problems, restricted non-essential bus operation and reallocated the buses thus made available.

At the end of August, 1944, in some 19 centres all across Canada the hours of approximately 424,000 office, factory and store employees, including 39,000 Government employees in Ottawa, were staggered.

In an effort to meet war needs, drastic curtailments were made in duplicative and comparatively unessential city and inter-urban bus services. The restrictions on the inter-city lines alone resulted in the diversion of one-third of the total annual mileage to direct services for war industries and the Armed Forces. By the end of September, 1944, it had been possible to establish 248 new bus services for the employees of war industries, and 94 for the Armed Services, as well as to add some 800 vehicles to runs already serving war industries and concentrations of Armed Forces.

As a result of arrangements made by the Control, a new ferry was purchased to serve North Vancouver war industries, and an additional ferry was put into service between Halifax and Dartmouth, N. S.

Wartime transit committees have been set up in nearly all the large cities in Canada to advise the Controller on local conditions.

Truck Control.—Within recent years the development of commercial-truck transport has been of great importance, both for local and for inter-urban transportation of goods. With the War, manufacture of new trucks was cut off and the use of tires and gasoline restricted. These factors, taken together with the increased traffic produced by the War and the fact that other transportation agencies such as the railroads were also over-loaded, made it necessary to introduce controls over trucking.

To conserve trucks, gasoline and rubber, jurisdiction over truck transport was first lodged with the Administrator of Services of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board who, early in 1942, was given power to regulate and control transportation of goods by vehicle, rates to be charged, routes to be followed, loads to be carried, empty or dead running time and the kinds of goods that might be transported as well as to direct or arrange for the pooling of facilities. Immediately thereafter, orders were issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board restricting retail and wholesale deliveries generally and deliveries by various specialized types of operators such as laundries, ice, bread, milk and cream pick-up, construction supplies, etc. In July, 1942, it was ordered that no private commercial vehicle, with specified exceptions, could be operated more than 35 road miles from its normal home station except under permit.

In September, 1944, control over certain truck deliveries was transferred to the Transit Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply, in a move towards centralizing, under the same authority, the control over motor-vehicle transportation of both passengers and goods. Transit Control, in co-operation with Oil Control, fixes gasoline and mileage ceilings for all trucking categories, and investigates and reports to Motor Vehicle Control on applications for new trucks, trailers, buses, passenger cars and all other motor-vehicle equipment.

Control of Shipping

The Canadian Shipping Board.—The Canadian Shipping Board was established in December, 1939, as an autonomous wartime 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. In March, 1945, the headquarters of the Board were transferred from Ottawa to Montreal. This change is expected to facilitate the Board's work, since the Transport Controller, Park Steamship Company, the British Ministry of War Transport, and many steamship operators, exporters and importers have their offices in Montreal.

The Board consists of the Chairman, who is also Director of Shipping, the Transport Controller, and senior representatives of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Departments of External Affairs, National Revenue, Trade and Commerce and Transport. The day-to-day operations of the Board are conducted by its Chairman and Technical Advisers, most of whom are executives drawn from private shipping companies, serving for a nominal salary of $1 per year.

To facilitate its close liaison with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and with the United States Government shipping authorities (i.e., the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defence Transportation), the Board has representatives at London, England, and Washington, D.C. There are also representatives at Bombay, India, Vancouver, B.C., Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B., to assist the Board in matters relating to local shipping.

The principal functions of the Board are to control and direct all Canadian ocean, coastal and inland waters shipping in order to see that it is used to maximum efficiency in the war effort; to advise the Government on matters relating to water transport; 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.

In the field of international shipping the Board assumed new responsibilities during 1944. In August, an "Agreement on Principles, having reference to the continuance of co-ordinated control of merchant shipping" was signed in London by representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, Norway, the Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Greece and Poland, and subsequently by France, India and Australia. The chief purpose of the Agreement is to ensure that adequate merchant ship tonnage will be available for all military and other tasks necessary for and arising out of the completion of the war in Europe and the Far East, and for the supplying of all liberated areas, as well as of the United Nations generally and the territories under their authority. The Agreement becomes effective on the conclusion of hostilities with Germany, and will expire six months after the suspension of hostilities with Japan. It provides for the establishment of a United Maritime Authority, consisting of a United Maritime Council, which will meet at intervals to consider questions of policy, and of a United Maritime Executive Board, with two branches, one in London and the other in Washington.

Since the establishment of the Board in 1939, its work has greatly increased in scope and in volume, as a result of the rapid wartime expansion which has taken place in the size of the Canadian merchant marine and the creation of the United Maritime Authority.

Ship Repairs and Salvage Control.—Because 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 extensive repairs are necessary. In addition, ship salvage operations are being conducted and valuable cargoes are being re-shipped to original destinations or diverted to Canadian war industry.

The Controller of Ship Repairs and Salvage, operating with the U.K. Ministry of War Transport, ship owners, ship agents, shipyards, dry-dock 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.

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 to 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 Government 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 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.

On Apr. 2, 1943, a statement was made in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King outlining the official Air Policy of Canada (see Canada Year Book 1943-44, pp. 572-574).

Air Transport Board.—The Aeronautics Act was amended in 1944 making provision for setting up an Air Transport Board to license all civil air carriers and to advise the Government on questions of policy with regard to the development of new air routes.

The Minister of Munitions and Supply, in a statement to the House of Commons on Mar. 17, 1944, announced that Trans-Canada Air Lines would be given the task of operating all trunk air lines in Canada and all international air lines. He stated that steps would be taken to ensure that the control of any civil air transport company was divorced from association with any surface transport company within one year after the end of hostilities in Europe. The amended Aeronautics Act makes provision for putting this policy into effect. The Minister also stated that the licensing of new air routes would be deferred until such time as the men serving overseas were in a position to participate in them.

The Transport Act under which the licensing of civil air routes had been placed in the hands of the Board of Transport Commissioners was amended by deleting from it all reference to the control of aviation since such licensing now rests with the newly created Air Transport Board.

Air Priority Control.—Pressure of war business necessitated the establishment of a priority system on all domestic air lines in order to ensure 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.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONFERENCES*

Canada has built a world reputation as an efficient operator of civil air services and has contributed extensively to combat air services and in the training of air pilots.

As long ago as the spring of 1942, Canadian Government officials undertook a study of international aviation and that study is still being continued.

Commonwealth Meetings.—At London in October, 1943, Canada participated in a preliminary exchange of views among members of the Commonwealth with respect to international discussions on air transport policy. The Minister in Charge of Air Services reported to the House of Commons on Mar. 17, 1944 (see Canada Year Book 1943-44, pages 574-75), and tabled a tentative and preliminary draft of an International Air Transport Convention upon which Canadian officials and the Government had been working.

Further exchanges of views on international aviation between members of the Commonwealth were held in Montreal in October, 1944, preceding the International Conference on Civil Aviation held in Chicago, and again immediately following this Conference. Exchanges of views related to air connections between the various regions of the Commonwealth.

It was agreed to establish an advisory body to be known as the Commonwealth Air Transport Council to keep under review the progress and development of Commonwealth air communications, serve as a medium of exchange of views and recommendations between Commonwealth nations on civil aviation, and to consider and advise on such civil aviation matters as any Commonwealth government may desire to refer to it. It will meet from time to time in the various countries represented on the Council.

In a public statement, the Minister in Charge of Air Services stated: "The basis upon which Canada desired to proceed had already been brought forward in the Commonwealth conversations in London, October, 1943, namely, that in services connecting the various parts of the Commonwealth, each member government should operate the services, or sections of services, adjacent to its own territory, and that out of these co-operative efforts a broad pattern of connecting links, joining the areas of the Commonwealth, would emerge. As a result of the discussions in Montreal, plans were outlined which are now under consideration by the Commonwealth governments concerned, and which are the subject of continuing negotiations."

International Conference.—The International Conference on Aviation opened in Chicago on Nov. 1, 1944, with fifty-four of the United Nations represented. The Permanent Convention agreed upon covers the general field of air navigation

* Supplied by the Acting Director of Publicity, Department of Transport, Ottawa.

and also deals with matters of commercial air transport. It establishes a permanent international agency to be known as the International Civil Aviation Organization. Member States agree not to use civil aviation for purposes inconsistent with its objectives, which are to:—

(a) Ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world;
(b) Encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes;
(c) Encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation;
(d) Meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient and economic air transport;
(e) Prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition;
(f) Ensure that the rights of contracting States are fully respected, and that every contracting State has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines;
(g) Avoid discrimination between contracting States;
(h) Promote safety of flight in international air navigation;
(i) Promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics.

The International Civil Aviation Organization.—This Organization is to be composed of an Assembly on which all member States will be represented, and a Council composed of representatives of twenty-one States designated by the Assembly. The Assembly will act upon reports of the Council or matters referred to it by the Council, will vote on the annual budget and financial arrangements of the organization, deal with amendments to the Convention, and with any other matters not specifically assigned to the Council.

The Council is to be chosen every three years and will elect its own President. The Council is to collect, examine and publish information regarding air navigation and the operation of air services, including operational costs and subsidies. It will consider any matter relating to the convention which may be referred to it by a member State, and report any infractions of the Convention or any failure to carry out recommendations or determinations of the Council. Where a State fails to take appropriate action after notice of infraction, the infraction is to be brought to the attention of the Assembly.

In the event of any disagreement between member States relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the dispute is to be decided by the Council whose decision is to be binding unless reversed on appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice, or to an arbitral tribunal set up for the purpose. Member States undertake not to allow the operation over their territory of any airline which has failed to conform with a decision reached under this procedure.

Pending the ratification and final establishment of the I.C.A.O., an interim agreement was adopted and an Interim Organization will be established. This organization and agreement by which it is established, has the same general form as the permanent organization. The Interim Organization is to remain in existence until the Permanent Convention has come into force or until another international aviation conference has agreed on other arrangements, but in no case for more than three years.

The Conference selected Canada, which of course has signed the Interim Agreement, as the seat of the Interim Organization which will in turn, at its last meeting, choose the seat for the permanent body. The first Council of the Interim Organization was also elected at Chicago in accordance with principles embodied in both the

Permanent Convention and the Interim Agreement. Under these principles, the Council will have 21 members, including Canada, and must give adequate representation to:—

(1) The principal States of chief importance in air transport;
(2) Those principal States, not otherwise included, which make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation;
(3) Those principal States, not otherwise included, whose election will ensure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented.

The Chicago Conference also produced two supplementary agreements, the Air Transit Agreement (the Two Freedoms Agreement) and the Air Transport Agreement (the Five Freedoms Agreement). These Agreements give the following rights:—

(1) The right to cross a foreign country non-stop.
(2) The right to land in a foreign country for fuel and for servicing.
(3) The right to carry passengers, freight and mails from the country of origin of the aircraft to any place in the world.
(4) The right to bring passengers, freight and mails back to the country of origin from any place in the world.
(5) The right of an aeroplane to pick up passengers, freight and mails in a foreign country, for conveyance to another foreign country.
(6) The right of an aeroplane to pick up passengers, freight and mails in a foreign country for delivery to another point in the same country. This right is commonly known as 'cabotage'.

Canada has signed the Air Transit Agreement to assist in opening up the airways of the world but has not signed the Five Freedoms Agreement, thus retaining full control over all rights to pick up and set down traffic in Canada. The Dominion retained its rights to enter into bilateral agreements with other countries as Canadian interests may indicate.

Bilateral Agreements.—Delegates from Canada and the United States met at New York City on Jan. 25, 1945, for the purpose of agreeing on services between the two countries and supplementing the Chicago Agreement. This bilateral agreement on regular air services supersedes the agreements made between Canada and the United States in 1939 and in 1940.

Under the new bilateral agreement the following routes are designated as United States routes, to be operated by carriers designated by the Government of the United States: Boston to Moncton; Boston to Montreal; New York or Boston to Quebec; New York to Montreal or Ottawa, but not to both on the same flight; Washington to Montreal or Ottawa, but not both on the same flight; Buffalo to Toronto; Fargo to Winnipeg; Great Falls to Lethbridge; Seattle to Vancouver; Seattle to Whitehorse; Fairbanks to Whitehorse.

Carriers designated by the Government of Canada may operate on the routes: Halifax to Boston; Toronto to New York; Toronto to Cleveland; Toronto to Chicago; Port Arthur to Duluth; Victoria to Seattle; Whitehorse to Fairbanks.

Section 2.—Government Control Over Agencies of Communication*

The Development and Control of Radio-communication in Canada.—First radio-communication (or "wireless", as it is sometimes called) 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

* Prepared in co-operation with the Department of Transport.

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 radio-communication 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 radio-communication 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 radio-communication 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 radio-communication 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 developments.

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 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 Radio-communication 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 radio-communication 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. 731-735). 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. An 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. Further Orders in Council in October and November, 1944, transferred the duties, powers and functions in respect to radio, previously vested in the Minister of Munitions and Supply, to the Minister of Reconstruction.

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 Radio-communication Regulations annexed thereto (Revision of Cairo, 1938) as well as to regional agreements such as the Inter-

American Radio-communications Convention, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreements, Havana, 1937, and the Inter-American Arrangement respecting Radio-communications, including the Revision thereto, of Santiago de Chile, January, 1940.

Wartime 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.

Wartime 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, one of whom acts 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, initiated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, or approved by the Chief Censor of Publications-Radio.

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 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.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an "Annual Report on Steam Railways", as well as numerous other reports, a list of which is given in Chapter XXX of this volume. Certain of the financial statistics of steam railways are compiled in co-operation with the Department of Transport.

THE WARTIME ROLE OF THE STEAM RAILWAYS OF CANADA*

Since the advent of steam transportation, railways have played a role of great economic and strategic importance during periods of hostilities. Contributions to Canada's war effort by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are but another though an outstanding example of this fact. The transportation services provided by them have made possible the expansion of this country's war production on a scale far in excess of anything ever thought possible. Despite all the pre-war criticism of over-expansion, had this Dominion's transportation systems been developed on a more restricted scale it would have been an economic impossibility for her industries to have expanded along lines which have enabled them to supply this country's own war requirements as well as fulfilling all commitments to the Allies under direct purchase or Mutual Aid.

Canada's extensive railway mileage (42,346 miles of single track), which is exceeded only by Soviet Russia and the United States both of which have populations far in excess of the Dominion, can be considered as having been one of this country's most efficient peacetime measures of defence. The railways have been the principal conveyers of raw material to war factories and of finished products from such plants to seaboard for shipment to the war fronts of the world. Railways have likewise played an important part in the mobilization and movement of the Armed Services and the transportation of war workers to industrial centres.

The war at sea has had the effect of diverting to the railways much of the freight previously carried in coastal shipping, and gasoline rationing has had the effect of greatly limiting motor trucking as a competitor in short-haul traffic, thus further complicating distribution facilities for domestic requirements. Shipping casualties on the high seas have been heavy and as a result it has been necessary to reduce ocean hauls to a minimum. Railway transportation to East Coast ports has, therefore, continued at a high rate at all seasons throughout the year and much of the ocean shipping on the St. Lawrence River has been discontinued. Many ships on Canadian coastal and inland waterways have been diverted to war use thus throwing an additional burden upon railway transportation.

The volume of both passenger and freight traffic carried in 1944 was more than double that of immediate pre-war years: the freight carried was three times that of 1933. Compared with the peak year of the War of 1914-18, freight carried to-day is more than twice as great, and the average movement of a ton of freight has increased from 30 to approximately 50 miles, or by 65 p.c., reflecting the industrial expansion of the country and the greater responsibilities of the transportation systems.

The Canadian railways found themselves at the outbreak of war with not only an actual shortage of rolling-stock but with much of their equipment outdated and showing signs of hard wear following the retrenchment necessary during the years of depression and the period of readjustment which followed. Much of the equipment in operation was older than would have been the case in times of peaceful prosperity and most of the rolling-stock was not designed to transport the heavy and bulky pieces that make up the "sinews of war". To this initial condition was added the difficulty of securing new equipment and obtaining replacements and parts for repairs. The urgent needs of the war fronts brought about the necessity for restrictions and regulations being imposed governing the manufacture of articles

* This article has been prepared under the direction of the Deputy Minister, Department of Transport, in the Publicity Branch of that Department from material supplied by the railway companies.

not immediately of service on the battlefield or on the sea. While these restrictions were administered wisely and leniently in so far as railway needs were concerned, the volume of such material was of necessity limited.

Early in the War it was realized by the Dominion Government that existing railway equipment, while adequate for peacetime requirements, would be insufficient to provide facilities for movement of the abnormal traffic arising out of war conditions. It was also appreciated that the financing of the necessary expenditures by the railways without the aid of the Government would be costly and difficult. Arrangements were therefore made through the Department of Transport for the acquisition by the Government of required quantities of rolling-stock and equipment as needed from time to time and these were made available to the railways on a hire-purchase basis. Up to the end of 1944, 139 locomotives and 14,215 cars were provided at a cost of $82,026,454.

The railway companies themselves have carried out programs of rehabilitation and rebuilding of existing rolling-stock, including much equipment that had been discarded. For instance, old switching-engines which were considered obsolete for several years prior to the outbreak of war have been overhauled and brought back into operation to give veteran service wherever needed. Freight cars that were awaiting the scrap heap have been repaired, strengthened, painted and placed into operation. Passenger cars, coaches and sleeping cars have been converted to meet the requirements for the handling of thousands of troops, and new-type restaurant cars have been placed into operation to accommodate maximum numbers of patrons with a minimum of staff. All such repair, conversion or new construction had to be undertaken in the workshops of the Canadian railroads inasmuch as outside industries were themselves engaged in war-production activities.

In meeting wartime transportation requirements, Canadian railways have been operating with fewer but more powerful locomotives than in 1917 and more capacious but fewer freight cars. The Canadian National Railways reported that the vastly increased war traffic handled by them in 1943 was moved with 16·6 p.c. fewer locomotives and 15·4 p.c. fewer freight cars than in 1917. The Canadian Pacific Railway reported that 26·8 p.c. fewer locomotives and 16·6 p.c. fewer freight cars were required to handle the 1944 traffic of that Company than in 1917.

The average tractive power of modern Canadian locomotives is 32 p.c. higher than that used in 1920 and the average carrying capacity of freight cars has been increased from 35·141 to 43·419 tons per car with corresponding improvements in loading methods. The speed of freight trains between terminals has been increased by 60 p.c. as compared with 1917, thus making possible a quicker turn-around of freight trains. These combined factors have increased the utilization of freight cars by 70 p.c.

Many highly intricate problems have arisen in respect to the transportation of war equipment as much of this is bulky and exceptionally heavy. In order to move landing barges it has been necessary in some places to depress the railway tracks to permit the loads to pass under the bridges. Some pieces of machinery, boilers and towers have been so large that they have required two and sometimes three freight cars to accommodate them and have necessitated careful re-scheduling of trains on the lines over which they were being moved. Freight cars have had to be remodelled to permit the carriage of the unusual implements of war and special gondola-type flat cars have been designed and constructed to meet special needs.

During immediate pre-war years, the operating personnel had been reduced to a minimum so that the railways of Canada faced the wartime emergency with greatly reduced staffs of skilled employees. The tremendous up-surge of passenger and freight traffic made it absolutely essential that the most rigid inspection of road-beds and railway equipment be maintained to ensure the maximum of safety. The personnel required to patrol, examine and maintain the right-of-way had to be increased to meet the heavier wartime demands and to ensure against sabotage activities. Day and night shifts had to be put into operation in the roundhouses, motive-power and car shops to give the particular care to locomotives and cars which were required to haul greater loads and operate for longer hours at a stretch. Office staffs likewise were expanded to deal with the additonal work created by increased war operations.

The railway manpower situation has, therefore, been a difficult one, yet the number of employees has increased by only 33 p.c. since 1938 while traffic has more than doubled. At the same time 40,716 or 20 p.c. of the trained railway personnel had enlisted in the Armed Forces by the close of 1944, many of them with the First Canadian Army Railway Operating Group which distinguished itself in maintaining the lines of supply on the fighting fronts. In addition, many technical men with experience in specialized and administrative work have been lent by the railways to the Government to assist in the operation of special regulatory bodies necessary to the successful prosecution of the War.

To achieve the results noted, railway employees have been retained after reaching retirement age, key men who had already retired have been recalled, women have replaced men where possible, and unskilled labour has been employed under the supervision of experienced men. Women have taken up the strenuous duties connected with railway work, with its long hours and arduous labour, without flinching in order to release men for war duties. The car-cleaning departments are now almost exclusively handled by women. In addition they are engaged in engine cleaning, station snow-clearance, track work, yard checking, telegraph-messenger work and in some cases are employed as assistant agents, traffic officers, ticket clerks, crew clerks, pumpmen, gardeners, janitors and even baggage porters.

According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics records (see Table **16**, p. 664), there has been no noticeable increase in the number of railway accidents or the number of railway passengers killed during the war years as compared with the immediately preceding period although the volume of traffic is heavier, equipment is being used for longer and heavier hauls, and the operating staffs in many cases are not as experienced. The number of passengers injured in train accidents in 1943 was 417 as compared with an average of 500 a year during the period 1926-30. On the other hand, in times of national urgency trainmen are subjected to greater hazards than other civilian employees and the number of railroad employees killed in train accidents shows an increase. Trainmen are working a greater number of hours than in pre-war years but even on a man-hour basis the four-year period of 1940-43 records an increase of only 23 p.c. killed and 38 p.c. injured over the preceding four-year period.

The Canadian National Railways have been authorized by the Government to undertake the development of certain oil fields at Vermilion, Alberta, with a view to providing their western lines with a local supply of fuel oil for operational purposes. This has been made necessary to replace supplies previously imported, the volume of which has been curtailed by wartime conditions. This railway has likewise been

authorized to construct a railway spur to facilitate the development of the new iron-ore deposits near Atikokan, 150 miles west of Port Arthur, and to construct an ore dock at that port to facilitate the loading of the iron ore to lake boats.

Creation of the Northwest Air Staging Route (see p. 705), the construction of the Alaska Highway and the Canol pipeline out of Fort Norman, and the development of northern navigation has brought into prominence the strategic importance of the thousand miles of railway tracks which branch northward from the city of Edmonton. These lines are jointly owned by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and are operated by the Northern Alberta Railways. The importance of these railway lines in the development of Canada's northwestern defences is indicated by the fact that in the ten-month period, March to December, 1942, more than 7,500 carloads of freight were shipped to Dawson Creek, the southern end of the Alaska Highway, and 2,000 carloads to Waterways, the terminal for northern navigation to Fort Norman.

In addition to maintaining the equipment necessary for handling the largest volume of traffic known in their history, Canadian railways have been actively engaged in the manufacture of war material other than transportation material in their own car-repair shops, locomotive works and other plants.

Canadian National Railways Munitions, Limited, at Point St. Charles, Montreal, where 1,200 men and women are employed in the manufacture of naval guns and field artillery gun carriages, has developed into one of the most important war industries in Eastern Canada. Munitions have been manufactured in three other Canadian National shops. The Company's shipbuilding yard at Prince Rupert, B.C., with a staff of approximately 1,500, is engaged in the construction of large cargo vessels and minesweepers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Angus Shops at Montreal, employing approximately 11,000 persons, have been engaged in the production of large tanks, marine engines and condensers valued at more than $115,000,000. At the C.P.R. Ogden Shops at Calgary, which employ nearly 2,000 people, naval guns, anti-aircraft gun mounts, gun barrels, sights and breach-housing mechanism, etc., have been manufactured with an aggregate value of more than $20,000,000.

Following the period of retrenchment during the depression of the 1930's, when railway revenues were at a low level, the railway companies reported a new high record for revenue in 1943, amounting to nearly $779,000,000, an increase of 131·2 p.c. over 1938. Operating expenses reached a record total of $560,600,000, an increase of 89·6 p.c. As a result of such increases, the Canadian National Railways have been able to show a net income credit balance for the first time since 1938, while the Canadian Pacific Railway resumed payment of dividends on preferred and ordinary shares after a lapse of approximately 10 years.

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.

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 42,346 miles of single track operated in 1943, 21,603 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)						Mileage, by Provinces				
Year	Miles in Operation	Year	Miles in Operation	Year	Miles in Operation	Type of Track and Province	1931	1936	1941	1943
	No.		No.		No.		miles	miles	miles	miles
1900....	17,657	1915..	34,882	1929..	41,380	Single Track—				
1901....	18,140	1916..	36,985	1930..	42,047	Prince Edward Island...	286	286	286	286
1902....	18,714	1917..	38,369	1931..	42,280	Nova Scotia.....	1,418	1,397	1,396	1,397
1903....	18,988	1918..	38,252	1932..	42,409	New Brunswick.....	1,934	1,871	1,836	1,835
1904....	19,431	1919[1]..	38,329	1933..	42,336	Quebec.....	4,926	4,777	4,789	4,799
						Ontario.....	10,905	10,746	10,476	10,481
1905....	20,487	1919[2]..	38,495	1934..	42,270	Manitoba.....	4,419	4,860	4,854	4,837
1906....	21,423	1920..	38,805	1935..	42,916	Saskatchewan.....	8,268	8,624	8,777	8,781
1907....	22,446	1921..	39,191	1936..	42,552	Alberta.....	5,630	5,687	5,747	5,682
1908....	22,966	1922..	39,358	1937..	42,727	British Columbia.....	4,097	3,907	3,883	3,850
1909....	24,104	1923..	39,654	1938..	42,742	Yukon.....	58	58	58	58
						In United States.....	339	339	339	340
1910....	24,731	1924..	40,059	1939..	42,637	Totals, Single Track...	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,346
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	2,491
1913....	29,304	1927..	40,570	1942..	42,339	Industrial track.....	1,606	1,401	1,551	1,686
1914....	30,795	1928..	41,022	1943..	42,346	Yard track and sidings....	10,277	10,239	10,210	10,302
						Grand Totals.....	**56,851**	**56,692**	**56,701**	**56,825**

[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 1943, the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·799 tons to 42·214 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 42·707 tons, of coal cars from 43·404 tons to 55·243 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 43·419 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives increased 33 p.c. between 1920 and 1943.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1937-43

Type of Rolling-Stock	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Locomotives	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passenger.....	1,209	1,214	1,174	1,189	1,124	1,197	1,213
Freight.....	2,805	2,715	2,592	2,374	2,339	2,351	2,376
Switching.....	618	593	571	709	696	726	731
Electric.....	35	35	36	36	40	41	44
Totals, Locomotives.....	**4,667**	**4,557**	**4,373**	**4,308**	**4,199**	**4,315**	**4,364**
Passenger Cars							
First class.....	1,850	1,890	1,874	1,860	1,886	1,973	2,007
Second class.....	256	255	252	242	246	259	273
Combination.....	370	373	371	370	361	364	366
Immigrant.....	374	337	353	358	371	385	395
Dining.....	251	220	197	194	182	192	192
Parlour.....	259	250	244	235	222	205	156
Sleeping[1].....	1,037	1,003	983	915	901	880	783
Baggage, express and postal...	1,447	1,508	1,573	1,576	1,553	1,576	1,656
Motor-cars.....	88	89	85	83	77	75	73
Other.....	463[2]	456[2]	455[2]	434[2]	436[2]	433[2]	418[2]
Totals, Passenger Cars[1]...	**6,395**	**6,381**	**6,387**	**6,267**	**6,235**	**6,342**	**6,319**

[1] Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian Service. [2] Includes 3 auto-railers.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1937-43—concluded

Type of Rolling-Stock	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Freight Cars	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Box	125,421	121,954	115,492	116,629	112,134	110,916	112,815
Flat	12,548	12,462	11,692	12,049	11,897	11,998	10,870
Stock	7,077	6,436	5,985	5,866	5,753	6,029	6,510
Coal	18,066	18,115	17,770	17,453	17,505	18,106	19,900
Tank	421	405	402	389	366	362	348
Refrigerator	7,164	7,005	6,713	6,534	6,191	6,372	6,424
Other	2,076[1]	1,952[1]	1,964[1]	1,777[1]	1,394[1]	1,528	1,523
Totals, Freight Cars	172,773	168,329	160,018	160,697	155,240	155,311	158,390

[1] Includes one auto-railer.

Subsection 2.—Finances of Steam Railways

The tables in this Subsection deal with 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. Statistics of individual railways, covering single-track mileage, capital, earnings and operating expenses, 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, 1926-43[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	1943...	1,614,936,131	1,741,664,036	3,356,600,167

[1] Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

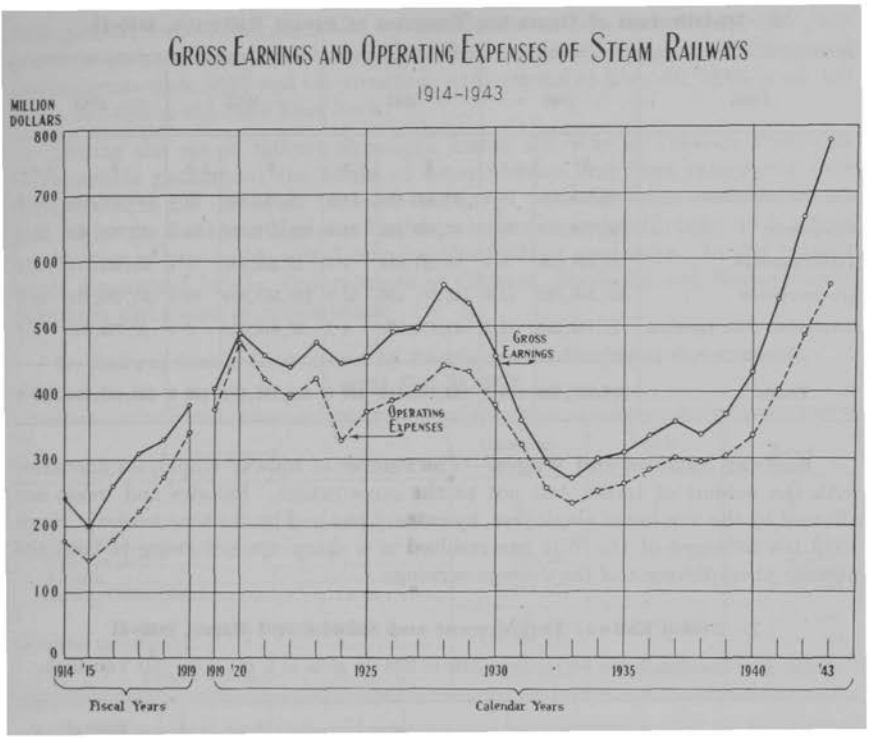
Capital Investment.—The capital structure of the Canadian National Railways, changed by the Capital Revision Act, 1937, was reduced by $262,770,972 (see p. 644 of the 1939 Year Book). The excess of capital liability as shown in Table 3 over the investments in road and equipment shown in Table 4 is accounted 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, 1938-43

Investment	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Lines—						
Road	1,946,830	329,739	1,182 Cr.	422,363 Cr.	74,972	71,838
Equipment	Nil	Nil	3,500 Cr.	Nil	Nil	7,935
General	118,316	"	7	3,776	"	1,688
Totals	2,065,146	329,739	2,311 Cr.	418,587 Cr.	74,972	81,461
Additions and Betterments—						
Road	6,522,746	5,855,876	6,659,074	8,786,600	46,537,589	8,890,247 Cr.
Equipment	17,310,743	4,452,439 Cr.	66,340,262	9,566,002	19,603,725	28,214,476
General	63,095	1,665,148	92,198	17,112 Cr.	89 Cr.	418,705
Undistributed	32,075 Cr.	13 Cr.	17,056 Cr.	265,260 Cr.	11,917 Cr.	Nil
Totals	23,864,509	3,068,572	73,074,478	18,070,230	66,129,308	19,742,934
Undistributed[1]	3,685,804 Cr.	2,163,803 Cr.	9,437,903 Cr.	10,052,083 Cr.	4,800,297 Cr.	Nil
Totals, Investments as at Dec. 31	**3,094,704,775**	**3,095,939,283**	**3,159,573,547**	**3,167,173,107**	**3,228,577,090[2]**	**2,990,274,391**

[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. [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, 1936-43

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	1,205	4·012	3·396
1937.....	355,103,271	300,652,548	84·67	8,316	7,041	1,275	3·992	3·380
1938.....	336,833,400	295,705,638	87·79	7,888	6,925	963	3·930	3·450
1939.....	367,179,095	304,373,285	82·89	8,604	7,132	1,472	4·137	3·429
1940.....	429,142,659	335,287,503	78·13	10,074	7,870	2,204	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
1943.....	778,914,565	560,597,204	71·98	18,398	13,241	5,157	6·124	4·408

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1940-43

Item	1940		1941		1942		1943	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Way and structures	63,864,526	19·1	80,396,855	19·9	99,957,948	20·6	120,597,853	21·5
Equipment	82,738,679	24·6	97,962,464	24·0	119,318,819	24·6	130,009,452	23·2
Traffic expenses	10,224,035	3·1	10,327,834	2·6	10,332,990	2·1	10,542,715	1·9
Transportation	157,358,033	46·9	190,611,356	47·3	226,557,608	46·6	261,689,121	46·7
General and misc. expenses	21,102,230	6·3	24,435,033	6·2	29,616,219	6·1	37,758,063	6·7
Totals	**335,287,503**	**100·0**	**403,733,542**	**100·0**	**485,783,584**	**100·0**	**560,597,204**	**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 earnings.

7.—Steam Railway Employment and Salaries and Wages, 1936-43

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
1943	169,663	323,801,645	1,908	37·8	52·5

Government Aid to Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement, as colonization roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion and Provincial Governments and even for municipalities to extend some form of assistance. The form of aid was generally a bonus of a fixed amount per mile of railway constructed and, in the early days, grants of land other than for right-of-way were also made.

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 War of 1914-18, Provincial Governments guaranteed the bonds of some railway lines that afterwards were incorporated in the Canadian National Railways. As these bonds mature they are paid off by the Canadian National Railways in large measure through funds raised by the issue of new bonds with Dominion Government guarantee. In this manner bonds guaranteed by the Governments of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been eliminated in recent years.

8.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1943

Government	Canadian National	Other Railways	Total
	$	$	$
Provincial Governments—			
New Brunswick	648,451	465,000	1,113,451
Alberta	Nil	2,420,000	2,420,000
British Columbia	2,137,605	Nil	2,137,605
Totals, Provincial Governments	2,786,056	2,885,000	5,671,056
Dominion Government	675,455,382[1]	Nil	675,455,382
Grand Totals	**678,241,438[1]**	**2,885,000**	**681,126,438**

[1] Does not include $9,835,543 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. That 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, 1944, the total cost of this railway was $23,596,059, exclusive of the expenditure of $6,274,150 on the terminal at Nelson and a loss of $2,585,558 on operation. The operating deficit for the fiscal year 1943-44 was $347,873.

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.

9.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1943

Account	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1943	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	$	$	$
Investments—			
Road and equipment	1,765,323,644	1,922,473,374	+157,149,730
Improvements on leased railway property	1,492,123	2,981,300	+1,489,177
Sinking funds	4,629,855	792,080	−3,837,775
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	6,171,808	4,576,346	−1,595,462
Miscellaneous physical property	34,767,914	66,163,602	+31,395,688
Affiliated companies	24,253,323	38,855,047	+14,601,724
Other investments	5,789,464	827,054	−4,962,410
Deferred maintenance funds	-	22,552,000	+22,552,000
Totals, Investments	**1,842,428,131**	**2,059,220,803**	**+216,792,672**
Current Assets—			
Cash	14,651,422	15,391,404	+739,982
Special deposits	6,139,435	7,538,398	+1,398,963
Loans and bills receivable	11,600	-	−11,600
Traffic and car service balances receivable	2,528,622	-	−2,528,622
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors	5,386,673	17,498,420	+12,111,747
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	16,857,420	20,117,599	+3,260,179
Materials and supplies	41,408,999	53,963,978	+12,554,979
Interest and dividends receivable	377,003	454,877	+77,874
Rents receivable	112,269	321,380	+209,111
Other current assets	106,775	14,013,862	+13,907,087
Totals, Current Assets	**87,580,218**	**129,299,918**	**+41,719,700**
Deferred Assets—			
Working fund advances	166,847	250,097	+83,250
Insurance and other funds	352,488	12,229,536	+11,877,048
Pension contract fund	-	21,088,000	+21,088,000
Other deferred assets	11,805,962	3,793,687	−8,012,275
Totals, Deferred Assets	**12,325,297**	**37,361,320**	**+25,036,023**
Unadjusted Debits—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	322,059	162,052	−160,007
Discount on capital stock	634,960	-	−634,960
Discount on funded debt	1,919,635	7,822,565	+5,902,930
Other unadjusted debits	12,820,903	2,873,450	−9,947,453
Totals, Unadjusted Debits	**15,697,557**	**10,858,067**	**−4,839,490**
Grand Totals	**1,958,031,203**	**2,236,740,108**	**+278,708,905**

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.**

* 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] 1936-43

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. 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
1943	440,615,954	324,475,669	87,859,084	52,189,536	Cr.35,669,548	Cr.35,639,412

[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 $178,165 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 during the war years.

11.—Debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1937-43

NOTE.—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—		Un-guaranteed	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
1943	685,290,925	2,786,056	56,155,492	537,323,765	16,771,981	2,035,393,793

[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 $4,770,140 on Dec. 31, 1943. [3] Exclusive of $14,529,707 for Hudson Bay Railway on Mar. 31, 1919. [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 year ended Mar. 31, 1944, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1943, 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, 1944, and the Balance Sheet of the Canadian National Railways, Dec. 31, 1943

Item	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1944	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1943
	$	$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital expenditures	377,614,971	377,614,972
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	336,680,463	336,680,463
Temporary loans	555,534,609	537,323,765
Miscellaneous Investments—G.T.R.		
Stock purchased prior to Confederation—not in C.N.R. balance sheet	121,740	Nil
Transactions between Dec. 31, 1941 and Mar. 31, 1942:		
Advanced by Dominion Government		29,727,583
Repayments by Canadian National Railways		Cr. 11,516,739
Other credits		Cr. 1
Expenditure by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet—G.T.R. stock (purchased prior to Confederation)		121,740
Totals	**1,304,723,764**	**1,304,723,764**

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, 1936-43

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	PASSENGERS				
	Revenue Passenger-Train Miles[1]	Passenger-Train Car Miles[1]	Passengers Carried[2]	Passengers Carried One Mile	Passengers Carried One Mile per Mile of Line
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936	33,221,771	274,668,982	20,497,616	1,726,058,974	40,415
1937	36,598,153	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
1943	45,745,039	433,828,200	57,175,840	6,525,064,000	154,122

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 661.

13.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1936-43—concl.

Year	PASSENGERS—concluded				
	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile	Average Receipts per Passenger	Average Passenger Journey	Average Passengers per Train	Passenger-Train Revenue per Passenger-Train Mile
	cts.	$	miles	No.	$
1936	2·08	1·75	84	52[2]	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
1943	1·90	2·16	114	143	3·68

Year	FREIGHT				
	Revenue Freight-Train Miles	Revenue Freight-Train Car Miles[3]	Freight Carried[4]	Freight Carried One Mile	Freight Carried One Mile per Mile of Line
	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
1943	81,443,279	3,132,419,669	153,314,264	63,915,074,000	1,509,674

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
1943	0·890	3·71	417	785	32·75	6·98

[1] Includes express, baggage, mail, etc., cars. [2] Duplications included. [3] Includes caboose miles and excludes miles made in passenger and non-revenue trains. [4] Duplications eliminated, see Table 15 for details of freight carried.

Mileage and Traffic of the Canadian National Railways.—At Dec. 31, 1943, 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 23,562. 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 23,572. Including 115·4 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,687 miles.

14.—Train Traffic Statistics[1] of the Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) 1942 and 1943

Item		1942	1943
Train Mileage—			
Passenger trains	No.	22,597,896	23,819,952
Freight trains	"	42,720,204	44,871,187
Totals, Train Miles[2]	**No.**	**65,318,100**	**68,691,139**
Passenger-Train Car Mileage—			
Coaches and combination	No.	82,963,416	95,449,656
Motor unit cars	"	1,190,445	1,035,229
Parlour, sleeping and dining cars	"	60,687,671	67,091,007
Baggage, mail, express, etc.	"	64,338,391	70,251,001
Totals, Passenger-Train Car Miles[2]	**No.**	**209,179,923**	**233,826,893**
Freight-Train Mileage—			
Loaded freight-car miles	No.	1,139,115,763	1,191,976,310
Empty freight-car miles	"	521,091,526	515,263,847
Caboose miles	"	43,158,917	45,374,708
Totals, Freight-Train Car Miles[2]	**No.**	**1,703,366,206**	**1,752,614,865**
Passenger Traffic—			
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	No.	30,363,290	34,500,731
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile	"	2,707,890,246	3,618,808,393
Passenger-train miles per mile of road	"	962	1,014
Average passenger journey	miles	89·2	104·9
Average amount received per passenger	$	1·5906	1·93883
Average amount received per passenger mile	$	0·0178	0·01848
Average passengers per train mile	No.	119·8	151·9
Average passengers per car mile	"	19·9	23·7
Total passenger-train earnings per train mile	$	3·0739	3·92
Total passenger-train revenue per mile of road	$	2,956·71	3,921·12
Freight Traffic—			
Revenue freight carried	tons	71,545,237	80,426,781
Revenue freight carried one mile	"	31,729,325,493	36,326,990,666
Revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,345,174	1,540,070
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,453,404	1,651,318
Average tons revenue freight per train mile	No.	743	810
Average tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile	"	30·00[3]	32·56
Average hauls revenue freight	miles	443·5[3]	451·7
Freight revenue per train mile	$	6·75[3]	7·24
Freight revenue per mile of road	$	12,278·01	13,828·86
Freight revenue per ton	$	4·03189[3]	4·0397
Freight revenue per ton mile	$	0·00909	0·00894

[1] Excludes electric lines. [2] Work service excluded. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Commodities Hauled.—Total tonnage of freight hauled by the railways during 1943 was by far the greatest handled in any year. It amounted to 153,314,264 tons as compared with 134,674,537 tons in 1942 and 84,631,122 tons in 1939. This was an increase over 1939 of 81 p.c. and over 1928, the pre-war peak, of 29 p.c., but due to longer hauls the ton miles increased by 112·6 p.c. over 1939 and 150·4 p.c. over 1928.

Agricultural products loaded increased from 25,704,840 tons in 1941 to 30,977,238 tons in 1943. 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 7,001,787 tons. Crude petroleum from foreign connections increased from 31,085 to 4,156,904 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, 1939-43

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	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Agricultural Products					
Wheat	11,127,016	10,573,708	14,859,532	11,564,297	13,371,658
Oats	1,016,754	1,014,007	1,121,167	1,338,866	3,034,224
Other grain	1,676,687	1,715,918	2,104,127	2,809,175	4,721,579
Flour	1,659,720	1,614,803	2,050,042	2,046,132	2,352,518
Other mill products	1,888,537	1,904,622	2,188,690	2,590,758	3,360,673
Other agricultural products	2,931,460	3,046,547	3,381,282	3,788,123	4,136,586
Totals, Agricultural Products	**20,300,174**	**19,869,605**	**25,704,840**	**24,137,351**	**30,977,238**
Animal Products					
Live stock	771,922	831,660	907,794	960,217	1,153,591
Meats and other edible packing-house products	764,704	803,156	936,131	1,148,516	1,219,789
Other animal products	718,234	722,055	877,024	1,073,037	1,104,359
Totals, Animal Products	**2,254,860**	**2,356,871**	**2,720,949**	**3,181,770**	**3,477,739**
Mineral Products					
Coal, anthracite	3,252,264	3,056,333	3,512,795	4,676,540	4,720,325
Coal, bituminous	10,341,758	12,176,892	13,426,524	15,259,888	15,871,518
Coal, lignite	2,305,997	2,422,557	2,813,694	3,448,824	4,092,255
Coke	1,341,684	1,634,414	1,854,604	2,010,738	2,475,789
Ores and concentrates	6,430,314	7,326,854	8,827,177	9,832,283	10,587,950
Base bullion, matte, pig and ingot (non-ferrous metals)	1,167,191	1,270,533	1,562,592	1,775,987	1,704,282
Sand and gravel	1,212,339	2,578,791	2,170,254	2,107,223	1,782,136
Stone (crushed, ground, broken)	1,280,013	1,783,014	1,820,400	1,978,967	2,116,817
Other mineral products	3,973,768	4,572,360	5,441,155	7,963,445	10,961,889
Totals, Mineral Products	**31,305,328**	**36,821,748**	**41,429,195**	**49,053,895**	**54,312,961**
Forest Products					
Logs, posts, poles, piling	1,394,157	1,379,145	1,347,945	1,337,824	1,225,255
Cordwood and other firewood	1,066,185	1,023,894	949,845	1,007,915	1,223,932
Pulpwood	1,795,684	2,564,317	3,059,082	3,746,150	4,100,022
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material	3,600,882	5,257,122	6,368,720	6,910,943	6,296,116
Other forest products	590,341	651,172	778,186	695,092	593,459
Totals, Forest Products	**8,447,249**	**10,875,650**	**12,503,778**	**13,697,924**	**13,438,784**

15.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1939-43—concluded

Group and Product	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Gasoline and petroleum products	2,235,457	2,436,815	2,882,563	7,476,092	11,251,125
Iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural pipe)	1,406,798	2,636,820	3,108,723	3,987,716	3,686,936
Automobiles, trucks and parts	1,465,544	1,986,304	2,571,901	2,367,171	3,122,876
Newsprint paper	2,172,159	2,661,631	2,850,056	2,786,815	2,869,793
Wood-pulp	931,409	1,329,812	1,720,216	1,871,289	1,941,248
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	11,832,795	14,520,118	18,427,704	23,047,926	24,823,147
Merchandise (all L.C.L. freight)	2,279,349	2,452,167	2,888,166	3,066,588	3,412,417
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.	**22,323,511**	**28,023,667**	**34,449,329**	**44,603,597**	**51,107,542**
Grand Totals	**84,631,122**	**97,947,541**	**116,808,091**	**134,674,537**	**153,314,264**

Railway Accidents.—All injuries to passengers are included in Tables **16** and **17** but only injuries that keep the employee from his work for at least three days during the ten days following the accident are recorded for employees. "Others" in Table **16** 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, 1936-43

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
1943	9	546	130	12,667	202	706	341	13,919

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; provincial statistics also 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, 1941-43

Class of Person and Description of Accident	In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
	1941		1942		1943	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Passengers	10	485	43	639	9	417
Employees	88	1,556	103	2,163	112	2,942
Trespassers	130	137	117	125	82	106
Non-trespassers	147	472	148	463	115	447
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.	1	106	Nil	40	Nil	33
Totals	**376**	**2,756**	**411**	**3,430**	**318**	**3,945**
Description of Accidents (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling	4	92	5	120	7	182
Collisions	30	305	67	419	31	226
Derailments	10	132	4	58	6	147
Locomotives or cars breaking down	Nil	1	Nil	2	3	8
Falling from trains or cars	7	137	9	197	19	259
Getting on or off trains	5	380	4	543	6	666
Struck by trains, etc.	17	31	26	46	27	72
Overhead and other obstruction	1	19	1	17	Nil	37
Other causes	24	944	30	1,400	22	1,762
Totals	**98**	**2,041**	**146**	**2,802**	**121**	**3,359**
	In Accidents Other Than Those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
Class of Person—						
Stationmen	2	959	Nil	1,219	2	1,409
Shopmen	5	2,067	6	2,877	5	3,770
Trainmen and trackmen	10	2,682	9	2,670	8	3,212
Other employees	1	735	2	1,079	3	1,334
Passengers	Nil	167	1	140	Nil	129
Others	9	180	14	115	5	120
Totals	**27**	**6,790**	**32**	**8,100**	**23**	**9,974**

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 (41 of these buses being in service in 1943). Of the 34 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 that Branch, gives details of the operations of the individual railways.

24 operated both electric cars and buses in 1943, the buses numbering 1,329. The main advantage of the motor bus is that it is not confined to a fixed route, and, in the case of both motor buses and trolley buses, the expense of track maintenance is eliminated.

Subsection 1.—Equipment of Electric Railways

A summary of the equipment operated by electric railway companies is given in Table 18.

18.—Equipment of Electric Railways, 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
PASSENGER VEHICLES—					OTHER VEHICLES—				
Closed cars	3,197	3,209	3,294	3,303	Baggage, express and mail cars	21	19	20	19
Open cars	10	9	8	8	Freight cars	186	156	150	163
Combination passenger and baggage	10	6	8	8	Locomotives	46	49	51	52
Cars without electrical equipment	141	138	139	139	Snow ploughs	71	69	72	70
Buses	926	1,117	1,282	1,329	Sweepers	148	147	147	148
Trackless trolley-buses	29	30	38	41	Trucks	63	80	123	163
					Miscellaneous	206	203	209	202
TOTALS, PASSENGER VEHICLES	4,313	4,509	4,769	4,828	TOTALS, OTHER VEHICLES	741	723	772	817

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 each year since 1940.

19.—Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, 1936-43

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
1943	37,492,392	147,433,845	184,926,237	204,586,208	80,027,414	54,548,335	68·16	17,896	33,975,281

Subsection 3.—Electric Railway Traffic

The passenger mileage travelled by electric cars in 1943 amounted to 124,454,463, by trackless trolley-buses 1,780,768 and by motor-buses 37,815,126. The number of passengers carried by electric railways in the years since 1939 showed an especially sharp rise over previous years due to increased traffic resulting from improved con-

ditions, and the curtailment of passenger automobile traffic as a result of the War. The 1,177,003,883 passengers carried in 1943 amounted to by far the greatest traffic ever handled by these systems, the increase over 1942 being 18 p.c.

20.—Statistics of Electric Railway Operations, 1936-43

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		Electric Car and Bus Mileage			Fare Passengers Carried[1]	Freight Carried[1]
	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	2,599,007
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
1943	1,019·29	487·91	164,050,357	2,773,462	166,823,819	1,177,003,883	3,751,785

[1] Including passengers and freight carried on buses and trackless trolley-buses operated by electric railways.

21.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Electric Railways, 1936-43

NOTE.—Figures 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.
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
1943	Nil	4,301	2	722	78	1,491	80	6,514

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 generally 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

* 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 that Branch gives details of the operations of the individual companies.

times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. The majority of the contracts between express and railway companies for carrying express freight are on the basis of a percentage of the gross express revenue. The rates paid by the shipper 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.

The amounts paid by express companies to the carriers, i.e., railways, steamship lines, etc., for transporting express matter, are shown in Table 22 under the heading "Express Privileges".

22.—Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, 1936-43

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
1943				
Canadian National Railways (24,051 miles)	17,061,315	8,043,302	7,536,184	1,481,829
Canadian Pacific Express (24,199 miles)	14,270,921	7,230,243	6,914,621	126,057
Northern Alberta Railways (927 miles)	538,302	160,814	263,279	114,209
Railway Express Agency (4,181 miles)	1,005,433	389,801	609,821	5,811
Totals, 1943	**32,875,971**	**15,824,160**	**15,323,905**	**1,727,906**

23.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, 1939-43

Description	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Money orders, domestic and foreign.....	58,297,159	59,812,891	72,051,923	84,155,112	96,662,065
Travellers cheques, domestic and foreign.	3,309,588	1,499,003	1,305,132	1,116,870	1,324,422
"C.O.D." cheques.....	5,066,584	5,281,669	5,457,460	6,773,454	8,916,597
Telegraphic transfers.....	164,068	118,634	103,768	112,088	1,571,063
Other forms.....	220,234	161,688	502,254	980,531	Nil
Totals.....	**67,057,633**	**66,873,885**	**79,420,537**	**93,138,055**	**108,474,147**

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. 670-671. See also "The Highway and Motor-Vehicle in Canada", an annual bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price 25 cts.

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, most of the provinces and both territories have issued only one licence plate for each vehicle each year since 1943. Gasoline rationing for motor-vehicles began on Apr. 1, 1942, and is described at p. 568. A change of ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exception from registration is granted for a specified period (usually at least 90 days) in any year to visiting private vehicles registered in another province or a State that grants reciprocal treatment. Further regulations require a safe standard of efficiency in the mechanism of the vehicle and of its brakes, and provide that equipment include non-glare headlights, a proper rear light, a satisfactory locking device, a muffler, a windshield wiper, and a rear-vision mirror.

* 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.

Traffic Regulations.—In all 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 wartime, 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. 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.

NOTE.—In 1945, the Manitoba Legislature passed new legislation amending the Highway Traffic Act. Part VII, dealing with financial responsibility for accidents by public liability and property damage insurance or otherwise, was repealed. Under the new legislation, generally speaking, it is necessary for a motorist to furnish safety responsibility (by insurance or otherwise) in virtually all cases where he is involved in an accident. There are also drastic provisions for the impounding of his car and the cancellation of his licence. It is expected that the new legislation will be proclaimed and come into force as of Jan. 1, 1946.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Treasury Department, Taxation Branch, 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. 673), the demand for improved roads has become more and more insistent since the War of 1914-18. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting touring motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor-car and truck has been of special economic advantage has been in rural areas. As a result, according to the Census of 1941, there was one motor-vehicle for every 1·8 farms. This widespread rural ownership of automobiles and trucks has, in turn, brought about an improvement of secondary rural roads.

The table of road mileages (p. 672) 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 Trans-Canada Highway provides 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.

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 1943 the total number of miles of street reported was 13,679, composed of: 3,226 miles of bituminous pavements; 948 miles of portland cement concrete; 1,730 miles of bituminous surfaces; 3,329 miles of gravel and crushed stone; and 395 miles of other surfaces; making a total of 9,628 miles of surfaced streets and 4,051 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, 1943

NOTE.—The date for which the mileage was reported is indicated for each province. The figures for Canada are the sums of the mileages so reported. Urban streets are not included in the figures. Dashes indicate that no mileages were reported under the corresponding stub items.

Classification	P.E.I. Mar. 31, 1944	N.S. Nov. 30, 1942	N.B. Oct. 31, 1943	Que. Mar. 31, 1944	Ont. Mar. 31, 1944	Man. Apr. 30, 1944	Sask. Apr. 30, 1944	Alta. Mar. 31, 1944	B.C. Mar. 31, 1943	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
SURFACED ROAD										
Portland cement concrete..	4	7	–	314	2,128	31	–	–	41	2,525
Bituminous pavement.....	202	58	–	2,570	2,098	6	–	81	165	5,180
Bituminous surface.....	–	867	959	1,333	3,013	536	139	579	1,383	8,809
Gravel—crushed stone....	253	5,623	7,640	18,433	49,200	8,376	6,565	4,774	7,667	108,531
Other surfaces.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	38
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD...	459	6,555	8,599	22,650	56,439	8,949	6,704	5,434	9,294	125,083
EARTH ROAD										
Improved earth.....	2,198	3,463	2,640	467	3,605	8,180	147,398	14,756	9,926	192,633
Other earth roads.....	1,049	5,057	1,066	18,667	12,957	74,236[1]	58,838	60,606	2,586[2]	235,062
TOTALS, EARTH ROAD.....	3,247	8,520	3,706	19,134	16,562	82,416	206,236	75,362	12,512	427,695
Grand Totals.....	**3,706**	**15,075**	**12,305**	**41,784**	**73,001**	**91,365**	**212,940**	**80,796**	**21,806**	**552,778**

[1] Includes road allowances. [2] Cleared only.

Subsection 2.—Motor-Vehicles

Registration.—The average population per vehicle registered was 7·8 in 1943. Total registrations numbered 1,511,845, a decrease of 12,308, or less than one per cent as compared with 1942.

2.—Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-43

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, 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
1943	8,032	59,194	40,205	222,676	691,615	93,494	133,839	127,559	134,691	1,511,845

[1] Totals include registrations in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1943

Province	Passenger Cars[1]	Commercial Cars, Trucks, etc.[2]	Buses	Motor-cycles	Total[3]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	6,670	1,314	20	28	8,032
Nova Scotia	42,509	15,400[3]	212	1,073	59,194
New Brunswick	30,083	9,551[3]	194	377	40,205
Quebec	171,369	47,229	1,264	2,814	222,676
Ontario	586,036	97,550	1,614	6,415	691,615
Manitoba	71,603	21,037	106	748	93,494
Saskatchewan	93,895	38,965	257	722	133,839
Alberta	92,551	33,961	158	889	127,559
British Columbia	98,920	31,988[3]	477	3,306	134,691
Yukon	211	305	Nil	24	540
Totals	**1,193,847**	**297,300**	**4,302**	**16,396**	**1,511,845**

[1] Includes taxicabs. [2] Includes tractors, road machines, flushers, municipal fire-engines, etc. [3] Includes 961 tractors in Nova Scotia, 977 in New Brunswick and 374 in British Columbia.

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. During the war years military vehicles constituted practically the whole output of the automobile factories; the apparent consumption of civilian passenger motor-vehicles in 1943 was 23,143. The inclusion of military trucks prohibits an estimate of the consumption of commercial trucks.

Wartime Control of Motor-Vehicles.*—Early in 1942 the production of automobiles was stopped (see Chapter 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 have been released only for essential purposes on a permit from the Motor Vehicle Control, Department of Munitions and Supply. In his capacity as Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Controller, in August, 1944, issued an order restricting purchases of passenger cars to one per year, except in the case of fleet operators who are allowed to purchase one vehicle per year for every five in operation. The order also compelled dealers to sell used cars in their stock to a specified list of essential users without requiring a trade-in or other consideration. 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.

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; expenditures for freight and passenger services rendered by motor-vehicle public carriers such as taxi, bus and motor-transport companies; and expenditures on garages, service stations, etc. 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 headings. Sales of gasoline are given at p. 680, and revenues of motor carriers at p. 677.

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 included expenditures by the Dominion on roads, bridges, etc., in the National Parks, and by the provinces and rural municipalities in Ontario on unemployment road projects. It also covered the bulk of the expenditures on rural roads and on bridges and ferries, which are links in the road systems. The present extensive provincial highway systems have been developed almost entirely since the War of 1914-18 to meet the requirements of motor traffic. However, old gravel and water-bound macadam roads formed foundations in many places for new concrete and bituminous surfaces.

Total expenditures during the nineteen years (1919-37) 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,

* Revised in the Publicity Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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, Bridges and Ferries in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-43

NOTE.—Provinical expenditures are for their respective fiscal years.

Item and Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,728,968	583,358	197,256	126,144	141,175
Nova Scotia	3,676,994	1,746,369	718,347	655,612	192,109
New Brunswick	7,135,345	1,193,404	1,090,828	1,060,580	795,852
Quebec	15,683,975	21,389,804	13,273,995	10,453,185	10,843,890
Ontario	24,949,784	16,081,059	18,389,115	7,269,659	2,482,488
Manitoba	1,916,962	439,949	183,072	121,347	25,334
Saskatchewan	2,299,270	607,492	792,916	1,016,372	1,733,860
Alberta	2,219,928	1,516,897	1,721,205	1,303,885	1,449,042
British Columbia	2,966,015	2,543,906	871,220	5,869,409	7,230,557
Totals, Capital	**62,577,241**	**46,102,238**	**37,237,954**	**27,876,193**	**24,894,307**
Maintenance Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	270,796	253,458	259,342	261,716	319,079
Nova Scotia	2,029,888	2,046,728	2,462,092	2,609,146	2,679,878
New Brunswick	1,169,240	1,335,814	1,676,113	1,711,808	1,697,931
Quebec	6,066,477	7,224,177	6,947,801	7,598,008	8,339,542
Ontario	11,104,598	12,705,478	18,795,296	13,928,047	18,374,484
Manitoba	916,691	903,031	969,329	1,000,643	1,062,455
Saskatchewan	924,567	970,099	981,944	981,100	1,071,410
Alberta	1,519,596	1,556,031	1,477,954	1,650,916	1,661,213
British Columbia	2,333,804	2,622,124	2,683,771	2,969,292	2,595,021[1]
Totals, Maintenance	**26,335,657**	**29,616,940**	**36,253,642**	**32,710,676**	**37,801,013**
Plant and General Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	89,343	32,171	35,878	26,529	40,012
Nova Scotia	295,336	480,798	332,083	1,481	326,739
New Brunswick	135,000	Nil	60,629	57,787	56,300
Quebec	1,263,399	2,449,121	608,383	1,012,114	995,430
Ontario	598,675	430,060	746,219	629,365	624,860
Manitoba	185,788	164,992	185,740	178,028	207,621
Saskatchewan	177,892	136,417	146,715	135,116	125,048
Alberta	9,617	19,922	21,850	8,227	9,298
British Columbia	177,857	500,940	360,092	204,421	14,369
Totals, Plant and General	**2,932,907**	**4,214,421**	**2,497,589**	**2,253,068**	**2,399,677**
Grand Totals	**91,845,805**	**79,933,599**	**75,989,185**	**62,839,937**	**65,094,997**
Dominion-Provincial Distribution of All Expenditures					
Dominion—net expenditures and subsidies	7,948,561	2,549,525	2,204,229	5,141,755	7,132,612
Provincial—net expenditures and subsidies	77,941,653	72,532,568	65,674,552	52,660,076	52,870,362
Municipal—net expenditures and subsidies	5,955,591	4,851,506	7,752,012	4,694,404	4,626,330
Subsidies from other sources[2]	Nil	Nil	358,392	343,702	465,693

[1] Includes 1,500 in the Northwest Territories. [2] 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; in 1943 it had reached $1,502,203,000, the portion chargeable

to highways being $811,363,847 or more than three times the net debt for all purposes in 1919. As already explained at p. 671, 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, 1941-43

Province	Highway Debt Outstanding			Interest			Payments on Sinking Capital Fund	
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943	1942	1943
	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]	$ [1]
P.E.I.								
N.S.	66,666,662	66,665,890	66,635,828	2,438,922	2,438,922	2,326,984	417,122	–
N.B.	74,191,317	74,473,577	73,901,807	3,060,021	3,081,017	3,066,925	395,789	571,770
Que.	147,645,000	157,505,956	171,903,085[2]	4,950,000	5,355,000	5,833,181	2,501,055	938,000
Ont.	344,562,789	351,863,030	354,389,819	17,228,139	17,593,152	17,719,491	–	–
Man.	17,693,860	17,972,539	17,959,647	848,662	850,690	853,666	121,803	12,892
Sask.	33,818,920	33,818,920	32,827,775	1,508,194	1,500,757	1,506,509	69,420	991,145
Alta.	43,158,973	44,290,637	45,534,014	1,201,632	1,252,296	1,283,923	–	–
B.C.	43,953,602	45,953,602	48,211,872	1,955,466	2,015,466	2,020,447	–	410,954
Totals	**771,691,123**	**792,544,151**	**811,363,847**	**33,191,036**	**34,087,300**	**34,611,126**	**3,505,189**	**2,924,761**

[1] Not reported. [2] Treasury notes included.

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.

* As from Apr. 30, 1941, there is, in addition, a Dominion tax of 3 cents per gallon. For details of gasoline rationing in Canada, placed in operation on Apr. 1, 1942, see pp. 568-569.

6.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1943

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years.

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
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.Island	101,447	44,493	145	490	4,808	545	325,988	480,752
Nova Scotia	783,929	630,409	[2]	5,528	137,652	31,244	2,868,278	4,564,677
New Brunswick	744,238	482,956	1,499	1,549	107,345	20,541	2,101,073	3,523,288
Quebec	3,608,179	2,243,200	8,892	19,282	725,086	170,455	11,803,248	18,975,272
Ontario	4,289,447	3,101,769	4,808	11,921	979,265	566,554	26,608,291	36,306,217
Manitoba	906,525	305,302	2,239	6,782	145,330	223,349	2,678,149	4,320,046
Saskatchewan	1,148,692	667,256	4,027	13,828	181,120	[3]	3,397,279	5,518,612
Alberta	1,565,888	73,068	3,311	19,279	191,395	528,877	3,645,895	6,053,395
British Columbia	1,986,850	896,064	12,776	7,701	199,922	132,093	3,763,626	7,071,111
Yukon	2,271	2,705	96	[4]	[4]	[4]	23,505	28,981
Totals	**15,137,466**	**8,447,222**	**37,793**	**86,360**	**2,671,923**	**1,673,658**	**57,215,332**	**86,842,351**

[1] Dominion Government paid $11,611,601 of total, all provinces except Alberta receiving subsidies to bring revenue up to 1941 revenue. Some of this was not paid until after the end of the provincial fiscal years. Alberta's revenue was above 1941 revenue. [2] Included with miscellaneous. [3] Included with trucks. [4] Tax not applicable.

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. The carriers were divided into two main classes: (1) passenger and (2) freight; each of these was sub-divided 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 not included here; they are included in electric railway statistics. Licensed carriers doing highway construction work building air fields, etc., were excluded from the compilations. Taxi operators and urban delivery trucks also 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.

In the compilations for 1942 and 1943, figures of which are given in Tables 7 and 8, adjustments were made in the light of experience gained in 1941. Thus operators with revenue of less than $8,000 in 1941 were excluded from the 1942 compilations. The figures given below are therefore not comparable in all respects to those for 1941 published at pp. 602 and 603 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

* Statistics of traffic carried are given at p. 678, 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.

7.—Capital, Revenues, Employees and Equipment of Motor Carriers, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Large freight carriers include those with annual revenues of $20,000 or over; small freight carriers those with annual revenues of from $8,000 to $20,000.

Item	Freight Carriers				Passenger Carriers		Totals	
	Large		Small					
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Carriers.....No.	430	472	410	426	411	490	1,251	1,388
Investments—								
Land, buildings, equipment, etc. $	[1]	24,097,599	[1]	3,485,214	[1]	22,357,771	[1]	49,940,58
Revenue—								
Freight..... $	36,088,728	37,628,852	5,172,185	5,371,243	329,296	440,970	41,590,209	43,441,065
Passenger—								
Intercity and rural..... $	205,730	218,589	23,729	38,230	19,349,786	19,899,465	19,579,245	20,156,284
City..... $					4,946,590[2]	9,761,382	4,946,590[2]	9,761,382
Miscellaneous... $	618,976	1,561,595	116,295	217,613	676,176	882,616	1,411,447	2,661,824
Totals, Revenue. $	36,913,434	39,409,036	5,312,209	5,627,086	25,301,848	30,984,433	67,527,491	76,020,555
Working proprietors.....No.	322	253	379	301	284	326	985	880
Employees—								
As at July 15...No.	10,767	11,320	1,649	1,503	4,342	5,357	16,758	18,180
As at Dec. 15... "	10,327	11,137	1,477	1,378	4,425	5,506	16,229	18,021
Total wages..... $	14,034,378	15,734,047	1,509,312	1,563,117	6,471,204	8,499,821	22,014,894	25,796,985
Equipment—								
Trucks.....No.	6,724	5,472	1,539	1,398	156	167	8,419	7,037
Tractor, semi-trailer units... "	[3]	1,957	[3]	90	[3]	22	[3]	2,069
Trailers..... "	1,121	861	118	92	12	21	1,251	974
Buses..... "	44	35	10	12	2,475	2,945	2,529	2,992

[1] Comparable figures not available. [2] Includes $1,238,443 revenue of city systems operating but not reporting in 1942 and $544,029 reported as intercity revenue in 1942. [3] Included with trucks or trailers.

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.

As explained at p. 677, certain statistics in regard to motor carriers were collected for 1942 and 1943, and those relating to freight and passengers carried are presented in Table 8. 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; 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.

8.—Traffic Carried by Motor Carriers, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Large freight carriers include those with annual revenues of $20,000 or over; small freight carriers those with annual revenues of from $8,000 to $20,000.

Item	Freight Carriers				Passenger Carriers		Totals	
	Large		Small					
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Passengers Carried—								
Regular Routes—								
Intercity and rural.....No.	330,680	637,954	80,297	65,580	63,241,762	83,918,718	63,652,739	84,622,252
City..... "					76,851,771	127,442,924	76,851,771	127,442,924
Special and Chartered Service—								
Intercity and rural.....No.	11,266	93,096	12,988	Nil	6,947,163	8,346,805	6,971,417	8,439,901
City..... "					123,216	507,352	123,216	507,352
Totals, Passengers Carried.No.	**341,946**	**731,050**	**93,285**	**65,580**	**147,163,912**	**220,215,799**	**147,599,143**	**221,012,429**
Totals, Freight Carried—Intercity and Rural.....tons	**9,389,846**	**8,752,011**	**1,434,143**	**2,075,333**	**42,295**	**968,954**	**10,866,284**	**11,796,298**

Motor-Vehicle Accidents.—Motorists are required to report accidents but comprehensive statistics are not available for all provinces. The Vital Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics compiles statistics on all deaths from motor-vehicle accidents and these are shown in Table 9. A direct comparison of such statistics between the provinces is of little value due to differences in size, population, motor-vehicle density, etc., but, to put them on somewhat the same basis, the average number of deaths per 10,000 registered motor-vehicles has also been tabulated. These data still give no weight to differences in use of motor-vehicles, differences in climate, roads, tourist cars, etc., all of which are factors in accidents.

Table 10 shows the number of persons killed or injured in automobile accidents as reported by the motor-vehicle branches of the Provincial Governments. It is quite possible that the latter reported some persons as injured who subsequently

died from the injuries and these would be included in the fatalities of the vital statistics shown in Table 9, also accidents that occurred late in December and resulted in deaths would be charged to December by the provincial authorities but to January of the next year in the vital statistics. Consequently, the figures of fatalities of Tables 9 and 10 are not in complete agreement.

9.—Deaths Resulting from Motor-Vehicle Accidents in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-43

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	72	52	363	610	52	58	62	132	1,409
1943[1]	5	89	70	392	545	44	33	84	155	1,417
	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	12·23	13·77	16·31	8·53	5·58	4·46	4·94	9·93	9·24
1943[1]	6·23	15·04	17·41	17·60	7·88	4·71	2·47	6·59	11·51	9·37

[1] Preliminary.

10.—Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1943

NOTE.—Figures are as reported by provincial motor-vehicle authorities for the calendar year.

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Accidents										
Fatal—										
Resulting in death of one or more persons	6	1	53	180	507	39	26	73	114	
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons	35	1	381	4,317	6,403	1,167	456	534	1,745	
Resulting in property damage only	93	1	1,074	7,265	4,115	1,329	827	2,453	3,354	
Totals, Accidents	**134**	**1,344**	**1,508**	**11,762**	**11,025**	**2,535**	**1,309**	**3,060**	**5,213**	**37,890**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 680.

10.—Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1943—concluded

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N	[illegible]	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Persons Killed	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrians	4	36	29	99	282	20	4	22	48	544
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	4	Nil	2	11	1	1	1	8	28
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	1	23	12	34	88	14	9	27	30	508
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	1	22	20	43	126		14	16	28	
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	10
Pedal cyclists	"	3	"	15	36	3	"	4	7	68
Other persons	"	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	3
Totals, Persons Killed	**6**	**88**	**61**	**195**	**549**	**39**	**29**	**73**	**121**	**1,161**
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians	8	298	151	2,393	2,951	458	88	201	617	7,165
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	15	Nil	68	150	18	12	23	90	376
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	1	110	97	619	1,674	405	185	131	452	10,652
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	19	276	188	1,934	3,041		334	189	997	
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	4	6	14	101	83	29	23	4	22	286
Pedal cyclists	3	27	31	464	729	215	32	104	225	1,830
Other persons	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	42	6	32	Nil	81
Totals, Persons Injured	**35**	**733**	**481**	**5,579**	**8,628**	**1,167**	**680**	**684**	**2,403**	**20,390**
Property Damage	**$12,662**	[2]	[2]	[2]	**1,674,589**	**183,750**	**206,380**	**241,381**	**592,973**	**2,911,735**[3]

[1] Not segregated. [2] No record. [3] Incomplete.

Gasoline Consumption.—All provinces require retail sales of gasoline to be reported and a tax is imposed on all gasoline consumed by motor-vehicles using the highways and streets and also on that used for an increasing number of other purposes. However, the taxable gasoline is still largely consumed by motor-vehicles and indicates in a general way the increase or decrease in their use. Net sales are the differences between the total or gross sales reported and the quantities on which the tax is refunded in whole or in part, or on which the tax is not imposed at the time of sale.

Figures to the end of 1940 show a steady increase in gasoline sales since depression years. Later figures are, of course, materially affected by the conservation measures taken in 1941, and the system of gasoline rationing effective on Apr. 1, 1942 (see pp. 568-569).

11.—Sales of Gasoline in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-43

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island	4,128,907	4,094,203	5,174,759	6,628,067	7,881,403
Nova Scotia	31,621,971	34,961,212	41,354,887	40,885,976	42,465,349
New Brunswick	23,192,413	24,829,924	26,288,682	25,499,817	27,255,758
Quebec	138,925,246	148,499,644	165,839,507	149,918,783	147,048,452
Ontario	345,105,726	371,903,633	410,711,924	343,811,002	309,487,964
Manitoba	41,455,558	48,893,738	54,212,671	58,566,931	63,375,584
Saskatchewan	87,877,403	101,101,143	112,779,554	101,808,034	104,175,400
Alberta	75,535,323	83,808,689	93,068,504	97,502,012	114,969,882
British Columbia	59,823,751	65,198,108	70,995,551	73,186,336	86,932,371
Totals, Gross Sales	**807,666,298**	**883,290,294**[1]	**980,426,039**	**897,806,958**	**903,592,163**
Refunds and exemptions	144,651,519	180,573,998[1]	233,017,682	286,087,504	373,747,304
Totals, Net Sales	**663,014,779**	**702,716,296**[1]	**747,408,357**	**611,719,454**	**529,844,859**

[1] Exclusive of 2,975,000 gal. of aviation gasoline purchased and placed in storage by the Dominion Government.

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.

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. Wartime restrictions preclude the publication of these data for later years.

* Information and statistics dealing with this subject have been supplied as follows: aids to navigation, canals, 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.

For a record of the number and tonnage of ships engaged in the carrying trade of Canada, see the tables under Sect. 3 (pp. 695-702) 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. 685-687.

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. 685. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under radiotelegraphy, at p. 728.

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 ice break-up.

1.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, 1931-44

NOTE.—For the years 1882 to 1911, see the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, p. 756, and for 1912-30, 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
1931	Mar. 19	Apr. 15	Dec. 11	1938	Apr. 12	Apr. 18	Dec. 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
1937	Apr. 9	" 19	" 8	1944	" 20	Apr. 21	" 9

[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 the 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. Facilities provided to enable interchange movements include 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. Facilities 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 railway, 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, 1944

NOTE.—The facilities include those under the control of other organizations as well as those of the Board at these ports.

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Three Rivers	Montreal	Vancouver
Minimum depth of approach channel ft.	50	30	35	30	32·5	35
Harbour railway..... miles	31	63	32	5	60	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc..... No.	46	20	36	3	105	28
Length of berthing..... ft.	33,416	15,175	32,505	8,690	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.	1,050,000	880,000	500,000	Nil	4,628,000	1,312,000
Grain Elevators—						
Capacity..... bu.	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	15,162,000	18,716,500
Loading rate.....bu. per hr.	75,000	150,000	90,000	32,000	400,000	312,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	75	65	75	Nil	75	50
Coal-dock storage capacity..... "	108,000	55,000	215,000	300,000	1,380,000	Nil
Oil-tank storage capacity..... gal.	115,921,083	9,418,000	26,280,000	Nil	30,000,000	112,676,729

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 12, p. 693.

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 steamship inspection, pilotage service, 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.

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 Year 1943

Port	Vessels Subject to Inspection when in Commission		Vessels Inspected				Vessels Not Inspected	
			Registered or Owned in the Dominion		Registered or Owned Elsewhere			
	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage
Halifax	221	151,336	219	148,494	2	2,842	Nil	–
Saint John	96	109,055	48	84,259	Nil	–	48	24,796
Quebec	67	74,763	66	74,538	"		1	225
Sorel	98	122,933	64	107,833	"	–	34	15,100
Montreal	142	144,365	102	105,886	3	9,499	37	28,980
Kingston	57	83,245	57	83,245	Nil	–	Nil	–
Toronto	181	394,484	174	385,022	3	6,513	4	2,949
Midland	97	90,204	73	88,010	Nil	–	24	2,194
Collingwood	48	9,713	37	7,454	1	1,895	10	364
Port Arthur	148	71,040	53	64,166	Nil	–	95	6,874
Vancouver	332	318,057	255	304,923	1	943	76	12,191
Victoria	92	126,178	66	105,831	Nil	–	26	20,347
Totals	**1,579**	**1,695,373**	**1,214**	**1,559,661**	**10**	**21,692**	**355**	**114,020**

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 wartime restrictions.

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. The publication of this information has been discontinued for the war years.

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 publish information 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., 1937-43

NOTE.—Statistics for 1929-36 are given at p. 620 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Net	Depreciation	Interest	Book Loss or Surplus
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	329,079	816,661	−12,733
1941	6,756,464	5,029,107	+1,727,357	262,645	816,701	+593,216
1942	5,600,496	4,220,219	+1,380,277	160,634	816,701	+273,880
1943	4,492,189	2,949,216	+1,542,973	239,363	813,073	+438,837

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, has come almost entirely from private sources. 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.

Capital Expenditures.—So far as capital expenditures on Canadian waterways are concerned, the only figures available are those 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 $381,000,000, 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, 1943 and 1944: they are 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 do those of Table 5

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, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport, the Department of Finance and the Department of Public Works.

Item	Expenditures		
	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1944
	1943	1944	
Canals	$	$	$
Carillon and Grenville	Nil	Nil	4,191,727
Ste. Anne lock	"	"	1,320,216
Chambly	"	"	780,819
St. Ours lock	"	"	735,964
Lachine	"	Cr. 38	13,988,301
Lake St. Louis	"	Nil	298,176
Beauharnois	"	"	1,635,969
Soulanges	Cr. 74	"	7,899,870
Lake St. Francis	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	"	"	19,962,574
Welland canal	Cr. 42,075	Cr. 4,027	27,475,834
Welland Ship Canal	Cr. 15	Cr. 22	131,896,664
Sault Ste. Marie	Nil	Nil	4,935,809
Culbute lock and dam	"	"	382,391
General	"	"	34,967
Adjustment suspense	"	"	165,361
Totals, Canals	**Cr. 42,164**	**Cr. 4,987**	**243,795,414**
Marine Services			
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel	1,701,441	939,881	84,773,195
Tug *Ocean Eagle*	Nil	Nil	91,072
Construction of ice-breaker	55,717	"	760,699
Hopper Barge *Chesterfield*	Nil	233,941	233,941
Totals, Marine Services	**1,757,158**	**1,173,822**	**85,858,907**

Item	Expenditures	
	Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943 and 1944	Total to Mar. 31, 1944
Miscellaneous Facilities[1]	$	$
Bare Point breakwater	Nil	217,996
Burlington Bay Canal	"	308,328
Burlington channel improvements	"	1,392,490
Cape Tormentine harbour	"	95,000
Esquimalt graving dock	"	7,799,761
Georgian Bay to Montreal waterway survey	"	918,797
Halifax elevator site	"	86,512
Kingston graving dock	"	556,589
Lake St. Peter	"	1,164,235
Lévis graving dock	"	971,593
Miscellaneous wharves	225,664	1,201,132
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	**225,664**	**51,416,898**

Summary	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1944
	1943	1944	
	$	$	$
Canals	42,164	4,087	243,795,414
Marine Services	1,757,158	1,173,822	85,858,907
Miscellaneous facilities	-	225,664	51,416,898
Grand Totals	**1,799,322**	**1,403,573**	**381,071,219**

[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, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the National Harbours Board.

Item	1943	1944	Item	1943	1944
	$	$		$	$
Harbour dredging	12,268,660	12,268,660	Harbour buildings	730,302	751,423
Real estate	12,753,835	12,753,835	Central heating plants	156,453	148,379
Vehicular bridges	300,526	300,593	Harbour shops	332,041	332,235
Roads, fences and boundaries	1,760,538	1,760,538	Electric power systems	1,081,332	1,081,465
Sewers and drains	663,600	663,600	Water supply systems	744,438	744,027
Miscellaneous structures	745,104	748,850	Floating equipment	1,921,308	1,990,917
Wharves and piers	89,453,662	89,466,706	Shore equipment	771,799	775,920
Permanent sheds	20,087,495	19,698,528	Miscellaneous small plant	560,633	555,559
Shed hoists and electrical cranes	268,255	248,973	Engineering—general surveys	606,403	606,403
Railway systems	6,994,091	6,994,787	Works under construction	214,948	199,042
Grain elevator systems	41,905,329	41,920,462	Sundry expenditure—undistributed	5,281,387	5,395,832
Cold storage systems	5,728,398	5,727,279	Bridge construction, right-of-way, etc	19,421,120	19,387,247
Office furniture and appliances	140,743	139,425	Totals	224,892,400	224,660,685

7.—Amounts Advanced by the Dominion Government to the Harbour Boards for Capital Expenditures, 1942-44

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the National Harbours Board.

Harbours and Properties	1942	1943	1944	Harbours and Properties	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Halifax	210,267	215,487	147,021	Prescott elevator	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saint John	204,938	307,355	31,885	Port Colborne elevator	"	"	"
Chicoutimi	146	Nil	Nil	Churchill	"	"	"
Quebec	24,867	"	"	Vancouver	42,338	4,213	22,992
Three Rivers	600	681	"	Second Narrows bridge	Nil	Nil	Nil
Montreal	488,243	8,479	18,767	Head Office	"	"	"
Jacques Cartier bridge	Nil	Nil	Nil	Totals	971,399	536,215	220,665

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 8 to 10.

In addition to the recurrent expenditures to facilitate water transportation shown here, the Dominion Government annually expends a considerable amount to cover deficits of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and of the National Harbours Board, for mail subsidies and steamship subventions as shown in Table 13, and for the maintenance and operation of radio stations to aid navigation as shown in Table 3 of Part VII at p. 726. Operating expenditures and revenues of facilities administered by the National Harbours Board are shown separately in Table 12. 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 $5,525,994 in 1943 and $6,307,066 in 1944.

8.—Expenditures on Canals Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

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, 1944	Item	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1944
	1943	1944			1943	1944	
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Quebec dredge vessels	6,296	6,829	96,722	Carillon and Grenville	3,797	–	615,973
Lachine	964	–	3,119,735	Rideau (incl. Tay)	6,550	12,236	1,087,264
Soulanges	Nil		609,535	Trent	18,750	4,966	4,337,288
Beauharnois, old	"	–	355,640	Murray	Nil	–	142,554
Beauharnois, new	433	248	2,299	Baie Verte (Chignecto)	"		44,388
Lake St. Francis	Nil	–	55,324	Culbute lock and dam	"		60,923
Hungary Bay dyke	"		47,223	St. Lawrence Ship Canal (surveys and investigations)	1,822	716	624,144
Ontario St. Lawrence dredge vessels	"	–	322,406	Surveys and inspections	Nil	–	572,990
Cornwall	"	9,924	766,046	Canals, general	"	–	190,509
Williamsburg	"	4,662	454,770				
Welland Ship Canal	5,139	58,877	1,394,962				
Prior Welland canals	Nil	–	2,650,121				
Sault Ste. Marie	22,669	79,151	428,839				
St. Peters	Nil	–	876,916				
Chambly	2,070		1,252,294				
St. Ours lock	2,500		196,400				
Ste. Anne lock	Nil		232,812				
				Totals	**70,990**	**177,609**	**20,538,077**

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (STAFF AND REPAIRS)

Item	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1943			Year Ended Mar. 31, 1944		
	Operation	Maintenance	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Administration, Ottawa	33,561	Nil	33,561	36,098	Nil	36,098
Quebec canals, head office	36,662	"	36,662	36,505	"	36,505
Lachine	231,844	111,780	343,624	242,731	119,906	362,637
Soulanges	85,162	72,970	158,132	88,787	74,250	163,037
Chambly	48,182	30,872	79,054	47,925	29,283	77,208
St. Ours lock	5,919	4,223	10,142	4,885	3,813	8,698
Ste. Anne lock	7,302	4,905	12,207	7,006	4,939	11,945
Carillon and Grenville	32,461	51,061	83,522	33,668	52,419	86,087
Hungary Bay and St. Barbe dykes	Nil	2,641	2,641	Nil	2,902	2,902
Quebec dredge vessels	30,262	11,080	41,342	29,962	19,956	49,918
Ontario St. Lawrence head office	36,732	11,796	48,528	37,914	10,685	48,599
Cornwall	110,333	77,823	188,156	114,711	77,789	192,500
Williamsburg	76,916	25,756	102,672	77,782	23,047	100,829
St. Peters	8,727	4,029	12,756	15,361	3,527	18,888
Welland canals	513,417	199,090	712,507	520,425	204,808	725,233
Sault Ste. Marie	43,449	19,382	62,831	42,877	27,636	70,513
Rideau (incl. Tay)	104,373	73,236	177,609	104,962	79,018	183,980
Trent	169,014	39,314	208,328	172,575	41,761	214,336
Murray	7,998	4,623	12,621	8,430	4,708	13,138
Canals, general				210,329[1]		210,329[1]
Totals	**1,582,314**	**744,581**	**2,326,895**	**1,832,933**	**780,447**	**2,613,380**

[1] War risk insurance.

9.—Marine Service Expenditures Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the National Harbours Board.

Item	1943	1944	Item	1943	1944
	$	$		$	$
Marine service — administration	14,958	14,877	Breaking ice—Thunder Bay	30,000	30,000
Floating equipment—administration	21,528	20,506	North Atlantic ice patrol	Nil	Nil
Nautical services—administration	29,347	28,235	Steamship inspection	202,672	219,562
Maintenance and operation of steamers (incl. ice-breakers)	1,269,067	1,360,495	Agencies, salaries and office expenses	258,682	272,155
Navigation and shipping—miscellaneous	58,370	49,027	St. Lawrence Ship Channel—maintenance and operation	175,726	180,138
Life-saving service	39,970	40,310	Grants to sailors' institutes	600	600
Marine signal service	84,713	82,730	Pensions to pilots	2,481	2,598
Administration of pilotage	125,569	132,304	Compassionate allowances	931	480
Subsidies for wrecking plants	45,000	45,000	Government Employees—Compensation Act	19,266	19,869
Aids to navigation (construction, maintenance and operation)	1,897,836	2,025,690	Marine service—War appropriation	759,033 Cr.171,013[1]	548,201 –
Maintenance and repairs to wharves	2,937	2,165	**Totals**	**4,867,673**	**5,074,946**

[1] Adjustment on prior fiscal years.

10.—Expenditures on Waterways Charged to Consolidated Fund Account by Department of Public Works, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

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	Total
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**
1944					
HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island	28,013	6,443	26,767	21,528	82,751
Nova Scotia	41,489	277,269	244,741	72,043	635,542
New Brunswick	261,767	824	59,016	288,285	609,892
Quebec	105,514	153,110	139,872	387,422	785,918
Ontario	179,900	98,294	155,696	152,890	586,780
Manitoba	47,189	Nil	11,448	42,503	101,140
Saskatchewan	Nil	"	Nil	2,054	2,054
Alberta	"	"	2,509	613	3,122
British Columbia	204,838	74,477	577,632	429,348	1,286,295
Yukon	280	Nil	Nil	Nil	280
Northwest Territories	Nil	"	1,187	136	1,323
General	"	"	Nil	20,295	20,295
TOTALS, HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS	868,990	610,417	1,218,868	1,417,117	4,115,392
Dredging plant	Nil	Nil	64,366	Nil	64,366
Roads and bridges	"	"	22,481	32,403	54,884
Totals, 1944	**868,990**	**610,417**	**1,305,715**	**1,449,520**	**4,234,642**

[1] Exclusive of harbours under the National Harbours Board as shown in Table 12.

11.—Revenues of the Dominion Government in Connection with Waterways, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Compiled from Annual Reports of the Departments concerned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance.

Item	1943	1944	Item	1943	1944
	$	$		$	$
Department of Transport					
CANALS SERVICE			MARINE SERVICE—concluded		
Lachine	275,528	271,911	Insurance claim S.S. *Montcalm*—War 1939	Nil	10,683
Soulanges	4,173	4,144	Rental of equipment	"	29,734
Chambly	1,687	1,706	Refund of previous year's expenditures	"	12,867
Ste. Anne Lock	253	224	—War 1939	"	519
St. Ours Lock	45	Nil	Sale surplus assets—War 1939	"	124
Carillon and Grenville	1,707	1,343			
Beauharnois	60,752	60,765	TOTALS, MARINE SERVICE	303,345	925,828
Cornwall	45,590	44,106			
Williamsburg	3,435	4,046			
St. Peters	196	208			
Welland Canals	417,378	404,869			
Sault Ste. Marie	621	534			
Rideau	13,493	13,520	BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS		
Trent	87,410	84,208			
Murray	341	305			
Chat Falls	Nil	1	Licences to ships	1,966	1,818
Fines and forfeitures	385	175	Schedule air transport route	150	Nil
Sundries	3	3			
Sale of publications	Nil	132	TOTALS, BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS	2,116	1,818
Premium, discount and exchange	"	2			
Sundry services	"	447	**Totals, Dept. of Transport**	**1,218,458**	**1,830,352**
Sundry sales	"	10			
Salvage material	"	3,641			
Rental of equipment	"	3,437			
Refund of previous year's expenditures	"	2,969	**Department of Public Works**		
TOTALS, CANALS SERVICE	912,997	902,706	EARNINGS OF DRY DOCKS		
			Champlain dock, Lauzon, Que	96,520	48,238
			Lorne dock, Lauzon, Que	25,009	19,594
MARINE SERVICE			Esquimalt new dock	96,226	103,851
			Selkirk repair slip	996	2,392
Fines and forfeitures	2,507	7,675	TOTALS, EARNINGS	218,751	174,075
Steamship inspection	109,805	164,659			
Wharf revenue	153,326	156,201			
Harbour dues	15,689	16,185			
Measuring surveyors' fees	4,349	12,499			
Examinations—masters' and mates' fees	4,788	5,277	WORKS AND PLANTS LEASED		
Pilots licence fees (Pilotage)	75	61	Kingston dry dock	6,050	6,050
Marine registry fees	119	136	Ferry privileges	1,309	1,379
Marine steamers earnings	500	809	Dredges and plants	43,027	40,050
Signal station dues	3,138	2,979			
Landing mail at Father Point	Nil	Nil	TOTALS, LEASES	50,386	47,479
Rents	8,999	9,300			
Miscellaneous sales incl. salvage material	"	5,248			
Sale of publications	"	850			
Premium, discount and exchange	"	26	Sale of old vessels, materials, etc	25,649	74,550
Commission on pay 'phones	"	101	Sale of real estate	205	6,320
Sundry services	"	338	Rents from water lots, etc	14,756	14,379
Nautical discharge certificates	50	55	Refunds against expenditures reported in previous years	1,562	1,191
Shipping masters' fees	Nil	310	Sundry receipts	547	126
Dominion lighthouse depot—Prescott—Cash Surplus—War 1939	"	489,192	**Totals, Dept. of Public Works**	**311,856**	**318,120**

12.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1940-44

NOTE.—Locally controlled commissions for the harbours shown below were abolished Nov. 1, 1935.

Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income
	$	$	$
Halifax—			
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
1944	1,801,217	1,116,004	685,113
Saint John—			
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
1944	1,423,537	512,482	911,055
Chicoutimi—			
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
1944	31,924	18,402	13,522
Quebec—			
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
1944	913,706	669,903	243,803
Three Rivers—			
1940	237,924	44,905	193,019
1941	243,911	38,930	204,981
1942	185,738	22,603	163,135
1943	199,023	18,011	181,012
1944	224,934	55,490	169,444
Montreal—			
1940	5,117,818	2,116,681	3,001,137
1941	5,174,415	2,214,748	2,959,667
1942	3,797,440	2,167,596	1,629,844
1943	3,786,305	2,039,507	1,746,798
1944	4,698,030	2,212,489	2,485,541
Vancouver—			
1940	1,480,904	568,853	912,051
1941	1,476,586	568,309	908,277
1942	1,568,977	588,502	980,475
1943	1,736,959	670,930	1,066,029
1944	2,138,667	916,768	1,221,899
Churchill—			
1940	70,518	110,185	−39,667
1941	70,268	102,500	−32,232
1942	144,783	139,348	5,435
1943	95,860	132,372	−36,512
1944	71,028	128,635	−57,607
Port Colborne Elevator—			
1940	212,649	91,660	120,989
1941	164,167	79,937	84,230
1942	171,280	73,100	98,180
1943	129,905	74,153	55,752
1944	239,703	97,107	142,596
Prescott Elevator—			
1940	284,272	93,385	190,887
1941	215,606	86,126	129,480
1942	233,719	82,400	151,319
1943	112,692	74,418	38,274
1944	257,750	110,575	147,175
Jacques Cartier Bridge (Montreal)			
1940	474,270	103,167	371,103
1941	589,768	105,870	483,898
1942	537,406	102,903	434,503
1943	520,120	97,020	423,100
1944	600,238	99,098	501,140
Second Narrows Bridge (Vancouver)			
1940	117,569	52,480	65,089
1941	143,955	55,201	88,754
1942	161,535	58,193	103,342
1943	144,645	61,024	83,621
1944	137,585	62,037	75,548

Shipping Subsidies.*—The figures given in Table 13 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.

13.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1942-44

Service	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$
Ocean Services—			
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	22,000	22,000	22,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies	Nil	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	21,746	Nil	Nil

13.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1942-44—concluded

Service	1942	1943	1944
Local Services—	$	$	$
Baddeck and Iona	8,000	8,000	12,000
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	5,875	4,875	7,430
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports	1,750	1,750	3,000
Halifax, Sherbrooke, Spry Bay and Tor Bay	2,276	5,875	6,500
Halifax, south Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lakes and Bay St. Lawrence	3,000	7,031	Nil
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	2,567	2,567	3,923
Ile aux Coudres and Les Eboulements	1,900	1,900	1,900
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso	37,000	37,000	37,000
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	10,500	11,608	14,000
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	40,000	40,000	50,000
Owen Sound and Manitoulin Islands	Nil	Nil	35,000
Pelee Island and the mainland	4,875	4,983	11,000
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	11,000	11,000	11,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands	47,500	42,500	55,000
Prescott, Ont. and Ogdensburg, N.Y.	Nil	11,640	11,640
Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland	"	10,000	4,500
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	28,000	28,000	44,000
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000	85,000	127,500
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe, and other ports on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	60,000	60,000	90,000
Rimouski, Matane, and the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence	50,000	50,000	75,000
Rivière-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other north-shore ports.	14,000	14,000	21,000
Saint John and Bridgetown	475	Nil	Nil
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville	1,500	125	"
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the Bay of Fundy	2,000	Nil	"
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	5,000	5,000	4,423
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports	10,000	10,000	10,000
Saint John and Weymouth	Nil	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	22,000	22,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh	16,000	16,000	16,000
Administration expenses	9,281	10,642	11,236
Totals	**615,845**	**615,596**	**799,652**

In addition to the regular subsidies indicated above, additional assistance was given during the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, 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	$ 65,714
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway	121,885
Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands	51,929
Grand Manan and the mainland	6,786
Halifax and LaHave River	495
Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton	817
Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island	72,152
Mulgrave and Guysborough	967
Murray Bay and North Shore (winter service)	3,483
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	705
Pictou, Souris and Magdalen Islands	10,451
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	4,643
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington	60,258
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe	51,302
Rimouski, Matane and North Shore	32,950
Rivière-du-Loup and St. Simeon and/or Tadoussac	1,506
Saint John and Minas Basin	1,488
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth	60,318
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence	3,759
Sydney and Whycocomagh	1,122
Total	$ 498,730

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 such 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 used 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 so that 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.

14.—Vessels Entered at Canadian Ports, 1936-44

Fiscal Year	Foreign Service[1]		Coasting Service		Total	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
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	26,345,562	65,066	40,300,778	87,967	66,646,340
1944	23,786	28,356,681	64,999	43,776,497	88,785	72,133,178

[1] Sea-going and inland international.

15.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, 1943

NOTE.—For details of shipping at all ports in Canada, see "Shipping Report" of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Province and Port	In Foreign Service[1]		In Coasting Service		Totals	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	14	1,252	59	8,398	73	9,650
Totals, Prince Edward Island[2]	**38**	**2,952**	**125**	**15,160**	**163**	**18,112**
Nova Scotia—						
Digby	66	59,784	428	671,848	494	731,632
Halifax	720	1,831,657	410	246,783	1,130	2,078,440
North Sydney	1,209	206,524	817	81,703	2,026	288,227
Sydney	595	1,172,310	977	966,814	1,572	2,139,124
Yarmouth	214	10,797	398	37,292	612	48,089
Totals, Nova Scotia[2]	**4,043**	**3,455,389**	**5,838**	**2,427,249**	**9,881**	**5,882,638**
New Brunswick—						
Campobello	237	3,365	314	109,632	551	112,997
Saint John	593	1,409,828	1,038	863,043	1,631	2,272,871
Totals, New Brunswick[2]	**3,718**	**1,479,304**	**2,861**	**1,308,808**	**6,579**	**2,788,112**
Quebec—						
Baie Comeau	16	20,620	461	159,897	477	180,517
Montreal	1,510	1,767,495	1,820	1,777,638	3,330	3,545,133
Port Alfred	310	363,885	622	530,712	932	894,597
Quebec	177	247,040	2,088	1,265,150	2,265	1,512,190
Three Rivers	123	114,043	1,485	1,268,826	1,608	1,382,869
Totals, Quebec[2]	**2,377**	**2,656,016**	**8,544**	**5,606,584**	**10,921**	**8,262,600**
Ontario—						
Amherstburg	504	358,139	126	126,210	630	484,349
Cobourg	581	1,906,012	40	32,069	621	1,938,081
Cornwall	35	40,375	284	317,042	319	357,417
Fort William	693	1,938,523	724	1,654,853	1,417	3,593,376
Hamilton	294	1,186,222	386	356,827	680	1,543,049
Kingston	491	271,902	238	263,404	729	535,306
Midland	80	252,271	239	708,701	319	960,972
Port Arthur	492	1,340,296	926	2,495,954	1,418	3,836,250
Port Colborne	98	310,914	219	422,824	317	733,738
Port McNicoll	24	62,061	174	490,257	198	552,318
Prescott	352	466,319	133	129,847	485	596,166
St. Catharines	20	49,813	685	532,345	705	582,158
Sarnia	515	858,961	771	1,075,690	1,286	1,934,651
Sault Ste. Marie	510	1,547,222	585	1,091,080	1,095	2,638,302
Thorold	69	194,104	195	270,119	264	464,223
Toronto	727	1,593,726	1,506	1,248,144	2,233	2,841,870
Windsor	911	746,579	266	340,186	1,177	1,086,765
Totals, Ontario[2]	**7,992**	**15,236,500**	**9,624**	**13,167,057**	**17,616**	**28,403,557**
British Columbia—						
Alert Bay	29	1,230	963	491,198	992	492,428
Nanaimo	119	14,850	3,332	1,126,749	3,451	1,141,599
New Westminster	38	61,158	2,228	1,126,742	2,266	1,187,900
Ocean Falls	17	20,017	989	587,392	1,006	607,409
Port Alberni	190	275,466	557	323,925	747	599,391
Powell River	71	26,028	2,735	1,079,993	2,806	1,106,021
Prince Rupert	1,228	316,462	2,001	569,483	3,229	885,945
Union Bay	23	7,519	1,350	556,485	1,373	564,004
Vancouver	952	1,382,976	17,254	7,337,317	18,206	8,720,293
Victoria	1,077	1,245,191	3,753	3,501,682	4,830	4,746,873
Totals, British Columbia[2]	**4,693**	**3,497,177**	**37,925**	**17,701,414**	**42,618**	**21,198,591**
Yukon and N.W.T.	**40**	**18,224**	**149**	**74,506**	**189**	**92,730**
Grand Totals	**22,901**	**26,345,562**	**65,066**	**40,300,778**	**87,967**	**66,646,340**

[1] Sea-going and inland international.

[2] Includes other small ports, not shown separately.

16.—Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports by Vessels in Foreign Trade, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province and Year	Loaded		Unloaded	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement
Prince Edward Island—				
1942	5,431	Nil	3	Nil
1943	6,173	40	6	"
Nova Scotia—				
1942	2,873,968	12,151	2,084,832	47,523
1943	3,168,353	1,911	2,233,412	12,755
New Brunswick—				
1942	2,364,881	329,771	318,251	67,612
1943	2,859,989	325,278	409,502	70,609
Quebec—				
1942	2,249,926	213,040	3,727,419	36,027
1943	1,863,890	74,622	4,219,193	8
Ontario—				
1942	3,754,877	3,000	18,924,782	Nil
1943	6,511,700	Nil	19,548,919	"
British Columbia—				
1942	1,743,212	73,131	1,891,243	8,074
1943	1,518,639	187,404	1,368,389	669
Yukon—				
1942	934	Nil	463	Nil
1943	7,138	"	292	"
Totals—				
1942	**12,993,229**	**631,093**	**26,946,993**	**159,236**
1943	**15,934,882**	**589,255**	**27,779,713**	**84,041**

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 17 and 19. 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.

17.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, Navigation Seasons, 1936-44

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 1935, 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
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	2,932,799	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
1943..	20,855	18,273,304	2,617	5,686,958	7,838,429	36·5	13,637,765	63·5	21,476,194
1944..	20,780	18,191,826	1,911	4,541,575	8,002,746	38·8	12,612,761	61·2	20,615,507

[1] Figures include a small percentage of vessels of other foreign nationalities.

18.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canal and Class of Product, Navigation Seasons, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Year and Canal	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Manufactures and Miscellaneous	Forest Products	Mineral Products	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1943						
Sault Ste. Marie	2,113,752	160	729,060	387,019	1,338,802	4,568,793
Welland Ship	809,887	Nil	2,855,189	286,754	6,164,166	10,115,996
St. Lawrence River	227,628	5,634	1,362,316	328,276	4,224,170	6,148,024
Richelieu River	Nil	Nil	53,912	Nil	7,192	61,104
St. Peters	3,318	1,177	30,321	317	253,010	288,143
Murray	Nil	Nil	2,284	Nil	2,061	4,345
Ottawa River	"	"	52,052	1,129	187,315	240,496
Rideau	"	"	209	269	1,073	1,551
Trent	44	1	526	311	33,683	34,565
St. Andrews	686	2,368	3,244	6,676	203	13,177
Totals, 1943	**3,155,315**	**9,340**	**5,089,113**	**1,010,751**	**12,211,675**	**21,476,194**
1944						
Sault Ste. Marie	1,500,795	209	718,368	163,134	429,150	2,811,656
Welland Ship	1,478,062	Nil	2,965,540	280,318	6,592,761	11,316,681
St. Lawrence River	651,437	6,284	1,149,652	322,530	3,732,965	5,862,868
Richelieu River	110	212	49,822	Nil	4,180	54,324
St. Peters	3,324	1,228	25,049	1,391	210,580	241,572
Murray	Nil	Nil	1,500	Nil	Nil	1,500
Ottawa River	"	"	67,466	250	204,495	272,211
Rideau	"	"	1,718	268	728	2,714
Trent	26	1	292	287	39,741	40,347
St. Andrews	801	2,136	3,828	4,799	70	11,634
Totals, 1944	**3,634,555**	**10,070**	**4,983,235**	**772,977**	**11,214,670**	**20,615,507**

19.—Canal Traffic by Direction and Origin, Navigation Season, 1943

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[1] 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	557,156	1,575,498	2,735	1,029,656	173,448	680,933	535,974	13,393
Welland Ship	544,276	1,435,988	202,433	49,319	57,637	529,124	6,780	7,290,439
St. Lawrence River	627,781	900,805	300,734	9,598	50,014	14,445	7,513	4,237,134
Richelieu River	372	875	28,735	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31,122
St. Peters	12,380	262,098	6,297	"	"	2,920	1,090	3,358
Murray	2,262	22	Nil	"	"	Nil	Nil	2,061
Ottawa River	45,155	186,619	"	8,342	"	"	380	Nil
Rideau	569	982	"	Nil	"	"	Nil	"
Trent	439	34,126	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews	9,171	4,006	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals	**1,799,561**	**4,401,019**	**540,934**	**1,096,915**	**281,099**	**1,227,422**	**551,737**	**11,577,507**

[1] Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

19.—Canal Traffic by Direction and Origin, Navigation Season, 1943—concluded

Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Comparison with 1942
	Up	Down	Canada	United States[1]		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	1,269,313	3,299,480	3,165,045	1,403,748	4,568,793	+1,531,326
Welland Ship	811,126	9,304,870	2,232,016	7,883,980	10,115,996	−992,125
St. Lawrence River	986,042	5,161,982	1,838,918	4,309,106	6,148,024	−14,557
Richelieu River	29,107	31,997	29,982	31,122	61,104	−4,891
St. Peters	19,767	268,376	280,775	7,368	288,143	+104,424
Murray	2,262	2,083	2,284	2,061	4,345	+1,300
Ottawa River	45,535	194,961	240,116	380	240,496	−49,474
Rideau	569	982	1,551	–	1,551	−176
Trent	439	34,126	34,565		34,565	+5,755
St. Andrews	9,171	4,006	13,177		13,177	−5,027
Totals	**3,173,331**	**18,302,863**	**7,838,429**	**13,637,765**	**21,476,194**	**+576,555**

[1] Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

19A.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Season, 1944

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[1] 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	565,665	1,400,498	1,550	423,237	66,125	42,705	311,570	306
Welland Ship	642,961	1,920,730	216,387	67,646	119,567	732,384	3,499	7,613,507
St. Lawrence River	729,538	1,147,041	285,689	4,781	40,604	33,549	11,092	3,610,574
Richelieu River	Nil	618	28,327	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25,379
St. Peters	12,663	216,781	10,228	"	"	1,700	"	200
Murray	250	1,250	Nil	"	"	Nil	"	Nil
Ottawa River	64,250	203,500	"	4,461	"	"	"	"
Rideau	439	2,275	"	Nil	"	"	"	"
Trent	284	40,063	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews	6,961	4,673	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals	**2,023,011**	**4,937,429**	**542,181**	**500,125**	**226,296**	**810,338**	**326,161**	**11,249,966**

Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Comparison with 1942
	Up	Down	Canada	United States[1]		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	944,910	1,866,746	2,390,950	420,706	2,811,656	−1,757,137
Welland Ship	982,414	10,334,267	2,847,724	8,468,957	11,316,681	+1,200,685
St. Lawrence River	1,066,923	4,795,945	2,167,049	3,695,819	5,862,868	−285,156
Richelieu River	28,327	25,997	28,945	25,379	54,324	−6,780
St. Peters	22,891	218,681	239,672	1,900	241,572	−46,571
Murray	250	1,250	1,500	–	1,500	−2,845
Ottawa River	64,250	207,961	272,211		272,211	+31,715
Rideau	439	2,275	2,714		2,714	−1,163
Trent	284	40,063	40,347		40,347	+5,782
St. Andrews	6,961	4,673	11,634		11,634	−1,543
Totals	**3,117,649**	**17,497,858**	**8,002,746**	**12,612,761**	**20,615,507**	**−860,687**

[1] Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

The figures in Tables 17, 19 and 19A include duplications where the same freight passés through two or more canals, but in Table 20 duplications in the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence and Welland Ship Canals and the Canadian Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, which amounted to 2,883,206 tons in 1943 and 3,098,981 tons in 1944, 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 locks 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.

20.—St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Traffic Using St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, 1943 and 1944

Canals Used	Up-Bound Freight	Down-Bound Freight	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1943			
Traffic Using Canadian Canals—			
St. Lawrence only	530,109	3,506,353	4,036,462
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship	385,720	1,519,808	1,905,528
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	70,213	135,821	206,034
Welland Ship only	222,511	6,163,164	6,385,675
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	132,682	1,486,077	1,618,759
Sault Ste. Marie only	1,084,116	2,962,585	4,046,701
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals	**2,425,351**	**15,773,808**	**18,199,159**
Traffic Using United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie Only	**16,873,791**	**93,138,609**	**110,012,400**
Totals, Canal Traffic, 1943	**19,299,142**	**108,912,417**	**128,211,559**
1944			
Traffic Using Canadian Canals—			
St. Lawrence only	607,711	2,795,023	3,402,734
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship	342,970	1,611,959	1,954,929
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	55,116	215,676	270,792
Welland Ship only	584,328	5,820,431	6,404,759
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	213,005	2,253,678	2,466,683
Sault Ste. Marie only	744,570	1,440,345	2,184,915
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals	**2,547,700**	**14,137,112**	**16,684,812**
Traffic Using United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie Only	**17,372,423**	**94,806,596**	**112,179,019**
Totals, Canal Traffic, 1944	**19,920,123**	**108,943,708**	**128,863,831**

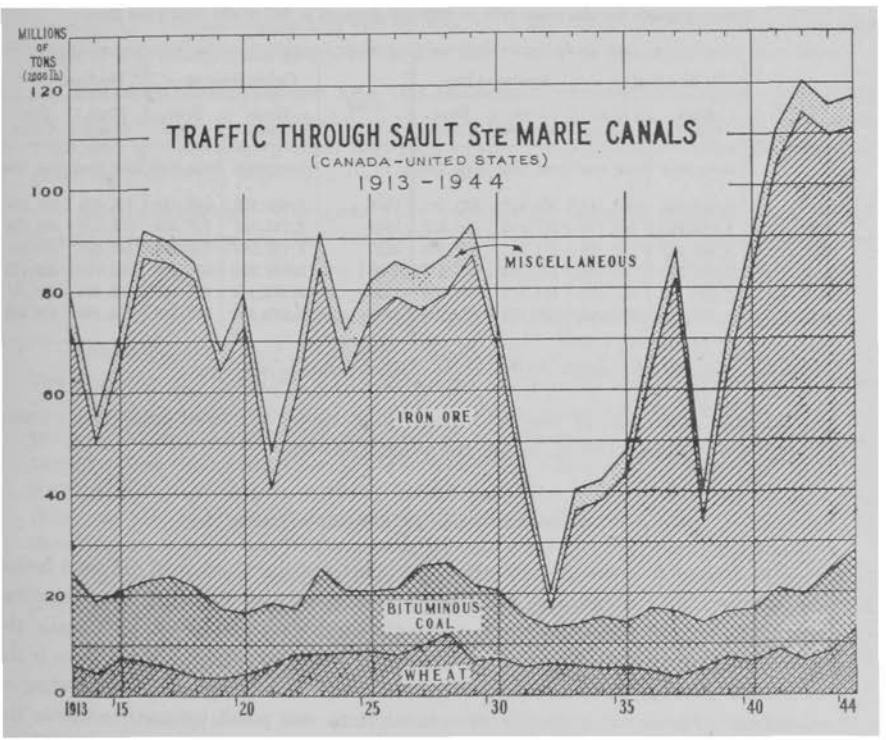
[1] Through both Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

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 total of 120,200,814 tons in 1944. 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 total of 94,326,578 tons in 1944. 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 years 1913 to 1944, 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

* Information supplied by the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

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.

21.—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—		Year	Originating on—		Destined for—	
	West Coast	East Coast	West Coast	East Coast		West Coast	East Coast	West Coast	East Coast
	long tons	long tons	long tons	long tons		long tons	long tons	long tons	long tons
1929.....	2,650,646	231,128	266,433	539,767	1935.....	2,490,203	248,658	176,698	547,974
1930.....	1,968,996	185,776	267,282	556,562	1936.....	2,705,567	298,884	223,174	506,673
1931.....	2,307,257	137,756	271,621	492,532	1937.....	2,780,243	379,783	240,221	589,011
1932.....	2,383,211	89,443	167,855	529,317	1938.....	1,962,220	391,906	213,781	398,710
1933.....	2,896,162	121,875	134,511	328,038	1939.....	2,873,452	348,410	163,526	296,881
1934.....	2,201,180	196,204	189,227	498,706	1940.....	2,272,450	313,118	185,540	108,648

[1] Wartime 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 during 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. Similarly 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 wartime restrictions the publication of later statistics has been suspended.

PART V.—CIVIL AIR TRANSPORTATION*

NOTE.—The treatment of military activities and organization falls more properly under the subject of National Defence (see "Air Force, Royal Canadian" in the Index).

Section 1.—History and Administration

Subsection 1.—Historical Developments

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.

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.

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 Wartime Control of Transportation, at pp. 640-644.

Subsection 2.—Recent Developments

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 uncharted areas; in exploration and prospecting; in the movement of hunters and trappers to otherwise inaccessible areas; and in carrying tourists into the wilds of Canada for hunting, fishing or the sheer joy of escaping from civilization. Along with all this was the development of inter-city traffic on a large scale from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The War has necessitated the dropping of all these activities in the interest of national defence but during the interim 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 organization built up and by greatly increased experience in operation.

The progress of the War in Europe in 1944 made possible a curtailment of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which, in turn, resulted in a considerable number of airports being turned over to the Department of Transport for use in civil flying. Many of these airports will be useful to both commercial and private pilots but for the present the shortage of fuel makes any large-scale resumption of civilian flying impossible.

The shifting of combat areas in the Pacific together with the completion of the Alaska Highway and Canol Projects gave a breathing spell which enabled the Canadian and United States Governments to clarify the position of control of

* Descriptive and administrative information has been prepared from material supplied under the direction of J. A. Wilson, M.E.I.C., 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.

the northern airports that had been constructed to meet emergency war conditions. The Royal Canadian Air Force is now responsible for the operation and maintenance of the airports of the Northwest Staging Route while the landing fields constructed by the United States Army Air Force down the Mackenzie River as far as Norman Wells and Canol have been turned over to the Department of Transport and steps have been taken to provide for their maintenance in accordance with Joint Defence Board agreement and subsequently for civil purposes. (See the article on "Canada's Northern Airfields", pp. 705-712.)

Canadian Scheduled Air Transport Services

Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1944.—The volume of traffic on the Trans-Canada Air Lines has steadily increased and, in an attempt to meet the increased demand, a third flight was inaugurated between Toronto and Winnipeg in 1944, with the possibility of it being extended to Vancouver in the near future. Like all commercial air lines, the Company is short of flying equipment. During the year, steps were taken by the Department of Munitions and Supply to build DC 4 aircraft at the Victory Aircraft Plant in Montreal in order to provide Trans-Canada Air Lines and other Canadian operators with equipment suitable both for domestic and foreign air-line services at the earliest possible moment after the cessation of hostilities.

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-six transports in the finest flying trim and provide shop service for military aircraft.

Routes now in operation total 5,299 miles, made up as follows: Moncton to St. John's, Newfoundland, 751 miles; Halifax to Sydney, 201 miles; Halifax to Blissville, 172 miles; Halifax to Victoria (via Moncton and Toronto), 3,303 miles; Toronto to New York, 365 miles; Toronto to London and Windsor, 206 miles; Lethbridge to Calgary to Edmonton, 301 miles.

In 1944, Trans-Canada carried 3,739,105 lb. of mail, an increase of 12,498 lb. over the previous year; an express load of 856,016 lb., an increase of 34,410 lb.; and 158,884 revenue passengers, an increase of 16,608.

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-servicemen was continued during the year. More than 33 p.c. of the staff is now female.

Canadian Government Transatlantic Air Service.—Trans-Canada Air Lines is operating a service from Montreal to Prestwick, Scotland, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the primary purpose of which is to carry mail to and from the Canadian troops overseas. This service is now on a firm footing and operating three round trips a week on schedule.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines.—The Canadian Pacific Air Lines, formed early in 1942 by the consolidation of the many independent commercial operators chiefly servicing northern Canada, is now operating a network of north-south air routes. The Company has rendered essential air transport service in connection with the Alaska Highway, the Canol oil project, airport construction, and the development of wartime minerals.

Besides supplying air transport services directly related to the war effort over a large section of northern Canada, the company operated seven air training schools in 1944 on a non-profit basis for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Five engine-overhaul and aircraft-repair plants are operated under contract with the Department of Munitions and Supply for the overhaul and repair of R.C.A.F. equipment. These air training schools and aircraft-repair plants are located across Canada.

In addition to providing these essential wartime air services in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway, in co-operation with the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, pioneered the Atlantic ferry bomber service in 1940, now the R.A.F. Transport Command.

A number of officers and employees of Canadian Pacific Air Lines have received citations for meritorious wartime service and the Company's honour list includes one O.B.E., four U.S. Air Medals, and other marks of recognition from the R.C.A.F., the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.A.F.

The component companies of the C.P.A. in 1944 flew more than 6,000,000 miles, carried more than 100,000 passengers and close to 9,000,000 lb. of freight and express as well as 1,500,000 lb. of mail. This represents a 40 p.c. increase in passengers carried, a slight decrease in air cargo, and a larger decrease, approximately 35 p.c., in mail transported. The latter two decreases were due to the completion or closing of many war projects in northern Canada, reducing traffic. Employees in 1944 numbered 1,100.

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 and Saint John in New Brunswick and Summerside and Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island; 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.

CANADA'S NORTHERN AIRFIELDS*

Introduction

Canada's northern position in the Western Hemisphere is of the greatest importance from the standpoint of air transport. The shortest airways between North America and both Europe and Asia pass over the Dominion and her co-operation is necessary for their efficient development.

When Canada went to war in 1939 immediate steps were taken to ensure the defence of her territory and, subsequently, of key points in the Western Hemisphere. Since the Ogdensburg Agreement of Aug. 17, 1940, which resulted in the creation of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence, these defensive measures have been co-ordinated with those undertaken by the United States and the two countries have worked out joint plans for the defence of their parts of the Western Hemisphere.

The plans for the defence of vital areas of northwestern and northeastern Canada are outstanding examples of effective co-operation between the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. The primary purpose of these defence installations

* This material has been revised in the Office of the Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport.

was to close the North American approaches to attack by Germany and Japan, but they have now become links in the offensive plans of the Allies. Aircraft fly across northwestern Canada to the Pacific theatre of war and across the northeast to Europe, and in post-war plans the routes hold promise of providing greater freedom for the movement of air traffic in the general scheme of international air transport.

Development of the Northwest Airways System

The Northwest Staging Route.—The northwest staging route is one of the most important in the world, being the main artery for air traffic between the United States and Alaska, and beyond Alaska to northeastern Asia.

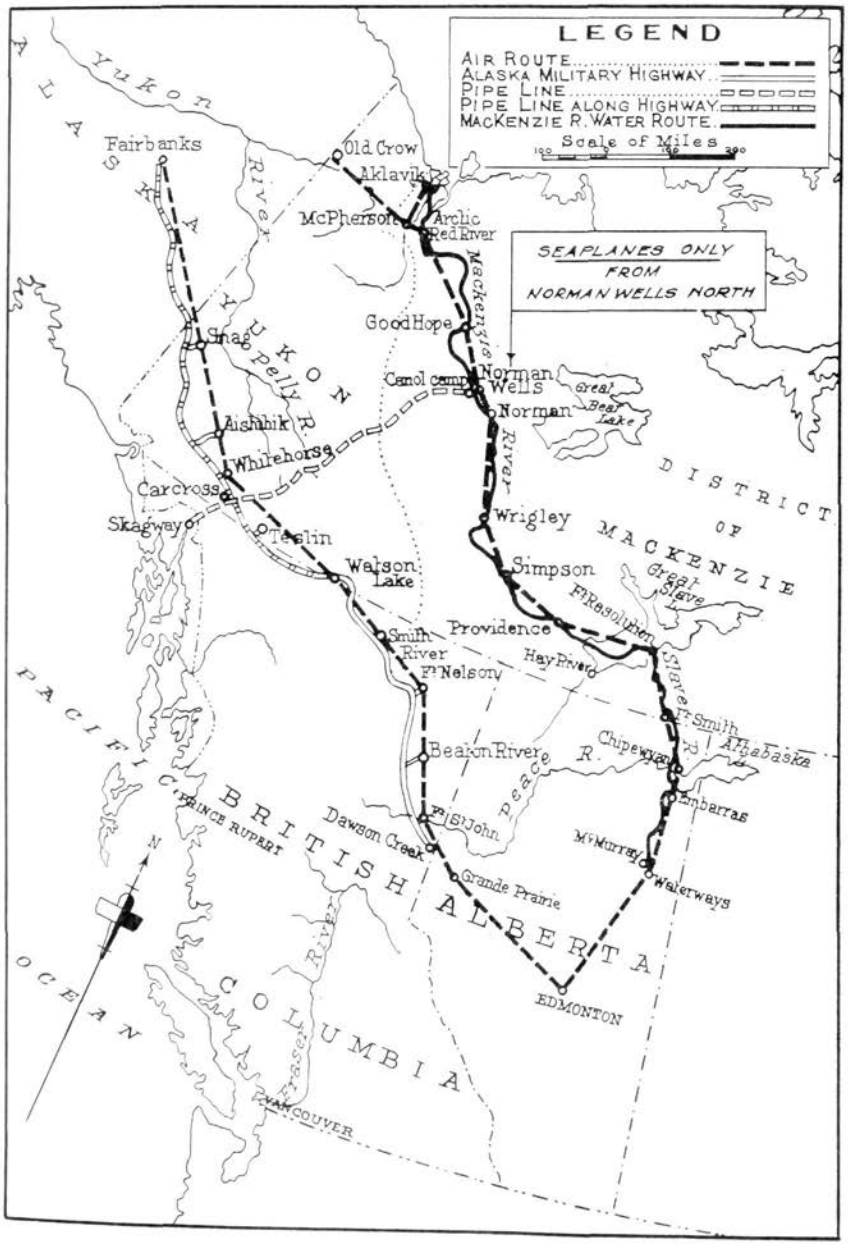
The Route is Canadian property, owned and operated by the Canadian Government. It was initially built, developed and put into operation by Canada, and subsequently improved with the co-operation of United States army engineers and workmen. The total cost of the wartime development will be about $58,500,000 and, in final settlement, will have been borne wholly by the Government of Canada.

The possibilities of an airway connecting with the Trans-Canada system at Edmonton to give access to all parts of northwestern Canada and Alaska had long been realized. Pioneering for such an airway was done by Canadian bush pilots who first operated in seaplanes in that part of the country in the 1920's. In 1935 a survey to determine the best route from Edmonton to Yukon and Alaska was made by the Department of Transport. Detailed engineering work was authorized in 1939 and aerodromes were planned at Grande Prairie, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. Landing strips 3,000 ft. in length by 500 ft. in width with provision for future extension and radio range stations to provide a radio beam were constructed at intervals of 100 miles according to standard airway practice. Thus this initial wartime development of strategic importance—the Northwest Staging Route—was commenced.

The survey parties were still in the field at the outbreak of war, and some consideration was given to the advisability of abandoning the project in favour of more immediately pressing defence needs. It was decided, instead, to expedite completion of the route, a decision that was fully justified by subsequent events. This Canadian decision was fully supported when the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence met in November, 1940, reviewed the defence position of the two countries and recommended to the respective Governments that the plans, then being put into effect by the Canadian Government, were satisfactory from the standpoint of both parties as regards the air route from Edmonton to Fairbanks, Alaska. Later on in the light of events, additions to the original plans were made to meet conditions that could not possibly have been foreseen. As regards costs, as explained below, the Canadian Government undertook to bear these for the whole undertaking.

By Sept. 1, 1941, work was so far advanced that the airway from Edmonton, Alta., to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, was usable by daylight in fine weather, and radio range stations were in operation at 200-mile intervals from Edmonton to the Alaska Boundary by the end of the year. The route thus provided an airway to Alaska which was removed from the Pacific Coast and relatively free from the danger of enemy attack and coastal weather influences. It was equipped with modern navigational aids, and connected with established air and ground communications at Edmonton and Vancouver.

THE NORTHWEST STAGING ROUTE



By the wise decision to rush forward construction, Canada was in a position to offer to the United States, when that country entered the War in December, 1941, the free use of an airway to Alaska.

Although Canadian airway facilities were in operation at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941, it soon became apparent that war traffic would necessitate substantial additions to the original program and acceleration of the long-term peacetime plans. Military steps taken against Japan on the Pacific Coast made necessary a much more comprehensive plan than the air route. These military plans called for extensive developments involving an immense amount of construction work connected with the enlarging of airports, the improvement of facilities, the provision of living accommodation, etc.

By special arrangement with the United States Government made in the early months of 1942, Canada agreed to pay for the construction of new landing strips or other permanent works of continuing value to the Airway and the United States agreed to pay for such additional facilities over and above Canadian standards and requirements that were needed solely for United States military purposes. More recently the Canadian Government, after reviewing the probable future requirements of air transport in this area, has informed the United States Government that it will not expect payment for the construction of even those improvements carried out by the Canadian Government at the request of the United States and that Canada will also reimburse the United States Government for its own expenditures on construction of a permanent nature in connection with the Northwest Staging Route.

By February, 1942, the United States, having obtained permission of the Canadian Government, decided to build the Alaska Highway to meet the requirements of a military artery capable of handling a flow of heavy vehicular traffic. This highway followed the general route of the airway (see map on p. 707). The fact that the airway was then operating greatly facilitated the construction of this highway and, similarly, the existence of the highway has greatly aided the operation of the airway. The two projects, one carried out by Canada and the other by the United States, are complementary to each other.

By July 12, 1943, the Canadian Government, having virtually completed its own program of construction at the main fields of the Northwest Staging Route, closed out its contracts and withdrew its construction forces.

As an extension to the original highway project, flight strips were constructed by United States authorities at suitable intervals adjacent to the highway. These, however, are used only for 'contact' flying where the highway can be used as a guide by the pilot. They provide facilities for the rapid movement of construction and maintenance personnel and equipment, as well as emergency landing areas along the highway.

The Northwest Staging Route is now operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force from headquarters at Edmonton. The Department of Transport provides meteorological services, operates and maintains the radio range stations, and temporarily services communications facilities. Departmental engineers for coordinating any new work with that already done by Canada are also retained at each aerodrome along the route. Control towers are staffed by the R.C.A.F., which is responsible for maintenance and repair work at all aerodromes. The R.C.A.F. is solely responsible for security.

Expenditures on the Northwest Staging Route have amounted to $37,320,226 U.S. funds, of which $31,311,196 in U.S. funds were for permanent assets; $14,535,071 in Canadian funds were also spent by Canada up to Mar. 31, 1944. In addition Canada, during 1944, spent a further $5,161,000 at the request of the United States. Expenditures are analysed in the table at p. 712.

The Mackenzie River Route.—Canadian bush pilots have long followed the general course of the Mackenzie River northward as far as Aklavik with seaplanes and skiplanes, but once the United States Government had decided to proceed with the Canol oil project far greater payloads were available for the carriage of Canol freight to augment shipments over the Mackenzie River water route, which has very definite limitations. Twin-engined transport aircraft were decided on as the most suitable carriers, and landing facilities became necessary. These were provided by the development of landing strips at McMurray, Embarras, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Mills Lake, Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Norman Wells, Camp Canol, Peace River, Metis and Upper Hay River Post. A cut-off route running between Peace River, Alta., and Mills Lake in the Northwest Territories, used mainly during the winter months, is included in the system and military transport flying is also conducted from Fort Nelson to connect with the Mackenzie System at Fort Simpson.

Service flights are now operated along the route to as far north as Norman Wells by the R.C.A.F., and civil operations extend to Aklavik. Department of Transport personnel are stationed at each location to maintain the airports, service aircraft, obtain weather reports and operate the radio ranges. Royal Canadian Corps of Signals personnel are also stationed at various points along the route to gather and transmit weather information and supplement radio communications.

Survey parties of the R.C.A.F. and the Department of Transport have conducted surveys in the field with the purpose of setting out sites against the possibility of future extension of the route to the north and northwest through Good Hope, Arctic Red River, McPherson, Bell-Porcupine and Blue Fish-Porcupine. Material and supplies are flown to these parties by float-equipped aircraft from Norman Wells.

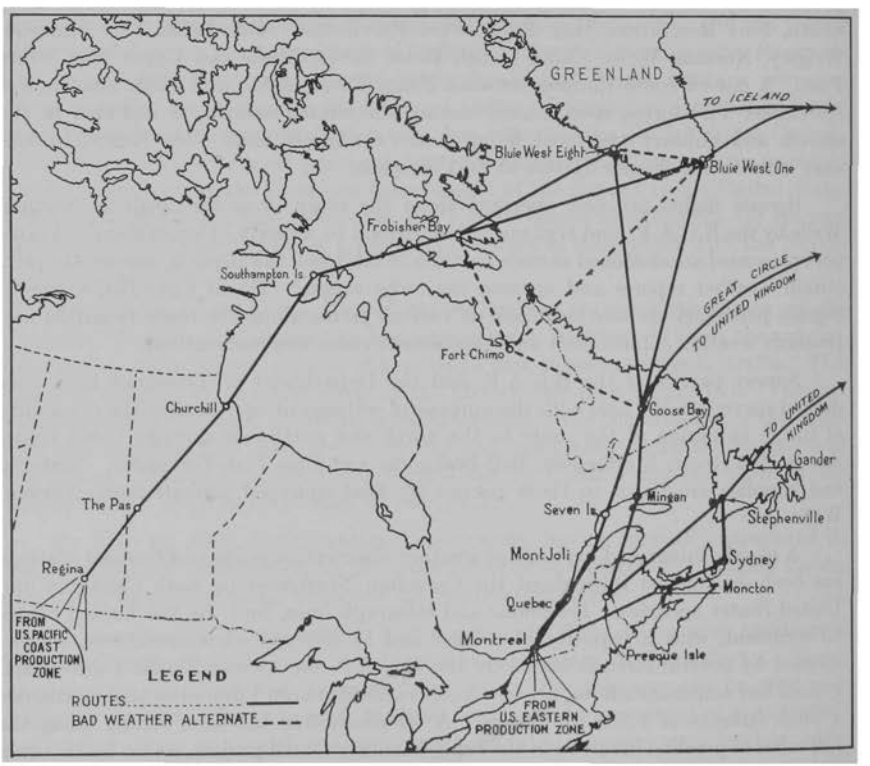
A closely integrated network of weather observation posts and forecast stations has been established throughout the Canadian Northwest by both Canadian and United States agencies. Telephone and telegraph lines, built by the United States Government, with a capacity of 6-voice and 13 teletype communications, supplemented by several circuits added by the R.C.A.F. for Airway Traffic Control and ground line communications, are now in operation between Edmonton and Fairbanks, a total distance of 1,993 wire miles. A telephone line has been strung along the 110 miles of pipeline involved in the supplementary Canol project, and a line is being strung along the main Canol pipeline from Norman Wells to Whitehorse.

Development of the Northeast Airways

The Northeast Staging Route.—The need for a northeast staging route was originally suggested to Canada by the United Kingdom in August, 1941, with the suggestion that the matter be discussed with the United States. Long-range bombers of which the United Kingdom was greatly in need were already being ferried across the Atlantic through the Newfoundland airport at Gander, which was established to assist civil aviation by the Government of Great Britain in September,

1939. There were no facilities for ferrying short-range bombers or fighters, which were beginning to come off United States assembly lines in considerable volume, and the United States investigated the possibilities of establishing airfields in Greenland and Iceland. For many months prior to United States involvement in the War, Canadian and United States troops had been manning co-ordinated defence posts. The Armed Forces of both nations were stationed in Iceland and in April, 1941, the United States assumed responsibility for the defence of Greenland and constructed airfields which were to be available to other "American Nations", which term included Canada.

THE MAIN CONNECTING LINKS OF THE NORTHEAST STAGING ROUTE



Since aeroplanes could not be transported across the Atlantic in sufficient numbers or safely through the sea lanes, it was imperative that, with the least possible delay, an air-base be opened from which aircraft arriving direct from the assembly lines of the United States and Canada could be flown across the short North Atlantic route by way of air bases in Greenland and Iceland to the United Kingdom. In June, 1941, a site was discovered at Goose Bay, Labrador, and a preliminary survey was made. By agreement with the Government of Newfoundland, construction was begun by Canada almost immediately, and the field was in

use before winter closed in. Considering the isolation of the site from the then existing communications, and the time available for planning and transporting equipment and personnel, this was an outstanding achievement.

It was subsequently agreed by the Governments of Newfoundland and the United Kingdom that from Sept. 1, 1941, Canada should be given a 99-year lease of the Goose Bay Air Base for defence purposes; that this air base should be available to the Royal Air Force and to the United States Air Forces for the duration of the War and for such time thereafter as the parties might agree to be necessary or advisable in the interests of common defence; that the question of civil air use should remain over for settlement after the War (discussions to take place between the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Canada within twelve months after the War) but, in any event, civil and military aircraft owned by the Government of Newfoundland should have rights to use the base on terms not less favourable than aircraft owned by the Government of Canada.

With the completion of the Goose Bay air base by Canada and the Greenland and Iceland airfields by the United States, a staging route was available for relatively short-range aircraft.

With the entry of the United States into the War on Dec. 7, 1941, the strain on the existing ferry routes became even heavier. In May, 1942, the United States Army Air Forces proposed to the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence the establishment of air routes over northeastern Canada to ferry long-, medium- and short-range aircraft to Europe, and on June 2, 1942, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence approved and recommended immediate construction of airfields on Canadian territory either by the Canadian or by the United States Government with the approval of the Canadian Government. Facilities of the new routes were to be made available to the Royal Air Force.

From the factories of the United States Pacific Coast, aircraft would be ferried across the Canadian prairies to The Pas and Churchill, Man. From this Hudson Bay port they would fly to Southampton Island, N.W.T.; Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island; Greenland; and Iceland and from there to their destination.

This channel was to be in addition to the overland ferry route already established from eastern United States plants to the United Kingdom by way of Goose Bay, Greenland and Iceland. (See map on p. 710.)

Summary of Total War Expenditures on Canada's Northern Airfields and Policy Governing Their Apportionment

Details of the expenditures and the existence of the previously undisclosed airfields in northeastern Canada were revealed when Prime Minister King, on Aug. 1, 1944, tabled in the House of Commons an exchange of notes between Canada and the United States dated June 23 and 27, 1944.

In explanation of the Agreement by which Canada will reimburse the United States for works of a permanent nature constructed in Canada, Prime Minister King said:

> "The Government had two considerations in mind. In the first place it is believed that, as part of the Canadian contribution to the War, this country should take general responsibility for the provision of facilities in Canada and in Labrador required for the use of Canadian, United Kingdom and United States forces.

"In the second place, it was thought that it was undesirable that any other country should have a financial investment in improvements of permanent value, such as civil aviation facilities, for peacetime use in this country.

"I am happy to say that our views on this subject were understood by the Government of the United States, and the agreement which I have tabled is the result of this understanding."

Existing arrangements for the duration of the War for the maintenance, operation and defence of these projects are not disturbed.

The following table shows in column 2 the amounts Canada will pay to the United States for construction of airfields up to Apr. 24, 1944. Costs incurred by Canada on United States account to Mar. 31, 1944, will be found in column 3.

CANADIAN-UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES ON THE NORTHERN AIRFIELDS, DETAILED BY PROJECTS

Item	U.S. Expenditures (U.S. Dollars), Apr. 24, 1944		Canadian Expenditures (Canadian Dollars)		
	Total	Of Permanent Value	Authorized to Mar. 31, 1944	Expended to Mar. 31, 1944	Balance to Complete Construction
	$	$	$	$	$
NORTHEAST STAGING ROUTE—					
The Pas, Man.	415,000	415,000	1,253,850	921,650	332,200
Churchill, Man.	9,385,700	6,206,800	Nil	Nil	Nil
Southampton Island, N.W.T.	7,043,200	5,318,870	"	"	"
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	8,065,700	6,833,190	"	"	"
Fort Chimo, Que.	9,756,500	8,686,470	"	"	"
Mingan, Que.	4,285,200	3,627,980	36,160	35,000	1,160
Goose Bay, Lab.	543,000	543,000	9,950,680	6,559,756	3,390,924
Totals	**39,494,300**	**31,631,310**	**11,240,690**	**7,516,406**	**3,724,284**
NORTHWEST STAGING ROUTE—					
Aishihik, Y.T.	Nil	Nil	1,021,921	824,159	197,762
Beatton River, B.C.	"	"	941,407	418,620	522,787
Calgary, Alta.	28,517	28,517	512,178	392,448	119,730
Edmonton, Alta., air base	5,248,822	2,836,835	3,634,759[1]	3,017,350	617,409
Namoa, Alta. (Edmonton satellite field)	6,853,683	6,264,495	200,000	144,053	55,947
Fort Nelson, B.C.	6,186,892	5,477,354	1,070,822[1]	649,535	421,287
Fort St. John, B.C.	4,415,441	3,974,683	1,297,132	1,297,132	Nil
Grande Prairie, Alta.	1,968,015	1,719,956	1,255,110[1]	960,126	294,984
Kamloops, B.C.	Nil	Nil	1,037,237	769,953	267,284
Lethbridge, Alta.	"	"	142,274	41,427	100,847
Prince George, B.C.	164,732	164,732	438,761	417,903	20,858
Regina, Sask.	Nil	Nil	135,975	134,646	1,329
Smith River, B.C.	"	"	1,018,398	813,130	205,268
Snag, Y.T.	"	"	855,399	645,095	210,304
Teslin, Y.T.	"	"	862,100	784,493	77,607
Watson Lake, Y.T.	4,156,695	3,448,743	1,218,685[1]	1,035,374	183,311
Whitehorse, Y.T.	8,297,429	7,395,881	2,717,795	2,189,627	528,168
Totals	**37,320,226**	**31,311,196**	**18,359,953[1]**	**14,535,071**	**3,824,882**
FLIGHT STRIPS ALONG ALASKA HIGHWAY	3,262,687	3,262,687	Nil	Nil	Nil
MACKENZIE-ATHABASKA ROUTE	1,264,150	1,264,150	Nil	Nil	Nil
TELEPHONE LINE, EDMONTON TO ALASKA BOUNDARY	9,342,208	9,342,208	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grand Totals	**90,683,571**	**76,811,551**	**29,600,643[1]**	**22,051,477**	**7,549,166**

[1] Additional construction work undertaken by Canada in 1944 on the Northwest Staging Route at the request of the United States is estimated to cost $5,161,000 in Canadian funds as follows: Edmonton $1,250,000; Grande Prairie $1,500,000; Fort Nelson $1,803,000; Watson Lake $608,000.

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 1938-43. 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, 1938-43

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 1935-37 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	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Aircraft Miles Flown—						
Revenue.....No.	–	–	10,341,329	11,810,668	12,781,867	14,584,115
Non-revenue..... "	–	–	671,258	697,722	547,276	709,434
Totals..... "	12,294,088	10,969,271	11,012,587	12,508,390	13,329,143	15,293,549
Passengers Carried—						
Revenue.....No.	104,117	133,776	135,779	181,219	198,205	282,886
Non-revenue..... "	35,689	27,727	13,246	26,840	30,842	31,756
Totals..... "	139,806	161,503	149,025	208,059	229,047	314,642
Passenger Miles—						
Revenue.....No.	10,913,409	21,840,484	38,438,439	53,891,516	70,554,377	100,530,892
Non-revenue..... "	3,973,309	4,267,266	2,727,363	2,832,198	2,652,224	2,859,572
Totals..... "	14,886,718	26,107,750	41,165,802	56,723,714	73,206,601	103,390,464

1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1938-43—concluded

Item		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Freight Carried—							
Revenue	lb.	–	–	12,978,836	14,719,700	11,055,142	11,546,777
Non-revenue	"	–	–	1,457,735	1,839,911	1,596,797	2,306,786
Totals	"	21,704,587	21,253,364	14,436,571	16,559,611	12,651,939	13,853,563
Freight Ton Miles—							
Revenue	No.	–	–	784,922	956,482	1,125,912	1,500,179
Non-revenue	"	–	–	161,273	169,055	148,038	218,141
Totals	"	1,038,738	1,037,562	946,195	1,125,537	1,273,950	1,718,320
Mail Carried[1]	lb.	1,771,153	1,900,347	2,710,995	3,411,971	5,470,209	7,586,809
Ton Miles	No.	281,667	433,349	610,053	894,578	1,484,314	2,103,867
Hours Flown by Aircraft—							
Transportation revenue	No.	–	–	80,796	88,536	92,314	101,169
Transportation non-revenue	"	–	–	6,871	7,049	5,227	6,438
Patrols, surveys, etc	"	–	–	64,161	37,238	20,335	9,055
Totals	"	133,168	145,638	151,828	132,823	117,876	116,662
Hours flown by crew	No.	–	–	226,534	241,154	235,573	257,815
Hours flown by passengers	"	–	–	300,904	379,777	480,534	562,337
Horse power hours flown by aircraft	'000	–	–	105,451	113,797	127,246	165,487
Gasoline consumption[2]	gal.	2,002,255	3,148,238	3,959,798	4,389,648	4,653,555	5,661,301
Lubricating oil consumption[2]	"	50,515	66,902	92,719	104,758	104,441	117,050
Licensed civil airports (all types)	No.	123	124	[3]	180	177	175
Licensed Civil Aircraft (all types)—							
Gross weight—							
Up to 2,000 lb	No.	222	283	267	227	132	52
2,001- 4,000 lb	"	113	96	85	86	64	48
4,001-10,000 lb	"	119	90	103	96	89	73
Over 10,000 lb	"	17	19	18	31	33	41
Totals, Aircraft	"	471	488	473	440	318	214
Ownership, Commercial—							
Up to 2,000 lb	No.	98	100	109	109	75	7
2,001- 4,000 lb	"	86	66	61	58	46	22
4,001-10,000 lb	"	94	78	80	71	61	65
Over 10,000 lb	"	17	19	18	30	32	45
Ownership, Other—							
Up to 2,000 lb	No.	124	183	158	118	57	45
2,001- 4,000 lb	"	27	30	24	28	18	26
4,001-10,000 lb	"	25	12	23	25	28	14
Over 10,000 lb	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	
Licensed Civil Air Personnel—							
Commercial pilots	No.	226	166	128	77	108	67
Limited commercial pilots	"	165	191	249	322	324	218
Transport pilots	"	130	147	152	158	188	235
Private pilots	"	734	795	825	760	656	242
Air engineers	"	643	722	822	832	944	983

[1] Compiled upon a different basis from those of the Post Office shown at p. 736. [2] For Canadian carriers only. [3] Not available.

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, 1943

Kind	Landing Surfaces			
	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public	7	27	1	35
Dominion Government	43	Nil	1	44
Intermediate	40	"	Nil	40
Provincial	Nil	10	"	10
Private	4	24	1	29
Municipal airports	11	4	2	17
Totals	**105**	**65**	**5**	**175**

Subsection 3.—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 wartime manufacture of aircraft in Canada appears in the Manufactures Chapter, p. 368. 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 Expenditures and Revenues

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 1942-44

NOTE.—Compiled from Department of Transport records.

Item	1942	1943	1944	Total as at Mar. 31, 1944
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$	$
Investments—				
Airways and Airports—				
Civil aviation	975,086	1,356,788	716,719	8,648,067
War appropriation	33,958	698,631	1,506,372	2,438,628
Meteorological aviation, War appropriation	Nil	60,483	157,857	218,340
Radio aviation	273,069	123,471	271,446	3,893,647
War appropriation	70,406	135,192	107,599	313,198
Totals, Investments	**1,352,519**	**2,374,565**	**2,759,993**	**15,511,880**

Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$
Expenditures—			
Air services administration	10,262	10,386	9,964
Control of civil aviation	232,487	217,084	200,334
Grants to aeroplane clubs	7,200	5,700	6,700
Contributions to assist municipalities	260,033	Nil	Nil
Airways and Airports Operation and Maintenance—			
General operation and maintenance	503,791	552,854	692,168
Meteorological aviation	382,205	402,779	436,984
Radio aviation	586,577	671,352	721,719
Government Employees Compensation Act	4,321	6,645	8,293
Totals, Expenditures	**1,986,876**	**1,866,800**	**2,076,162**
Revenues—			
Private air-pilot certificates	1,050	101	30
Aircraft registration fees	710	400	230
Airport licences	20	20	10
Airworthiness certificates	205	165	370
Scheduled air transport licences	Cr. 30	240	Nil
Fines—Air Regulations Act	254	25	106
Airport landing fees	72,358	28,272	34,313
Passenger tolls	269	327	349
Rentals at airports	12,416	9,539	16,423
Outside and hangar space rental	14,403	6,435	5,133
Service charges at airports	12	Nil	Nil
Rental of equipment	Nil	"	2,176
Rentals at radio ranges	"	88	88
Rentals—radio operators quarters	"	13,397	13,637
Airport radio service to aircraft	5,200	4,775	3,450
Radio message tolls	Nil	837	2,735
Employee transportation fees	1,532	1,340	1,573
Miscellaneous—civil vote	Nil	Nil	11,840
Totals, Revenues	**108,399**	**65,961**	**92,463**
Miscellaneous revenues relating to War appropriation	6,480	69,166	106,108

The capital expenditures made by commercial air carriers for property as reported for the end of 1943 are shown in Table 4. Dominion Government expenditures on airports across Canada included in the Trans-Canada Airway are not included in property account, nor are expenditures on military aerodromes. Statistics are not available regarding the investments in airports by municipalities and the figures given in Table 4 are therefore restricted.

No statistics are available regarding expenditures on flying operations by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by private individuals.

4.—Cost of Property, Revenues and Expenditures for Licensed and Unlicensed Commercial Air Carriers in Canada, 1943

Item	Commercial Canadian Carriers		
	Licensed	Unlicensed	Total
	$	$	$
Cost of Property—			
Aircraft	5,433,575	257,232	5,690,807
Aircraft engines	2,549,417	24,614	2,574,031
Buildings and improvements	1,696,433	87,570	1,784,003
Miscellaneous	2,076,746	51,974	2,128,720
Totals, Cost of Property	**11,756,171**	**421,390**	**12,177,561**
Revenues and Expenditures—			
Revenues	16,077,331	309,658	16,386,989
Expenditures	16,176,867	485,073	16,652,940

Subsection 2.—Employees and Salaries and Wages

The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years is shown in Table 1, p. 714. 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; 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, 1943

Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Commercial Canadian		Total	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
General officers	5	17,738	38	254,234	43	271,972
Clerks	5	6,435	675	941,367	680	947,802
Pilots	22	59,817	283	1,332,311	305	1,392,128
Engineers	26	63,574	239	544,087	265	607,661
Mechanics and other aircraft employees	11	22,354	1,364	2,077,379	1,375	2,099,733
Other employees	9	10,466	817	1,221,409	826	1,231,875
Totals[1]	**78**	**180,384**	**3,416**	**6,370,787**	**3,494**	**6,551,171**

[1] Exclusive of 26 employees paid $28,035—Canadian domiciled employees of United States carriers.

Section 4.—Aerial Traffic

Table 1, p. 713, shows large increases in 1941, 1942 and 1943 in passenger traffic as indicated by the passengers carried one mile. 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. in 1937; it has since decreased to 16,559,611 lb. for 1941 and 13,853,563 lb. for 1943. 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. Many of these mines, located in the northern parts of Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces and in

the Northwest Territories, were accessible only by canoe in the summer and dog team in the winter or by aircraft, and aircraft transportation was the cheapest and most effective method of transportation. Further information regarding air-mail services appears in Part VIII of this Chapter, p. 736.

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, 1942 and 1943

Year and Item	Provincial Governments	International Carriers[1]	Canadian Carriers		Total[1]
			Licensed[1]	Unlicensed	
1942					
Aircraft Miles Flown—					
Revenue transportation.....No.	Nil	796,650	11,851,289	199,714	12,781,867
Non-revenue transportation..... "	"	1,928	277,985	267,435	547,276
Totals..... "		798,578	12,129,274	467,149	13,329,143
Passengers Carried—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	66,728	168,886	4,793	215,702
Non-revenue..... "	"	3,776	5,059	4,632	13,345
Totals[2]..... "		70,504	173,945	9,425	229,047
Passenger Miles—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	5,775,267	65,066,939	173,385	70,554,377
Non-revenue..... "	"	351,876	1,869,155	436,388	2,652,224
Totals..... "		6,127,143	66,936,094	609,773	73,206,601
Freight Carried—					
Revenue..... lb.	Nil	566,819	10,353,775	640,559	11,408,001
Non-revenue..... "	"	79,074	502,783	665,022	1,243,938
Totals[2]..... "		645,893	10,856,558	1,305,581	12,651,939
Freight Ton Miles—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	37,520	1,077,625	12,210	1,125,912
Non-revenue..... "	"	7,437	109,710	30,922	148,038
Totals..... "	-	44,957	1,187,335	43,132	1,273,950
Mail Carried..... lb.	Nil	1,121,511	4,348,698	Nil	5,470,209
Ton miles.....No.	"	88,599	1,398,921	"	1,484,314
Hours Flown by Aircraft—					
Transportation revenue.....No.	Nil	5,339	85,026	2,317	92,314
Transportation non-revenue..... "	"	13	2,488	2,726	5,227
Patrols, surveys, etc..... "	4,850	32	2,967	664	20,335
Totals..... "	4,850	5,384	90,481	5,707	117,876
Hours flown by crew..... "	5,326	16,130	197,653	5,726	235,573
Hours flown by passengers..... "	Nil	41,336	436,053	5,875	480,534
Horse power hours flown by aircraft..'000	1,863	9,410	114,325	1,489	127,246
Gasoline consumption..... gal.	81,875	527,987[3]	4,442,190	84,399	4,653,555
Lubricating oil consumption..... "	1,645	4,049	99,721	2,213	104,441

For footnotes, see end of table p. 719.

6.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Year and Item	Provincial Governments	International Carriers[1]	Canadian Carriers		Total[1]
			Licensed[1]	Unlicensed	
1943					
Aircraft Miles Flown—					
Revenue transportation..... No.	Nil	762,579	13,736,180	160,877	14,584,115
Non-revenue transportation..... "	"	1,910	511,361	196,269	709,434
Totals..... "		764,489	14,247,541	357,146	15,293,549
Passengers Carried—					
Revenue..... No.	Nil	64,096	227,194	2,611	282,886
Non-revenue..... "	"	54,077	7,254	3,653	31,756
Totals[2]..... "		118,173	232,862	6,264	314,642
Passenger Miles—					
Revenue..... No.	Nil	8,586,746	92,490,832	136,270	100,530,892
Non-revenue..... "	"	320,413	2,267,096	275,306	2,859,572
Totals..... "	-	8,907,159	94,757,928	411,576	103,390,464
Freight Carried—					
Revenue..... lb.	Nil	523,937	10,760,530	302,485	11,546,777
Non-revenue..... "	"	1,137,472	951,696	501,043	2,306,786
Totals[2]..... "		1,661,409	11,675,528	803,528	13,853,563
Freight Ton Miles—					
Revenue..... No.	Nil	95,144	1,399,403	8,794	1,500,179
Non-revenue..... "	"	9,377	193,256	15,591	218,141
Totals..... "		104,521	1,592,659	24,385	1,718,320
Mail Carried..... lb.	Nil	1,613,399	6,295,933	26,045	7,586,809
Ton miles..... No.	"	78,804	2,028,632	130	2,103,867
Hours Flown by Aircraft—					
Transportation revenue..... No.	"	5,055	94,723	1,810	101,169
Transportation non-revenue..... "	"	11	4,395	2,033	6,438
Patrols, surveys, etc..... "	4,573	56	4,046	407	9,055
Totals..... "	4,573	5,122	103,164	4,250	116,662
Hours flown by crew..... No.	5,440	15,245	234,060	4,399	257,815
Hours flown by passengers..... "	Nil	59,087	503,089	4,179	562,337
Horse power hours flown by aircraft. '000	1,762	9,392	154,160	1,100	165,487
Gasoline consumption..... gal.	86,440	620,864[3]	5,507,057	67,804	6,064,455
Lubricating oil consumption..... "	1,838	6,218	113,339	1,873	117,876

[1] Includes statistics of international routes of Trans-Canada Air Lines; duplications are eliminated in the totals. [2] Duplications are eliminated in totals. [3] Purchased in Canada only.

7.—Civil Air Traffic in Canada, by Province of Origin, 1943

Origin	Passengers[1]	Freight[1,2]	Mail[3]
	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	8,879	6,093	145,365
Nova Scotia	13,047	186,055	253,490
New Brunswick	20,756	100,612	454,644
Quebec	55,008	2,247,021	995,744
Ontario	61,101	4,524,213	1,082,941
Manitoba	13,744	2,767,946	471,095
Saskatchewan	10,369	233,460	171,682
Alberta	25,617	932,332	1,460,191
British Columbia	27,472	612,795	1,093,688
Yukon	8,316	471,635	241,787
Northwest Territories	4,340	506,481	166,693
Foreign countries	45,538	447,295	832,040
Totals	**294,187**	**13,035,938**	**7,369,360**
Between foreign countries	20,455	863,614	217,449
Grand Totals	**314,642**	**13,899,552**	**7,586,809**

[1] Includes both revenue and non-revenue. [2] Includes duplications of 14,035 tons interchanged between carriers. [3] Includes duplications where mail is carried over more than one route.

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, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1920-30 will be found at p. 722 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1931-32 at p. 637 of the 1943-44 edition.

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.	$
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,112	365,489	5,263	4,115	10,112,916	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	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	9,625,035	1,297,639	52,396	380,318	6,588	4,781	12,732,082	1,657,148	3,118,166
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
1943..	16,990,580	12,952,836	4,037,744	52,414	384,350	8,330	4,908	16,469,564	3,047,403	7,677,080

[1] Excludes commission operators. [2] Excludes messages relayed to the United States.

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 3,187 telephone systems existing in 1943 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 Dominion 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 2,383 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,131 were in Saskatchewan alone, 792 in Alberta and 212 in Nova Scotia. The largest among the 540 stock companies operating telephone systems in 1943 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.—During the years 1933-43 there has been an increase of nearly half a million (499,832) in the number of telephones in use, representing an increase in telephones per 100 population of 3 p.c.

Of the 1,692,162 telephones in Canada in 1943, 961,036 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, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-30 will be found at p. 724 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1931-32 at p. 639 of the 1943-44 edition.

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.
1933....	2,403	214,117	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
1943....	3,187	218,702	6,057,880	484,429	901,228	275,202	31,303	1,692,162	14·3

[1] Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines that have more than four parties.

The density of telephones in the different provinces is naturally influenced by the urbanization of the population because the number of telephones used for business purposes is much greater in cities and towns than in rural areas.

3.—Telephones in Use, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1943

Province	On Individual Lines		On 2- and 4-Party Lines		On Rural Lines		Private Branch Exchanges and Extensions		Public Pay Stations	Total	Telephones per 100 Population
	Business	Residence	Business	Residence	Business	Residence	Business	Residence			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E.I...	884	1,242	122	1,045	197	2,229	763	123	74	6,679	7·3
N.S....	7,377	15,010	671	16,051	869	11,859	9,910	2,501	1,145	65,393	10·8
N.B....	4,677	8,527	870	12,035	1,006	6,936	6,115	1,331	860	42,357	9·1
Que....	46,138	92,613	5,362	99,742	7,484	28,996	77,094	11,205	11,311	379,945	11·0
Ont....	74,438	147,184	8,172	249,063	5,185	111,175	121,134	27,076	12,458	755,885	19·3
Man....	10,307	36,154	107	10,717	1,262	14,434	14,971	1,838	2,206	91,996	12·7
Sask....	12,353	26,377	397	108	11	48,220	7,046	804	469	95,785	11·4
Alta....	14,746	37,749	25	37	1,223	18,031	12,887	13	1,068	85,779	10·8
B.C.....	20,599	10,449	393	87,927	1,190	14,798	26,852	4,307	1,712	168,227	18·7
Yukon..	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	38	59	Nil	Nil	Nil	116	2·3
Totals..	**191,538**	**375,305**	**16,119**	**476,725**	**18,465**	**256,737**	**276,772**	**49,198**	**31,303**	**1,692,162**	**14·3**

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, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-30 will be found at p. 725 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1931-32 at p. 640 of the 1943-44 edition.

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.
1933	106,336,079	165,229,197	330,490,876	55,661,617	50,021,973	5,639,644	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
1943	136,566,967	163,430,008	393,230,035	94,406,757	81,894,162	12,512,595	33,581,699	20,694

[1] Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. [2] Excludes rural lines in Saskatchewan.

5.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1943

Province	Capital Liability	Cost of Property and Equipment	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Income	Salaries and Wages[1]	Employees
	$	$	$	$	$	$	No.
P.E. Island	832,627	1,213,875	269,897	242,406	27,491	92,193	117
Nova Scotia	10,333,332	13,706,684	3,621,306	3,121,582	499,724	1,228,324	930
New Brunswick	6,470,218	9,624,596	2,445,424	2,069,990	375,434	856,581	628
Quebec	167,583,692[2]	87,971,222[2]	61,755,730[2]	54,101,578[2]	7,654,152[2]	9,146,545	4,831
Ontario	7,357,810[3]	166,534,607[3]	3,060,980[3]	2,618,034[3]	442,946[3]	14,284,458	8,298
Manitoba	18,246,335	24,186,285	4,552,916	3,538,216	1,014,700	1,667,960	1,167
Saskatchewan	34,018,678	34,412,511	5,240,272	4,709,570	530,702	1,098,229[4]	806[4]
Alberta	29,044,648	19,506,501	4,857,180	3,655,951	1,201,229	1,449,328	1,209
British Columbia	26,044,635	36,039,910	8,590,179	7,823,601	766,578	3,749,427	2,704
Yukon	65,000	33,844	12,873	13,234	−361	8,654	4
Totals	**299,996,975**	**393,230,035**	**94,406,757**	**81,894,162**	**12,512,595**	**33,581,699**	**20,694**

[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, 1936-43

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	226	1,931	22·1	1,953
1937	2,582,984,000	30,823,000	2,613,807,000	237	1,953	23·3	1,976
1938	2,592,803,000	30,289,000	2,623,092,000	235	1,907	22·3	1,929
1939	2,742,739,000	31,611,000	2,774,350,000	246	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	1,927
1942	2,954,644,000	44,230,000	2,998,874,000	257	1,815	27·2	1,842
1943	2,929,446,000	50,348,000	2,979,794,000	252	1,731	29·8	1,761

[1] Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 128.

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 61,191 radio stations of all classes inspected by departmental radio inspectors during 1943 and 82,651 during 1944. 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 11,562 were issued up to Mar. 31, 1943, and 12,183 up to Mar. 31, 1944.

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, 1940-44

Class of Station	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast (Government)	28	27	29	20	29
Marine direction-finding (Government)	13	13	13	13	13
Aeronautical direction-finding (Government)	2	2	2	2	1
Ship (Government)	64	42	65	64	69
Ship (commercial)	356	416	489	512	628
Ship (commercial receiving only)	71	61	85	64	46
Radio beacon (Government)	26	29	26	28	32
Radiophone (Government)	17	10	12	12	12
Weather-reporting (Government)	1	1	1	1	5
Land	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	10	6	6	6	6
Public commercial	78	77	85	85	52
Private commercial	863	1,120	1,184	1,292	1,346
Municipal police private commercial stations	Nil	Nil	55	64	66
Private commercial broadcasting	96	98	102	102	115
Operated by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	*10*	*15*	*18*	*15*	*28*
Operated by private owners	*86*	*83*	*84*	*87*	*87*
Experimental[1]	78	46	52	52	54
Amateur experimental[1]	3,776	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Private receiving[2]	1,345,157	1,454,717	1,623,489	1,728,880	1,770,900
Radio training school	9	9	9	10	12
Licensed aircraft	156	149	138	143	150
Aeronautical ground to air	2	2	2	2	66
Aeronautical radio range (Government)	43	44	54	55	
Commercial receiving	86	105	120	125	121
Commercial receiving (special)	10	86	92	96	95
Fan marker (Government)	5	2	2	3	5
Monitoring stations (Government)	-	-	-		5
Direction finding stations, short-wave (Government)					3
Totals	**1,350,948**	**1,457,963**	**1,626,113**	**1,731,641**	**1,773,832**

[1] All licences for privately owned experimental stations and for all amateur experimental stations were suspended at the outbreak of war in September, 1939. [2] Includes licences issued free, numbering 8,896 in 1944, 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942, 6,796 in 1941 and 5,862 in 1940.

According to the number of private receiving licences shown in Table 2 as having been issued in each province in the fiscal year 1944, the estimated population per receiving licence was: Prince Edward Island, 8·6; Nova Scotia, 7·7; New Brunswick, 8·7; Quebec, 7·7; Ontario, 6·1; Manitoba, 6·6; Saskatchewan, 6·6; Alberta, 6·3; British Columbia, 5·9; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 34; and Canada, 6·8.

2.—Private Receiving Licences[1] Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-44

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	4,198	5,209	5,694	6,337	8,962	8,516	10,583
Nova Scotia	43,321	51,622	55,796	62,496	71,776	81,524	79,887
New Brunswick	29,956	35,050	37,729	41,758	48,728	52,745	52,698
Quebec	268,650	295,920	318,387	346,328	400,902	436,288	455,053
Ontario	445,867	497,858	520,503	558,780	604,981	637,116	647,167
Manitoba	73,099	79,295	89,704	94,357	104,384	108,435	110,249
Saskatchewan	62,636	63,625	98,707	109,713	122,304	127,529	128,754
Alberta	75,843	88,357	104,283	108,649	122,489	126,525	128,950
British Columbia	100,251	106,169	113,945	125,714	138,191	149,481	157,060
Yukon and N.W.T.	386	397	409	585	772	721	499
Canada	**1,104,207**	**1,223,502**	**1,345,157**	**1,454,717**	**1,623,489**	**1,728,880**	**1,770,900**

[1] Includes licences issued free, numbering 8,896 in 1944, 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942, 6,796 in 1941, 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939 and 3,155 in 1938.

Subsection 2.—Expenditures and Revenues of Radio Administration

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 1941-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1938, the first year for which they are available on the present basis, and 1939, will be found at pp. 652-653 of the 1942 Year Book.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
Expenditures	$	$	$	$
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations	118,689	123,769	130,636	142,691
Radio Direction-Finding Station, Radiobeacon and Radiotelegraph Stations—operation and maintenance	597,207	626,796	664,370	662,890
Suppression of local electrical interference	140,233	140,548	131,774	141,586
Issue of radio receiving licences	142,972	168,065	189,835	199,729
Airways and Airports, Radio—				
Operation and maintenance	564,167	586,540	635,352	716,061
Construction	244,212	273,068	123,471	272,796
War appropriation	225,937	391,632	1,078,088	1,727,213
Totals, Expenditures	**2,033,417**	**2,310,418**	**2,953,526**	**3,862,966**
Revenues				
Commercial traffic tolls	47,246	43,220	41,093	69,942
Receiving licence fees[1]	3,279,126	3,649,658	3,890,678	3,982,913
Broadcast licence fees[1]	28,200	33,150	34,350	35,150
Other licence fees	12,339	13,954	14,992	15,984
Fines and forfeitures	10,557	12,375	12,545	19,254
Examination fees	1,283	1,284	1,506	1,443
Publications	567	1,304	1,670	1,332
Rental of quarters (radio operators)	21,849	23,631	33,767	42,951
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	1,428	2,309
Totals, Revenues	**3,401,167**	**3,778,576**	**4,032,029**	**4,171,278**

[1] The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936 (c. 24), prescribes as follows: "14. (1) The Minister of Finance shall deposit from time to time in the Bank of Canada or in a chartered bank to be designated by him to the credit of the Corporation:—(a) the moneys received from licence fees in respect of private receiving licences and private station broadcasting licences, after deducting from the gross receipts the cost of collection and administration, such costs being determined by the Minister from time to time."

There are two classes of private receiving licences, one for battery-operated receivers (fee $2 per annum), and the other for electrically operated receivers (fee $2·50 per annum). Free licences are issued for crystal receiving sets and to blind persons, schools, hospitals and charitable institutions; also for receiving sets installed in barracks, mess-halls, canteens or recreational rooms for the gratuitous entertainment of members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces 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 revenues 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.—Revenues from Private Receiving Licences Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1938-44

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only. Comparable figures from 1933 will be found at p. 722 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	7,682	11,929	12,075	13,335	18,568	17,586	21,521
Nova Scotia	79,277	118,214	125,763	140,346	160,236	182,284	178,472
New Brunswick	54,819	80,265	85,364	94,016	108,607	117,608	117,403
Quebec	491,630	677,657	735,521	797,892	921,030	1,001,362	1,044,230
Ontario	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236	1,385,777	1,460,397	1,482,491
Manitoba	133,771	181,586	197,311	207,268	228,218	237,611	241,191
Saskatchewan	114,624	145,701	203,757	224,924	249,979	261,336	264,056
Alberta	138,793	202,338	222,695	231,729	260,221	269,538	274,139
British Columbia	183,459	243,127	259,749	287,249	315,512	341,543	358,475
Yukon and N.W.T	706	909	783	1,131	1,511	1,413	936
Totals	**2,020,698**	**2,801,821**	**3,037,068**	**3,279,126**	**3,649,659**	**3,890,678**	**3,982,914**

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 have been developed and have proven superior to those previously used.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Investigations	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Electrical distribution systems and power lines	6,500	2,521	2,022	1,067	1,275
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances	5,796	3,112	2,447	1,549	1,472
Defective receivers and radio apparatus	1,946	1,084	839	501	518
Totals	**14,242**	**6,717**	**5,308**	**3,117**	**3,265**
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured	12,875	6,092	4,497	2,803	2,956
Sources not yet reported cured	1,237	523	698	245	241
Sources at present incurable	130	102	113	69	68

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 1942-43, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 423,393 messages or 12,688,642 words, compared with 365,839 messages or 9,022,096 words handled during 1941-42, and the cost of maintenance was $664,370 compared with $626,796 in the previous year. During the fiscal year 1943-44, 456,503 messages or 15,873,102 words were handled and the cost of maintenance was $662,890.

6.—Type of Service Performed and Areas Served by Marine Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1944

Service Performed	Area Served				No. of Stations
	Great Lakes	Gulf of St. Lawrence and East Coast	Hudson Bay, Strait, and Sub-Arctic	Pacific Coast	
Coast Stations		Clarke City, Que. Ellis Bay, Anticosti Father Point, Que. Quebec, Que. Montreal, Que.		Vancouver, B.C. (VAB)	6
Combined Coast and Direction-Finding Stations		Belle Isle, Nfld. Camperdown, N.S. Canso, N.S. Saint John, N.B. Yarmouth, N.S.	Cape Hopes Advance, Que. Resolution Island, N.W.T.		7
Combined Coast, Direction-Finding and Radiotelephone Stations			Nottingham Island, N.W.T. Chesterfield, N.W.T. Port Churchill, Man.	Pachena, B.C.	4
Combined Coast, and Radiobeacon Stations		Lurcher Lightship Point Amour, Nfld.		Dead Tree Point, B.C.	3
Combined Coast and Radiotelephone Stations	Kingston, Ont. Midland, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont. Point Edward, Ont. Port Burwell, Ont. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	Grindstone Island Halifax, N.S. North Sydney, N.S. Fame Point, Que.	Coppermine, N.W.T.	Alert Bay, B.C. Bull Harbour, B.C. Cape Lazo, B.C. Estevan Point, B.C. Prince Rupert, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. (VAI) Victoria, B.C.	19
Combined Coast, Radiobeacon and Radiotelephone Stations		Sambro Lightship			1

6.—Type of Service Performed and Areas Served by Marine Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1944—concluded

Service Performed	Area Served				No. of Stations
	Great Lakes	Gulf of St. Lawrence and East Coast	Hudson Bay, Strait, and Sub-Arctic	Pacific Coast	
Combined Coast, Direction-Finding and Radiobeacon Stations		Cape Race, Nfld.			1
Radiobeacon Stations	Cove Island, Ont. Long Point, Ont. Main Duck Island, Ont. Michipicoten Island, Ont. Port Weller, Ont. South East Shoal, Ont. Slate Island, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont. Gros Cap Lightship (Lake Superior)	Belle Isle, N.E. Nfld. Cape Bauld, Nfld. Cape Ray, Nfld. Cape Whittle, Que. East Point, P.E.I. Flat Point, N.S. Flower Island, Nfld. Halifax Lightship No. 6 Heath Point, Anticosti Natashquan Point, Que. Partridge Island, N.B. Perroquet Island, Que. Point des Monts, Que. Sable Island N.S. Seal Island, N.S. Western Head, N.S. West Point, Anticosti		Cape St. James, B.C. Langara Island, B.C. Point Atkinson, B.C. Quatsino (Kain's Island), B.C. Race Rocks, B.C. Triple Island, B.C.	32
Combined Radiobeacon and Direction-Finding Stations		St. Paul Island, N.S.			1
Radiotelephone		Bird Rock, Que. Gannet Rock, N.B. Little Wood Island, N.B. Head Harbour, N.B. Southwest Wolf Island, N.B. Machias Seal Island, N.B.		Banfield, B.C. Cape Beale, B.C. Carmanah, B.C. Lennard Island, B.C. Merry Island, B.C. Tofino, B.C.	12
Totals	**16**	**42**	**6**	**22**	**86**

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 and Newfoundland 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.

7.—Type of Service Performed and Routes Served by Aeronautical Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1944

Service Performed	Routes Served			No. of Stations
	Trans-Canada and Newfoundland		Trans-Canada and Transatlantic	
Radio Range Stations	Armstrong, Ont. Blissville, Ont. Broadview, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Clear Creek, Ont. Cowley, Alta. Dartmouth, N.S. Earlton Jct., Ont. Kenora, Ont. Killaloe, Ont. Kimberley, B.C. Kapuskasing, Ont. Lethbridge, Alta. London, Ont. Malton, Ont. Medicine Hat, Alta.	Mégantic, Que. Moncton, N.B. Muskoka, Ont. North Bay, Ont. Nakina, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Pagwa, Ont. Penhold, Alta. Penticton, B.C. Quebec, Que. Regina, Sask. Rivers, Man. Stirling, Ont. Swift Current, Sask. Windsor, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.		33
Combined Radio, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations	Buchans, Nfld. Carmi, B.C. Cranbrook, B.C. Crescent Valley, B.C. Edmonton, Alta. Fort William, Ont. Montreal, Que.	Porquis Jct., Ont. Princetown, B.C. St. Andrews, Nfld. Sydney Island, B.C. Sioux Lookout, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.		13
Combined Direction-Finding, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations			Shediac, N.B.	1
Fan Marker Stations	Barrington, Que. Greata, B.C. Maple Ridge, B.C.	Moyie Lake, B.C. St. Mathias, Que.		5
Weather Reporting Stations	Dore Lake, Que. Fort McKenzie, Que. Nitchequon, Que.	Port Harrison, Que. Sandgrit Lake, Lab.		5
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Routes	56		1	57
Additional Radio Range Stations and Combined Radio Range, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations operated on behalf of the Defence Services				20
Grand Total				77

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.—Twelve 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 26 private commercial stations in the National Parks of Canada, together with 3 other 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 36 radio stations to provide communication between police headquarters and the various units of the force. The Municipal Police Departments of 64 municipalities throughout the Dominion also operate radio stations for the same purpose.

Subsection 3.—Privately Owned Commercial Stations

From Table 1 it will be noted that there were 6 limited coast stations, 52 public commercial stations, and 1,346 private commercial stations in operation in the Dominion at Mar. 31, 1944. A public commercial station situated at Drummondville, Que., provides transoceanic radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services to the United Kingdom 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 commercial stations may be used for the handling of messages for the general public.

Section 3.—Program Broadcasting and Regulation under the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation*

Subsection 1.—Administration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission on Nov. 2, 1936. This—the first nationally owned and controlled broadcasting corporation in North America—has done much to further the 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

* Revised under the direction of the General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

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, Personnel and Administration, 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.

CBC operates the Trans-Canada network, the Dominion network, and the French network in Quebec. The Trans-Canada network is made up of 23 stations; 7 CBC-owned and 16 privately owned. The Dominion network is made up of 29 basic stations of which 28 are privately owned. The French network has 3 basic stations all CBC-owned and 5 privately owned supplementary stations.

The Dominion network was inaugurated on Jan. 2, 1944, and provides expanded distribution facilities for programs of national importance, including many dealing with Canada's war effort, together with a number of top-ranking sponsored shows.

The total power of CBC stations, which includes four 50,000-watt transmitters, is 218,100 watts and of the privately owned network stations, 65,250. 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 English and French 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 Division.

8.—Broadcasting Stations of CBC Networks, as at Mar. 31, 1945

(Basic Stations)

NOTE.—The stations marked with an asterisk (*) are CBC owned.

Station Location		Frequency	Power	Station Location		Frequency	Power
		kc.	watt			kc.	watt
Trans-Canada Network—				**Dominion Network—concluded**			
CBH*	Halifax	1,240	100	CKCO	Ottawa	1,310	1,000
CJCB	Sydney	1,270	1,000	CHOV	Pembroke	1,340	250
CBA*	Sackville	1,070	50,000	CFBR	Brockville	1,450	100
CHSJ	Saint John	1,150	1,000	CHEX	Peterborough	1,430	1,000
CFNB	Fredericton	550	1,000	CJBC*	Toronto	1,010	5,000
CBM*	Montreal	940	5,000	CFPL	London	1,570	1,000
CBO*	Ottawa	910	1,000	CFCO	Chatham	630	100
CKWS	Kingston	960	1,000	CFPA	Port Arthur	1,230	250
CBL*	Toronto	740	50,000	CJRL	Kenora	1,220	1,000
CFCH	North Bay	600	100	CKRC	Winnipeg	630	1,000
CJKL	Kirkland Lake	560	1,000	CJGX	Yorkton	1,460	1,000
CKGB	Timmins	1,470	1,000	CKX	Brandon	1,150	1,000
CKSO	Sudbury	790	1,000	CKRM	Regina	980	1,000
CKPR	Fort William	580	1,000	CHAB	Moose Jaw	800	1,000
CKY	Winnipeg	990	15,000	CFQC	Saskatoon	600	1,000
CBK*	Watrous	540	50,000	CKBI	Prince Albert	900	1,000
CJCA	Edmonton	930	1,000	CFRN	Edmonton	1,260	1,000
CFAC	Calgary	960	1,000	CFCN	Calgary	1,010	10,000
CJOC	Lethbridge	1,060	1,000	CJOR	Vancouver	600	1,000
CFJC	Kamloops	910	1,000	CJVI	Victoria	1,480	500
CKOV	Kelowna	630	1,000	CHWK	Chilliwack	1,340	100
CJAT	Trail	610	1,000				
CBR*	Vancouver	1,130	5,000				
				French Network—			
Dominion Network—				CBJ*	Chicoutimi	1,580	1,000
CHNS	Halifax	960	1,000	CBV*	Quebec	980	1,000
CJFX	Antigonish	580	1,000	CBF*	Montreal	690	50,000
CJLS	Yarmouth	1,340	100	CHNC	New Carlisle	610	1,000
CFCY	Charlottetown	630	[1]	CJEM	Edmundston	1,240	250
CKCW	Moncton	1,400	250	CJBR	Rimouski	900	1,000
CKNB	Campbellton	950	1,000	CHGB	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière	1,230	250
CHLT	Sherbrooke	1,240	250	CKCH	Hull	1,240	250
CFCF	Montreal	600	500				

[1] 5,000 watts during daytime; 1,000 watts at night.

Short-Wave International Service.—The CBC's new short-wave International Service transmitters inaugurated Feb. 25, 1945, are located near Sackville, N.B., a mile or so from the shore of the Bay of Fundy. In this position they lie almost directly on the Great Circle route to Europe which constitutes the most efficient way for radio waves as well as aeroplanes to reach the continent.

Special directional antennæ have been developed to concentrate the radio power over a relatively narrow area and thus direct a very strong signal from Canada towards any given segment of the globe. Reports from the BBC indicate that the new transmitters in conjunction with this special antennæ have resulted in Canadian broadcasts being the strongest now received in Europe from North America.

About 65 p.c. of the time at present is devoted to broadcasts to Canadian troops in the European area. In addition, half an hour daily is devoted to broadcasts to the people of France, 15 minutes daily to Germany and another 15 minutes daily to European Allies. Canadian news is broadcast at regular intervals throughout the day in both English and French.

When in complete order, the International Service will employ 11 frequencies, each with a corresponding set of call letters. For the present, however, only one, CHTA, 15·22 megacycles or 19·71 metres, is used. The studios and program headquarters are at Montreal.

Program Service and Development.—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1944, the CBC broadcast, on its various national, regional, and French networks, a total of 52,721 commercial and sustaining programs, which consumed 15,966:47 broadcasting hours. Of the total operating hours 83·3 p.c. consisted of sustaining programs and 16·7 p.c. commercial. Most of the broadcasting is confined to various regional networks, 55 p.c. of the annual operations being scheduled on English-language networks as against 16·4 p.c. on the national network. It is only through the presentation of programs on regional networks that the CBC is able to render to the different parts of Canada complete service on news bulletins, and institutional, educational and specialized programs at times when they coincide best with listening habits throughout the day. The fact that there are five time zones further complicates broadcasting problems.

Since a counterpart of English language broadcasts is required for French-speaking listeners, 28·6 p.c. of the year's programs are designed especially for and devoted exclusively to French network broadcasting.

Apart from minor adjustments, CBC program classification structure has not changed appreciably in the past few years; 52·1 p.c. of all sustaining programs are musical and 47·9 p.c. are spoken-word broadcasts. Light music, embracing program categories such as semi-classical, light, dance, old-time and band, consumes 40 p.c. of time. The next largest individual program category is news commentaries, events and résumés, accounting for 19 p.c. Serious music takes up 8·5 p.c. The foregoing classifications are followed in decreasing order by talks, agriculture programs, drama and feature, variety, educational, women's, religion, children's and sport.

In the commercial field, drama takes the lead, occupying 52·2 p.c. of all commercial time. Variety programs follow with 16·1 p.c. and none of the other program categories occupy as much as 10 p.c. of the total time consumed.

Programs are presented through one of three media: by live talent, recordings, or by transcriptions. Of all sustaining program hours, 66·3 p.c. are occupied by live talent, 27·1 p.c. by recorded programs and the remaining time by transcribed programs. Recorded programs are composed of domestic recordings such as dance bands, vocal organizations, etc. Transcribed programs are those that have been transcribed for rebroadcast at a more suitable time than when the original broadcast was given.

9.—Classification of CBC Programs, Fiscal Year 1943-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no 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	55	49:10	0·4	24	81:55	3·0
Symphony	200	185:50	1·4	–	–	–
Sacred	244	68:30	0·5	–	–	–
Classical	1,646	825:30	6·2	28	13:20	0·5
Semi-classical	3,121	1,177:15	8·8	38	18:55	0·7
Variety	1,329	533:25	4·0	874	430:45	16·1
Light	9,004	2,674:20	20·1	539	209:11	7·9
Dance	3,247	1,082:15	8·1	116	53:12	2·0
Old-time	355	104:55	0·8	31	13:42	0·5
Band	524	233:10	1·8	–	–	–
Totals, Musical	**19,725**	**6,934:20**	**52·1**	**1,650**	**821:00**	**30·7**

9.—Classification of CBC Programs, Fiscal Year 1943-44—concluded

Class of Program	Sustaining			Commercial		
	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours
Spoken Word	No.	No.		No.	No.	
Drama	2,002	693:40	5·2	5,064	1,395:00	52·2
Prose and poetry	349	100:45	0·8	-	-	-
Talks—						
Informative	3,160	879:00	6·6	508	118:35	4·4
Educational	1,130	463:35	3·5	-	-	-
News commentaries	783	165:35	1·3			
News events	123	51:35	0·4			
News résumés	11,787	2,357:50	17·7			
Agriculture	2,033	740:50	5·6	-	-	-
Sport events	39	45:55	0·3	75	102:32	3·8
Sport résumés	153	23.40	0·2	21	5:15	0·2
Women's	1,638	355:00	2·7	865	216:15	8·1
Children's	280	81:35	0·6	64	16:00	0·6
Religion	1,272	404:10	3·0	-	-	-
Totals, Spoken Word	**24,749**	**6,363:10**	**47·9**	**6,597**	**1,853:37**	**69·3**
Grand Totals	**44,474**	**13,297:30**	**100·0**	**8,247**	**2,674:37**	**100·0**
Live talent	30,694	8,819:30	66·4	6,666	2,264:07	84·7
Recorded	11,090	3,605:20	27·1	-	-	-
Transcribed	2,690	872:40	6·5	-	-	-
Delayed	-	-	-	1,581	410:30	15·3

Subsection 3.—Finances

The Corporation's income for the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, totalling approximately $5,232,000, showed a satisfactory increase of about $260,000 over the previous year. Expenditures on operation and on capital account remained well within budget estimates.

10.—Income and Expenditures of the CBC, Fiscal Years 1942-44

Item	1942		1943		1944	
Income	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Licence fees	3,485,332	76·40	3,701,690	74·48	3,787,886	72·39
Commercial	1,019,654	22·35	1,204,645	24·24	1,421,906	27·18
Subsidiary hookups	38,010	0·83	38,909	0·78	Nil	-
Miscellaneous	19,044	0·42	25,026	0·50	22,249	0·43
Totals, Net Income	**4,562,040**	**100·00**	**4,970,270**	**100·00**	**5,232,041**	**100·00**
Expenditures						
Programs	2,074,469	48·66	2,329,649	49·15	2,713,977	52·77
Station network	742,124	17·41	777,307	16·40	849,504	16·52
Engineering	707,080	16·59	809,610	17·08	930,249	18·09
General and administration	165,754	3·89	207,891	4·38	206,177	4·01
Press and information	65,070	1·53	89,983	1·90	109,172	2·12
Interest on loans	24,502	0·57	12,307	0·26	Nil	-
Commercial	94,139	2·21	102,016	2·15	116,562	2·27
Depreciation	389,581	9·14	411,245	8·68	217,224	4·22
Totals, Expenditures	**4,262,719**	**100·00**	**4,740,008**	**100·00**	**5,142,865**	**100·00**
Operating surpluses	299,321		230,262		89,176	

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 $23,339,866 during the fiscal year ended 1944; railway carriage cost $7,960,760, land transportation $7,755,900, conveyance by steamship $2,250,882, and conveyance by air $5,372,324. 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 for mail, the subsidies are included with other expenditures on water transportation given at pp. 693-694.

Air Mail.—With the emphasis on speed in war production, the Trans-Canada Air Mail System has proven an invaluable asset and air-mail volume continued to expand. Over the main Trans-Canada route in the last month of the fiscal year 1943-44, 326,907 lb. of air mail were carried. Swift connections are made to the United States and other air-mail networks of the world.

The air-mail service has been improved considerably of late years, especially since the beginning of the War. During the latest fiscal year, 1944-45, direct air-mail service to Saint John and Fredericton, N.B., was inaugurated, one flight per day each way, stopping at Blissville where Central Airways meet Trans-Canada Airways for the mails to Moncton.

In many other respects air-stage service to outlying points has been improved. For instance, the James Bay area, where a number of non-post office points along the shores of James Bay were formerly connected only by surface transport, has now an air-stage service, which operates on a semi-annual basis at present.

During 1945 a third transcontinental air-mail service was brought into being by extending the former T.C.A. service between Winnipeg and Vancouver which is now on a tri-daily basis. The Lethbridge-Calgary-Edmonton air-mail service has also been increased to three flights per day to connect with this transcontinental schedule.

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
1943-44	7,220,554	12,799,218

* Revised by B. J. Farrell, Acting Director, Public Relations Branch, Post Office Department.

The Post Office in Wartime.—Although not listed as a wartime 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.

Wartime conditions have brought a continuing and enormous expansion of postal business of all kinds; 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 $73,004,399 in the fiscal year 1943-44. 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, through its post offices, is Canada's leading agency for selling war savings stamps and certificates. The value of war savings stamps thus sold was $12,227,916 in the fiscal year 1943-44 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 business firms.

Also handled through the 12,234 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 recruited, in 1939, from executives and personnel of the Canadian Post Office and is serving all branches of the Armed Forces.

During the year 1944, the Base Post Office in Canada despatched to the Armed Forces overseas the record volume of over 58,500,000 letters, over 10,500,000 parcels and over 1,400,000 lb. of news.

Members of the Armed Forces overseas have been granted free mailing on ordinary letters and a special reduced rate of 3d. on Air Letters to Canada. In the case of mail from Canada, special reduced rates have been granted on both letters and parcels mailed to the Armed Forces overseas. Postal money remittances to them have been facilitated and special methods of supplying cigarettes and tobacco have also been introduced.

Facilities have been established to expedite correspondence to the Armed Forces. The Airgraph system—letters on film transported by air—is providing a fast and space-conserving method of communication. Airgraph messages are processed on rolls of micro-film, flown to the United Kingdom, certain Mediterranean areas, India, Ceylon, Australia or New Zealand as the case may be, and then enlarged and delivered. Airgraph service is operated on a two-way basis between Canada and the above-mentioned countries and has been extended to facilitate inter-civilian correspondence. The rate is 5 cents per message.

The Canada Air Letter—a combined light-weight letter and envelope—is also available for corresponding with members of the Armed Forces overseas regardless of their address, and also for communicating with civilians in Empire countries. The postage on the Canada Air Letter is 10 cents and it is 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 Message" forms 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, 1939-44

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	115	115	115	115	115	114
Nova Scotia	1,540	1,530	1,508	1,498	1,487	1,475
New Brunswick	1,026	1,024	1,020	1,007	1,001	996
Quebec	2,625	2,646	2,627	2,612	2,604	2,601
Ontario	2,640	2,655	2,639	2,618	2,597	2,579
Manitoba	806	813	810	802	799	797
Saskatchewan	1,515	1,530	1,528	1,505	1,499	1,484
Alberta	1,266	1,267	1,262	1,251	1,244	1,229
British Columbia	940	938	932	935	928	921
Yukon	18	16	15	16	16	15
Northwest Territories	23	23	21	22	23	23
Canada	**12,514**	**12,557**	**12,477**	**12,381**	**12,313**	**12,234**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944

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	1943	1944
	$	$
P. E. Island		
Charlottetown	124,396	146,089
Summerside	43,088	55,543
Totals, P.E. Island	**280,170**	**375,136**
Nova Scotia		
Amherst	54,254	69,439
Annapolis Royal	8,692	13,192
Antigonish	21,961	28,444
Armdale	7,697	12,404
Bedford	6,855	10,282
Berwick	8,237	10,227
Bridgetown	11,627	14,686
Bridgewater	23,941	31,427
Digby	14,975	23,659
Glace Bay	47,840	59,443
Halifax	961,848	1,237,257
Kentville	35,814	48,391
Kingston	16,065	21,476
Liverpool	20,197	27,137
Lunenburg	17,456	22,280
Middleton	17,218	20,127
Mulgrave	10,048	11,162
New Glasgow	61,739	78,963
New Waterford	21,457	26,514
North Sydney	29,774	38,062
Parrsboro	8,697	11,026
Pictou	27,381	36,565
Shelburne	20,721	31,673
Springhill	22,247	26,404
Stellarton	18,116	23,056
Sydney	147,754	183,470
Sydney Mines	20,337	24,623
Trenton	8,614	10,534
Truro	103,015	120,457
Westville	10,767	13,804
Windsor	25,061	38,630
Wolfville	17,976	21,590
Yarmouth	52,377	69,590
Totals, Nova Scotia	**2,609,943**	**3,540,657**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944—continued

Province and Post Office	1943	1944
	$	$
New Brunswick		
Bathurst	22,226	27,419
Campbellton	35,534	43,984
Chatham	23,937	28,734
Dalhousie	13,084	16,490
Edmundston	25,890	31,345
Fairville	12,451	16,154
Fredericton	121,722	149,160
Grand Falls	11,176	13,692
McAdam	8,760	11,310
Moncton	606,123	651,256
Newcastle	23,127	27,477
Pennfield Ridge	12,073	21,355
Saint John	392,066	511,378
St. Andrews	10,029	11,996
St. George	10,385	17,556
St. Stephen	28,859	35,366
Sackville	27,280	32,847
Shediac	8,455	10,353
Sussex	32,654	33,864
Woodstock	29,793	33,987
Totals, New Brunswick	**1,960,717**	**2,397,064**
Quebec		
Amos	16,174	19,900
Arvida	31,386	42,476
Asbestos	12,240	16,166
Bagotville	13,529	13,446
Baie Comeau	9,767	12,111
Basilique Ste. Anne	2,972	24,428
Beauharnois	13,832	18,438
Bedford	10,152	11,264
Berthierville	10,482	12,623
Brownsburg	18,163	20,223
Buckingham	13,664	17,129
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	16,534	21,411
Chicoutimi	65,765	78,224
Coaticook	15,625	19,082
Cowansville	12,756	15,686
Dolbeau	11,830	13,135
Drummondville	38,715	46,002
East Angus	8,476	11,021
Farnham	26,501	30,961
Gardenvale	39,977	41,248
Gaspé	15,898	24,448
Gatineau	9,143	11,050
Granby	37,226	48,060
Grand'Mère	17,472	20,723
Hull	61,344	79,451
Huntingdon	18,006	19,555
Iberville	12,273	12,564
Joliette	36,830	41,389
Jonquière	31,384	33,877
Kénogami	19,517	19,773
Lachute	15,970	18,517
Lac Mégantic	16,386	18,451
La Sarre	11,134	13,056
La Tuque	22,583	26,581
Lennoxville	15,005	18,583
Lévis	46,020	58,992
Louiseville	8,338	10,683
Magog	20,340	23,753
Malartic	10,760	11,851
Maniwaki	11,073	12,683
Matane	17,010	22,766
Mont Joli	24,120	18,220
Mont Laurier	8,225	10,717
Montmagny	20,564	23,511
Montreal	6,950,471	8,674,618
Nicolet	11,907	14,123
Noranda	24,789	29,417
Plessisville	9,987	13,378
Quebec	904,416	1,146,633
Richmond	13,184	16,183
Rimouski	39,691	50,201
Rivière-du-Loup	11,043	12,340
Rivière-du-Loup Station	9,676	11,354
Roberval	12,669	16,112
Rock Island	23,093	27,846
Rouyn	29,980	32,267
Ste-Agathe-des-Monts	18,287	23,192
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue	11,581	15,020
Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière	8,956	10,690
St-Georges-de-Beauce	11,589	13,705
St-Hyacinthe	59,836	74,629
St-Jean	58,573	73,341
St-Jérôme	32,231	39,832
St-Joseph-d'Alma	11,511	14,197
Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville	13,932	16,845
Shawinigan Falls	49,324	59,855
Sherbrooke	178,561	202,428
Sorel	41,254	50,688
Thetford Mines	26,987	34,136
Three Rivers	121,880	145,355
Timiskaming Station	8,628	10,545
Val d'Or	17,608	21,122
Valleyfield	36,609	45,249
Victoriaville	37,418	46,471
Waterloo	13,497	15,562
Totals, Quebec	**11,602,273**	**14,396,744**
Ontario		
Acton	12,931	15,963
Ajax	18,671	20,550
Alexandria	10,693	13,238
Alliston	8,951	11,643
Almonte	11,940	14,137
Amherstburg	16,341	20,951
Arnprior	23,235	31,097
Aurora	17,332	21,119
Aylmer West	21,933	22,388
Barrie	66,044	87,166
Beamsville	8,784	11,232
Belleville	102,893	126,020
Blenheim	13,130	16,315
Blind River	9,933	11,465
Bowmanville	28,063	36,750
Bracebridge	19,646	24,375
Brampton	43,464	58,106
Brantford	208,890	268,846
Brighton	8,216	10,129
Brockville	85,185	103,193
Burlington	24,709	34,384
Caledonia	8,056	10,460
Campbellford	14,878	17,957
Cardinal	10,271	12,040
Carleton Place	21,526	26,434
Chapleau	9,293	12,103
Chatham	117,809	153,950
Chesley	12,046	12,928
Clinton	25,306	27,023
Cobalt	12,340	14,587
Cobourg	35,392	42,122
Cochrane	17,919	21,260
Collingwood	26,869	33,918
Copper Cliff	14,274	16,782
Cornwall	88,475	107,587
Delhi	10,649	13,374
Dresden	9,513	11,874
Dryden	12,795	16,198
Dundas	29,109	35,941
Dunnville	26,822	33,341
Durham	8,749	10,819

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944—continued

Province and Post Office	1943	1944
Ontario—continued	$	$
Elmira	10,369	13,153
Essex	12,487	16,287
Exeter	14,423	13,608
Fergus	26,142	30,532
Forest	12,146	22,040
Fort Erie	14,761	18,804
Fort Erie North	34,039	41,772
Fort Frances	30,299	37,506
Fort William	146,217	186,315
Galt	97,816	124,187
Gananoque	25,946	33,075
Georgetown	37,641	40,458
Geraldton	14,801	15,158
Goderich	31,245	38,734
Gravenhurst	21,639	25,493
Grimsby	16,038	19,911
Guelph	135,984	165,386
Hagersville	18,594	15,689
Haileybury	11,636	13,473
Hamilton	967,511	1,229,791
Hanover	18,624	22,781
Harriston	10,929	12,718
Harrow	8,293	10,669
Hawkesbury	14,754	17,933
Hespeler	15,340	18,956
Humberstone	8,428	10,263
Huntsville	22,535	28,982
Ingersoll	33,301	42,084
Iroquois Falls	8,392	10,021
Islington	11,074	14,954
Kapuskasing	17,267	21,443
Kemptville	10,016	13,174
Kenora	38,953	47,457
Kincardine	15,566	18,931
Kingston	249,748	290,453
Kingsville	14,849	19,446
Kirkland Lake	59,370	68,420
Kitchener	210,761	302,792
Lansing	6,741	10,070
Leamington	32,393	43,043
Lindsay	47,764	58,316
Listowel	20,146	23,426
London	676,708	840,072
Malton	5,826	15,102
Meaford	15,738	18,916
Merritton	12,218	17,227
Midland	30,549	39,828
Milton West	13,637	16,850
Mitchell	9,106	10,976
Monteith	13,557	15,034
Morrisburg	9,689	11,676
Mount Forest	10,381	12,955
Napanee	26,643	32,240
New Liskeard	32,751	40,508
Newmarket	32,682	37,436
Niagara Falls	159,138	201,140
Niagara-on-the-Lake	13,353	14,591
North Bay	91,350	112,976
Norwich	8,583	10,500
Oakville	31,701	39,456
Orangeville	17,282	21,233
Orillia	64,685	88,668
Oshawa	153,495	196,612
Ottawa	1,305,655	1,651,385
Owen Sound	72,511	92,779
Paris	27,801	29,462
Parry Sound	31,650	37,016
Pembroke	52,871	67,609
Penetanguishene	13,038	16,891
Perth	33,468	39,222
Peterborough	179,755	214,737
Petrolia	15,248	19,133
Picton	36,358	36,119
Port Arthur	104,323	132,804
Port Colborne	30,418	39,965
Port Credit	17,263	19,444
Port Dalhousie	9,148	11,103
Port Dover	10,567	13,727
Port Elgin	9,358	11,447
Port Hope	31,888	40,217
Prescott	19,438	23,440
Preston	36,987	45,635
Renfrew	34,317	43,015
Richmond Hill	9,925	10,006
Ridgetown	11,190	13,701
St. Catharines	187,248	233,804
St. Mary's	20,961	25,770
St. Thomas	90,427	118,198
Sarnia	103,973	143,539
Sault Ste. Marie	106,814	135,956
Schumacher	10,347	12,016
Seaforth	12,091	14,611
Simcoe	58,266	70,799
Sioux Lookout	13,060	15,755
Smiths Falls	35,526	44,040
South Porcupine	16,181	17,641
Stratford	88,504	110,644
Strathroy	16,665	21,200
Sturgeon Falls	11,790	14,290
Sudbury	129,188	162,370
Thorold	20,943	28,349
Tilbury	9,790	12,724
Tilsonburg	26,196	33,401
Timmins	80,604	92,757
Toronto	9,352,709	11,229,075
Trenton	39,686	48,075
Tweed	7,814	10,024
Uxbridge	8,517	10,421
Walkerton	16,087	20,239
Wallaceburg	24,689	32,598
Waterford	8,711	10,935
Waterloo	68,504	87,127
Watford	8,140	10,262
Welland	81,849	102,903
Westboro	13,602	18,263
Whitby	22,938	28,048
Wiarton	11,085	12,992
Willowdale	7,535	10,185
Windsor	581,064	756,253
Wingham	15,306	18,661
Woodstock	88,784	112,283
Totals, Ontario	21,265,209	26,318,885
Manitoba		
Brandon	137,113	172,197
Carman	11,423	13,450
Dauphin	37,915	46,835
Flin Flon	25,275	30,323
Gimli	5,105	13,041
Minnedosa	11,598	14,792
Morden	10,202	12,143
Neepawa	26,435	29,536
Norwood Grove	15,297	18,721
Portage la Prairie	57,405	74,483
Roblin	8,035	10,059
St. Boniface	27,079	32,894
Selkirk	15,514	19,956
Souris	13,722	16,012
Swan River	13,718	16,804
The Pas	18,951	23,050
Transcona	11,433	14,984
Virden	13,939	21,124
Wawanesa	12,214	14,240
Winnipeg	3,754,902	4,270,308
Totals, Manitoba	4,970,220	5,806,283

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944—continued

Province and Post Office	1943	1944
	$	$
Saskatchewan		
Assiniboia	22,225	26,577
Battleford	8,918	10,584
Biggar	13,543	17,006
Canora	11,273	14,158
Davidson	7,671	16,026
Estevan	38,094	30,615
Gravelbourg	7,658	10,206
Humboldt	16,108	20,770
Indian Head	10,306	11,548
Kamsack	11,099	14,848
Kindersley	11.105	13,270
Lloydminster	18,248	22,009
Maple Creek	18,529	20,520
Meadow Lake	8,050	10,618
Melfort	21,764	27,850
Melville	20,493	24,959
Moose Jaw	167,016	220,942
Moosomin	11,138	13,201
Nipawin	11,004	14,358
North Battleford	60,197	74,124
Prince Albert	91,224	124,955
Regina	1,175,713	1,342,444
Rosetown	15,158	18,420
Saskatoon	419,107	514,272
Shaunavon	12,989	16,238
Swift Current	64,182	68,606
Tisdale	17,398	22,795
Unity	7,752	10,361
Wadena	8,420	10,424
Watrous	9,836	10,591
Weyburn	48,357	55,515
Wilkie	10,549	12,673
Wynyard	8,762	11,252
Yorkton	50,751	64,401
Totals, Saskatchewan	**3,857,559**	**4,704,723**
Alberta		
Banff	21,306	24,924
Blairmore	9,219	12,184
Bowden	8,598	12,695
Brooks	9,130	11,709
Calgary	921,980	1,121,368
Camrose	28,315	32,689
Cardston	12,031	15,076
Claresholm	12,672	14,691
Coleman	10,281	11,714
Didsbury	8,823	10,430
Drumheller	27,855	33,858
Edmonton	916,860	1,262,299
Edson	10,344	13,107
Grand Prairie	24,397	32,879
Hanna	12,783	15,712
High River	17,711	24,332
Innisfail	16,213	16,930
Jasper	11,568	17,413
Lacombe	16,415	20,207
Lethbridge	136,772	191,312
MacLeod	17,053	18,933
Medicine Hat	83,398	116,324
Olds	14,264	17,363
Peace River	15,340	15,343
Pincher Creek	9,576	11,313
Ponoka	14,127	17,979
Red Deer	54,393	67,200
St. Paul	8,935	11,287
Taber	9,873	12,554
Three Hills	8,885	12,092
Stettler	12,500	15,901
Vegreville	12,690	15,303
Vermilion	17,130	23,188
Vulcan	14,886	15,388
Wainwright	9,698	19,967
Westlock	8,448	10,713
Wetaskiwin	19,676	29,114
Totals, Alberta	**3,573,058**	**4,605,951**
British Columbia		
Abbotsford	13,741	20,837
Alberni	8,734	12,124
Armstrong	11,321	15,689
Chilliwack	38,687	54,700
Cloverdale	11,099	15,988
Courtenay	20,404	34,235
Cranbrook	21,828	26,270
Creston	11,060	13,320
Cumberland	8,688	10,297
Dawson Creek	26,864	65,480
Duncan	33,026	40,044
Fernie	14,854	17,673
Fort St. John	30,936	41,847
Grand Forks	9,087	10,694
Haney	8,201	11,278
Kamloops	47,232	63,536
Kelowna	52,437	63,587
Kimberley	17,124	20,314
Ladner	12,693	18,836
Langley Prairie	11,088	15,140
Mission City	16,791	21,625
Muskwa	9,063	28,286
Nanaimo	74,643	80,946
Nelson	54,298	64,297
New Westminster	180,169	237,031
Ocean Falls	9,928	12,696
Oliver	9,716	11,801
Penticton	38,062	47,450
Port Alberni	33,199	40,201
Powell River	18,231	21,016
Prince George	38,386	46,872
Prince Rupert	87,241	112,687
Princeton	10,480	12,124
Revelstoke	16,712	19,709
Rossland	14,389	17,468
Salmon Arm	13,870	16,669
Sardis	9,392	10,979
Sidney	36,927	49,639
Smithers	8,038	11,713
Terrace	23,142	22,167
Trail	63,094	76,869
Ucluelet	13,539	16,231
Vancouver	2,297,701	3,032,563
Vedder Crossing	7,537	10,296
Vernon	69,881	73,311
Victoria	602,190	695,988
White Rock	9,762	14,811
Totals, British Columbia	**4,921,165**	**6,433,296**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1943 and 1944—concluded

Province and Post Office	1943	1944	Province and Post Office	1943	1944
	$	$		$	$
Northwest Territories			**Summary**		
Canol	462	21,604	Prince Edward Island	280,171	375,136
Totals, N.W.T.	**23,864**	**43,218**	Nova Scotia	2,609,943	3,540,657
			New Brunswick	1,960,718	2,397,064
Yukon			Quebec	11,602,274	14,396,744
			Ontario	21,265,210	26,318,885
Dawson	12,942	11,117	Manitoba	4,970,220	5,806,283
Watson Lake	1,487	11,568	Saskatchewan	3,857,559	4,704,723
White Horse	27,484	168,250	Alberta	3,573,058	4,605,951
Totals, Yukon	**48,199**	**202,622**	British Columbia	4,921,165	6,433,296
			Yukon and N.W.T.	72,063	245,840
			Totals, Canada	**55,112,381**	**68,824,579**

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, Fiscal Years 1927-44

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	1944	61,070,919	48,485,009	+12,585,910

[1] Exclusive of commissions and allowances to postmasters and some other smaller items. The gross revenue in the fiscal year 1938 was $42,998,349; in 1939, $42,896,178; in 1940, $44,208,369; in 1941, $48,143,410; in 1942, $55,477,159; in 1943, $59,175,138; and in 1944, $73,004,399.

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: $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, $38,959,795 in 1943 and $50,062,214 in 1944. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: $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, $16,057,366 in 1943 and $18,728,050 in 1944.

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 XXV).

4.—Operations of the Money-Order System in Canada, Fiscal Years 1937-44

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
1944	7,362	19,554,760	262,297,331	256,630,949	5,666,382	8,440,436

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1940-44

Item and Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money-Order Offices in—					
Prince Edward Island	70	71	72	74	74
Nova Scotia	461	468	478	486	499
New Brunswick	336	336	342	349	351
Quebec	1,547	1,572	1,604	1,633	1,645
Ontario	1,790	1,782	1,780	1,794	1,795
Manitoba	515	509	514	516	518
Saskatchewan	1,033	1,032	1,044	1,055	1,068
Alberta	766	763	774	785	795
British Columbia	579	577	583	607	611
Yukon	6	7	7	7	6
Totals	**7,103**	**7,117**	**7,198**	**7,306**	**7,362**
Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	116,824	112,973	125,405	139,090	159,009
Nova Scotia	975,299	1,064,624	1,191,888	1,278,479	1,429,291
New Brunswick	588,634	643,216	694,268	727,980	809,385
Quebec	2,673,098	2,964,753	3,346,840	3,692,629	3,815,931
Ontario	4,009,616	4,301,442	4,738,354	4,826,074	4,868,743
Manitoba	1,022,964	1,063,180	1,136,908	1,231,919	1,298,225
Saskatchewan	2,432,722	2,528,449	2,624,303	2,781,344	2,985,481
Alberta	1,824,244	1,875,573	1,967,042	2,054,981	2,119,608
British Columbia	1,505,283	1,552,029	1,625,726	1,877,535	2,036,047
Yukon	13,212	13,347	14,912	17,197	33,040
Totals	**15,161,896**	**16,119,586**	**17,465,646**	**18,627,228**	**19,554,760**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	1,119,890	1,102,724	1,322,201	1,597,579	1,890,626
Nova Scotia	9,249,132	10,899,554	13,734,519	15,684,780	18,112,995
New Brunswick	5,545,217	6,402,519	7,476,974	8,506,913	10,179,075
Quebec	25,989,315	29,769,392	36,467,530	43,609,510	45,787,824
Ontario	40,892,645	46,119,867	57,037,450	60,018,221	62,324,966
Manitoba	10,719,212	11,611,998	13,713,984	16,057,110	17,948,431
Saskatchewan	28,088,379	30,330,313	33,210,885	38,792,121	46,660,859
Alberta	19,921,123	21,303,299	23,848,183	27,568,297	30,864,317
British Columbia	14,614,592	15,805,383	18,612,801	24,721,632	27,741,154
Yukon	201,035	220,501	250,955	369,757	787,084
Totals	**156,340,540**	**173,565,550**	**205,675,482**	**236,925,920**	**262,297,331**
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	48,314	54,263	63,807	73,694	73,680
Nova Scotia	656,299	762,362	853,367	917,327	1,014,245
New Brunswick	851,731	873,328	958,960	1,001,243	1,024,264
Quebec	2,142,927	2,414,577	2,711,439	3,123,472	3,333,572
Ontario	4,724,844	5,146,019	5,683,486	5,982,603	6,088,926
Manitoba	2,781,756	2,808,842	2,976,229	3,183,552	3,253,982

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1940-44 —concluded

Item and Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Saskatchewan	1,671,153	1,892,320	1,989,283	2,126,868	2,253,451
Alberta	806,803	846,146	914,275	1,011,955	1,048,646
British Columbia	869,442	939,523	1,035,268	1,143,802	1,273,078
Yukon	899	1,012	1,359	2,195	3,687
Totals	**14,554,168**	**15,738,392**	**17,187,473**	**18,566,711**	**19,367,531**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	641,342	743,750	949,263	1,176,393	1,211,019
Nova Scotia	7,053,664	8,483,214	10,404,462	11,858,340	13,453,928
New Brunswick	7,422,410	8,090,474	9,584,587	11,063,140	11,851,233
Quebec	23,097,684	26,848,955	32,413,399	39,771,766	43,104,432
Ontario	46,636,500	53,341,007	63,906,409	72,889,309	75,799,038
Manitoba	26,690,904	28,068,466	32,232,162	38,347,744	42,975,351
Saskatchewan	19,085,090	22,201,890	24,750,052	30,032,893	34,787,969
Alberta	12,520,321	13,540,511	15,431,905	18,454,368	20,157,066
British Columbia	10,809,889	12,063,949	14,449,206	17,370,508	20,787,460
Yukon	15,246	19,947	33,969	60,845	101,765
Totals	**153,973,050**	**173,402,163**	**204,245,414**	**241,025,366**	**264,229,261**
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid ..... No.	7,464,512	8,252,153	9,592,942	11,062,571	11,178,915
Total value, including postal note scrip affixed ..... $	12,966,379	14,770,340	18,360,326	22,246,021	25,593,818

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 DEMOCRATIC FUNCTIONING OF THE PRESS*

Much of the vitality of democracy depends upon a free press—this means freedom to comment fairly on all domestic questions and a free exchange of news at the international level. One of the tragic lessons that the War has taught is that the greatest safe-guard to freedom lies in the unfettered ability to report unbiased day-to-day news. For five and one-half years and on many fronts, the Military Forces of the Allies have been, and still are, trading lives for victory. Just what this victory, when achieved, will mean to the peoples of the world will depend upon how it is translated into the post-war policies of the respective nations: in this work the constant task of the press will be to keep the peoples informed and alert and to crystallize public opinion.

The transition from war to peace will be slow and costly. But already the phase of international conferences—on relief, rehabilitation, aviation, and many other subjects affecting the lives and well-being of the nations of the world—is launched. Problems of great magnitude will undoubtedly be encountered in the face of differing ideologies, and with national views inevitably conflicting and cutting across one another, so that the task of uniting the nations for peace offers to be even greater than that of uniting them for war.

Four years ago a great Allied leader described this deadliest of all wars as a fight for four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. He pointed out in those few simple words a goal, attainable

* Prepared for the Canada Year Book from material supplied by Senator the Hon. W. A. Buchanan, President of the Canadian Press, Lethbridge, Alta.

only through the co-operation and understanding of all nations. The first of these freedoms, namely freedom of speech, is indissolubly tied in with freedom of the press for without either one of these, the other could not exist.

In the establishment of the basic international co-operation and understanding upon which the four freedoms must rest lies the great challenge to the news associations of the free countries of the world. Very soon these great news agencies will be organizing exchanges of news with liberated countries. This news should be as free as it is possible to make it and that freedom should be guaranteed by the Great Powers. Only then will foundations of an enduring peace be truly laid. In final analysis the responsibility of the news associations falls individually and jointly on every honest publisher of news. The weekly newspaper, the radio station, the large and influential dailies—all must unite in a crusade to further this cause of freedom and of true democracy. If a glance backward be taken to conditions as they existed in the years prior to the War, it is impossible to escape the thought that this catastrophe might have been avoided if news had been free in the 'dictator' countries. There was no free press in Germany. The German news agencies, DNB and Transocean, were intent only on issuing propaganda, always biased and seldom honest, to an unwary world. Instead of trying to report the facts, they were primarily intent on shaping German minds for the war that had been planned. They were also systematically building fear of the Reich in the hearts of neighbouring peoples—in Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans and wherever their connections reached. The theme of their propaganda was that the democracies were decadent, unprepared and quite helpless and by constant repetition and clever planning they were very successful in 'putting across' this idea.

In Italy the situation was much the same. Stefani, the official Government news agency, knew no freedom. All the news was moulded to meet Mussolini's twisted psychology—the psychology of passionate belief in Italy and her destiny and of derision and contempt for democratic countries. The actual functioning of this policy was seen at an early date. During the Abyssinian crisis, the Fascist press screamed that the League of Nations was weak, that Britain was decadent, and powerless. There can be no doubt at all that such distortion of the news and the use of the news-gathering machine for the self-aggrandizement of the dictators was one of their most important instruments and an underlying cause of the War.

Japan's news agency, Domei, has been no less culpable. The helpless peoples of Asia were barred from knowledge of each other by high walls of ignorance and prejudice and the news-gathering machinery here was also used to condition the Japanese nation for war.

Never having experienced it, it is almost impossible for Canadians to realize how the life and thought of a country can be so warped by controlled news. Subject only to military security in wartime, Canadians have been used to getting 'the whole story' both in newspapers and on the air. The habitual policy of public criticism is understood and accepted whether it be of Hong Kong or Dieppe or of more domestic aspects of the War or on any other matter. Such criticism could not have happened in any of the dictator countries. It would have been suppressed before it had had time to find expression.

What ought to be of interest, and yet is not widely enough known to Canadians, is how this freedom grew and ripened in Canada and how the Canadian Press actually operates to-day. This is touched on in the following paragraphs.

The Growth of Co-operation between Canadian Newspapers for News-Gathering and -Distribution.—While association between Canadian newspapers for interests connected with the business and social end of newspaper work antedates Confederation, this relationship did not include the function of news-gathering and -distribution—the most fundamental and important part of newspaper work, yet one in which co-operation was most difficult in a country of Canada's dimensions and sparse population. The extensive organization and world-wide connections required for the proper performance of this function, and the fact that the daily press alone was mainly concerned, gave rise eventually to the organization of separate machinery.

Yet the first step in co-operative news-gathering and -distribution in Canada did not come until 1907. Previous to that year the small town dailies and many of the larger papers had to be satisfied with news services from commercial sources, supplemented by occasional and spasmodic telegraph bulletins. Control was, up to that time, vested in the railways—the Canada Pacific Railway, and the Great North Western Telegraph Company, an affiliate of the Grand Trunk Railway. The services provided were cheap enough but poor, and papers had to be satisfied with what they provided.

Opposition to this system first manifested itself in the West, but there was general agreement among publishers throughout the country that it was unsatisfactory. In 1907 the Western Associated Press, organized as a co-operative news-gathering association, came into being at Winnipeg. Arising from small beginnings, it gathered support in the Prairies, even though it was in direct competition with the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs. Its members were content for several years to put up with service inferior even to that supplied commercially (although this placed them at a disadvantage with their non-member competitors) in defence of the principle at stake. The Western Associated Press later gained the support of the established dailies of Vancouver and Victoria and grew in strength and importance.

The ultimate success of the Western Associated Press experiment in co-operation was due primarily to the efficiency of the services rendered by the late Wallace Dafoe, one of the great newspaper correspondents of that day, and the skill of the late J. F.B. Livesay, as well as to subsequent cheapening of telegraph costs. The Western Associated Press became a model for the later Canadian Press.

In 1909 the Eastern Press Association was organized in the Maritime Provinces. Ontario and Quebec each established its own organization two years later, so that there were four independent news-gathering bodies covering different sections of the Dominion. The year 1910 marked a turning-point in the fight of the co-operative press associations. In that year the Western Associated Press appealed to the Railway Commission against the exorbitant and inequitable rates charged to its members for use of the Canadian Pacific telegraphic facilities as compared with the rates charged for its own news service. Eastern and western co-operative associations all combined on the issue, which was eventually won. The principle was recognized that the railways had no business in the news-agency field and the Canadian Pacific Railway voluntarily surrendered to the Canadian papers the Canadian rights to the Associated Press, the great co-operative association of

American daily newspaper publishers. In 1911 Canadian Press, Limited, was organized to take over these rights on behalf of Canadian publishers as a whole, and became the first co-ordinating link between the four sectional associations. These were all co-operatives with memberships limited to daily newspapers which had to be members also of Canadian Press, Limited.

In the immediately ensuing years, the then President of Western Associated Press worked tirelessly toward the ideal of a Dominion-wide national co-operative news association. But there stood in the way the apparently insuperable difficulty of covering, by costly leased wires, the geographical 'gaps', lacking population to support daily newspaper publication, necessary to knit these four associations into a single entity. These gaps lay between Saint John and Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, and Calgary and Vancouver. The urge of war, however, supplied the necessary impetus. Realizing that the unification in a news sense of all Canada was essential to the successful prosecution of the war effort of 1914-18, the Borden Government in 1917 made an annual grant to Canadian Press, Limited, of $50,000 for the express purpose of binding these gaps by leased wire. Accordingly, on September 1 of that year the four sectional co-operatives were merged into one national news-gathering and -distributing agency which became known as the Canadian Press, operating under Dominion charter.

In 1924 the grant was withdrawn, but the Canadian Press by that time was able and willing to shoulder the added burden and felt that, by so doing, it would free itself from even a suspicion of government control. The annual meeting of 1925 went on record that "never again must the Canadian Press accept a grant or subsidy from any source".

The Canadian Press has built up alliances with the Associated Press, Reuters and Havas, through which it exchanges news it gathers for that of the rest of the world. Its head office is at Toronto but bureaus are maintained at London, New York, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Vancouver. With minor exceptions it includes within its membership every Canadian daily newspaper. Over the private wires of CP from coast to coast goes news to member papers of every major political stripe—Liberal, Progressive Conservative, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or Independent. Its news goes also to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and to private radio stations.

The fact that all papers, without regard to political affiliation, receive the services of the Canadian Press explains how the suppression of vital truth is made practically impossible. Suppose, for example, that some member of the staff of Canadian Press chose to suppress a criticism of the Government over a vital issue. The newspapers of the opposing political complexion, which are part owners of the Canadian Press, would be up in arms immediately against such suppression. Indeed, even the papers supporting the Government would probably object strongly. The democratic way allows for and accepts an honest difference of opinion, and this principle as exemplified in Canada is in operation in other democracies, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, through agencies similar to the Canadian Press.

Imperial and United States News Agencies and Efforts Toward Free International Interchange of News.—The Empire's news agency is called Reuters. It is the oldest of them all and it extends to every corner of the earth. Reuters was once a commercial organization subsidized by the British Govern-

ment and operated for profit but was always motivated by the democratic ideal. In 1941 Reuters came under the control of the British Press and is now operated entirely for the newspapers of Britain on the same basis as the Canadian Press operates in Canada.

Across the Border, in the United States, the three national news associations—the Associated Press (this is a co-operative on the lines of the Canadian Press), the United Press, and the International News Service—are quite free of Government domination. The Associated Press has, through the persistence and vigour of its Executive Director, placed the United States in the forefront of the fight for world news-freedom. The struggle started immediately following the War of 1914-18, but success did not attend efforts to get the free-news principle incorporated in the peace treaties at that time. This stand, however, now has the full support of the United States Congress. As recently as September, 1944, the Congress unanimously expressed its belief that news services should have the right to interchange news without discrimination and said that this right should be protected by international treaty. The General Manager of Reuters, while realizing that Reuters and the Associated Press are keen competitors in the foreign news field, has also placed that agency on record in favour of the free interchange of news.

Canada has not held back but has fully supported this united stand and in September, 1944, when the directors of the Canadian Press met to discuss the world news situation, they spoke with a very firm voice in support of the principle voiced by Reuters and the Associated Press. Thus, Canadian newspapers are in the world-wide fight for the freedom of news and are in favour of having this freedom written into the Peace Treaties. All the political leaders in Canada have expressed approval of the movement. However, the legislation of the free countries must jointly take a stand in definite and unquestionable terms before results can be achieved. Freedom of the press within a country is one thing which the people within that country can themselves decide: international freedom, where groups of nations are involved, is another and, because it requires the united action of the several nations, is a very involved problem. Yet the only permanent guarantee of the former lies in the establishment of the latter wider freedom.

Statistics of the Press.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not collect statistics regarding the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in Canada, but certain figures, compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*, have been published in former editions of the Year Book. As the publication of that Directory was suspended for the duration of the War, no later figures are available than those for 1941. Table 1 gives the circulations of daily, semi-weekly and weekly publications, 1934-41, and by provinces for 1941. Circulations of such publications in cities of 20,000 population or over in 1941 and the circulations of French language publications by provinces in 1940 and 1941 are given at pp. 659-660 of the 1943-44 Year Book. A table at p. 669 of the 1942 Year Book enumerates the periodical publications in Canada by frequency of issue.

The publication of this more detailed information in the Year Book will be resumed as soon as the series is re-established by McKim's.

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	28	101,000	888	4,746,000
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
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.

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.

2.—Circulations of French Language Publications in Canada, by Provinces, 1941

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 1.

Province	Daily		Weekly[1]		Semi-Monthly and Monthly		Other[2]	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
Nova Scotia	Nil	–	1	1,000	Nil	–	Nil	–
New Brunswick	"	–	3	10,000	1	3,000	"	–
Quebec	9	369,000[3]	101	941,003[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	**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.

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Government in Relation to Labour

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Department of Labour

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 to administer the Conciliation Act which was designed to aid in preventing or settling disputes, to enforce 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, and to collect, compile and publish statistical and other labour information.

At the present time, the Minister is responsible for the administration of the following: Conciliation and Labour Act; the Fair-Wages Policy; Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act; 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; and certain wartime regulations (made under authority of the War Measures Act, 1917) including the Wartime Wages Control Order, the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and the National Selective Service Regulations.

The Wages Order and the Labour Relations Order are administered by the War Labour Board and the Wartime Labour Relations Board, respectively. While the Labour Relations Regulations, 1944, remain in effect, the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is suspended. Information concerning this Act, enacted first in 1907, and its extension to war industries may be found in earlier Year Books.

* 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.

Fair-Wages Policy.—Wages and hours for work on contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Dominion Government and for construction were governed for some years by a Resolution of the House of Commons (1900) which was later incorporated in an Order in Council and amended from time to time.

Contracts for construction are now regulated under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and to some extent, 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 except when declared exempt by Order in Council 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 equipment and supplies are regulated by the Order in Council of 1922 as amended on Dec. 31, 1934, and on 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 and may not in any case be less than 35 cents and 25 cents per hour, respectively, for men and women over 18 years of age. Lower minimum rates are fixed for workers under 18 years of age and for learners. In both construction and supplies contracts, the term "current wages" and in the latter contracts, the term "hours fixed by the custom of the trade" mean the standard conditions fixed by agreement between employers and unions or, failing agreements, the actual conditions prevailing.

Wartime Control of Wages.—This policy is part of the Government's general anti-inflationary program and was adopted first in 1940 as an advisory policy. In October, 1941, it was made mandatory. As revised from time to time, the policy is set out in the Wartime Wages Control Order (Order in Council P.C. 9384, Dec. 9, 1943, as amended). Wage rates are stabilized at the level in effect on Nov. 15, 1941, but the cost-of-living bonuses payable under the previous Orders are added to and form part of the basic wage rates. No bonus is payable under the present Order on account of changes in the cost of living. The Administrative Boards are empowered to adjust rates so as to remove any "gross inequality or gross injustice".

A National War Labour Board and nine Regional War Labour Boards have been set up to administer the Order. The National Board consists of three independent members and it is advised by a committee of employers' and workers' representatives. The Provincial Ministers in charge of labour matters are the chairmen of the Regional Boards and the members are employers' and workers' representatives. In order to ensure uniformity in interpreting the Order, the National Board has power to review decisions of the Regional Boards and, after notice, to vary or revoke any decision. The inspection staffs of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and of the Provincial Departments are used for enforcement purposes.

Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.—Like the regulations stabilizing the wage-level and those providing for the distribution of manpower, the Dominion regulations to promote collective bargaining and to settle labour disputes deal with subjects which are, in large part, normally within provincial legislative jurisdiction. There is therefore considerable co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces in making them effective.

The Labour Relations Regulations (P.C. 1003) of Feb. 17, 1944, have as their main principles compulsory collective bargaining, compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning matters arising out of a collective agreement if not settled by the procedure set out in the agreement, and compulsory investigation of other disputes. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is suspended while the Regulations are in force. The Regulations are administered by the Wartime Labour Relations Board consisting of a chairman, a vice-chairman and four representatives each of employers and trade unions. The National Board is assisted, in some provinces, by Provincial Boards. An appeal to the National Board may be taken from a decision of a Provincial Board.

An employer or employers must negotiate with the representatives of a trade union or employees' association which has as members a majority of the employees of such employer or employers. Bargaining representatives must be certified by the Board. Where an agreement between the parties is not reached within 30 days, a conciliation officer or Board may be appointed by the Minister of Labour. There may be no stoppage of work due to a dispute until 14 days after a conciliation board has reported to the Minister. Disputes arising from the interpretation or violation of a collective agreement must be settled through the machinery provided by the agreement or, lacking such machinery, by arbitration arranged by the Labour Relations Board. Discrimination against trade-union members is an offence.

These Regulations apply: (a) to navigation and shipping, transport and communication agencies extending beyond the limits of any one province and to works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada; (b) by authority of the War Measures Act, to industries essential to the prosecution of the War; (c) if a Provincial Legislature so enacts, they apply to other industries which are ordinarily within the jurisdiction of the province concerned. By agreement between the Dominion and the provinces, Provincial Boards, except in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, administer the Regulations as they affect the industries in (b) above. By enabling legislation, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have applied the Regulations to the industries in (c) above.

Up to Mar. 31, 1945, the National Board had certified representatives in 133 cases, rejecting 28. The Provincial Boards had issued 1,334 certificates and rejected 110.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Labour Departments

Labour legislation in Canada is, for the most part, a matter for the Provincial Legislatures since it usually governs, in some respect, the contract of service between employer and employee or regulates conditions in local work-places. The right to contract is a civil right and the British North America Act, which distributes legislative powers between the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures, grants to the provinces power to enact laws in relation to "civil rights" and with certain exceptions "local works and undertakings".

In each province, except Prince Edward Island, a special Department or Bureau is charged with the administration of labour laws. The agricultural province of Prince Edward Island has enacted little labour legislation. In Alberta the Board of Industrial Relations under the Minister of Trade and Industry administers statutes concerning wages and hours and factory inspection. Other provinces have Departments of Labour. Legislation for the protection of miners is administered by Departments 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. Other labour statutes in most provinces include minimum-wage legislation and maximum-hours laws, laws for the settlement of industrial disputes, legislation to ensure 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 employed to be made legal throughout the industry concerned. The Quebec Collective Agreement Act permits agreements between employers and trade unions to be made binding on all in the industry. Workmen's compensation laws in all 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 in 1944

Certain subjects received attention from several Provincial Legislatures during the year: labour relations, apprenticeship and workmen's compensation.

Apprenticeship Acts providing for a provincial system of training and supervision were enacted in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Similar statutes are in force in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario, and in all cases the provinces may receive financial assistance to provide apprenticeship under the Dominion Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.

By statutes in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario the Dominion Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, 1944, are applied to industries normally within provincial jurisdiction and not essential to the prosecution of the War. A Saskatchewan statute was enacted to the same effect but was repealed later in the year by a statute dealing with labour relations in the Province. In Alberta the Government has been empowered to apply the Dominion Regulations to all industries. In Quebec, new statutes provide machinery for labour disputes in industry generally and in public services. In the following statement no reference is made to the provincial Acts enabling the application of the Dominion Regulations to labour relations in a province.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, workmen's compensation benefits were raised.

Prince Edward Island.—The *Apprenticeship Act*, to come into force on proclamation, provides for a provincial system of apprentice training and supervision in connection with the building trades and other trades added by Order in Council.

Nova Scotia.—Amendments in the *Workmen's Compensation Act* stipulate that persons receiving compensation at the rates of 55 or 60 p.c. of average earnings as provided before 1930 and 1938, respectively, will be entitled from May 1, 1944, to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ p.c. of such earnings, the rate adopted in 1938. Minimum compensation for disability occurring after Aug. 6, 1944, was raised from $8 a week or average earnings to $10 or average earnings. Medical aid is to be furnished as the Board

considers necessary. Formerly, such aid was given for 30 days or longer if the Board considered it advisable. *Dermatitis venenata* due to handling irritants was made compensatable.

The *Blind Workmen's Compensation Act*, like similar Acts in Ontario and Quebec, authorizes the Province to reimburse the Workmen's Compensation Board for compensation in excess of $50 paid to a blind workman, provided his employment was approved by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind or other organization designated for the purpose.

The *Apprenticeship Act* now applies to female as well as to male apprentices, provides for amending the list of trades within its scope, requires an apprentice to give 2,000 hours of productive labour and authorizes a levy on employers and employed to defray expenses. The Engine Operators Act provides for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers and firemen.

New Brunswick.—Provision is made for a Minister of Labour holding no other portfolio. Amendments in the *Workmen's Compensation Act* increase the maximum earnings on which compensation is based from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, raise compensation to a widow from $30 to $40 a month and allow $125 where the body of the workman has to be transported for some distance. For permanent and temporary total disability, the compensation is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ p.c. of average earnings for the duration of the disability with a minimum of $8 a week, or average earnings, if less. Compensation for temporary partial disability is two-thirds of the diminution in earnings.

The *Apprenticeship Act* is generally similar to that of Prince Edward Island but gives to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee power to designate appropriate trades.

Provision is made, in the sections of the *Labour and Industrial Relations Act* dealing with minimum wages, for the appointment of investigators, and for making general wage-orders or orders fixing different rates for different classes of workers or for different parts of the Province.

Quebec.—Two statutes were enacted to deal with industrial relations and disputes—the Labour Relations Act, a compulsory investigation measure applying generally but, during the War, not applying to war industries, and the Public Service Employees' Disputes Act, a compulsory arbitration measure which prohibits a stoppage of work due to a dispute in public services and provides for the settlement of the dispute.

The *Labour Relations Act* applies to all employees in the Province except representatives of the employer, members of the professions, domestic servants, farm workers and those employed by railway companies under Dominion jurisdiction. The Act requires employers or employers' associations to negotiate with the representatives of one or more associations of which at least 60 p.c. of their employees are members.

If negotiations fail to bring about an agreement, a conciliation officer must be appointed and, if he fails, a council of arbitration is to be established under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. A strike or lockout is prohibited until these provisions have been complied with and until 14 days after an arbitration council has reported. A stoppage of work is also prohibited during the life of a collective agreement unless the dispute has been referred for settlement in accordance with

the agreement or, failing any provision in the agreement, in accordance with the Trade Disputes Act, and for 14 days after report has been made. No association, or person acting on its behalf, may order or support a slackening of work designed to limit production.

An association of not less than 20 employees constituting at least 10 p.c. of the group covered by an agreement made by another association may complain to the employer concerning a violation of the Act or the agreement. Other sections forbid attempts to dominate or interfere with employers' or employees' associations or to discriminate against anyone on the ground of union membership; forbid intimidation or threats concerning membership or non-membership in an association and the solicitation of workers for union membership during working hours without the employer's consent.

No association that has signed a collective agreement, and no group of employers or employees who are members of such association may take steps to join another association except during the 60 days before the expiry or renewal of the agreement. Every association must file with the Board a copy of its constitution and by-laws, a statement of fees and assessments, and the names and addresses of its officers.

The *Public Service Employees' Disputes Act* prohibits strikes or lockouts in the following public services: municipal and school corporations, the Provincial Civil Service, public charitable institutions, insane asylums, the operation of telephones and telegraphs, transport, railways other than those under Dominion jurisdiction, tramways, navigation, and the production, transmission, distribution or sale of gas, water or electricity. The Labour Relations Act is to apply to employees of these services with certain modifications. Except in the Civil Service, where the Civil Service Commission is to act as a council of arbitration, disputes are to be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the collective agreement or, failing such provisions, under the Trade Disputes Act. The award may be executed under authority of a court of competent jurisdiction on application of an interested party or of the Labour Relations Board. No award fixing labour conditions is to be binding for more than one year. Members of Provincial or municipal police and civil servants may remain or become members only of an association which consists solely of persons in the same category and which is not affiliated with another association.

An amendment in the *Workmen's Compensation Act* provides that where a workman engaged in water transport resides or was hired in the Province and is obliged to work both within and without the Province, compensation is payable if the vessel is registered in a Canadian port or if the owner or charterer has his domicile or principal place of business in the Province.

Ontario.—The *Labour Relations Board Act* repeals the Collective Bargaining Act, 1943, and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to suspend the operation of the Ontario statute enabling the application in Ontario of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The new Act enables the Government to apply the Dominion Wartime Labour Relations Regulations to industries within provincial jurisdiction and to continue them in force notwithstanding their termination under the War Measures Act, subject only to a provincial Order in Council. The Labour Relations Board Act, however, does not apply to farming, domestic service, police, municipal corporations or school boards or to other municipal boards or commissions unless such board or commission has declared the Act to apply.

The *Rights of Labour Act* re-enacts those provisions of the repealed Collective Bargaining Act which declared that a trade union and its acts should not be unlawful by reason only that one or more of its objects are in restraint of trade; that an act done by two or more members of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute should not be actionable unless done without agreement or combination; that a trade union might not be made a party to an action nor a collective agreement be made the subject of such an action unless this could be done irrespective of this Act or of the Labour Relations Board Act; and that the Dominion Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942, is to have effect in Ontario notwithstanding the termination of the War or the repeal of the Act by the Parliament of Canada.

The *Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act* applies to every establishment and undertaking in any industry and also to any establishment or work in any business, trade or occupation which may be prescribed by the regulations. The Act fixes maximum working hours at eight per day and 48 per week and grants a holiday of at least one week with pay to employees each year. The maximum hours provision does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity. The Industry and Labour Board may authorize longer hours where these are agreed upon in writing by the organization or representatives of the employers and workers concerned, and also in cases of emergency, and may suspend such provisions in industries essential to the war effort.

Amendments made to the *Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* broaden the definitions of "factory" and "shop".

The *Workmen's Compensation Act* was made applicable specifically to the Crown in the right of the Province, but its former application to school boards was changed to exclude rural school boards. Any farming industry may now be brought within Part I of the Act on application of the employer. In the case of accidents after Apr. 6, 1944, the Board may supply necessary services and attendance for a workman rendered helpless by permanent total disability. In cases of silicosis, the period of exposure to silica dust necessary for compensation was reduced from five to two years, and a workman is no longer required to establish his claim within five years of leaving employment.

Manitoba.—The *Manitoba Wartime Labour Relations Regulations Act*, which may be suspended at any time, applies the Dominion Regulations to industries normally within provincial jurisdiction. The Act repeals the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Manitoba) and suspends the operation of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.

The *Apprenticeship Act* is generally similar to Acts of like title in the other provinces. It will apply to such of the 71 specified trades as the Government may designate.

Saskatchewan.—Two legislative sessions were held in Saskatchewan in 1944. At the first session were enacted the Labour Relations Act and the Apprenticeship Act, and workmen's compensation benefits were increased. The minimum age for boys in the workings of a mine was raised from 14 to 16, and in fire-departments of cities of over 10,000 population, provision was made for a three-platoon system of eight hours each. At the second session, a separate Department of Labour was provided for, and the Trade Union Act and Annual Holidays Act were passed. The Trade Union Act repealed the Labour Relations Act enacted earlier in the year.

The *Labour Relations Act*, repealed at the second session, applied the Dominion Regulations to industries ordinarily within provincial jurisdiction. The Act suspended the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938, and also the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which made effective in the Province the Dominion statute of that title.

The *Apprenticeship Act* is generally similar to the Acts of the other provinces of the same title. It applies to 13 trades and to any others added by Order in Council.

Amendments in the *Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund Act)* increase benefits to dependent children from $10 to $12 a month, or, if they are orphans, from $15 to $20. Maximum compensation in fatal cases was raised from 66⅔ to 100 p.c. of average monthly earnings. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, which still applies to men in train and engine service and to others not within the Accident Fund Act, was extended to non-manual workers earning up to $3,500 a year instead of $3,000 as previously.

The *Trade Union Act*, 1944, repeals the Labour Relations Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938.

The Trade Union Act applies to all industries normally within the Provincial field but while the Dominion Labour Relations Regulations remain in force it does not apply to such industries as are essential to the prosecution of the War. It applies to employers of three or more and to those having less than three workers if one is a member of a trade union including employees of more than one employer. "Trade union" means a labour organization which is not company-dominated.

Provision is made for a board on which employers, employees and, if the Government considers it advisable, the general public are equally represented. The Board may determine agencies appropriate for bargaining, require employers to bargain with such agencies, direct reinstatement of employees discharged contrary to the Act, require the disestablishment of company unions, and order any person to refrain from any unfair labour practice defined in the Act. An order of the Board is enforceable as a judgment of a Court. There is no appeal from the Board and if an employer disregards or disobeys an order the Government may seize and operate his business.

The Board may direct that a ballot be taken to determine the bargaining agency and must do so on request of a union whose members include at least 25 p.c. of the employees concerned. If a majority of those eligible vote, a majority of the votes determines the bargaining agency.

Provision is made for conciliation and investigation of any dispute by a board established by the Minister, or, on request of both parties, by the Labour Relations Board.

The *Annual Holidays Act* provides for a holiday each year of two weeks with pay for all employees except those on farms, ranches or in similar work, or in undertakings employing only members of the employer's family.

Alberta.—In this Province, the Government was authorized to declare the Dominion Wartime Labour Relations Regulations in effect with respect to non-war industries under provincial control. If such an arrangement is made, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* is to be suspended. Certain changes are made in the latter Act. A "collective bargaining agency" excludes a company-dominated union. Sections are revised to make collective bargaining require a

secret ballot where more than one bargaining agent is nominated, to permit such a vote on any other question, and to provide for an appeal from a decision as to the bargaining agent. A new section declares a collective bargaining agency and its acts may not be unlawful by reason only that one or more of its objects are in restraint of trade. Authority was given for deductions from wages for union dues on written order from the employee.

The *Apprenticeship Act* is generally similar to the statutes regarding apprenticeship in other provinces.

The revised *Child Welfare Act* makes it an offence to employ a girl under 18 in a restaurant or hotel without written consent of her parent or guardian and forbids the employment of children under 16 between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. instead of between 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. as formerly.

British Columbia.—The *Wartime Labour Relations Regulations Act*, in force until terminated by proclamation, applies the Dominion Regulations to all industries ordinarily within provincial jurisdiction and suspends the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act except as to matters not covered by the Dominion Regulations.

The *Control of Employment of Children Act* applies to manufacturing, shipbuilding, electrical industries, logging, construction, catering, places of public amusement, and such shops or stands for the sale of fresh fruit, vegetables, soft drinks, cut flowers and dairy products as are exempt from the Weekly Half-holiday Act. Industries may be added to or removed from this Act by regulation. The Act forbids the employment of a child under 15 except with the permission of the Minister of Labour, who fixes the number of hours and the conditions of employment.

The *Vocational Training Co-ordination Enabling Act* authorizes the Provincial Government to make agreements with the Dominion for the purposes of the Dominion Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population

A special review of occupations of the Canadian people, based on final figures from the 1941 Census, will be found at pp. 1062-1073 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census

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 subdivided by counties or census divisions.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Employers*

For a lengthy period, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made monthly surveys of the employment situation as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons or over in the following main industrial divisions: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and

* Revised by Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

maintenance, services (chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning plants), trade and finance. The more important industries excluded from the monthly surveys are agriculture, domestic and personal services, governmental, educational and certain other professional services. Commencing with June 1, 1941, the data on employment have been complemented by statistics of payrolls.

An indication of the extent to which Canadian industry is represented in these monthly surveys is given by a comparison with the figures of the Decennial Census of June 1, 1941. Such a comparison shows that of the 2,693,119 male and female wage-earners enumerated at the census date, practically 59 p.c. were employed

by the firms furnishing statistics at June 1, 1941. A further and more significant comparison reveals that in the industries included in the monthly surveys, as mentioned above, the coverage exceeded 79 p.c.

A summary of the situation as reported by the leading establishments during 1944 shows that the fifth year of warfare was characterized by a greater degree of stability in industrial employment as a whole than had been indicated in any earlier period for which statistics of employment are available, i.e., since 1920. This situation was an obvious development in view of the stage reached in the progress of the European War itself, and in the production for military needs, considered in conjunction with the depletion of the Dominion's reserves of manpower since the outbreak of hostilities as a result of these factors. The level at which employment was maintained in 1944 was extremely high. Although the annual index was slightly lower than that for 1943, it was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 years.

There was a moderate contraction in manufacturing in the year under review as compared with 1943, a reversal of the trend which had been indicated almost

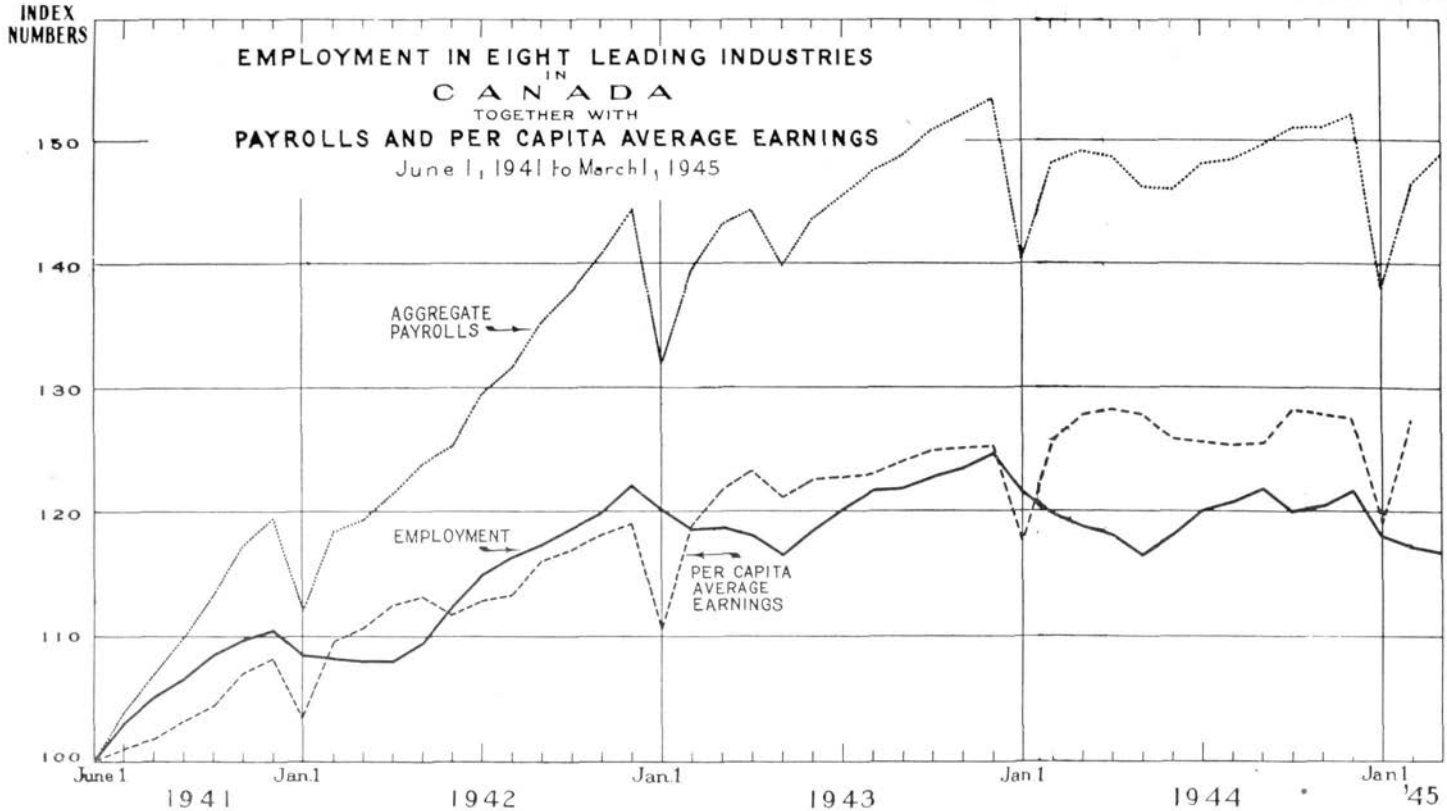
without variation from the commencement of the War. Most of this falling-off took place in the production of heavy manufactured goods, there being a small advance in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. Expansion was also reported during 1944 in logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance; in certain of these industries, the increases over the preceding year were partly due to the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers. On the other hand, mining was less active, largely as a result of continued curtailment in the metallic-ores division. The construction and maintenance group was also quieter, being seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials.

In spite of the fact that there was a slight recession in employment on the whole in 1944 as compared with the preceding 12 months, the reported payrolls showed a further upward movement, the latest annual index being over 2 p.c. higher than that in 1943. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment rose from an average of $30·79 in that year to $31·85 in 1944; the 1942 mean had been $28·61.

During the year under review, monthly returns on employment and payrolls were tabulated from an average of 14,641 firms in the eight leading industries, exclusive of finance; including the latter division, information was received from an average of 15,441 establishments. The persons on the staffs of the respondents in the eight leading industries for which records are available since 1920, numbered 1,850,851, while the average in the nine industrial divisions was 1,916,180. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in the eight major industries was 183·0, a figure 0·6 p.c. lower than that of 184·1 in 1943. The latest index was higher by 5·4 p.c. than in 1942, and exceeded by over 60 p.c. the annual index of 113·9 in 1939; it was also 53·8 p.c. above that of 119·0 in 1929, the pre-war maximum.

The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments in the nine major industrial groups during 1944 averaged $61,033,381; in spite of the loss in employment as compared with 1943, referred to in preceding paragraphs, the reported disbursements during the year under review were over 2 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. From the institution of the current record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, there was an increase of 19·3 p.c. in the 1944 index of employment, while the index of payrolls advanced by 47·1 p.c. in the same comparison. The main factors contributing to the substantially greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers in recorded employment may be stated as follows: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work; and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in a great many cases. With the conclusion of the European War, these factors may become of diminishing importance, the peak of payrolls probably having been reached in the year under review, as the high point of employment was recorded in 1943.

The accompanying chart depicts the general trends of employment, payrolls and per capita weekly earnings in the period from June 1, 1941; the current record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Jan. 1
Jan 1
Jan 1
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of payrolls commenced only at that date, although, as already stated, the monthly statistics of employment are available from 1920. The decidedly upward movement of employment from the institution of the payroll statistics until the latter part of 1943, together with the relatively stable situation existing during 1944, are clearly illustrated in this graph, which also shows the continued expansion in the payrolls and in the average earnings during the year under review. It will also be noted, however, that the advances in the aggregate disbursements and the per capita earnings in 1944 were on a decidedly smaller scale than those reported in 1943 over 1942, being also less than those indicated in 1942 as compared with 1941.

1.—Average Number of Employees, and Average Weekly Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Firms in 1943 and 1944, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Stated Dates in those Years.

Year and Province, Industry or City	Average Number of Employees Reported	Average of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Disbursed	Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid On or About—			
			Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1943						
Province						
Maritime Provinces	137,536	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*	*2,444,118*	*29·77*	*29·91*	*29·47*	*30·69*
New Brunswick	*51,998*	*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
Totals or Averages	**1,848,534**	**56,903,978**	**30·72**	**30·93**	**31·30**	**31·61**
Industry						
Manufacturing	1,180,550	37,208,759	31·49	31·62	32·03	32·86
Durable goods	*663,878*[1]	*22,955,869*[1]	*34·57*[1]	*34·73*[1]	*35·15*[1]	*36·83*[1]
Non-durable goods	*498,695*[1]	*13,607,108*[1]	*27·33*[1]	*27·32*[1]	*27·65*[1]	*29·23*[1]
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

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

1.—Average Number of Employees, and Average Weekly Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Firms in 1943 and 1944, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Stated Dates in those Years—concluded.

Year and Province, Industry or City	Average Number of Employees Reported	Average of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Disbursed	Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid On or About—			
			Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
1944						
Province						
Maritime Provinces	139,207	4,221,515	30·52	30·10	30·11	30·69
Prince Edward Island	*2,686*	*70,061*	*25·11*	*25·89*	*26·78*	*27·02*
Nova Scotia	*82,675*	*2,636,254*	*32·11*	*31·89*	*31·83*	*32·27*
New Brunswick	*53,846*	*1,515,200*	*28·36*	*27·43*	*27·71*	*28·40*
Quebec	581,401	17,566,413	30·58	30·12	30·09	30·63
Ontario	755,792	24,773,469	33·40	32·77	32·65	33·10
Prairie Provinces	201,152	6,355,928	31·39	31·62	31·46	32·23
Manitoba	*93,318*	*2,898,962*	*31·05*	*31·15*	*30·94*	*31·90*
Saskatchewan	*38,988*	*1,181,208*	*30·34*	*30·57*	*30·04*	*30·56*
Alberta	*68,846*	*2,275,758*	*32·39*	*32·88*	*32·99*	*33·64*
British Columbia	173,299	5,999,722	35·37	34·80	34·45	34·71
Totals or Averages	**1,850,851**	**58,917,047**	**32·27**	**31·80**	**31·69**	**32·19**
Industry						
Manufacturing	1,175,415	38,389,906	33·23	32·64	32·55	33·35
Durable goods	*644,747*	*23,080,788*	*36·44*	*35·75*	*35·82*	*36·83*
Non-durable goods	*512,624*	*14,637,484*	*28·85*	*28·50*	*28·40*	*29·23*
Electric light and power	*18,044*	*671,634*	*37·81*	*37·24*	*36·88*	*37·05*
Logging	64,579	1,702,502	27·99	26·31	27·29	25·04
Mining	72,427	2,755,156	37·76	37·45	38·25	39·79
Communications	29,072	895,734	30·67	31·05	30·76	31·04
Transportation	154,304	5,724,559	36·01	36·93	36·72	38·63
Construction and maintenance	132,596	3,935,209	30·77	29·09	28·44	29·76
Services	46,216	896,978	19·38	19·39	19·29	19·82
Trade	176,242	4,617,003	26·45	26·33	26·45	25·53
City						
Montreal	289,550	9,158,612	31·89	31·29	32·03	32·59
Quebec	38,752	1,137,795	28·88	30·60	30·54	28·93
Toronto	255,483	8,306,722	33·03	32·50	32·33	32·57
Ottawa	22,021	610,195	27·82	27·86	27·57	28·25
Hamilton	59,289	1,962,229	34·03	32·61	32·78	33·42
Windsor	39,714	1,694,969	44·30	43·22	43·44	43·49
Winnipeg	61,166	1,757,093	29·22	28·97	28·52	29·20
Vancouver	86,998	2,914,753	34·32	33·56	33·80	33·35

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.—The year 1943 marked the high point in wartime employment as a whole for, although in the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces higher indexes are shown for 1944 than for 1933, in the great industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which together account for 72·2 p.c. of the 'weight' of the total index, production has now passed the wartime peak. Industrial activity declined during 1944 in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while employment in the remaining provinces reached new high levels. In most cases, the changes as compared with 1943 were moderate. In all provinces except British Columbia, the reported salaries and wages were generally higher in the year under review than in any earlier period for which data are available, i.e., since the spring of 1941.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1943 and 1944, with Yearly Averages since 1921

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, 1944.

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Averages, 1921	**102·4**	**82·2**	**90·6**	**94·0**	**81·1**	**88·8**
Averages, 1922	**97·3**	**81·4**	**92·8**	**92·6**	**82·8**	**89·0**
Averages, 1923	**105·7**	**90·7**	**99·5**	**94·8**	**87·4**	**95·8**
Averages, 1924	**96·6**	**91·3**	**95·5**	**92·1**	**89·4**	**93·4**
Averages, 1925	**97·0**	**91·7**	**95·8**	**92·0**	**93·7**	**93·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·4**	**99·4**	**99·6**	**99·5**	**100·2**	**99·6**
Averages, 1927	**103·7**	**104·0**	**105·6**	**105·3**	**101·1**	**104·6**
Averages, 1928	**106·6**	**108·3**	**113·8**	**117·9**	**106·4**	**111·6**
Averages, 1929	**114·8**	**113·4**	**123·1**	**126·3**	**111·5**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**118·3**	**110·3**	**114·6**	**117·1**	**107·9**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**108·1**	**100·9**	**101·2**	**111·5**	**95·5**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**92·2**	**85·5**	**88·7**	**90·0**	**80·5**	**87·5**
Averages, 1933	**85·3**	**82·0**	**84·2**	**86·2**	**78·0**	**83·4**
Averages, 1934	**101·0**	**91·7**	**101·3**	**90·0**	**90·4**	**96·0**
Averages, 1935	**103·7**	**95·4**	**103·3**	**95·2**	**97·7**	**99·4**
Averages, 1936	**109·4**	**100·7**	**106·7**	**99·3**	**101·1**	**103·7**
Averages, 1937	**121·0**	**115·4**	**118·3**	**99·3**	**106·8**	**114·1**
Averages, 1938	**111·5**	**117·0**	**113·7**	**100·0**	**104·2**	**111·8**
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**
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	199·6	208·3	188·6	150·3	193·7	190·5
Averages, 1943	**182·1**	**200·0**	**185·8**	**141·4**	**190·0**	**184·1**
1944						
January 1	186·3	201·3	185·4	149·5	190·2	185·7
February 1	177·1	198·5	184·8	145·1	188·0	183·2
March 1	175·1	197·1	183·9	142·3	186·3	181·7
April 1	177·3	194·2	182·9	142·6	184·7	180·5
May 1	176·6	190·4	180·8	141·0	183·3	178·2
June 1	178·2	194·3	182·1	145·2	183·6	180·5
July 1	187·8	195·3	185·1	148·4	187·5	183·5
August 1	185·8	197·7	185·0	151·6	185·7	184·3
September 1	184·5	200·0	186·5	150·3	188·1	185·5
October 1	189·1	193·8	185·9	148·0	185·6	183·3
November 1	187·1	196·7	185·9	148·1	182·5	183·8
December 1	191·8	197·6	188·0	151·9	182·5	185·7
Averages, 1944	**183·1**	**196·4**	**184·7**	**147·0**	**185·7**	**183·0**
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1944[2]	7·7	31·1	41·1	11·1	9·0	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities.—Monthly statistics have been segregated for a lengthy period for the eight cities whose populations exceed 100,000, while commencing in 1944, data are also being prepared for the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000. The information furnished during 1944 showed relatively little change from 1943 in the eight cities taken as a unit, there being a reduction of only 0·1 p.c. in the composite index, as compared with

that of 0·6 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. As may be seen from Table 3, however, activity in most of these centres slackened in the latter months of 1944. On the average, the index numbers of employment in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reached new peaks in 1944, while those in Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were reduced.

The index numbers of payrolls in the eight cities as a whole averaged 2·6 p.c. higher in the year under review than in 1943, the increase exceeding that of 2·3 p.c. reported in the Dominion as a whole. However, in Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver the reported disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower than in the preceding 12 months. In all eight cities the general average earnings per person in recorded employment reached new high levels during 1944.

3.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1943 and 1944, 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, 1944. 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**
Averages, 1942	**167·4**	**223·2**	**180·2**	**161·9**	**186·6**	**282·5**	**132·4**	**205·0**
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	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**
1944								
January 1	191·2	277·8	198·0	165·7	180·0	299·2	147·2	256·3
February 1	190·9	271·6	197·5	161·3	179·6	297·0	145·8	254·0
March 1	190·3	271·2	198·0	160·7	178·9	297·0	142·4	251·6
April 1	190·0	270·7	197·8	161·5	179·7	295·4	144·4	247·2
May 1	188·9	269·1	197·7	163·0	178·9	288·4	142·4	242·9
June 1	188·9	268·1	197·5	165·2	178·7	288·0	144·3	243·5
July 1	188·1	270·5	199·8	168·1	183·8	288·5	144·8	247·0
August 1	186·3	269·6	197·3	170·5	181·6	289·7	145·5	237·6
September 1	186·2	271·4	198·0	170·9	180·3	288·4	143·0	237·4
October 1	185·6	268·7	195·8	170·1	180·3	284·1	144·6	232·0
November 1	184·1	263·7	196·8	170·8	182·4	286·8	146·6	229·0
December 1	182·8	247·8	198·0	172·8	185·5	289·5	151·3	232·6
Averages, 1944	**187·8**	**268·4**	**197·7**	**166·7**	**180·8**	**291·0**	**145·2**	**242·6**
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1944	15·0	1·9	13·6	1·2	3·2	2·1	3·4	4·4

Employment by Industries.—Table 4 clearly illustrates the extremely marked expansion which has taken place in several important industries as a result of the War, manufacturing having been particularly affected by wartime factors. However, as the European War approached its conclusion, there was a moderate curtailment in employment therein during 1944 as compared with 1943, nevertheless, the level of activity in this important group of industries continued at an extremely high level in comparison with earlier years of the War, and especially in comparison with pre-war years. Most of the recent contraction took place in the durable manufactured goods division, notably in non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, there was a small advance in employment in the production of non-durable manufactured goods as compared with 1943, in spite of continued losses in chemical, textile and some other factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, further expansion was reported during 1944 in logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance. In several of these divisions, new all-time highs were established; in some cases, the advances were due to employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Mining was less active, largely as a result of continued curtailment in the metallic-ores group and construction and maintenance afforded considerably less employment, as a result of growing shortages of labour and supplies.

The payrolls reported during 1944 in each of the main industrial groups except construction were higher than in any preceding year for which current statistics are available.

4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1943 and 1944, 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, 1944. 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**
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**

[1] Except agriculture (see p. 759).

4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1943 and 1944, with Yearly Averages since 1929—concluded

Year and Month	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries[1]
1944									
January 1	226·4	260·7	156·1	105·1	117·5	105·8	194·3	172·0	185·7
February 1	227·3	271·8	159·5	105·1	114·2	90·9	195·9	159·9	183·2
March 1	226·5	270·4	159·3	104·9	114·8	85·3	196·8	156·5	181·7
April 1	225·5	240·5	159·1	105·5	117·1	81·8	198·9	159·4	180·5
May 1	223·2	162·4	155·4	106·1	120·9	87·2	200·7	160·4	178·2
June 1	223·1	175·9	152·9	107·8	122·4	101·3	202·2	161·3	180·5
July 1	225·8	175·4	153·1	110·0	124·4	110·8	207·7	161·2	183·5
August 1	225·0	155·6	155·1	112·9	125·2	124·5	207·9	161·7	184·3
September 1	226·2	155·0	152·4	113·1	124·1	130·8	207·1	162·0	185·5
October 1	223·7	181·0	150·6	111·6	125·2	114·2	205·4	165·7	183·3
November 1	221·3	239·8	149·2	110·7	123·9	112·7	204·6	170·3	183·8
December 1	220·1	300·9	151·5	110·6	124·2	109·5	204·6	179·5	185·7
Averages, 1944	**224·5**	**215·8**	**154·5**	**108·6**	**121·2**	**104·6**	**202·2**	**164·2**	**183·0**
Relative weights, by industries, as at Dec. 1, 1944	61·1	4·8	3·7	1·6	8·5	7·4	2·5	10·4	100·0

[1] Except agriculture (see p. 759).

Subsection 3.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions

Quarterly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published in the *Labour Gazette* 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 425,000 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 union members retired and in the Armed Forces and unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations.

5.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, Half-Yearly, 1931-43 and Quarterly, 1944

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 to 1943, 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

5.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, Half-Yearly, 1931-43 and Quarterly, 1944—concluded

Year and Month	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
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
June.....1942	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	0·9	2·6	0·9	2·5
December.....1942	0·3	2·4	1·6	1·0	2·6	1·1	1·7	0·6	1·2
June.....1943	0·3	1·1	1·0	0·4	0·6	0·6	1·1	0·1	0·6
December.....1943	2·9	0·3	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·5	0·8
March.....1944	0·4	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·7	1·4	0·7	0·9
June.....1944	0·1	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·3
September.....1944	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·5	0·1	0·4	0·3
December.....1944	0·0	0·2	0·9	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·6

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 effective 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 cost of administration. From July 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1944, employers and employees paid $155,593,007 into the Fund and the Dominion added $31,118,801. Reserves of the Fund have been invested in Dominion of Canada bonds and at the end of the fiscal year Mar. 31, 1944, the par value of these investments amounted to $178,108,000. The accrued interest was $1,913,786.

* 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.

Benefit first became payable on Jan. 27, 1942, and from that date to Mar. 31, 1944, of the 98,274 claims filed at local offices, 93,041 were forwarded to the regional and district offices for adjudication and 45,287 persons were paid benefit, 251,993 benefit cheques were issued and $2,465,432 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 time, the duration of benefit is related to the employment and contribution history of the employee, the number of days' benefit being 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 participating or directly interested; unwillingness to accept suitable employment; being an inmate of any prison or an institution supported out of public funds; the earning of less than 90 cents per day while in employment. Disqualification of a claimant 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 employer and employee contributions. [3] Rates calculated on assumption that the 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 employer contributions.

Statistics of Unemployment Insurance.*—The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act (Table 6) was assumed to be those working in insurable employment as at Apr. 1. All those for whom an insurance book was exchanged or to whom a new book was issued for the first time during April, were included. The term "insured person" is susceptible of a variety of interpretations: the figures presented here are especially useful as an indication of employment in insurable employment at a given time.

Table 7 presents information on the persons for whom current benefit years were in existence during 1943. A benefit year is established under the Unemployment Insurance Act when an insured person, upon becoming unemployed, submits a claim and proves that at least 180 daily contributions have been made in his behalf during the preceding two years. 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. When a benefit year is established it means merely that the claimant's *right* to receive benefit at a certain rate at any time during the succeeding twelve months is determined. Thus, although 33,558 persons held benefit years current in 1943, only 16,592 actually drew benefit in that year.

In almost all cases (i.e., excluding death, etc.) a benefit year remains in existence either until the authorized benefit rights are exhausted or until twelve months have passed since the date of its establishment, whichever occurs first. Some benefit years established in 1942 were carried over into 1943, so that, although 19,588 persons established benefit years in 1943, a total of 33,558 persons held benefit years currently available in 1943.

The amount of benefit paid, as presented in Table 7, is secured by multiplying each daily rate of benefit by the number of days paid at that rate on the cards representing benefit years upon which benefit was drawn in 1943. Errors and omissions resulting in adjustment of payments are, therefore, not included so that this does not represent the exact amount paid out of the unemployment insurance fund. It is presented here, nevertheless, as the comparable figure to the number of days paid and persons drawing benefit.

In Table 8 the persons with current benefit years in 1943 are classified according to the number of benefit days paid. Table 9 classifies those who drew benefit by the daily rate at which they were paid. The daily rate of benefit is determined by the amount of the daily average contribution paid on behalf of the claimant during the past two years and upon whether or not he has a dependant within the meaning of the Act.

The persons who established benefit years in 1943; those whose benefit years terminated in 1943; and those whose benefit years terminated by exhaustion of rights are classified by age groups in Table 10. In Table 11 the persons who established benefit years in 1943 and the benefit days paid on those benefit years are presented by industrial group and age. The industrial groups used here are identical with those used to classify the insured population in Table 6.

A more detailed analysis of these data, by sex and province, is available in the publication "Annual Report on Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* Statistics of Unemployment Insurance are compiled and published by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from material supplied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

6.—Persons Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Classified by Industrial Groups and Sex, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—These figures include only those who exchanged an unemployment insurance book or were issued a book for the first time in April. They therefore represent an estimate of the number employed in insurable employment as at Apr. 1.

Industrial Group	1943		1944	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	610	470	870	530
Forestry, fishing and trapping	190	Nil	440	40
Mining, Oil and Quarrying—				
Mining	64,690	1,750	70,320	2,790
Oil wells	1,600	90	2,380	270
Quarrying	2,150	80	2,200	60
Totals, Mining, Oil and Quarrying	68,440	1,920	74,900	3,120
Manufactures—				
Vegetable products	49,010	32,180	62,660	42,040
Animal products	47,930	24,490	58,600	29,240
Textiles and textile products	53,520	97,760	54,250	97,210
Wood and paper products	104,810	29,770	123,060	36,730
Iron and its products	364,170	81,700	382,800	87,510
Non-ferrous metal products	58,630	23,450	64,680	31,650
Non-metallic mineral products	22,470	4,070	24,430	5,660
Chemicals and allied products	31,540	13,890	37,170	23,750
Miscellaneous products	13,900	11,150	15,810	14,040
Totals, Manufactures	745,980	318,460	823,460	367,830
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	12,010	2,050	16,420	2,730
Construction	101,150	3,720	64,040	3,070
Transportation and communications	145,220	22,480	146,880	31,310
Trade, wholesale	47,300	22,640	53,490	25,670
Trade, Retail—				
Food	29,670	14,680	29,830	19,530
Other	66,230	94,010	74,440	110,470
Totals, Trade, Retail	95,900	108,690	104,270	130,000
Finance and insurance	19,870	39,420	19,530	44,400
Service—				
Professional	5,870	10,550	5,650	11,830
Public	47,850	36,420	54,740	47,910
Recreational	7,370	4,730	9,150	5,370
Business	4,610	4,260	5,600	5,270
Personal	39,780	57,950	41,250	67,110
Totals, Service	105,480	113,910	116,390	137,490
Unspecified	11,300	10,490	26,840	16,130
Totals, All Industries	**1,353,450**	**644,250**	**1,447,530**	**762,320**

7.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years, Persons with Current Benefit Years, Persons Drawing Benefit, Benefit Days Paid and Total Amount of Benefit Paid, by Provinces, 1943.

Province	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Persons with Current Benefit Years	Persons Drawing Benefit	Benefit Days Paid	Total Amount of Benefit Paid
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	133	190	116	4,096	5,860
Nova Scotia	1,589	3,079	1,169	22,636	43,830
New Brunswick	577	1,043	526	15,675	28,620
Quebec	7,159	10,515	6,610	213,091	384,860
Ontario	4,297	8,745	2,916	74,226	141,875
Manitoba	1,723	3,174	1,798	50,991	93,625
Saskatchewan	757	1,335	783	22,737	39,280
Alberta	887	1,924	1,023	30,695	60,245
British Columbia	2,466	3,553	1,651	41,652	77,190
Totals	**19,588**	**33,558**	**16,592**	**475,799**	**875,385**

8.—Persons with Current Benefit Years in 1943, Classified by Number of Benefit Days Paid

Benefit Days Paid	Persons	Benefit Days Paid	Persons	Benefit Days Paid	Persons
	No.		No.		No.
No benefit	16,966	45–49	815	95–99	64
1–4	1,892	50–54	730	100–104	33
5–9	2,244	55–59	563	105–109	20
10–14	1,665	60–64	412	110–114	15
15–19	1,406	65–69	342	115–119	5
20–24	1,247	70–74	231	120–124	3
25–29	1,118	75–79	198	125 or over	3
30–34	894	80–84	142		
35–39	1,245	85–89	102	**Total**	**33,558**
40–44	1,122	90–94	81		

9.—Persons Who Drew Benefit During 1943, Classified by Daily Rate of Benefit

Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons	Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons	Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons
	No.		No.		No.
$0·60–$0·69	59	$1·30–$1·39	935	$2·00–$2·09	2,323
$0·70–$0·79	64	$1·40–$1·49	662	$2·10–$2·19	585
$0·80–$0·89	217	$1·50–$1·59	703	$2·20–$2·29	800
$0·90–$0·99	282	$1·60–$1·69	920	$2·30–$2·39	1,836
$1·00–$1·09	510	$1·70–$1·79	982	$2·40–$2·49	2,314
$1·10–$1·19	700	$1·80–$1·89	792		
$1·20–$1·29	737	$1·90–$1·99	1,171	**Total**	**16,592**

10.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years, Total Benefit Years Terminated and Benefit Years Terminated Through Exhaustion of Rights, by Age Groups, 1943

Age Group	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Benefit Years Terminated[1]	
		Total Terminated	Exhausted
	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	1,702	823	224
20–24 years	2,834	2,080	386
25–29 "	2,086	1,836	291
30–34 "	1,894	1,767	245
35–39 "	1,695	1,675	255
40–44 "	1,647	1,461	253
45–49 "	1,563	1,410	267
50–54 "	1,592	1,452	336
55–59 "	1,577	1,394	372
60–64 "	1,320	1,090	365
65 years or over	1,667	1,263	627
Not given	11	1	Nil
Totals, All Ages	**19,588**	**16,252**	**3,621**

[1] *Includes benefit years established in 1942 and carried over into 1943.*

11.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years in 1943 and Benefit Days Paid on These Benefit Years, by Industrial Groups and Age Groups

Industrial Group	Persons Establishing Benefit Years			Benefit Days Paid		
	Under 25 Years	25-59 Years	60 Years or Over	Under 25 Years	25-59 Years	60 Years or Over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	5	18	4	72	348	123
Forestry, fishing and trapping	7	33	8	55	593	224
Mining, Oil and Quarrying—						
Mining	176	606	110	2,699	5,799	1,955
Oil wells	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Quarrying	"	1	4	"	351	179
Totals, Mining, Oil and Quarrying	176	607	114	2,699	6,150	2,134
Manufacturing—						
Vegetable products	132	219	53	1,668	3,892	1,716
Animal products	156	228	33	1,678	4,422	966
Textile products	631	526	69	14,787	9,429	2,072
Wood and paper products	314	864	209	4,208	11,596	4,907
Iron and its products	869	2,178	481	12,844	33,472	11,838
Non-ferrous metal products	116	134	23	1,684	1,509	669
Non-metallic mineral products	52	148	35	752	3,473	1,079
Chemical products	83	261	49	965	4,591	1,527
Miscellaneous products	82	124	16	998	1,426	395
Totals, Manufacturing	2,435	4,682	968	39,584	73,810	25,169
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	12	55	18	169	1,636	490
Construction	416	3,545	885	7,601	69,345	22,253
Transportation and communications	173	616	168	3,228	9,419	6,113
Trade, wholesale	151	257	54	1,865	3,802	2,225
Trade, Retail—						
Food	104	141	35	1,569	2,611	1,227
Other	536	630	125	9,180	11,428	3,819
Totals, Retail Trade	640	771	160	10,749	14,039	5,046
Finance and insurance	58	116	37	967	2,007	807
Service—						
Professional	45	86	22	1,527	1,815	877
Public	205	700	339	2,524	14,767	8,497
Recreational	14	46	26	274	1,290	562
Business	21	43	22	250	671	807
Personal	181	476	161	3,030	9,384	5,127
Totals, Service	466	1,351	570	7,605	27,927	15,870
Unspecified	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	39
Totals, All Industries[1]	**4,539**	**12,052**	**2,986**	**74,594**	**209,076**	**80,493**

[1] The total number of persons establishing benefit years was actually 19,588 since 11 persons whose ages were not given are not included in this table; 68 benefit days were paid to these 11 persons so that the total benefit days paid was actually 364,231.

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.)

12.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by Employment Offices, 1933-44, and by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

NOTE.—For figures by provinces from 1920 to 1942, see corresponding table of previous Year Books, commencing with the 1926 edition. Totals for the years 1920-32 are given at p. 766 of the 1938 edition.

Year and Province	Applications Registered		Vacancies Notified		Placements Effected	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Totals, 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**	**136,739**	**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**
Totals, 1943	**1,681,411**	**1,008,211**	**2,002,153**	**1,034,447**	**1,239,900**	**704,126**
Totals, 1944	**1,583,010**	**902,273**	**1,779,224**	**949,547**	**1,101,854**	**638,063**
Prince Edward Island 1943	6,171	3,744	4,841	2,456	4,154	2,054
1944	6,233	3,504	4,635	2,576	3,605	2,129
Nova Scotia 1943	62,036	36,605	87,310	32,791	49,881	25,281
1944	51,185	31,467	59,704	26,524	40,399	21,250
New Brunswick 1943	52,512	25,981	65,235	22,079	37,549	16,892
1944	48,921	24,261	60,929	20,089	35,337	16,444
Quebec 1943	558,805	227,355	656,831	293,799	377,569	152,276
1944	544,220	208,203	577,293	253,829	360,418	146,067
Ontario 1943	600,794	419,143	733,697	442,291	464,849	312,475
1944	558,016	363,432	690,212	426,315	412,768	282,504
Manitoba 1943	82,201	71,178	74,649	58,648	56,674	49,221
1944	65,186	65,594	66,437	57,462	38,937	43,268
Saskatchewan 1943	52,066	41,310	46,677	29,093	32,265	23,802
1944	49,733	37,292	40,752	28,212	25,873	21,247
Alberta 1943	83,029	65,912	94,735	51,489	64,839	41,335
1944	73,138	53,969	83,025	45,846	51,530	35,053
British Columbia 1943	183,797	116,983	238,178	101,801	152,120	80,790
1944	186,378	114,551	196,237	88,694	132,987	70,101

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 responsible for the local administration of the National Selective Service program (see p. 777). 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 Unemployment Insurance Fund. For further details, see the 1942 Year Book, p. 690.

Section 5.—War-Emergency Training and Youth-Training Programs, 1943-44

The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, 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 13 shows the allotments of Dominion funds to the provinces for the fiscal year 1943-44, and the claims paid up to Apr. 1, 1944.

13.—Dominion Allotments and Claims Paid for Youth Training and War-Emergency Training, by Provinces, Fiscal Year 1943-44

Province	Youth Training		War-Emergency Training	
	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 1, 1944	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 1, 1944
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	12,000	6,765	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	25,000	13,023	255,000	185,985
New Brunswick	30,000	22,002	250,000	229,816
Quebec	155,000	71,732	1,335,000	1,008,403
Ontario	20,000	6,994	3,000,000	1,786,166
Manitoba	20,000	5,016	340,000	272,960
Saskatchewan	40,000	25,238	445,000	304,661
Alberta	60,000	42,107	545,000	374,317
British Columbia	45,000	20,204	570,000	367,322
Totals	**407,000**	**213,081**	**6,740,000**	**4,529,630**

Youth Training.—During the fiscal year 1943-44, 19,442 persons were given training under this program, which consisted for the most part of physical training, agricultural training and training of rural young people, a few projects for urban young women and assistance to university students.

Student Aid.—During the year assistance was given to 2,467 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 1943-44. The scale of subsistence allowances paid trainees ranged from $7 to $18 per week.

Continued use was made of vocational shops in technical schools and additional training centres were opened early in the year. There was a decrease in the enrolment in pre-employment classes most of which were of comparatively short duration, i.e., from two weeks to two months. Several more-specialized types of training were also provided, such as laboratory technicians, industrial chemists, instrument-makers and draughtsmen.

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 11,564 men and 5,959 women, of whom 7,898 men and 4,957 women are known to have been placed in jobs during the year.

Training in Industry

Men and women were 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 syllabi 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 44 additional plant schools were approved with a gross enrolment of 8,587 men and 11,329 women, of whom 6,966 men and 9,345 women completed their training during the year and were transferred to productive work.

Part-time classes were continued for workers 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 14,926.

There was increasing interest in 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. Total enrolment in the three courses during the year was 27,391.

Training for the Armed Forces

Air Force.—During the year classes for the Royal Canadian Air Force (see p. 697 of the 1942 Year Book) were extended. 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 with the R.C.A.F. The gross enrolment of R.C.A.F. personnel during the year was 32,152.

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 mechanics, radio mechanics, aero-engine mechanics, airframe mechanics, and clerks for the R.C.A.F. Women's Division.

Army.—Classes for army tradesmen had a gross enrolment of 13,538. The syllabi were drawn up by the Army and each course lasted three months. It included the provision of 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 very little change from the previous year, the gross enrolment being 3,941. The courses of from two to eight months covered training as engine-room artificers, clerks, electrical artificers, motor operators or cooks.

Rehabilitation Training for Discharged Members of the Forces.—As arranged in the previous year with the Department of Pensions and National Health (now Department of Veterans Affairs), provision was made for Vocational Training for men and women discharged from the Armed Forces. The gross enrolment during the year showed a substantial increase and amounted to 2,056, of whom 197 were women. Training was given in special rehabilitation centres (adapted from War Emergency Training), private trade and commercial schools, and the regular vocational schools of the provinces and municipalities. Arrangements were also completed by which training was given on the job in industrial and commercial establishments. This method was used chiefly for occupations for which no adequate training could be given in a school.

Section 6.—Manpower and Selective Service

The responsibility for carrying out Government policies in respect to the utilization of manpower for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada and for the efficient prosecution of the War is vested in the Minister of Labour by authority of the Governor General in Council.

Manpower policy in Canada developed gradually. During the first years of the War a mere absorption of unemployed into productive work through the normal operation of the labour market was sufficient to meet most manpower requirements. Positive action by the Government, however, soon became necessary and the program expanded steadily until it applied to the whole labour force, active and potential; it is designed to secure the most effective distribution of that force both within industry and between industry and the Armed Forces. This was brought about by two sets of regulations, the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations and the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

The administration of these regulations is vested in the Director of National Selective Service who is responsible to the Minister of Labour. The Director of National Selective Service is assisted by a Board known as the National Selective Service Administration Board. This Board includes in its membership Associate Directors who have been appointed in charge of the separate divisions of National Selective Service with a representation from the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Commission. The function of the Board is to formulate plans to meet the problems of mobilization, stabilization and utilization of manpower.

The Minister of Labour and the Director of National Selective Service are also assisted, particularly on matters of policy, by a National Selective Service Advisory Board which consists of representatives of Government Departments and agencies such as veterans organizations, industry and labour. There are also Regional Advisory Boards in the Maritime, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific areas with equal representation to deal with problems peculiar to their own areas.

Under the Mobilization Regulations all men born in any of the years 1913 to 1926, inclusive, and single men born in any of the years 1902 to 1912, inclusive, were designated as liable for compulsory military training. However, no man was to be called for military service until he reached the age of 18½ years. In order to aid in the prosecution of the War and to ensure that war and essential civilian production were maintained, postponement orders, deferring a man from military service, were granted to men under certain circumstances.

For the administration of the military call-up, the country is divided into 13 divisions in each of which there is a Registrar. Mobilization Boards in these 13 divisions act as independent units and are responsible for determining whether or not a man should have postponement from military service under the regulations.

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 employment. The basis of the program is a carefully drafted schedule of labour priorities which shows exactly what establishments should be given first call on available labour in any locality. Control over the movement of workers is possible because, with few exceptions, all employers and workers are required to use the local Employment Office. These offices are the local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission 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. No worker can quit or be released from his job without giving or receiving seven days notice of separation in prescribed form, a copy of which goes to the local Employment 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 Employment Office. Except 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 Office. 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. A considerable number of workers have been compelled to leave their jobs to take more essential jobs elsewhere. Workers unemployed for two weeks or more may be directed into any job 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 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 fuelwood, in fishing or fish processing.

Special provisions apply to agriculture. No farm worker may seek or enter employment outside agriculture without a permit, except short-time 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. Mennonites, Doukhobors and conscientious objectors who are relieved from the obligation to undertake military service have been directed into agriculture. Students also, during their holidays, have been used extensively to assist on farms and during the harvest. Apart from local forces, the Armed Services have rendered great assistance by permitting soldiers to work during the harvest period or, under special circumstances, to work the year around.

Section 7.—Organized Labour in Canada

Information concerning trade unions in Canada is published in the annual report on "Labour Organization in Canada" issued by the Department of Labour.

At the close of 1943 there were 664,533 members of trade unions in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was reported as 249,450 in 2,041 local branches of affiliated unions and federal unions. The membership of the Canadian Congress of Labour was reported as 245,812 in 710 branch unions and local unions; the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, 68,576 in 268 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 34,590 in 364 branches; other central organizations, 56,819 in 294 branches; and independent local units, 9,286 in 58 branches.

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 which are also 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 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.

Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.—National Catholic Unions in Canada date from 1901. In 1921 these local Catholic Syndicates, which are grouped in federations according to industry so far as possible, formed a central organization, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour. Except for a few in eastern Ontario, these unions are confined to the Province of Quebec.

14.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-43

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	1943	664,533

15.—Distribution of Trade Union Members, by Main Industrial Groups, 1942 and 1943, with Percentage Increases in 1943 over 1942

Industry	1942[1]		1943		P.C. Increase 1943 over 1942
	Members	P.C. of Total	Members	P.C. of Total	
	No.		No.		
Mining and quarrying	34,915	6·0	36,825	5·5	5·4
Metals	161,797	28·0	199,487	30·0	23·2
Construction	50,223	8·7	60,084	9·0	19·6
Light, heat and power	6,545	1·1	7,918	1·2	20·9
Wood and wood products	33,986	5·9	38,689	5·8	13·8
Printing and publishing	11,738	2·0	10,579	1·6	−9·9
Steam railway transportation	105,377	18·2	108,128	16·4	2·6
Other transportation	40,700	7·1	40,823	6·1	0·3
Public and personal service, amusement	46,556	8·1	57,484	8·7	23·4
Clothing and footwear	34,057	5·9	37,563	5·6	10·2
Textiles	10,436	1·8	18,084	2·7	73·2
Foods	14,512	2·5	19,183	2·9	32·1
All other industries	27,538	4·7	29,686	4·5	7·8
Totals	**578,380**	**100·0**	**664,533**	**100·0**	**14·8**

[1] The figures for 1942 in this table differ somewhat from those shown previously, because changes have been made in the classification and several unions which were included under "All other industries" have been placed in their appropriate groups.

16.—Trade Union Central Organizations Having 1,000 or More Members in Canada, Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1942	1943
	No.	No.
International Unions		
Aluminum Workers of America, International Union of		1,500
Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union of United	30,000	35,000
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	1,250	1,250
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	4,010	4,685
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	1,135	1,175
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United	1,000	1,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	1,392	1,378
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	13,225	13,630
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	8,000	8,500
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	3,000	2,517
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	1,107	1,157
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, United	14,000	16,000
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	5,233	6,824
Engineers, International Union of Operating	1,425	1,975
Fire Fighters, International Association of	2,400	2,400
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	1,328	1,118
Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International	2,641	2,400
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	10,767	9,996
Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, United	2,400	1,967
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United	1,561	1,648
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	3,085	3,422
Industrial Workers of the World	500	1,270
Laundry Workers' International Union	–	2,243
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	1,079	831
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	7,000	6,370
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	7,749	8,666
Longshoremen's Association, International	7,359	3,000
Machinists, International Association of	32,785	44,643
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	15,643	14,856
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	1,548	1,791
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	10,000	10,000
Mine Workers of America, United	20,632	22,552
Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, International	5,157	4,394
Musicians, American Federation of	4,900	5,000
Packinghouse Workers of America, United	4,000	6,716
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	1,753	1,688
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	4,074	4,997
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen	3,930	5,130
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	1,727	1,324
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	15,000	12,500
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	7,500	7,463
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	15,823	17,084
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric	8,389	8,168
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	7,680	8,136
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	13,393	14,612
Railway Conductors of America, Order of	2,412	2,470
Rubber Workers of America, United	3,841	4,391
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	800	1,000
Steel workers of America, United	35,000	45,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	3,202	3,663
Textile Workers of America, United	450	3,305
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3,000	3,925
Typographical Union, International	4,803	4,115
Woodworkers of America, International	7,000	11,631
National Unions		
Aluminum Workers, National Federation of	–	4,500
Asbestos Employees of the Province of Quebec, Catholic Federation of	3,061	2,799
Barbers and Hairdressers, National Federation of	1,584	2,250
Building Trades, National Catholic Federation of	16,389	17,181
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated	4,496	10,000
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated	5,357	5,980

16.—Trade Union Central Organizations Having 1,000 or More Members in Canada, Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1942	1943
National Unions—concluded	No.	No.
Civil Service Association of Alberta	1,900	1,627
Clothing Workers, National Federation of	1,400	1,400
Commerce and Finance, National Federation of Employees of	2,590	2,908
Customs and Excise Officers' Association	–	3,000
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating	2,658	2,741
Express Employees, Brotherhood of	1,865	1,940
Glove Workers of Canada, National Federation of	1,200	1,200
Hosiery Workers, National Federation of Full Fashioned and Circular	–	1,206
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of	1,850	2,050
Maritime Federation, National (formerly Canadian Brotherhood of Ships Employees)	7,422	8,227
One Big Union	8,410	4,080
Postal Employees, Canadian	1,950	2,250
Printing Trades of Canada, Catholic Federation of	1,475	1,650
Pulp and Paper Employees, National Catholic Federation of	4,500	4,904
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of	20,000	21,000
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of	3,713	3,656
Railwaymen, National Union of	3,011	3,004
Seamen's Union, Canadian	3,400	3,900
Shoe and Leather Workers' Organizing Committee	1,000	750
Shoe Workers of Canada, National Federation of Leather and	4,500	4,800
Textile Workers, National Catholic Federation of	3,112	8,653
Textile Workers of Canada, United	3,639	4,550
Textile Workers' Organizing Committee	2,010	800
Wood Industry Workers, National Catholic Federation of	–	2,100

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 in 1940 to Montreal at the invitation of the Canadian Government. The War caused the suspension of the annual meetings of the Conference and the quarterly meetings of the Governing Body. The Conference did not meet in regular session until May, 1945, when the 26th session was held at Philadelphia. A special session was held, however, in 1941 at New York and Washington. The Governing Body has held four sessions since the outbreak of war, the latest, the 94th session, at London in January, 1945. In the intervals its duties have been performed by an Emergency Committee set up in February, 1939, and reconstituted in November, 1941. In addition, the Joint Maritime Commission, established by the Governing Body in 1920, held sessions in June, 1942, and January, 1945, both at London. The Office sponsored several meetings between representatives of Canada and the United States

* See also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23, pp. 704-707; and 1924, pp. 666-670.

to discuss wartime labour and manpower problems, and assisted materially in the organization and work of the first Inter-American Conference on Social Security which was held in September, 1942, at Santiago de Chile.

The annual Conference has adopted 67 draft conventions and 73 recommendations and, in spite of the War, the number of ratifications had increased from 882 at the time of the Philadelphia Conference. 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.

The Philadelphia Conference was attended by representatives of 41 Member States. Canada's delegation included among the Government advisers, representatives of five Provincial Governments. The Conference adopted a resolution (the Philadelphia Charter) re-affirming the fundamental principles on which the Organization is based and setting out certain principles of social justice and objects sought to be achieved. Seven recommendations were approved for adoption by Member States. They are concerned with income security, social security for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, medical care, minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, employment in the transition from war to peace, the Employment Service, and national planning of public works.

Fuller information concerning the International Labour Organization is contained in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by the Department of Labour.

Section 8.—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 now obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities; from departmental correspondents; and from press clippings.

17.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1941-44

Industry	Numbers of Fatal Accidents				Percentages of Total Fatal Accidents			
	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]	1941	1942	1943	1944[1]
Agriculture	144	107	99	109	9·3	7·0	6·8	9·4
Logging	178	170	151	132	11·5	11·2	10·3	11·3
Fishing and trapping	24	34	49	28	1·5	2·2	3·3	2·4
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	262	199	213	153	16·9	13·1	14·5	13·1
Manufacturing	263	315	310	264	16·9	20·7	21·2	22·7
Construction	176	227	154	99	11·3	15·0	10·5	8·5
Electric light and power	30	21	16	17	1·9	1·4	1·1	1·5
Transportation and public utilities	317	318	334	252	20·4	20·9	22·8	21·6
Trade	65	44	59	50	4·2	2·9	4·0	4·3
Service	93	84	79	59	6·0	5·5	5·4	5·1
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Totals	**1,553**	**1,520**	**1,465**	**1,164**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Subject to revision.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.—The largest number of fatal accidents to employees in 1944, 392, were caused by "moving trains, vehicles, etc.". This group includes 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.

"Falling objects" caused 170 fatalities, and "falls of persons" 166 fatalities. Other fatalities were: 140 caused by dangerous substances, 39 by hoisting apparatus, 33 by striking against or being struck by objects, 30 by prime movers and 30 by handling of objects. Included in the category "other causes" were 116 fatalities of which 90 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 shown in Subsection 2.

Subsection 2.—Workmen's Compensation*

In all 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 provincial Act provides for an accident fund, administered by a 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. 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. A Dominion Act 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 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, transport 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.

* Fuller information concerning the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts is given in a pamphlet issued annually by the Department of Labour of Canada.

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 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.

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, 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 and Saskatchewan, $12 for each child. To each orphan child $20 per month is paid in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, 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 Board considers that the workman would have contributed to their support.

Except in Alberta and British Columbia, maximum benefits payable to dependants in case of death of the workman are two-thirds of the 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 is a weekly payment for its duration equal to 66⅔ p.c. of the average weekly earnings; except in New Brunswick, the Acts fix a minimum weekly sum that must be paid unless earnings fall below that minimum, in which case a sum equal to the earnings is paid.* This minimum is $10 in Nova Scotia, $12·50 in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and $15 in Manitoba. For partial disablement similar provision is made in all 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, but in New Brunswick two-thirds of the diminution of earnings is payable for temporary partial disablement. 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.

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 must not exceed $1,500 a year in Nova Scotia, $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.

* 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.

18.—Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Estimates for outstanding claims not included. Statistics for the years 1917-33 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	Accidents Compensated
	$	$	$	No.
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	1,730,169	211,663	1,941,832	17,455
1943	2,897,718	196,511	3,094,229	16,926

19.—Operations of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1920-33 are given at p. 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	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	459,528	82,632	3,275	143,392	125,837	89,246	[2]
1943[3]	397,769	73,687	2,500	72,171	73,802	56,072	[2]

[1] No reserve reported. [2] Not available. [3] Figures subject to revision.

20.—Operations of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for 1928-33 are given at p. 778 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Claims Schedules 1 and 2	Compensation Schedule 1	Medical Aid Schedule 1
	No.	$	$
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	96,888	6,792,098	1,475,123
1943[1]	90,564	6,462,259	1,389,008

[1] Subject to revision.

21.—Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1915-33 are given at p. 759 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded				Accidents Reported
	Schedule 1		Schedule 2[1] and Crown Compensation	Total Benefits	
	Compensation	Medical Aid			
	$	$	$	$	No.
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	6,129,960	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
1943	6,932,198	1,948,048	2,264,507	11,144,753	131,458

[1] Comprises employers individually liable.

22.—Operations of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1917-33 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	1,165,627	245,255	1,410,882	13,785
1943[1]	1,386,104	240,492	1,626,596	13,948

[1] Subject to revision.

23.—Operations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1930-33 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	539,942	150,679	690,621	6,766
1943[1]	582,844	125,913	708,757	6,921

[1] Subject to revision.

24.—Operations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1921-33 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.
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
1943	816,493	368,299	1,184,792	19,700	7,602

25.—Operations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1934-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-33 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Claims (gross)
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	6,941,736	1,586,164	8,527,900	65,475
1943[1]	9,646,679	1,674,754	11,321,433	68,635

[1] Subject to revision.

Section 9.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1943 will be found in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1944, at p. 315 and for 1944 in the March, 1945, issue at p. 383.

Strikes and Lockouts in Recent Years.—The expansion of employment since the outbreak of war has been much greater in manufacturing than in other industries. Strike activity has been greatest also in this group of industries in recent years. In 1944, three-fifths of the strikes and four-fifths of the time-loss were in manufacturing, while strikes in coal mining caused less idle time than in any year since 1931, with the exception of 1938. Five of the largest strikes during the year caused more than 78 p.c. of the total time loss and two strikes involved 62 p.c. of the total workers.

26.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1932-44

NOTE.—For the years 1901-20, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763, and for 1921-31 the 1938 Year Book, p. 763.

Year	Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining			All Industries			
	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Year	Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	886,392
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
1944	46	11,180	28,507	153	64,110	461,632	199	195	75,290	490,139

27.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1943 and 1944

Industry	1943					1944				
	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	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Logging	6	632	0·3	7,287	0·7	2	90	0·1	145	0·0
Fishing and Trapping	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Mining, etc.[2]	120	59,552	27·3	208,314	20·0	49	12,044	16·0	29,371	6·0
Manufacturing	222	139,656	63·9	777,661	74·7	120	53,093	70·5	401,385	81·9
Vegetable foods, etc.	2	210	0·1	80	–	2	42	0·1	160	–
Tobacco and liquors	2	1,718	0·8	13,530	1·3	1	1	–	1	–
Rubber and its products	14	3,794	1·7	13,243	1·3	18	8,250	10·9	20,019	4·1
Animal foods	4	657	0·3	333	–	4	935	1·2	670	0·2
Boots and shoes (leather)	6	1,450	0·7	9,385	0·9	1	17	–	40	–
Fur, leather and other animal products	7	304	0·1	4,392	0·4	3	212	0·3	137	–
Textiles, clothing, etc.	21	3,546	1·6	17,391	1·7	15	5,360	7·1	35,604	7·3
Pulp, paper and paper products	8	2,648	1·2	23,240	2·2	7	1,548	2·1	9,531	1·9
Printing and publishing	2	90	–	215	–	1	34	0·1	57	–
Miscellaneous wood products	5	720	0·4	1,899	0·2	8	911	1·2	2,047	0·4
Metal products	102	83,302	38·1	545,169	52·4	42	25,395	33·7	251,116	51·2
Shipbuilding	32	39,110	17·9	121,764	11·7	16	10,197	13·5	81,664	16·7
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	12	1,557	0·7	18,252	1·8	3	192	0·3	340	0·1
Miscellaneous products	5	550	0·3	8,768	0·8	1	1	–	1	–
Construction	12	785	0·4	1,920	0·2	6	427	0·6	1,212	0·2
Buildings and structures	4	397	0·2	1,186	0·1	6	427	0·6	1,212	0·2
Railway	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Bridge[3]	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Highway	1	20	–	20	–	1	1	–	1	–
Canal, harbour, waterway	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Miscellaneous	7	368	0·2	714	0·1	1	1	–	1	–
Transportation and Public Utilities	24	8,712	3·9	18,958	1·8	13	7,484	10·0	45,426	9·3
Steam railways	1	98	–	98	–	1	1	–	1	–
Electric railways	4	3,093	1·4	7,158	0·7	3	7,034	9·3	44,017	9·0
Water transport	17	4,506	2·1	11,392	1·1	3	206	0·3	339	0·1
Air transport	1	951	0·4	60	0·0	1	1	–	1	–
Other local and highway transport	1	64	–	250	–	4	83	0·1	955	0·2
Telegraph and telephone	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Electricity and gas	1	1	–	1	–	2	116	0·2	47	
Miscellaneous	1	1	–	1	–	1	45	0·1	68	
Trade	7	202	0·1	718	0·1	3	105	0·1	334	0·1
Finance	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	
Service	16	8,865	4·1	26,340	2·5	6	2,047	2·7	12,266	2·5
Public administration[4]	9	8,562	3·9	21,661	2·1	2	1,763	2·3	11,028	2·3
Recreation	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Custom and repair	1	15	–	12	–	5	5	–	5	–
Business and personal	7	288	0·2	4,667	0·4	4	284	0·4	1,238	0·2
Totals	402[6]	218,404	100·0	1,041,198	100·0	199	75,290	100·0	490,139	100·0

[1] None reported. [2] Includes non-ferrous smelting. [3] Includes erection of all large bridges. [4] Includes water service. [5] Included in "business and personal" in 1944. [6] Total includes two protest strikes in Nova Scotia which involved workers of more than one industry.

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts.—In each year since the record was begun in 1901 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. In 1944 strikes over demands for increased wages, reduced hours and other changes caused only 14 p.c. of the total time loss, while strikes over union questions were responsible for about 70 p.c. of the total, two strikes alone causing more than 300,000 days' loss.

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. In 1944, 60 p.c. of the total strikes were settled by various government agencies, federal and provincial. The improvement in employer-employee relations, as indicated by the decline in strike activity during 1944, reflects the co-operation of both management and workers in the application of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, which went into effect on Mar. 20, 1944. In 1944, about 25 workers in every 1,000 were involved in strikes, as compared with 72 in 1943, 39 in 1942, 33 in 1941, 27 in 1940 and 20 in 1939.

Section 10.—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 many years by the Dominion Department of Labour and published in a series of reports 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 show the general movement of wage rates for the main industrial groups.

In the most recent Report of the series (No. 26), the index number has been revised back to 1939 and placed on the base 1939=100 for the entire period since 1901. The percentage changes for the period 1939 to 1943 shown by the revised index for the principal groups of industries do not differ materially from the percentage changes shown by the previous index which was last published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1944. This Report contains tables showing average rates for selected occupations along with the predominant ranges of rates and the standard or normal hours of labour per week. The statistics are given by provinces or regions and, when possible, for Montreal and Toronto. Tables 28 and 29 show the index numbers of wage rates by main industrial groups and by industries.

From 1930 to 1933 there was a general decrease in wage rates but several groups showed increases in 1934 and increases were general each year since that time, averaging 3 p.c. in 1940, 10 p.c. in 1941, 7·7 p.c. in 1942 and 7·8 p.c. in 1943. Some of the increases in 1940 and many in subsequent years 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 and by order of the National War Labour Board. (Since Nov. 15, 1941, no change may be made in wage rates without authorization of the National Board or a Regional War Labour Board—see p. 751.)

* 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".

28.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates for Certain Main Groups of Industries in Canada, 1921-43

(1939=100)

NOTE.—Figures back to 1901 may be obtained from the Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, No. 26, published by the Department of Labour.

Year	Construction	Printing and Publishing	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Metal Mining	Manufacturing	Logging	Steamships	Laundries	Telephones	General Average
1921	99·9	101·0	98·6	95·9	119·4	95·2	95·4	102·2	96·0	97·3	91·8	97·7
1922	95·3	100·4	94·6	90·3	113·4	88·0	89·2	79·6	86·7	98·2	87·2	90·8
1923	97·5	98·6	95·6	91·2	113·4	91·9	92·5	93·5	91·5	99·6	88·6	94·1
1924	99·4	100·2	95·7	91·2	110·3	92·0	93·2	105·9	90·2	99·9	89·0	95·7
1925	99·8	100·7	96·4	91·2	96·1	93·3	92·3	95·2	90·4	99·0	89·1	94·1
1926	100·9	101·0	96·7	91·2	96·0	93·2	92·8	95·5	90·2	99·9	89·7	94·5
1927	105·0	101·9	97·5	97·1	96·3	93·3	94·1	97·7	91·3	100·8	91·4	97·0
1928	108·7	103·5	99·6	97·1	96·8	93·2	94·8	99·0	91·9	101·6	93·1	98·2
1929	115·8	105·7	101·9	100·0	96·8	93·8	95·4	98·7	96·1	101·8	94·2	100·3
1930	119·1	106·2	102·3	100·0	97·1	93·9	95·5	97·5	97·2	102·0	94·7	100·8
1931	114·7	100·3	101·9	97·5	97·1	92·6	93·1	81·5	93·0	101·5	95·0	97·0
1932	104·5	101·5	98·1	90·1	94·1	89·7	87·0	67·1	86·5	99·0	88·6	89·9
1933	92·5	96·3	93·8	88·0	92·8	88·6	82·9	57·4	81·2	97·0	87·9	84·6
1934	90·7	95·9	93·7	85·0	93·4	90·9	85·2	65·7	80·5	96·1	93·7	85·6
1935	93·6	96·4	94·3	90·1	95·0	92·6	87·0	73·1	81·1	96·6	93·0	88·5
1936	94·2	96·8	95·2	90·1	95·1	94·9	89·1	80·9	82·4	97·1	93·8	90·2
1937	96·9	98·0	97·8	96·0	95·6	99·1	96·1	93·9	92·0	98·3	98·5	96·2
1938	99·2	99·6	99·4	100·0	100·0	99·6	99·2	101·8	99·1	99·7	99·7	99·6
1939	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1940	104·5	101·7	104·9	100·3	102·1	102·8	104·3	104·9	105·2	105·4	101·3	103·9
1941	111·6	105·8	110·1	104·9	109·4	112·2	115·2	114·0	113·3	110·5	106·4	113·1
1942	118·6	110·0	115·6	113·0	113·1	118·7	125·5	125·9	125·8	116·5	112·0	122·5
1943	127·7	113·6	124·0	124·4	124·8	123·1	135·6	143·1	137·3	127·3	123·9	132·8

29.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Canada, by Industries, 1939-43

(1939=100)

Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Logging	**100·0**	**104·9**	**114·0**	**125·9**	**143·1**
Logging, Eastern Canada	100·0	105·9	114·8	124·9	142·0
Logging, Western Canada	100·0	101·1	110·8	129·7	147·5
Mining	**100·0**	**102·5**	**111·2**	**116·6**	**123·7**
Coal mining	100·0	102·1	109·4	113·1	124·8
Metal mining	100·0	102·8	112·2	118·7	123·1
Quebec and Ontario	100·0	103·0	112·2	118·0	121·7
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	100·0	101·0	107·8	114·4	121·7
British Columbia	100·0	102·7	113·7	123·0	128·7
Manufacturing	**100·0**	**104·3**	**115·2**	**125·5**	**135·6**
Textile products	100·0	106·6	118·6	128·3	139·9
Primary textile products	100·0	107·5	119·0	127·8	140·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	100·0	109·6	123·8	128·1	136·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	100·0	107·6	120·1	136·6	152·8
Knitting—hosiery, underwear and outerwear	100·0	105·8	112·5	123·6	138·5
Rayon, yarn and fabrics	100·0	106·8	122·9	129·0	141·3
Clothing	100·0	105·3	118·0	129·0	139·3
Men's and boys' suits and overcoats	100·0	107·2	117·9	129·8	146·6
Men's work clothing	100·0	106·0	118·2	133·3	140·8
Shirts	100·0	102·4	107·0	122·6	135·9
Women's and children's coats and suits	100·0	101·7	126·9	131·8	134·5
Women's and children's dresses	100·0	106·1	118·8	127·5	133·2
Rubber products	100·0	102·1	117·1	127·1	129·9

29.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Canada, by Industries, 1939-43—concluded

Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Pulp and paper products	100·0	103·3	108·4	113·7	118·1
Pulp and its products	100·0	104·6	109·5	115·1	120·0
Pulp	100·0	108·1	114·4	124·0	128·6
Newsprint	100·0	103·7	107·7	109·6	115·4
Paper other than newsprint	100·0	103·4	107·5	113·2	120·1
Paper boxes	100·0	102·9	115·5	123·9	128·9
Printing and publishing	100·0	101·7	105·8	110·0	113·6
Newspaper printing	100·0	101·3	105·5	108·3	111·6
Job printing and publishing	100·0	101·4	105·9	110·6	113·8
Lithographing, photo-engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	100·0	103·5	106·4	114·6	117·8
Lumber and its products	100·0	104·4	117·7	131·0	141·9
Sawmill products	100·0	105·0	115·0	130·7	143·8
Planing mills, sash, doors, etc	100·0	105·0	120·0	123·7	128·7
Furniture	100·0	101·7	125·0	139·0	147·6
Edible plant products	100·0	102·9	115·0	122·5	129·4
Flour	100·0	103·1	113·9	121·5	128·7
Bakery products	100·0	102·9	115·5	123·9	128·9
Biscuits	100·0	103·5	114·4	121·8	131·9
Confectionery	100·0	101·9	114·5	118·2	139·0
Fur products	100·0	105·3	113·7	121·7	127·3
Leather and its products	100·0	105·9	122·5	134·8	142·9
Leather (tanning)	100·0	104·5	119·5	133·9	148·9
Boots and shoes	100·0	106·2	123·2	135·0	141·7
Edible animal products (meat products)	100·0	103·2	112·7	119·0	127·2
Iron and its products	100·0	102·7	112·9	125·6	138·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	100·0	101·5	108·1	122·2	135·5
Foundry and machine shop products	100·0	104·5	116·0	120·9	137·0
Machinery, engines, boilers, tanks, etc	100·0	105·0	116·2	129·7	141·7
Aircraft	100·0	99·0	109·5	122·7	134·0
Shipbuilding (steel ships)	100·0	104·9	121·2	132·2	144·4
Motor-vehicles (automobiles)	100·0	100·6	108·6	115·8	122·7
Motor-vehicles equipment and parts	100·0	103·4	110·2	127·0	145·7
Stoves, furnaces, etc	100·0	104·5	115·6	131·0	143·5
Agricultural implements	100·0	105·1	117·6	136·7	151·9
Sheet-metal products	100·0	103·9	114·1	126·4	138·2
Tobacco products	100·0	102·8	113·0	120·4	131·5
Tobacco and cigarettes	100·0	102·5	113·4	119·9	130·8
Cigars	100·0	104·1	110·8	124·5	135·1
Beverages (brewery products)	100·0	103·9	113·3	117·1	121·9
Electric current production and distribution	100·0	103·3	112·0	120·2	129·6
Electrical apparatus, etc	100·0	105·6	123·2	133·7	146·4
Radio sets and parts	100·0	105·5	125·5	138·1	151·3
Electrical apparatus	100·0	105·7	118·8	129·9	137·0
Construction	**100·0**	**104·5**	**111·6**	**118·6**	**127·7**
Transportation and Communication	**100·0**	**102·2**	**107·5**	**115·3**	**126·0**
Transportation	100·0	102·3	107·6	115·7	126·3
Water transportation (inland and coastal)	100·0	105·2	113·3	125·8	137·3
Steam railways	100·0	100·3	104·9	113·0	124·4
Electric street railways	100·0	104·9	110·1	115·6	124·0
Communications—telephone	100·0	101·3	106·4	112·0	123·9
Service—Laundries	**100·0**	**105·4**	**110·5**	**116·5**	**127·3**
General Average	**100·0**	**103·9**	**113·1**	**122·5**	**132·8**

30.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1943

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	1·15	44	1·05	44	1·18	40	1·20	44	1·34	40
Carpenters	·85	44	·95	44	1·05	40	1·00	44	1·12	40-44
Electrical workers	1·05	44	1·00	44	1·15-1·17	40-48	1·00-1·05	44	1·10-1·24	40-44
Painters	·80	44	·85	44	·96	40	·85	44	·97	40-44
Plasterers	·95	44	1·05	44	1·10-1·16	40	1·20	44	1·07	40
Plumbers	1·03	44	1·00	44	1·16	40	1·10	44	1·20	40-44
Sheet-metal workers	·78- ·95	44	·95	44	1·14	40	·80	44	1·19	40-44
Labourers	·50- ·55	44	·60	44-50	·62	50	·50- ·55	44-48	·60- ·75	40-44
Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths	·85- ·90	44	·65- ·95	44-55	·68- ·93	44-52½	·71- ·89	44-50	1·00	44-48
Boilermakers	·85- ·95	44	·95	44-48	·84- ·94	44-51	·69- ·84	50	1·00	44-48
Machinists	·82- ·95	44-48	·67-1·00	44-60	·67-1·00	44-55	·60- ·89	44-50	1·00	44-48
Moulders	·80- ·95	44-48	·69- ·97	44-58	·73-1·06	40-54	·69- ·93	44-50	1·00	40-44
Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen[1]	·80	48	·69	54	·77½	44-48	·74	48-49	·83	44-48
Linemen	·78- ·90	44	·68	48	·87- ·93	44	·81	44	1·06	44-48
Shop and barnmen	·66- ·95	44	·43- ·76	48-55	·60-1·00	44-48	·64- ·97	44-48	·61- ·92	44
Electricians	·79- ·95	48	·68- ·76	48-50	·80- ·88	44-48	·64- ·84	44-48	·77- ·84	44
Trackmen and labourers	·56- ·71	44	·45- ·61	50-62½	·57½-·65	44-48	·64- ·74	44-48	·72	44
Unskilled Factory Labour—	·40- ·60	44-53	·35- ·60	44-55	·45- ·65	44-50	·45- ·60	44-50	·49- ·70	44-48
Printing Trades	Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $		Per Week $	
Compositors— News	37·04	40-48	45·95	40-48	50·78	37½-40	44·13	44	44·45	39½-40
Job	37·18	44-48	37·03-45·83	44	39·38	44-48	36·15-46·40	44	44·95-49·35	40-44
Pressmen— News	33·05-33·59	44-48	40·31	44-48	50·78	40	42·54	44	53·15	40-45
Job	35·00	44-48	39·76	44	39·19	44-48	31·60-44·60	44-48	43·77	40-48
Bookbinders	34·24	44	37·03-39·16	44	39·06	44-48	38·35	44-48	44·60-48·95	40-48
Bindery girls	13·73-15·00	44-48	15·84	44	18·84	44-48	16·25	44-48	22·72	40-48

[1] Maximum rates for one-man car operators based on length of service; 5 cents less for two-man car operators in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; in Vancouver 6 cents less.

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 31 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.

31.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day and per Month as at Jan. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1941-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1940 are given at pp. 732-733 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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.—												
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
1944.....	2·03	2·60	41·21	55·00	2·08	2·70	47·66	69·22	2·45	3·10	49·42	69·77
N.S.—												
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
1944.....	2·78	3·56	60·87	84·00	2·61	3·40	53·88	76·50	2·94	3·74	55·12	75·44
N.B.—												
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
1944.....	2·61	3·33	63·57	81·90	2·91	3·68	63·33	87·97	3·02	3·73	66·83	89·93
Que.—												
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
1944.....	2·44	3·20	52·70	74·87	2·47	3·21	56·22	77·08	2·73	3·50	61·04	81·74
Ont.—												
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
1944.....	2·72	3·57	51·02	73·01	2·90	3·78	56·39	77·04	3·26	4·09	59·13	79·64
Man.—												
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
1944.....	2·27	3·13	43·91	65·10	2·87	3·78	63·89	85·83	4·49	5·53	71·46	91·33
Sask.—												
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
1944.....	2·11	3·03	44·00	67·47	2·98	4·00	69·83	93·31	4·58	5·42	75·27	99·49
Alta.—												
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
1944.....	2·46	3·38	54·63	78·63	2·97	3·78	68·25	93·21	3·78	4·72	72·31	98·16
B.C.—												
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
1944.....	3·07	3·92	60·44	83·04	3·17	4·00	65·47	90·56	3·53	4·39	70·33	95·75
Canada—												
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**
1944.....	**2·45**	**3·32**	**49·44**	**72·49**	**2·76**	**3·58**	**61·38**	**81·92**	**3·76**	**4·39**	**67·92**	**87·86**

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. Bulletin E-2 gives occupations by earnings for the provinces.

Section 11.—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 New Brunswick, however, wage orders apply only to particular establishments or to particular industries in certain areas.

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 Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan orders apply to both sexes in so far as 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 employees in the industries concerned. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, however, the Acts can be applied only to specified industries.

Legislation in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, which applies to mines, factories and, in some cases, to shops, restricts the hours of work of women and young persons, or, in some provinces, of all workers. In Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, there are also statutes dealing only with hours of work, but in Quebec some provisions have been suspended for the duration of the War. Several Minimum Wage Acts give authority for the regulation of hours as well as wages.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages

Table 32 shows the rates in effect in December, 1944, for several classes of establishments in the principal cities of Canada. In Alberta, except for hotel, restaurant and telephone employees, and in British Columbia, the rates shown apply throughout the Province. In other provinces, and in Alberta in the occupations mentioned, lower rates are in effect in all or part of the remainder of the Province. The rates given in the table apply to the hours specified or, except in Montreal and Toronto, to the normal work-week of the establishment if less.

The rates in effect under provincial minimum wage legislation at the end of 1941 are summarized in the 1942 Year Book, pp. 714-716 and changes made in 1942 are given at p. 734 of the 1943-44 edition. Revisions made in 1943 and 1944 are as follows: in Saskatchewan in 1944 revised Orders raised the minimum rate in cities to $16·80 per week for all classes of experienced workers within the scope of the Act. Former Orders fixed a minimum of $12 a week for places of amusement, $13 for factories, laundries, offices and beauty parlours, and $14 in shops.*

In Alberta an Order of 1944 fixed a weekly minimum of $15 for experienced women workers not exempted by special Orders or agreements. The former minimum was $12·50 a week in factories, laundries, shops, hotels and restaurants, and $14 in beauty parlours, offices and places of amusement.*

* Wherever these new Orders in Alberta and Saskatchewan have the effect of raising an hourly rate above 35 cents or raising it above any rate higher than 35 cents which was in effect on Nov. 15, 1941, payment of the new rate must be approved by the Regional War Labour Board in accordance with the Dominion Wartime Wages Control Order.

In British Columbia, the Order under the Female Minimum Wage Act applying to fish-curing and -packing was extended in 1943 to fish-canning. A minimum wage of 33 cents an hour replaced the former rate of $15·50 a week.

In Quebec a new Order sets minimum rates for several classes of workers in charitable institutions and hospitals.

32.—Minimum Weekly Rates for Experienced Workers in the Principal Cities of Canada, December, 1944

Item and Type of Establishment	Halifax[1]	Montreal	Toronto[1]	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton[1]	Vancouver[1]
Hours per week	44–48[2]	48–60[3]	48	48[4]	48	48	48[5]
	$	cts. per hour	$	$	$	$	$
Factories	12·00	17–26	12·50	12·00	16·80	15·00	14·00
Laundries, etc.	12·00	19–30	12·50	12·00	16·80	15·00	0·31[6]
Shops	12·00	17–26	12·50	12·00	16·80	15·00	12·75
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	12·00	20–30	0·26[6]	13·00	16·80	15·00	14·00
Beauty parlours	12·00	17–26	12·50	12·00	16·80	15·00	14·25
Theatres and amusement places	12·00	25–60	12·50	12·00	16·80	15·00	14·25
Offices	12·00	25	12·50	12·50	16·80	15·00	15·00

[1] Applies to females only. [2] Except in offices and in theatres and amusement places where they apply to a 48-hour week only. [3] 48 for factories, except in specified cases, and for offices; 54 for shops, beauty parlours, theatres and for women in laundries; 60 for hotels. [4] 44 for offices. [5] In shops, beauty parlours and hotels rates apply to 40 hours or more; in theatres and amusement places to 40 hours; and for office workers to 37½ hours. [6] Hourly rates.

Subsection 2.—Wages and Hours under Quebec Collective Agreement Act, Manitoba Fair Wage Act and Industrial Standards Acts of Other Provinces

The Collective Agreement Act of Quebec provides that collective agreements voluntarily entered into 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 the district covered by the agreement or throughout the Province. The terms are enforced by joint committees of employers and the trade unions in the industry.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta provide that, following a petition from employers or employees in an industry, either in a particular area or throughout the Province, the Minister of Labour for the Province 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 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 Nova Scotia Act applies only to construction work in Halifax and Dartmouth and the New Brunswick Act to construction work exceeding $25 in value and to work on motor-vehicles.

Part II of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act provides similar machinery for fixing wages and hours in 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 later changes are to be found in subsequent editions. In 1943, agreements for retail stores at Chicoutimi, clockmakers at Montreal and municipal employees at Jonquière were approved and extended, in the Province of Quebec, while in Alberta schedules for the dairy industry in Calgary and for barbers at Medicine Hat were made binding. In 1944, in Quebec, agreements for the aluminum industry at La Tuque, retail stores at Windsor, the wholesale food and hay and grain trade at Quebec City, municipal employees at Joliette and Sherbrooke, and hospital employees at Quebec and Sherbrooke were extended, while the agreement for municipal employees at St. Joseph d'Alma was repealed. In 1944, also, schedules for carpenters at Brockville, Ont., and for barbers at Calgary, Alta., were made binding, while the schedule for taxi drivers at Regina, Sask., was repealed.

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. In Ontario the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, provides for an 8-hour day, a 48-hour week and also for one week's holiday with pay for each year of service for employees in "industrial undertakings", which include every establishment and undertaking and all work in or about any industry and in or about any business, trade or occupation prescribed by the regulations. The Act does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity. The Ontario Industry and Labour Board may authorize longer hours if agreed upon by organizations or representatives of employers and employees, in cases of accident or urgent work and in war industries.

In Saskatchewan the Annual Holidays Act, which has not been proclaimed in force, provides for an annual holiday of two weeks with pay for all employees except those working at a farm, ranch, market garden or where only members of the employer's family are employed.

CHAPTER XX.—WELFARE SERVICES

CONSPECTUS

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From a historical as well as a 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 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, towards the end of the century, 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; specialized organizations, such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the 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 wartime 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 Saint John Ambulance Association, their fields of effort are more closely related to public health and are therefore treated in Chapter XXI.

An outline of the welfare work being carried on by the Dominion Government and by each of the Provincial Governments follows. Details and statistics under each heading are presented later.

Section 1.—Dominion and Provincial Welfare Services*

Subsection 1.—Dominion Welfare Services

As pointed out at p. 799 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 the welfare field after the War of 1914-18, 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 welfare of ex-service men and fitted them into the general economic scheme. With the general ageing of the ex-service men and the outbreak of the present war, welfare services have been developed as outlined in the succeeding paragraphs. Also, 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 and finally led to the establishment of a nation-wide plan of unemployment insurance.

Family Allowances.—The Family Allowances Act, 1944, was introduced for the purpose of equalizing opportunity for the children of Canada. The allowances are paid monthly to mothers and must be spent exclusively towards the maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of the child. If it is satisfactorily shown to the authorities that the money is not being spent for this purpose, payment can be discontinued or made to some other person or agency on behalf of the child. It is further set out in the Act that if any person is dissatisfied with a decision as to his right to be paid an allowance or as to the amount of an allowance payable to him or as to any other matter arising under this Act, he may appeal against such decision to a tribunal established for that purpose.

All children under sixteen years of age are eligible for an allowance, including Indians and Eskimos. To be eligible, children must have been born in Canada or have lived in this country for three consecutive years except the children of men or women who have served in the Armed Forces. Children of members of the three Armed Services are eligible even though born outside the country. A further important clause in the eligibility regulations concerns education. The allowance is not payable to a child who, being above the age of six years and physically fit to attend school, fails to do so or to receive equivalent training.

* The material in Section 1 is based on information and statistics obtained from the Dominion and Provincial authorities responsible for the administration of the various welfare services.

The allowances, which are tax free, are paid by cheque monthly at the following rates:—

Children under 6 years of age	$5
Children from 6-9 years of age	$6
Children from 10-12 years of age	$7
Children from 13-15 years of age	$8

The allowances are reduced after the fourth child as follows: one dollar reduction for the fifth child, two dollars each for the sixth and seventh child and three dollars for each additional child.

It is expected that a gross disbursement of over $250,000,000 will be distributed annually under the Family Allowances Act. The net additional cost to the country is estimated at $200,000,000. For statistics of family allowances, see Appendix III at the end 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. 768-771.)

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. (See pp. 872-873.)

Dependants 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 Forces and the Treasury, and administers all allowances. Where investigation is necessary, it is carried out through the field staffs of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Soldier 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 wife of a service man 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 Department of Veterans Affairs does not place veterans in employment, but works closely with the Department of Labour in connection with veterans' problems. Out-of-work benefits are authorized in certain cases as outlined at p. 874.

Government Annuities.—For thirty-six 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. 812-814.

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. 810-812.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Welfare Services

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.

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.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated in the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since July 1, 1933, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Dec. 1, 1937. For statistics see pp. 811-812.

Nova Scotia.—The Public Welfare Services are carried on under a Minister of the Crown in the Department of Public Welfare, who works in very close co-operation with the Department of Public Health and the private welfare agencies of the Province, and is specifically concerned with the following matters:—

Child and Family Welfare.—This branch of the Department includes:—

(1) Child protection.
(2) Assistance to and supervision of Children's Aid Societies.
(3) Supervision of children in adoptive and foster homes.
(4) Family case work.
(5) Psychiatric service for children and families under (3) and (4), and for the public schools on request of the Education Department.
(6) Inspection of all child-caring institutions and ownership of, and responsibility for, the operation of the Nova Scotia Training School for Mentally Deficient Children.

A considerable volume of work is also done for the Dominion Government in connection with soldiers' families.

These Services embrace six juvenile courts and probation officers; financial aid and technical advice, given to twelve Children's Aid Societies; inspection of foster homes and shelters; inspection of and per capita financial assistance to reformatory institutions. The larger percentage of the wards of the Children's Aid Societies are in either free foster homes or family boarding homes. Some wards, however, are in the regular child-caring institutions. 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.

Mothers' Allowances.—Enabling legislation was passed in 1930 and became effective on Oct. 1 of that year. Statistics under the Act are given at p. 816.

Public Charities.—These services are varied and include aid to persons who have no legal claim on any municipality in the Province or any specific poor district but who require public assistance.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since March, 1934, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Oct. 1, 1937. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

In addition to the above matters, the following subjects, though not part of the public welfare program proper, are controlled by the Province.

Homes for the Aged.—No provincial grants are paid to homes for the aged which are operated by municipalities, religious or private bodies and are subject to provincial inspection. Many of these homes, however, receive public funds indirectly as in cases where old age pensioners, boarding in some of these homes, may pay their pension directly to the institution or by private agreement pensions are paid to the institution by the Pension Board of the Department, when the pensioner is incapable of managing his own affairs.

The Workmen's Compensation Board.—This legislation 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. 784-786.

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 all counties have organized active societies, some of them employing full-time paid agents. Orphanages are under

the auspices of religious or private bodies, but there are certain municipal institutions that receive adults and children: they are subject to provincial inspection.

Mothers' Allowances.—An Act was passed in 1930 which did not become effective until Aug. 18, 1943. A new Act was passed on Apr. 6, 1944. See p. 815.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since July 1, 1936, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Sept. 1, 1937. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

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. 784-786.

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 assistance without undue interference with the 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 for whom there is reason to be apprehensive, are boarded out with rural families. This 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 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.

The Speech from the Throne at the 1945 Session of the Quebec Legislature indicated that measures would be brought down affecting health and social welfare. At the time of going to press with this Section, such legislation had been prepared but had not been enacted.

Mothers' Allowances.—The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, 1937, became effective in December, 1938. For statistics of operations under the Act, see p. 817.

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 the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. See also pp. 784-786.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since Aug. 1, 1936, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Oct. 1, 1937. For statistics, see pp. 810-812.

Ontario.—The Department of Public Welfare administers the following forms of assistance:—

Youth and Child Welfare Division.—In this Division are included:—

(1) The Children's Aid Branch, which is responsible for the administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Children of Unmarried Parents Act and the Adoption Act; supervision of 53 Children's Aid Societies in the Province. It also co-operates with the Dominion Government in certain war services—Dependents' Allowances, Supplementary Grants, Compassionate Leave, and other family welfare problems.

(2) Day Nurseries Branch.—Day Nurseries and School Care projects are operated to care for children of mothers engaged in war industries.

(3) British Child Guests.—Placement and supervision of British children evacuated from Great Britain.

(4) Supervision of Institutions for Children.

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 necessary drugs, are provided, as well as a 20 p.c. cost-of-living bonus. In addition, the Commission has discretionary authority to increase any beneficiary's allowance, up to $10 per month, where need is shown.

Soldiers' Aid Commission.—Through the Commission, advice and emergency assistance is extended to ex-service men of the present war and the War of 1914-18, and their families.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated in the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since Nov. 1, 1929. Benefits reach a maximum of $25 per month, plus a $3 maximum cost-of-living bonus paid by the Province, which also provides free medical services including drugs. In 1937, Ontario became the first province to pay pensions to the blind under provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act and providing the same benefits. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

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.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. See pp. 784-787.

Manitoba.—For the organization of the Department of Health and Public Welfare of the Province see pp. 823-824. The Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare consists of thee subdivisions:—

(1) Child Welfare, which includes Mothers' Allowances, with an expenditure amounting to approximately $400,000 per year.

(2) Child Care and Protection, which has to do principally with the supervision of Children's Aid Societies covering practically the whole of the Province.
(3) Legal Supervision, which is responsible for the work in connection with unmarried mothers and adoptions.

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. 817.

Charitable Institutions.—Grants to these institutions come under the control of the Welfare Supervision Board.

Social Assistance.—This 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.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—As at May 1, 1945, the Welfare Division has assumed responsibility for administration of Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1917. See also pp. 784-788.

Saskatchewan.—Welfare activities of the Province come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Welfare which has three main branches:—

(1) Child Welfare Branch.
(2) Old Age Pensions Branch.
(3) Social Aid Branch.

Child Welfare.—This work is carried out under the direction of the Child Welfare Branch and through Children's Aid Societies of the four larger cities, three of which maintain shelters. The Child Welfare Branch also provides for the payment of Mother's Allowances.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—This Branch provides for the payment of Old Age and Blind Pensions. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

Social Aid.—Indigent persons are provided for by the Social Aid Branch in co-operation with the various municipal units in the Province. Persons who fall within this category of assistance are not eligible for assistance under the Mothers' Allowance or Old Age Pension schemes. A field staff of 29 social welfare officers and 14 child welfare workers are attached to this Branch.

Other Activities.—The Department administers an Industrial School for Boys which was formerly 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 as occasion requires.

The Department also operates a Home for the Infirm and has supervisory powers over all privately operated homes for the aged and infirm in the Province. A farm project is operated for the rehabilitation of the Métis population; plans are being made to enlarge the scope of operations.

Mothers' Allowances.—Mothers' Allowances are paid in Saskatchewan under authority of the Child Welfare Act originally enacted in 1917 as the Mothers' Pensions Act. For statistics, see p. 818.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force July 1, 1930. See pp. 784-788.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Welfare administers a comprehensive program of welfare activities, many of which were originally administered by other Departments. Among the activities of the Child Welfare Branch are listed:—

(1) The Care of Neglected and Dependent Children.
(2) Homes for Aged Single Men.
(3) Care of the Single Unemployed without municipal domicile and Improvement District domicile.
(4) Improvement of Economic Conditions of the Métis Colonies.

Child Welfare.—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 and carefully supervised.

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.

Adult Welfare.—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 Department 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.

Mothers' Allowances.—The Mothers' Allowance Act was passed in 1919 and became effective in that year. For statistics of payments under the Act, see p. 818.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since Aug. 1, 1929, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Mar. 1, 1938. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

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, teachers, etc. Amendments in 1919 and 1928 brought all railway trades except conductors and trainmen under the scope of the Act. See also pp. 784-788.

British Columbia.—Health and Welfare Services operated by the Province come under the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department. Welfare Services include:—

(1) Child Welfare.
(2) Mothers' Allowances.
(3) Social (family and individual) Allowances.
(4) Industrial Schools.
(5) School for the Deaf and Blind.
(6) Home for the Aged and Provincial Homes.
(7) Provincial Infirmaries.
(8) Psychiatric and medical-social services for Mental, Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease Divisions.
(9) Old Age Pensions.

In British Columbia all social workers—general, medical and psychiatric—are employed by, and come under, the direction of the Social Assistance Branch and are included in the Field Service Division. The general worker in the field is trained to do case work for all of the services mentioned above with specialized workers assigned to mental institutions, tuberculosis sanatoria and clinics.

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.

Child Welfare.—The Child Welfare Division of the Social Assistance Branch is responsible for Child Welfare work 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.

Mothers' Allowances.—Mothers' Allowances are administered by the Social Assistance Branch, the Act being in force since July, 1920.

Social Allowances.—Social Allowances are administered by the same Branch under the Social Assistance Act that came into force on Apr. 1, 1945. Under this Act provision is made for all those categories that are not otherwise dealt with. The Province contributes 80 p.c. of the cost for municipal cases.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—Old Age Pensions are administered by a Board under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Secretary's Department and all social work is done by the Field Service Division of the Social Assistance Branch. Supplementary assistance is also being given to old age pensioners for the protection of their health and comfort. Pensions have been paid to blind persons since Dec. 1, 1937. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

Homes for the Aged.—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. Social Services in cities and municipalities have been amalgamated in order to do away with dual administration and combined services act in close co-operation with the health services.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provides compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the Province. See pp. 784-789.

Section 2.—Welfare Statistics

Subsection 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. They will be found at pp. 770-773.

Subsection 2.—Family Allowances

Owing to the fact that Family Allowances came into operation July 1, 1945, it has not been found possible to include statistics on this subject at this place in the Year Book. To have done so, would have meant holding up the later chapters unduly. Such statistics on this subject as are available at the time of going to press will be found in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Subsection 3.—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 Subsection 8 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. 784-789. The welfare aspects of payments made to workers injured in the course of their duties should not, however, be overlooked.

Subsection 4.—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.

The Dominion Old Age Pensions Act is now operative in all provinces and in the Northwest Territories.

Conditions under which pensions are granted and the qualifications required of applicants are set forth at p. 705 of the 1941 Year Book.

* Revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

1.—Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1944

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, 1944.....No.	1,914	14,047	12,261	49,198	58,099	12,348
Av. monthly pensions... $	18·59	22·53	22·11	23·96	23·89	24·50
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1941.....	2·01	2·43	2·68	1·48	1·53	1·69
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, 1944... $	2,165,896	20,653,126	13,407,514	63,422,992	126,878,071	27,279,648

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.	12,803	11,319	15,129	9	187,127
Av. monthly pensions..... $	24·70	24·18	24·45	24·44	-
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1941.....	1·43	1·42	1·85	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, 1944..... $	25,634,709	20,713,564	28,584,163	26,847	328,766,531

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 1938-44. The total contribution of the Dominion, since the inception of the Act, is given by provinces in Table 1.

2.—Dominion Contributions to Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, 1938-44

Province or Territory	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island.	175,702	190,216	202,581	201,124	201,235	246,974	310,884
Nova Scotia.....	1,856,026	1,903,437	1,937,656	1,938,803	1,942,586	2,063,739	2,661,149
New Brunswick.....	1,416,521	1,511,256	1,554,453	1,553,425	1,594,770	1,666,318	2,254,359
Quebec.....	7,606,547	7,724,937	7,472,965	6,734,570	6,953,721	7,958,042	10,125,809
Ontario.....	9,549,666	9,739,010	9,830,306	9,772,280	9,675,804	9,778,542	12,047,712
Manitoba.....	1,989,005	2,045,715	2,099,615	2,097,840	2,090,650	2,030,837	2,723,390
Saskatchewan.....	1,805,731	1,878,258	1,954,078	1,995,789	2,046,196	2,138,325	2,818,034
Alberta.....	1,636,517	1,716,802	1,774,810	1,791,483	1,823,369	1,968,091	2,347,231
British Columbia.....	2,043,919	2,174,476	2,313,433	2,385,282	2,439,747	2,643,686	3,167,470
Northwest Territories.	1,984	1,753	1,648	1,879	2,078	2,016	2,946
Totals.....	**28,081,618**	**28,885,860**	**29,141,545**	**28,472,475**	**28,770,156**	**30,496,570**	**38,458,984**

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, 1944, the average pension received in each province was as follows: P.E.I., $22·33; N.S., $24·29; N.B., $24·60; Que., $24·75; Ont., $24·59; Man., $24·67; Sask., $24·94; Alta., $24·46; B.C., $24·69.

3.—Numbers of Persons in Receipt of Pensions for the Blind, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1940-44

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island	115	114	113	113	112
Nova Scotia	603	621	621	639	643
New Brunswick	702	739	737	720	737
Quebec	1,913	2,068	2,146	2,251	2,366
Ontario	1,427	1,496	1,516	1,481	1,487
Manitoba	304	326	347	344	352
Saskatchewan	284	310	321	321	332
Alberta	194	214	241	240	249
British Columbia	286	320	332	326	329
Totals	**5,828**	**6,208**	**6,374**	**6,435**	**6,607**

4.—Dominion Contributions to Pensions for Blind Persons, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1940-44

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	14,360	14,079	14,524	18,192	22,034
Nova Scotia	100,015	105,464	107,406	110,694	135,275
New Brunswick	119,057	126,597	130,068	131,422	158,056
Quebec	326,187	360,895	374,280	424,414	516,940
Ontario	243,352	261,230	266,910	272,429	324,120
Manitoba	49,120	55,394	59,397	59,808	80,738
Saskatchewan	49,261	53,659	57,686	59,752	74,457
Alberta	33,155	35,855	39,870	45,253	53,801
British Columbia	49,913	54,066	57,953	63,054	72,193
Totals	**984,420**	**1,067,239**	**1,108,094**	**1,185,018**	**1,437,614**

Subsection 5.—Government Annuities

For over thirty-six years the Dominion Government has carried on a service that permits and encourages Canadians to make provision for their old age during the earning period of their lives. 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, 1944, the total number of annuity contracts and certificates issued was 109,704. Of these, 10,274 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1944, 99,430 contracts and certificates. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $238,749,783.

Up to Mar. 31, 1944, 154 corporations, institutions and associations had entered into agreements with the Government to purchase annuities, and on that date approximately 27,000 employees or members were purchasing deferred annuities thereunder. The agreements were drawn up according to specific requirements in each case. Interest in this type of annuity increased in the year 1943-44. The number of annuities for that year included 13,568 deferred annuity certificates issued under the system whereby one group contract is issued for each group, the employee or member receiving a certificate.

5.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, Fiscal Years 1925-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1909 to 1924 will be found at p. 873 of the 1942 Year Book; they are included in the totals below.

Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received	Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received
	No.	$		No.	$
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	20,415,365
1934	2,412	7,071,439	1944	19,354	26,600,097

On Mar. 31, 1944, 28,199 immediate annuity contracts and 71,231 deferred annuity contracts and certificates were in force, making a total of 99,430. The total value on that date was $213,561,537 and the amount of vested annuity in force on that date was $11,203,827.

6.—Government Annuities Fund Statements, Fiscal Years, 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Assets	$	$	$	$	$
Fund at beginning of fiscal year	123,066,398	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479
Receipts during the year, less payments	17,354,572	15,632,102	16,857,963	17,387,444	23,263,058
Fund at end of fiscal year	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479	213,561,537
Liabilities					
Value of outstanding contracts	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479	213,561,537
Receipts					
Immediate annuities	9,998,410	7,135,033	7,043,299	5,475,992	5,688,944
Deferred annuities	10,064,294	11,717,512	12,640,571	15,026,136	21,020,193
Interest on fund	5,103,477	5,734,008	6,373,932	7,026,977	7,802,409
Amount transferred to maintain reserve	379,007	111,425	616,982	497,790	32,181
Totals, Receipts	**25,545,188**	**24,697,978**	**26,674,784**	**28,026,895**	**34,543,727**
Payments					
Payments under vested annuity contracts	7,928,711	8,707,823	9,445,176	10,147,590	10,849,633
Return of premiums with interest	200,735	309,153	318,419	405,098	321,996
Return of premiums without interest	61,170	48,900	53,226	86,763	109,040
Totals, Payments	**8,190,616**	**9,065,876**	**9,816,821**	**10,639,451**	**11,280,669**

7.—Numbers and Values of Annuities Contracted for, as at Mar. 31, 1943 and 1944

Classification	1943			1944		
	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	11,661	4,299,324	41,340,452	12,325	4,512,949	42,875,863
Immediate guaranteed	11,206	4,657,675	56,862,514	12,337	5,192,000	62,317,695
Immediate last survivor	3,494	1,494,287	20,428,570	3,537	1,498,878	20,386,868
Deferred	55,266	[1]	71,666,943	71,231	[1]	87,981,111
Totals	**81,627**	**10,451,286**[2]	**190,298,479**	**99,430**	**11,203,827**[2]	**213,561,537**

[1] Undetermined. [2] Amount of immediate annuities.

Subsection 6.—Mothers' Allowances*

Eight of the provinces of Canada provide for allowances to mothers who are widowed or who, under certain other circumstances, are without means of support. Manitoba passed necessary legislation in 1916 and was the first to make such provision. In 1924 the Manitoba Mothers' Allowances Act was repealed and its

* Revised from data obtained from the provinces concerned, under the direction of A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

provisions included in the Child Welfare Act, which is the consolidation of all child welfare legislation for the Province. Prince Edward Island is now the only Province in which there is no such legislation.

Each of the Acts stipulates that the applicant must be a resident of the respective province and was such when considered eligible for an allowance. In addition, each province except Alberta, requires applicants to have resided in the province for a certain period. In Manitoba, however, provision is made for a shorter period, or for no residence immediately prior to application, providing eligibility for assistance has not been acquired elsewhere. In Alberta the only requirement is that the husband had established his home in the Province at the time of his death, committal or desertion. All the statutes, except those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, require the applicant to be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject, and in Quebec she must have been a British subject for fifteen years or by birth. In Nova Scotia, the applicant herself must be a British subject. In Manitoba, the child or children to benefit from the allowance must have been born in Canada or the father (if he is dead, the mother) must be a British subject (if both are dead, the later to die must have been a British subject). A mother may, on showing reasonable grounds, obtain an Order of the Court presuming the death of the child's father for purposes of the Act. In British Columbia, a woman may be eligible if born a British subject, even if she has later lost her citizenship. In most provinces, limits are fixed on the assets that may be possessed by a beneficiary. There is no fixed limit in Alberta and Saskatchewan but the woman must be unable to support her children. In 1944, a Mothers' Allowance Act was passed in the Province of New Brunswick; no statistics will be available for the Province, however, for another year. In this Province a child or its mother seeking benefit must be a British subject. No allowance is payable for a child who is not attending school as required by the School Attendance Act.

An applicant must be a widow or, except in Nova Scotia, a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated or a permanent disability or, except in Alberta,* New Brunswick and Quebec, the wife of a physically disabled man. In New Brunswick the Act also makes a mother eligible whose husband is a patient in a sanatorium for tuberculosis or has deserted her at least two years prior to her application. A foster-mother caring for children whose parents are dead or disabled is also eligible. 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 a wife or widow of a British subject, as well as to a British subject by birth. An allowance is also provided for a deserted mother. In Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, 'deserted' wives who meet the conditions of the Acts are paid allowances and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. The period that must elapse after desertion varies from two years in British Columbia to seven in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia allowances are granted to mothers who have been divorced or legally separated for two years. A foster-mother who fulfils all the requirements is eligible to receive the allowance in all provinces, except Nova Scotia and Alberta; but in Nova Scotia allowances may be paid in respect of a legally adopted child. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia allowances are paid in some cases for children born out of wedlock. In Saskatchewan, allowances are payable for children whose mother is dead and whose father is unable to support them on account of mental or physical disability or because of confinement to prison.

* This section of the Alberta Act relating to physically disabled husbands has not been proclaimed.

Mothers of one or more children are eligible in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Quebec, the number was reduced from two to one by a 1940 amendment. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, an allowance is payable in respect of one dependent child, if the mother is incapacitated, and also in respect of a child over the age for allowance who is dependent because of physical or mental disability. Children must be under the age of 16 except in Manitoba where they must be under 15 and in Alberta where the age-limit for boys is 16, and 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.

Rates of Allowances—In *Nova Scotia*, a maximum of $80 is fixed by statute, but in the other provinces the administrative authority may fix the rate.* In *New Brunswick*, the maximum allowance for a mother and child is $60 per month. The *Quebec* Commission allows $25 to a woman with one dependent child, in cities or towns of over 10,000 population, and $20 in other localities, with $5 for each additional child, the total not to exceed $45. An extra $5 is allowed when the beneficiary is unable to work. In *Ontario*, the maximum for a mother and one child is $35 per month in a city, $30 in a town of over 5,000 population and $25 in a rural district with $5 for each additional child. The maximum in *Manitoba* for a mother and two children is $50, excluding winter fuel, with additional allowances for other children, up to $89. In addition, provision of $9·50 is made for a disabled father in the home. There is also an increase of 10 p.c. in the food allowance since January, 1940. In *Saskatchewan*, maximum monthly payments range from $8 to a mother with one child to $44 to a mother with ten or more children. The allowance in *Alberta* is determined by the special circumstances in each case but is not to exceed $25 per month to a mother with one child and rises to $50 where there are five children. In *British Columbia*, the maximum monthly allowance is $42·50 for a mother with one dependent child, $7·50 for each additional child under 16 and a further $7·50 for a totally disabled husband living at home. Since 1933, the amount allowed for a mother and one child has been reduced to $35.

Except in Alberta, where 25 p.c. of the allowance is borne by the municipality, the whole cost is provided from provincial funds. In Quebec, a 1940 amendment, not yet proclaimed, provides that a contribution, not exceeding 5 p.c. of the allowances paid, may be imposed on municipalities.

Pending the compilation of statistics on a comparable basis as between provinces, separate tables are presented.

* In Saskatchewan, however, the provincial authority has no power to raise the maximum fixed by Order in Council.

8.—Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia, Years Ended Nov. 30, 1937-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1931-36 are given at p. 709 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	$
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
1943	1,280	3,619	513,303

9.—Pensions Paid to Needy Mothers in Quebec, 1941-43

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	1943
Allowances granted	No.	1,684	3,354	1,231
Deaths	"	36	33	25
Allowances cancelled	"	939	1,224	1,807
Allowances refused	"	541	335	923
Cases reconsidered	"	11,286	4,725	7,052
Cases in which supplementary inquiries have been made	"	8,643	17,109	24,118
Cases considered by the Bureau	"	23,129	26,780	35,156
Allowances in force	No.	7,201	8,459	9,088
Cheques issued	"	82,778	93,376	105,039
Reimbursements obtained from the beneficiaries	$	1,919	1,124	1,645
Amounts of allowances paid	$	2,304,240	2,707,291	3,231,017
Average allowance per beneficiary	$	27·65	29·17	30·07

10.—Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-36 are given at p. 710 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	$
1937	12,856	28,700	4,582,524
1938	13,644	29,551	4,851,641
1939	13,937	29,630	5,016,509
1940	14,049	29,353	4,741,277
1941	10,811	27,203	4,665,829
1942	12,448	24,715	4,318,536
1943	10,813	20,932	3,736,276
1944	9,176	18,032	3,750,861

11.—Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba, 1937-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-36 are given at p. 710 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid[1]
	No.	No.	$
1937 (year ended Apr. 30)	1,141	3,271	445,549
1937 (May 1, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1937)	1,053	3,072	283,451
1938 (calendar year)	1,079	3,197	426,621
1939 "	1,055	3,088	427,781
1940 "	1,016	2,997	430,535
1941 "	946	2,816	406,340
1942 "	873	2,644	367,677
1943 "	741	2,210	335,892

[1]Cost borne by the Province but an indirect contribution is made by municipalities through equalization of assessments.

12.—Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan, Years Ended Apr. 30, 1937-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1929-36 are given at p. 711 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	$
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
1944	2,222	5,321	520,272

13.—Mothers' Allowances in Alberta, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-36 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.	$	$	$
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
1944	1,830	3,918	421,018	134,057	555,075

14.—Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-36 are given at p. 712 of the 1941 Year Book.

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	$
1937	1,567	3,191	682,588
1938	1,692	3,481	747,878
1939	1,751	3,626	790,101
1940	1,762	3,617	810,688
1941	1,697	3,346	798,097
1942	1,552	3,072	751,835
1943	1,194	2,406	667,213
1944	1,080	2,246	581,541

Subsection 7.—Care of Dependent and Handicapped Groups

In view of the recent organization of the new Department of National Health and Welfare and the avenues of welfare work, such as Family Allowances, that are now being developed, the basic statistics of this Section are under revision. The figures published on pp. 677-682 of the 1943-44 Year Book are, therefore, the latest that will appear until the results of the 1946 Census of Institutions (based on data for the year 1945) are made available. In order to conserve space the statistics previously published are not reproduced in this edition.

Subsection 8.—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, pp. 838-842.

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS

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Section 1.—Administration

In Canada public health is administered by Dominion and Provincial Governments through their respective Health Departments.

The Dominion has jurisdiction only respecting such public health matters as are exclusively international, national and interprovincial. The Dominion Government makes grants to Provincial Departments of Health and to voluntary organizations engaged in public health work. Treatment for members and ex-members of the Armed Forces is provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs in veterans, services, and public hospitals.

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act authorized the establishment of the Dominion Council of Health which is responsible for correlating and co-ordinating the activities of Provincial Departments of Health. The Dominion Council of Health was created originally in 1919 and comprises the Deputy Minister of Health of each of the provinces as well as a representative of agriculture, labour, and urban and rural women, respectively. The personnel includes a scientific adviser on public health. The Deputy Minister of National Health is the Chairman.

Subsection 1.—Public Health Activities of the Dominion Government

The Act of Parliament (8 Geo. VI, c. 22, 1944) creating the Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare, clearly defines its functions. The Department is divided into two Branches as indicated by the title. The chief functions of the National Health Branch are: to protect the country against the entrance of infectious disease; to exclude immigrants who might become charges upon the country; to treat sick and injured mariners; to see that men employed on public construction work are provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs; to control proprietary medicines; to control the importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, cocaine, etc.; to care for lepers; to promote and conserve the health of civil servants and other Government employees; to co-operate with the provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health; to carry on investigation and research into public health; and, through the National Council on Physical Fitness, to assist the provinces in the field of physical fitness.

At present the Health Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare is undergoing reorganization that will lead to an extension of old and the adoption of new activities.

The work of the Welfare Branch is dealt with in Chapter XX.

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. The Province is divided into five Districts: a public health nurse is assigned to each District and is responsible for the inspection of school children, home visiting, home-nursing classes, immunizing and vaccinating clinics, etc. One nurse specially trained in venereal diseases and another specially trained in tuberculosis have the entire Province as their field of operation.

A full-time Provincial Sanitary Inspector, makes periodic inspections of the food-manufacturing plants, school premises, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc., throughout the Province. In addition the city of Charlottetown has a Milk and Food Inspector and a City Sanitary Officer.

A Provincial Bacteriological Laboratory is operated by the Department of Health with a certified technician and an assistant. The Laboratory provides free service for all provincial physicians in respect to the analysis of bloods, spinal fluids, waters and sputa, etc.

The compilation of the vital statistics of the Province is also handled by the central organization and recently all birth certificates for the past twenty years have been micro-filmed for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Provincial Government operates a Provincial Sanatorium under a Board of Commissioners and an annual grant is made to assist ex-sanatorium patients where needed, and to help other indigent tubercular persons awaiting admission and their families. Field work in regard to tuberculosis is a public health responsibility and clinics are held periodically at central points throughout the Province.

The Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League, a voluntary organization supported by Christmas Tuberculosis Seal Funds, works in close co-operation with the staff of the Provincial Sanatorium and the Department of Health. This organization has recently purchased a mobile X-ray diagnostic clinic.

Provision for an annual grant is 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

* This material has been revised in co-operation with the Post-War Information Planning Section, Wartime Information Board, by the respective provincial authorities.

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 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 has been 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 assumes all of the costs of sanatorium care for tubercular patients, all hospital care for poliomyelitis patients, and about 60 p.c. of the costs of hospital care for mental 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. 805). 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.

The Speech from the Throne of the 1945 Session of the Quebec Legislature indicated that measures would be brought down affecting health and social welfare. At the time of going to press with this Section, such legislation had been prepared but had not been enacted.

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 Nurse Registration including Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses. Two new Divisions were created during 1944: Public Health Nursing, the need for which arose through increased demands made upon this Department for public health nursing personnel and widened public interest in this vital work; and Public Health Administration. The latter deals with the expanding interest in, and the setting up of, larger units of public health administration, particularly County Health Units.

The local health work was carried on, in 1943-44, by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Seventeen municipalities now have full-time health officers.

The Department has attempted to meet the added responsibilities of the official health agency in time of war, despite the very substantial loss of trained personnel to the Armed Forces. 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 problems of hospitalization are increasing in the Province but they are kept constantly under review and everything possible is being done to find an adequate solution.

Municipal Health Services and Cancer Foundation.—In the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, provision was made for the appointment of a Board to assist municipalities in the establishment of plans for pre-paid medical, hospital, dental and nursing care.

During the year 1944 a statutory body known as the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation was appointed. The Foundation is vested with wide powers in respect of diagnosis, treatment and research in cancer.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare. The Health and Public Welfare Act states that the Minister shall preside over, and have the management and direction of the Department, and the Department shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters in the Province that relate to health and public welfare.

The Department of Health and Public Welfare of the Province is organized into three main Divisions: Executive Division; Health Division; and Welfare 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 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, responsible for the control of acute communicable disease, venereal disease and tuberculosis; Maternal and Child Hygiene, with subsections 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.

A new over-riding Division known as the Section of Local Health and Welfare Services has been set up. This Division cuts across all the activities of the Department and is responsible for the control of local part-time health officers, the establishment and supervision of local health units, and consultative services to local or municipal Health Departments throughout the Province. This work is to be extended to include the same type of service in the welfare field.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister and consists of thirteen Divisions: (1) The Division of Administration co-ordinates the activities of the Department as a whole. (2) The Division of Public Health Nursing conducts a generalized program which includes all phases of public-health nursing; infant and maternal welfare, school work, venereal disease epidemiology, etc. This Division also supervises maternity grants and nursing homes. (3) The Division of Communicable Diseases administers provisions of the Public Health Act relating to control of communicable diseases, and also regulations relating thereto: (a) prevention, notification and control; (b) prepares morbidity and mortality tables; (c) makes investigations; (d) enforces isolation and quarantine; (e) traces disease carriers. It distributes free vaccines and sera to doctors and hospitals, supervises anterior poliomyelitis clinics, supervises boards of health and medical health officers, supervises medical examination of food handlers, burial, disinterment and transportation of the dead and promotes immunization programs. (4) The Division of Sanitation has supervision of water-works, sewerage systems and drainage; food supplies including milk; urban and rural sanitation. (5) The Division of Laboratories does routine public-health work in bacteriology, serology, chemistry and pathology and provides clinical diagnostic

laboratory service for rural physicians. (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 Hygiene Act. Its duties and responsibilities include the transportation and admission of patients to mental hospital; the care and treatment of patients in institutions for the mentally ill and mental defectives, and in the psychopathic ward in Regina. The division will develop and supervise mental hygiene clinics in connection with the preventive work of mental hygiene. The care and maintenance of patients in provincial institutions is at the expense of the Province. (8) The Division of Venereal Disease Control administers a program for the control of venereal disease, which is divided into the following functional sections: diagnostic and treatment services; epidemiology; welfare and rehabilitation; education. (9) The Division of Hospital Administration is responsible for all matters pertaining to hospital administration and all "approved" hospitals of the Province are under its supervision. (10) The Division of Health Education conducts a wide program of education for the purpose of modifying public opinion and attitudes in favour of higher standards of personal and community health. (11) The Division of Nutrition is largely educational in function, creating interest in better food habits; emphasis is placed on nutrition of children with special attention to school lunches. (12) The Division of Medical Services supervises payment of grants to physicians, dentists and approved hospitals for adequate medical services to needy residents in any part of the province outside municipal jurisdiction, including a group known as "northern settlers". Insulin is supplied free to diabetics who are unable to purchase it. On Jan. 1, 1945, the Health Services Act came into effect, and its administration is partly under this Division. Medical, hospital and drug services are provided to old age and blind pensioners and their dependants, and to recipients of mothers' allowances and their children at the expense of the Province. Approximately 24,000 persons receive benefits under this Act. (13) The Division of Physical Fitness and Recreation stimulates, organizes and assists social, cultural and athletic activities.

Health Services Planning Commission.—This Commission is charged with the task of preparing plans for providing all types of health services and facilities. It assesses costs of these services and the needs of the different areas for various kinds of services. It also must approve of by-laws and agreements entered into by municipalities or other organizations for medical and hospital services. The Commission is also an advisory and consultative body to local regions wishing to provide services for their residents. The Commission is assisted by a voluntary advisory committee of representatives of some 25 lay and professional associations in the Province.

Cancer Commission.—This Commission, created in 1930, has established consultative, diagnostic and treatment clinics for cancer at Regina and Saskatoon. Radon is manufactured at a plant in Saskatoon. The cancer services, including surgery at either clinic, are given at the expense of the Province.

Poliomyelitis.—Free treatment of cases is available at Saskatoon and Regina.

Tuberculosis.—Free diagnostic and treatment services are available in three sanatoria and a number of clinics operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League and financed by government grants and per capita charges on municipalities. Annual surveys are carried out throughout the Province, areas where the incidence is highest being given priority, and are financed by voluntary subscription.

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; Tuberculosis Control; Public Health Nursing; Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; Dental Hygiene; Entomology; 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 disease are maintained at the following centres: Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Peace River, High Prairie, McLennan, and in the two provincial gaols. Arsenicals are provided free of charge to all private physicians treating venereal disease. 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. In addition to this service, two mobile X-ray clinics are in operation. These are made available through the co-operation of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association. The personnel is supplied and the mobile X-ray clinics are maintained by the Provincial Department of Public Health and the equipment is furnished by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

The Division of Public Health Entomology of the Provincial Department of Public Health was organized in May, 1944. Alberta has the distinction of being the first province in Canada to set up such a Division.

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 inaugurated 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 clinics by their own physicians and after examination found to require deep X-ray or radium therapy or surgery, are treated free of charge.

An Act to provide free hospitalization for maternity patients came into force on Apr. 1, 1944. Any woman: (a) who has been a resident of the Province for twelve consecutive months out of the twenty-four months immediately preceding her admission to hospital as a patient; (b) who by reason of circumstances arising out of the war—wives of men in the Armed Services—or by reason of other exceptional circumstances as declared by Regulations made under the Act, shall be entitled to free hospitalization for herself and her new-born infant or infants for a maximum period of twelve days and shall be entitled to all public-ward maternity services provided by the hospital.

Alberta's Rural Health Districts have been operating successfully since 1931 so that their value is now well recognized and the various services available have become well organized. There are now sixteen of these Health Districts.

In sparsely populated, outlying areas, thirty-six Provincial District Nurses provide a diversified medical and public health service. These District Nurses are required to have special qualifications in obstetrical work.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Health Services of British Columbia are organized as a Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department. The Provincial Health Officer who is in charge of the administration of the technical details of the service has direct access to the Minister on all technical matters. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council functions as the Board of Health on all legislative matters dealing with the rules and regulations.

The Provincial Health Services are divided into two Bureaus—the Bureau of Administration and the Bureau of Local Health Services—and six Divisions.

The Bureau of Local Health Services is a part of the central office of the Provincial Board of Health and is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Provincial Health Officer. In addition to correlating the services of the various Divisions, it is responsible for technical supervision of all local health services. Such public health specialities as maternal and child welfare, communicable disease control, public health dentistry, public health nursing and some phases of industrial hygiene are all part of the responsibilities of this Bureau.

Different types of local health service have been developed in the Province of British Columbia. These include large City Health Departments, Health Units of which there are five in addition to those included in the Vancouver Metropolitan Area, public health nursing services and areas where part-time health officers and school medical inspectors are appointed from the practising physicians. A Health Unit consists of a full-time Medical Director who is a physician trained in public health, a number of public health nurses determined by the population served, one or two trained sanitarians, and a statistical clerk.

The entire Province has been divided into Health Unit areas on a geographical basis and it is planned to organize three or four new units per annum. Substantial grants-in-aid toward public health nursing and Health Unit services are paid by the Provincial Board of Health in addition to other services provided by the Board to the people. Special studies are being made of cancer and rheumatic fever with a view to developing programs to meet these problems. A nutrition consultant service has been established as part of the Bureau of Local Health Services. Close collaboration is maintained by the Nutrition Service with the Provincial Department of Education and Agriculture.

The Division of Public Health Engineering is responsible for all matters of environmental sanitation, including water supplies, sewage disposal, food and milk control, swimming pools, the supervision of the sanitation in lumber, mining, construction and cannery camps, certain phases of garbage disposal, shell-fish supervision, and housing.

The Division of Tuberculosis Control is responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in the Province. This Division operates two tuberculosis hospitals—one at Tranquille and another adjacent to the Vancouver General Hospital at Vancouver. Three other hospital services are operated by the Division in conjunction with the Royal Jubilee Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital in Victoria and St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital in Vancouver.

Tuberculosis diagnostic clinics are provided in the form of stationary clinics in the larger centres and four travelling clinics. In addition, two Survey Chest Clinic Units utilizing 4 x 5 film-equipment mounted in buses, provide free X-ray service to the larger centres and to all industries. Out-patient treatment and pneumo-thorax refills are available at all the stationary clinics and by specially instructed physicians throughout the Province at strategic points utilizing pneumo-thorax equipment provided by the Division. These services are paid for by the Division. In addition special allowances, over and above other welfare assistance, are made to aid those patients suffering from tuberculosis and their families, and consultative and advisory service is furnished to local Health Departments, physicians and hospitals.

The Division of Laboratories is under the direction of a trained bacteriologist and serologist. In addition to the large main laboratory in Vancouver, it buys branch laboratory public-health service from hospitals in Victoria, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Kamloops, Nelson, and Kelowna. Laboratory service and biological products are provided free to all physicians and Health Departments throughout the Province.

The Division of Vital Statistics is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths and marriages in the Province. It collects, compiles, tabulates, analyses and publishes statistics on adoptions and divorces, as well as on vital statistics.

The Division of Venereal Disease Control operates diagnostic and treatment clinics in Vancouver, Victoria, Trail, Oakalla Gaol, New Westminster and in Prince Rupert and the Peace River area in co-operation with the local Health Units. Physicians are paid for venereal disease treatment of indigents where no clinic service is available. Free drugs, consultative and advisory service, including public health education, is available throughout the Province. The case finding and case holding is the duty and responsibility of local Health Service but the Division provides Public Health Nurses specially trained in epidemiology to assist the Local Health personnel.

The Division of Public Health Education is now being organized: in the meantime public health educational programs are developed by all the Divisions and Bureaus.

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 Health and Welfare. (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. (see p. 819). (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.

* 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, 1943

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 (1943 estimate) ('000's omitted)	91	607	463	3,457	3,917	726	842	792	900	17	11,812
Hospitals (for acute diseases)—											
Public—[1]											
General	4	27	16	60	111	38	79	85	71	9	500
Women's	Nil	2	1	3	3	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Pædiatric	"	1	Nil	3	1	1	1	1	2	"	10
Isolation	"	1	"	4	3	1	Nil	3	Nil	"	12
Convalescent	"	Nil	"	3	6	1	"	Nil	"	"	10
Red Cross	"	"	1	Nil	28	Nil	8	"	3	"	40
Other	"	"	Nil	6	1	"	Nil	2	Nil	"	9
Totals, Public	4	31	18	79	153	41	88	92	77	9	592
Private	Nil	3	5	49	53	9	83	26	35	1	264
Incurable	"	Nil	1	4	8	1	2	2	1	Nil	19
Dominion—											
Department of National Health and Welfare—											
Quarantine and immigration	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	
Leper											
Marine											
Department of Veterans Affairs	Nil	2	1	2	9	2	Nil	4	2	Nil	22
Department of Mines and Resources (Indians)	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3	1	5	1	"	13
Tuberculosis—											
Sanatoria	1	3	3	11	13	3	3	1	1	"	39
Units in other hospitals	Nil	7	Nil	16	1	5	1	4	2	"	36
Totals, Hospitals	5	46	28	161	240	64	178	134	119	10	985
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[3]—											
Penitentiaries	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	7
Corrective and reformative institutions	"	4	3	4	10	3	2	2	2	"	30
Male	"	*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[4]	6	67	33	175	268	72	183	141	126	10	1,081

[1] Excluding incurable, mental and tuberculosis institutions. [2] Not available. [3] These institutions report at 5-year intervals; the figures given are for 1941. [4] Excluding hospitals under the control of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, Other Than Mental*

From Table 1 it is seen that in 1943, in addition to the 592 public hospitals for acute diseases, there were 264 private hospitals, 19 hospitals for incurables, 39 tuberculosis sanatoria and 36 units for tuberculosis patients in other hospitals.

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type and bed accommodation for 1943, is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

2.—Summary of Reporting Public and Private Hospitals in Canada, 1939-43

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion, mental, or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public Hospitals—					
Units reporting	609	607	612	618	611
Bed capacities[1]	57,385	58,710	59,733	60,205	61,070
Patients under treatment[2]	885,819	985,897	1,057,553	1,115,666	1,204,170
Total collective days' stay[2]	11,054,989	13,758,314	14,215,921	14,638,647	15,562,644
Private Hospitals—					
Units reporting	276	293	322	287	264
Bed capacities[1]	3,915	4,254	4,733	4,475	4,251
Patients under treatment[2]	36,766	42,479	47,361	48,225	52,045
Total collective days' stay[2]	519,909	699,841	789,468	811,156	857,332

[1] Includes beds, cribs and bassinets. [2] Includes newborn.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1943

NOTE.—Figures do not include Dominion, mental, incurable 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	3
Approved schools of nursing	3	"	"	12	2	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors[2]	1	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	5
Interns	1	"	"	24	5	Nil
Graduate nurses	23	"	"	328	29	6
Student nurses	82	"	"	487	35	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**182**	–		**1,833**	**186**	**20**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	4	Nil	Nil	27	1	3
Clinical laboratories	3	"	"	20	2	2
Physio-therapy	2	"	"	11	1	Nil
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	8,960	Nil	Nil	47,321	4,308	498
Live births	1,185	"	"	8,011	1,797	76
Totals, Under Treatment	**10,367**	"	"	**56,842**	**6,303**	**585**
Discharges	9,869	"	"	53,723	5,976	564
Deaths	259	"	"	1,456	154	16
Total collective days' stay	81,858	"	"	587,933	73,241	5,466

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1. [2] Does not include doctors employed part-time.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1943—continued

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	New Brunswick			Quebec		
Hospitals reporting	16	2	5	60	19	49
Approved schools of nursing	12	Nil	Nil	23	8	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	8	Nil	Nil	112	46	26
Interns	11	"	"	287	54	Nil
Graduate nurses	216	11	18	1,719	385	183
Student nurses	454	Nil	Nil	1,695	344	27
Totals, Personnel	**1,385**	**18**	**34**	**9,514**	**2,134**	**562**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	15	1	Nil	56	12	18
Clinical laboratories	15	1	"	43	12	18
Physio-therapy	12	Nil	"	46	11	14
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	31,360	491	2,063	185,433	22,466	13,391
Live births	4,511	355	327	22,053	4,372	4,053
Totals, Under Treatment	**36,881**	**867**	**2,435**	**213,607**	**29,395**	**18,050**
Discharges	34,688	825	2,340	199,836	25,824	17,072
Deaths	1,078	8	42	7,503	1,298	348
Total collective days' stay	431,607	10,652	20,408	2,849,181	930,247	223,021
	Ontario			Manitoba		
Hospitals reporting	111	42	53	38	3	9
Approved schools of nursing	54	6	Nil	15	1	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	56	10	24	24	4	5
Interns	225	39	Nil	48	5	Nil
Graduate nurses	2,615	326	215	408	78	24
Student nurses	2,980	222	2	741	29	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**13,155**	**1,539**	**546**	**2,596**	**364**	**61**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	103	15	17	35	2	4
Clinical laboratories	57	5	12	23	1	4
Physio-therapy	67	4	9	15	2	2
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	301,742	31,038	10,180	70,178	5,716	2,293
Live births	52,098	6,100	2,847	12,299	Nil	308
Totals, Under Treatment	**363,729**	**38,259**	**13,569**	**84,489**	**5,966**	**2,644**
Discharges	339,453	36,251	12,719	79,951	5,528	2,554
Deaths	13,822	825	295	2,519	145	31
Total collective days' stay	4,214,031	495,990	211,102	870,896	107,617	23,639
	Saskatchewan			Alberta		
Hospitals reporting	79	9	83	85	7	26
Approved schools of nursing	7	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	10	Nil	8	17	Nil	3
Interns	17	"	Nil	37	"	Nil
Graduate nurses	546	21	55	722	17	19
Student nurses	707	Nil	Nil	795	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,832**	**37**	**221**	**3,469**	**79**	**64**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	70	Nil	9	72	2	5
Clinical laboratories	35	"	4	38	2	1
Physio-therapy	32	"	3	22	1	2
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	84,288	1,247	5,368	101,039	1,411	1,496
Live births	12,161	324	1,847	15,126	678	319
Totals, Under Treatment	**98,707**	**1,628**	**7,466**	**118,791**	**2,312**	**1,911**
Discharges	93,578	1,533	7,054	113,011	1,996	1,755
Deaths	2,679	26	131	3,024	65	73
Total collective days' stay	992,058	19,977	106,288	1,136,205	79,888	35,971

[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, 1943—concluded

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	British Columbia			Canada[2,3]		
Hospitals reporting	71	6	35	500[2]	92	264[1]
Approved schools of nursing	7	Nil	Nil	143	17	2
Staff—						
Salaried doctors	38	Nil	7	277	60	79
Interns	43	"	Nil	693	103	Nil
Graduate nurses	1,180	39	91	7,773	906	614
Student nurses	881	Nil	Nil	8,822	630	29
Totals, Personnel	**4,831**	**139**	**285**	**39,868**	**4,496**	**1,800**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	68	3	8	454	36	64
Clinical laboratories	28	1	3	263	24	44
Physio-therapy	13	2	2	220	21	32
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	106,525	1,750	4,295	938,665	68,427	39,726
Live births	15,803	1,179	295	143,328	14,805	10,101
Totals, Under Treatment	**125,921**	**3,064**	**5,208**	**1,111,306**	**87,794**	**52,045**
Discharges	117,610	2,942	4,111	1,043,527	80,875	48,341
Deaths	4,610	15	474	37,013	2,536	1,413
Total collective days' stay	1,468,690	57,873	229,633	12,659,266	1,775,485	857,332

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1. [2] Includes 9 general hospitals in N.W.T. reporting: 4 salaried doctors, 16 graduate nurses, 71 total personnel, 4 X-ray and 1 clinical laboratory; 1,819 admissions, 81 live births, a total of 1,972 under care, 1,808 discharges, 63 deaths and 26,807 patient days. [3] Includes 1 private hospital in N.W.T. with 1 salaried doctor, 3 graduate nurses, 7 total personnel; 142 admissions, 29 live births, a total of 177 under care, 172 discharges, 3 deaths and 1,804 patient days.

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. In 1943, of the 592 public hospitals for acute diseases, 267 had organized medical staffs with 9,182 staff doctors.

4.—Organized Services and Staffs in Public General Hospitals, by Provinces, 1943

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	10	13	48	47	11	15	18	12	177
Pædiatrics	3	4	11	39	39	8	6	15	9	134
Cardiology	2	–	5	21	24	4	2	4	6	68
Dermatology	1	2	-	24	16	4	3	2	3	55
Neuro-psychiatry	-	1		9	10	1	1	2	2	26
Tuberculosis		7	–	13	7	–	2	4	4	37
Venerology	-	2	–	24	15	3	3	4	1	52
Contagious diseases	1	2	3	11	11	6	7	3	6	50
General surgery	3	11	13	46	47	11	15	18	10	174
Orthopædics	1	3	5	22	33	6	4	6	6	86
Neurology	-	-	–	13	11	3	-	2	3	32
Dentistry	-	5	1	27	10	5	–	2	2	52
Obstetrics	3	10	12	37	53	12	14	19	11	171
Gynæcology	2	6	4	34	39	8	5	9	5	112
Ophthalmology	1	5	5	38	32	6	4	2	5	98
Oto-laryngology	1	3	5	42	36	6	4	2	5	104
Urology	2	6	5	26	29	5	5	5	5	88
Pathology	1	3	6	34	28	10	4	8	8	102
Bacteriology	2	4	9	42	38	11	5	9	8	128
X-ray	3	15	13	49	52	12	13	17	12	186
Deep X-ray	1	3	3	24	20	2	5	3	6	67
Radium	-	2	1	10	15	–	3	3	4	38
Clinical laboratory	1	7	12	37	39	10	7	13	10	136
Physio-therapy	1	6	7	38	40	8	6	9	8	123
Staff										
Organized staffs	3	21	16	55	89	14	26	23	20	267
Staff doctors	40	462	296	2,387	3,459	825	410	634	669	9,182

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 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 methods of reporting patients and treatments. The majority of hospitals report both patients and treatments.

5.—Out-Patient Departments of Public Hospitals, by Provinces, 1943

NOTE.—Figures of tuberculosis sanatoria and government and municipal clinics held in hospitals are not included.

Province	Total Out-Patient Departments	Reporting Both Patients and Treatments			Reporting Patients Only		Reporting Treatments Only	
		No.	Patients	Treatments	No.	Patients	No.	Treatments
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	–		Nil		Nil	
Nova Scotia	1[1]	"	–	–	"		–	
New Brunswick	2	2	19,186	30,886	"		Nil	–
Quebec	28[1]	21	166,472	627,420	"		2	180,331
Ontario	21[1]	13	89,979	232,863	"	–	5	236,644
Manitoba	4	4	18,150	86,117	"		Nil	–
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	–	–	"		"	
Alberta	2[1]	1	1,811	7,469	"		"	
British Columbia	1	1	7,931	22,544	"		"	
Totals	**59**	**42**	**303,529**	**1,007,299**	–		**7**	**416,975**

[1] One hospital in Nova Scotia, 5 in Quebec, 3 in Ontario, and one in Alberta did not furnish reports on their out-patient departments.

Hospitals under the Department of Veterans Affairs.—Previous to the organization of the Department of Veterans Affairs in 1944, veterans hospitals were administered by the Department of Pensions and National Health. The bed capacities of such hospitals have been greatly increased since casualties of the present war have begun to require care and the program of expansion will continue for some time. Tables **6, 7** and **8** show the position as at Mar. 31, 1945.

In order to provide maximum facilities and make fullest use of the limited number of highly trained specialists in the various fields, Special Treatment Centres have been functioning in many Departmental Hospitals. These services cover such specialties as orthopædic surgery, plastic surgery and neuro-surgery. In addition, Special Treatment Centres have been set up in the fields of arthritis, neuro-psychiatry and tuberculosis.

6.—Hospital Accommodation in Institutions Administered by the Department o Veterans Affairs, by Districts and Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1945

District or Province	Hospitals	Normal Capacity	Temporary Beds	Total Capacity	Beds Occupied Mar. 31, 1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
District—					
Montreal	1	1,022	138	1,160	972
Halifax	2	674	9	683	493
Ottawa	3	490	Nil	490	185
Toronto	5	1,664	111	1,775	1,508
London	1	1,424	131	1,555	1,106
Winnipeg	2	665	106	771	689
Calgary	1	415	7	422	256
Edmonton	3	433	Nil	433	202
Vancouver	2	862	65	927	757
Quebec	1	212	Nil	212	137
Saint John	1	423	"	423	363
Totals	**22**	**8,284**	**567**	**8,851**	**6,668**
Province—					
Nova Scotia	2	674	9	683	493
New Brunswick	1	423	Nil	423	363
Quebec	2	1,234	138	1,372	1,109
Ontario	9	3,578	242	3,820	2,799
Manitoba	2	665	106	771	689
Alberta	4	848	7	855	458
British Columbia	2	862	65	927	757

7.—Prospective Hospital Accommodation Planned by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as at Mar. 31, 1945

District	Project	Bed Capacity	Estimated Date of Completion
Montreal	Mental Infirmary (Ste. Annes)	250	July 1945
	Nurses residence	-	June 1946
	Health and Occupational Centre	400	Aug. 1945
	Currie Hospital	650	July 1946
Halifax	Camp Hill (new hospital)	250	Jan. 1946
	Health and Occupational Centre (Halifax)	100	Apr. 1945
	Psychiatric Unit (Dalhousie University)	100	June 1946
Ottawa	Health and Occupational Centre (addition)	200	May 1945
	Veterans Pavilion (Kingston General)	80	July 1946
	Veterans Pavilion (Hotel Dieu, Kingston)	50	July 1946
	Veterans Hospital (Peterborough)	250	Apr. 1945

7.—Prospective Hospital Accommodation Planned by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as at Mar. 31, 1945—concluded

District	Project	Bed Capacity	Estimated date of Completion
Toronto	Christie Street Hospital (extension)	360	May 1945
	Sunnybrook, First Unit	400	Aug. 1945
	Sunnybrook, Second Unit	950	Dec. 1946
	Sunnybrook, Third Unit and Nurses Home	100	June 1946
	Health and Occupational Centre (Toronto)	400	Dec. 1945
London	Neuro-Psychiatric Unit (extension)	150	June 1946
	Mental Infirmary (extension)	300	June 1946
	Nurses Home	–	Dec. 1945
	Health and Occupational Centre (London)	200	Aug. 1945
Hamilton	New hospital (Hamilton)	200	May 1946
	New hospital (North Bay)	200	May 1946
	Veterans Pavilion (Port Arthur General)	100	—
Winnipeg	Deer Lodge Hospital (extensions)	432	July 1945
	Health and Occupational Centre (Winnipeg)	200	Aug. 1945
	Psychiatric Unit (University of Manitoba)	100	May 1946
Regina	Veterans Pavilion (Regina General)	186	June 1945
	Psychiatric Unit (University of Saskatchewan)	100	Dec. 1946
Calgary	Veterans Home (Calgary)	25	Apr. 1945
	Psychiatric Unit (University of Alberta)	100	June 1946
	Dawson Creek, B.C. (former U.S.A. hospital)	120	Complete
Vancouver	Shaughnessy Hospital (new wing)	276	Dec. 1945
	Shaughnessy Hospital (tuberculosis pavilion)	160	Dec. 1945
	Health and Occupational Centre (Vancouver)	200	Dec. 1945
	Veterans Pavilion (Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria)	200	Jan. 1946
	Psychiatric Unit (Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria)	150	June 1946
Quebec	Savard Park (new hospital)	100	Jan. 1946
Saint John	Lancaster Hospital (extension)	64	Jan. 1946
	Veterans Home (Saint John)	30	May 1945
	Health and Occupational Centre (Saint John)	100	Aug. 1945
	Total	8,233	
	Summary of Increased Accommodation—		
	Within 6 months	3,353	
	Within 12 months	1,550	
	Within 18 months	2,280	
	Within 2 years	1,050	

8.—Bed Capacity at Special Treatment Centres for Veterans, by Districts, as at Mar. 31, 1945

District	Neuro-psychiatric	Neuro-surgical	Ortho-pædic	Plastic	Uro-logical	Tuber-culosis	Arthritic	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Montreal	368	155	185	35	25	105	Nil	873
Toronto	Nil	92	398	156	Nil	110	"	756
Halifax	38	Nil	75	Nil	36	56	"	205
Winnipeg	Nil	126	270	"	60	Nil	30	486
Edmonton	"	30	110	"	Nil	"	Nil	140
Vancouver	"	62	200	48	"	"	165	475
Fredericton	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	37	Nil	37
Totals	**406**	**465**	**1,238**[1]	**239**[1]	**121**	**308**	**195**[1]	**3,672**[2]

[1] Incomplete. [2] Includes 700 beds in St. Thomas District for orthopædic, plastic and arthritic treatments.

Tuberculosis Institutions.—The statistics regarding institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis shown in Table 9, 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 in 1943 were only 37·6 p.c. of the total deaths from the disease in Canada as shown under Vital Statistics at p. 153 of this edition. However, the death rate from this disease has shown an encouraging decline since 1926.

9.—Tuberculosis Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Bed Capacity, Staff, Facilities and Movement of Population, 1943

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	16	Nil	1	Nil	3	1	28
Units of Dominion hospitals	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	4	1	1	1	8
Totals, Hospitals	**1**	**10**	**3**	**27**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**75**
Bed Capacity—										
Sanatoria	89	473	548	2,243	3,620	645	762	210	664	9,254
Units of public hospitals	–	223	–	1,104	–	140	–	208	15	1,690
Units of Dominion hospitals	–	–	–	–	21	103	60	12	179	375
Totals, Bed Capacity	**89**	**696**	**548**	**3,347**	**3,641**	**888**	**822**	**430**	**858**	**11,319**
Staff—										
Salaried doctors	3	7	9	45	62	11	6	5	18	166
Graduate nurses	12	36	62	116	356	41	19	22	87	751
Totals Personnel[1]	**38**	**249**	**263**	**901**	**1,679**	**323**	**133**	**109**	**501**	**4,196**
Hospital Facilities—										
X-ray	1	2	3	11	13	3	1	1	1	36
Clinical laboratories	1	2	3	10	13	3	1	1	1	35
Physio-therapy	Nil	1	3	6	5	2	1	Nil	1	19
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	75	792	554	4,164	3,064	1,334	882	408	967	12,240
Totals, Under Treatment	**162**	**1,398**	**1,097**	**7,045**	**6,399**	**2,091**	**1,602**	**813**	**1,734**	**22,341**
Discharges	59	604	458	3,068	2,245	859	633	343	734	9,003
Deaths	14	150	59	826	667	174	122	65	244	2,321
Total collective days' stay	31,427	229,132	198,029	1,102,437	1,226,989	274,016	291,478	147,738	293,761	3,795,007

[1] Includes other personnel.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Mental Hospitals

At Dec. 31, 1943, there were 46,631 patients in mental institutions in Canada and 4,440 on parole or otherwise absent, making a total of 51,071, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 42,454, showing a seriously overcrowded situation if the patient population on Jan. 1, 1943, 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 46,631 resident patients in 1943, 35,515 were insane, 10,135 were mentally deficient, 681 were epileptic and 300 mental cases were otherwise classified.

The number of patients in mental institutions per 100,000 population on Dec. 31, 1943, was 394·8, as compared with 394·2 on the same date of 1942, 392·5 in 1941, 388·0 in 1940, 348·2 in 1935 and 305·4 on June 1, 1931.

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, or to what extent there is an actual increase in the proportion of the population requiring treatment for mental diseases.

10.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1943

Item		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Institutions Reporting	No.	1	17	1	9	16
Normal capacities	"	275	2,556	1,250	13,372	14,239
Staff—						
Doctors, full-time	No.	2	3	3	29	70
Doctors, part-time	"	Nil	20	1	28	19
Graduate nurses	"	1	31	20	187	605
Other nurses	"	20	55	Nil	193	264
Totals, Staff[1]	**No.**	**67**	**380**	**164**	**2,259**	**3,337**
Movement of Population—						
Admissions (transfers not included)	No.	104	528	353	3,258	3,701
Totals, Under Treatment	"	**375**	**2,826**	**2,009**	**18,463**	**20,298**
Separations (transfers not included)	"	103	514	331	2,727	3,670
Resident patients, Dec. 31	"	272	2,242	1,219	13,898	14,897
Receipts—						
Government and municipal payments	$	159,853	702,031	384,093	4,751,190	4,942,084
Fees from paying patients	$	19,370	46,106	54,922	611,690	1,198,695
Received from other sources	$	1,631	18,976	2,324	516,510	315,668
Totals, Receipts	**$**	**180,854**	**767,113**	**441,339**	**5,879,390**	**6,456,447**
Expenditures—						
Salaries	$	61,467	277,052	162,413	2,137,096	3,640,489
Provisions	$	48,217	211,940	119,862	1,354,616	1,200,057
All other expenditures for maintenance	$	59,170	259,492	159,064	1,581,217	1,566,238
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance	$	168,854	748,484	441,339	5,072,929	6,406,784
New building and improvements	$	12,000	15,839	5,485	478,035	20,658
Expenditures for other purposes	$	Nil	819	Nil	329,967	Nil
Totals, Expenditures	**$**	**180,854**	**765,142**	**446,824**	**5,880,931**	**6,427,442**

[1]Includes other personnel.

10.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1943—concluded

Item		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Institutions reporting	No.	4	2	5	4	59
Normal capacities	"	2,504	2,970	2,830	2,458	42,454
Staff—						
Doctors, full-time	No.	13	10	7	11	148
Doctors, part-time	"	Nil	Nil	2	2	72
Graduate nurses	"	64	8	40	13	969
Other nurses	"	77	213	82	240	1,144
Totals, Staff[1]	**No.**	**619**	**709**	**507**	**824**	**8,866**
Movement of Population—						
Admissions (transfers not included)	No.	679	768	585	970	10,946
Totals, Under Treatment	"	**3,740**	**4,810**	**3,567**	**5,156**	**61,244**
Separations (transfers not included)	"	644	689	504	991	10,173
Resident patients, Dec. 31	"	2,995	4,121	3,003	3,984	46,631
Receipts—						
Government and municipal payments	$	988,094	1,269,903	913,392	1,365,623	15,476,263
Fees from paying patients	$	113,180	152,213	203,544	225,498	2,625,218
Received from other sources	$	68,947	152,533	36,167	1,200	1,113,956
Totals, Receipts	$	**1,170,221**	**1,574,649**	**1,153,103**	**1,592,321**	**19,215,437**
Expenditures—						
Salaries	$	518,321	795,149	608,632	728,071	8,928,690
Provisions	$	313,358	305,454	245,356	391,440	4,190,300
All other expenditures for maintenance	$	324,542	465,844	206,391	463,695	5,085,653
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance	$	1,156,221	1,566,447	1,060,379	1,583,206	18,204,643
New buildings and improvements	$	14,000	8,202	105,505	4,053	663,777
Expenditures for other purposes	$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	330,786
Totals, Expenditures	$	**1,170,221**	**1,574,649**	**1,165,884**	**1,587,259**	**19,199,206**

[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 for Canada

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 1943 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 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 1939-43, inclusive, was 1·45 compared with a rate of 3·3 for Canada as a whole in the same period.

During 1943 approximately 400 nurses in the field gave nursing care to 92,945 patients. Health teaching is an important function of the visiting nurse, and her entry into so many homes provides an unparalleled opportunity to make a worthwhile 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 thus 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 714,764 visits made in 1943, 52 p.c. were free, 19 p.c. were paid and 17 p.c. were partly paid. The cost of the service to those unable to pay is provided for 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 school nursing service, child hygiene and other public health nursing services.

The nurses also care for soldiers' families and help keep up the morale of the people. 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 wartime and peacetime 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 2,727,130—1,853,000 seniors and 874,130 juniors.

The Canadian Red Cross Corps of uniformed, volunteer, trained women numbered 5,676 members in 84 detachments throughout Canada, at Dec. 31, 1943, with reserves reported of about 20,680. Some 500 Corps members are on duty with the Society overseas.

Peacetime Services.—Since the inception of its peacetime 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 46 hospitals and nursing stations operating throughout Canada during 1943, 29,321 patients were treated, 5,005 operations were performed and 2,016 children

born. There were 551 clinics held and the Red Cross nurses examined 19,035 children. The Red Cross has also provided aid to ex-service men; nutritional and visiting housekeeper services; highway first-aid posts, etc.; and conducted home-nursing and first-aid courses in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Junior Red Cross, an organization devoted to the promotion of the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness, has helped 23,613 crippled children since its inception. At the end of 1944, it had a membership of 874,130 pupils in 30,515 branches in Canada and Newfoundland. Contributions to the Junior Red Cross Fund amounting to $521,736 at Dec. 31, 1944, have financed 14 mobile kitchens, 6 ambulances, 8 carrier canteens, 5 utilicons, 2 station wagons, 1 mobile canteen, 1 utility car, and 14 war nurseries in Britain, as well as relief for child war victims in Europe, and many other services.

War Services.—The work accomplished by the Red Cross up to the end of December, 1943, 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 $840,000 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-nine mobile kitchen units, each equipped to feed 250 workers at a time, and 32 trailer kitchen canteens, have been presented to Britain's Fire Fighters and Home Guard. A vast organization of Canadian Red Cross "hospital visitors" has been built up around hospitals, 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. 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, 1943, consisted of: 311 ambulances and other motor-vehicles; 28,713,282 articles of hospital supplies, comforts for the troops and relief clothing; 6,500,016 prisoners of war food parcels; distribution of supplies was made, not only to Canadian Armed Forces but to those of all the Allied Nations; 1,400,000 lb. of jam and honey (1,800,000 lb. to the end of 1944) were provided to civilian war sufferers in Britain, particularly children in war nurseries and orphanages, women's institutes and other organizations participating in this work.

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 1943 over 7,800,000 parcels had been packed. Up to Dec. 31, 1944, with six plants operating to a capacity of 140,000 parcels per week, 13,460,000 had been packed.

Through the Red Cross Volunteer blood-donor clinics, 750,032 blood donations were received and processed into serum up to the end of December, 1943, (1,800,000 to the end of 1944). An objective of 15,000 donations per week was exceeded in 1943 and the objective raised to 20,000 which was also exceeded in 1944. The serum has been used in bombed areas and battlefields on fighting fronts.

Since the beginning of the War, 4,737,183 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 shipwrecked seamen and casualties have been set up at seaboards and other vulnerable points in Canada. Soldiers and dependants arriving from overseas have received personal service and supplies from the Red Cross upon arrival and throughout the journey to their Canadian homes.

Financing of Red Cross Activities.—From the outbreak of war to Dec. 31, 1943, voluntary contributions from all sources to the Society amounted to $46,344,330. The two major items of expenditures were for hospital supplies, comforts for the Armed Forces and hospital patients, clothing for civilian war sufferers, and for prisoners of war food parcels.

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 15,000 persons, about equally divided between the Ambulance Division (men) and the Nursing Division (women), and organized into about 300 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 900,000 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 1943, 109,313. 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 wartime undertaking.

The uniformed Brigade performs a very special function in wartime. 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 Brigade members are to be found at all exhibitions, large demonstrations or wherever crowds gather. The training of Brigade members as blood-typing technicians was commenced in 1943. The entire personnel of large war industries are being typed so that, in the event of serious accident, blood transfusions may be given in the quickest possible time.

Early in 1943 an 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 arrangement, which has been approved by Order in Council, the finances necessary to carry on the St. John Association activity in Canada will come from the annual public appeal of the Red Cross.

CHAPTER XXII.—POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND THE REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

CONSPECTUS

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In Chapter XXI of the 1943-44 Year Book the foundation that had been laid for exploring the field of Reconstruction by the Dominion and Provincial Governments was described, and the various Parliamentary and other committees that had been established to advise Dominion and Provincial Governments were dealt with in some detail. Out of this extended preliminary work, which was co-ordinated to a large extent through the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy (see p. 743 of the 1943-44 Year Book), there has emerged a program for the immediate period following the victory over Germany. In April, 1945, a White Paper* on Employment and Income was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Reconstruction which set forward an important over-all statement of policy that has resulted from two or more years study of the problems involved. This Paper is, in fact, a statement of the objectives and working plans of the Department of Reconstruction and, because of its bearing on the ways by which it is proposed to face the anticipated problems of the next few years, a summary of the most important points is given below.

PART I.—RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS OF THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Section 1.—Dominion Government Machinery for Post-War Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Summary of the Government White Paper on Employment and Income

The ultimate aim of all reconstruction policies is the extension of opportunity, welfare and security.

* Employment and Income with special reference to the Initial Period of Reconstruction, April, 1945, King's Printer, Ottawa.

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Reconstruction must start from the circumstances existing in Canada that have resulted from nearly six years of war: it is, therefore, a complicated task of combining the demobilization of the Armed Services and war industry with the rebuilding of an ample and stable Canadian economy by a process of smooth, orderly transition and the maintenance of a high and stable level of income and employment. This task will require the active co-operation of all governments and all groups within the country.

The future, so far as reconstruction is concerned, falls logically into two periods. The first of these, which may be called Stage II of the War, begins at the cessation of hostilities in Europe and extends to the time when complete victory has been won in the Pacific. This period will mark the beginning of the transition period to a peace economy. The *specific* applications of reconstruction policies are set out for this period only, since, apart from immediate urgency, this is a time concerning which it is possible to speak with some degree of certainty.

This transition involves the speedy settlement of war contracts and clearing of plant, arrangements for which have been made already.

During this period, continuing needs for war production together with the demand for civilian goods will result in high employment, but with delays in some localities where wartime demands have necessitated heavy concentration of war orders and abnormal wartime population. The Department of Reconstruction is responsible for plans to meet these local situations, which shall include the speedy re-establishment and development of civilian industry and the encouragement of housing in such areas. Where necessary, they will be supplemented by special housing and public works programs. Controls will be used to see that materials are available. The co-operation of both provincial and municipal authorities will be sought both as regards the preparation and the implementation of these plans.

No such degree of certainty exists for the period that will begin when final victory in the Pacific has been achieved. Certain long-term policies of reconstruction will be put into effect but such policies will be vitally affected by later international economic arrangements. Above all, such a long-term program will depend upon the financial and administrative agreements reached by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in conference and at the present time it is impossible to do more than outline the long-term reconstruction policy.

The Employment Problem.—On the basis of calculations set out in the White Paper, it is established that the employment of less than 900,000 persons over the level of 1939 would provide a high level of employment for the population of June, 1944. This figure should be increased by about 60,000 annually as the result of natural increase and the ageing of the population.

At present, more than sufficient jobs are provided by Government war expenditures, but these will be curtailed just as soon as the requirements of war permit. It will be possible, also, in Stage II to release part of the Armed Forces and part of the workers and capacity in war industry.

The first early task of reconstruction will be to facilitate and encourage an expansion of private industry. The rate of release of personnel from the Services will be governed by the exigencies of war but, so far as is practicable, manpower so released will be directed to:—

(1) Contributing, through international arrangements, to the relief and rehabilitation of devastated countries.

(2) The maintenance and resumption of exports to Canada's historic markets and, as supplies and shipping permit, to the development of new continuing markets.

(3) The re-conversion of industrial capacity released from war use and to the carrying out of desirable industrial expansion and modernization.
(4) The replacement and modernization of the equipment of agriculture and other primary industries and to the provision of additional facilities for production and marketing services.
(5) Providing for as large a housing program, both rural and urban, as available labour and materials will permit.
(6) Providing for increases in consumer goods produced for the civilian market, as the demobilized Service personnel pass into the civilian population, and, as circumstances allow, to meet deferred civilian demand.

It is not considered feasible to give any absolute priority to any of these competing uses for available manpower but, in the interests of employment and welfare, a balance will be preserved between them.

For the period extending between the cessation of hostilities in Europe and victory in the Pacific, the demands for labour and material are expected to exceed available supplies but, even with over-all demands unsatisfied, dislocation and delays of various kinds will be inevitable during a transition period of such proportions.

The Sources of Employment and Income.—Expenditures that provide remunerative employment and income are classified according to the channels through which they flow, viz., (a) export trade; (b) private investment in durable goods and goods in stock; (c) consumption expenditures; (d) public investment and expenditures. In maintaining a high and stable level of employment and income, appropriate means are proposed to influence expenditures in all these channels.

Export Trade.—During the War, export shipments, financed in part by the Dominion Government, have become highly abnormal in size and composition. For post-war exports, it is considered that a figure of not less than $1,750,000,000 annually at current prices for merchandise and non-monetary gold is a practical and desirable goal. This would be about one-half the current swollen wartime exports, about 60 p.c. above the pre-war level in dollar value, but only about 15 p.c. higher in the amount of goods exported.

During Stage II of the War, the problem of maintaining the desired level for exports, other than munitions, will be one of supply and finance. It is proposed to recommend a continuation of Mutual Aid (see pp. 461-462) where necessary, until the end of the Japanese War and to use the Export Credits Insurance Act (see pp. 482-483), where necessary, to restore and maintain historic markets and develop new ones.

In the post-war period, an expansion of total world trade is anticipated within which other countries as well as Canada can increase their exports. Since the conditions which govern international trade are not in any large degree under the direct control of the Canadian Government, collaboration with other Governments is essential. The policy to be followed is one of reciprocal reduction and removal of trade barriers and to press for agreements to promote stability in international food and raw-material markets.

Private Investment.—Through the Department of Reconstruction the speedy conversion and expansion of industries will be encouraged and assisted. There will be plenty of incentive for private investment; the demand for consumer goods will be high; buildings and equipment will be worn out or obsolete; new products and new processes will require new capital investment. Taxation will be lowered as rapidly as possible and private investment at a high and stable level will be

encouraged. Continued low interest rates will stimulate the investment of funds contributing to employment. The facilities of the Industrial Development Bank (see p. 994) will be of particular importance for small and new enterprises on the development of which much future employment will depend. The Farm Improvement Loans Act provides, through the chartered banks under limited government guarantee, loans for a wide range of improvements. Finally, in the field of housing, expenditures have been deficient for the past fifteen years and there is need, as soon as the exigency of war permits, for investment in housing on a scale far exceeding the immediate pre-war levels.

Consumption.—In Stage II of the War, consumption expenditures may be expected to rise to the full degree to which goods and services can be made available. Unemployment insurance, family allowances and the support of farm and fishery prices will help maintain income. Indeed, the danger in this period is that consumption expenditures will tend to outrun goods and services available. Social security and other measures for supporting and stabilizing such expenditures will continue to operate. Furthermore, the Government has indicated willingness to institute contributory old age pensions and health insurance as soon as financial and administrative arrangements with the provinces can be agreed upon.

Public Investment.—In the circumstances of the War, Government expenditures have become the dominant factor in determining the level of employment and income. During Stage II of the War, the proposal is for the Dominion to press ahead with the planning of its own deferred works. The co-operation of the Provincial Governments, the municipalities and of the industries engaged in the use of natural resources will be sought and it is recognized that many of the plans outlined under this heading in the White Paper require, for their full implementation, a new definition of the financial arrangement between the Dominion and the provinces.

In the post-war period, the deliberate use of public investment expenditures as a permanent instrument in employment policy, to be undertaken experimentally, is set forward but it will be necessary to frame policy to fit the facts of the Canadian economy and to administer it in accordance with the Constitution. A substantial beginning along two lines is advocated:—

(1) The advance planning of a 'shelf' of necessary and desirable projects by the Dominion and Provincial and Municipal Governments. These are to be kept ready for execution when prospective employment conditions make it desirable to increase public investment expenditures.
(2) The implementation, in co-operation with the provinces, of a new Dominion policy of expenditures on the development and conservation of natural resources. While some of these expenditures must be continuous, a substantial portion of them may be varied according to employment and income levels.

With this beginning, the Dominion Goverment would seek to enlarge the scope of its public investment program as rapidly as experience warrants.

Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the field of civil aviation will be of particular importance as fields of public investment.

Scientific and Industrial Research.—The work of the National Research Council will be continued and expanded and will be co-ordinated more closely and effectively with the research work of the universities, other government laboratories and industry. By co-operative endeavour, the whole technical level of Canadian industry must be raised. So far as the immediate future is concerned, however, few research facilities can be released from war work.

Placement and Training of Workers.—In Canada, at its stage of development and with its climatic conditions, a high degree of mobility of labour is essential to economic efficiency. During the War, highly important experience has been gained in the placement and training of workers. After the War, the placement services, training and forward planning in the employment of the labour force will be expanded in scope and improved in quality on the basis of wartime experience and post-war requirements. Payments to workers undergoing approved training are to be at higher rates than unemployment insurance benefits.

Wartime Controls.—During the War, it has been necessary to impose many restrictive controls. The occasion for these controls has been acute scarcity of manpower and other economic resources. As wartime scarcities disappear, wartime controls will be relaxed and discontinued. It is probable, however, that many such controls will continue to be needed for a time after the close of the European phase of the War to ensure the effective prosecution of the Japanese phase, to guarantee the provision of essential civilian needs, to aid in meeting the more urgent requirements of reconstruction, and to prevent inflation.

Government Finance.—The broad proposals summarized above will call for government expenditures and revenues at higher than pre-war levels. Nevertheless, they are held to be consistent with post-war taxation at substantially lower levels than at present. Despite the great increase in the national debt during the War, the cost of carrying the debt is down to about the same relative weight to national income that it had in 1939. If income and employment can be maintained at high levels, the relative burden after the War is likely to be little more than it was in 1939. Therefore, when unemployment threatens, deficits and consequent increases in the national debt will be incurred to give effect to the above stated employment and income policy. Conversely, in periods of buoyant employment and income, the budget plans will call for surpluses. As during the War, fiscal policy will be based on economic, as much as purely financial considerations.

Subsection 1.—New Administrative Departments

The Department of National Health and Welfare.—This Department, which has absorbed the national health work of the former Department of Pensions and National Health, has a direct connection with the general program of reconstruction. This is now under the Deputy Minister of National Health while the Deputy Minister of Welfare acts in co-operation with the Dominion and municipal authorities to seek means of improving the standards of social welfare generally. The most important scheme which this Department is now organizing is the Family Allowances Program. Fundamentally, the nature of the Department's work is broader and deeper than reconstruction and rehabilitation since public health has been a concern of Government since the earliest days of the Dominion's history. The work of the Department is dealt with in Chapters XX and XXI of this volume.

The Department of Veterans Affairs.—This Department was established in June, 1944, and charged with the responsibility of the care, treatment, training or re-establishment in civil life of any person who served in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty, any person who has engaged in pursuits relating to war, and of any other person designated by the Governor in Council. During the same session of Parliament several measures were passed for the assistance of veterans and other persons coming under the Act. Among them are Acts providing war

service gratuities and re-establishment credits, the latter to be available for the purchase of housing, furniture or instruments and implements needed in a given occupation; special insurance at low rates convertible into annuities; legislation to expand and improve land settlement facilities and to provide for farm improvement projects. All these matters are dealt with, and progress recorded in detail at pp. 862-884.

Interdepartmental committees representing the Defence Departments and the responsible civilian Departments have been organized to give effect to these policies. One of these committees, the Interdepartmental Committee for the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Information, is of special interest to veterans. It has the responsibility of keeping veterans informed by press, radio, motion pictures and other means of new changes in Government policy, economic opportunity and health matters affecting their welfare.

The Department of Reconstruction.—This Department was established by statute in June, 1944, following several concurrent recommendations from various reconstruction committees, such as the House of Commons Committee and the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. The Minister, who is also the Minister of Munitions and Supply, was charged with the following responsibilities:—

(1) To inform himself fully of the needs for new employment of the men and women in the Armed Forces and in industry and the opportunities that will be available to meet those needs as men and women are demobilized from the Armed Forces and as war production declines.
(2) To co-ordinate the actions of other Departments and agencies of the Government of Canada for the purpose of ensuring that the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy shall be effected as quickly and as smoothly as possible.
(3) To formulate plans for industrial development and conversion, public works and improvements, housing and community planning, research and the conservation and development of natural resources, and with the authorization of the Governor in Council, to provide for carrying out such plans.
(4) To correlate information relating to plans for reconstruction.

To assist in the attainment of these purposes a Cabinet Committee on Reconstruction was established on Oct. 13, 1944, by Order in Council to examine and take steps to implement approved reconstruction proposals.

The Department of Reconstruction is designed primarily to serve as an agency for the over-all review of the fields of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Its purpose is to ensure that the various programs from other Departments are properly fused to see that each specific Department or agency is charged with the fulfilment of necessary duties falling within the reconstruction program, and to see that reconstruction plans are carried out.

The Department is organized in the following Divisions:—

Industrial Reconversion.—The changeover of industry from a wartime to a peacetime basis must be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible to the normal flow of employment and income in Canada. While industry itself must take the primary initiative in this matter, the Department of Reconstruction provides, through this Division, means to assist industry to develop a high degree of economic activity and stability. Information will be furnished regarding the most economical uses of pre-war plants and of new plants developed for specific war purposes, also the most profitable use that can be made of productive techniques that have proved efficient during the War. Every assistance will be given to industries in the solution of their problems.

Surplus War Assets.—During the past five years, the Government has acquired title to large quantities of war goods and by the end of the War these will constitute the greatest single inventory ever held by one body in Canada. Power to deal with these surpluses under the Surplus Crown Assets Act is exercised by the Minister of Reconstruction through the Crown Assets Allocation Committee, the Director General of War Surplus and the War Assets Corporation.

The Allocation Committee has the duty of recommending to the Government, through the Minister, those policies which will dispose of various surpluses to the best advantage of Canada as a whole. The Committee has adopted a general priority rule, which is subject to variation, in accordance with circumstances and proven essentiality as regards public interest, in the following terms:—

> "That priority be given to any Federal Government Department or agency, Provincial Government Department, municipal body or public organization, in the order stated, which has requested any of the said equipment."

Once the policy has been determined, the War Assets Corporation carries out the actual process of disposing of the surplus. The Corporation consists of a President, Vice-President and Board of Directors representative of the business, industrial, labour and consumer interests of the entire country.

The Director General of War Surplus makes arrangements for speedy clearance of surplus from plants that are to be swung back into civilian production and, in addition, conducts negotiations with industry for the acquirement and operation of Crown-owned plants, with the object of providing facilities that will benefit the economic development of the country. In this connection the Director General gives consideration to the proposed use of the property and equipment in the following ways: increasing employment; providing for new types of manufacture in Canada; improving working conditions; bringing about less costly operations than those previously used; providing increases in output needed in the domestic or export markets; and in having a desirable effect on the location of industry and employment.

Industrial Research.—In order to assist Canadian business and enterprise, the Government has established a Director General of Research and Development whose duties fall into three related fields:—

(1) The development of a technical and scientific information service to disseminate sound technical information to business and enterprise of all kinds in Canada.
(2) To promote research for the assistance of special industrial and development projects.
(3) The co-ordination of long-term scientific programs.

The Director General has established research libraries with staffs large enough to carefully canvass research activities in private enterprise, scientific associations and universities. The National Research Council, formerly under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has now been brought under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Reconstruction.

Depreciation Allowances.—During the War it was necessary to discourage ordinary private investment activities by very high taxation. As the period begins during which it is desired to encourage new investment the Government has, under the Budget of 1944, made provision for special depreciation allowances on new capital expenditures on plant and equipment. These allowances are granted by the Minister of National Revenue upon the advice of the Minister of Reconstruction who in turn is advised by a Depreciation Committee.

Co-ordinator of Controls.—During the War a great variety of materials, commodities and services have come under more or less stringent control. Some of these have now been abandoned or relaxed but others, more particularly the control of prices and those commodities which will continue to be in short supply, may be retained up to, and possibly after, the end of the war with Japan. The most severe inflationary pressure came not during but immediately *after* the War of 1914-18, and in order to avoid sharp and unfortunate inflation the stabilization program is to be maintained until it is safe to remove controls. It is the duty of the Co-ordinator of Controls to advise the Minister of Reconstruction on these problems.

Public Works.—It is not planned to solve the post-war employment problem by huge expenditures on public works. However, the functions of a wise program of public expenditures as an adjunct to, but not as a substitute for, private investment are fully appreciated. Public expenditures may be made for public projects already planned but deferred during war years; for example, permanent improvements in highway and other transportation facilities might be made with benefit to the industries which they serve in order to take up periodical slacks in employment.

The planning and implementation of public works projects will require stimulation and continuous consultation between Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities. These functions in the Department of Reconstruction are to be performed by the Co-ordinator of Public Projects.

Natural Resources Development.—Natural resources development will make use of a greater portion of private than public capital, while public works projects use only public capital. In certain cases, where the resources to be developed belong to the Crown whether in right of Dominion or Provincial Governments, the necessity for stimulation, planning and close consultation with provincial authorities will arise. A Co-ordinator of Resources Development has been appointed and made responsible for these matters. Among the types of projects which can be planned are water-power development, forest conservation, and the development of new mining resources.

Civil Aviation.—One of the great potential contributions to Canada's post-war welfare is the proper development of civil aviation. The wartime advances of aviation, the large number of airfields constructed in Canada for military or civil use, and the decisive significance that transportation has always had in Canadian development emphasize the importance of civil aviation in Canada's future. The Director General of Air Development, the Air Transport Board, the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport and Trans-Canada Air Lines, all under the Minister of Reconstruction, will develop civil aviation along lines contributing to the economic well-being of the entire country.

Liaison.—Effective liaison with other branches of the Dominion Government, such as the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Labour, has been established by the appointment of liaison officers. Similarly, contact with regional groups and with provincial and municipal authorities is provided by Regional Councils, of which each province has one, except Ontario and Quebec which have two each.

Subsection 2.—Special Legislation Relating to Reconstruction

Agriculture and Fisheries.—The Agricultural Prices Support Act of 1944 established a Board under the Minister of Agriculture with power to determine prices for agricultural products, to pay subsidies where necessary, to purchase agricultural products for government purposes, and to appoint committees of inquiry as they may be required. The Fisheries Prices Support Act of 1944 established a similar body for the fishing industry.

Housing.—The National Housing Act of 1944 was passed to stimulate investment in construction, to provide assistance to persons desiring to build their own homes and to provide loans for private corporations for the construction of low-rent housing projects. It is administered by the Minister of Finance and covers both rural and urban housing. The Act also gives the Minister power to make plans for slum clearance and to underwrite loans for home improvement or extension. (See pp. 445-446.)

Export Credits.—The Government passed in 1944 the Export Credits Insurance Act under which the Minister of Trade and Commerce acting through an Export Credits Insurance Corporation may make contracts of insurance with an exporter for the purpose of developing foreign trade. It also empowers the Government to guarantee obligations assumed by a country other than Canada or its agency to buy foreign securities and to make loans to other governments in order to assist them to purchase Canadian goods. (See p. 482.)

Loans for Industrial and Farm Development.—An Industrial Development Bank was established in 1944 to provide financial assistance to deserving enterprises, especially small enterprises which find it difficult or impossible to obtain the necessary credits through existing financial institutions. Similarly, assistance to farmers has been provided by the Farm Improvements Loan Act.

Employment.—The problem of employment during the War has been given particularly careful study by the Government Departments concerned. Important experience has been gained in the placement and training of workers. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, the Employment Offices and Placement Service was established and since 1942 has administered the National Selective Service Program under the Minister of Labour. It is intended to relax restrictive regulations as soon as they no longer serve a useful purpose but the placement service will be retained and expanded in order to provide a smooth transition from wartime to peacetime employment both for veterans and persons displaced from war industry. In so far as veterans' problems are concerned, the Department of Labour works in close co-operation with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Vocational training facilities have been improved and extended throughout Canada during the war years. In 1942 the Vocational Education Co-ordination Act authorized the expenditure of $20,000,000 over a period of ten years. It is intended to provide effective training to fit men and women for productive roles in a modern industrial system. The Armed Forces co-operate in these plans by their system of personnel selection in which individual attention is given to each person discharged from the service in order to provide the Department of Labour with an accurate and complete picture of his ability, experience and preferences.

Section 2.—Reconstruction Programs of the Provincial Governments*

The provinces are planning reconstruction measures for the post-war period. Schemes have been formulated for stimulating post-war employment and utilizing natural resources.

In addition, steps are being taken within the provincial field to supplement the Dominion program for the rehabilitation of former members of the Armed Services. All provinces are co-operating in the Canadian vocational training program.

The following outlines give the main features of provincial reconstruction activities to Mar. 31, 1945. A complete list of official publications dealing with these matters is appended at pp. 860-862. Progress to Mar. 31, 1944, is outlined at pp. 748-755 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Prince Edward Island.—To promote and co-ordinate plans for provincial development and post-war employment, a Department of Reconstruction was established in 1944. During the year 1944 an agricultural survey of the Province was begun, to be completed in 1945.

By authority of the Provincial Government, a Provincial Advisory Reconstruction Committee was appointed to assist the Government in formulating policies for the economic betterment of the Province and to organize, in advance of the end of hostilities, work projects that would create employment and employment opportunities. Nine technical committees are working under the direction of the Advisory Committee with special studies being made on education, tourist and transportation problems, rural electrification, housing, finance and revenue, fisheries, agriculture, public health and welfare, and forestry. The Committee is expected to report to the Government in June, 1945.

The 1945 Legislature has enacted measures relating to town planning, the supplying of electric power, and the purchase by the Province of surplus war assets from the Dominion Government.

Nova Scotia.—In 1943, a Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation was appointed to study problems relating to the post-war expansion of industry and markets, and to the re-employment of ex-service men and war workers. Its report was tabled in the Legislature late in March, 1945.

A Committee on Rehabilitation of Agriculture for Nova Scotia was set up in 1944. This Committee is studying rural electrification, land conservation and improved land use, flood control, and certain technical aspects of provincial agriculture.

The Government has presented to the Legislature a detailed post-war plan for expenditures on highways, public buildings, education, rural electrification, and the development of natural resources. The Province will raise $40,000,000 and, if Dominion assistance to an equal amount is forthcoming, the projects will be completed in five years. Without Dominion aid, the plan will be carried out on a ten-year basis.

* The outlines of the provincial programs were collated by the Post-War Planning Information Section, Wartime Information Board, from material supplied by the respective Provincial Governments.

New Brunswick.—The following organizations have been established by the Province of New Brunswick to offer recommendations and to prepare plans for post-war reconstruction: (1) New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction; (2) New Brunswick Natural Resources Development Board; (3) Department of Industry and Reconstruction.

New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction.—The Committee has presented a report in which it proposes a long-term reconstruction program based on the further development of existing primary industries and the development and creation of secondary industries. Specific recommendations were made in the fields of natural resources, manufacturing, labour, education, health and welfare, housing, and Dominion-Provincial relations.

In addition to the long-term program, the Committee recommends immediate plans for the post-war period relating to public works, forestry products, flood control, and rural electrification.

New Brunswick Natural Resources Development Board.—This Board is now making numerous investigations, particularly with a view to the further development of the forest resources of the Province.

Department of Industry and Reconstruction.—This Department has recently been organized and is making a series of studies on demobilization and rehabilitation. It is also energetically engaged in a campaign of business stimulation—the promotion of new industries and the revival of old ones—and is endeavouring to induce manufacturers to add new lines to those already being produced, with particular emphasis on wood and wood products.

Quebec.—Various Departments of the Provincial Government have prepared plans relating to reconstruction in the post-war period, many of which are based on a provincial inventory of natural resources.

Department of Lands and Forests.—This Department is preparing considerable forest development and full advantage will be taken of modernized forestry control and exploitation. The industry will be encouraged to extend to the public the benefits of the newest methods for the scientific and economic use of wood.

Department of Labour.—This Department is planning retraining centres for the following purposes: (1) the rehabilitation of workmen injured in industrial accidents; (2) the training of returned soldiers to fit them for a place in industry; (3) the training of apprentices for the building trades.

Department of Roads.—A $30,000,000 program of new road construction to be spread over a four-year period has been approved by the Legislature.

Department of Trade and Commerce.—The Department has adopted an aggressive policy to attract foreign capital for the establishment of new industries. Steps are also being taken to develop markets for Quebec's products.

Other Government post-war plans have been prepared in relation to land settlement, reforestation, housing, public works, rural electrification and fisheries.

Ontario.—In the Province of Ontario, post-war matters are receiving the particular attention of all Departments of Government. The Department of Highways plans to spend $192,000,000 on a road-building program in the four immediate

post-war years, while plans for later years are also being laid. The Department of Public Works has already made or is completing plans for construction projects, including the building of provincial hospitals, at a proposed cost of $62,000,000. A comprehensive forestry scheme will be undertaken by the Department of Lands and Forests, covering forest protection and management, and fire control. In this connection, a preliminary start was made in the war period so that the program could be fully implemented soon after the end of hostilities.

A key agency of post-war reconstruction is the Department of Planning and Development, established in March, 1944. Three branches are now operating: (1) *Conservation*—which deals with all natural resources except coal, oil, gas and minerals; to date, it has been concerned primarily with the problems of the farming areas of southern Ontario. (2) *Town and Community Planning*—which co-operates with the Department of Municipal Affairs in assisting municipalities in handling problems of growth and administration. (3) *Trade and Industry*—which supplies industrial engineering services to all communities and industries in the Province. In conjunction with Ontario House at London, England, this Branch seeks to foster post-war trade with European countries.

Surveys.—A number of important investigations and surveys have been undertaken. The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation co-operated with the Dominion Advisory Committee on Reconstruction in completing a survey of the Ganaraska River region. The final report, made public on Oct. 15, 1944, recommended a comprehensive program of soil conservation, reforestation, and flood control, based on the entire river system. The work of this Committee has been taken over by the Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning and Development.

The Ontario Agricultural Commission of Inquiry was established in September 1943, with wide representation from farm groups. In March, 1945, it reported on the subjects of soil conservation, agricultural credit, education, rural organization, live stock and dairying, and agricultural floor prices. Its recommendations in regard to marketing problems are still forthcoming. The Commission of Inquiry largely superseded the Ontario Committee on Agricultural Policy, set up in April, 1943.

The report of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission, appointed on Oct. 27, 1943, was presented on Oct. 5, 1944. A number of basic changes were recommended, not necessarily related to post-war problems, such as more generous depreciation allowances and income tax exemptions in the industry, and the retention of a larger share of mining tax revenues by the mining municipalities. The Department of Mines has since opened a technical school for the mining industry—the Institute of Mines, at Haileybury.

A Committee on Planning, Construction and Equipment of Schools in Ontario was appointed in November, 1944. It will make recommendations after inquiring into the planning and equipment of schools; standard methods of construction; standards for mechanical services; and the useful physical life of school buildings.

A Royal Commission on Education is currently conducting hearings.

Rural Electrification.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has planned "A Five-Year Plan for Post-War Rural Hydro Development", involving an expenditure of about $22,000,000 by the local Hydro Commissions on labour and materials, with the Ontario Government providing a grant-in-aid to cover

50 p.c. of the cost. Additional rural power lines will be built to the extent of 7,000 miles; some 57,900 new rural customers will be served; and total expenditure by Hydro and power consumers is expected to amount to over $63,000,000.

Rehabilitation.—The Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee, originally set up in April, 1943, now operates under the Department of Planning and Development. It has been chiefly concerned with the training program for ex-service personnel. A staff is maintained at the Ontario Training and Re-establishment Institute at Toronto to deal with veterans' problems.

The Apprenticeship Board of the Department of Labour performs related functions. Trades organizations have been set up to appraise and give credit for trade experience; to recommend school or shop training for personnel referred to this Department by the Dominion Department of Veterans Affairs; and to place in employment veterans who qualify.

Manitoba.—A number of agencies co-operate in formulating post-war plans for the Province:—

Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.—Under the chairmanship of the Premier, the Sub-Committee receives and considers reports from the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. The Chairman delivered a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment in June, 1943.

Post-War Reconstruction Committee.—Consisting of all Deputy Ministers and an Economic Adviser, the Committee co-ordinates post-war reconstruction activities of all Government Departments and initiates further studies, several of which have been published.

Advisory Committee on Co-ordination of Post-War Planning.—Representing various economic groups from urban and rural Manitoba, the Committee was set up by Order in Council on Apr. 18, 1944, to consider submissions and undertake research. Its aim is the integration of the provincial reconstruction program. Interim reports were submitted to the Premier on Dec. 15, 1944, and Feb. 4, 1945, covering the Committee's recommendations to the latter date.

Special Select Committee of the Legislature.—At the 1944 Session, and re-empowered at the 1945 Session, a Special Select Committee of all the Members of the Legislative Assembly was constituted for the purpose of reviewing, criticizing, and formulating proposals and plans and advising and assisting the Government in the formulation of its post-war program.

Joint University Studies.—At the request of the Governor of Minnesota and the Premier of Manitoba in 1941, the University of Minnesota and the University of Manitoba have together investigated the effects of alternative peace settlements upon the economies of the Canadian Prairie Provinces and the central northwest region of the United States. Two reports have been published.

Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission.—Established in June, 1942, the Commission reported in favour of an extensive program of farm electrification. The Advisory Committee has considered this report and has recommended that 1,000 experimental installations be made. The Committee has also pointed out that it is essential to the success of the plan that adequate appliances be made available at the lowest possible cost. The Government has directed that the 1,000 installations be made in experimental districts, the work to commence as soon as the necessary priorities on equipment, merchandise and labour can be obtained.

Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training.—Representing government, employers, labour, and certain other interested groups, the Committee advises the Minister of Education on training schemes undertaken under the Dominion Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.

An extensive program of post-war projects has been prepared by the Government. These projects could serve the purpose of assisting private enterprise in maintaining a high level of employment, and of expanding the provincial and municipal system of social services. The Premier has pointed out, however, that neither of these purposes can be achieved without an over-all national program, nor without a complete overhauling of Dominion-Provincial financial relations because "provincial post-war finances on the present basis will not support the provincial share of the post-war program", as determined within the framework of the Canadian Constitution.

Details of the post-war program announced by the Government are as follows:—

(1) A flexible ten-year budget of $76,000,000 for high priority projects, which could be commenced as soon as men, materials, and moneys are available, or could be delayed in accordance with the employment situation. Included are $25,000,000 for roads, $17,000,000 for rural electrification, and a similar amount for irrigation, conservation, and the development of the natural resources of the Province. It is planned to proceed with rural electrification in any event.

(2) A $113,000,000 pool of useful works in similar fields, to be drawn on only if required to fill in the employment gap in the Province. These projects, of course, would be largely contingent on the receipt of Dominion financial aid.

(3) $89,000,000 for hydro-electric power development, which might be undertaken if expanding markets are required.

(4) Expansion of the provincial and municipal system of social services. A Health Services Act was passed at the 1945 Session of the Legislature. It sets up a system of Rural Health Units, diagnostic services, prepaid medical care and improved hospital facilities.

Saskatchewan.—*Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council.*—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.

In August, 1944, the Council presented its Report to the Minister of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare. This Report gives careful analysis to the problems of reconstruction as they exist for Saskatchewan, and concludes with a series of specific recommendations, in the following fields: constitutional adjustments, national development program, standard of living, provincial development and intangible values.

In addition to the main report, several appendices were prepared on particular subjects. With the presentation of its report the duties of the Council were complete and it has, in effect, ceased to exist.

Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.—A Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare was set up in 1944 but was replaced on Nov. 2, 1944, by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. This Department has two divisions—Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

The Division of Reconstruction has the function of co-operating in any program that may be under consideration by the Dominion Government, and of initiating projects contemplated by the Government of Saskatchewan looking to the permanent development of the Province and to the raising of the standard of living of the people. Under this Division are: *(a)* Committee on Rural Housing, which will

report on a program for the development and improvement of rural homes and farm buildings. Plans are being prepared to show the type of home most suitable for farming conditions; methods of improving farm homes that are presently constructed; proposed water supply and sewage dispoal systems. *(b)* Committee on Rural Electrification, which will study the whole question of rural electrification and the distribution of power to small hamlets and villages not yet provided with this service. *(c)* Committee on Co-operative Farming, which will report on a practical program of co-operative farm development. *(d)* An investigational laboratory has been established to test the various natural resources of the Province for industrial use.

In addition to the establishment of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, other legislation in the field of reconstruction was passed at the 1944 Sessions of the Saskatchewan Legislature including measures concerning health, labour, education and agriculture.

Industrial Reconstruction.—A Department of Co-operation and Co-ôperative Development was established which is setting up a research service to enquire into the methods of operation of co-operative enterprise.

The Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development is empowered to take over any mine or quarry; mining machinery; lumber mill; or building machinery, dam, etc., which are or can be used for the development of water power, and to operate them in the interest of the Province; also to develop and utilize the resources of the Province which are still Crown property. The Government has already purchased a power company and other basic manufacturing enterprises and is planning to increase the scope of its activities.

The Provincial Treasurer is empowered to create a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund of up to $5,000,000 (in addition to amounts that may be appropriated by the Legislature for reconstruction and rehabilitation) to meet capital expenditures. A $1,000,000 issue of 3 p.c. industrial development bonds has been over-subscribed.

Housing.—Recent amendments to the City and Town Act permit municipalities to enter into agreements with Wartime Housing Limited to assist in the construction of houses in the period following the War, and also permit municipalities to reduce the taxes that ordinarily would be assessed against properties. A further amendment to both Acts permits the city or town to make expenditures out of its general funds for the construction of houses or the renovation of existing dwellings, or for providing any other suitable accommodation if the need should arise after the War. In all of the foregoing instances, the consent of the Local Government Board is required.

An Act was passed at the 1945 Session of the Legislature permitting cities, towns and villages in the Province to carry out such acts as are contemplated by the National Housing Act of 1944 and which may be performed by municipalities. These powers are largely restricted to the clearance of slum areas.

Rehabilitation.—It has been the primary aim of the Division of Rehabilitation of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation to facilitate and supplement the rehabilitation program of the Dominion Government. It has set up

voluntary citizens' committees in many communities throughout the Province, to assist local servicemen in their return to civil life. In addition, the Province itself is making efforts to aid in the rehabilitation of its ex-service men and women.

(1) In the field of education, a grade-eleven streamlined course given under the Dominion-Provincial Canadian Vocational Training Program has been approved.

(2) In the field of land settlement—(a) The sale of Crown lands has been frozen until the men come home in order that those overseas shall have first choice. (b) The Provincial Government is trying to arrange for the clearing of large tracts of wooded land for the settlement of veterans. (c) In the case of veterans wishing to settle on Crown lands the Province is endeavouring to make arrangements with the Dominion Government whereby the Province would lease the land to the veteran on a 33-year renewable lease with the option to purchase, the price to be determined by the productive behaviour of the land over a period of years. (d) The Province is trying to make arrangements with the Dominion Government so that a veteran wishing to settle on a co-operative farm would receive the same help as he would get under the Veterans' Land Act if he were buying a farm individually.

(3) In the housing field, under amendments to the City Act and the Towns Act the council of a city or town is authorized to enter into an agreement with the Director of the Veterans' Land Act, limiting for a period not exceeding 25 years the amount of any taxes which may be levied annually by the city on land or buildings held by the Director or by a veteran under an agreement of sale with the Director.

(4) The Provincial Government proposes to set up veterans' workshops at the larger centres. These workshops would be for the employment of partially disabled veterans whose disability prevents their steady employment; the opportunity of earning reasonable wages in spite of their disability will enable them to regain their confidence and to acquire skill.

Alberta.—The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee, set up on Mar. 30, 1943, conducted an investigation of the provincial economy and its post-war problems, in co-operation with the Research Council of Alberta. Based on the work of its eight sub-committees, an Interim Report was presented to the Legislature on Mar. 10, 1944, recommending a variety of developmental projects and an extensive social welfare program. Reforestation, land policy, irrigation, education and teaching, municipal works projects, industrial expansion, housing, and agricultural and industrial markets were among the subjects covered. The work of the Committee ended in April, 1945, with presentation to the Legislature of a final report.

Implementation of the Committee's recommendations will be the responsibility of a new Department of Economic Affairs, established by Act of the 1945 Session. The Department is given power to initiate and sponsor projects designed to aid in rehabilitation and reconstruction. It will serve also as a co-ordinating organization within the Government to speed plans and programs involving the various other Departments, and assist generally in the creation of a balanced agricultural-industrial economy in the Province. The Act further provides for the establishment of an advisory or administrative Commission.

In a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, the Premier outlined a potential $250,000,000 program that might be undertaken covering expenditures for roads, public buildings, irrigation projects, and social services. As a solution for the key financial problem, he proposed a National Finance Commission that would control all money and credit. The Premier also pointed out the extent to which Dominion post-war trade, taxation, railway and civil aviation policies would affect Alberta.

At the recommendation of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, the Alberta Power Commission was created in 1944 as the basis for a provincial system of hydro-electric power generation, transmission, distribution and sale. It has authority to acquire existing properties and to set up rural power districts. A study of rural electrification is now in progress.

In an effort to discover existing plans for reconversion and reconstruction, the provincial Post-War Survey Management Committee, in January, 1945, commenced a survey of households, farms, business and industrial establishments, municipal governments and public utilities. The findings are expected to give a valuable indication of post-war production facilities and consumer demand.

The 1944 Session of the Alberta Legislature passed considerable social welfare legislation including free hospitalization for maternity patients, a Child Welfare Commission, and a separate Department of Public Welfare. An Order in Council of June 30 set up the Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission under this Department to assist returned service men, maintain contact with Dominion agencies, and administer the Alberta Land Settlement Scheme. If Dominion authorities agree, that scheme will provide veterans with clear title to a half section of land after 10 years occupancy, subject to certain low charges during that period.

The 1945 Session has now under discussion measures to refund and ultimately retire the provincial debt, enable taxation to be imposed on the output of certain freehold mineral right properties, assist agriculture, and encourage the post-war housing industry.

The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Fund was established in 1943, at which time an initial sum of $1,000,000 was voted for use in post-war projects; a further $1,000,000 was voted in 1944.

British Columbia.—The following organizations have been established by the Government of British Columbia in the field of reconstruction: the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, which in 1944 replaced the Post-War Rehabilitation Council; the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Industrial Development and Rehabilitation; and the British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council.

Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.—This Bureau has been set up by the Province to co-ordinate all provincial services concerned in post-war activities; and to collaborate with Dominion Departments and other provinces, with municipal councils, and with private enterprise, with a view to formulating plans to create and maintain productive employment and to develop the human and material resources of the Province. An Interim Report and a Supplementary Report prepared by the Post-War Rehabilitation Council and also a Summary of Recommendations contained in the Reports have been published.

The Supplementary Report considers and makes recommendations in the following fields: co-ordination of post-war activities and conversion of war industry, regional planning, industrial development, research, land settlement, forests and parks, public works, returned men and displaced war workers, vocational training, and Dominion measures.

As a result of these recommendations, a Regional Planning Division of the Bureau has been established for the purpose of co-ordinating information both in the Departments and in the ten Regional Divisions of the Province regarding the resources and requirements of the various regions. This work is now under way. Plans have been formulated by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics to prepare three informative handbooks for industry on the basis of information gained from this study.

Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Industrial Development.—This Committee functions as a clearing house for administrative problems in the field of industrial development in which the interests of the various Departments of Government are concerned. It works with the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in an advisory capacity. It has appointed the Sub-committee on Reconversion of Industry which has sponsored special surveys in various industries to study the problems of reconversion.

British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council.—The Council acts as a clearing house to: (1) co-ordinate the work of research units and avoid duplication; (2) initiate and generate new research work; (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. Research problems studied by the Council are undertaken on the recommendation of one of five Technical Advisory Committees, namely, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Metallurgy, Power and Irrigation. An Industries Advisory Committee has been formed to ensure industrial application for the research projects of the Technical Advisory Committees, to provide assistance for existing secondary industries, and to aid in the establishment of new industries in the Province.

Post-War Program.—Some of the specific projects already approved or now under consideration are as follows:—

Electrification.—A Rural Electrification Committee has been established to study the problem of the expansion of electrical services in rural areas. The Committee presented a Progress Report in 1944 and a Final Report in January, 1945. The 1945 Session of the Legislature has passed a Bill to establish a Hydro-Electric Commission. The Commission is authorized to acquire and consolidate companies now serving various communities, and to develop electric power throughout the Province.

Agriculture.—Soil surveys have been carried out over more than 3,651,000 acres and 275,000 acres have been mapped and surveyed in a continuing Land Utilization Survey. The Government has been authorized to reserve 1,000,000 acres of Crown lands which will be granted to British Columbia veterans settling on farms under the Dominion Veterans' Land Act.

Mining.—The Department of Mines is authorized to make grants of up to $500 to prospectors. In addition the Government is authorized to establish training schools for prospectors.

Forestry.—The Government has approved a special vote of $50,000 for forestry research.

Financial Provisions.—The Government is authorized to borrow up to $15,000,000 for the creation of a fund to be used for post-war reconstruction in the Province and $5,000,000 for expansion of facilities at the University of British Columbia.

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PART II.—VETERANS AFFAIRS

Section 1.—The Work of the Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs was established in October, 1944, to deal exclusively with matters of interest to veterans. Formerly the work was divided among several Government Departments with the major share being handled by the Department of Pensions and National Health. Since its inception in 1928 this latter Department had dealt with matters concerning veterans. Until the beginning of the present war these matters consisted chiefly of pensions, treatment, and War Veterans Allowances. The basis of the earlier organization and the problems that were faced and met after the War of 1914-18 are dealt with at pp. 755-758 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

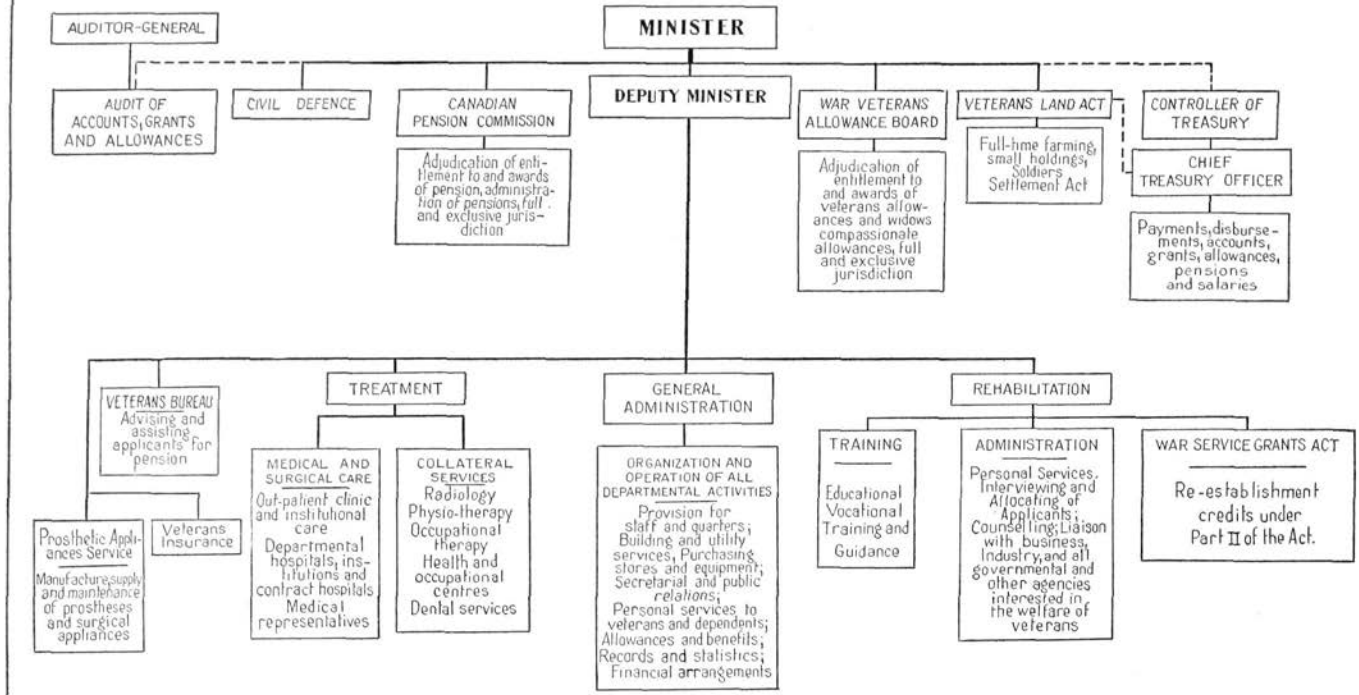
As the number of veterans of the present war and the legislation concerning them grew to greater proportions, the work of the Department of Pensions and National Health increased and became more varied and in November, 1940, a rehabilitation section was set up under the direction of an Associate Deputy Minister.

It soon became evident, however, that the work of re-establishing the veterans in civil life and, at the same time, guarding the national health, was too much for one Department. This led to the division of the former Department of Pensions and National Health into two new Departments—the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of National Health and Welfare. (See Chapter XXI.)

While the Department of Veterans Affairs deals exclusively with matters of interest to veterans, certain legislation concerning them is, of necessity, dealt with by other Departments. Part I of the War Service Grants Act relating to gratuities, for instance, is administered by the Paymaster-General of the appropriate Branch of the Department of National Defence. As the calculation of gratuities is based upon the length of service, it is logical that only that Department would have the records necessary to calculate such gratuities accurately.

Similarly, the Department of Veterans Affairs does not place veterans in employment, although it does find opportunities for the seriously disabled. The Department of Labour, charged with the administration of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, has Employment and Selective Service Offices strategically located in every part of Canada. These offices co-operate closely with the Department of Veterans Affairs in placing veterans in employment.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Facilities for training also are provided by the Department of Labour in co-operation with provincial Departments although the grants and fees are paid through the Department of Veterans Affairs which also approves the veterans program and the courses of study.

With these exceptions, the rehabilitation legislation is administered through the Department of Veterans Affairs and its decentralized offices strategically located throughout the Dominion.

Briefly, the Department deals with matters relating to pensions, treatment (medical and dental), training and education, the Veterans' Land Act, re-establishment credits, veterans insurance, war veterans allowances and the dual-service pension, the social security provisions of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, employment opportunities for the seriously disabled and the counselling of ex-service men and women.

In the following sections the work of the Department is 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-service man, with six months or more of service, is given an amount equal to one month's pay and allowances for dependants, which were paid during his service, as a rehabilitation grant. A clothing allowance of $100 (increased from $65 with effect Aug. 1, 1944, and payable to all ranks) is provided also to aid in re-establishment in civil life. In addition, he receives any balance of pay due him and any deferred pay. These payments, made by the Department of National Defence, are not operative in the cases of those who are discharged for reasons of misconduct.

War Service Grants Act.—Since October, 1944, as a part of discharge procedure, service men and women have completed application forms for the gratuities to which they are eligible under the War Service Grants Act of August, 1944.

Part I of this Act provides a basic gratuity of $7·50 for each 30 days qualifying service and an additional 25 cents for each day of qualifying service outside the Western Hemisphere. The Western Hemisphere is defined as: "the continents of North and South America, the islands adjacent thereto and the territorial waters thereof including Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, but excluding Greenland, Iceland and the Aleutian Islands"

In addition there is a supplementary gratuity, payable at the rate of seven days pay and allowances of the rank held upon discharge, for each six months of service overseas.

"Overseas service" is defined as "any service involving duties required to be performed outside the Western Hemisphere and includes service involving duties required to be performed outside Canada and the United States of America and the territorial waters thereof in aircraft or anywhere in a seagoing ship of war"

In computing the benefits under this Act, no period during which a service man was not drawing Active Service rates of pay is counted nor is any service man eligible for these benefits:—

(1) If he has been cashiered or dismissed from the Service by sentence of a court-martial.
(2) If he has been deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.

(3) If he has been called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct.
(4) If his resignation is accepted by reason of misconduct.
(5) If he has been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy or, in the Naval Service, to dismissal with or without disgrace.
(6) If he has been discharged by reason of having been convicted by the civil power or by court martial during his service.
(7) If he has been discharged for misconduct.

Payment of the basic and supplementary gratuities is made by monthly cheque not exceeding the amount of the pay and allowances drawn for the last clear month while in service.

Dependants of service men killed on Active Service are eligible for any gratuities earned by the deceased service man for his service, and if no dependants qualify the gratuities become a part of the service man's estate and are administered by the Estates Branch of the Department of National Defence. The calculation and payment of gratuities is also the responsibility of that Department.

Re-establishment Credit.—Part II of the Act provides for an additional amount equal to the basic gratuity, which is known as the re-establishment credit.

A statement of gratuities is forwarded to the ex-service man with his first gratuity cheque and a copy is also forwarded to the Department of Veterans Affairs which immediately sets up a ledger sheet crediting that ex-service man or woman with an amount equal to the basic gratuity shown on the statement.

All or any part of the re-establishment credit may be used by the veteran within a period of ten years from the date of his discharge, provided the veteran is resident in Canada and the Minister is satisfied that the credit will be used for his re-establishment in Canada for one or more of the following purposes:—

(1) The acquisition of a home—
  (i) under the National Housing Act, 1944, in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the difference between the lending value of the home and the amount of the loan made under that Act; or
  (ii) if not under the National Housing Act, 1944, in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value of the home as approved by the Minister or the purchase price, whichever is the lower, and the amount of the encumbrance or encumbrances thereon, if any.
(2) The repair or modernization of his home, if owned by him.
(3) The purchase of furniture and household equipment for his domestic use in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the cost thereof.
(4) The provision of working capital for his profession or business.
(5) The purchase of tools, instruments or equipment for his trade, profession or business.
(6) The purchase of a business by him in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the equity fund required for such purpose.
(7) The payment of premiums under any insurance scheme established by the Government of Canada.
(8) The purchase of special equipment required for his educational or vocational training.
(9) Any other purpose authorized by the Governor in Council.

Application for all or part of this credit for one or more of the specified purposes is made through the offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Benefits received by an ex-service man or woman for vocational training, higher education or under the Veterans' Land Act are charged against re-establishment credit. This, however, does not mean that the amount of re-establishment credit governs the amount of benefits available to a veteran under the Veterans' Land Act, or for training or education.

Section 3.—Post-Discharge Treatment

Subsection 1.—Treatment Facilities

Statistics of veterans hospitals administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs are given in the Public Health Chapter at pp. 834-835 of this volume. A program of extensive alterations and additions at the various hospitals has been actively pursued and the prospective bed capacities at the various centres when this program is completed are listed in Table 7. The following paragraphs of this Subsection explain the main features of this program.

A new 250-bed hospital of permanent construction is ready to be commenced at Camp Hill, Halifax. A 160-bed unit was added to Lancaster Hospital at Saint John. A new mental hospital, of 250 beds, fireproof and of permanent construction, is nearing completion at St. Anne's Hospital at St. Anne de Bellevue. A unit of 235 beds was opened at Ottawa. At Toronto, a 360-bed pavilion to supplement the bed capacity at Christie Street Hospital, was commenced, and considerable progress was made with the plans and details of the large 1,450-bed new hospital at Sunnybrook. At London, Ont., a new mental infirmary of 300 beds was approved, together with a new mental reception centre of 150 beds, for the active treatment of cases of acute psychosis. Two mental colonies to provide occupational activity for chronic mentals were established at Westminster Hospital, London, with a total accommodation of 300 beds. The active treatment pavilion at that point was enlarged to provide an additional 40 beds, together with additional operating room, X-ray, and laboratory facilities. A Nurses Home for 200 nurses was also approved.

At Winnipeg, the construction of two pavilions of 216 beds each was commenced during the year, and the new clinical wing, providing adequate operating room and clinical facilities, together with a well-equipped laboratory, was completed. Construction is nearing completion of a unit of 186 beds at Regina. In Calgary, extensions to the new Colonel Belcher Hospital were commenced to provide additional beds and facilities. In Edmonton, two additional pavilions were erected to provide 240 beds. In Vancouver, construction was commenced on the new Chest Pavilion to provide 160 beds, together with adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities for chest cases and the extension to the new Shaughnessy Hospital to provide an additional 276 beds was also commenced.

Health and Occupational Centres.—In order to provide adequate facilities for active convalescence, approval was obtained to establish Health and Occupational Centres in connection with most Departmental hospitals. Work was commenced on the Centres at Ottawa and London, and sites were selected at Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax and Vancouver, for similar types of units. The complete program is expected to provide 1,800 beds.

Veterans Care.—While the Department provides facilities within its departmental hospitals for domiciliary care of veterans who are permanently or temporarily incapacitated, a program was commenced to establish ex-service men in comfortable homes in reasonably close proximity to departmental hospitals, rather than in the hospitals themselves. Such homes are now available in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Saint John and Halifax.

Mental Reception Units.—In order to provide active remedial treatment for mental cases, the Department has embarked on a program to establish this type of unit in most of the provinces. In Toronto, Montreal and London, they are being

erected with the view to being staffed and maintained by the Department. In Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Halifax, negotiations are under way with the universities and the provincial mental health authorities for the staffing and running of this type of centre. Preliminary arrangements state that the Department would erect and equip the buildings and turn them over to the proper provincial authority for administration, with the proviso that the Department would retain priority on that number of beds required to meet departmental needs.

The problem of providing service to the neuro-psychiatric case, of which large numbers have been discharged from the Services, has been actively dealt with. A special unit designed on the pattern of the Neurosis Centres in Great Britain, was set up at Scarboro Hall (the Guild of All Arts) about fifteen miles from Toronto. In addition, the psychiatric services in all departmental hospitals have been supplemented as completely as the short supply of trained psychiatrists will permit.

Subsection 2.—Prostheses and Surgical Appliances

The Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs, set up in August, 1918, has, as its first responsibility, the provision of prostheses and surgical appliances. It operates a main manufacturing centre at Toronto and eleven district depots from coast to coast with facilities for measuring, fitting, altering and repairing artificial limbs, orthopædic boots, splints, braces and artificial eyes. In addition, minor orthopædic appliances such as trusses, glasses, elastic hosiery, etc., are supplied through purchase from private manufacturers.

Under P.C. 4465 the Division supplies prostheses and surgical appliances free of charge to veterans who are eligible and also supplies, on a repayment basis, other Government Departments [such as the Department of National Defence and the Department of Mines and Resources (Indian Affairs)] the Canadian National Railways and, under P.C. 2311, provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The Division carries out considerable research on prostheses, co-operates in this work with the National Research Council, and keeps abreast of developments in other countries. Glass for artificial eyes had been a pre-war German monopoly, but glass of equal quality has been developed which has adequately replaced the formerly imported product.

The Division previously supplied the prosthetic needs of veterans of the War of 1914-18, including 2,411 leg amputations and 967 arm amputations. This number has been increased by more than 1,700 amputation casualties of the present war. The total number of patients receiving prosthetic attention is in excess of 30,000 per year.

The Division is also the liaison office between the Department and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which gives care to blind veterans, of whom over 70 cases have been reported from the present war. The Division also maintains liaison and co-operates with the National Institute for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing, and the War Amputations of Canada.

Subsection 3.—Dental Services

Like the parent Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, the Dental Branch of this Department was created following the War of 1914-18 in order that ex-members of the C.E.F. might be given this all-important service during the transitional period of their return from army life to civilian occupations.

In the late summer of 1919 the establishment of the Dental Branch was authorized and in October, 1919, the Director of Dental Services was appointed and the formation of the Dental Branch was undertaken. This involved the setting-up of dental clinics in the various hospitals and sanatoria then operated by the Department, also independent dental clinics in strategic centres of population throughout Canada. In some instances, fully or partially equipped clinics were taken over from the Department of Militia and Defence and for others the necessary equipment had to be obtained and installed, and personnel for the operation of all clinics selected and appointed. In July, 1920, the Department had in operation approximately thirty clinics where dental treatment was available for ex-members of the C.E.F. eligible under the various qualifying classifications. In addition to these clinics the services of civilian dentists in the towns, villages and rural areas were utilized, providing authorized treatment on a fee basis. Until Mar. 31, 1921, the services supplied by the Branch were limited to vocational students, pensioners for direct dental injury or diseases incurred during service, and those undergoing courses of authorized treatment as in- or out-patients who were certified to require dental attention for the efficacy of such treatment. On that date responsibility for the completion of post-discharge dental treatment, for which all ex-members of the C.E.F. were eligible, was transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. Within the next two years this latter treatment and that for vocational students was practically completed and there was a gradual lessening in the demand for dental treatment; many of the dental clinics were closed and the personnel, to a large extent, released.

Between the years 1923 and 1938 the demand for services fluctuated very little; however, during this period at the request of the Department of Justice the responsibility of the administration and supply of dental treatment for all members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was undertaken, which arrangement is still in effect.

With the declaration of war in September, 1939, the demands made on the Dental Division of the then Department of Pensions and National Health again increased and in the winter of 1939, following new legislation, many ex-members of the C.E.F. became eligible for dental treatment with the result that it was again necessary to expand facilities for adequate treatment. To-day, besides dental treatment for ex-members of the C.E.F. of the War of 1914-18, and the R.C.M.P., treatment is provided for all ex-members of the Active Force following discharge or retirement, and for members of the Canadian Armed Forces engaged in the present war who, at the request of the Department of National Defence or the government of any other Allied country, are hospitalized for medical or surgical treatment by this Department. These include members of the armies, air forces and navies of the United States, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, also Imperials, New Zealanders and Australians of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan who are training or stationed in Canada. Treatment is also supplied to the Merchant Marine, Alternative Service Workers, Prisoners of War, Forestry Project Personnel and numerous other cases when requested.

During the past two years many clinics were established and more have been authorized which will be fully equipped and manned when sufficient dental equipment and experienced personnel are available.

The following ex-members of the Canadian Armed Forces are eligible for free dental treatment:—

(1) All who are shown to have dental requirements listed on examination by the Canadian Dental Corps at the time of discharge or retirement.
(2) Trainees and those entitled to training or other benefits under the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order who must have dental treatment in order to avoid any interference with their training because of an adverse dental condition.
(3) Pensioners for direct dental injury or disease, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastritis, and allied conditions; hand, and hand-and-arm amputees.
(4) Pensioners hospitalized for pensionable disabilities.
(5) Pensioners being treated as out-patients.
(6) Non-pensioners with meritorious service.
(7) Pensioners requiring institutional care.
(8) Ex-members of the Armed Forces who served in the present war providing such treatment is authorized and commenced within one year of discharge.

Classes (1), (2) and (8) above refer only to ex-members of the Armed Forces and those of auxiliary units who served in the present war with the German Reich, while Classes (3) to (7) include ex-members of the C.E.F. and the Active Force.

Section 4.—Pensions

Subsection 1.—The Pension 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 War of 1914-18. The statute, with appropriate amendments, has been made applicable to claims arising out of the present war.

The Canadian Pensions Legislation as it developed following the War of 1914-18 is outlined at pp. 759-760 of the 1943-44 Year Book. The machinery which then took form has been adapted and applied to present circumstances.

In 1941, Parliament appointed a select committee to consider the general provisions of the Pension Act and ex-service men'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 War of 1914-18, 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 been considerably

broadened and extended by various amendments enacted from time to time during the past twenty-five 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 allowances 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 the War of 1914-18 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 of 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 for claims arising out of the War of 1914-18. 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 or by the service bureaus of ex-service men's organizations in the preparation of his claim. It has resulted in bringing to a finality many claims in which applicants have realized that the evidence of continuity with service of the condition causing disability or death was insufficient.

The procedure affecting cases of the present war, however, has been revised. Under P.C. 9553 of December, 1944, the time limits for the preparation and presentation of applications for current cases have been suspended for the duration of the War and one year afterwards. When a claim has not been wholly granted, the applicant is advised of his right, under the new legislation, to renew his application without the imposition of any time limits and, when he is ready, he may inform the Commission of his intentions relating to the further prosecution of his claim, either by renewed application or by appeal. The procedure followed is very much in line with that followed in cases of the War of 1914-18 other than that there is no time limit imposed and an applicant may by-pass the "renewal hearing" and take his case before an Appeal Board sitting in his district.

The Canadian Pension Commission is also responsible for the administration under the Pension Act of a number of Orders in Council which provide for awards to merchant seamen, salt-water fishermen, civil defence workers, Corps of Civilian Fire-Fighters, Auxiliary Service personnel, Dominion Government employees and Special Constable Guards of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

1.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-45

Year Ended Mar. 31—	To Dependants		For Disability		Totals	
	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
War of 1914-18—						
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	17,243	10,389,778	75,244	26,595,094	92,487	36,984,872
1945	17,221	10,597,308	73,863	26,543,361	91,084	37,140,669
Present War, 1941-45—						
1941	319	262,592	319	76,682	638	339,274
1942	929	695,465	1,291	409,556	2,220	1,105,021
1943	2,748	1,949,128	3,917	1,362,110	6,665	3,311,238
1944	5,332	3,794,258	7,231	2,693,855	12,563	6,488,113
1945	11,419	8,333,406	15,506	5,382,842	26,925	13,716,248

Gallantry Awards.—Gallantry awards, such as the Victoria Cross, Military Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal, Conspicuous Gallantry Medal and Distinguished Flying Medal, which carry with them pecuniary grants, were formerly paid by the United Kingdom Government. However, by Order in Council, P.C. 4736 dated June 17, 1943, the Canadian Government, through the Canadian Pension Commission, assumed the payment of these grants out of Canadian funds for all awards arising out of the present war and the United Kingdom was reimbursed for such awards already paid.

Veterans' Bureau.—As the years went by, following the War of 1914-18, more and more apparent became the need for some agency charged with the duty of advising veterans regarding pension rights, assisting them in procuring evidence relevant to their claims and presenting their cases before the pension adjudicating

bodies. Applicants who had been refused pension were unable in most cases to understand the reasons for such refusal and felt that, if they had proper legal assistance, they would be able to present their cases in such a way as to ensure favourable decisions. Many solicitors gave time gratuitously to this work but in these cases, as well as in the cases where services were charged for by solicitors, the result was usually unsatisfactory, because the preparation and presentation of pension cases is a highly specialized professional art requiring knowledge of one of the most difficult Acts on the Statute Books, knowledge of the interpretations placed upon the Act by the Canadian Pension Commission and, above all, long medico-legal experience. The vast majority of contentious pension cases arise out of disease or a complication of diseases rather than out of wounds, for in the case of wounds the disability is obvious and its connection with service certain and, therefore, pension is granted as a matter of course without contest.

The Veterans' Bureau was established in 1930 as a Branch of the Department which is now the Department of Veterans Affairs. Many of the original appointees as Pensions Advocates are still on the staff of this Branch of the Department.

The Canadian Pension Commission, as well as the Veterans' Bureau, is under the Minister of Veterans Affairs, but has its own deputy head and, apart from the incidence mentioned, the relationship between the Veterans' Bureau and the Commission is practically the same as exists between the members of the Bar and the Judiciary. The function of the Veterans' Bureau is to represent the applicant for pension and present his claim in every legitimate way to the extent of opposing Commission decisions, not only in individual cases but generally in the interpretation placed upon sections of the Pension Act.

The Veterans' Bureau maintains a Head Office staff and a District Pensions Advocate in each district throughout Canada who is responsible to the Chief Pensions Advocate. The duties of a District Pensions Advocate in regard to a particular applicant originate usually through advice to the applicant to consult him, given after an unfavourable decision upon first hearing, but the services of the District Pensions Advocate are nevertheless open to any applicant for pension whether directed to him or not. He prepares the applicant's case for second hearing or renewed hearing as the case may be, and, if the case is carried to Appeal Board, attends upon the hearing, examines the applicant and his witnesses and argues any relevant issues before the Appeal Board. Upon request of the applicant or upon his own motion, if he is dissatisfied with the decision, he reviews the case and considers whether a motion should be made to reopen the decision of the Appeal Board. He is at all times encouraged to consult, and secure the advice of, the medico-legal experts at his Head Office. His services are free of all charge to the applicant.

Subsection 2.—War Veterans Allowances

The War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930 provides an allowance to veterans of the South African War who were members of the Canadian Forces, or members of the Forces of His Majesty, who were domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment, provided they landed in South Africa prior to June 1, 1902, and to veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of any of His Majesty's Forces or the forces of any Allies who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment for the War of 1914-18.

Under the terms of amendments enacted during the year 1944 these benefits are also available to ex-members of the North West Field Force (1885 Rebellion) and to veterans of the present war.

The allowance is provided for three classes of veterans:—

(1) The veteran who has attained the age of 60 years.
(2) The veteran of any age who because of disabilities is permanently unemployable.
(3) The veteran who served in a theatre of actual war, and who is incapable of maintaining himself because of economic handicaps combined with physical or mental disability or insufficiency.

Classes (1) and (2) must have served in a theatre of actual war, or be in receipt of pension or have received a final payment in commutation of pension. Class (3) applies only to veterans who served in an actual theatre of war.

Other conditions of eligibility are as follows:—

(1) Applicants must have been domiciled in Canada for the six months immediately preceding date of commencement of allowance.
(2) Allowance is not payable outside the Dominion of Canada.
(3) Old Age Pension and War Veterans Allowance cannot be paid at the same time.
(4) Reduction in allowance may be made when the recipient is admitted to an institution for treatment.

The amount of allowance payable is discretionary with the Board, but may not exceed:—

(1) Twenty dollars per month to a single veteran, whose total income, including the allowance, must not exceed $365 per annum.
(2) Forty dollars per month to a married veteran or a widower with children, whose total income including the allowance must not exceed $730 per annum.

NOTE.—*Application for the allowance should be made to the nearest district office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Final decisions are made by the War Veterans' Allowance Board, Ottawa, but applications must be made through the nearest office of the Department.*

In addition to the above rates, the amending legislative measures of 1944 authorize supplementary allowances up to $10·41 per month in the case of single men, and $20·83 in the case of married beneficiaries. These supplements, when there is no income from other sources, bring the total income to $365 and $730, respectively, per annum.

Legislative measures were enacted in 1944 authorizing similar allowances to veterans' widows and veterans' orphans on practically the same basis as to rates and the condition of eligibility in these cases is that the veteran himself was eligible during his lifetime.

Under the terms of another legislative measure, the veterans who do not meet the requirements of eligibility in respect of military service in either the War of 1914-18 or the present war but who have served in both wars may be admitted to similar benefits as those described above; likewise, their widows and their orphans.

Since the enactment of the legislation a total of 37,275 awards have been made by the War Veterans' Allowance Board.

As at Feb. 28, 1945, the annual liability was $10,096,139 and the number of beneficiaries under the above legislation was 26,262, made up as follows: veterans of the N.W.F.F., 89; veterans of the South Africa War, 533; veterans of the War 1914-18 (C.E.F.), 23,494; veterans of the present war, 15; widows, 2,098; orphans, 12; and pensioners under Dual Service Pension Order, 21. Of the total number, 15,018 have been awarded a supplementary allowance.

Section 5.—Post-Discharge Re-Establishment Grants and Benefits

The backbone of the rehabilitation program is the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order P.C. 5210, of July 13, 1944. This Order in Council replaces P.C. 7633 of Oct. 1, 1941.

Under this Order the Minister of Veterans Affairs, subject to certain provisions of the Order, may authorize the payment to a discharged person of one of the following benefits:—

(1) *Out-of-Work Benefit.*—For any period during which a discharged person is capable of, and available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment. Available for length of service up to one year within eighteen months following discharge.

(2) *Vocational or Technical Training.*—Where a discharged person is pursuing vocational or technical training or other educational training which has been approved by the Department as training which will fit him, or keep him fit for employment or re-employment, or will enable him to obtain better or more suitable employment. Available, if applied for, within one year after discharge or one year after cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date.

(3) *Awaiting Returns from Enterprise.*—Where a discharged person has established himself in a farm or business enterprise on his own account from which sufficient income to maintain himself and his family is not immediately forthcoming. Available for length of service up to one year. Applications must be submitted within one year following discharge or cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date.

(4) *Temporary Incapacitation.*—Where a discharged person is unable through temporary illness to accept work or to take training, but is not entitled to care under the Department's treatment regulations. Available for length of service up to one year within eighteen months following discharge.

(5) *University Training.*—Where a discharged person obtains admission to a recognized university for a course, either undergraduate or post-graduate, approved by the Department. Available for length of service, subject to satisfactory progress. Education normally expected to begin within fifteen months of discharge.

The Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order permits the Minister of Veterans Affairs to authorize maintenance grants with additional allowances for dependants on the following scale, while taking vocational or technical training, or continuing education:—

Basic grant, $60 per month for a single veteran; $80 per month for a married veteran.

Additional monthly allowance for person in lieu of a wife	$ 18·20
Additional monthly allowance for one child	$ 12
Additional monthly allowance for second child	$ 12
Additional monthly allowance for third child	$ 10
Additional monthly allowance for each subsequent child (not in excess of three)	$ 8
Additional maximum monthly allowance which may be authorized for dependent parent or parents	$ 15

For those out of work, temporarily incapacitated, or awaiting returns from private endeavour, the rate is $50 and $70 a month, respectively, with the same allowances for dependants.

Under the provisions of the Order all pensioners will continue to receive the full amount of their pension, and any 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 grant is paid based on his pension rate, the grants increasing proportionately with the increased percentage of disability. 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. A pensioner's right to vocational training does not cease, as does a non-pensioner's, within one year of discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date.

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 vocational or technical training course, a living allowance of $5 per week may be paid, or, under certain circumstances, transportation and other travelling expenses may be allowed.

The Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order also provides that ex-service men 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-service man has spent 15 weeks in insured employment and has paid the contribution for 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.

2.—Total Number of Awards Granted and Expenditure Made Under Post-Discharge Re-Establishment Order, Including Transfers from Inception at Oct. 1, 1941, to Feb. 28, 1945.

Fiscal Year	Out of Work Benefit No. 1		Awaiting Returns from Farm or Business Benefit No. 3		Temporary Incapacitation Benefit No. 4	
	Number	Grant	Number	Grant	Number	Grant
		$		$		$
1942[1]	1,066	54,510	29	2,013	388	22,316
1943	1,385	65,681	84	12,194	1,523	113,962
1944	1,173	54,652	164	28,937	815	61,593
1945[2]	2,883	205,403	670	177,368	543	33,431
Totals	**6,507**	**380,246**	**947**	**220,512**	**3,269**	**231,302**

Fiscal Year	Vocational Training Grant No. 2			Educational Training Grant No. 5		
	Number	Grant	Fees	Number	Grant	Fees
		$	$		$	$
1942[1]	432	25,163	–	3	386	–
1943	1,109	87,490	2,310	27	5,056	5,425
1944	1,742	214,153	1,381	82	19,070	14,027
1945[2]	3,950	738,307	4,447	833	179,854	64,183
Totals	**7,233**	**1,065,113**	**8,138**	**945**	**204,366**	**83,635**

Fiscal Year	Unemployment Insurance Commission Contributions		Transportation and Allowances	Total Awards	Total Expenditures
	Number	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
		$	$		$
1942[1]	7	36	–	1,918	104,425
1943	334	4,116	–	4,128	296,234
1944	4,388	73,973	4,649	3,976	472,434
1945[2]	14,194	424,554	7,398	8,879	1,834,945
Totals	**18,923**	**502,679**	**12,047**	**18,901**	**2,708,038**

[1] Five months, November to March. [2] Eleven months, April to February.

Awaiting Returns Benefit.—The rehabilitation program, chiefly through the War Service Grants Act and the Veterans' Land Act, encourages veterans to re-establish themselves in private enterprises. Few of these enterprises are such that they provide a living from their inception. It was to provide the veteran and his family with a sustenance allowance, until such time as his farm or business would provide sufficient income for that purpose, that this benefit was made part of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order.

This benefit, is payable, if necessary, up to a period equal to the veteran's service with the maximum of a year and may be applied for within the year following discharge or cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later date. The rates are as set forth in the Section dealing with the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order.

As will be seen from Table 2, 947 veterans have received this benefit since the Order became law. The same table also indicates that the number is increasing rapidly. This is due to increased discharges and the fact that veterans are now considering the future on a permanent basis rather than wartime employment.

Section 6.—Rehabilitation of Veterans

Subsection 1.—Vocational Training

After the War of 1914-18 vocational training was given only to those whose disabilities prevented them from following their previous occupations and to those who joined the Forces 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. 5210.

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 and advise and assist him in selecting his course.

Short try-out courses are available, if necessary, 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 veterans and those suffering from serious handicaps are supervised by Casualty Rehabilitation Officers from the time of hospitalization until established in occupations and care is taken that suitable vocational courses are decided upon for these persons. Co-operation of the Canadian National 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.

Since 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, wherever

possible, part or all 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 and, if necessary, other special training establishments will be set up as required. Provision is made for instruction in evening or part-time classes 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, otherwise, steps are taken to arrange for final employment of the trainee in 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 he is found 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 the Armed Services plan 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 Veterans Affairs. 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 Veterans Affairs. Each discharged person is informed of the available facilities for rehabilitation and directed to the appropriate official or office for further action. The District Rehabilitation Board decides the nature and duration of the training to be given, and admission to the school centre or to training on the job is arranged through the Dominion-Provincial Training Program. Reports are submitted to Head Office immediately on completion of training, while each case is followed up for at least six months after commencement of employment.

NUMBER OF DISCHARGED PERSONS FROM THE FORCES APPROVED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER BENEFITS AND THEIR DISPOSAL, OCT. 1, 1941 TO FEB. 28, 1945.

Individuals approved for training	7,233
Reinstated following cancellation	624
Total	7,857
Disposal:—	
Employed as trained	2,610
Employed in other occupations	548
Transferred to university	13
Suspended	112
Cancelled or did not commence	827
Discontinued for various reasons	919
Night courses completed	31
Correspondence courses	11
Left in training at Feb. 28, 1945	2,786

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 the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (P.C. 5210) 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, 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 War of 1914-18. In that War, 84 p.c. of the fighting personnel had only elementary school education; 13 p.c. had high or technical school training and 1·5 p.c. had attended university. An occupational history survey of 350,000 men who had enlisted up to Aug. 1, 1942, indicates that in this War 40 p.c. have had only elementary school education, 47 p.c. have had high or technical school training and over 3 p.c. are university graduates.

Service personnel through the Directorates of Education in each of the Armed Services, are already fitting themselves for civilian life while actually in the Service. The facilities for in-service education are provided through the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

The opportunity for university training is governed by length of service and scholarship. For instance, Service personnel who have served 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 twenty-four months (three academic years) in university and, if their scholastic record is exceptionally high, they can be carried through to graduation. Where special scholarship is demonstrated, the ex-service man may be assisted to a post-graduate degree.

In addition to the maintenance grants, explained under the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (see p. 874), tuition, student and athletic fees may be paid.

The Post-Discharge Training Program is now well under way; 1,000 ex-service men and women were attending university in degree courses at the end of the fiscal year 1944-45. In addition, 93 have either completed or discontinued training.

3.—Ex-Service Personnel Receiving Government Assistance in University Training, by Courses, as at Mar. 31, 1945

Course	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Re-fresher	Post-Graduate	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Arts and science	272	75	41	11	Nil	1	2	402
Engineering	106	45	15	9	"	Nil	Nil	175
Business administration and commerce and finance	81	38	14	5	"	"	4	142
Medicine	8	5	Nil	1	1	"	14	29
Law	29	7	4	1	Nil	"	1	42
Agriculture	20	8	10	1	"	"	2	41
Education	6	1	Nil	Nil	"	1	18	26
Dentistry	8	3	1	"	1	Nil	Nil	13
Pharmacy	7	1	1	"	Nil	"	1	10
Theology	7	2	7	2	"	"	Nil	18
Public health nursing	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	6
Household science and home economics	Nil	1	"	"	"	"	"	1
Architecture	6	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	6
Optometry	5	1	"	"	"	"	"	6
Librarian	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	3	3
Art	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Social service	9	"	"	"	"	"	Nil	9
Veterinary	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	4
Music	4	Nil	1	"	"	"	1	6
Forestry	10	2	2	"	"	"	Nil	14
Occupational therapy	Nil	2	Nil	"	"	"	"	2
Statistics	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	1
Pre-admission courses		–	–				–	43
Totals	**586**	**192**	**96**	**30**	**2**	**2**	**48**	**1,000**

Other Educational Training.—Numbers of ex-service men for whom education had been approved for non-degree courses, as at Mar. 31, 1945, are given below. The figures do not include 23 men who had completed or discontinued this type of training.

	In Training		*In Training*
Art	7	Theology	8
Articled law students	5	Extension courses—	
Chartered accountancy	60	Extra-mural	3
University of Toronto certificate course in business	26	Evening courses	9
Normal schools	19	Part-time	3
Matriculation students	462	Non-degree	14
Nurses-in-training	6	TOTAL	622

Subsection 2.—Veterans' Land Act

The principles embodied in the Veterans' Land Act are the result of a realistic study of the utilization of land in the re-establishment of war veterans in civil life. Provision is made whereby a substantial part of the cost of each establishment, other than a mortgage loan on land already owned by a veteran, 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 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 estab-

lishment. 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 such credit operations.

Bearing in mind that members of the Armed Services represent many occupations in addition to agriculture, provision is made in the Act to assist four different groups of veterans:—

(1) Those who have had practical farming experience and who wish to farm on purchased lands as full-time occupation.

(2) Those who have reasonable assurance of a steady dependable income and who wish to obtain a small holding settlement of an acre or more in a suburban, semi-rural or rural area, outside high-taxation districts. These small holdings may provide much of the domestic food supply, but—of equal importance—they provide a better place to rear a family than crowded urban areas.

(3) Those who have had practical experience in commercial fishing, whose normal occupation is in that industry, and who wish to obtain a small holding settlement coupled with commercial fishing in coastal and inland areas where commercial fishing is a recognized industry.

The Director of the Veterans' Land Act may contract with any veteran who has been officially certified to be qualified to participate in the benefits of the Act for the sale to such veteran of land and permanent improvements thereon, live stock, farming equipment or fishing gear, up to a total cost to the Director of $6,000. Not more than $1,200 of the $6,000 may be used for the purchase of such chattels. The veteran must pay in advance 10 p.c. of the cost of land and improvements—plus any cost in excess of $6,000. He then contracts to pay two-thirds of the cost to the Director of land and permanent improvements only, on an amortization plan over a period not exceeding 25 years, together with interest at 3½ p.c. per annum.

By the terms of this settlement contract, the veteran is relieved at the outset of 23⅓ p.c. of the cost to the Director of the land and buildings and 100 p.c. of the cost of the chattels supplied to him by the Director. It is provided, however, that the veteran may not sell or otherwise dispose of the land and buildings or the chattels within a period of 10 years following the date of his agreement, and realize for his own benefit the difference between the cost to the Director and the amount which he contracts to pay. At the end of 10 years, if he has complied with the terms of his agreement, he will be granted title to the chattels, and title to the land and buildings when he has completed payment of the balance owing under the terms of his agreement.

(4) Those who wish to resume farming operations on land already owned by them, and who want to borrow funds to adjust their debts or re-equip or improve their farms. In such a case the advance is limited to $4,400 with interest at 3½ p.c., and to not more than 60 p.c. of the approved value of the land. No more than $2,500 of the loan may be used for the purchase of live stock and farming equipment, and the loan for this purpose must not exceed 50 p.c. of the approved value of the land.

The administration of the Act is being progressively de-centralized. Seven District Offices and 35 Regional Offices have been opened up. The veterans point of contact is the Regional Office. At each Regional Office an Advisory Committee has been created to assist in assessing the qualifications of applicants and to approve the suitability and value of lands.

Settlements under the Veterans' Land Act up to and including 1944 were purposely restricted—due principally to shortages of farming equipment and building materials, and to good employment opportunities throughout the Dominion. Arrangements were made to secure an adequate supply of farm machinery, a large quantity of seasoned lumber, certain items of building hardware and plumbing fixtures for 1945 operations.

4.—Summary of Operations Under the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, as at Mar. 31, 1945

Item		Full-time Farming	Small Holding	Commercial Fishing	Total
Applications—					
Received	No.	-	-	-	4,097
Qualified	"	355	794	12	1,161
Disqualified	"		-	-	382
Lands Appraised and Purchased—					
Approved	No.	2,631	1,139	10	3,780
Purchased	"	1,467	969	8	2,444
Average price per acre	$	21·58	149·14	103·51	-
Applications for Financial Assistance—					
Approved	No.	98	170	51	319
Average loan for land and permanent improvements	$	3,347	3,062	1,560	-
Average loan for stock and equipment	$	1,002	257	865	
Applications for Financial Assistance (Mortgage Loan)—					
Approved	No.	9	4	Nil	13
Average loan for removal of encumbrance and permanent improvements	$	1,445	2,076	"	-
Average loan for stock and equipment	$	545	23	"	-

5.—Summary of Operations Carried Out under the Provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, as at Mar. 31, 1945

Province	Applications Made	Persons Established	Still in Scheme	Repaid Cash	Repaid by Time Sale	Adjustment Cases
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Maritime Provinces	4,553	1,556	277	453	62	764
Quebec	2,796	494	32	96	23	343
Ontario	8,462	1,972	323	662	84	903
Manitoba	10,123	3,715	446	431	57	2,781
Saskatchewan	15,165	6,164	1,612	1,158	216	3,178
Alberta	15,285	7,158	1,654	1,395	326	3,783
British Columbia	11,131	3,734	617	833	291	1,993
Totals	**67,515**	**24,793**	**4,961**	**5,028**	**1,059**	**13,745**

The establishments referred to above involved an initial expenditure of $109,085,321. Total cash recoveries as of Mar. 31, 1945, were $80,664,996 and accounts receivable stood at $14,838,659. Loans to the extent of 898 were paid off by soldier settlers during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1945.

Having regard to the financial provision of the Veterans' Land Act, and the flexibility of applications in carrying out alternative forms of establishment, the number of veterans who will be assisted will greatly exceed the number established under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Subsection 3.—Other Rehabilitation Facilities

During the past year considerable reorganization has taken place in the Department of Veterans Affairs to permit greater flexibility in providing the ex-service man with rehabilitation facilities.

In addition to the Veterans Welfare Officer, who continues to function in Employment and Selective Service Offices at strategic points across Canada, there have been established in the Districts, Rehabilitation Centres wherein all rehabilitation services are gathered under the initial authority of the District Administrator who holds the Superintendent of Rehabilitation responsible for implementing the provisions of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order and the War Service Grants Act in so far as they pertain to the re-establishment credits. There is also collaboration with Pensions, Treatment, Veterans' Land Act and the facilities of the Department of Labour. A comprehensive counselling service given by highly trained personnel is available at Rehabilitation Centres to advise and assist dischargees in drawing up and implementing a personalized re-establishment program.

In addition to these facilities for the fit dischargee, a Casualty Rehabilitation Section has been formed to operate primarily in hospitals of the Department and to "formulate plans to ensure that no disabled veteran suffers any preventable economic disadvantage" There are a few services that cannot be carried out by one government alone, or by one Department alone, and in order that all services should be welded together so as to result in efficient rehabilitation programs for each disabled veteran, the Casualty Section is procuring and training a number of Casualty Rehabilitation Officers whose duties will be to supervise and assist with the rehabilitation of not more than fifty disabled veterans at any one time in all phases of rehabilitation. The active rehabilitation process of a disabled veteran starts when he is received into a Veterans Affairs hospital and is not completed until he is placed in suitable employment.

Most important among the functions of the Casualty Rehabilitation Officers are: to assist in the selection of suitable job objectives; and by counsel and advisement, and with the co-operation of the Employment Service, to ensure placement in suitable employment. Each such officer is required to establish the best personal and professional co-operation with all other agencies concerned.

Working closely with the facilities for both the fit and the unfit are the volunteer citizens' committees operating in about 400 centres in Canada, and this assistance is augmented by aids from organized social agencies such as service clubs, welfare agencies, etc.

The employment of dischargees, with the exception of the seriously disabled, is now handled entirely by Employment and Selective Service, and the Veterans' Welfare Officers collaborate and assist where possible.

6.—Employment Placements of Ex-Service Men and Unemployment Assistance to Pensioners of the War of 1914-18, by Months, September, 1943, to February, 1945

Year and Month	Employment Placements			Unemployment Assistance to Pensioners of the War of 1914-18		
	Veterans of the War of 1914-18	Canadian Active Service Forces Discharged During Present War	Cumulative Totals to Previous Month	Men Assisted	Financial Assistance Received[1]	Value of Clothing Received
1943	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$
September	3,716	5,383	123,523	121	2,840	5
October	3,172	5,725	132,420	120	2,932	138
November	3,269	6,207	141,896	119	2,881	100
December	2,796	5,767	150,459	137	3,895	471
1944						
January	3,100	6,908	160,467	140	3,639	52
February	3,289	7,166	170,922	134	3,831	268
March	3,332	8,371	182,625	145	3,819	128
April	3,359	8,500	194,484	142	3,821	127
May	3,584	9,180	207,248	134	3,485	139
June	3,430	9,192	219,870	113	2,761	28
July	3,042	8,579	231,491	108	2,816	101
August	3,095	9,534	244,120	105	2,674	50
September	3,143	9,741	257,004	103	2,658	138
October	3,229	10,973	271,206	105	2,795	138
November	3,557	11,930	286,693	110	3,205	275
December	2,727	9,148	298,568	126	3,775	764
1945						
January	3,389	11,274	313,231	137	3,556	169
February	2,998	11,689	327,918	133	3,586	22

[1] Includes "Clothing Received".

Section 7.—The Veterans Insurance Act

When Canada entered the present war it was realized that men and women who went into uniform faced the possibility of returning to civilian life with their health impaired, or with some physical disability. It was realized also that, as a result of this impairment in health or disability, many ex-service men and women would be unable to provide protection for their families through the normal channels of commercial life insurance. To meet this situation, Parliament, at its 1944 Session, passed the Veterans Insurance Act.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has set up a definite program to apprise veterans leaving the Service of the value of life insurance and to make certain that no one be deprived of its benefits for lack of information.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has opened an office at each important centre where the services of a trained counsellor are available for individual interviews with each veteran in order to assist in the selection of the type of policy and the amount best suited to the individual veteran's needs after readjustment to civilian life.

The plans of insurance available are: 10-payment life, 15-payment life, 20-payment life, life paid-up at 65 and life paid-up at 85, that is, premiums may be paid for 10, 15, or 20 years or until the age of 65 or 85, respectively, is reached.

The longer the term of payment, the smaller the premium required. Term and endowment policies are not issued. The insurance is of the non-participating type, that is, no dividends are paid.

Any ex-service man or woman of the present war is eligible. In addition, widows or widowers of such veterans may apply for the insurance on themselves if the veterans were not insured under the Act. Merchant seamen entitled to receive a bonus under the Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order, or if in receipt of a pension under the Pension Act and members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters and Auxiliary Services Supervisors with service overseas, are eligible also.

Policies may be applied for in amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000. The amount of the policy is payable only in the event of the death of the insured.

After premiums have been paid for two full years, the policy may be surrendered for its cash surrender value, or it may be transferred to paid-up insurance or extended-term insurance. There is no provision for loans against the policy.

7.—Monthly Premiums per $1,000 Insurance

Age	Payable for—			Payable till Age 65	Payable till Age 85
	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years		
	$	$	$	$	$
20 years	2·89	2·12	1·74	1·20	1·14
25 "	3·18	2·34	1·93	1·39	1·30
30 "	3·53	2·60	2·15	1·64	1·51
35 "	3·93	2·91	2·42	1·98	1·78
45 "	4·98	3·73	3·16	3·16	2·59
55 "	6·45	5·01	4·40	6·45	4·03

Some of the salient points concerning veterans insurance are as follows: (1) Premium rates are very low and premiums may be paid in monthly instalments at no extra cost; (2) No medical examination except in a very few special cases; (3) Premiums may be paid from re-establishment credit or from pension; (4) There are no extra premiums payable for any reason; (5) There are no restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation, including naval, military and air service. No extra premiums are charged when the veteran's occupation is unusually hazardous—such as mining, construction, commercial flying, etc.; (6) Premiums are waived in the event of total disability unless the veteran is entitled to a 100 p.c. disability pension under the Pension Act—there is no extra cost for this benefit; (7) All policies are automatically non-forfeitable and have a liberal cash value after they have been in force for two years.

A contract for veterans insurance may be entered into within three years from the date of discharge from Service or within three years from the effective date of the Act (Feb. 20, 1945) whichever is the later.

CHAPTER XXIII.—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 up to the end of 1943 are outlined at pp. 724-727 of the 1942 Year Book and pp. 776-783, 354-362 and 521-526 of the 1943-44 Year Book. The present article, dealing chiefly with developments in 1944, outlines the main problems of price control in Canada and briefly summarizes the Board's activities in maintaining civilian supplies. The Board's controls over the distribution of goods in short supply are described in the chapter on Internal Trade (pp. 567-571). A more comprehensive account of the Board's activities may be found in the three Reports to Parliament, covering the periods Sept. 3, 1939-Mar. 31, 1943; Apr. 1, 1943-Dec. 30, 1943; and Jan. 1, 1944-Dec. 31, 1944, respectively.

Price Control.—Price control in Canada is based on the general principle that maximum (ceiling) prices should be in line with the prices prevailing in the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. This principle has been applied either by holding each seller to the highest price he obtained for a particular article in the

* Except as otherwise credited, the sections of this Chapter have been revised by H. F. Greenway, M.A., Chief, Prices Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 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.

basic period or (chiefly in the case of certain agricultural products, e.g., meat, canned goods, fuel wood) by setting 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 and controlled retail markups have been added.

The problems arising in the administration of this system of price control were chiefly the result of the pressure of rising costs of production against ceiling prices, of the pressure of increasing purchasing power against a restricted supply of civilian goods, and of the appearance of "new goods" that were not on the market in the basic period. The methods developed for dealing with these problems in the first two years of over-all price control are described in previous volumes.*

The Problem of Rising Costs.—Though the price level was practically stabilized during 1944, rising costs continued to exert strong pressure against ceiling prices. Since the beginning of the War, rising costs in civilian industries have resulted from the diversion of materials, plant and manpower to war activities. In a major war effort, civilian industry inevitably takes second choice of the available manpower, materials and machinery. Less efficient workers are hired, inexperienced workers have to be trained, substitute materials have to be used, bottlenecks in supplies develop and deliveries become less reliable, and machinery cannot be replaced. Labour turnover rises abnormally and labour costs, therefore, tend to rise, even if wage rates do not increase as, in fact, they did to a considerable degree during the present war. Working in the opposite direction are the high volume of production induced by war orders and by the ready civilian market, the rapid turnover of output and reduced selling expenses. These latter factors have generally made it feasible to maintain ceiling prices.

During 1944, war demands for manpower levelled off with the result that there was some abatement in the upward trend of labour costs. But at the same time the influences that had formerly worked to reduce costs were much less operative. The total output of the country was, for practical purposes, running at its peak, and the additional economies to be gained through increased volume and more rapid turnover were comparatively small or lacking. A number of producers, looking towards reconversion, requested increased prices on the grounds that declining war contracts were tending to increase their costs.

Faced with this persistent problem, the Board has continued to review and rule upon applications by manufacturers, importers and distributors for relief from excessive squeeze under established ceilings. As a rule, the Board looks at the over-all position of the applicant in order to determine whether financial need exists, and not at the profit in a particular line or department. The determination of the point at which relief may be given is not susceptible of precise definition and must depend upon the circumstances of the individual case. Increased costs in themselves do not justify granting relief. The mere fact that an applicant is not earning "standard" profits does not necessarily mean that relief should be granted. A price adjustment can be authorized only when an applicant can demonstrate real financial need on an over-all basis. In reaching a decision the Board considers not merely the current position of the applicant but such clearly important matters as the future prospects for sales volume and costs, the nature of the business and its strength and financial resources.

* Canada Year Book 1942, pp. 724-727. Canada Year Book 1943-44, pp. 776-780.

The Board has continued to authorize the payment of subsidies in certain cases where financial need is established. In other instances, limited price adjustments have been permitted where such adjustments could be absorbed without significantly affecting the cost of living. Where subsidy has been authorized, the purpose is to meet specified cost increases, or to offset higher operating costs, only to the extent required to ensure necessary production from the firm or industry concerned. Subsidies are not intended to assure profits at the pre-war or pre-ceiling level and rates of subsidy are determined with a view to providing the minimum necessary relief. The principle of limiting subsidies has been applied widely and is designed to ensure that fortuitous or special circumstances do not permit subsidy payments to raise profits above standard profits or whatever defined level is reasonable in the circumstances. As a further means of limiting subsidies to the greatest possible extent, the Board is continually reviewing existing subsidy arrangements to determine whether current circumstances and prospects permit a scaling down or removal of the payments under review.

Excess Purchasing Power and Black-Market Problems.—Throughout the year the public's buying power continued much in excess of available supplies of goods and services, providing a favourable background for price inflation. Though most of this excess spending power was absorbed by savings, through Victory Loans in particular, spending increased and in some lines production did not keep pace. Black-market activities were on the increase and special measures had to be taken to improve the enforcement of price control, particularly in the spheres of used goods and textiles. In the textile field, price control has been facilitated by an order requiring retailers to attach a price tag to practically every item of men's, women's and children's clothing. Under another order, retailers' markups allowed on women's, misses' and children's dresses, coats and suits, were specifically limited to 45 p.c. of the selling price, in addition to the continuing requirement that they must not exceed those taken in the basic period. This order was designed to check the excessive markups taken by some specialty shops and, together with price tagging, has been of considerable assistance in enforcement. Orders requiring manufacturers to show on each garment their name, license number or trade mark, as well as the style number (see p. 888 under "Quality Control") have also helped in checking black-market activities.

Pricing "New Goods".—The pricing of goods that had not been on the market in the basic period became a major problem in 1944. Three years had elapsed since the basic period and in that time there had naturally been a variety of changes in design and technique. In addition, a substantial number of new businesses were being established for all of which ceiling prices had to be determined, a number of restrictions on the manufacture of various goods were relaxed (see p. 891) and the ban against a variety of imports from the United States (originally imposed to conserve foreign exchange) was removed.

Procedures for establishing maximum prices for new goods and services were laid down in two orders that came into effect in October, 1944. Under the new regulations manufacturers must obtain a price fixation from their administrator before selling any goods for which they have no maximum price. The basis upon which maximum prices for such goods are fixed is one of appraisal by an expert or experts with the definite purpose of arriving at a price appropriate to the basic period price level for comparable or related goods. Where practicable, actual samples are inspected by an administrator or by a committee made up of experts in the

field. Where samples cannot be obtained, this appraisal is based upon detailed descriptions or specifications. In some instances, notably certain imported goods, surveys have been made to estimate or appraise the extent of the price increase in the country of origin since the Canadian basic period, in order to arrive at prices which properly discount or eliminate such price increases. Thus, current laid-down costs of imports do not serve as a basis for determining maximum prices. Similarly, current costs of domestic goods are not the basis for determining ceilings for such goods. In some cases where direct appraisal by comparison with goods having an established ceiling price is difficult, reference may be made as a guide in appraisal to estimated production costs at basic-period rates. The initial appraisal may be made of the retail price, as in the case of toys or of the manufacturer's selling price. In the latter case, maximum prices at other levels of sale will be determined through the application of restricted markups over cost, with the final objective of providing an appropriate retail price.

The Board has also set price ceilings for surplus merchandise released to the civilian market by the War Assets Corporation. Where maximum prices have not previously been established, the usual principles of pricing 'dissimilar' goods are generally applied with the War Assets Corporation as applicant.

Import and Export Price Problems.—Problems resulting from the existence of higher price levels in foreign countries occupied the Board increasingly during 1944. For example, some imported consumer goods now available to Canada have increased in price to such an extent that importation at a profit is not feasible, either for the importers or for all but direct importing retailers. However, essential imported consumer items are generally eligible for import subsidy, which offsets price increases in the country of origin. Thus necessary supplies are not being excluded and accordingly no deviation from the basic-period principle has been made.

In the case of exports, higher prices make foreign markets in some instances more attractive than domestic markets. The resulting drain on merchandise could be serious for goods in short supply and the higher export price constitutes a threat to the domestic ceiling. Hence the export of a variety of goods has continued to be controlled by a permit system.

Quality Control.—Rising costs and the need to use substitute materials have resulted in a tendency towards a deterioration in the quality of some products. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is concerned with the problem of quality degradation since the maintenance of quality and serviceability in relation to price is a necessary part of a fully effective system of price ceiling control. Some changes of quality have, of course, been unavoidable, owing to the shortage of certain materials—e.g., the substitution of reclaimed for natural rubber in the manufacture of children's play shoes. Moreover, the need to conserve materials and industrial facilities has led to the elimination of many "frills" in production and distribution. Apart from such necessary changes, however, manufacturers have been required to maintain the same relationships between quality and price as in the basic period. As indicated above, price-quality relationships are taken into account in setting maximum prices for new and modified goods. In addition a Standards Organization was set up early in 1943 to work specifically on the problem of quality control. This administration, with its staff of inspectors, has worked mainly in the apparel field and has conducted investigations at the factory level to see that manufacturers are maintaining the quality, with respect to materials and workman-

ship, of their products. Consumer complaints and information given by retailers often lead to investigation of an entire field, beginning with the manufacturing plants and extending through to selected distributors. To make this work possible the Prices Board has required that garments should be marked with the manufacturer's name, licence number, or registered trade mark and with the style number provided by the administrator pricing the article. This enables investigators to trace the article questioned at the retail level back to the manufacturer and his price authorization.

Consolidation of Food Price Orders.—The general food supply was better during 1944 than during 1943 and pressure on food prices was reduced. The general level of retail food prices actually showed a slight decline over the year, and for many products there were periods when prices fluctuated freely below the ceiling. Under these circumstances the Board further consolidated and standardized its food-pricing regulations. Probably the most significant development was the consolidation of the retail provisions of all food price orders into a single document which was issued early in November under the title "Item Index" The Item Index lists the order number and summarizes the retail provisions of all food orders. It also lists the items that are exempt from ceiling regulations. Items not mentioned on the Item Index are those on which the individual seller continues to be held to his own basic-period ceilings. This consolidation was issued primarily for the convenience of retailers and made no fundamental change in the method of calculating any individual ceiling. It was, however, accompanied by a reference table which is used to determine, in cents per unit, the maximum margin which any retailer may take on any product. This table removes the need for retailers to perform the rather involved calculation entailed in determining margins expressed as percentages of selling price.

Trading Under the Ceiling.—In the pricing of fresh fruits and vegetables, an arrangement was introduced which has come to be known as "trading under the ceiling". During 1943, ceilings were placed on a large number of fresh fruit and vegetable items at the grower or shipper level, and wholesalers' ceilings were provided by setting percentage margins over actual cost. In an attempt to keep retail prices down, the margins specified in these orders were made as low as feasible. As a result, many wholesalers found themselves in difficulty. From time to time they suffered inventory losses when the market dropped below the ceiling and they were unable to recover these losses when the market rose, because they were required to calculate their markup on the actual cost of the particular commodity rather than on replacement cost.

During 1944, provisions were therefore introduced which set out the wholesaler's ceiling by adding a margin to the grower's or shipper's ceiling rather than to the wholesaler's actual cost. In this way, the wholesaler was given a specified ceiling price regardless of the cost of the particular shipment. This was an important simplification of ceiling structures and the possibility of a trading profit has the effect of encouraging wholesalers to buy and hold larger stocks of any product which is temporarily low in price, and to concentrate their sales efforts on such products. In this way surpluses are spread throughout the trade instead of concentrating in the hands of producers as would be the case if wholesalers operated on a day-to-day basis. It was felt that if supplies were so heavy that growers could not move their holdings at ceiling prices, that fact, in itself, was evidence that wholesalers

would be under strong competitive pressure and would not be able to realize the full ceiling on their sales. To prevent any abuse of this trading under the ceiling provision, industry committees, consisting of two or three leading wholesalers and the local Wartime Prices and Trade Board foods officer, were set up in the major centres to enlist the co-operation of the trade. These committees were given no enforcement powers but the trade was definitely informed that any abuse would lead to immediate cancellation of the privilege. On the whole, the scheme has worked quite well and throughout the year it has gradually been extended to additional products.

Control of Supplies.—The volume of goods and services available for civilians during the year was, on balance, slightly larger than in the previous year, but shortages persisted in a number of sections of the civilian economy. This was partly the result of the continued growth of consumer spending, which in some instances more than offset the effect of increased production. Scarcity of suitable skilled and able-bodied workers was a major restrictive factor in most industries, although there was some increase in the over-all supply of labour for civilian production. A number of changes in particular war programs, resulted in variations in the types and quantities of materials, plant facilities and labour that could be used in the civilian economy. Agricultural production exceeded the previous year's level and permitted substantially increased exports to Allied Nations. Various textile articles were in short supply owing to increased demand, decreasing labour efficiency and the difficulty of procuring adequate supplies from abroad. Building supplies, hardware and household appliances were produced in somewhat larger volume, but most of these articles, particularly building supplies, were still very scarce in relation to the greatly increased requirements. Demands for Canadian pulp and paper and their products continued to exceed available supplies which were slightly greater than in the previous year but were still restricted by the shortage of manpower.

Towards the end of the year the improvement that had appeared in the summer in various lines ceased, and the prospect changed for the worse. New war contracts halted the expansion in the output of civilian metal articles. The tendency for agricultural production in the West to shift towards wheat at the expense of feed grain and hogs, combined with high Allied and relief requirements of food, was reflected in a tightening of meat supplies. World textile supplies remained restricted and the requirements of liberated areas were increasing.

The Board's activities during 1944 reflected these general conditions. In view of the continued and, in some cases, intensified shortages of civilian goods, the Board had to take active measures to see that an adequate supply of essentials was produced. The production of certain articles of clothing was directed, a few household appliances were "programmed", and specific measures were continued to assure the largest feasible output of farm implements consistent with war needs. Scarce materials were allocated between different manufacturers and different uses to ensure sufficient supplies for essential production.

The Board kept the Wartime Industries Control Board informed as to civilian requirements for particular metals and, through the Interdepartmental Labour Priorities Committee, advised National Selective Service regarding labour requirements of civilian industry, requesting assistance when it was urgently needed to

sustain essential output. The Board also reported on domestic food requirements to the Food Requirements Committee, and kept the Department of Agriculture informed on relevant food problems both through this Committee and directly.

The problem of obtaining necessary materials from abroad remained a very important one and necessitated a variety of complicated negotiations. Such negotiations were usually with the Combined Boards or the appropriate United States or United Kingdom production authorities and covered a wide range of goods, including textiles, hides, foodstuffs, various metal products, and component parts required for Canadian production of finished articles.

Directed Production.—The policy of planning and directing the production of certain articles of clothing, begun in 1943, was extended during 1944. In directing such production, the Board states the total output required and, through the administrator concerned, allocates this total between the different manufacturers. Arrangements are also made for priority for materials and frequently for labour, in the latter case through National Selective Service. This system of "production directives" is regarded as the most direct and effective way of assuring needed production. It has been applied to such garments as knitted underwear of all kinds, children's autumn and winter garments, socks and stockings, worsted suitings, and so on. Production planning of a somewhat less formal type was necessary in certain other spheres, such as household appliances, where production had been small or lacking for some time and deferred needs both for replacements and new households had accumulated. In a few such cases, a limited production was authorized and steps were taken to obtain the materials through the Wartime Industries Control Board, either in the form of an authorized program or on an understanding from that Board that the planned production was not out of line with the existing supply position. Actually, increased war requirements did interfere with the fulfilment of such programs.

Allocations and Priority Systems.—Measures to allocate scarce materials and supplies were extended during the year, though a variety of restrictions and prohibitions concerning the manufacture of specified articles were revoked. The establishment of quotas and priorities for the distribution of materials was a more effective and flexible type of control than the restriction of non-essential end products and flexibility was of great importance in a period characterized by frequent changes in the types and quantities of materials that could be used for civilian production. For example, quotas and priorities for manufacturers using paperboard (such as firms making paper containers) were established during the year, based partly on the user's consumption in a base year and partly on the need for his particular kind of production. These quotas were varied in accordance with changes in available supplies, and their development made it possible to do without various restrictions on particular paperboard products and at the same time to assure essential production. Another example of this type of control was the controlled allocation to users of all types of containers and packing cases, following a shortage of containers early in 1944. Control was extended to all types of containers, since metal, glass, paperboard and wooden containers can be substituted for one another to a high degree. After the outbreak of war in the Pacific, glass and paperboard containers had been substituted for metal cans in many uses. During the early part of 1944, however, shortages of paperboard and of glass developed, together with some easing in the supply of steel sheet. The Board, therefore, permitted a return to the use of metal

cans in a few instances, and tightened the control over paperboard containers. By the autumn of 1944 the supply of paper and glass containers had improved, and quota restrictions on sale of glass containers were lifted.

Removal of End-Product Restrictions.—A number of orders restricting or prohibiting the manufacture of specific articles were revoked during the year. These orders had been issued during the period of extreme urgency just after Pearl Harbour and, at the suggestion of the United States authorities, closely paralleled restrictions in that country. As a measure of co-operation with the United States and at a very critical time, they were necessary, but as time went on they proved to be an inflexible form of control. Thus, when war production levelled off, they tended to prevent manufacturers from making use of the surpluses of materials and facilities resulting from changes in war programs and uncertainty regarding their duration obstructed planning for reconversion. Their removal did not open the way to diversion of materials from war and essential civilian production because of the direct controls exercised over materials by the Prices Board and the Wartime Industries Control Board.

Rentals and Shelter.—The continued demand of war workers, service men and their families for accommodation in congested areas, coupled with the difficulties of providing materials and labour for new construction, has placed a heavy strain on already inadequate housing facilities. The system of rent control established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the provisions for the protection of tenants against eviction were described at p. 780 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

During 1944 it became necessary to tighten the regulations protecting tenants against eviction. The revision of rentals regulations in the autumn of 1943 was followed by an unreasonably large number of eviction notices in certain areas of acute housing shortage, chiefly from landlords of apartment houses. The regulations were, therefore, amended in January, 1944, to provide that a landlord of a "multiple family building" (apartments, duplexes, etc.) could no longer evict a tenant on the grounds that he desired the accommodation for another member of his family. He could, however, subject to certain conditions, still evict a tenant on the grounds that he desired the accommodation as a personal residence. Regulations regarding the eviction of tenants of "single family dwellings" were also tightened.

Under the revised regulations established in 1943, the special protection against eviction had not been extended to tenants of rooms and flats (shared accommodation). It had been hoped that accommodation which had not previously been made available would be opened up if it were possible to recover early possession of the accommodation should the arrangements not prove satisfactory. A check of housing registries revealed that little, if any, new accommodation had been secured through these concessions. In many instances, landlords had taken advantage of the change and attempted to secure higher rentals by threatening eviction, tenants accepting these increases for fear of losing their accommodation. To check abuses, the protection against eviction enjoyed by occupants of houses and apartments was, therefore, extended to roomers, other than boarders. Special safeguards however, were provided to permit dispossession of incompatible tenants.

Evasion of maximum rental regulations had been possible through certain practices which had never been customary in leasehold transactions but which were encouraged because of the difficulty that tenants experienced in securing accommodation. The most prevalent of these abuses were those requiring pros-

pective tenants to purchase furniture at excessive prices, to pay special commissions, bonuses or rewards or to pay several months' rent in advance. The Board, therefore, issued an order, effective Nov. 30, 1944, under which no person letting accommodation may require a prospective tenant to pay more than one month's rent in advance, nor may he charge or receive any commission, bonus or reward. If furniture is rented or sold, the rental or selling price must be set by the local Rentals Appraiser. The Rental Administrator is given power to issue special directives if, in his opinion, any term imposed on a prospective tenant is unreasonable or unjust.

With the easing of pressure on the commercial rental ceiling, and as a first step in the decontrol of rentals, eviction control had been removed from commercial accommodation in the autumn of 1943. Following this an abnormal number of commercial tenants were required to vacate, to enter into long-term leases which imposed onerous terms, or to purchase property to avoid eviction. Accordingly, the Board restored security of tenure to commercial tenants as of Jan. 2, 1945.

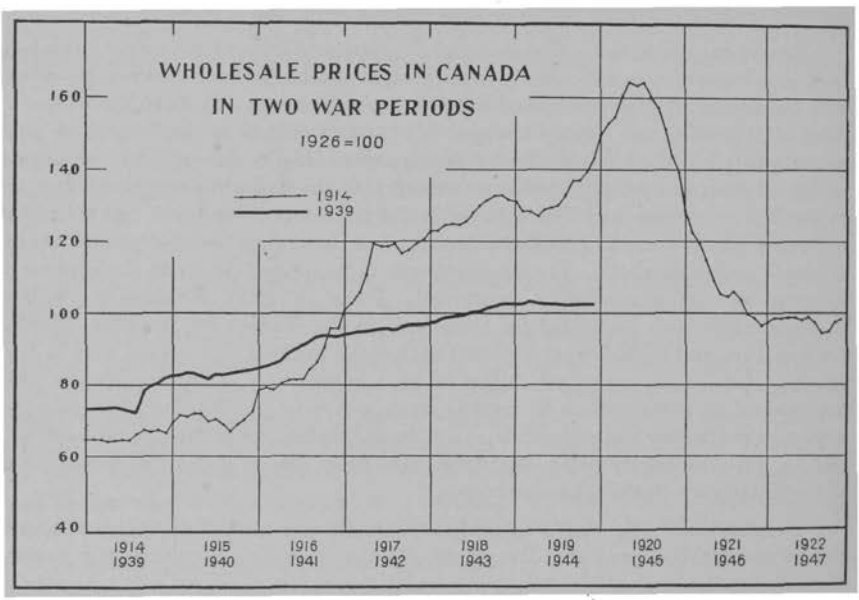
Emergency Shelter.—The shortage of accommodation in the larger cities has been presenting a more and more serious problem and has become increasingly acute with the arrival of each spring and autumn moving season. In 1942, the Department of Munitions and Supply introduced a form of control in Halifax, which was subsequently extended to include all Atlantic ports. In December, 1944, conditions in certain areas had developed to such a point that the Government decided to give to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board broad powers to co-ordinate "all activities relating to the transfer of population into such areas and to the control and use of available shelter therein". These powers were to be applied only with the expressed approval of the municipality concerned. Early in 1945, Emergency Shelter Administrators were appointed for Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Hamilton and Hull, but in Montreal the local authorities decided not to take part in the scheme. One of the principal duties of an administrator is "to co-ordinate the activities of all organizations at present concerned with the housing problem with a view to promoting the utilization of available dwelling space to the best advantage". The existing Housing Registries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Emergency Shelter Administrators.

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 the Government's stabilization policy is given in Sections 1 and 2 of this Chapter, which describe the movements of wholesale prices and of the cost of living. The changes in the official cost-of-living index and its component parts can be traced since the beginning of the War and since the introduction of the over-all price ceiling in December, 1941. A comparison of the changes in wholesale prices and the cost of living in the present war with the corresponding changes during the War of 1914-18 also illustrate the effectiveness of the controls applied in the present conflict.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities

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 (1926 = 100) 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 1930, 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



level. 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 wartime 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 is indicated by the fact that percentage increases in wholesale prices amounted to only 3·8 and 5·6 for the years 1942 and 1943, respectively, while the December, 1944, index remained the same as the December, 1943, figure.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913-44, with Monthly Index Numbers, 1941-44

(1926=100)

Annual Index				Monthly Index				
Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Month	1941	1942	1943	1944
1913	64·0	1929	95·6	January	84·8	94·1	97·1	102·5
1914	65·5	1930	86·6	February	85·4	94·6	97·5	102·7
1915	70·4	1931	72·1	March	86·0	95·0	98·6	103·0
1916	84·3	1932	66·7	April	86·8	95·0	99·0	102·9
1917	114·3	1933	67·1	May	88·8	95·2	99·3	102·5
1918	127·4	1934	71·6	June	90·1	95·8	99·6	102·5
1919	134·0	1935	72·1	July	91·2	96·0	100·1	102·5
1920	155·9	1936	74·6	August	92·0	95·5	100·4	102·3
1921	110·0	1937	84·6	September	93·3	95·8	101·1	102·3
1922	97·3	1938	78·6	October	93·9	96·6	101·9	102·3
1923	98·0	1939	75·4	November	93·9	96·9	102·4	102·4
1924	99·4	1940	82·9	December	93·5	97·0	102·5	102·5
1925	102·6	1941	90·0					
1926	100·0	1942	95·6					
1927	97·7	1943	100·0					
1928	96·4	1944	102·5					

2.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Significant Years, 1913-44, with Monthly Figures, 1944

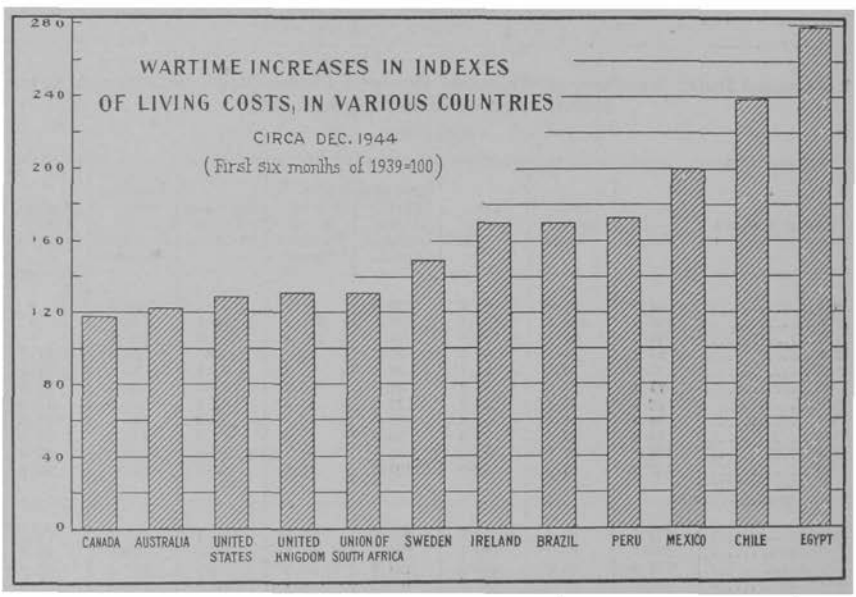
(1926=100)

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	95·9	121·2	97·6
1944	102·5	97·4	99·9	104·0	93·6	102·9	127·3	99·8
1944								
January	102·5	97·8	99·7	104·2	93·7	104·1	126·7	99·3
February	102·7	97·7	100·1	104·6	93·8	104·2	126·8	99·4
March	103·0	98·0	100·2	104·9	93·8	104·5	127·5	99·6
April	102·9	97·9	100·0	104·7	93·8	104·0	127·2	99·6
May	102·5	97·4	100·0	104·2	93·5	101·9	127·2	99·8
June	102·5	97·4	100·1	104·2	93·4	102·0	127·2	100·2
July	102·5	97·4	99·9	103·9	93·4	102·0	127·4	100·1
August	102·3	97·2	99·7	103·6	93·5	101·2	127·4	99·9
September	102·3	97·2	99·7	103·4	93·6	101·1	127·4	99·8
October	102·3	97·1	99·7	103·5	93·6	102·9	127·4	99·7
November	102·4	97·1	99·7	103·5	93·7	103·1	127·4	99·7
December	102·5	97·0	100·2	103·6	93·7	103·3	127·9	100·0

Section 2.—Cost of Living

A consolidation of official cost-of-living indexes was made in 1940 when the index shown at p. 898, 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 present 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 this 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 in 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 remember 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 three and one-half years ended June, 1944, with the rise in average weekly earnings of industrial workers. In that period the cost-of-living index has risen barely 2 p.c., while the average weekly wage received by workers in eight leading industries has advanced by more than 27 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 29 p.c.* above corresponding 1941 levels in 1944.

Claims that the cost of living has risen substantially during the past three 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 wartime 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.

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 food when considering the cost of living. The index shows a wartime rise of 31·2 p.c. in food prices to December, 1944, although this percentage would be higher if it were not for the fact that prices of bread and milk are still close to pre-war levels. As bread and milk have served as restrictions 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 wartime rise in rents has amounted to only 7·9 p.c., while the miscellaneous index has risen 7·5 p.c. Considered together, these two groups are more important than food. If they had advanced by the same amount as food, that is by 31·2 p.c., the December, 1944, cost-of-living index would be 27·5 p.c. above the pre-war level instead of 17·6 p.c.

Cost of Living in 1943 and 1944.—The movements of the cost-of-living index (1935-39=100) between December, 1943, and December, 1944, is further evidence of the effect of price-control policy. During that period the index declined

* As indicated by records from stores dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirements.

by 0·8 (from 119·3 to 118·5) as contrasted with increases of 0·5 and 3·0 in the two preceding years. Changes in the different budget groups during 1944 are tabulated below. The decline in the fuel group is due largely to a reduction in electricity rates.

Item	December, 1943	December, 1944	Point Change
Food	132·7	130·3	−2·4
Fuel	111·9	108·1	−3·8
Rent	111·9	112·0	+0·1
Clothing	121·1	121·6	+0·5
Home furnishings	118·8	118·4	−0·4
Miscellaneous	108·6	108·9	+0·3
TOTAL, INDEXES	119·3	118·5	−0·8

3.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, Significant Years 1913-44, and by Months, January, 1944 to May, 1945

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Food Index	Fuel Index	Rent Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Services Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1913	**89·1**	**77·1**	**74·3**	**87·4**	**69·6**		**79·1**
1920	**189·5**	**120·2**	**100·1**	**211·9**	**109·3**		**145·4**
1922	**123·3**	**122·7**	**114·0**	**145·7**	**111·4**		**120·4**
1929	**134·7**	**112·6**	**119·7**	**134·8**	**105·0**		**121·7**
1933	**84·9**	**102·5**	**98·6**	**93·3**	**98·2**		**94·4**
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**
1942	**127·2**	**112·8**	**111·3**	**120·0**	**117·9**	**107·1**	**117·0**
1943	**130·7**	**112·9**	**111·5**	**120·5**	**118·0**	**108·0**	**118·4**
1944	**131·3**	**110·6**	**111·9**	**121·5**	**118·4**	**108·9**	**118·9**
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
May	131·7	112·5	111·9	121·5	118·5	109·0	119·2
June	131·1	112·5	111·9	121·5	118·4	109·0	119·0
July	132·0	108·9	111·9	121·5	118·3	109·0	119·0
August	131·5	108·7	111·9	121·5	118·5	109·0	118·9
September	131·2	108·7	111·9	121·5	118·4	109·0	118·8
October	130·8	108·7	112·0	121·6	118·4	108·9	118·6
November	131·6	108·1	112·0	121·6	118·4	108·9	118·9
December	130·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	118·4	108·9	118·5
1945							
January	130·2	109·1	112·0	121·8	118·3	109·2	118·6
February	130·6	107·4	112·0	121·7	118·4	109·2	118·6
March	131·0	107·3	112·0	121·7	118·5	109·2	118·7
April	131·0	106·7	112·0	121·8	118·5	109·2	118·7
May	131·7	106·6	112·1	122·0	118·9	109·4	119·0

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 food, 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. 896). 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 17·6 p.c. between August, 1939, and December, 1944. During this period increases in the eight city indexes ranged from 15·6 to 20·2 p.c.

4.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Eight Cities of Canada, by Alternate Months, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1944 and 1945

(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	103·0
April	104·9	104·2	105·4	103·2	103·3	105·1	103·7	103·5
June	105·5	104·1	106·2	103·4	103·2	104·7	103·8	103·1
August	107·5	105·4	107·0	104·2	104·6	105·3	103·7	103·8
October	107·0	107·0	108·3	105·1	105·2	106·9	104·2	104·1
December	108·0	108·7	109·4	105·8	106·3	108·6	105·6	105·4
1942								
February	113·5	115·2	117·1	114·5	112·4	115·7	110·9	112·2
April	113·5	115·1	117·4	114·7	112·6	116·1	111·1	112·3
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	115·1
October	115·5	116·6	119·4	116·3	114·5	117·0	113·6	115·5
December	116·2	117·3	120·3	116·8	115·6	118·5	115·0	116·9
1944								
February	117·9	118·6	121·0	117·0	115·4	119·3	115·7	116·8
April	118·2	118·7	121·2	117·2	115·7	119·4	115·7	117·3
June	118·3	118·8	120·7	117·1	115·5	119·3	115·7	117·5
August	119·0	119·6	120·2	117·1	115·7	119·6	116·1	117·0
October	118·4	118·7	120·1	117·0	115·8	119·2	115·8	117·2
December	118·4	118·4	120·2	116·5	115·8	119·2	115·6	116·9
1945								
February	118·8	118·6	120·9	116·5	116·0	119·4	116·0	117·6
April	118·7	118·8	121·0	116·8	116·2	119·6	116·2	117·8

Prices of Services.—Service costs comprise approximately 19 p.c. of the family expenditure budget used in compiling the 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 base period, 1935-39, are shown in the following table. The most notable of these is the decline in electricity rates which began in 1942 and was considerably accentuated between 1943 and 1944. There has also been a gradual increase in hospital-room rates extending back to 1941 and carrying through 1944.

5.—Index Numbers of Domestic Service Rates, 1939-44

(1935-39=100)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Domestic rates of fuel gas	101·9	106·7	104·1	105·1	105·1	105·1
Domestic electric-light rates	103·3	103·5	103·0	102·8	97·7	94·4
Domestic telephone rates	100·6	101·9	103·3	103·3	103·3	103·3
Street-car fares	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·0
Hospital-room rates	102·7	102·7	104·3	106·0	111·0	116·0

Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices

Security prices have long been utilized in statistical measurements related to economic phenomena. They are generally sensitive to changing business conditions, although this valuable characteristic is sometimes overshadowed by the fact that their movements may be influenced greatly by speculative interest very remotely associated with underlying economic conditions. Thus in 1928 and 1929, common-stock prices advanced far beyond levels indicated by business profits and prospects. Security-price trends have also been at variance with other business indexes during the War of 1914-18 and the present war.

The behaviour of Canadian common-stock prices since 1914 has been quite different from that of commodity prices. During the War of 1914-18 there was no advance in security markets paralleling the pronounced inflation in commodity values. Between 1926 and 1929, however, when commodity prices were declining gradually, common stocks more than doubled in price. Both sets of prices recorded sharp declines between 1929 and 1933, and both showed recovery until 1937. During the present war, common-stock prices moved predominantly downward until the middle of 1942.

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, 1944.—Common-stock prices in 1944 record an unsteady recovery following the very sharp decline in the latter half of 1943. The Investors December, 1944, index of 86·6 was slightly below the mid-summer peak of 87·5 for July, but well above the December, 1943, index of 80·5. Gains in utilities were better maintained than those for industrials. Bank stocks showed practically no reaction from the mid-summer peak, and the December index of 88·1 was the highest in 1944.

6.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1944

(1935-39=100)

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	81·5	78·7	76·5	108·7	111·2	94·6	75·0	119·7	88·9	142·3	86·1	65·3
February	82·0	79·1	76·3	108·7	114·8	96·1	74·0	122·4	93·1	141·4	86·5	64·7
March	81·5	79·3	76·1	108·9	116·9	97·6	72·2	121·5	93·8	152·8	88·4	64·5
April	79·3	78·4	74·1	106·6	109·0	96·5	70·0	118·3	93·0	149·2	87·3	62·8
May	79·9	78·0	74·8	107·0	112·3	96·4	70·4	118·8	92·8	152·1	86·6	64·1
June	83·7	78·1	78·9	113·0	118·5	97·3	73·4	122·5	94·6	150·9	93·3	70·2

6.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1944—concluded

Month	Grand Total	Types of Stocks										
		Banks, Total	Industrials—concluded									
			Industrials, Total	Machinery and Equipment	Pulp and Paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and Clothing	Food and Allied Products	Beverages	Building Materials	Industrial Mines
July	87·5	78·2	83·3	116·2	134·0	100·3	76·6	125·2	101·2	154·3	98·9	75·8
August	86·8	85·6	82·3	117·3	135·2	100·7	74·6	127·3	103·2	154·5	97·2	74·6
September	85·0	87·1	80·4	114·4	129·6	102·1	72·9	127·9	102·4	150·9	95·3	72·4
October	86·2	86·7	81·5	116·6	136·0	101·0	72·8	129·4	101·1	156·3	96·8	74·6
November	86·0	86·6	81·0	116·7	137·5	101·9	72·9	130·7	101·4	166·7	97·3	71·7
December	86·6	88·1	80·7	119·4	145·5	106·7	72·2	133·4	104·2	168·0	98·6	69·8

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Transportation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January	99·4	114·8	99·5	94·8
February	102·7	124·8	98·6	97·3
March	100·4	120·4	98·1	95·1
April	97·0	112·2	98·2	92·0
May	97·5	117·6	98·1	91·2
June	102·0	125·7	99·4	95·6
July	104·3	142·5	99·3	93·9
August	101·5	130·5	99·9	92·9
September	98·1	121·9	100·1	89·9
October	100·0	129·7	102·4	89·6
November	100·8	125·2	104·2	91·8
December	105·4	136·8	103·7	96·0

Preferred Stocks, 1944.—The movement of preferred stock prices in 1944 continued an almost unbroken rise, dating from the last quarter of 1942. During the year the preferred stock index increased 14·0 points to a December level of 129·8. This was the highest index of this series recorded since February, 1929.

7.—Index Numbers of Preferred Stocks, by Months, 1927-44

(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	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	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
1944	118·3	118·6	119·2	118·7	118·5	122·2	124·7	125·9	126·3	126·7	128·8	129·8

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—Moderate gains in both gold and base metal stocks occurred during 1944. An index of gold stock prices advanced 5·9 points to 74·4, while base metals moved up 5·1 points to 91·6. A composite index of mining issues increased 5·7 points to 80·6. This increase was about one-quarter of that for 1943, and December indexes were at substantially lower levels than had obtained during the mid-summer months.

8.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1943, to April, 1945

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total	Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total
1943				**1944**—concluded			
January	50·1	79·4	60·0	April	70·4	92·0	78·0
February	52·0	80·3	61·5	May	69·2	93·0	77·5
March	55·6	83·4	65·0	June	74·1	97·1	82·2
April	59·0	87·0	68·6	July	80·0	100·2	87·3
May	56·6	87·0	66·9	August	78·4	97·3	85·3
June	59·1	86·3	68·4	September	77·3	98·7	84·9
July	62·8	88·2	71·5	October	75·6	99·8	84·1
August	66·4	91·5	75·1	November	75·9	95·9	83·1
September	71·9	92·4	79·2	December	74·4	91·6	80·6
October	68·5	93·5	77·2				
November	65·9	85·7	72·9				
December	68·5	86·5	74·9				
1944				**1945**			
January	72·2	89·4	78·5	January	80·5	93·9	85·6
February	71·3	88·6	77·5	February	87·3	98·2	91·7
March	70·1	86·5	76·0	March	84·7	97·9	89·8
				April	85·3	98·6	90·5

Section 4.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields

The exceptional requirements of the war years of 1914-18 turned the Dominion authorities to the internal market, a field that had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. Historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market prior to 1914 are obtainable, therefore, from provincial and municipal sources only. A record of Ontario issues from 1900 to date is available and was utilized for the first long-term bond-yield index constructed by the Bureau of Statistics. The relatively long period for which this record has been preserved makes this series of considerable value. At pp. 805 and 806 of the 1937 Year Book a statement is given showing the movements of Ontario bond yields since 1900.* Since the War of 1914-18, however, the growing importance of Dominion financing in the domestic market has made it advisable to supplement the Ontario series with the Dominion index of long-term bond yields shown in Table 9. In 1941, this series was shifted to the base period 1935-39=100, and in 1942 it was revised back to January, 1937, on the basis of yields computed from a 15-year 3 p.c. theoretical issue. Quotations for the theoretical yields are computed by the Bank of Canada.

* This index of Ontario long-term bond yields may be found in the Bureau's monthly bulletin "Prices and Price Indexes", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

9.—Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, by Months, January, 1938 to December, 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	97·2
June	98·0	95·7	107·8	101·9	98·8	97·3	97·0
July	98·7	96·0	107·0	101·5	98·7	97·3	97·0
August	98·8	98·6	104·3	101·2	99·0	97·3	97·0
September	101·9	117·0	103·1	100·3	99·4	97·3	97·0
October	99·3	111·9	102·6	100·2	99·6	97·3	97·0
November	97·4	108·4	101·9	99·1	99·6	97·3	97·0
December	97·2	110·5	101·0	99·3	99·4	97·3	96·9

CHAPTER XXIV.—PUBLIC FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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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 official estimate for national wealth has been made since that of 1933 which measured economic conditions at the lowest point of the pre-war depression. It is not considered 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 wartime they furnish a basis for measuring 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 "Economic Conditions". Other publications of the Branch are listed in Chapter XXX under the headings of "Finance" and "Business Indexes".

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 in 1938 (see Table 1) merely interrupted the advance.

The long-term trend of income was slightly upward during the years from 1919 to 1939, despite the unprecedented setback of the early 1930's when idle plant and personnel were much in evidence. During the war years, however, the upward trend has been 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 36 p.c. greater 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, 1919-42

Year	Canada					United States		
	National Income							
	Amount[1]	Index Number (1935-39 =100)	Population	National Income Per Capita	National Income per Gainfully Occupied Person	National Income[2]	Population	National Income Per Capita
	$'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	1,403	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	9,636	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	1,200	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	3,371,264	82·6	10,845	311	1,014	55,719	127,249	438
1936	3,827,255	93·8	10,950	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[3]	4,288,349	105·0	11,152	385	1,203	64,200	129,823	495
1939[3]	4,569,703	111·9	11,267	404	1,243	70,829	130,828	541
1940[3]	5,390,982	132·0	11,381	475	1,349	77,574	131,970	588
1941	6,425,620	157·3	11,507	558	1,468	96,857	133,203	727
1942	8,043,713	196·9	11,654	691	1,635	122,206	134,665	903

[1] Preliminary estimates of $8,700 million and $9,200 million for 1943 and 1944, respectively, are subject to change. [2] Statistics from 1919-28 "National Income and its Composition", National Bureau of Economic Research, New York; from 1929-42 "Survey of Current Business", U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April, 1944. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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. Remuneration 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.

Revision of Estimates.—Methods and concepts of national income estimation are under extensive revision at the present time. This work is in the hands of the Bureau's new Central Planning and Development Staff. In recent years the techniques of national accounting have grown both in usefulness and complexity and the revisions now under way are designed to take account of these developments. Co-operative arrangements have been made to secure the greatest possible comparability with the official estimates published in the United Kingdom and the United States. On the revised basis the estimates will present a set of balancing accounts for the country as a whole, showing the gross production of goods and services (Gross National Product) on the one side and the uses to which these goods and services are put (Gross National Expenditure) on the other side. Additional adaptations of these accounts will be made available for the analysis of economic problems.

Gross National Product at market prices represents the value of goods and services produced during a given year after elimination of duplication through sales of goods and services from one business to another. In other words, it evaluates the total of all end products of the economic system, including consumer goods and services and capital goods, allowing for change in inventories of raw materials and

goods. Gross National Product at market prices is measured by adding to the total earnings of all factors of production (Net National Income at Factor Cost) an estimate of current consumption of capital (depreciation), and the amount of indirect taxes paid during the year.

Gross National Expenditure is defined to add up to the same total as Gross National Product but is estimated independently. It shows the way in which total expenditures by the community for goods and services are divided as between the government and the private sector and as between consumer goods and capital goods. Thus Gross National Expenditure is the sum of government purchases of goods and services (both capital and current), private investment at home, net investment abroad (investment in foreign countries less foreign investment in Canada) and consumer purchases. Purchases of capital equipment are included with no deduction for current consumption of capital. The value of materials and services purchased by private industry and consumed in current production is already included in the market prices of finished goods and is not counted again.

Detailed descriptions of new methods and concepts are being issued by the Bureau from time to time.

By deducting indirect taxes less subsidies, depreciation charges and other items of a similar nature, the gross national expenditure is reduced to the net national expenditure at factor cost. The latter total is equivalent theoretically to the net national income.

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, therefore, a logical starting point and furnishes important 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. These 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 employment in these industries. The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1930 and 1941, provided information for estimating the operating accounts.

Considerable information regarding the following industries in the transportation-communication group is obtained from annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics: steam and electric railways, civil aviation, express, telegraphs, and telephones. 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 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, therefore, 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, accounted for an average of 25·2 p.c. of the income in the period 1919-42. Secondary production, including construction, manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and custom and repair, was in second place with 20·5 p.c. Trade occupied third position, accounting for 11·7 p.c., while service, government, transportation and finance followed 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.—National Income of Canada, by Industrial and Service Groups, 1919-42

NOTE.—See footnote 2 to Table 1 regarding estimates for 1943 and 1944. See text p. 908 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....	1,620,989	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]...	1,151,825	922,636	368,247	540,767	431,190	616,981	543,703	4,575,349	4,288,349
1939[1]...	1,275,608	983,331	405,681	547,456	432,265	661,551	553,811	4,859,703	4,569,703
1940[1]...	1,440,378	1,181,067	466,374	584,087	443,061	981,459	591,556	5,687,982	5,390,982
1941....	1,609,313	1,646,199	562,263	752,258	391,647	1,090,543	656,190	6,708,413	6,425,620
1942....	2,107,281	2,096,569	671,882	768,812	436,706	1,585,415	651,472	8,318,139	8,043,713

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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 so-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.

An average of slightly more than one-third (34·1 p.c.) of the population was gainfully occupied on a full-time basis during the period 1919-42.

As the growth in total population was more rapid, the proportion engaged in productive enterprises was considerably less in the central 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.

3.—National Income Payments to Individuals in Canada, 1919-42

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	334,314[3]	4,106,571[3]	59·8[3]
1939.....	2,604,519	55,403	104,422	934,933	262,662	353,603[3]	4,315,542[3]	60·4[3]
1940.....	3,081,980	59,889	130,351	1,011,322	263,588	366,180[3]	4,913,310[3]	62·7[3]
1941.....	3,801,091	67,312	137,654	1,105,650	320,181	382,034	5,813,922	65·4
1942.....	4,612,524	77,990	177,563	1,394,592	303,609	446,003	7,012,281	65·8

[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 $8,054 million and $8,081 million for 1943 and 1944, respectively, are subject to revision. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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 amount of the income of an individual measures his power of demand for goods and services and, consequently, his control over the economic activity of society.

Remuneration of employees in the form of salaries and wages, averaging nearly 59 p.c. of the total, was the chief income payment during the period 1919-42. If living allowances of so-called unpaid labour and other labour income are added, the employee's share would be raised to 62 p.c. Salaries and wages were more than maintained in the second half of the period compared with the first, and a marked increase was shown in "other labour income" including direct relief and dependent's allowances.

The withdrawals of working proprietors, mainly farmers, retailers and professionals, constituted 23·8 p.c. of the total in the 24 years. Owing, in part, to the severe depression in agriculture, the withdrawals of employers and "own accounts" were 15 p.c. 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 14·2 p.c. of national income payments. An increase of 13 p.c. was shown in dividends and bond interest in the last 12 years of the period over the first, while other investment income recorded a gain of nearly 4 p.c. An increase of 4·4 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 $1,316,000,000 in 1920 to $994,000,000 in 1922, recovered fairly continuously to 1929, when an intermediate maximum of $1,112,000,000 was reached. The low point of the second major depression of about $715,000,000 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 of Statistics. The Decennial Census furnishes comprehensive information as to numbers, rates and remuneration of employees. Intercensal figures are estimated by means of indexes of employment and other data. Corporation and public accounts are of great assistance in estimating salaries and wages paid by finance and government.

More than one-quarter of a million persons were working as so-called unpaid labour during the census period of 1940-41 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 (see pp. 784-789), an important constituent of labour income, 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 and 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 most reliable statistics of the number of working proprietors are given in the industrial section of the Decennial Census reports. Intercensal figures are estimated according to the number of establishments or smoothed data of employment. The rates are estimated for the census periods as a differential over employee rates in the same industrial and service groups. The fluctuations between census years are interpolated according to smoothed employee rates. The products of the numbers, by rates, are 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 Decennial Census data, 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. This report is summarized at pp. 552-562 of this volume.

PART II.—DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Section 1.—Combined Statistics of Public Finance for All Governments*

The purpose of this Section is to present combined statistics of public finance for all Governments of Canada—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal. While it was possible to publish current statistics of the combined debt of all governments, corresponding information concerning combined revenues and expenditures was not available at the time of publication. Consequently, Table 1 presents the combined debt of all governments as at the governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1943, while the combined revenues and expenditures presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, are for governmental fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1942.

Combined Debt.—The statistics of provincial and municipal debt appear in greater detail in Tables 34 and 41, respectively. The Dominion debt has been assembled on the basis used for the statistics of the 1945 Dominion-Provincial Relations Conference. This involved the inclusion of certain liability items which were omitted from the statistics presented in this section of previous Year Books. Consequently, the figures of combined debt in Table 2 have been revised to the new basis.

The rapid growth of the combined debt during the war period 1940-43, as shown in Table 2, has been due to the fact that large increases in the Dominion debt have overshadowed considerable reductions in provincial and municipal debt. However, it should be noted that the Dominion has been able to finance the war without recourse to the issue of foreign pay bonds, and that the large increase in bonds outstanding represents additions to internal rather than external debt. Largely as a result of the repatriation of sterling issues, the amount of Dominion, direct and guaranteed foreign pay bonds outstanding has declined by more than $700,000,000 in the period 1940-43. As pointed out on p. 956, the amount of provincial foreign pay bonds declined during the same period by approximately $100,000,000.

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief, Public Finance Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1943, with Totals for 1942

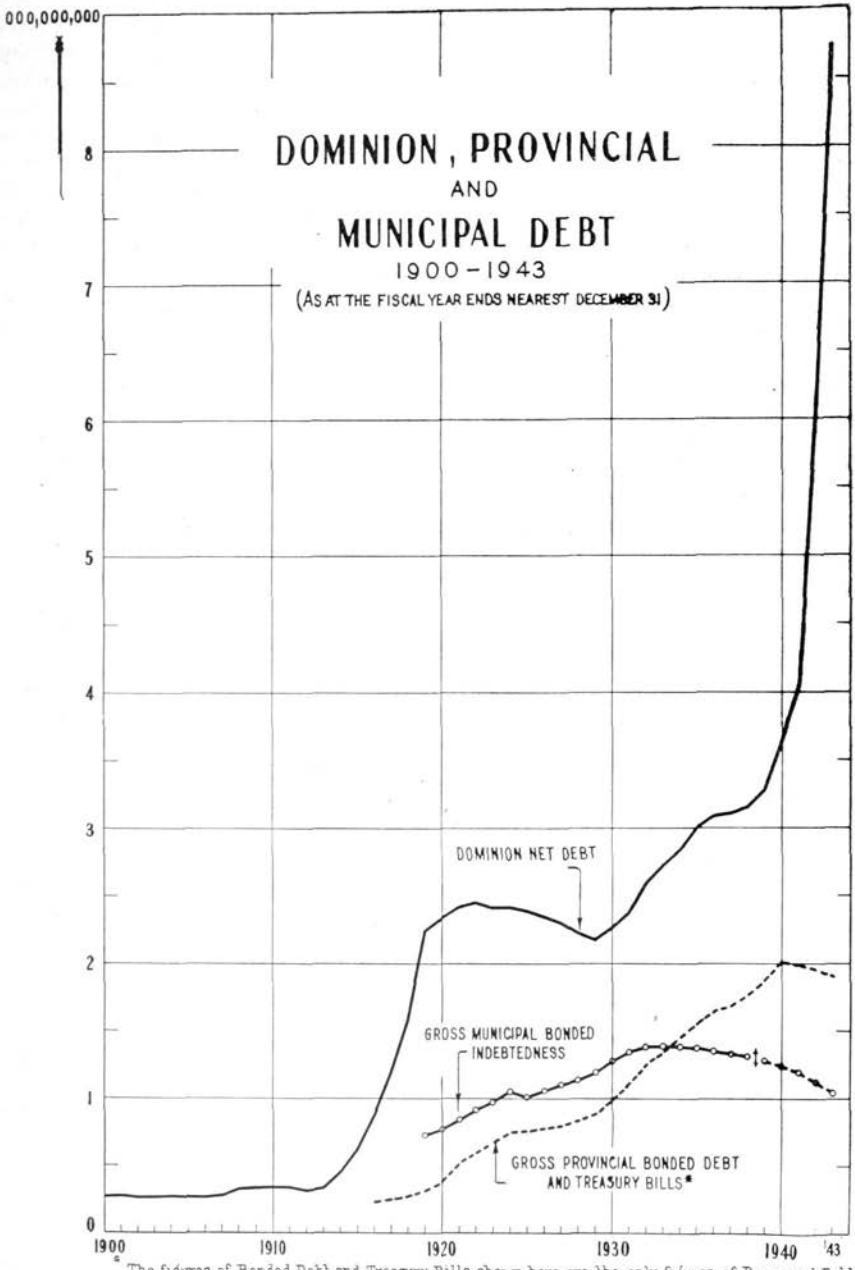
NOTE.—These figures are as at the governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1943.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Deduct Inter-governmental Debt	Combined Governmental Debt
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct Debt—						
Funded debt	9,539,513	1,684,282	1,074,462	12,298,257	43,615	12,254,642
Less: Sinking funds	–	182,079	254,864	436,943	75	436,868
Net funded debt	9,539,513	1,502,203	819,598	11,861,314	43,540	11,817,774
Treasury bills	1,150,000[1]	228,671	–	1,378,671	173,312	1,205,359
Savings deposits	28,287	41,560	–	69,847		69,847
Temporary loans	–	1,175	70,756	71,931	–	71,931
Other direct liabilities	1,066,769[2]	53,604	140,751	1,261,124	33,044	1,228,080
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds)	**11,784,569**	**1,827,213**	**1,031,105**	**14,642,887**	**249,896**	**14,392,991**
Indirect Debt—						
Guaranteed bonds	758,348[3]	148,509	56,270	963,127	12,342	950,785
Less: Sinking funds	5,368[4]	5,557	7,773	18,698	1,799	16,899
Net guaranteed bonds	752,980	142,952	48,497	944,429	10,543	933,886
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938		5,659		5,659	5,659	
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	69,924[5]	43,692		113,616	19,703	93,913
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds)	**822,904**	**192,303**	**48,497**	**1,063,704**	**35,905**	**1,027,799**
Grand Totals, 1943	**12,607,473**	**2,019,516**	**1,079,602**	**15,706,591**	**285,801**	**15,420,790**
1942	**9,561,313**	**2,082,162**	**1,150,907**	**12,794,382**	**256,049**	**12,538,333**

[1] Includes $790,000 deposit certificates. [2] Excludes provincial debt accounts. [3] Includes both guaranteed and unguaranteed issues of the Canadian National Railways and National Harbours Boards at Mar. 31 to correspond with the fiscal year end of the Dominion. [4] Includes deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold, held by the Canadian National Railways. [5] Includes $15,000,000 estimated indirect liability re Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1938. Excludes contingent liability in respect of the Dominion's guarantee of deposits maintained by chartered banks in the Bank of Canada, miscellaneous guarantees the amounts of which were not finally determined or were indeterminate at the close of the fiscal year, and contingent liabilities of the Canadian National Railways other than the balance of the purchase price of the Northern Alberta Railways.

2.—Combined Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct Debt—				
Funded debt	7,107,291	8,488,994	9,596,267	12,254,642
Less: Sinking funds	421,311	412,848	422,494	436,868
Net funded debt	6,685,980	8,076,146	9,173,773	11,817,774
Treasury bills	340,087	381,662	1,212,651	1,205,359
Savings deposits	63,909	59,864	64,079	69,847
Temporary loans	130,202	114,376	86,666	71,931
Other direct liabilities	498,514	649,038	914,753	1,228,080
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds)	**7,718,692**	**9,281,086**	**11,451,922**	**14,392,991**
Indirect Debt—				
Guaranteed bonds	1,389,896	1,137,420	977,638	950,785
Less: Sinking funds	18,178	17,913	17,517	16,899
Net guaranteed bonds	1,371,718	1,119,507	960,121	933,886
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	–	–	–	–
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	170,224	184,507	126,290	93,913
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds)	**1,541,942**	**1,304,014**	**1,086,411**	**1,027,799**
Grand Totals	**9,260,634**	**10,585,100**	**12,538,333**	**15,420,790**



* 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.

Combined Revenues and Expenditures.—Tables 3 and 4 present an overall picture of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance by combining ordinary and capital account revenues and expenditures for each level of government. Since all expenditure—ordinary or capital—is included, amounts provided for debt retirement have been excluded to avoid duplication. The revenues and expenditures presented in these tables are on a "net" basis since the following revenues have been treated as offsets to their corresponding expenditures: shared-cost contributions of other governments, institutional revenue and certain other sales of commodities and services, and interest revenue exclusive of sinking fund earnings. Certain inter-governmental transfers such as the payments of the Dominion to the provinces for the vacation of tax fields are neither conditional grants nor payments for services and cannot, therefore, be offset against any specific expenditure. While inter-governmental transfers of this type appear in Tables 3 and 4 as revenue or expenditure of each level of government, they are, nevertheless, excluded from the combined total for all governments.

Discrepancies between the amounts shown in Tables 3 and 4 as inter-governmental transfers are due to variations in the fiscal year ends and accounting practices of governments.

3.—Combined Revenues of All Governments in Canada, 1942

NOTE.—Figures as at governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1942. See text above re inter-governmental transfers.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Deduct Inter-govern-mental Transfers	Combined Govern-mental Revenue
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Taxes—					
Corporation	794,109	1,026	299		795,434
Customs duties and import taxes	214,719	–	–		214,719
Gasoline	24,898	47,669	–		72,567
General sales	232,929	16,704	7,800		257,433
Income—persons	484,138	1,456	–		485,594
Liquor[1]	64,843	60,035			124,878
Succession duties	13,273	21,944	–		35,217
Real and personal property	–	5,140	250,912		256,052
Tobacco	107,237	3,945	–		111,182
Withholding tax	28,081	–	–		28,081
Other taxes	102,493	6,503	25,370		134,366
Totals, Taxes	2,066,720	164,422	284,381		2,515,523
Licences, Permits and Fees—					
Motor-vehicle	–	26,467	–		26,467
Other	4,495	9,175	7,550		21,220
Totals, Licences, etc	4,495	35,642	7,550		47,687
Public domain	894	35,479			36,373
Canadian National Railway surplus	25,063	–	–		25,063
Municipal public utility contributions	–		13,673		13,673
Post Office (net)	3,935		–		3,935
Bank of Canada profits	7,985				7,985
Bullion and coinage	5,883	–	–	–	5,883
Miscellaneous revenue	10,770	6,021	25,144	1,466[3]	40,469
Inter-governmental Transfers—					
Dominion subsidies to provinces		14,445	–	14,445	
Provincial subsidies to municipalities		–	3,077	3,077	
Vacation of tax fields[2]		82,549	3,912	86,461	
Gasoline tax guarantee[2]		7,264	–	7,264	
Nova Scotia highway tax		391	–	391	
Municipal Commissioner's levy (Man.)		875		875	
Grand Totals	**2,125,745**	**347,088**	**337,737**	**113,979**	**2,696,591**

[1] Includes provincial profits from liquor control. [2] As per Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act. [3] Paid by Dominion to provinces re school lands and common school fund investments.

4.—Combined Expenditures of All Governments in Canada, 1942

NOTE.—Figures as at governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1942. See text on p. 916 re inter-governmental transfers.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Deduct Inter-governmental Transfers	Combined Governmental Expenditure
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Public Welfare—					
Health	1,303	4,943	3,989	–	10,235
Labour and unemployment insurance	22,729	1,603	–	–	24,332
Relief	671	5,271	3,461	–	9,403
Old Age and Blind Pensions	30,012	12,395	294	–	42,701
Other	3,320	36,920	32,334	–	72,574
Totals, Public Welfare	58,035	61,132	40,078		159,245
Education	8,905	46,392	90,252		145,549
Transportation	49,113	54,633	30,201		133,947
Agriculture	51,722	13,373	–		65,095
Public domain	12,372	18,179	–		30,551
National Defence	1,870,983	–	–	–	1,870,983
Veterans' pensions and aftercare	59,246		–		59,246
Mutual Aid	1,003,835		–	–	1,003,835
Expansion of industry	658,714		–	–	658,714
Price control and rationing	82,370	–	–	–	82,370
Net debt charges	169,394	64,140	44,890	1,466[1]	276,958
Other expenditures	79,218	35,788	89,707	–	204,713
Inter-governmental Transfers—					
Dominion subsidies to provinces	14,490	–	–	14,490	
Provincial subsidies to municipalities	–	3,076		3,076	–
Vacation of tax fields	85,943	4,067		90,010	
Gasoline tax guarantee	8,272	–	–	8,272	
Nova Scotia highway tax	–		444	444	
Municipal Commissioner's levy (Man.)			787	787	
Grand Totals	**4,212,612**	**390,780**	**296,359**	**118,545**	**4,691,206**

[1] Paid by Dominion to provinces re school lands and common school fund investments.

Section 2.—Dominion Public Finance*

Historical Sketch.—A sketch of public finance, from the French regime 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 from 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 and 1937 at pp. 837-839 of the 1938 Year Book, and 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.

* 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. 936-938, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

Wartime 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 wartime 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 wartime 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 automobiles was made much more severe and steeply graduated in the upper brackets. The Minister of Finance estimated that these, and the other less important changes, would produce an increase of $280,000,000 in tax revenue in a full year. Further details are given at pp. 744-745 of the 1941 Year Book.

War expenditures were relatively low during the first eight or nine months of the War, when war activities were in the organization phase. They rose rapidly thereafter and by the end of the first year of war were running at a rate of more than $700,000,000 per year. 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

* 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), Mar. 2, 1943 (Hansard p. 870) and June 26, 1944 (Hansard p. 4291) 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.

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 War of 1914-18. This amount included direct war expenditures of the Canadian Government in excess of $2,000,000,000, and a credit to the United Kingdom 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 $66,000,000; personal income taxes $115,000,000; and excess profits tax $58,000,000), 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 pipés 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 concessions were 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 were for the tax on income earned in 1943.

Taxpayers continued to file an annual return (in respect of 1943 income on or before Apr. 30, 1944) in which they took account of deductions withheld from their income during the year, and made up whatever balance was owing against their full annual liability or any other adjustment that was necessary. A new table of tax deductions introduced on Apr. 1, 1943, designed to withhold 95 p.c. of the full tax liability, left 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 are required to pay two-thirds of their tax by Dec. 31 and the balance before Apr. 30 of the following year.

The Budget for the fiscal year 1944-45 was presented to Parliament on June 26, 1944. The total expenditures for the year were estimated at $5,152,000,000, about one-half of which was to be met from tax revenues. While expenditures at this figure were less than those of the previous year, it was pointed out that certain outlays of a class not definable as expenditures would be required during the year which would bring the total cash requirements to over $6,000,000,000.

Tax changes announced in this Budget were numerous but were more in the nature of adjustments within the existing tax structure than a general revision or

relaxation. In the main they had reference to personal income taxes, corporation income and excess profits taxes, and other taxes.

Under the personal income tax the most important change was the reduction of the savings requirement by one-half for 1944 and its complete removal in 1945. It had been alleged that since, for most wage-earners, the savings requirement was as much as the pure tax deduction it contributed to absenteeism and unwillingness to work overtime, and that the nature of the savings requirement had been misunderstood and was adversely affecting production. In order to give an incentive to additional effort at a time when there was an acute manpower shortage the savings requirement was, therefore, withdrawn.

Several other changes were made affecting individuals, for the most part granting minor reliefs and adjustments. These may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The definition of 'dependants' was broadened to include in-laws and illegitimate children, previously excluded.
(2) The allowance for medical expenditures was made more generous.
(3) A special income deduction of $480 a year was granted the blind.
(4) An allowance was given in respect of a housekeeper employed by a widow or widower for the care of dependent children.
(5) Taxpayers were granted the right to reduce their incomes by making a gift to the Crown in the last eight months of the year of taxation or the first four months of the following year.
(6) Lump sum gratuity payments on retirement in the future are to be spread over a five-year period rather than taxed in one year as formerly.
(7) Alimony payments were allowed as a deduction from income.
(8) The right of the Income Tax Division to re-assess or make additional assessments on a taxpayer was limited to a period six years after the date of the original assessment.
(9) A reduction was made in the interest penalties for late filing of returns and underpayment of taxes.

Under the corporation income tax and the excess profits tax several important changes were made of particular significance for the transition and post-war period. These changes may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Beginning with the taxation year 1944, losses incurred by corporations or individuals engaged in business, including farmers, may be offset against income of the previous taxation year or of the three succeeding taxation years. This replaced a previous provision allowing a one-year carry-forward (two years for farmers).
(2) Double the normal depreciation rates are to be allowed on assets purchased by a taxpayer after a date to be fixed by Order in Council. This date has since been fixed as Nov. 10, 1944.
(3) One-half of expenditures on maintenance and repairs incurred by a taxpayer, after a date to be fixed by Order in Council, may be carried back into income of any fiscal period of the taxpayer ending after Dec. 31, 1942.
(4) Scientific research expenditures are to be allowed as a deduction either in the year of taxation if of a current nature, or over a three-year period if of a capital nature.
(5) In order to give certainty to new businesses commencing after June 26, 1944, in respect of their excess profits tax liability, it is provided that in the first fiscal year of the business the rate of excess profits tax should be limited to 22 p.c.
(6) Under the excess profits tax it is also provided that the refundable portion of the tax may be assigned by a taxpayer as security when the Governor in Council is satisfied that the taxpayer will be enabled to make capital expenditures providing substantial employment and contributing to post-war reconversion.

In addition, other changes made under these taxes included the granting of the privilege, under the excess profits tax, of increasing the standard profit of a taxpayer by 5 p.c. of the increase in capital employed since 1939, and also the granting of a tax credit equal to 50 p.c. of expenditures incurred in drilling a deep-test oil well in the period between June 26, 1944, and Mar. 31, 1945, which proves to be an unproductive well.

The principal change in other taxes was the removal of the war exchange tax and customs duties on the importation of agricultural implements. The War Exchange Conservation Act, which had prohibited the importation of a long list of items in order to save dollar exchange, was also repealed in so far as these restrictions were concerned. No change was made in excise duties, and under the Special War Revenue Act the only amendment was a minor change in the schedule of tax rates applying to cigars.

Finally, in this Budget the Minister of Finance announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the taxation of annuities, pensions and similar forms of income, and also into the taxation of family corporations. This Commission was subsequently appointed and held public hearings at Ottawa; it submitted its report to the Government in March, 1945.

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. 946, Table 23.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion

The composition of the Dominion Balance Sheet was revised in the fiscal year 1943-44. The aim has been to indicate more accurately the character of the asset and liability accounts.

Until this revision, the Dominion Balance Sheet had remained substantially unchanged in form since 1920. The changes of content during the past twenty-odd years have been great, especially those of the war years. The Balance Sheets for the years 1940-44 shown in Table 5 are presented on the basis of the 1943-44 revision. On the asset side, accounts that have been classified as *active* assets are shown; these represent cash or investments that are interest-producing or have a readily realizable cash value. On the liability side, such liabilities as have been ascertained and brought into the accounts are given. 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 not reflected in the Balance Sheets, but are set out in a special schedule. (See p. 951.)

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.

5.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1940-44

NOTE.—Dashes indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	ASSETS				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Active Assets—					
Cash	178,496,907	351,318,187	803,243,657	91,908,327	18,230,121
Departmental working capital advances	4,908,087	6,339,280	6,418,681	6,839,988	7,813,296
Loans and Advances—					
To railway and shipping companies	77,641,031	198,533,867	446,938,591	576,663,686	572,756,589
To Foreign Exchange Control Board		325,000,000	725,000,000	400,000,000	585,000,000
To sundry Government agencies	125,709,806	132,730,352	145,081,450	187,762,676	305,858,515
To provincial and municipal governments	162,963,954	164,620,396	163,990,778	163,092,312	162,655,193
To United Kingdom and other governments	32,165,201	72,564,617	152,169,281	999,904,469	1,190,124,511
Miscellaneous	14,452,965	18,159,244	29,412,032	32,961,699	28,405,282
Investments—					
Bank of Canada capital stock	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,920,000
Central Mortgage Bank capital stock	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Canadian Farm Loan Board	36,694,977	37,521,468	36,537,282	34,029,927	29,025,335
Miscellaneous	73,867,796	35,343,959	41,873,851	34,228,796	190,160,114
Provincial debt accounts	2,296,156	2,296,156	2,296,152	2,296,152	2,296,152
Deferred charges—unamortized discounts and commissions on loans	42,074,493	44,611,476	55,575,167	74,958,535	81,660,678
Sundry suspense accounts	27,576	27,576	144,363	401,214,256	538,873,551
Totals, Active Assets	**757,468,949**	**1,395,236,578**	**2,614,851,285**	**3,012,030,823**	**3,719,038,337**
Less—Reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active assets	-	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	100,000,000
Net Totals	**757,468,949**	**1,370,236,578**	**2,564,851,285**	**2,937,030,823**	**3,619,038,337**
Balance of liabilities over active assets, being net debt Mar. 31	3,271,259,647	3,648,691,449	4,045,221,161	6,182,849,101	8,740,084,893
Totals, Gross Debt	**4,028,728,596**	**5,018,928,027**	**6,610,072,446**	**9,119,879,924**	**12,359,123,230**

	NET DEBT				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Active Assets—					
Public works, canals	240,316,048	240,312,218	240,303,982	240,261,818	240,257,732
Public works, railways	429,586,082	429,575,794	425,957,326	425,961,949	426,384,171
Public works, miscellaneous	299,030,325	302,374,849	307,901,876	311,112,485	313,178,675
Military property and stores	12,056,714	12,063,714	12,572,185	12,572,185	12,616,533
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	62,791,436	62,791,435
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust stock	264,012,426	265,706,606	267,283,019	298,842,882	336,680,463
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)	13,872,666	13,871,969	13,871,969	13,871,969	13,707,446
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active)	90,893,210	98,699,149	99,366,032	99,966,500	99,516,760
Totals, Non Active Assets	**1,440,454,854**	**1,453,291,682**	**1,457,943,772**	**1,493,277,172**	**1,533,029,163**
Consolidated Deficit Account	1,830,804,793	2,195,399,767	2,587,277,389	4,689,571,929	7,207,055,730
Totals, Net Debt	**3,271,259,647**	**3,648,691,449**	**4,045,221,161**	**6,182,849,101**	**8,740,084,893**

5.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1940-44—concluded

Item	LIABILITIES[1]				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Floating debt	23,298,812	34,853,837	67,822,988	121,800,080	106,450,236
Deposit and trust accounts	52,374,116	322,978,487	341,240,964	617,426,832	862,876,698
Insurance, pension and guaranty accounts	243,308,584	264,267,867	293,972,430	326,837,109	366,640,537
Deferred credits	200,895	622,662	1,121,605	7,179,721	16,935,035
Sundry suspense accounts	1,191,024	1,044,932	3,097,731	37,097,518	36,031,174
Province debt accounts	11,919,973	11,919,973	11,919,969	11,919,969	11,919,969
Reserve for certain contingent liabilities	–	10,499,677	18,447,123	11,786,980	21,438,040
Funded debt, unmatured	3,696,435,192	4,372,740,592	5,872,449,636	7,985,831,715	10,936,831,541
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt	**4,028,728,596**	**5,018,928,027**	**6,610,072,446**	**9,119,879,924**	**12,359,123,230**

[1] Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are dealt with in Table 27, p. 951.

Subsection 2.—Revenues and Expenditures

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, both revenues and expenditures far exceeded those of any year in the history of the Dominion. Revenues increased over 1943 by $515,522,000 to $2,765,018,000 (excluding the refundable portion of the income tax and the excess profits tax), mainly accounted for by the increase in income tax and excise tax collections. Revenue from direct taxes represented about 60 p.c. of the total tax revenue, as compared with about 50 p.c. in the last pre-war year. Of the total expenditures of $5,322,254,000, expenditures on the war amounted to $4,587,023,000 or approximately 86 p.c. Ordinary expenditures, covering the normal operating costs of government, increased by $69,130,000, owing largely to an increase of $59,590,000 in debt charges. Expenditures designed to relieve unemployment and agricultural distress, shown in the table under "Special Expenditures" totalled $37,496,000, slightly higher than the amount expended in the previous year. Expenditures under the heading "Government Owned Enterprises" amounted to only $1,307,000. The over-all deficit for the year amounted to $2,557,236,000 or $420,000,000 higher than that of the previous year.

6.—Details of Revenues, Fiscal Years 1940-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	104,301,487	130,757,011	142,392,233	118,962,839	167,882,089
Excise duties	61,032,044	88,607,559	110,090,940	138,720,723	142,124,331
Income tax	134,448,566	220,471,004	403,606,269	860,188,672	1,036,757,035
National defence tax	–	27,672,018	106,636,747	–	–
Excess profits tax	–	23,995,269	135,168,345	434,580,677	428,717,840
Sales tax	137,446,253	179,701,224	236,183,545	250,478,438	304,913,484
War exchange tax	–	61,932,029	100,873,982	94,553,380	118,912,840
Succession duties	–	–	6,956,574	13,273,483	15,019,830
Gasoline tax	–	–	24,752,396	24,897,924	24,930,255
Other taxes	30,996,245	45,039,336	94,251,806	131,063,825	197,553,780
Totals, Tax Revenues	468,224,595	778,175,450	1,360,912,837	2,066,719,961	2,436,811,484

6.—Details of Revenues, Fiscal Years 1940-44—concluded

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—concluded					
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	36,729,105	40,383,366	45,993,872	48,868,762	61,070,919
Return on investments	14,941,749	17,901,774	25,825,804	41,242,237[1]	48,281,313[1]
Bullion and coinage	3,755,573	6,266,143	4,767,481	5,883,515	8,731,930
Premium, discount and exchange	7,939,273	6,107,027	11,855,510	394,880	2,153,879
Other	10,025,797	10,921,168	14,468,699	19,689,403	13,044,899
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	73,391,497	81,579,478	102,911,366	116,078,797	133,282,940
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	**541,616,092**	**859,754,928**	**1,463,824,203**	**2,182,798,758**	**2,570,094,424**
Special Receipts (sundry receipts and credits)	**163,812**	**8,538,236**	**21,060,094**	**61,961,746**	**193,636,614**
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account	21,244	20,404	1,021,653	102,616	93,305
Credits to non-active accounts	20,292,311	3,856,077	2,630,393	4,633,057	1,193,370
Totals, Other Credits	**20,313,555**	**3,876,481**	**3,652,046**	**4,735,673**	**1,286,675**
Grand Totals, Revenues	**562,093,459**	**872,169,645**	**1,488,536,342**	**2,249,496,177**	**2,765,017,713**

[1] This amount represents return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada, Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1940-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	11,816,826	8,593,032	8,429,788	8,492,275	8,841,403
Auditor General's Office	459,435	452,714	456,907	441,506	347,589
Civil Service Commission	398,111	397,422	399,038	426,737	455,918
External Affairs, including Office of Prime Minister	1,215,238	1,008,073	1,047,490	1,156,066	1,596,406
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	129,315,442	139,178,670	155,017,901	188,556,249	242,681,180
Cost of loan flotations	4,992,102	6,303,547	16,349,517	13,837,949	19,285,402
Subsidies to provinces	13,768,953	13,768,953	14,408,622	14,490,085	14,449,353
Special grants to provinces	5,475,000	5,475,000	–	–	–
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	–	21,120,443	94,214,558	95,434,862
Other grants and contributions	659,905	530,331	530,944	525,860	528,458
Superannuation	560,113	493,837	435,018	391,397	345,628
Government contribution to Superannuation Fund	2,271,448	2,315,851	2,347,226	2,341,302	2,298,594
Old age pensions[1]	29,976,554	29,911,700	29,611,796	29,976,014	30,377,468
Wartime Prices and Trade Board—					
Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	–	–	4,880,172[2]	[3]	[3]
Other departmental expenditure	3,965,860	3,508,645	3,816,899	4,187,983	4,481,128
Fisheries	2,319,896	1,617,849	1,679,072	1,698,909	1,696,035
Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors	227,080	212,721	225,925	224,627	222,042
Insurance	195,276	176,707	180,924	182,000	183,132
Justice Department—					
Justice	2,448,885	2,413,413	2,384,747	2,667,164	2,672,667
Penitentiaries	2,940,790	2,716,836	2,786,552	2,771,615	2,799,368
Labour Department—					
Labour (incl. technical education)	818,456	843,503	803,424	716,581	1,169,462
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940—					
Administration	–	69,394	2,343,599	4,657,394	5,170,900
Government contribution	–	–	7,287,122	11,487,058	12,344,422
Government annuities—payments to maintain reserve	379,007	111,425	616,982	497,790	32,180

For footnotes, see p. 927.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1940-44—continued

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded					
Legislation—					
House of Commons	1,285,416	2,468,343	1,406,298	1,826,852	1,916,484
Library of Parliament	76,102	70,017	72,503	76,533	76,873
Senate	431,787	867,703	423,567	554,814	562,023
General	68,360	57,773	47,255	60,608	84,455
Chief Electoral Office, including elections	458,005	2,469,359	281,541	1,447,357	88,128
Mines and Resources—					
Administration and general expenditures	204,563	177,037	175,735	160,574	169,558
Immigration and Colonization	1,338,177	1,272,519	1,289,261	1,267,701	1,260,594
Indian Affairs	5,675,058	5,183,477	5,000,456	4,977,854	5,177,044
Lands, Parks and Forests	2,115,890	1,936,432	1,958,992	1,753,289	1,586,162
Surveys and Engineering	1,301,012	1,114,434	1,128,453	1,129,149	1,270,934
Mines and Geological Survey	1,303,455	1,173,174	1,155,448	1,139,594	1,124,281
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act	4,531,922	4,407,879	[4]	[2]	[2]
Munitions and Supply—					
Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	–	–	–	4,965,434	2,165,110
Other departmental expenditure	–	9,114	12,000	12,000	14,150
National Defence—					
Militia Service	5,997,311	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Naval Service	1,869,162	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Air Service	4,851,503	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
General Services	470,755	193,985	260,482	415,128	68,173
National Revenue (including Income Tax)	12,064,426	12,228,866	13,427,996	15,190,523	17,720,659
National War Services	–	–	682,058	427,627	547,158
Pensions, war, military and civil	42,868,901	42,195,709	41,244,221	39,699,351[6]	38,997,920[6]
Pensions and National Health	16,010,793	14,641,331	14,089,972	14,079,352	15,843,443
Post Office	36,725,870	38,699,674	41,501,869	44,741,987	48,485,009
Privy Council	59,133	54,063	54,105	62,126	79,800
Public Archives	150,190	125,852	123,152	122,656	123,735
Public Printing and Stationery	198,589	283,159	194,634	245,422	234,762
Public Works	13,065,212	11,506,678	11,937,005	12,013,845	12,280,674
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,276,797	5,194,939	5,603,294	5,241,962	6,677,804
Secretary of State	836,242	772,478	822,692	819,518	831,371
Soldier Settlement	624,278	581,716	564,369	567,287	836,945
Trade and Commerce—					
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	1,906,620	942,494	615,655	615,596	799,652
Canada Grain Act	1,932,489	1,907,821	1,909,339	1,918,036	2,089,136
Other departmental expenditures	4,999,053	4,315,075	6,199,670	4,566,049	4,196,194
Transport—					
Administration and miscellaneous expenditures	364,703	339,979	385,779	374,947	399,904
Air Service	3,861,863	3,477,803	3,385,784	3,334,146	3,594,187
Marine	4,210,968	3,793,182	4,009,578	4,256,974	4,503,797
Canadian Travel Bureau	311,595	469,840	[7]	[7]	[7]
Railways and Canals	3,756,896	3,520,466	3,694,147	3,339,580	4,086,574
Maritime Freight Rates Act	2,660,295	3,951,014	3,935,177	4,894,281	5,057,857
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	255,438	126,342	25,101	11,792	16,613
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures	**398,323,206**	**390,629,350**	**444,777,696**	**561,251,063**	**630,380,760**
Capital Expenditures—					
Railways	22,570	6,821	4,517	37,555	692,382
Public Works	7,007,468	3,350,989	3,425,930	3,238,130	1,929,596
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**7,030,038**	**3,357,810**	**3,430,447**	**3,275,685**	**2,621,978**

[1] Includes pensions to blind persons. [2] Included in Departments of Trade and Commerce and Mines and Resources in previous years. [3] Included in Department of Munitions and Supply.
[4] Included in expenditures of the Department of Finance. [5] Included under war expenditures.
[6] Excludes civil pensions. [7] Included under National War Services.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1940-44—continued

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Special Expenditures—					
Unemployment Relief—					
Material aid to provinces	19,534,178	14,993,940	–	–	
Dominion's share of joint Dominion-Provincial projects	7,147,306	3,201,613	2,062,521	512,076	129,857
Transportation facilities into mining areas	1,121,038	47,872	–	–	
Administration	287,162	235,876	106,361	2,244	–
Dominion projects	24,918,392	9,167,553	6,331,477	4,498,985	3,621,680
Special drought area relief	9,104,875	4,722,568	12,270,822	406,011	2,784,424
Wheat acreage reduction payments including administration	–	–	30,633,764	25,868,562	30,950,346
Canadian Wheat Board — reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal years, 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42	27,000,000	10,499,677	12,570,828	–	
Totals, Special Expenditures	**89,112,951**	**42,869,099**	**63,975,773**	**31,287,878**	**37,496,307**
War Expenditures—					
War Appropriation Acts	118,291,022	752,045,326	1,339,674,152	2,724,248,890	3,674,419,874
War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942	–	–	–	1,000,000,000	
War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943	–	–	–	–	912,603,220
Totals, War Expenditures	**118,291,022**	**752,045,326**	**1,339,674,152**	**3,724,248,890**	**4,587,023,094**
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Deficit Account—					
Canadian National Railways	40,095,520	16,965,044	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry	426,854	460,773	423,651	591,095	698,365
National Harbours Board	93,904	39,914	32,515	–	29,488
Trans-Canada Air Lines	411,657	–	–	–	–
Central Mortgage Bank	16,069	–	–	–	
Loans and Advances (Non-Active)—					
Canadian National Steamships	8,371	–	–	–	–
National Harbours Board	1,026,774	715,948	758,090	657,526	579,108
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises	**42,079,149**	**18,181,679**	**1,214,256**	**1,248,621**	**1,306,961**
Other Charges—					
Write-down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Deficit Account—					
Reduction in soldier and general land settlement loans	1,642,533	1,011,012	270,826	50,707	553,385
Yearly established losses in seed grain and relief accounts	9,711	46,059	58,408	42,058	28,847
Cancellation of Canadian Farm Loan Board capital stock	10,849	11,995	9,613	7,355	4,592
Cancellation of relief loans, to the Province of Saskatchewan	17,682,157	–	–	–	–
Reduction of Immigration and Colonization Assisted Passage Loans	356	244	97	–	
Reduction of drought area relief loans, Province of Saskatchewan	1,373,980	–	–	–	
Provision for reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active assets	–	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Write-down of Active Assets to Non-Active Assets—					
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust Stock—reduction due to line abandonments	2,600,442	2,334,350	2,539,187	4,575,999	–232,115[1]
Capital loss (exclusive of loss applicable to expired service life) on sale of SS. *Prince David* and SS. *Prince Robert*	–	1,474,971	–	–	

[1] Not comparable with previous years due to a change in the method of dealing with the item.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1940-44—concluded

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Other Charges—concluded					
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	2,430,284
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, 1942 and 1943	–	–	4,016,327	25,063,268	35,639,412
Totals, Other Charges	**25,957,426**	**42,518,182**	**31,993,732**	**65,811,980**	**63,424,405**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**680,793,792**	**1,249,601,446**	**1,885,066,656**	**4,387,124,117**	**5,322,253,505**

8.—Principal Items of Dominion Revenues, Fiscal Years 1914-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1868-80 are given at p. 848 of the 1938 Year Book and those for 1881-1913 at p. 755 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Customs Duties	Excise Duties	Other 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	124,698,683	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	435,706,793	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	558,810,879	778,175,450	14,910,554	40,383,366	872,169,645
1942	142,392,232	110,090,941	1,100,771,315	1,360,912,837[4]	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[4]	41,242,237[5]	48,868,762	2,249,496,177
1944	167,882,089	142,124,331	2,111,032,508	2,436,811,484[4]	48,281,313[5]	61,070,919	2,765,017,713

[1] For detailed statement, see Table 17, p. pp. 936-937. [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] Includes succession duties and other items. [5] This amount represents return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada, Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

9.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1914-44

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	National Defence	Subsidies to Provinces	Post Office	Total Ordinary Expenditures[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	178,284,313
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[2]	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	-	34,888,665	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[3]	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[4]..	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[5]	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[5]	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[5]	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[5]	41,244,221	11,937,005	260,482	14,408,622	41,501,869	444,777,696
1943...	188,556,249	29,976,014[5]	39,699,351[6]	12,013,845	415,128	14,490,085	44,741,987	561,251,063
1944...	242,681,190	30,377,468[5]	38,997,920[6]	12,280,674	68,713	14,449,353	48,485,009	630,380,760

Year	Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures				Total Expenditures
	Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other Charges[8]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	10,100,017	24,250,498	2,829,661	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[3]	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[7]
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[7]
1922	10,431,698	1,381,024	4,482,610	16,295,332	"	1,544,250	301,518	1,845,768	463,528,389[7]
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[7]
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[7]
1925	6,030,320	-99,712	10,619,903	16,550,511	Nil	506,931	3,953,433	4,460,364	351,169,803[7]
1926	4,805,949	-31,856	12,024,456	16,798,549	"	191,392	6,330,092	6,521,484	355,186,423[7]
1927	2,920,670	2,792,344	13,845,689	19,558,703	"	64,485	7,814,977	7,879,462	358,555,751[7]
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[7]
1929	3,342,714	6,301,979	13,164,582	22,809,275	"	-669,399	2,067,153	1,397,754	388,805,953[7]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 931.

9.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1914-44—concluded

Year	Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures				Total Expenditures
	Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other Charges[3]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930[4]	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
1944	1,929,596	692,382	-	2,621,978	"	4,587,023,094	102,227,673	4,689,250,767	5,322,253,505

[1] Includes various non-enumerated items. [2] The expenditures shown for this and later years include items for civil government account and miscellaneous expenditures. [3] First year expenditure recorded under this heading. [4] 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). [5] Includes pensions to blind persons. [6] Excludes civil pensions. [7] Takes in other items including certain advances to railways: $45,780,690 in 1920, $109,662,655 in 1921, $97,950,645 in 1922, $77,868,938 in 1923, $23,710,617 in 1924, $9,934,453 in 1925, $10,000,000 in 1926, $10,000,000 in 1927; together with advances of $5,979,856 in 1923, $1,500,000 in 1924, $900,000 in 1925, $668,000 in 1926, $426,817 in 1927, $999,837 in 1928, and $758,000 in 1929, to the Canadian Merchant Marine, etc. [8] For details, see Table 10.

10.—Analysis of "Other Charges" (Shown in Table 9), Fiscal Years 1930-44

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
1944	3,751,537	33,744,770	727,853	579,108	25,586,824[4]	37,837,581	102,227,673

[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.

11.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1913-44

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are Census years; per capita figures for intercensal years are based on estimated populations, see p. 128. See Tables 6-10 for the figures of revenues and expenditures on which this table is based. Figures for the years 1868-1912, 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	41·14	49·39	35·00	59·82
1925	31·63	37·82	34·32	37·78	1941*	67·63	75·80	33·95	108·61
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	1944	203·49	230·90	52·64	444·45

12.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1940-44

NOTE.—See Table 6 for revenues and Table 7 for expenditures on which these per capita figures are based. Dashes in this table indicate that no revenues were collected or expenditures made under the corresponding headings because the items were not applicable in the years so indicated.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	REVENUES				
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	9·17	11·36	12·22	10·07	14·02
Excise duties	5·36	7·70	9·45	11·74	11·87
War-Tax Revenue—					
Income tax	11·81	19·16	34·62	72·82	86·58
National defence tax	–	2·40	9·15	–	–
Excess profits tax	–	2·09	11·60	36·79	35·80
Sales tax	12·08	15·63	20·27	21·21	25·46
War exchange tax	–	5·38	8·66	8·01	9·93
Gasoline tax	–	–	2·12	2·11	2·08
Other taxes	2·72	3·91	8·09	11·10	16·50
Succession duties tax	–	–	0·60	1·12	1·25
Totals, Tax Revenues	41·14	67·63	116·78	174·97	203·49
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	3·23	3·51	3·95	4·14	5·10
Return on investments	1·31	1·56	2·21	3·49	4·03
Bullion and coinage	0·33	0·54	0·41	0·50	0·73
Premium, discount and exchange	0·70	0·53	1·02	0·03	0·18
Other	0·88	0·95	1·24	1·67	1·09
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	6·45	7·09	8·83	9·83	11·13
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	47·59	74·72	125·61	184·80	214·62
Special Receipts and Other Credits	1·80	1·08	2·12	5·65	16·28
Grand Totals, Revenues	49·39	75·80	127·73	190·45	230·90

12.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1940-44—concluded

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	EXPENDITURES				
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	1·04	0·75	0·72	0·72	0·74
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	11·36	12·10	13·30	15·96	20·27
Subsidies to provinces	1·21	1·20	1·24	1·23	1·21
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	–	1·81	7·98	7·97
Old age pensions[1]	2·63	2·60	2·54	2·54	2·54
Coal subsidies and subventions	0·40	0·38	0·42	0·42	0·18
Fisheries	0·20	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·14
Justice (including penitentiaries)	0·47	0·45	0·44	0·46	0·46
Labour (including technical education and Government annuities)	0·11	0·07	0·07	0·10	0·10
Mines and Resources—					
Immigration and Colonization	0·12	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11
Indian Affairs	0·50	0·45	0·43	0·42	0·43
Mines and Geological Survey	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·09
National Defence	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
National Revenue (including income tax)	1·06	1·06	1·15	1·29	1·48
Pensions, war, military and civil	3·77	3·67	3·54	3·36	3·26
Pensions and National Health	1·41	1·27	1·21	1·19	1·32
Post Office	3·23	3·36	3·56	3·79	4·05
Public Works	1·15	1·00	1·02	1·02	1·03
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0·46	0·45	0·48	0·53	0·56
Trade and Commerce	0·78	0·62	0·75	0·60	0·59
Transport—					
Marine	0·37	0·33	0·34	0·36	0·38
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act and Railway Grade Crossing Fund)	0·59	0·66	0·66	0·70	0·77
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures[3]	**35·00**	**33·95**	**38·17**	**47·52**	**52·64**
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**0·62**	**0·29**	**0·29**	**0·28**	**0·22**
Totals, Special Expenditures	**7·83**	**3·73**	**5·49**	**2·65**	**3·13**
War Expenditures	**10·39**	**65·36**	**114·95**	**315·29**	**383·05**
Government-Owned Enterprises	**3·70**	**1·58**	**0·10**	**0·10**	**0·11**
Other Expenditures	**2·28**	**3·70**	**2·75**	**5·57**	**5·30**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**59·82**	**108·61**	**161·75**	**371·41**	**444·45**

[1] Includes pensions to blind persons. [2] Included under war expenditures. [3] Includes other items not specified.

13.—Total Expenditures and the Percentage Thereof Raised by Taxation and All Revenue, Fiscal Years, 1936-44

Year	Total Expenditures	Taxation Revenue	Total Revenue	Percentages of Total Expenditures Provided from—	
				Taxation	All Revenue
	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
1936	532,585,555	317,311,809	372,595,996	59·58	69·96
1937	532,005,432	386,550,869	454,153,747	72·66	85·36
1938	534,408,118	448,651,061	516,692,749	83·95	96·68
1939	553,063,098	435,706,794	502,171,354	78·78	90·80
1940	680,793,792	467,684,963	562,093,459	68·70	82·56
1941	1,249,601,446	778,212,598	872,169,645	62·28	69·80
1942	1,885,066,055	1,360,912,836	1,488,536,343	72·19	78·96
1943	4,387,124,118	2,066,719,961	2,249,496,177	47·11	51·27
1944	5,322,253,505	2,436,811,484	2,765,017,713	45·78	51·95

Subsection 3.—Analysis of Revenues from Taxation

Table 13 gives a picture of the proportions of total expenditures that have been met by taxation and from all sources of revenue for each of the fiscal years since 1936. Prior to the War, and as Canada was pulling away from the depression of the early 'thirties, the record shows a substantial improvement and in 1938, 96·7 p.c. of all expenditures was being met from all revenue and almost 84 p.c. from taxation revenue. Subsequently, as is to be expected, the reverse was the case. The high level of the percentage figures for 1942 was the result of the early imposition of high taxation levels and the fact that at this time war expenditures were still relatively low.

As shown in Table 12, the revenues from customs and excise duties, the two most important sources prior to the War of 1914-18, now amount to only about one-quarter of the revenue derived from taxation.

The analyses of taxation revenue below are 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 income tax collections. These income tax figures are analysed at length at pp. 969-977.

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, 1944:—

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..... $ 1·50

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 1944, tobacco, including cigarettes, supplied about 54 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

14.—Excise Duties Collected, Fiscal Years 1939-44

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	9,929,585	12,478,114	17,695,951	21,994,307	31,612,277	30,908,236
Validation fee	390,763	374,117	664,778	416,576	513,027	441,258
Beer or malt liquor	254,819	281,164	324,004	414,018	579,859	371,956
Malt syrup	113,127	123,446	108,681	102,730	72,762	222,250
Malt	8,177,299	11,402,151	16,801,740	25,241,291	33,952,236	35,080,381
Tobacco (incl. cigarettes)	32,840,490	40,132,994	54,893,927	64,452,468	75,757,280	79,315,378
Cigars	383,994	423,940	522,875	597,488	614,444	590,310
Licences	34,339	34,629	45,137	39,336	38,270	36,626
Totals	**52,124,416**	**65,250,555**	**91,057,093**	**113,258,214**	**143,140,155**	**146,966,395**

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.

15.—Statistics of Licences and Distillation, Fiscal Years 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Licences issued ..... No.	19	20	20	19	20	21
Licence fees ..... $	5,250	5,250	5,000	4,500	5,125	5,250
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount ..... proof gal.	71	Nil	140	Nil	Nil	Nil
Duty ..... $	284	"	981	"	"	"
Totals, Duties Collected Plus Licence Fees ..... $	5,534	5,250	5,981	4,500	5,125	5,250
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt ..... lb.	12,163,156	15,939,969	16,863,074	17,808,827	30,488,625	45,876,662
Indian corn ..... "	70,882,809	80,538,799	99,439,503	77,894,730	59,003,261	7,172,323
Rye ..... "	15,093,490	23,823,962	23,143,976	30,103,297	18,227,483	6,555,429
Other grain ..... "	358,094	815,878	1,608,357	13,836,906	180,352,641	396,967,171
Totals, Grain Used ... "	98,497,549	121,118,608	141,054,910	139,643,760	288,072,010	456,571,585
Molasses used ..... lb.	73,455,645	86,165,160	116,730,154	136,970,515	48,478,178	187,164
Wine and other materials "	1,445,688	436,616	2,695,501	366,290	13,015,476	49,473,944
Proof spirits manufactured ..... proof gal.	9,642,830	11,821,317	14,641,842	17,569,476	19,657,698	27,203,337

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 27,203,337 proof gal. recorded in 1944.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond.—Record amounts of cigarettes and tobacco were taken out of bond for consumption in 1944, while amounts of spirits, malt liquor, malt and cigars were slightly below 1943 figures.

16.—Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, Fiscal Years 1922-44

NOTE.—For years prior to 1900, see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528; for 1901-10, see 1933 Year Book, p. 840 and for 1911-21, the 1938 Year Book, p. 855.

Year	Spirits	Malt Liquor	Malt	Cigars	Cigarettes	Tobacco[1]
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
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	25,929,546
1940	2,032,987	65,912,495	143,056,382	139,698,605	7,301,419,960	28,403,208
1941	2,371,633	78,731,132	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	31,510,083
1944	2,620,297	97,192,032	219,242,999	196,407,845	11,405,842,655	32,264,175

[1] Figures include snuff.

War-Tax Revenues.—Amounts received from the various war taxes imposed in 1915 and thereafter instituted are given in Table **17.** 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.

17.—War-Tax Revenues and Succession Duties Received by the Receiver General, Fiscal Years 1915, 1919, 1920 and 1926-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the intervening years from 1916 to 1925 will be found at p. 851 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Banks[1]	Trust and Loan Companies[1]	Insurance Companies[2]	Business Profits[3]	Income Tax	Sales and Other Excise Taxes	Total War-Tax Revenue	Succession Duties
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	98,057	98,057	Nil
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	"

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 937.

17.—War-Tax Revenues and Succession Duties Received by the Receiver General, Fiscal Years 1915, 1919, 1920 and 1926-44—concluded

Year	Banks[1]	Trust and Loan Companies[1]	Insurance Companies[2]	Business Profits[3]	Income Tax	Sales and Other Excise Taxes	Total War-Tax Revenue	Succession Duties
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1933.....	1,327,535	Nil	826,150	54	62,066,697	82,191,575	146,412,011	Nil
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	453,425,105	1,100,771,315	6,956,574
1943.....	664,654	Nil	10,893,465	434,580,677	860,188,672	488,712,425	1,795,039,893	13,273,483
1944.....	457,639	"	6,480,702	428,717,840	1,036,757,035	638,619,292	2,111,032,508	15,019,831

[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 16 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. 969-977.

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.

18.—Collections Under the Income War Tax Act, Fiscal Years 1919-44

(Tax and Applicable Section of the Act)

Year	General Income Tax		Tax on Dividends and Interest Sect. 9B	Tax on Rents and Royalties Sect. 27	Gift Tax Sect. 88	Total[4]
	Individuals[4] 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
1944	809,570,762	311,378,714	25,670,804	1,272,389	1,546,633	1,151,757,035[3]

[1] Includes national defence tax amounting to $27,672,018. [2] Includes national defence tax amounting to $106,636,747. [3] Includes 1942 deferred tax amounting to $2,317,733. [4] These figures include the estimated refundable portion and therefore do not agree with the totals given in Table 17.

Details of Excise War Taxes.—The statistics given in Table 18 represent gross collections by the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; they differ from the figures shown in Table 17 (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 19.

19.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1939-44

(Accrued Revenue)

NOTE.—Information regarding the imposition of new taxes, and increases in existing ones, is given at pp. 918-923 of this volume.

Commodity	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—						
Amusements	-	-	-	8,792,169	12,065,716	13,701,496
Automobiles	1,171,400	1,314,622	10,286,147	16,045,994	2,924,340	5,921,754
Beverages	-	-	-	6,246,618	14,117,819	19,057,382
Candy and chewing gum	-	-	-	-	8,183,680	12,602,157
Carbonic acid gas	-	53,243	304,402	292,572	198,231	241,647
Cigarette papers and tubes	242,241	536,151	1,313,173	3,689,840	3,531,201	1,963,258

19.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1939-44—concluded

Commodity or Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—concluded						
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	122,624	126,876	240,038	329,310	26,286,288[1]	54,673,051
Electrical and gas apparatus			–	8,079,958	4,995,015	2,860,270
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	219,282	232,340	270,054	339,881	364,869	346,042
Furs	–	–	–	–	3,129,701	4,146,248
Gasoline	–	–	–	23,803,222	24,336,052	24,760,040
Licences	44,880	46,880	51,315	72,185	64,986	66,172
Lighters	21,825	27,496	88,395	154,074	162,900	63,380
Matches	1,728,140	2,032,649	1,940,178	2,554,602	2,661,665	2,767,790
Other manufactures tax	–	–	2,847,338	171,462	3,059,897	9,188,358
Phonographs, radios and tubes	–	–	–	2,337,772	1,150,821	408,285
Playing cards	230,030	249,530	250,049	372,337	563,829	627,100
Sales, domestic	107,927,690	119,392,244	156,749,423	214,948,427	224,289,399	302,755,414
Stamps	4,527,332	4,435,105	4,304,349	4,552,989	12,209,804[2]	12,652,793
Sugar	10,760,584	11,891,751	11,546,715	21,402,383	14,571,572	12,769,384
Toilet preparations	1,187,505	1,271,891	1,443,653	3,454,910	4,484,050	5,295,317
Transportation and transmission	1,639,936	1,657,594	1,848,158	8,131,330	16,083,059	22,379,096
Wines	230,209	419,839	658,033	1,444,916	2,006,816	1,710,217
Penalties and interest	93,907	114,137	119,575	129,187	189,727	264,524
Totals, Domestic	130,147,585	143,802,348	194,260,995	327,346,138	381,631,437	511,221,175
Importations—						
Sales	17,998,740	21,729,120	27,786,710	31,604,839	26,189,039	36,500,217
Excise	1,760,565	2,192,781	4,014,219	3,109,055	3,406,789	5,819,572
Special excise 3 p.c.	15,591,046	1,978,806	1,007,988	860,812	480,381	507,635
War exchange tax	–	–	61,932,028	100,873,982	94,553,780	118,912,840
Grand Totals	**165,497,936**[3]	**169,703,055**[3]	**289,001,940**[3]	**463,794,826**[3]	**506,261,426**[3]	**672,961,439**[3]
Prince Edward Island	77,680	95,831	154,255	212,425	339,638	513,280
Nova Scotia	3,466,045	3,853,842	5,943,809	9,086,603	10,701,947	14,057,972
New Brunswick	3,225,460	3,771,471	4,765,012	8,238,695	7,506,656	10,632,423
Quebec	53,626,296	54,669,669	86,303,018	133,929,154	179,651,152	259,893,903
Ontario	85,416,810	87,640,555	161,514,970	260,244,795	251,494,398	319,213,251
Manitoba	5,283,796	5,520,941	8,093,605	13,046,036	14,759,663	17,277,555
Saskatchewan	1,379,497	1,398,873	2,432,145	3,689,087	4,507,622	5,741,723
Alberta	3,663,537	3,606,076	5,166,848	10,015,676	10,919,172	11,965,263
British Columbia	9,054,844	8,863,054	14,156,759	24,685,120	25,698,955	32,962,343
Yukon	75,877	46,472	75,701	130,241	130,361	171,533
Departmental sales	226,479	235,034	271,724	343,890	366,036	346,513
Miscellaneous	–	–	11	–	470	4,377
British post office parcels	1,615	1,237	978	282	85	70
Departmental War Exchange Tax			123,105	172,822	185,271	181,233

[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 $3,787,365 in 1939, $3,675,115 in 1940, $4,834,909 in 1941, $10,369,721 in 1942, $17,549,001 in 1943 and $34,342,147 in 1944.

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 summarized as follows.

Interest on Debt Allowances.—By the terms of the union of the provinces at Confederation in 1867, the Dominion assumed all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the provinces and undertook to pay, except in the case of Ontario and

Quebec, interest at 5 p.c. on the amounts by which the actual per capita indebtedness of the provinces fell short of a basic debt allowance calculated at approximately $25 per capita. On the subsequent entry of additional provinces into Confederation, similar arrangements were effected regarding the assumption of their pre-Confederation indebtedness. From time to time, adjustments have been made in the basis of calculating the debt allowances of the provinces; moreover, the Dominion pays interest at 5 p.c. per annum on the amounts by which the actual debts of the provinces, on their entry into Confederation, fell short of the allowed debts as adjusted. The aggregate annual payment from the Dominion to the provinces in respect of interest on debt allowances is $1,609,386.

Allowances for Governments and Legislatures.—Under the terms of the Union, annual 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 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 1944 reached $8,779,089.

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 1944, 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.

20.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, Fiscal Years 1939-44

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	701,323	708,958	705,140
New Brunswick[1]	693,040	693,040	693,040	729,167	735,605	732,386
Quebec	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,859,245	2,873,935	2,866,590
Ontario	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	3,136,394	3,173,621	3,155,007
Manitoba[1]	1,708,171	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,722,475	1,717,879
Saskatchewan[1]	2,126,132	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,052,162	2,092,169
Alberta	1,781,788	1,787,475	1,787,475	1,788,589	1,801,031	1,794,810
British Columbia[1]	874,561	874,561	874,561	966,513	1,040,366	1,003,440
Totals	**13,752,110**	**13,768,953**	**13,768,953**	**14,408,622**	**14,490,085**	**14,449,353**

[1] Received additional "Additional Special Grants", 1939-41, not included in this table (see text following Table 21).

21.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1944

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances on Basis of Population	Special Grants[1]	Interest on Debt Allowances[2]	Total[3]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4,720,000	6,098,066	6,223,103	2,951,951	19,993,121
Nova Scotia	9,430,000	27,571,056	826,980	3,710,418	41,538,454
New Brunswick	8,790,000	21,161,865	11,280,000	1,662,285	42,894,150
Quebec	11,680,000	105,500,791		6,471,399	123,652,190
Ontario	12,080,000	128,309,835		6,310,249	146,700,084
Manitoba	8,635,000	22,535,203	25,519,233	17,166,461	73,855,897
Saskatchewan	7,696,666	22,746,980	24,531,250	15,809,625	70,784,521
Alberta	7,056,667	18,203,212	20,718,750	15,809,625	61,788,254
British Columbia	8,120,000	18,028,107	8,300,000	2,137,811	36,585,918
Totals	**78,208,333**	**370,155,115**	**97,399,316**	**72,029,825**	**617,792,589**

[1] See text at p. 940. [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

These additional special grants were suspended with the coming into force of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements.

Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements.—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 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 as follows: Prince Edward Island, $473,174; New Brunswick, $371,493; Manitoba, $600,000; Saskatchewan, $1,500,000; Nova Scotia, $325,769; a total of $3,234,437.

The total amounts of the above-described annual payments to the provinces provided for under the Act are shown in Table 22. 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 22 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, 1940.

* Provincial Government receipts from gasoline taxes for the fiscal years 1923-43 are given at p. 978.

22.—Compensation 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	Guarantee of 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, divided by provinces as follows: Alberta $25,907,000; British Columbia $34,533,322; Manitoba $24,774,950; Saskatchewan $71,247,784. Details are given in Table 19, p. 830 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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. For statistics see Table 20, p. 831 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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 30 years from 1914 to 1944 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from $335,996,850

to $8,740,084,893; (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, $10,591,426,000 of the funded debt (including refundable portion of personal income tax and excess profits tax) being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1944. The interest paid per capita has increased from $1·28 in 1868 to $20·27 in 1944.

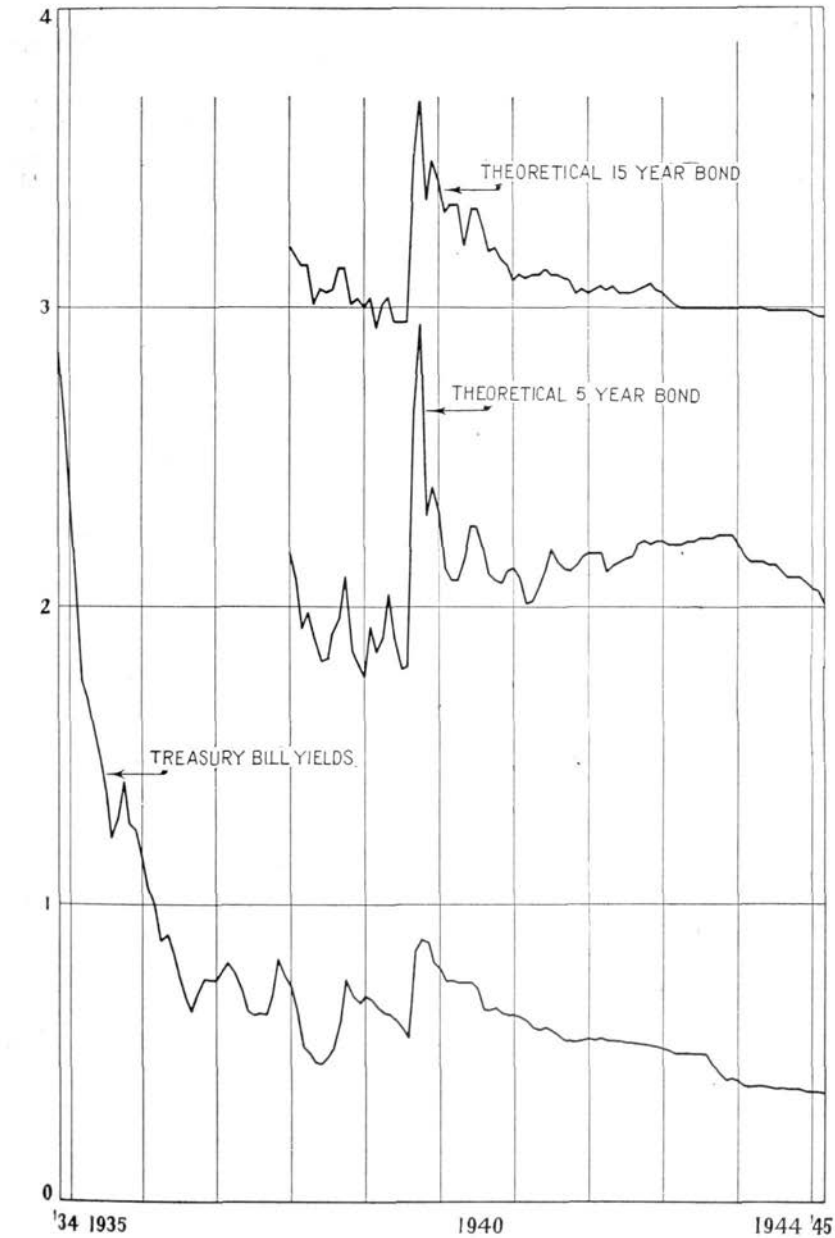
23.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, June 30, 1900, to Mar. 31, 1944

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1867-99 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	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	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	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[7]	15·96
1944...	12,359,123,230	3,619,038,337[6]	8,740,084,893	729·86	2,557,235,792	242,681,180	48,281,313[7]	20·27

[1] Based on the official estimates of population given at p. 128. [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] This amount represents return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada and Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

YIELDS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT BONDS 1938-45
AND
TREASURY BILLS 1935-1945



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 years 1936 to 1943 in the respective Year Books for those years.

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 **24.** 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, 1947, 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.—During the past decade 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. Lists of treasury bills sold by public tender for the fiscal years 1934-35 to 1941-42 appear in the respective Year Books beginning with the 1937 edition. Details of the issue in continuation of the list published at p. 778 of the 1942 Year Book may be obtained on request.

24.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1944

NOTE.—Certain qualifications as to redemption prior to maturity govern most of these issues; they are explained fully in the "Public Accounts".

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1944—Apr. 15	One-Year Notes	1	Canada	250,000,000 00	2,500,000 00
Apr. 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
July 1	Debentures—School Lands	4	Canada	33,293,470 85	1,331,738 83
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
1945—Mar. 1	Loan of 1940	2	Canada	105,000,000 00	2,100,000 00
July 2	Two-Year Notes	1½	Canada	450,000,000 00	6,750,000 00
1946—Feb. 1	Refunding Loan, 1926	4½	Canada	45,000,000 00	2,025,000 00
May 1	Third Victory Loan, 1942	1½	Canada	144,253,000 00	2,524,427 50
Nov. 1	Fourth Victory Loan, 1943	1½	Canada	197,455,000 00	3,455,462 50
Dec. 15	Victory Loan, 1941	2	Canada	193,286,000 00	3,865,720 00
1947—May 1	Fifth Victory Loan, 1943	1½	Canada	373,259,000 00	6,532,032 50
Oct. 1	Loan of 1897	2½	London	172,030 01	4,300 75
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	Canada	269,879,000 00	6,072,277 50

24.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1944—concluded

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
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	50,250,000 00[1]	1,625,000 00
June 15	Victory Loan, 1941	3	Canada	649,969,592 50[2]	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	50,500,000 00[3]	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	676,355,489 00[4]	20,089,767 00
1955—May 1	Loan of 1934	3½	London	5,092,478 51	165,505 55
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	855,607,410 50[5]	25,414,081 50
1957—May 1	Fourth Victory Loan, 1943	3	Canada	1,111,261,650 00	33,337,849 50
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	3,435,663 63	137,426 55
Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	276,687,600 00	12,450,942 00
1959—Jan. 1	Fifth Victory Loan, 1943	3	Canada	1,197,324,750 00	35,919,742 50
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	3,705,478 17	120,428 04
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	7,738,617 38	
1947—June 15	Non-interest Bearing Certificates		Canada	2,305,907 89	–
	War Savings Certificates	3	Canada	232,957,190 30	6,988,715 71
	War Savings Stamps		Canada	7,232,271 25	–
	Refundable portion of personal income tax and excess profits tax (estimated)	2	Canada	224,981,041 02	4,499,620 82
1944—Apr. 14	Treasury Bills	0·407	Canada	55,000,000 00	223,850 00
Apr. 28	Treasury Bills	0·401	Canada	55,000,000 00	220,550 00
May 12	Treasury Bills	0·390	Canada	55,000,000 00	214,500 00
June 2	Treasury Bills	0·386	Canada	65,000,000 00	250,900 00
June 16	Treasury Bills	0·387	Canada	65,000,000 00	251,550 00
June 30	Treasury Bills	0·387	Canada	65,000,000 00	251,550 00
Apr. 4	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	70,000,000 00	525,000 00
Apr. 11	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	100,000,000 00	750,000 00
Apr. 18	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	105,000,000 00	787,500 00
Aug. 29	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	57,100,000 00	428,250 00
Sept. 5	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	88,920,000 00	666,900 00
Sept. 12	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	128,980,000 00	967,350 00
Sept. 19	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	110,000,000 00	825,000 00
Sept. 26	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	130,000,000 00	975,000 00
				10,936,831,541 01	278,791,743 75

Recapitulation

Payable in Canada	10,591,425,890 69	267,404,082 86
Payable in New York	333,000,000 00	10,960,000 00
Payable in London	12,405,650 32	427,660 89
Totals, Funded Debt and Treasury Bills	**10,936,831,541 01**	**278,791,743 75**

[1] This issue is redeemable at 100½ p.c. Amount outstanding includes $250,000 redemption bonus. [2] This issue is redeemable at 101 p.c. Amount outstanding includes $6,435,342.50 redemption bonus. [3] This issue is redeemable at 101 p.c. Amount outstanding includes $500,000 redemption bonus. [4] This issue is redeemable at 101 p.c. Amount outstanding includes $6,696,589 redemption bonus. [5] This issue is redeemable at 101 p.c. Amount outstanding includes $8,471,360 redemption bonus.

25.—Dominion of Canada Domestic Loan Flotations

	Source of Borrowing and Title of Issue	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Price— To Public	Price— To Government
				p.c.	$	$
	Treasury Bills					
1	Net increase in Three-Month Treasury Bills	Various	Various			Various
	Bank of Canada					
2	Five-Year Bonds (see also Item 18)	Mar. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1945	2		99·375
3	One-Year Notes	May 1, 1940	May 1, 1941	1		100·00
4	One-Year Notes (Refunding Item 3)	May 1, 1941	May 1, 1942	1		100·00
5	Three-Year Notes (see also Item 20) (Refunding Item 17)	Oct. 16, 1941	Oct. 16, 1944	1½	-	99·27
6	Second Victory Loan	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	1½		100·00
7	Two-Year Notes	Apr. 15, 1942	Apr. 15, 1944	1½		100·00
8	One-Year Notes (Refunding Item 4)	Apr. 15, 1942	Apr. 15, 1943	1		100·00
9	One-Year Notes (Refunding Item 8)	Apr. 15, 1943	Apr. 15, 1944	1		100·00
10	Two-Year Notes (see also Item 21) (Refunding Item 19)	July 2, 1943	July 2, 1945	1½		100·00
11	One-Year Notes (Refunding Item 9)	Apr. 15, 1944	Apr. 15, 1945	1		100·00
12	Two-Year Notes (Refunding Item 7)	Apr. 15, 1944	Apr. 15, 1946	1½		99·85
13	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Item 6)	Sept. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1945	¾		100·00
14	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Item 5)	Oct. 16, 1944	Apr. 16, 1945	¾	-	100·00
15	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Items 13 and 2)	Mar. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	¾		100·00
16	**Totals, Bank of Canada**			-		
	Chartered Banks					
17	Two-Year Notes	Oct. 16, 1939	Oct. 16, 1941	2		100·00
18	Five-Year Bonds (see also Item 2)	Mar. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1945	2		99·375
19	Two and One-Half Year Notes	Jan. 2, 1941	July 2, 1943	1½		99·695
20	Three-Year Notes (see also Item 5) (Refunding Item 12)	Oct. 16, 1941	Oct. 16, 1944	1½		99·27
21	Two-Year Notes (see also Item 10) (Conversion Portion is Refunding Item 19)	July 2, 1943	July 2, 1945	1½		100·00
22	Deposit Certificates, net increase	Various	Various	¾		100·00
23	**Totals, Chartered Banks**	-	-		-	
	General Public					
24	First War Loan	Feb. 1, 1940	Feb. 1, 1948-52	3¼	100·00	99·216
25	Second War Loan	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1952	3	98·75	98·00
	First Victory Loan—					
26	Five and One-Half Year Bonds	June 15, 1941	Dec. 15, 1946	2	99·00	97·98
27	Ten-Year Bonds	June 15, 1941	June 15, 1951	3	100·00	98·95
	Second Victory Loan—					
28	Two and One-Half Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	1½	100·00	99·21
29	Six-Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1948	2¼	100·00	99·35
30	Twelve-Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1954	3	100·00	99·18
	Third Victory Loan—					
31	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1942	May 1, 1946	1½	100·00	99·46
32	Fourteen-Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1956	3	100·00	99·27
	Fourth Victory Loan—					
33	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	May 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1946	1½	100·00	99·50
34	Fourteen-Year Bonds	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1957	3	100·00	99·29
	Fifth Victory Loan—					
35	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1943	May 1, 1947	1¾	100·00	99·63
36	Fifteen-Year and Two-Month Bonds	Nov. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1959	3	100·00	99·41
	Sixth Victory Loan—					
37	Three-Year and Ten-Month Bonds	May 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1948	1¾	100·00	99·59
38	Sixteen-Year and One-Month Bonds	May 1, 1944	June 1, 1960	3	100·00	99·37
	Seventh Victory Loan—					
39	Four-Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1948	1¾	100·00	99.61
40	Seventeen-Year and Three-Month Bonds	Nov. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1962	3	100·00	99.39
41	War Savings Certificates and Stamps (net)	Various	Various	-		
42	Non-interest Bearing Certificates (net)	Various	June 15, 1945 and 1947		100.00	100.00
43	**Totals, General Public**	-	-	-		
44	**Grand Totals**	-	-	-		

from the Outbreak of War to Mar. 31, 1945

Yield at—		Issued for Cash	Issued as Renewals or Conversions	Total Amount Issued	Subscriptions	
Price to Public	Price to Government					
p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	No.	
	Various	225,000,000		225,000,000		1
	2·13	–	64,040,000	64,040,000		2
	1·00	250,000,000	–	250,000,000		3
	1·00	–	250,000,000	250,000,000		4
	1·75	–	100,300,000	100,300,000		5
	1·50	92,831,000	–	92,831,000		6
	1·50	100,000,000	–	100,000,000		7
	1·00	–	250,000,000	250,000,000		8
	1·00		250,000,000	250,000,000		9
	1·50		56,000,000	56,000,000		10
	1·00		250,000,000	250,000,000		11
	1·45		100,000,000	100,000,000		12
	0·75		104,000,000	104,000,000		13
	0·75		102,000,000	102,000,000		14
	0·75		154,000,000	154,000,000		15
		442,831,000	**1,683,340,000**	**2,123,171,000**		16
	2·00	200,000,000	–	200,000,000		17
	2·13	–	40,960,000	40,960,000		18
	1·625	250,000,000	–	250,000,000	–	19
	1·75		99,700,000	99,700,000	–	20
	1·50	200,000,000	194,000,000	394,000,000		21
	0·75	1,000,000,000	–	1,000,000,000	–	22
	–	**1,650,000,000**	**334,660,000**	**1,984,660,000**	–	23
3·27	3·36	200,000,000	50,000,000	250,000,000	178,363	24
3·125	3·20	300,000,000	24,945,700	324,945,700	150,890	25
2·19	2·40	730,376,250	106,444,000	193,286,000	968,259	26
3·09	3·21			643,534,250		27
				836,820,250		
1·50	1·82	843,127,900	153,579,000	57,169,000	1,681,267	28
2·25	3·37			269,879,000		29
3·07	3·15			669,658,900		30
				996,706,900		
1·75	1·91	144,253,000		144,253,000	2,032,154	31
3·06	3·12	847,136,050		847,136,050		32
		991,389,050		*991,389,050*		
1·75	1·90	197,455,000		197,455,000	2,668,420	33
3·00	3·06	1,111,261,650		1,111,261,650		34
		1,308,716,650		*1,308,716,650*		
1·75	1·86	1,374,992,250	195,591,500	373,259,000	3,033,051	35
3·00	3·05			1,197,324,750		36
				1,570,583,750		
1·75	1·86	239,713,000		239,713,000	3,077,123	37
3·00	3·05	1,165,300,350		1,165,300,350		38
		1,405,013,350		*1,405,013,350*		
1·75	1·85	1,512,362,200	147,544,000	344,267,000	3,327,315	39
3·00	3·05			1,315,639,200		40
				1,659,906,200		
		268,991,444		268,991,444		41
		12,252,203		12,252,203		42
		8,947,221,297	**678,104,200**	**9,625,325,497**	–	43
–		**11,265,052,297**	**2,693,104,200**	**13,958,156,497**	–	44

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 $11,352,476,746, the average interest rate on this debt has continued to decline throughout the war period and the rate of 2·6 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1944, was the lowest for 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 1943-44 represented only about 10 p.c. of total receipts.

26.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, Annual Interest Charges Thereon and Average Rates of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-44

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	12,488,959	4,689,339,627	146,459,635	3·123
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
1944...	10,936,847,068[3]	278,792,582	2·549	415,629,678	16,251,031	11,352,476,746	295,043,613	2·599

[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] Includes refundable portion of income tax and excess profits tax.

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 hereof. 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".

For full details of other guarantees also outstanding at Mar. 31, 1944, see Schedule "V" to the "Public Accounts" for 1944.

27.—Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1924-44

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that there were no guarantees of the type shown for the corresponding years. Figures for the years 1914-23 are given at p. 837 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

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
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	104,525,260	149,028,902	1,240,881,361
1936.....	747,366,632	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,576,481	96,044,370	188,202,917	1,278,797,542
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]
1944.....	659,921,136	9,116,527	9,400,000	21,005,682	53,712,958[3]	359,158,155	1,112,314,458[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. The main item in this category is the guarantee of bank advances to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Section 3.—Provincial Public Finance*

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures

On the whole the war period has been one of unprecedented prosperity for the provinces. In the four years 1940-43† provincial net ordinary and capital revenues increased by almost $105,000,000 to a record high of $366,623,000. During both

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief of the Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For further statistical detail see "Public Finance of Provincial Governments in Canada", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† References are to provincial fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31 of year stated.

1942 and 1943 the revenue of every province exceeded the total of its ordinary and capital expenditure and provincial over-all surpluses for these two years aggregated more than $100,000,000. These large over-all surpluses are only partly the result of greatly increased revenues. Capital expenditures have been substantially reduced and the high employment of the war period has brought about a decline of more than $30,000,000 in the cost of direct relief. This latter saving was slightly more than enough to offset substantial increases in expenditures on welfare, education and agriculture. The improvement of provincial finances is reflected in the fact that gross direct liabilities declined by $104,723,000 (5 p.c.) between 1940 and 1943 while cash and investments increased by $70,308,000.

Approximately 78 p.c. of the revenue increase between 1939 and 1943 occurred in the first two years of the war period—1940 and 1941. Initially, the quickened tempo of economic activity, coupled with the imposition of a few new or more severe taxes,* expanded provincial revenues. Following this, the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942 and more recently the Dominion guarantee of provincial profits from the sale of alcoholic beverages,† stabilized a large part of provincial revenues at these higher levels. Under the provisions of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act each province agreed to discontinue the use of income and corporation taxes for the duration of the War and for a certain readjustment period thereafter, in return for a Dominion subsidy based on either (a) the cash collected on account of these levies in the fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940, or (b) the cost of the province's net debt service, less succession duties collected, for the same period. As a result of these Agreements, and the guarantee of provincial revenue from gasoline taxation by a further provision of the same Act, the Dominion has become the major source of provincial revenue—a fact well illustrated by the shift in provincial revenue sources shown in Table **29.**

There was no major change in the provincial revenue structure during the provincial fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1943. Further declines in gasoline tax revenue and in amounts collected on arrears of provincial income and corporation taxes were offset by increases in the amounts received from the Dominion Government under the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act. The revenue from liquor control, which is second in importance only to the tax agreement subsidies, increased by 8·2 p.c. to a new high of $64,986,000, almost double the 1939 yield: increases were recorded in every province except British Columbia where there was a marked decline of 14·7 p.c. Quebec's retail sales tax and Saskatchewan's education tax both produced increased revenue in 1943. Revenue from the Saskatchewan education tax, which is ear-marked for educational purposes, exceeded the total expenditures for education of that Province.

The decline of $2,122,000 (3·3 p.c.) in net debt charges during 1943, from the 1942 high of $64,140,000, reflected an improvement in provincial finances. This reversal of a consistently rising long-term trend was due, for the most part, to debt retirement and a reduction in the average rate of interest paid. In Saskatchewan, however, gross debt charges were slightly higher but net debt charges declined by $616,000 as a result of an increase of $736,000 in interest received from the Farm Loan Board. Increased expenditures for education and public welfare were quite general and accounted for almost all the rise in provincial expenditure in 1943. Educational expenditure declined only in Manitoba and welfare expenditure,

* The most productive of these were the Quebec retail sales tax imposed in 1940 and the additional 2 p.c. levy on corporation profits imposed by Ontario following the 1939 Budget Speech.

† Budget Speech of Mar. 2, 1943.

exclusive of relief, increased in all provinces. The marked increase of $3,152,000 (25·4 p.c.) in the cost of old age pensions and pensions for the blind was due much more to the fact that pensions were increased to offset the rise in the cost of living than to the natural increase in the number of pensions paid.

Ordinary and Capital Revenues and Expenditures.—Tables **28**, **29** and **30** present an over-all picture of provincial finance by combining ordinary and capital account revenues and expenditures. These tables provide a more valid basis for comparison than those based on ordinary account alone because they eliminate inter-provincial and inter-year incomparabilities that arise through variations from province to province, and from year to year, in the type of expenditure capitalized. Since all expenditures, ordinary or capital, are included in the combined picture, amounts provided through ordinary account for debt retirement have been excluded to avoid duplication. Sinking fund earnings are not included as revenue. These tables present the "net" cost of services to the provinces after the following revenues have been offset against the corresponding expenditures: shared cost contribution of other governments, institutional revenue and certain other sales of commodities and services, and interest revenue exclusive of sinking fund earnings.

28.—Net Ordinary and Capital Revenues and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1941-43

Province	Revenues			Expenditures[1]		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	1,902	2,036	2,617[2]	1,969	1,965	2,546[2]
Nova Scotia	14,588	16,410	16,937	13,511	13,092	13,429
New Brunswick	10,962	13,136	13,724	10,612	12,173	12,137
Quebec	94,974	99,944	99,997	89,008	92,259	94,701
Ontario	111,224	107,825	117,483	113,067	97,173	102,292
Manitoba	18,330	19,033	19,995	15,311	14,852	14,465
Saskatchewan	25,005	25,169	30,931	21,428	20,179	20,219
Alberta	23,664	24,389	25,920	17,959	18,702	19,890
British Columbia	38,091	39,146	39,019	32,762	30,385	30,505
Totals	**338,740**	**347,088**	**366,623**	**315,627**	**300,780**	**310,184**

[1] Exclusive of debt retirement. [2] Fifteen months.

29.—Details of Net Ordinary and Capital Revenues, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Taxes—			
Amusement	2,849	3,402	4,295
Corporation (arrears)	45,156	1,026	632
Gasoline	59,878	47,669	45,591
Income of persons (arrears)	9,912	1,456	1,104
Real property	4,826	5,140	6,576
Retail sales	15,806	16,704	17,520
Succession duties	27,362	21,944	24,402
Tobacco	3,125	3,945	4,491
Other taxes	3,029	3,101	3,790
Motor-vehicle licences	31,639	26,467	30,472
Other licences, permits and fees	9,392	9,175	9,672
Public domain	33,845	35,479	33,466
Liquor control	46,348	60,035	64,986
Dominion of Canada	39,423	104,258	111,578
Other revenue	6,150	7,287	8,048
Totals	**338,740**	**347,088**	**366,623**

30.—Details of Net Ordinary and Capital Expenditures,[1] 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Legislation	2,617	2,055	3,151
General government	18,098	17,168	18,478
Protection to person and property	14,508	14,723	15,358
Highways, bridges and ferries	71,012	54,633	55,017
Public Welfare—			
Health	4,449	4,943	6,009
Labour	1,877	1,603	1,619
Relief	10,042	5,271	3,336
Old age pensions and pensions for the blind	10,437	12,395	15,547
Other public welfare	36,912	36,920	41,095
Education	42,470	46,392	49,619
Agriculture	12,652	13,373	13,107
Public domain	19,657	18,179	17,050
Debt charges[1]	63,654	64,140	62,018
Other	7,242	8,985	8,780
Totals	**315,627**	**300,780**	**310,184**

[1] Exclusive of debt retirement.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—Table **31** indicates the great growth in provincial revenues and expenditures since 1871. While these figures provide an interesting historical series, their limitations as a basis for valid inter-provincial or inter-year comparisons have been pointed out in discussing the over-all picture presented in Tables **28, 29** and **30.**

31.—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 1932-43.

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 **34**, p. 957.

Year	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	385,014	406,236[1]	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881	275,380	261,276[1]	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891	274,047	304,486[1]	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1906	258,235[2]	264,135[1,2]	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,340,167	5,179,817
1911	374,798	398,490[1]	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916	508,455	453,151[1]	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1921	769,719	694,042[1]	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1926	832,551	756,114[1]	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1931	1,149,570	1,453,191[1]	8,104,602	8,194,592	5,980,914	6,761,420	41,630,620	40,854,245
1932	1,206,026	1,277,401[1]	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,495,573	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933	1,263,063	1,392,276[1]	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,691,138	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,668
1934	1,385,777	1,656,924[1]	8,876,506	10,168,838	5,809,975	6,434,035	31,018,343	36,612,816
1935	1,535,709	1,912,006[1]	13,642,410[3]	14,540,011[3]	6,486,481	7,189,598	35,195,579	40,134,814
1936	1,718,466	1,743,120[1]	12,841,266	12,689,548	7,330,142	7,755,111	40,497,031	42,420,207
1937	1,830,260	1,951,034[1]	14,101,342	14,038,953	9,630,144	9,601,052	47,924,840	43,956,275
1938	1,894,135	1,974,248	14,870,251	14,724,114	10,551,806	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]	1,970,000	2,195,000	16,962,000	15,790,000	12,859,000	12,427,000	72,228,000[3]	68,598,000[3]
1941	2,146,000[5]	2,134,000[5]	18,529,000	17,435,000	13,754,000	12,853,000	110,347,000	91,459,000
1942	2,278,000	2,273,000	20,462,000	17,737,000	16,216,000	15,056,000	114,583,000	101,293,000
1943	2,993,000	2,972,000	20,957,000	18,039,000	16,773,000	15,029,000	116,856,000	106,180,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 955.

31.—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 1932-43—concluded.

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[5]	54,846,994[6]	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[7]	41,382,625[7]	16,092,546	15,933,111	15,278,905	18,115,533
1936	90,321,896	103,664,602	16,415,993	16,294,294	17,838,692	18,890,607
1937	107,088,435	97,774,496	17,214,854	16,934,472	18,388,857	19,635,392
1938	105,893,469	101,283,751	18,993,927	18,488,738	20,925,237	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]	131,216,000	116,857,000	23,514,000	22,306,000	28,756,000	33,203,000
1941	136,022,000	119,530,000	22,346,000	19,798,000	30,408,000	27,817,000[8]
1942	132,145,000	114,906,000	23,186,000	19,386,000	30,615,000	25,959,000
1943	141,268,000	128,923,000	24,446,000	20,025,000	37,454,000	27,743,000[8]

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]	25,956,000	21,597,000	41,850,000	37,957,000	355,311,000	330,930,000
1941	28,104,000	20,845,000	43,135,000	37,947,000	404,791,000	349,818,000
1942	28,752,000	21,312,000	44,148,000	36,273,000	412,385,000	354,195,000
1943	30,528,000	22,721,000	44,496,000	37,158,000	435,771,000	378,790,000

[1] Includes expenditure on capital account, which is not separable. [2] Nine months. [3] Fourteen months. [4] To facilitate interprovincial 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 for 1940" and subsequent years. Statistics for the years shown below rule are for fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31 of year stated. [5] Fifteen months. [6] Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. [7] Five months. [8] Excludes $7,136,000 in 1941 and $1,510,000 in 1943 implementing guarantees re Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1937. [9] Six months.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debt

Bonded Debt.—As at the provincial fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1943, almost 84 p.c. of gross direct liabilities was represented by bonded debt. Gross provincial bonded indebtedness which totalled $218,870,000 in 1916, increased steadily until 1940 and decreased significantly during 1941, 1942 and 1943 although this decrease was not common to all provinces. Table 32 indicates the trend in bonded indebtedness during the war period and shows also the general decline in the average coupon rate and changes in the term of issue.

32.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, 1940-43

NOTE.—Figures are as at provincial fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, of the year stated. Figures for years 1916-30 are given at p. 877 of the 1938 Year Book; for the years 1931-39 at p. 787 of the 1942 edition.

Year	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Average Term of Issue	Bonded Debt	Average Coupon Rate	Average Term of Issue
	Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia		
	$'000	p.c.	yrs.	$'000	p.c.	yrs.
1940	8,518	3·99	11·5	105,122	3·96	20·3
1941	10,668	4·01	11·8	108,187	3·94	20·1
1942	10,568	4·02	11·9	100,911	3·99	19·3
1943	10,518	3·97	11·7	100,921	3·92	19·8
	New Brunswick			Quebec		
1940	102,777	4·13	17·8	397,446	3·37	15·0
1941	104,682	4·14	18·0	388,816	3·47	15·8
1942	106,505	4·16	18·1	396,071	3·53	16·7
1943	105,033	4·12	18·3	386,781	3·58	17·5
	Ontario			Manitoba		
1940	629,632	4·27	18·9	90,030	4·73	25·0
1941	632,138	4·25	18·7	87,478	4·62	24·7
1942	624,244	4·14	20·1	86,545	4·61	24·7
1943	629,129	3·96	19·4	83,775	4·50	24·3
	Saskatchewan			Alberta		
1940	126,092	4·65	22·9	128,176	4·88	26·4
1941	126,337	4·65	22·8	128,176	4·88	26·4
1942	126,303	4·62	22·4	128,123	4·89	26·4
1943	125,245	4·54	21·9	127,962	4·88	26·4
	British Columbia			Totals		
1940	146,704	4·51	24·8	1,734,497	4·16	19·7
1941	121,791	4·55	23·4	1,708,273	4·16	19·6
1942	117,359	4·35	21·2	1,696,629	4·12	20·1
1943	114,918	4·34	21·4	1,684,282	4·05	20·0

There has been a significant reduction in the amount of provincial foreign pay bonds as illustrated by the fact that provincial bonds, payable in Canada only, have increased by approximately $50,000,000 during the period 1940-43 although there has been a concurrent decrease of approximately $50,000,000 in gross bonded indebtedness.

33.—Gross Provincial Bonded Debt, Analysed by Currency of Payment, 1940-43

Payable in—	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada only	928,590	934,165	964,860	978,401
London (England) only	63,432	49,633	45,681	45,530
London (England) and Canada	55,067	49,137	27,477	25,609
New York only	395	1,225	16,025	19,519
New York and Canada	412,033	398,994	371,907	348,835
London (England), New York and Canada	270,022	270,161	265,943	261,652
Other	4,958	4,958	4,736	4,736
Totals	**1,734,497**	**1,708,273**	**1,696,629**	**1,684,282**

Total Provincial Public Debt.—The statistics of Table **34** have been assembled on a comparable basis for each province and the analysis is on the same basis as the analysis of Dominion and municipal indebtedness shown in Tables **22** and **41**, respectively. Table **35** presents a provincial summary of this information for the period 1940-43.

34.—Debts of Provincial Governments, Less Sinking Funds, 1943

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Year Ended	Mar. 31 1944	Nov. 30 1943	Oct. 31 1943	Mar. 31 1944	Mar. 31 1944	Apr. 30 1944	Apr. 30 1944	Mar. 31 1944	Mar. 31 1944	
Direct Debt	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Funded Debt—										
Issued	10,518	100,921	104,473	384,566	629,129[1]	83,717	125,245	120,349	114,918	1,673,836
Assumed	–	–	560	2,215	–	58	–	7,613	–	10,446
Totals, Funded Debt	10,518	100,921	105,033	386,781	629,129	83,775	125,245	127,962	114,918	1,684,282
Less sinking funds	2,594	13,767[2]	14,044	58,457	19,425	16,925	23,919	16,200[3]	16,748	182,079
Net Funded Debt	7,924	87,154	90,989	328,324	609,704	66,850	101,326	111,762	98,170	1,502,203
Treasury Bills—										
Held by Dominion of Canada	–	–	–	–	–	24,775	80,998	26,257	34,533	166,563
Held by others	–	–	–	33,250	3,000	10,461	11,913	1,659	1,825	62,108
Totals, Treasury Bills	–	–	–	33,250	3,000	35,236	92,911	27,916	36,358	228,671
Savings deposits	–	–	–	–	38,009	–	–	3,551	–	41,560
Temporary loans	1,175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,175
Superannuation and other deposits	19	3	145	5,117	5,783	2,508	1,189	3,747	1,738	20,249
Accrued interest	–	708	1,169	3,083	7,880	1,654	1,197	743	1,665	18,099
Accounts payable and other liabilities	–	994	1,094	6,621	2,381	196	284	824	2,862	15,256
Totals, Direct Debt	**9,118**	**88,859**	**93,397**	**376,395**	**666,757**	**106,444**	**196,907**	**148,543**	**140,793**	**1,827,213**
Indirect Debt[7]										
Guaranteed bonds	50	1,791	1,148	5,656	123,550	2,602	472	6,537	6,703	148,509
Less sinking funds	–	63	154	115	784	–	321	2,379	1,741	5,557
Net Guaranteed Bonds, etc.	50	1,728	994	5,541	122,766[4]	2,602	151	4,158	4,962	142,952
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	6	595	415	1,370	–	154	721	580	1,818	5,659
Guaranteed bank loans	121	361	624	3,792	116	2	14,485	1,861[5]	5	21,367
Other indirect liabilities	32	11	–	19,404[6]	6	–	860	–	2,012	22,325
Totals, Indirect Debt	**209**	**2,695**	**2,033**	**30,107**	**122,888**	**2,758**	**16,217**	**6,599**	**8,797**	**192,303**
Grand Totals, 1943	**9,327**	**91,554**	**95,430**	**406,502**	**789,645**	**109,202**	**213,124**	**155,142**	**149,590**	**2,019,516**
1942	**9,561**	**93,484**	**97,625**	**410,484**	**826,643**	**113,509**	**221,367**	**156,862**	**152,628**	**2,082,163**

[1] Includes railway aid certificates. [2] Includes $2,325,000 sinking funds held by Nova Scotia Power Commission in respect of bonds issued by the Province. [3] Includes $124,000 sinking funds in respect of $213,000 guaranteed drainage district debenture debt assumed by the Province. [4] Includes $3,626,000 net provincial guarantee of bonds issued by Niagara Parks Commission. [5] Includes $1,027,000 *re* Co-operative Credit Societies against which capital and reserves of $340,000 of Alberta Rural Credit Corporation are considered as security. [6] Commitments *re* future annual payments to various institutions. [7] Excluding guaranteed bonds of companies operated by C.N.R. and C.P.R.

35.—Provincial Direct and Indirect Liabilities, 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
Direct Debt	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Funded Debt—				
Issued	1,706,155	1,677,715	1,686,162	1,673,836
Assumed	28,120	30,557	10,467	10,446
Totals, Funded Debt	1,734,275	1,708,272	1,696,629	1,684,282
Less sinking funds	156,736	151,552	164,637	182,079
Net Funded Debt	1,577,539	1,556,720	1,531,992	1,502,203
Treasury Bills—				
Held by Dominion of Canada	160,656	167,526	166,918	166,563
Held by others	110,087	111,662	92,651	62,108
Totals, Treasury Bills	270,743	279,188	259,569	228,671
Savings deposits	41,732	38,192	39,705	41,560
Temporary loans	8,820	8,325	4,358	1,175
Superannuation and other deposits	18,532	18,426	17,955	20,249
Accrued interest	21,360	21,130	18,086	18,099
Accounts payable and other liabilities	18,553	14,003	20,517	15,256
Totals, Direct Debt (less Sinking Funds)	**1,957,279**	**1,935,984**	**1,892,182**	**1,827,213**
Indirect Debt				
Guaranteed bonds	162,638	154,019	151,392	148,509
Less sinking funds	7,390	6,904	5,786	5,557
Net Guaranteed Bonds, etc	155,248	147,115	145,606	142,952
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	7,500	5,971	5,745	5,659
Guaranteed bank loans	40,365	29,721	20,812	21,367
Other indirect liabilities	19,493	18,763	17,818	22,325
Totals, Indirect Debt (less Sinking Funds)	**222,606**	**201,570**	**189,981**	**192,303**
Grand Totals	**2,179,885**	**2,137,554**	**2,082,163**	**2,019,516**

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.

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief of the Public Finance Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 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 Public Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in October, 1940.

In 1943 there were 3,996 incorporated municipalities in Canada, as compared with 4,014 in 1942. 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, for 1943 is shown in Table 36.

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 the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but these are basically the same as rural municipalities in the other provinces. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are areas very 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.

36.—Municipalities in Canada, Classified by Provinces, 1943, with Totals for 1940-42

NOTE.—See text immediately preceding this table for interpretation of the statistics.

Province	Cities	Towns	Villages	Total Urban	Rural	Total Local Municipalities	Counties	Total Incorporated Municipalities
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward 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	314	452	1,059	1,511	76	1,587
Ontario	27	148	156	331	571	902	38	940
Manitoba	4	31	23	58	116[1]	174	Nil	174
Saskatchewan	8	82	390	480	302	782	"	782
Alberta	7	51	145	203	110	313	"	313
British Columbia	33	Nil	22	55	28	83	"	83
Totals, 1943	**111**	**494**	**1,052**	**1,657**	**2,225**	**3,882**	**114**	**3,996**
1942	**111**	**495**	**1,049**	**1,655**	**2,245**	**3,900**	**114**	**4,014**
1941	**111**	**493**	**1,046**	**1,650**	**2,254**	**3,904**	**114**	**4,018**
1940	**111**	**497**	**1,039**	**1,647**	**2,248**	**3,895**	**114**	**4,009**

[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 37, 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.

37.—Population of Incorporated Municipalities, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Total Population	Population of Incorporated Municipalities			Percentage Municipal to Total Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
Prince Edward 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**

Subsection 2.—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 1943 the total taxable assessed valuations on which taxes were levied was $7,906,825,502 of which approximately $7,478,465,609 or 94·6 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, 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 38. 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 a limited period thereafter, so as to leave it open to the Federal Treasury (see p. 952).

It should be noted that the figures in Table 38 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 in 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; the values actually taxed in 1943 ranged from *nil* to 65 p.c. 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. It should also be noted that Table 38 does not include assessed valuations in Improvement Districts for either Saskatchewan or Alberta. In Saskatchewan these amounted to $30,370,599, $30,390,068,

$29,998,740, and in Alberta to $73,192,965, $69,829,495, $69,222,473, in 1941, 1942 and 1943, respectively. 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 38.

38.—Municipal Assessed Valuations, by Provinces, 1941-43

Province and Year	Taxable Valuations on which Taxes were Levied					Total Exemptions
	Real Property	Personal Property	Business	Other[1]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.—[2]						
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
1943	10,596,974	4,235,120	–	–	14,832,094	5,765,500
N.S.—						
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
1943	146,795,972	28,831,731	8,497,785	–	184,125,488	71,105,886
N.B.—						
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]
1943	121,698,829	15,678,211	9,454,085[4]	–	146,831,125	[5]
Que.—						
1941	2,222,825,311		–	55,348,319	2,278,173,630	787,159,409[7]
1942	2,262,977,961			56,626,262	2,319,604,223	795,802,904[7]
1943	2,299,971,072	–	–	1,642,266[6]	2,301,613,338	836,599,825[7]
Ont.—						
1941	2,724,196,059[8]		246,418,156[8]	7,533,700[8]	2,986,104,919	490,772,000[9]
1942	2,747,522,083[8]		252,848,220[8]	8,549,967[8]	3,013,660,112	424,482,000[9]
1943	2,774,973,540[8]	–	262,665,481[8]	20,457,536[8]	3,062,227,526	428,846,000[9]
Man.—						
1941	423,261,433	5,426,371	11,070,838	–	439,758,642	159,944,984
1942	425,124,454	5,392,525	11,324,348		441,841,327	160,902,755
1943	426,645,939	5,458,760	11,364,048	–	443,468,747	160,033,765
Sask.—						
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]
1943	828,873,155	–	36,894,640	398,075	866,165,870	[5]
Alta.—						
1941	456,953,445	346,163	11,735,007	5,617,896	474,652,511	[5]
1942	464,190,235	653,762	12,028,057	6,195,481	483,067,535	[5]
1943	470,646,366	11,285,107	3,559,516	3,806,563	489,297,552	52,599,528[10]
B.C.—						
1941	384,627,019[11]	–	–		384,627,019	388,268,283[12]
1942	392,276,211[11]		–		392,276,211	399,687,770[12]
1943	398,263,762[11]	–	–	–	398,263,762	413,604,030[12]
Totals—						
1941	**7,370,264,462**[13]	**49,176,820**[13]	**320,630,848**[13]	**111,385,939**[13]	**7,859,415,273**	**1,890,055,881**[14]
1942	**7,428,645,206**[13]	**51,465,872**[13]	**331,559,642**[13]	**76,287,580**[13]	**7,892,698,142**	**1,845,299,231**[14]
1943	**7,478,465,609**[13]	**65,488,929**[13]	**332,435,555**[13]	**26,304,446**[13]	**7,906,825,502**	**1,968,554,534**[14]

[1] Includes the following: N.S.—Income Tax, Household Tax, the former withdrawn in 1942 and the latter in 1943; N.B.—Income Tax; 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 and Other Special. [2] Includes estimated values for some municipalities. [3] 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] Rural municipalities only. [7] Includes temporary exemptions: $87,687,736 (1941); $81,572,103 (1942); and $76,494,294 (1943). [8] Does not cross-add to total; see reports of Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. [9] Cities only; exemptions for other municipalities not published. [10] Cities, with exception of Drumheller; exemptions for other municipalities not published. [11] Includes $170,953,380 (1941), $177,991,707 (1942), and $184,383,801 (1943) valuations of improvements, the total value of which was $385,753,558 (1941), $401,168,674 (1942) and $412,707,744 (1943) and the maximum value at which they could be taxed was $241,196,431 (1941), $250,989,749 (1942) and $257,964,422 (1943). [12] Consists of $173,468,105 (1941), $176,510,803 (1942) and $185,280,087 (1943) valuation of exempted properties, and $214,800,178 (1941), $223,176,967 (1942) and $228,323,940 (1943) exemptions of taxable improvements as referred to in Footnote 11. [13] Does not cross-add to total; see Footnote 8. [14] See Footnotes 5, 7, 9, 10 and 12.

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. Most provinces have shown consistent increases in taxable assessed valuations which may be attributed largely to the stimulus to business and industry in general, arising from the War. Saskatchewan, however, shows a major reduction in total valuations. This is the result of a province-wide plan of re-assessment of rural municipalities by the Department of Municipal Affairs and is "the first occasion in Canada where an assessment system of such extensive proportions has ever been undertaken".*

Subsection 3.—Municipal Taxation

Table 39 shows, by provinces, the taxes levied by municipalities in comparison with collections in 1941, 1942 and 1943, 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 cities, towns and villages only 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 since 1942, however, under a program for establishing "larger school units" some municipalities have been levying and collecting 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. Prior to 1943 the figures for Alberta were incomplete because municipal taxes did not include certain school and hospital levies, which were not collected by the municipal unit or were regarded as "trust" taxes. This deficiency is corrected in the 1943 figures and reference to this fact is made in footnote 9, of Table 39, p. 963. 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 39, 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 not included.

* Annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1941.

39.—Municipal Taxation, by Provinces, 1941-43

NOTE.—See text on p. 962 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]							
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
1943	339,632	351,295	103·4	230,736	[2]	230,736	69·8
Nova Scotia							
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
1943	9,084,299	9,446,146	104·0	4,606,728	304,148	4,910,876	54·1
New Brunswick							
1941	6,081,023	5,942,567	97·7	5,457,673	[2]	5,457,673	89·7
1942	5,120,066[3]	5,618,872[3]	109·7	4,515,132	[2]	4,515,132	71·0
1943	5,082,812[3]	5,462,616[3]	107·5	3,925,587	[2]	3,925,587	77·2
Quebec							
1941	72,572,664	28,192,858[4]	103·0[4]	51,994,690	[2]	51,994,690	71·6
1942	77,003,966	29,783,003[4]	103·6[4]	37,708,154	[2]	37,708,154	49·0
1943	75,906,155	77,519,824	102·1	26,080,874	16,564,008[5]	42,644,882	56·2
Ontario							
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
1943	111,546,480	114,331,179	102·4	17,002,865	12,872,522	29,875,387	26·8
Manitoba							
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
1943	18,153,785	20,649,835	113·7	5,668,862	14,459,245	20,128,107	110·9
Saskatchewan[6]							
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
1943	22,097,720	29,917,214	135·4	29,216,503	16,515,146	45,731,649	206·9
Alberta[6]							
1941	16,223,383	17,619,512	108·6	22,016,963	12,466,649[7]	34,483,612	212·6
1942	16,377,157	17,810,992	108·8	20,591,000	11,706,667[7]	32,297,667	197·2
1943	17,183,306[9]	20,503,890	119·3	17,379,502	14,723,032	32,102,534	186·8
British Columbia							
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
1943	19,302,324	20,020,366	103·7	3,004,761	13,046,087	16,050,848	83·2
Totals							
1941	**272,467,606**	**237,697,828**[8]	**104·6**[8]	**162,253,500**	**74,947,470**[8]	**237,200,970**	**87·1**
1942	**275,985,837**	**239,117,899**[8]	**104·4**[8]	**137,309,654**	**71,165,135**[8]	**208,474,189**	**75·2**
1943	**278,696,513**	**298,202,365**[8]	**107·0**[8]	**107,116,418**	**88,484,188**[8]	**195,600,606**	**70·2**

[1] Includes estimates in some instances as actual figures are not available. [2] Not reported separately. [3] Excludes $1,243,384 in 1942 and $1,266,087 in 1943 compensation through Provincial Government for loss of income tax (see pp. 952 and 960). [4] Excludes cities and towns. [5] Cities and towns only. [6] Includes certain provincial and other special taxes (see text following this table), but excludes taxes in "Improvement Districts". [7] Cities only; not reported separately for other municipalities. [8] See notes applying to the provinces. [9] A large part of this increase is due to the inclusion of school and hospital levies formerly omitted because the municipal unit did not collect them or regarded them as "trust" taxes.

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 included in the municipal levies in these two provinces, are as follows:—

Item	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$
Saskatchewan—			
Public Revenue Taxes (Provincial)	1,833,846	1,785,638	1,718,209
Telephone and Hail Taxes	1,327,092	1,574,966	1,652,003
Totals, Saskatchewan	3,160,938	3,360,604	3,370,212
Alberta—			
Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial)	1,077,694	1,045,855	983,286

There has been no marked fluctuation in the trend of municipal tax levies in Canada in the years 1941-43. While most provinces show increases, this does not necessarily mean an increased burden on the individual taxpayer in all instances, but is more the result, in part at least, of the increases reflected in assessed valuations. In Nova Scotia the increases in 1942 and 1943 are, to a considerable extent, 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. The most significant change that occurred during this period was the increase in tax collections in relation to total levies; this in turn has resulted in substantial reductions in the amount of unpaid taxes outstanding at the end of these years although these 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 **39** 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 **40.**

40.—Taxation in Improvement Districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1941-43

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]	$	$		$	$	$	
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
1943	641,380	807,927	126·0	1,554,204	185,338	1,739,542	271·2
Alberta—[2]							
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
1943	1,966,296	2,284,376	116·2	4,553,510	[3]	4,553,510	231·6
Totals—							
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**
1943	**2,607,676**	**3,092,303**	**118·6**	**6,107,714**	**185,338**	**6,293,052**	**241·3**

[1] Includes Public Revenue (Provincial) Taxes of $60,529 (1941); $60,471 (1942); and $59,786 (1943).
[2] Includes Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial) of $196,314 (1941); $193,717 (1942); and $184,336 (1943).
[3] Not reported separately.

Subsection 4.—Municipal 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. Several important factors have contributed to this 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, 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 Dominion and Provincial Governments. Table **41** shows figures of municipal indebtedness for 1943 and includes temporary loans and other liabilities in addition to debenture debt. Table **42** shows comparative figures for 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943. The 1942 Year Book contains at pp. 792-793, 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 Table **41** in interpreting the information. A table at p. 791 of the 1941 Year Book shows the bonded indebtedness of municipalities from 1919 to 1938.

41.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1943

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.

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	3,182,305	32,982,693	24,871,117	460,270,081	289,925,470[1]
Less sinking funds	778,697	13,749,185	9,710,585	93,553,055	46,699,389
Net Debenture Debt	2,403,608	19,233,508	15,160,532	366,717,026	243,226,081
Temporary loans	24,481	904,652	1,026,615	30,482,140	5,892,648[2]
Accounts payable and other liabilities	42,773	1,623,136	2,123,308	69,950,033	13,975,677
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**2,470,862[3]**	**21,761,296[3]**	**18,310,455[3]**	**467,149,199**	**263,094,406**

For footnotes, see end of table p. 966.

41.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1943 —concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	[4]	938,500	430,000	3,231,421[5]	22,218,359
Less sinking funds	[4]	82,644	69,615	5,967	162,011
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	[4]	**855,856**	**360,385**	**3,225,454[5]**	**22,056,348**
Grand Totals	**2,470,862**	**22,617,152**	**18,670,840**	**470,374,653**	**285,150,754**

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt	64,509,372	46,811,417[6]	47,215,597	104,694,187	1,074,462,239
Less sinking funds	29,104,665	23,601,238	7,391,259	30,275,748	254,863,821
Net Debenture Debt	35,404,707	23,210,179	39,824,338	74,418,439	819,598,418
Temporary loans	8,948,128[7]	17,923,481	4,771,776[8]	781,863	70,755,784
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,873,332[9]	34,950,827	6,737,521	5,473,947[10]	140,750,554
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**50,226,167**	**76,084,487**	**51,333,635**	**80,674,249**	**1,031,104,756**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	14,995,113	[4]	[4]	14,456,433	56,269,826
Less sinking funds	4,778,013	[4]	[4]	2,674,793	7,773,043
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**10,217,100**	[4]	[4]	**11,781,640**	48,496,783
Grand Totals	**60,443,267**	**76,084,487**	**51,333,635**	**92,455,889**	**1,079,601,539**

[1] Includes $7,635,199 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] 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 Footnote 1). [3] Excludes rural schools. [4] None reported. [5] Includes $1,892,221 balance of annual grants payable to certain institutions. [6] Includes Rural Telephone, Drainage District and Union Hospital District debentures. [7] Includes $4,088,267 treasury bills and $5,550,440 other floating debt less $1,375,966 sinking funds accumulated in respect thereof re city of Winnipeg. [8] Includes $2,648,693 treasury bills. [9] Includes $518,253 deferred liability due Civic Pension Funds by city of Winnipeg. [10] Includes $1,015,911 tax prepayment deposits.

42.—Total Municipal and School Debt, 1940-43

NOTE.—Details by provinces and explanatory notes for 1943 are given in Table 41. Similar information for other years is contained in previous issues of the Year Book.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—				
Debenture debt	1,244,000,231	1,196,491,013	1,136,866,471	1,074,462,239
Less sinking funds	259,342,463	261,458,503	257,963,903	254,863,821
Net Debenture Debt	984,657,768	935,032,510	878,902,568	819,598,418
Temporary loans	128,131,532	106,051,245	89,056,655	70,755,784
Accounts payable and other liabilities	114,570,838	125,044,287	133,117,180	140,750,554
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**1,227,360,138**	**1,166,128,042**	**1,101,076,403**	**1,031,104,756**
Indirect Debt—				
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc.	60,367,891	58,216,286	57,813,171	56,269,826
Less sinking funds	7,087,535	7,442,882	7,982,725	7,773,043
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**53,280,356**	**50,773,404**	**49,830,446**	**48,496,783**
Grand Totals	**1,280,640,494**	**1,216,901,446**	**1,150,906,849**	**1,079,601,539**

Net direct and indirect debt of municipalities decreased by $71,305,310 in 1943 bringing the total decrease in the period 1940-43 to $201,038,955. Retirement of direct debenture debt accounted for the major portion of the decrease during this period, although there have also been substantial reductions in unfunded liabilities. 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 given in Table 43.

43.—Debenture Principal and Interest Due, 1940-43

Province and Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—				
Principal	2,000	10,700	4,000	10,500
Interest	2,537	4,006	6,017	5,574
Totals, Prince Edward Island	4,537	14,706	10,017	16,074
Nova Scotia—				
Principal	[1]	[1]	42,733	12,792
Interest	[1]	[1]	38,217	43,369
Totals, Nova Scotia	48,062	84,377	80,950	56,161
New Brunswick—				
Interest payable and accrued	243,371	246,138	240,654	244,629
Quebec—				
Principal past due (municipal)	587,201	14,204,962	26,182,369	39,082,078
Past due and accrued interest (municipal)	6,883,645	7,147,149	7,154,744	1,672,636
Principal and interest past due (schools)	617,103	563,655	599,345	696,921
Totals, Quebec	8,087,949	21,915,766	33,936,458	41,451,635
Ontario—				
Principal and interest past due (municipal)	3,369,040	3,417,336	2,594,288	4,157,693
Manitoba—				
Interest due (schools only)	287,720	324,629	227,199	119,732
Saskatchewan—				
Principal past due (excl. primary schools)	3,355,054	2,736,584	1,962,196	1,417,816
Interest past due (excl. primary schools)	2,295,132	2,498,409	2,675,390	3,041,548
Principal and interest past due (primary schools)	3,173,256	3,119,506	2,628,205	1,828,297
Totals, Saskatchewan	8,823,442	8,354,499	7,265,791	6,287,661
Alberta—				
Principal and interest past due (municipal)	[1]	[1]	[1]	655,186
Principal past due (schools)	353,501	400,641	338,158	231,978
Totals, Alberta	353,501	400,641	338,158	887,164
British Columbia—				
Principal past due	832,517	857,420	591,660	525,460
Grand Totals	**22,050,139**	**35,615,512**	**45,285,175**	**53,746,299**

[1] Not available from published reports.

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 but 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 (not including the sales and other similar taxes in this category) accounts for about 60 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 War in 1939 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. 941–942. The revenue received by the Dominion from such direct taxes of lesser importance as those on banks, insurance companies, and excess profits is shown in the table at pp. 936–937.

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 most important taxation changes in the 1944 Budget dealt with corporation income tax and excess profits tax and were designed to relieve to some extent the pressure on corporations during the transition from war to peace production (see p. 380). Other taxation changes are outlined at p. 920.

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.

Section 1.—Income Tax*

The income tax was instituted in 1917, as a part of what is still known as war-tax revenue. Table **16**, p. 936, is the war-tax revenue table of Department of Finance, and shows the total receipts from income tax for the fiscal years 1919, the first year for which collections were made, to 1944.

It is now 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. In many respects, it is an ideal form of direct taxation: in theory its incidence is admittedly fair and just, and the experience and machinery for the collection of this tax has been built up over a long period of years. As pointed out at p. 859 of the 1943-44 Year Book, the War, with its increased burden of taxation which, in turn, has made necessary the prepayment of taxes on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, has necessitated changes in the presentation of the statistics. Previously, comparisons for individuals between income assessed and tax paid were subject to the important qualification that, while the *income assessed* related to the net income upon which assessments had been approved for the year designated although the income itself was earned two years previously, the figures of *tax paid* included arrears of taxes that were assessed in previous years and even prepayments of taxes not due in the year under review. Under the present system, large sums of money are being collected month by month from individuals or their employers during the taxation year to which they apply. Analyses of *taxes paid* have not the same significance now as formerly except as indicating the trend of general collections: analyses of taxes *assessed for the taxation year* have now more significance. This new system will permit a much closer comparison between the figures of assessed income and taxes levied thereon than did the former figures of incomes assessed and taxes actually received.

The task of transferring income-tax data to the new basis would be a tremendous one even in normal times but to be called upon to make the shift at a time when the income-tax field has been extended to cover practically the entire nation adds greatly to the difficulty. It is possible to present only the initial step in the transition in the following tables.

The decision to make the change is supported by the growing interest in income-tax statistics from an economic and social standpoint. It is believed that the statistics are now of sufficient importance to be presented in the nature of a national report covering the income earned by, and the taxes levied on, all taxpayers in respect of a specific calendar or taxation year. On the new basis the statistics will be related to the year in which the income is earned by the taxpayer and all incomes earned in 1941 will be combined to form the 1941 taxation-year statistics regardless of when the assessments are made by the Department. This describes the change of basis in its broadest aspect.

Subsection 1.—Collection Statistics

Collections on a Fiscal-Year Basis.—Collection statistics are gathered by the accounting section at the time the payments are made and, therefore, have the value of being very up-to-date. Their timeliness has been enhanced within the past few years by the adoption of the "pay-as-you-go" system which results in collecting tax substantially during the year in which the income is earned and, on the average, about ten months prior to the actual filing of an income tax return by the taxpayer.

* Revised under the direction of the Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation by M. F. Sprott, B. Com., Chief Statistician.

The payments on behalf of most taxpayers, however, are made by their employers and a cheque from one employer may cover the tax payments of hundreds of employees. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to link the monies received to the individuals who are, in the final analysis, contributing the tax. Collection statistics, as such, for this reason are not capable of being closely related to the persons who are being taxed and any statistical tables that attempt to describe the taxpayer, such as by occupation or income class, must be based on the income tax return which is filed by the taxpayer many months after the payment of his tax.

As pointed out at p. 969, however, collection statistics, if interpreted along with the tax rate, do serve the purpose of indicating the general trend of income upon which tax is levied well in advance of the assessment data.

The statistics given in Table 1 represent annual collections on a Government fiscal-year basis.

1.—Taxes Collected by the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, Fiscal Years 1917-45

Fiscal Year Ended Mar. 31—	Income Tax	Excess Profits Tax	Succession Duties	Total Collections
	$	$	$	$
1917		12,506,517		12,506,517
1918	–	21,271,084		21,271,084
1919	9,349,720	32,970,062		42,319,782
1920	20,263,740	44,145,184		64,408,924
1921	46,381,824	40,841,401		87,223,225
1922	78,684,355	22,815,667		101,500,022
1923	59,711,538	13,031,462		72,743,000
1924	54,204,028	4,752,681		58,956,709
1925	56,248,043	2,704,427		58,952,470
1926	55,571,962	1,173,449		56,745,411
1927	47,386,309	710,102		48,096,411
1928	56,571,047	956,031		57,527,078
1929	59,422,323	455,232		59,877,555
1930	69,020,726	173,300		69,194,026
1931	71,048,022	34,430		71,082,452
1932	61,254,400	3,000		61,257,400
1933	62,066,697	54		62,066,751
1934	61,399,172	Nil		61,399,172
1935	66,808,066	"		66,808,066
1936	82,709,803	"		82,709,803
1937	102,365,242	"	–	102,365,242
1938	120,365,532	"		120,365,532
1939	142,026,138	"	–	142,026,138
1940	134,448,566	"	–	134,448,566
1941	248,143,022	23,995,269		272,138,291
1942	510,243,017	135,168,345	6,956,574	652,367,936
1943	910,188,672	454,580,677	13,273,483	1,378,042,832
1944	1,151,757,035	468,717,840	15,019,831	1,635,494,706
1945	1,072,758,068	465,805,356	17,250,798	1,555,814,222

Collections on a Taxation-Year Basis.—The previous collection tables reflected the total taxes collected during a Government fiscal year without regard to which particular taxation years the revenues applied. In Table 2 the collection of the more important taxes are re-arranged in order to reveal the revenues received for the account of each succeeding taxation year.

A taxation year is a period of time during which income is received and becomes subject to tax at rates laid down in the Act. In the case of an individual the taxation year is almost always the calendar year. In the case of a corporation the taxation year is the calendar year in which the company's fiscal period ends. Under the present system of collection, a substantial portion of the taxes is collected during the year in which the income is earned, that is to say, during the taxation year, and the balance is almost entirely collected in the two following years.

The general Head Office account for a taxation year is held open for statistical purposes for a period of three years. Thereafter, any taxes collected for a "closed" year are credited to a "Combined Years Account" As of Mar. 31, 1945, general Head Office accounts were open for the taxation years 1945, 1944, and 1943 and the Combined Account was known as 1917-42. All collections in the Combined Account are, in Table 2, credited to the last year in the Combined Account which in this case is 1942. In the succeeding year the Combined Account will be known as 1917-43 and all the collections in this account for a twelve-month period will be credited to 1943. The collections received in the Combined Account are relatively small and as each taxation year eventually receives the "combined" revenues for a twelve-month period it is not believed that this procedure in any way affects the comparative table and it has the advantage of permanently closing off a taxation year for general statistical purposes. It is not to be understood from the foregoing description that the account of an individual taxpayer is closed off for any taxation year until full payment is received.

Table 2 distributes the collections from individual and corporation income and excess profits tax on a taxation-year basis. It will be noted that the collections for the past three years are still open.

2.—Individual and Corporation Income and Excess Profits Tax Collections by Taxation Years, 1917-44 and Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1945

Taxation Year	Income Tax		Excess Profits Tax		Total
	Individuals	Corporations	Individuals	Corporations	
	$	$	$	$	$
1917	11,646,282	4,637,894			16,284,176
1918	18,451,139	7,958,131			26,409,270
1919	33,278,516	20,335,729			53,614,245
1920	39,214,266	35,730,601			74,944,867
1921	29,434,661	26,622,035			56,056,696
1922	24,656,682	26,862,248			51,518,930
1923	25,132,971	30,625,328			55,758,299
1924	24,531,166	31,631,290			56,162,456
1925	19,417,049	28,973,085			48,390,134
1926	21,474,946	31,195,304			52,670,250
1927	22,317,810	33,923,492			56,241,302
1928	26,059,863	41,658,016			67,717,879
1929	26,976,728	44,845,939	-		71,822,667
1930	26,748,223	37,294,532			64,042,755
1931	26,830,974	31,104,795			57,935,769
1932	28,590,083	26,499,449			55,089,532
1933	26,168,150	29,222,435	-	-	55,390,585
1934	34,134,623	44,524,671	-		78,659,294
1935	35,102,446	53,276,177			88,378,623
1936	39,653,609	67,149,110	-		106,802,719
1937	45,730,913	88,919,516	-		134,650,429
1938	42,358,966	74,076,529	-		116,435,495
1939	54,781,130	90,498,381	-	-	145,279,511
1940	152,245,616	151,394,634	4,533,451	102,518,315	410,692,016
1941	329,333,512	224,471,245	10,148,521	252,371,160	816,324,438
1942	391,194,438	270,204,989	18,543,654	396,478,331	1,076,421,412
1943[1]	797,664,649	304,444,456	19,587,528	421,940,217	1,543,636,850
1944[1]	692,439,775	212,163,325	7,741,335	287,353,971	1,199,698,406
1945[1]	85,726,789	16,146,068	61,658	26,988,597	128,923,112

[1] The accounts for these taxation years are not yet closed and the figures are therefore not yet complete; there will be a small change in the 1943 account and substantial additions to the 1944 and 1945 accounts.

Adjusted Corporation Figures.—The Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, each levy a separate tax on the same corporation profits in each year since 1940. The administration of the two Acts, the assessment of the two taxes and the collection of the two taxes is done concurrently by the Taxation Division. This has caused many corporation taxpayers to pay their taxes by means

of a single cheque combining the two taxes without sufficient advice as to how the remittance is to be allocated between income tax and excess profits tax. The result of this practice has been that too much revenue has been credited to income tax and too little to excess profits tax. For those who wish to study the productivity of the two separate taxes the collection figures as remitted by the taxpayer are somewhat misleading.

Because of the variable rates implicit in the excess profits tax, no precise correction can be made but an approximate adjustment based on a large sample of cases is included in Table 3. It should be emphasized that the adjusted figures involve no change in the total taxes collected from corporations but simply reduces the amount credited to income tax and correspondingly increases the amount credited to excess profits tax.

3.—Adjusted Corporation Tax Collections, Taxation Years 1940-45

Taxation Year	Corporation Income Tax	Corporation Excess Profits Tax	Total
	$	$	$
1940	126,604,795	127,308,154	253,912,949
1941	183,009,878	293,832,527	476,842,405
1942	225,569,544	441,113,766	666,683,320
1943[1]	217,915,402	508,469,271	726,384,673
1944[1]	144,322,814	355,194,482	499,517,296
1945[1] (three months)	12,522,967	30,611,698	43,134,665

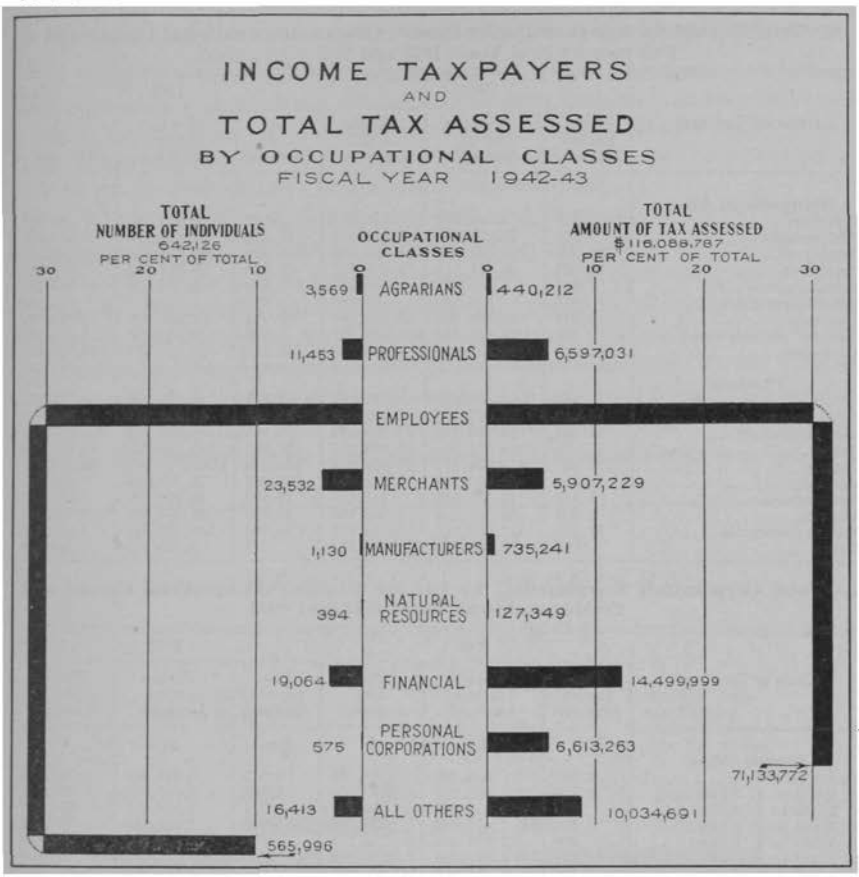
[1] The accounts for these taxation years are not yet closed and the figures are therefore not yet complete; there will be a small change in the 1943 account and substantial additions to the 1944 and 1945 accounts.

Subsection 2.—Assessment Statistics on a Fiscal-Year Basis

In the past the Department has issued assessment statistics on a Government fiscal-year basis. Such figures covered returns actually assessed during a Government fiscal year but the returns related to incomes earned several years earlier. The returns assessed in the 1942-43 fiscal year are distributed as follows by taxation years.

Item	*Taxpayers Assessed*	*Total Income Assessed*	*Total Tax Assessed*
	No.	$	$
Individual assessments relating to the 1940 taxation year or earlier	316,468	788,769,066	67,959,268
Individual assessments relating to the 1941 taxation year	325,126	636,812,924	47,935,098
Individual assessments relating to the 1942 taxation year	532	1,144,309	194,421
Totals, Individual Assessments Made in the 1942-43 Fiscal Year	642,126	1,426,726,299	116,088,787
Corporation assessments relating to the 1940 taxation year or earlier	6,573	378,706,862	59,629,407
Corporation assessments relating to the 1941 taxation year	3,273	63,352,394	11,187,810
Corporation assessments relating to the 1942 taxation year	109	960,068	181,277
Corporation assessments relating to the 1943 taxation year	1	Nil	100
Totals, Corporation Assessments Made in the 1942-43 Fiscal Year	9,956	443,019,324	70,998,594

It is to be noted that, although these figures are designated as the 1942-43 fiscal-year assessment statistics, they cover mainly incomes earned in the 1940 and 1941 taxation years. In future it is planned to supersede this method of presentation with one which combines all statistics for a given taxation year into a single table regardless of when the assessment is made.



4.—Total Individual Assessments, by Income Classes, Occupational Classes and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

Income Class	1942			1943		
	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed
Income Class	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Under $1,000	62,265	53,323,915	431,457	124,331	107,173,705	1,467,843
$ 1,000 to $ 2,000	167,524	243,307,118	4,551,181	275,988	405,912,666	14,067,011
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	83,592	201,354,674	4,186,986	143,282	344,028,317	13,183,215
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	32,542	112,045,827	3,367,121	47,628	162,578,530	9,300,973
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	14,403	64,136,828	2,721,363	19,259	85,603,179	6,766,163
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	8,390	46,000,914	2,386,401	9,691	52,819,025	5,205,533
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	4,988	32,285,653	2,052,185	5,688	36,661,266	4,399,151
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	3,219	24,098,482	1,785,781	3,788	28,215,461	3,975,808
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	2,318	19,746,820	1,663,039	2,537	21,563,534	3,433,831
$ 9,000 to $10,000	1,574	14,886,996	1,503,548	1,896	17,980,565	3,155,170
$10,000 to $15,000	3,768	46,085,675	5,719,885	4,378	52,479,982	11,251,407
$15,000 to $20,000	1,391	24,260,230	4,052,090	1,599	27,453,601	7,367,102
$20,000 to $25,000	679	15,307,417	3,012,751	714	16,026,700	4,913,193
$25,000 to $30,000	317	8,689,508	1,917,643	388	10,616,188	3,371,908
$30,000 to $35,000	203	6,615,865	1,632,587	227	7,488,068	2,431,657
$35,000 to $40,000	130	5,141,256	1,395,335	162	5,931,214	2,085,628
$40,000 to $45,000	79	3,381,605	927,606	119	5,067,966	1,906,583
$45,000 to $50,000	62	3,050,871	877,571	82	3,864,965	1,457,247
$50,000 or over	281	29,237,332	12,075,538	369	35,261,367	16,349,364
Net Totals	**387,725**	**952,956,698**	**56,260,068**[1]	**642,126**	**1,426,726,299**	**116,088,787**

[1] Total includes $504,252 debit adjustment.

4.—Total Individual Assessments, by Income Classes, Occupational Classes and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943—concluded

Class or Province	1942			1943		
	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Occupational Class						
Agrarians	1,488	4,201,323	150,103	3,569	8,678,668	440,212
Professionals	7,757	38,820,976	3,742,189	11,453	52,811,174	6,597,031
Employees	339,063	723,361,119	28,465,419	565,996	1,128,786,854	71,133,772
Merchants	12,920	51,221,114	2,803,498	23,532	78,914,757	5,907,229
Manufacturers	1,021	5,887,632	509,500	1,130	5,755,529	735,241
Natural resources	241	926,180	42,032	394	1,380,777	127,349
Financial	12,503	68,890,887	10,588,396	19,064	77,243,866	14,499,999
Personal corporations	507	15,339,257	5,336,692	575	16,248,363	6,613,263
All others	12,225	44,308,498	4,622,239	16,413	56,906,311	10,034,691
Province						
Prince Edward Island	886	2,360,663	75,993	1,862	4,069,922	223,907
Nova Scotia	14,620	31,047,360	1,219,403	20,644	41,090,911	2,522,139
New Brunswick	11,284	25,698,746	1,538,894	12,958	29,992,214	2,923,379
Quebec	86,879	262,351,696	19,441,249	127,083	326,517,728	35,632,420
Ontario	171,557	418,354,877	25,109,348	324,718	702,771,244	53,384,043
Manitoba	25,216	54,900,758	2,222,423	33,045	76,733,855	6,254,391
Saskatchewan	9,540	19,185,696	691,849	19,505	39,701,599	2,077,562
Alberta	9,505	25,897,364	1,117,265	27,095	54,931,603	2,905,558
British Columbia	57,339	111,207,991	4,743,942	74,244	148,730,512	9,979,938
Yukon	899	1,951,835	99,702	972	2,186,711	185,450

5.—Total Corporation Assessments, by Income Classes, Occupational Classes and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1942 and 1943

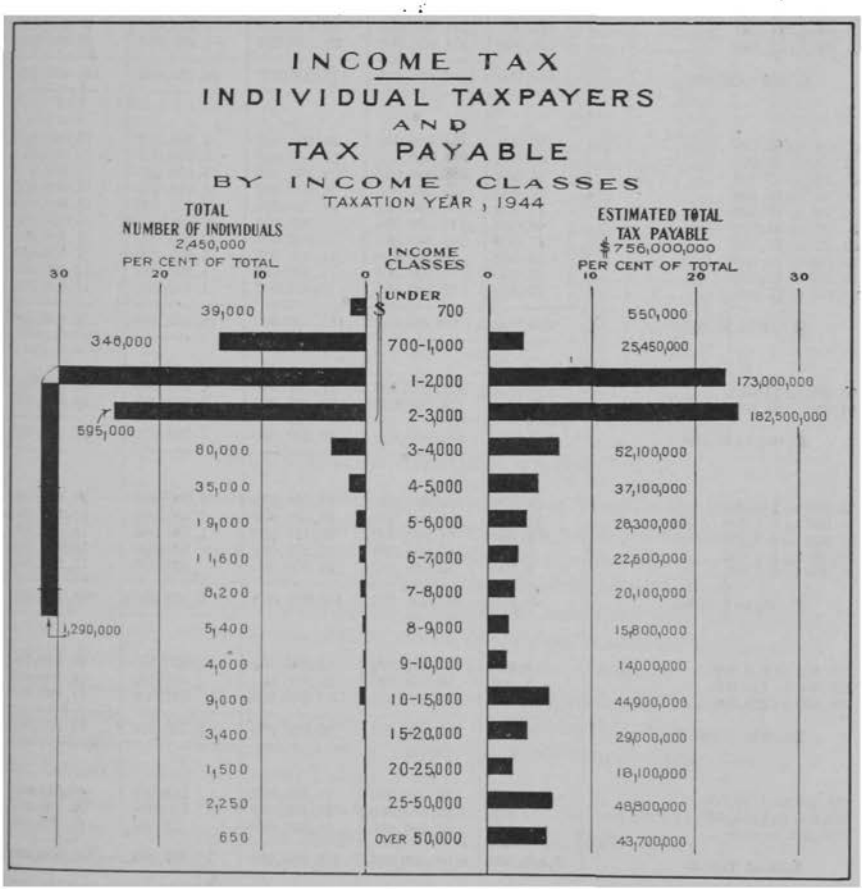
Class or Province	1942			1943		
	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Income Class						
Under $1,000	1,688	555,399	96,146	3,600	1,315,033	227,385
$ 1,000 to $ 2,000	2,519	1,970,205	315,008	1,352	1,894,319	326,154
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	586	1,472,697	236,120	744	1,850,816	314,632
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	406	1,447,592	231,362	546	1,902,155	323,488
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	358	1,639,684	261,172	467	2,099,784	361,468
$ 5,000 to $ 10,000	946	6,937,000	1,075,740	980	6,981,109	1,183,760
$ 10,000 to $ 15,000	519	6,427,000	981,204	455	5,581,139	942,699
$ 15,000 to $ 20,000	284	4,984,987	753,062	267	4,801,615	798,497
$ 20,000 to $ 25,000	242	5,594,242	854,384	161	3,653,010	606,141
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	613	22,180,042	3,328,892	516	18,484,627	3,017,898
$ 50,000 to $100,000	471	33,663,461	4,943,793	381	28,001,695	4,502,332
$100,000 to $500,000	428	95,378,947	14,442,101	378	82,299,213	13,238,711
$500,000 or over	105	179,103,772	27,245,996	108	284,153,613	45,155,214
Net Totals	**9,178**[1]	**361,567,740**[1]	**54,805,973**[1,2]	**9,956**[1]	**443,019,324**[1]	**70,998,594**[1]
Occupational Class						
Agrarians	67	497,468	78,281	88	1,156,515	187,644
Merchants	2,745	39,302,508	6,141,947	3,515	47,435,541	7,971,181
Manufacturers	2,234	194,698,976	29,741,869	2,351	289,148,652	45,801,094
Natural resources	188	24,130,760	3,895,382	182	25,827,636	4,344,486
Financial	2,016	48,720,310	6,475,188	1,642	25,600,122	3,724,950
Public utilities	440	27,011,584	4,242,879	534	36,313,482	6,059,598
All others	1,488	27,206,134	4,231,427	1,643	17,636,180	2,909,426
Province						
Prince Edward Island	135	1,898,206	173,553	130	3,651,690	366,416
Nova Scotia	447	5,199,198	837,006	473	3,884,945	647,871
New Brunswick	248	4,949,987	835,649	391	4,044,672	695,077
Quebec	2,164	119,341,293	17,430,800	1,690	97,705,873	16,108,810
Ontario	3,613	194,737,285	29,921,674	3,786	293,174,251	46,530,803
Manitoba	610	13,209,369	2,070,685	901	10,389,892	1,645,456
Saskatchewan	433	2,511,294	410,413	286	2,097,582	370,365
Alberta	484	8,607,485	1,345,831	515	7,343,704	1,104,432
British Columbia	1,031	10,900,912	1,739,369	1,783	20,725,519	3,529,149
Yukon	13	212,711	41,993	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] Figures for Yukon are not included in classification by income class but are included in totals.
[2] Total includes $757,924 debit adjustment.
[3] Included in Canada totals.

Subsection 3.—Assessment Statistics on a Taxation-Year Basis

Assessment statistics on a taxation-year basis are a compilation of all statistics drawn from the assessed tax returns for a specific taxation year and the resulting figures portray the tax conditions in Canada for that specific year. Hitherto, the Department of National Revenue has not issued statistics on a taxation-year basis but the first step has been made in that direction.

When the transition to a taxation-year basis is complete, the total number of taxpayers classified by income groups, together with the taxes payable and the refundable portion, will be shown along the lines of the estimate given for 1944 in Table **6.** Such a table cannot be presented in final form until all the tax returns for a specific year are assessed which, owing to the enormous amount of work involved under present conditions, will require considerable time. In the meantime, the current statistical position is indicated on an estimated basis. The estimated number of individuals who paid income tax during the year 1944, classified by income class and by number of dependants and marital status is given in Table **7.**



6.—Estimated Distribution of Individual Income Taxpayers by Income Classes, Taxation Year, 1944

Income Class	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Total Tax Payable	Total Amount Refundable	Net Amount Retainable
	No.	$	$	$	$
Under $700	39,000	26,000,000	550,000	100,000	450,000
$ 700 to $ 800	112,000	84,000,000	5,600,000	1,400,000	4,200,000
$ 800 to $ 900	120,000	101,000,000	8,750,000	2,200,000	6,550,000
$ 900 to $1,000	114,000	107,000,000	11,100,000	2,600,000	8,500,000
Under $1,000	385,000	318,000,000	26,000,000	6,300,000	19,700,000
$1,000 to $1,100	93,000	97,000,000	11,800,000	2,400,000	9,400,000
$1,100 to $1,200	85,000	98,000,000	13,100,000	2,400,000	10,700,000
$1,200 to $1,300	143,000	179,000,000	12,800,000	2,000,000	10,800,000
$1,300 to $1,400	144,000	194,000,000	14,600,000	2,200,000	12,400,000
$1,400 to $1,500	146,000	212,000,000	16,500,000	2,500,000	14,000,000
$1,500 to $1,600	146,000	227,000,000	18,200,000	2,700,000	15,500,000
$1,600 to $1,700	143,000	236,000,000	19,100,000	2,700,000	16,400,000
$1,700 to $1,800	138,000	242,000,000	20,800,000	3,100,000	17,700,000
$1,800 to $1,900	132,000	243,000,000	22,400,000	3,300,000	19,100,000
$1,900 to $2,000	120,000	234,000,000	23,700,000	3,400,000	20,300,000
$1,000 to $2,000	1,290,000	1,962,000,000	173,000,000	26,700,000	146,300,000
$2,000 to $2,100	110,000	225,000,000	23,600,000	3,300,000	20,300,000
$2,100 to $2,200	95,000	205,000,000	23,100,000	3,200,000	19,900,000
$2,200 to $2,300	84,000	188,000,000	22,600,000	3,100,000	19,500,000
$2,300 to $2,400	70,000	165,000,000	20,900,000	2,900,000	18,000,000
$2,400 to $2,500	57,000	139,000,000	18,700,000	2,500,000	16,200,000
$2,500 to $2,600	48,000	121,000,000	17,000,000	2,300,000	14,700,000
$2,600 to $2,700	41,000	108,000,000	15,800,000	2,000,000	13,800,000
$2,700 to $2,800	35,000	96,000,000	14,600,000	1,800,000	12,800,000
$2,800 to $2,900	30,000	84,000,000	13,800,000	1,600,000	12,200,000
$2,900 to $3,000	25,000	73,000,000	12,400,000	1,400,000	11,000,000
$2,000 to $3,000	595,000	1,404,000,000	182,500,000	24,100,000	158,400,000
$3,000 to $4,000	80,000	271,000,000	52,100,000	4,900,000	47,200,000
$4,000 to $5,000	35,000	155,000,000	37,100,000	2,800,000	34,300,000
$3,000 to $5,000	115,000	426,000,000	89,200,000	7,700,000	81,500,000
$5,000 to $ 6,000	19,000	103,000,000	28,300,000	1,900,000	26,400,000
$6,000 to $ 7,000	11,600	74,000,000	22,600,000	1,400,000	21,200,000
$7,000 to $ 8,000	8,200	61,000,000	20,100,000	1,200,000	18,900,000
$8,000 to $ 9,000	5,400	46,000,000	15,800,000	800,000	15,000,000
$9,000 to $10,000	4,000	38,000,000	14,000,000	800,000	13,200,000
$5,000 to $10,000	48,200	322,000,000	100,800,000	6,100,000	94,700,000
$10,000 to $15,000	9,000	107,000,000	44,900,000	1,800,000	43,100,000
$15,000 to $20,000	3,400	58,000,000	29,000,000	600,000	28,400,000
$20,000 to $25,000	1,500	34,000,000	18,100,000	300,000	17,800,000
$10,000 to $25,000	13,900	199,000,000	92,000,000	2,700,000	89,300,000
$25,000 to $ 50,000	2,250	78,000,000	48,800,000	265,000	48,535,000
$50,000 to $100,000	500	35,000,000	25,300,000	100,000	25,200,000
$100,000 or over	150	23,000,000	18,400,000	35,000	18,365,000
Grand Totals	**2,450,000**	**4,767,000,000**	**756,000,000**	**74,000,000**	**682,000,000**

7.—Estimated Number of Payers of Income Tax, by Income Class, Taxation Year, 1944

Income Class	Single, No Dependants	Single, One or More Dependants	Married, No Dependants	Married, One to Three Dependants	Married, Over Three Dependants	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under $700	37,100	1,900		–		39,000
$ 700 to $ 800	106,400	5,600		–		112,000
$ 800 to $ 900	112,800	7,200		–		120,000
$ 900 to $ 1,000	106,600	7,400		–		114,000
$ 1,000 to $ 1,100	87,000	6,000		–		93,000
$ 1,100 to $ 1,200	79,500	5,500	–	–		85,000
$ 1,200 to $ 1,300	57,500	4,000	27,300	54,200		143,000
$ 1,300 to $ 1,400	43,100	3,000	32,500	65,400		144,000
$ 1,400 to $ 1,500	35,500	2,500	35,900	72,100		146,000
$ 1,500 to $ 1,600	28,600	2,100	38,400	76,900	–	146,000
$ 1,600 to $ 1,700	22,700	1,600	37,500	75,100	6,100	143,000
$ 1,700 to $ 1,800	19,300	1,400	37,300	73,800	6,200	138,000
$ 1,800 to $ 1,900	17,300	1,200	35,600	71,600	6,300	132,000
$ 1,900 to $ 2,000	14,700	900	32,600	65,800	6,000	120,000
$ 2,000 to $ 2,100	12,300	900	29,400	59,000	8,400	110,000
$ 2,100 to $ 2,200	9,800	700	25,700	51,400	7,400	95,000
$ 2,200 to $ 2,300	7,900	500	23,500	45,500	6,600	84,000
$ 2,300 to $ 2,400	6,400	500	19,700	37,900	5,500	70,000
$ 2,400 to $ 2,500	5,200	300	16,100	30,400	5,000	57,000
$ 2,500 to $ 2,600	4,100	300	13,600	25,600	4,400	48,000
$ 2,600 to $ 2,700	3,400	300	11,800	21,800	3,700	41,000
$ 2,700 to $ 2,800	2,900	200	10,200	18,600	3,100	35,000
$ 2,800 to $ 2,900	2,500	200	9,200	15,600	2,500	30,000
$ 2,900 to $ 3,000	2,000	200	7,900	13,000	1,900	25,000
$ 3,000 to $ 3,500	4,400	350	17,300	28,100	3,850	54,000
$ 3,500 to $ 4,000	2,200	150	8,300	13,500	1,850	26,000
$ 4,000 to $ 4,500	1,800	120	6,700	10,900	1,480	21,000
$ 4,500 to $ 5,000	1,400	100	4,500	7,000	1,000	14,000
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	2,000	140	6,000	9,600	1,260	19,000
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	1,400	100	3,700	5,600	800	11,600
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	1,100	80	2,600	3,800	620	8,200
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	800	40	1,700	2,500	360	5,400
$ 9,000 to $ 10,000	700	40	1,300	1,670	290	4,000
$ 10,000 to $ 15,000	1,700	120	2,800	3,800	580	9,000
$ 15,000 to $ 20,000	800	50	1,000	1,370	180	3,400
$ 20,000 to $ 25,000	460	30	450	510	50	1,500
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	900	60	600	620	70	2,250
$ 50,000 to $100,000	280	20	110	80	10	500
$100,000 or over	100	5	25	15	5	150
Totals	**844,640**	**55,805**	**501,285**	**962,765**	**85,505**	**2,450,000**

Section 2.—Gasoline Taxes

The provincial gasoline taxes can be termed "direct taxes" only because 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.

8.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1923-43[1]

NOTE.—For statistics of gallonage on which these taxes are levied, see p. 680. For periods covered by fiscal years, see headnote to Table 9, p. 980. Receipts from the gasoline tax in Yukon, which became effective June 15, 1940, amounted to $4,341 in 1941, $19,562 in 1942, and $23,505 in 1944.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923....	–	–	–	–	–	39,156[2,3]	–	241,248[2]	–
1924....	14,235[2]	–	–	66,398[2]	–	142,877	–	294,166	51,462[2]
1925....	18,956	–	–	652,577	1,974,434[2]	102,371[3]	–	311,404	476,701
1926....	28,110	157,830[2]	118,574[2]	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[4]	783,752
1929....	108,156	680,074	538,692	3,253,040	8,497,594	657,585	1,299,665[5]	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[5]	1,022,607	5,115,439	4,788,664[6]	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[7]	2,719,711
1938....	285,505	2,424,355	1,846,766	7,347,410	17,644,164	2,316,214	1,995,045	2,610,211[7]	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[7]	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[7]	3,454,834
1940[1,8]..	307,902	2,853,364	2,101,072	11,803,248	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,279	3,221,976[7]	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[7]	4,005,947
1942....	351,579	2,893,101	2,081,277	11,506,921	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,280	3,524,625[7]	3,763,626
1943....	325,988	2,868,278	2,101,073	11,803,248	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,279	3,645,895[7]	3,763,626

[1] Figures below the rule are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated. [2] First year gasoline tax reported in this province. [3] Eight months. [4] Three months. [5] Fourteen months. [6] Five months. [7] Includes tax on fuel oil. [8] 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, $24,897,924 and $24,930,255 in the fiscal years 1942, 1943 and 1944, 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. 981-990.

Succession duties have grown to be an important if fluctuating part of provincial revenues and Table 9 shows the receipts from this source from 1921.

In 1941, the Dominion, under 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 and by c. 37 of 1944. The Act is administered by the Department of National Revenue. Dominion receipts from succession duties for 1942 and 1944 are included in Table 9.

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. 980) have, for example, specific rates that change with each classification. For Ontario, there are three different classes of beneficiaries (see p. 985) 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. On the other hand, the United States imposes duties on all shares of companies organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any individual State. In order to relieve against the dual taxation that resulted from this practice as between the Dominion and the United States, a tax convention was signed on June 8, 1944, as between these two countries. One of the terms of this convention is that shares in a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or any of the individual States shall be deemed to be property situated within the United States and shares in a corporation organized in or under the laws of Canada or of the provinces or territories of Canada shall be deemed to be property situated within Canada.

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.

9.—Dominion and Provincial Receipts from Succession Duties, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1921-44

NOTE.—The fiscal years of the provinces end on the following dates: 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 thereafter; 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	592,257[3]	287,698	459,659	708,880
1926	-	18,788	536,635	293,775	2,257,277	8,761,863	422,199	337,354	253,611	565,017
1927	-	8,587	188,385	461,386	3,690,543	9,468,950	757,489	295,192	471,859	701,737
1928	-	17,122	221,637	413,797	3,744,721	4,667,958	606,576	368,800	115,095[4]	758,136
1929	-	29,325	290,457	319,600	4,213,583	6,610,382	732,697	410,626	383,102	735,990
1930	-	25,946	311,720	198,982	5,294,274	11,229,439	1,033,564	468,893	897,302	836,637
1931	-	11,640	256,415	293,941	6,697,262	9,504,814	452,023	323,007	552,767	558,790
1932	-	35,453	515,086	190,558	3,798,795	6,136,624	346,952	199,094	258,098	410,720
1933	-	30,713	262,925	208,586	3,070,138	8,081,322	267,078	177,376	470,741	535,808
1934	-	50,452	298,337	245,542	2,697,771	6,515,071	423,416	148,944	256,850	382,650
1935	-	19,839	462,733[5]	415,040	3,401,574	3,469,467[6]	340,214	223,211	292,701	979,401
1936	-	42,811	566,856	618,985	4,697,618	11,984,720	375,045	324,328	270,901	1,067,161
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	6,922,654	11,636,058	538,698	405,710	458,702	1,016,313
1943	15,019,831	46,143	662,188	599,877	6,624,837	13,320,867	341,223	480,684	686,456	1,639,155
1944	17,250,798	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]

[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. [10] Not available at time of going to press.

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 widow's 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 Apr. 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 typical estates left to 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. In the following tables the beneficiaries under all the classes show the duties collectable where the estate of given value is left to one beneficiary only. 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. 20 of 1941 and 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 ex-

emption 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.

10.—The Incidence of Dominion and Prince Edward Island Succession Duties on Typical 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 subject to duty at the same rates as Class (2). In all cases, duty is payable on the whole amount when the exemption limit is passed.

11.—The Incidence of Dominion and Nova Scotia Succession Duties on Typical 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 Succession Duty Office, Department of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, 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.

12.—The Incidence of Dominion and New Brunswick Succession Duties on Typical 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	Nil	–	–	560·00
	25,000	25,000	2·90	725·00	"	–	–	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

Quebec.—Succession Duties were first instituted in this Province in 1892 by c. 17 of the Statutes of that year. The current legislation under which they are collected is c. 18 of 1943. As stated at p. 981, the following text and table can give only a broad outline of such duties as applied to comparable classes of beneficiaries in other Provinces. Full details regarding other cases may be obtained from the Act quoted or from the Collector of Succession Duties, Provincial Revenue Offices, Quebec.

Under the legislation, beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(1) Those in direct ascending or descending line between consort, between father- or mother-in-law, and son- and daughter-in-law, between step-father or step-mother and step-son and step-daughter. There is no limitation of degree in the direct ascending or descending line between these relationships.

(2) Those in collateral line including a brother or sister, or descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased, or to a brother or sister, or son or daughter of a brother or sister, of the father or mother of the deceased.

(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.

13.—The Incidence of Dominion and Quebec Succession Duties on Typical 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 not exceeding $5,000 in aggregate value, nor on estates not exceeding $25,000 devised to persons in Class (1), nor on those not exceeding $10,000 devised to persons in Class (2). Where the aggregate value of an estate does not exceed $25,000 the shares in such an estate passing to beneficiaries in Class (1) are exempt from duty. The same rule applies to shares of beneficiaries in

Class (2) where the aggregate value does not exceed $10,000. Where the aggregate value does not exceed $5,000 the estate will be exempt from duty regardless of what class or classes of persons inherit.

Where any person in Class (3) was in the employ of the deceased for at least five years immediately prior to his death, no duty shall be payable with respect to any benefits which such person derived from the deceased where the total value of such benefits is not in excess of $1,000. Such benefits however, while exempt, are nevertheless taken in as a factor in fixing the rates applicable to the dutiable portions of the estate.

Bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes to any religious, charitable or educational organization which carries on its work solely in Ontario are exempt from duty and are altogether ignored in the computation of duty on the portions of the estate which are not exempt. The same rule applies to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Canadian Red Cross Society and other approved patriotic organizations.

14.—The Incidence of Dominion and Ontario Succession Duties on Typical 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	13·35	37,380·00	300,000	10·00	30,000·00[1]	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.

15.—The Incidence of Dominion and Manitoba Succession Duties on Typical 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.

16.—The Incidence of Dominion and Saskatchewan Succession Duties on Typical 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 Alberta 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.

17.—The Incidence of Dominion and Alberta Succession Duties on Typical 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	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 surtax of 20 p.c. [2] Exclusive of surtax on provincial duty.

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.

Beneficiaries are divided into three classes, as follows:—

(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.

18.—The Incidence of Dominion and British Columbia Succession Duties on Typical 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 XXV.—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 XXVI.

PART I.—CURRENCY AND BANKING

Section 1.—Historical Sketch

At pp. 900-905, inclusive, of the 1938 Year Book there appears a historical sketch of currency and banking in Canada, tracing certain features of the central banking system that finally led up to the establishment of the Bank of Canada. In chronological order these were:—

(1) *Central Note Issue*, permanently established with the issue of Dominion notes under legislation of 1868.

(2) *The Canadian Bankers' Association*, established in 1900 and designed to effect greater co-operation among the banks in the issue of notes, in credit control and in various aspects of bank activities.

(3) *The Central Gold Reserves*, established by the Bank Act of 1913.

(4) *Rediscount Facilities*, although originated as a war measure by the Finance Act of 1914, were made a permanent feature of the system by the Finance Act of 1923, which empowered the Minister of Finance to issue Dominion notes to the banks on the deposit by them of approved securities. This legislation provided the banks with a means of increasing their legal tender cash reserves at will.

Section 2.—The Bank of Canada

Subsection 1.—The Bank of Canada Act and Its Amendments

The Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1934 and commenced operations on Mar. 11, 1935. An account of the capital structure of the Bank and its transition from a privately owned institution to a wholly government-owned one is given at p. 800 of the 1941 Year Book.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends of 4½ p.c. per annum from its profits after making such provision as the Board thinks proper for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds, and all such matters as are properly provided for by banks. The remainder of the profits will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada and to the Rest Fund of the Bank in specified proportions until the Rest Fund is equal to the paid-up capital, when all the remaining profits will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Bank may buy and sell securities of the Dominion and the provinces without restriction if of a maturity not exceeding two years, and in limited amounts if of longer maturity: short-term securities of the Dominion or provinces may be rediscounted. It may also buy and sell short-term securities of British Dominions, the United States or France without restriction, if maturing within six months, and such securities having a maturity exceeding six months in limited amounts. The Bank may buy and sell certain classes of commercial paper of limited currency, and, if endorsed by a chartered bank, may rediscount such commercial paper. Advances for six-month periods may be made to chartered banks, Quebec Savings Banks, the Dominion or any province against certain classes of collateral, and advances of specified duration may be made to the Dominion or any province in amounts not exceeding a fixed proportion of such government's revenue. The Bank may accept from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, or from any chartered bank or any bank incorporated under the Quebec Savings Banks' Act, deposits that shall not bear interest. The Bank may buy and sell gold, silver, nickel and bronze coin, and gold and silver bullion, and may deal in foreign exchange.

The provisions regarding the note issue of the Bank of Canada are dealt with at pp. 997 998.

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 wartime 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, 1942-44

(From the Annual Statements of the Bank of Canada)

Item	Mar. 13, 1935	Dec. 31, 1942	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1944
Liabilities	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	4,991,640	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	Nil	6,472,953	8,041,601	10,050,367
Notes in circulation	97,805,665	693,617,931	874,395,312	1,035,972,607
Deposits—				
Dominion Government	*4,212,200*	*59,617,503*	*34,594,240*	*30,996,674*
Chartered banks	*151,927,628*	*259,939,056*	*340,195,800*	*401,723,907*
Other	*277,922*	*19,070,677*	*17,765,520*	*27,683,100*
Totals, Deposits	156,417,750	338,627,236	392,555,560	460,403,581
Liabilities payable in sterling, United States and foreign gold currencies		–	–	172,257,273[1]
Dividends declared	Nil	112,500	112,500	112,500
Other liabilities	99,702	4,380,594	28,149,704	3,589,769
Totals, Liabilities	**259,314,757**	**1,048,211,214**	**1,308,254,677**	**1,687,386,097**
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	499,192	558,336	172,257,273
Totals, Reserves	107,965,594	499,192[2]	558,336[2]	172,257,273[2]
Subsidiary coin	297,335	55,547	134,046	247,351
Advances to chartered and savings banks	Nil	1,250,000	Nil	Nil
Investments (at not exceeding market values)—				
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities	*34,846,294*	*807,227,340*	*787,573,136*	*906,908,378*
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities	*115,013,637*	*209,173,382*	*472,797,116*	*573,917,491*
Other securities—at cost	..	–	–	*10,000,000*[1]
Totals, Investments	149,859,931	1,016,400,722	1,260,375,252	1,490,825,869
Bank premises	Nil	2,108,476	1,968,499	1,817,950
All other assets	1,191,897	27,897,277	45,218,544	22,237,653
Totals, Assets	**259,314,757**	**1,048,211,214**	**1,308,254,677**	**1,687,386,096**

[1] Not shown prior to 1944. [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 Industrial Development Bank

The Industrial Development Bank was incorporated by Act of Parliament during 1944, commencing its banking operations on Nov. 1, 1944. This Bank was established to perform certain functions which the preamble to the Act of incorporation describes in the following terms:—

> "To promote the economic welfare of Canada by increasing the effectiveness of monetary action through ensuring the availability of credit to industrial enterprises which may reasonably be expected to prove successful if a high level of national income and employment is maintained, by supplementing the activities of other lenders and by providing capital assistance to industry with particular consideration to the financing problems of small enterprises."

The Industrial Development Bank is a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada. Its Directors are the Directors and Assistant Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada and its President is the Governor of the Bank of Canada. The $25,000,000 capital stock of the Bank of which $10,000,000 is now paid up, was subscribed by the Bank of Canada. The Industrial Development Bank may also raise funds by the issue of bonds and debentures provided that its total direct liabilities and contingent liabilities in the form of guarantees and underwriting agreements do not exceed three times the aggregate of the Bank's paid-up capital and Reserve Fund.

The lending powers of the Bank may be extended only to industrial enterprises in Canada with respect to which it is empowered to:—

(1) Lend money or guarantee loans.
(2) Enter into underwriting agreements with regard to any issue of stock, bonds or debentures.
(3) Acquire stock, bonds or debentures from the issuing corporation or any person with whom the Bank has entered into an underwriting agreement.

The Bank may accept any form of collateral security against its advances, including real property.

The Industrial Development Bank is intended to supplement the activities of other lending agencies rather than to compete with them and the Act of incorporation requires that it should extend credit only when the Board of Directors is of the opinion that similar credit would not be available elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions. The Bank is specifically prohibited from engaging in the business of deposit banking.

The montbly statement of assets and liabilities of the Bank shows that as at June 30, 1945, there were total loans and investments (excluding Government securities) of $467,431 representing the amount actually disbursed by the Bank up to that date; the total amount of such loans authorized by the Bank was $2,424,050.

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 by the 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, and this coin was replaced in 1944 by a 5-cent coin composed of mild steel with a chromium finish.

2.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1926-44

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. 128.

Year	Silver	Nickel	'Tombac'	Steel	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
1944	54,972,812	4,825,057	1,407,754	571,000	6,753,329	68,529,952	5·72

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 War of 1914-18 the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England. 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, 1926-44

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 edition.

Year	Gold Received	Gold Bullion Issued	Silver Coin Issued	Nickel Coin Issued	Steel 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	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
1944	2,862,048	2,829,755	4,006,000	"	571,000	400	454,600

Subsection 2.—Canadian Note Circulation

Dominion Notes.—Dominion notes became established in 1868 and the legislation by which the issue was expanded with the growth of the country is given at p. 952 of the 1934-35 Year Book. A summary of the main features of the former Dominion note issue is given at p. 893 of the 1940 edition.

Bank of Canada Notes.—The Bank of Canada, when it commenced operations, assumed the liability for Dominion notes outstanding, which were replaced in public circulation, and partly replaced as cash reserves, by its own legal-tender notes in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1,000. Deposits of chartered banks at the Bank of Canada completed the replacement of Dominion notes as cash reserves.

The chartered banks were required under the Bank Act of 1934 to reduce the issue of their own bank notes gradually during the 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 thus replaced chartered bank notes as the issue of the latter was 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 1942-44

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	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Provincial	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,575	27,574	27,573
Fractional	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,096,085	1,094,531	1,093,666
$1	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	34,091,951	37,143,601	38,740,526
$2	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	24,828,025	28,067,218	29,159,772
$4	33,397	32,138	31,004	28,910	28,873	28,842
Totals	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	60,072,546	66,361,797	69,050,379
$5	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	78,470,016	93,116,558	98,942,174
$10	Nil	Nil	Nil	243,975,988	333,974,557	381,050,750
$20	"	"	"	108,156,163	163,509,117	222,345,129
$25	"	"	"	48,808	43,892	47,215
$50	650	650	650	25,509,475	37,087,287	54,382,062
$100	Nil	Nil	Nil	38,683,504	62,557,508	99,845,808
$500	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	598,875	533,750	480,792
$1,000	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	16,729,833	16,231,250	17,398,500
Totals	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	512,172,662	707,053,919	874,492,430
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
Defunct Notes						89,695[1]
Grand Totals	**190,004,825**	**204,381,492**	**165,878,510**	**572,256,208**	**773,426,716**	**943,576,233[1]**

[1] Three-month average; not shown prior to October, 1944. The grand total is, however, twelve-month average.

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 at pp. 900-905 of the 1938 Year Book. 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. 997. 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, 1926-44

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
1933	120,624,661	29,066,051	149,690,712	157,000,000	14·77
1934	125,119,382	30,547,720	155,667,102	163,000,000	15·18
1935	118,512,334	47,288,651	165,800,985	169,000,000	15·58
1936	112,914,641	66,934,958	179,849,599	182,000,000	16·62
1937	104,211,037	94,876,384	199,087,421	200,000,000	18·11
1938	93,978,355	109,748,030	203,726,385	205,000,000	18·38
1939	88,820,636	129,261,655	218,082,291	216,000,000	19·17
1940	87,194,399	206,916,964	294,111,363	287,000,000	25·22
1941	78,761,049	320,037,329	398,798,378	386,000,000	33·54
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
1944	37,056,187[5]	821,330,660	858,386,847	835,000,000	69·73

[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. 128. [5] Gross note circulation only; notes of other chartered banks not available.

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. 994. 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, 1926-44

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	1936	225,000,000	225,000,000
1927	187,000,000	194,000,000	1937	240,000,000	240,000,000
1928	193,000,000	205,000,000	1938	254,000,000	252,000,000
1929	191,000,000	212,000,000	1939	269,000,000	268,000,000
1930	176,000,000	197,000,000	1940	289,000,000	287,000,000
1931	169,000,000	182,000,000	1941	313,000,000	308,000,000
1932	172,000,000	186,000,000	1942	342,000,000	340,000,000
1933	189,000,000	195,000,000	1943	423,000,000	413,000,000
1934	201,000,000	203,000,000	1944	538,000,000	527,000,000
1935	213,000,000	216,000,000			

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. A list of the banks at Confederation appears at p. 897 of the 1940 Year Book and bank absorptions since 1867 are given at pp. 812-813 of the 1941 edition. A table at pp. 894-895 of the 1937 Year Book shows the insolvencies since Confederation; there has been none since 1923.

The Bank Act Revision of 1944.—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. The revision of 1944 resulted in the following principal changes:—

An important feature of the revision was the reduction in the par value of bank shares (Sect. 10) from $100 each to $10 each, the objective being to create a wider public distribution of such shares.

The banks will now report annually to the Minister of Finance in a prescribed form their earnings and expenses, and such statistics will be published for the banks as a group (Sect. 53). Statutory effect was also given to the practical responsibility of the Minister with regard to inner reserves [Sect. 56(9)].

The note circulation privileges of the chartered banks have been further restricted by statutory limitation whereby the Canadian note circulation of any chartered bank, already limited to 25 p.c. of its unimpaired paid-up capital on and after Jan. 1, 1945, will gradually decline as the right to issue or re-issue notes in Canada on and after that date has been cancelled, and will disappear completely after Jan. 1, 1950. Banks may not have outstanding in their own notes issued for circulation outside Canada an amount in excess of 10 p.c. of their paid-up capital (Sect. 61).

The desire to enlarge facilities for loans to farmers and fishermen was made possible by provision for "intermediate" credits to farmers and fishermen to increase the efficiency of their operations or to add to the amenities of life on the farm. The banks have expressed themselves as willing and anxious to facilitate loans of this character, those to farmers to come within the scope of the Farm Improvement Loans Act (one provision of which is that the rate of interest must not exceed 5 p.c. per annum) and the Dominion Government, under the terms of that Act, will guarantee the banks against losses up to 10 p.c. of their aggregate loans so guaranteed (Sect. 88). Certain other amendments were made to this Section designed to ensure somewhat greater facilities for other types of borrowers and to simplify the process of taking security under the Section.

A statutory reduction was made in the maximum rate of interest or discount chargeable from 7 p.c. per annum to 6 p.c. per annum (Sect. 91). A proposal by the Minister of Finance that small loans might be made on the basis of an effective interest rate of 9¾ p.c. per annum—considerably less than half the rate small-loan companies were then charging on similar loans—was ultimately abandoned by the Minister in view of the criticisms offered in the Banking and Commerce Committee, and the opinion of bankers that they would be able to expand such loans without exceeding the 6 p.c. maximum.

The liability of banks in respect of balances in Canada unclaimed during a period of ten years will be transferred to Bank of Canada in return for the payment of a like sum to that institution (Sect. 92). Previously unclaimed balances were reported to the Minister of Finance, but remained the liability of the bank concerned.

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 been enlisted to assist in large-scale financing operations in connection with the war effort.

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 peacetime, owing to the fact that many thousands 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.

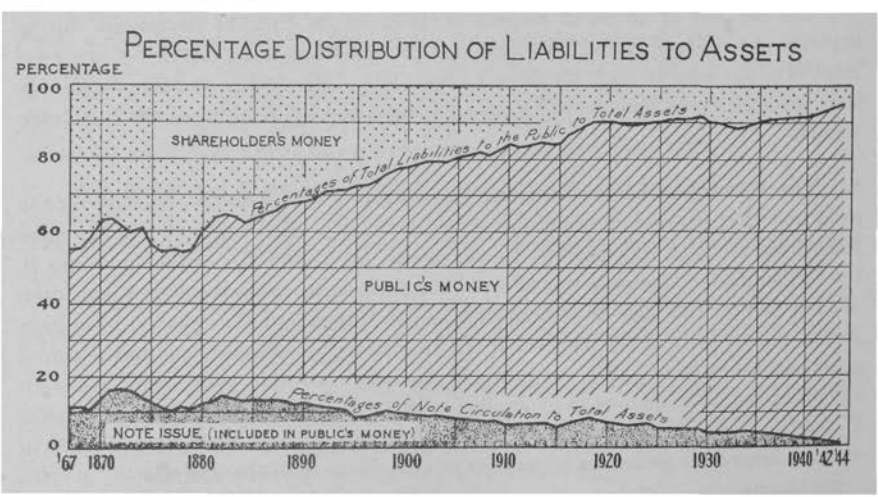
The most onerous war work devolving on the chartered banks has been the administration of the regulations of foreign exchange control. These regulations, which are numerous and complicated, entail much extra work by the staffs of the leading offices, involving as they do explanations to customers, advice 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; establishment of branches at military camps; cashing of hundreds of thousands of 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 chart on p. 1002 showing the division of ownership of assets is of interest in this connection. The declining proportion of notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities were relatively insignificant prior to the War of 1914-18.

7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-44

NOTE.—These statistics are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns. Figures for the years 1867-1880 will be found at pp. 918-919 of the 1938 Year Book, and for the years 1881-1915 at pp. 815-816 of the 1941 edition.

Year	LIABILITIES						
	Liabilities to Shareholders		Liabilities to the Public				
	Capital	Rest or Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Demand Deposits in Canada	Notice Deposits in Canada	Total on Deposit[1]	Total Public Liabilities[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1916....	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	428,717,781	780,842,383	1,418,035,429	1,596,905,337
1917....	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	468,049,790	928,271,838	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236
1918....	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	587,342,904	966,341,499	1,912,395,780	2,184,359,820
1919....	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	621,676,065	1,125,202,403	2,189,428,885	2,495,582,568
1920....	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	653,862,869	1,239,308,076	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698
1921....	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	551,914,643	1,289,347,063	2,264,586,736	2,556,454,190
1922....	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	502,781,234	1,191,637,004	2,120,997,030	2,364,822,657
1923....	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	523,170,930	1,197,277,065	2,107,606,111	2,374,308,376
1924....	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	511,218,736	1,198,246,414	2,130,621,760	2,438,771,001
1925....	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	531,180,578	1,269,542,584	2,221,160,611	2,532,832,064
1926....	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	553,322,935	1,340,559,021	2,277,192,043	2,604,601,786
1927....	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	596,069,007	1,399,062,201	2,415,132,260	2,758,324,713
1928....	122,839,879	134,087,485	176,716,979	677,467,295	1,496,608,451	2,610,594,865	3,044,742,165
1929....	137,269,085	150,636,682	178,291,030	696,387,381	1,479,870,058	2,696,747,857	3,215,503,098
1930....	144,560,874	160,639,246	159,341,085	622,895,347	1,427,569,716	2,516,611,587	2,909,530,263
1931....	144,674,853	162,075,000	141,969,350	578,604,394	1,437,976,832	2,422,834,828	2,741,554,219
1932....	144,500,000	162,000,000	132,165,942	486,270,764	1,376,325,128	2,256,639,530	2,546,149,789
1933....	144,500,000	157,250,000	130,362,488	488,527,864	1,378,497,944	2,236,841,539	2,517,934,260
1934....	144,916,667	132,604,166	135,537,793	513,973,506	1,372,817,869	2,274,607,936	2,548,720,434
1935....	145,500,000	132,750,000	125,644,102	568,615,373	1,445,281,247	2,426,760,923	2,667,950,352
1936....	145,500,000	133,000,000	119,507,306	618,340,561	1,518,216,945	2,614,895,597	2,855,622,232
1937....	145,500,000	133,750,000	110,259,134	691,319,545	1,573,654,555	2,775,530,413	3,025,721,653
1938....	145,500,000	133,750,000	99,870,493	690,485,877	1,630,481,857	2,823,686,934	3,056,684,905
1939....	145,500,000	133,750,000	94,064,907	741,733,241	1,699,224,304	3,060,859,111	3,298,351,099
1940....	145,500,000	133,750,000	91,134,378	875,059,476	1,646,891,010	3,179,523,062	3,411,104,825
1941....	145,500,000	133,916,667	81,620,753	1,088,198,370	1,616,129,007	3,464,781,844	3,711,870,680
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
1944....	145,500,000	136,750,000	37,056,187	1,863,793,981	2,272,573,361	5,422,302,978	5,689,443,095

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1004.

7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-44—concluded

Year	ASSETS						P.C. of Public Liabilities to Total Assets
	Specie and Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities Elsewhere	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets[3]	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1916...	230,113,831[4]	29,717,007	117,902,686	–	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86·82
1917...	265,389,567[4]	131,078,854	138,341,125	–	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88·38
1918...	351,762,841[4]	162,821,026	252,936,568	–	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89·81
1919...	370,775,723[4]	214,621,625	256,270,715	–	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90·60
1920...	367,165,054[4]	120,356,255	210,826,991		1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90·86
1921...	335,081,032[4]	166,688,146	156,552,503		1,781,184,781	2,841,782,079	89·96
1922...	305,522,425[4]	198,826,031	90,131,491	–	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89·62
1923...	291,999,879[4]	242,292,315	112,642,627	401,792,206[5]	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92·16
1924...	266,961,330[4]	314,099,097	135,597,860	502,561,847	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90·28
1925...	259,714,043[4]	358,344,887	147,563,292	565,505,647	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90·80
1926...	252,754,268[4]	343,595,936	127,765,375	532,817,056	1,682,379,658	2,864,019,213	90·94
1927...	252,188,447[4]	324,580,796	133,314,843	520,971,402	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91·04
1928...	264,804,251[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]	2,404,756,734	232,405,156	2,713,939,940	1,334,080,022	5,148,458,722	94·19
1944...	538,206,187[6]	2,991,047,582	283,417,399	3,353,259,736	1,343,938,364	5,990,410,887	94·98

[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, 1932 and 1941-44

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1932	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Cash reserves against Canadian deposits (as per Table 6)	186,000,000	308,308,203	340,243,150	412,834,602	526,874,824
Secured bank-note issue[1]	2,000,000				
Subsidiary coin	[2]	6,631,247	6,723,999	6,991,299	8,694,595
Notes of other Canadian banks	11,247,365	2,859,704	2,240,371	1,148,032	222,305,178[3]
Cheques of other banks	82,948,867	140,781,514	162,871,487	189,114,743	
Deposits at other Canadian banks	3,461,775	2,955,155	3,117,674	2,503,852	2,534,265
Gold and coin abroad	19,089,489	3,099,773	2,762,260	2,735,447	2,636,768
Foreign currencies	16,022,766	31,607,723	39,579,069	66,976,350	106,180,869
Deposits at United Kingdom banks	9,383,994	39,912,495	44,458,867	55,990,635	42,353,724
Deposits at foreign banks	97,999,358	150,180,183	139,991,802	156,911,232	181,249,668

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1005.

8.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1932 and 1941-44—concluded

Item	1932	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	489,709,241	1,483,299,697	1,806,891,877	2,404,756,734	2,991,047,582
Other Canadian and foreign public securities	150,891,599	149,467,128	182,052,417	232,405,156	283,417,399
Other bonds, debentures and stocks	55,157,961	93,776,591	84,527,236	76,778,050	78,794,755
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada	117,224,745	34,016,605	28,693,801	34,697,849	62,428,611
Elsewhere	84,227,574	44,380,973	55,508,955	80,868,655	99,745,985
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments	34,386,119	12,500,523	8,061,358	5,505,875	6,223,023
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	130,567,792	82,982,243	72,102,455	55,862,298	37,409,437
Other current loans and discounts	1,032,081,481	1,090,765,472	1,074,703,498	1,052,702,964	1,022,117,870
Elsewhere than in Canada	171,861,621	133,135,445	127,224,222	101,667,089	114,202,426
Non-current loans	12,317,980	5,400,035	4,124,510	2,775,292	1,811,012
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises	7,141,708	6,829,460	6,001,679	5,113,871	3,667,696
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks	6,244,908	3,516,182	3,399,524	3,124,855	2,453,173
Bank premises	79,714,603	70,285,504	69,126,479	66,705,291	63,907,545
Bank circulation redemption fund	6,721,355	4,674,712	4,266,658	3,696,690	2,776,557
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as *per contra*	48,671,585	94,522,777	118,064,200	113,289,929	113,887,283
All other assets	14,520,279	12,491,912	13,083,198	13,301,932	13,690,642
Totals, Assets	**2,869,429,779**[4]	**4,008,381,256**	**4,399,820,746**	**5,148,458,722**	**5,990,410,887**

[1] 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. [2] Included in cash reserves. [3] Not shown separately since August, 1944. [4] This total is not the exact sum of the individual items since the first two items in the column have been worked out to the nearest million only.

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1932 and 1941-44

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1932	1941	1942	1943	1944
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	$	$	$	$	$
Notes in circulation	132,165,942	81,620,753	71,743,242	50,230,204	37,056,187
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion	55,598,660	254,316,922	267,172,846	425,628,704	464,521,970
Provincial	26,151,681	67,252,009	79,441,153	95,622,892	105,146,178
Public Deposits—					
Demand	486,270,764	1,088,198,370	1,341,499,012	1,619,407,736	1,863,793,981
Time	1,376,325,128	1,616,129,007	1,644,842,331	1,864,177,700	2,272,573,361
Other[1]	–	–	–	–	59,495,010[2]
Foreign	312,293,297	438,885,536	501,379,799	587,499,673	696,435,818
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian	10,694,683	11,482,551	13,003,617	13,242,169	17,700,142
United Kingdom	5,131,001	21,471,047	23,957,998	32,405,240	32,072,586
Other	49,732,341	29,745,553	33,487,478	40,792,612	58,721,002
Totals, Deposit Liabilities[3]	2,322,197,555	3,527,480,995	3,904,784,234	4,678,776,726	5,530,796,708

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1006.

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1932 and 1941-44—concluded

Item	1932	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian currency (estimated)	*1,955,000,000*	*3,017,000,000*	*3,319,000,000*	*3,962,000,000*	*4,686,000,000*
Foreign currency (estimated)..	*367,000,000*	*510,000,000*	*585,000,000*	*716,000,000*	*844,000,000*
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities	2,454,363,497	3,609,101,748	3,976,527,476	4,729,006,930	5,567,852,895
Advances under the Finance Act	37,352,667	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Liabilities to the Public-					
Bills payable	1,579,945	8,070	12,309	"	"
Letters of credit outstanding.	48,671,585	94,522,777	118,064,200	113,289,929	113,887,283
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	4,182,095	8,238,085	7,751,613	6,925,673	7,702,917
TOTALS, LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	2,546,149,789	3,711,870,680	4,102,355,598	4,849,222,532	5,689,443,095
LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS					
Capital	144,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000
Rest or reserve fund	162,000,000	133,916,667	135,083,333	136,750,000	136,750,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities	**2,852,649,789**	**3,991,287,347**	**4,382,938,931**	**5,131,472,532**	**5,971,693,095**[2]

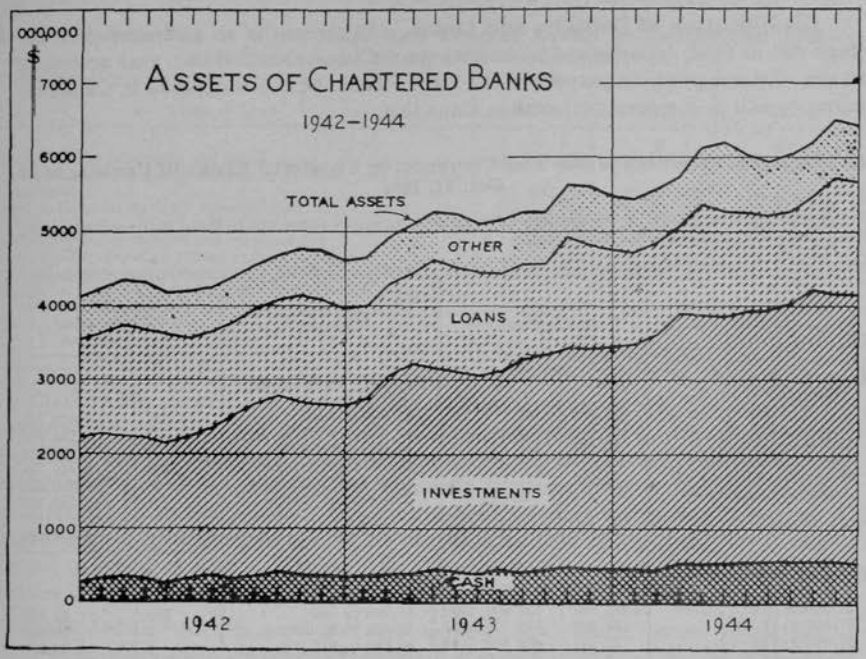
[1] Deposits in currencies other than Canadian, expressed in Canadian dollars at current rate of exchange. [2] Four-month average; not shown prior to September, 1944. The grand total is, however, twelve-month average. [3] Totals do not correspond with those in Table 7 because of the inclusion here of inter-bank deposits.

10.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-44

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
1944	11·8	11·2	60·2	24·1

[1] Supplied by the Bank of Canada.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ASSETS OF CHARTERED BANKS
1942–1944
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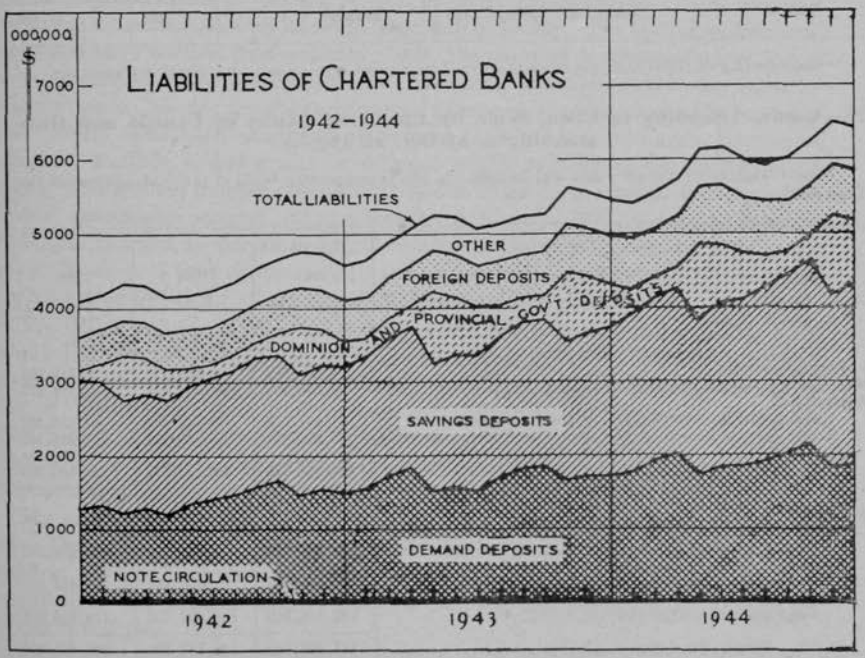
OTHER
LOANS
INVESTMENTS
CASH
1942
1943
1944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LIABILITIES OF CHARTERED BANKS
1942–1944
TOTAL LIABILITIES
OTHER
FOREIGN DEPOSITS
PROVINCIAL GOVT. DEPOSITS
DOMINION AND
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
DEMAND DEPOSITS
NOTE CIRCULATION
1942
1943
1944

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. Table 11 shows deposits in Canadian currency and in currencies other than Canadian.

11.—Deposits, According to Size and Currency, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1944

NOTE.—Figures of deposits in Canadian currency only for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class and Amount of Deposit	Deposits in Canadian Currency		Class and Amount of Deposit	Deposits in Currencies other than Canadian	
Deposits Payable on Demand—	No.	$	**Deposits Payable on Demand—**	No.	$
$1,000 or less	602,066	142,119,097	$1,000 or less	1,352	360,180
$1,000 to $5,000	120,076	259,008,193	$1,000 to $5,000	443	1,125,706
$5,000 to $25,000	29,401	295,830,093	$5,000 to $25,000	277	3,021,612
$25,000 to $100,000	5,771	268,091,574	$25,000 to $100,000	113	5,939,784
Over $100,000	2,184	1,145,419,209	Over $100,000	68	36,690,423
Adjustment items[1]	–	33,986,774	Adjustment items[1]		8,189,706
Totals	**759,498**	**2,144,454,940**	**Totals**	**2,253**	**55,327,411**
Deposits Payable After Notice—			**Deposits Payable After Notice—**		
$1,000 or less	4,587,999	752,309,460	$1,000 or less	200	20,580
$1,000 to $5,000	454,299	880,194,677	$1,000 to $5,000	7	20,506
$5,000 to $25,000	47,391	405,109,642	$5,000 to $25,000	2	26,372
$25,000 to $100,000	2,791	122,009,819	$25,000 to $100,000	Nil	–
Over $100,000	729	322,675,194	Over $100,000	"	
Adjustment items[1]	–	6,632,556	Adjustment items[1]		Nil
Totals	**5,093,209**	**2,488,931,348**	**Totals**	**209**	**67,458**

[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, 1942-44

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class of Loan	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$
Provincial government	4,511,686	5,322,470	5,358,057
Municipal government and school district	66,335,199	48,006,438	33,236,575
Agricultural—			
Loans to farmers, cattlemen and fruit growers	46,491,072	49,829,095	57,685,220
Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	293,627,401	245,923,181	209,280,135
Totals, Agricultural	340,118,473	295,752,276	266,965,355
Financial—			
Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers	26,833,719	39,447,194	56,813,397
Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies, and other financial institutions	37,329,987	27,089,437	27,615,373
Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified	83,679,313	100,024,759	125,033,226
Totals, Financial	147,843,019	166,561,390	209,461,996

12.—Loans, According to Class, Made by Chartered Banks in Canada and Outstanding as at Oct. 31, 1942-44—concluded

Class of Loan	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$
Merchandising, wholesale and retail	123,145,162	100,044,572	122,199,056
Manufacturing—dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof	41,644,778	43,425,645	52,839,841
Other manufacturing of all descriptions	213,903,129	259,377,198	201,576,162
Mining	8,879,638	9,967,090	12,731,923
Fishing, including packers and curers of fish	9,647,867	8,314,336	11,558,311
Public utility, including transportation companies	14,301,741	13,392,496	6,317,757
Building—contractors and others for building purposes	49,380,883	45,505,354	39,047,702
Charitable, religious and educational institutions—churches, parishes, hospitals, etc.	10,430,679	7,692,424	6,243,283
Other	76,185,536	74,424,403	82,032,417
Grand Totals	1,106,327,790	1,077,786,092	1,049,568,435

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 1944* 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 showed that in that month the transactions outside the clearing-house cities amounted to 12½ p.c. of the grand total in the clearing-house cities.

The dollar volume of cheques cashed in the 33 clearing centres during 1944 amounted to $60,677,000,000, an increase of $6,880,000,000 or 12·8 p.c. over 1943 and a larger amount than recorded for any other year. The seasonally adjusted index of bank debits was well maintained throughout the year, featured by abrupt rises in May and November when Victory Loan purchases added sharply to the amount of cheques cashed. When it is recalled that the debits of 1943 were 18·2 p.c. greater than during 1942, a slackening in the pace of expansion is apparent.

The expansion in cheques cashed was general in the five economic areas during 1944. The gain in the Prairie Provinces of nearly 25 p.c. was exceptional. Advances in British Columbia and Quebec amounted to 13·3 p.c. and 12·0 p.c., respectively. The gain in Ontario was 9·0 p.c., the Maritimes following with an increase of 6·7 p.c.

* Barclays Bank, established in 1929, was the latest addition to the commercial chartered banks in Canada; the number has remained at 10 since 1931.

13.—Cheques Cashed at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, 1940-44

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing-House Centre	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax	466,407,830	532,366,368	601,963,388	672,762,400	707,345,558
Moncton	131,876,159	154,748,067	184,165,605	207,076,041	231,547,502
Saint John	226,205,847	253,597,717	289,607,897	363,924,420	388,767,904
Totals, Maritime Provinces	824,489,836	940,712,152	1,075,736,890	1,243,762,861	1,327,660,964
Quebec—					
Montreal	8,714,457,293	9,904,907,872	11,392,049,905	13,761,657,086	15,441,044,068
Quebec	1,160,797,219	1,050,000,221	1,231,242,129	1,476,503,724	1,633,078,085
Sherbrooke	97,806,095	113,758,487	127,801,593	135,720,215	148,165,207
Totals, Quebec	9,973,060,607	11,068,666,580	12,751,093,627	15,373,881,025	17,222,287,360
Ontario—					
Brantford	133,916,143	163,477,014	208,615,177	232,033,285	239,304,256
Chatham	114,928,963	124,725,615	119,967,266	132,107,887	144,553,172
Fort William	81,267,814	110,017,118	122,471,043	131,640,784	168,928,365
Hamilton	837,849,771	1,105,198,410	1,311,159,162	1,331,492,619	1,375,804,380
Kingston	92,306,524	105,513,274	136,325,283	155,048,257	166,553,903
Kitchener	174,497,496	218,414,890	261,214,568	277,983,952	288,161,663
London	441,622,178	497,464,748	543,181,606	594,565,226	667,833,039
Ottawa	2,191,382,511	3,334,459,483	6,306,952,488	7,041,856,827	7,702,608,563
Peterborough	90,582,623	114,549,341	141,611,607	148,557,997	149,188,780
St. Catharines	–	140,738,966[1]	243,221,277	263,819,718	246,493,553
Sarnia	79,516,191	105,820,585	132,311,935	164,342,335	185,769,583
Sudbury	90,337,448	96,812,765	104,074,081	103,585,400	112,651,722
Toronto	10,510,504,381	11,354,826,471	11,540,621,984	13,091,307,830	14,445,952,616
Windsor	545,691,437	742,770,161	964,436,773	1,013,360,025	1,009,140,966
Totals, Ontario	15,384,403,480	18,214,788,841	22,136,164,250	24,681,702,142	26,902,944,561
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon	41,906,493	54,553,907	68,833,401	78,328,898	90,136,926
Calgary	764,328,600	923,982,846	948,012,956	1,201,421,721	1,498,387,721
Edmonton	553,324,680	620,645,790	725,037,893	988,229,423	1,060,248,757
Lethbridge	56,707,586	67,723,576	79,005,926	95,167,384	116,810,111
Medicine Hat	32,705,936	42,537,323	47,557,340	59,430,281	66,030,272
Moose Jaw	89,420,019	103,732,088	110,843,446	140,275,534	169,470,394
Prince Albert	33,392,384	45,346,563	54,803,986	59,218,070	81,775,325
Regina	558,939,062	561,116,037	635,557,561	776,839,850	1,155,130,243
Saskatoon	140,267,276	160,689,954	179,836,046	208,744,991	264,083,618
Winnipeg	3,847,415,165	4,011,316,943	3,872,888,067	5,592,307,440	6,986,366,445
Totals, Prairie Provinces	6,118,407,201	6,591,645,027	6,722,376,622	9,199,963,592	11,488,439,812
British Columbia—					
New Westminster	92,380,530	110,025,696	138,131,490	153,522,022	175,523,212
Vancouver	1,673,281,545	1,905,071,855	2,222,168,311	2,636,094,977	3,059,154,952
Victoria	371,451,280	412,047,033	480,583,012	507,788,108	500,943,546
Totals, British Columbia	2,137,113,355	2,427,144,584	2,840,882,813	3,297,405,107	3,735,621,710
Grand Totals	**34,437,474,479**	**39,242,957,184**	**45,526,254,202**	**53,796,714,727**	**60,676,954,407**

[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 16 p.c. of the total money supply available. The remainder is made up of deposits held by the chartered and central banks.

The supply of circulating media, consisting of bank notes and coin in the hands of the public, showed an increase of 20 p.c. during 1944, the total as at the end of the year being $914,830,000. The sum of deposits held by the banks showed a greater absolute increase than in any other year, rising to $4,773,000,000 as compared with

$4,075,000,000 in 1943. By far the greater part of this advance was recorded by notice deposits, which rose from $1,864,200,000 in 1943 to $2,272,600,000 in 1944, an increase far greater than any previously listed; notice deposits were 65 p.c. greater than in 1932, the low point of the last important depression. Demand deposits, which advanced year by year after the outbreak of hostilities, showed an increase in 1944 of 15 p.c. over the preceding year. Deposits held by the Dominion Government amounted to $464,500,000 in 1944 an increase of $38,900,000 over 1943; in 1938, the last full year of peace, such deposits were $49,000,000.

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 1944, cash and cheque payments rose substantially over the total for 1943, standing at $85,790,800,000 as compared with $76,066,200,000 in the preceding year. This total was the highest recorded for cash and cheque payments. The total money supply advanced from $4,837,000,000 in 1943 to $5,688,000,000 in 1944—a historical record. The percentage gain over 1943, however, was less for cash and cheque transactions than for money supply.

The velocity of money in 1944 was, therefore, lower than in the previous year, dropping from 15·73 to 15·08, and the turnover was 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. 905 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 1941 to 1944, 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 and 1941-44

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
	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
	1944	152,163,000	888,358,483	288,739,608	1,463,971,405
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
	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	199,768,732[2]	126,553,699	454,173,434
	1944	35,408,000	239,209,902	135,997,990	522,964,177
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
	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
	1944	31,218,000	160,907,662	58,691,985	271,215,993
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
	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
	1944	10,458,000	64,291,106	19,559,042	103,246,904
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
	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
	1944	99,250,000	626,705,008	275,643,982	1,125,254,661
Royal Bank of Canada	1929	38,300,000	126,757,074	614,062,764	949,919,252
	1935	42,000,000	192,962,019	379,979,253	750,717,195
	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	708,460,233[2]	344,694,693	1,377,885,201
	1944	118,133,000	882,252,832	359,279,825	1,634,474,340
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
	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	69,530,733[2]	222,719,891
	1944	25,076,000	136,092,959	69,123,864	258,058,097
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
	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
	1944	24,652,000	169,260,772	54,475,871	270,164,970
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
	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
	1944	28,096,000	173,510,623	77,531,437	309,868,975
Weyburn Security Bank[3]	1929	200,000	1,165,832	3,178,206	6,349,160
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1929[4]	100,000	358,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1935	600,000	4,867,734	2,263,072	14,056,175
	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
	1944	2,421,000	12,670,389	4,894,760	31,191,365
Totals	**1929[4]**	**212,000,000**	**499,015,138**	**2,279,247,504**	**3,528,468,027**
	1935	**215,600,000**	**1,044,351,653**	**1,276,430,825**	**2,956,577,704**
	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**	**2,713,939,940[2]**	**1,334,080,022[2]**	**5,148,458,722**
	1944	**526,875,000**	**3,353,259,736**	**1,343,938,364**	**5,990,410,887**

[1] Excluding minor amounts of gold carried in such reserves. See also text immediately preceding this table. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book. [3] Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [4] 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 and 1941-44

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
	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
	1944	8,770,833	167,328,192	1,155,761,450	35,777,518	75,000,000	1,461,056,947
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
	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	8,270,796[1]	36,000,000	452,379,006
	1944	3,379,190	38,327,952	405,864,414	11,155,101	36,000,000	521,267,098
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
	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	1,496,356[1]	23,813,865	180,422,732	1,758,669	18,000,000	227,692,561
	1944	1,132,064	28,402,924	218,537,714	2,329,809	18,000,000	269,995,667
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
	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	72,329,456[1]	36,526	5,000,000	83,120,450
	1944	977,137	5,867,589	90,631,964	41,155	5,000,000	102,674,119
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
	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
	1944	7,483,844	95,035,197	925,337,039	18,866,975	50,000,000	1,120,756,466
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
	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	18,701,628[1]	55,000,000	1,374,533,288
	1944	10,252,560	130,358,216	1,369,275,745	25,292,090	55,000,000	1,630,586,822
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
	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
	1944	1,394,166	24,601,509	207,799,067	3,554,833	14,000,000	256,941,539
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
	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	2,378,425[1]	14,209,723	188,838,737	2,891,033	12,000,000	220,820,779
	1944	1,751,239	18,186,869	233,807,035	2,775,445	12,000,000	269,063,320
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
	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
	1944	1,513,474	56,797,922	227,432,798	4,476,631	15,000,000	308,214,905
Weyburn Security Bank[2].....	1929	511,116	138,064	4,415,648	45,729	774,560	6,258,719

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1014.

15.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935 and 1941-44—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
	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	4,720,678[1]	2,250,000	28,916,250
	1944	401,680	4,761,778	18,187,604	4,224,173	2,250,000	31,136,212
Totals.....	**1929[3]**	**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**	**278,250,000**	**2,946,200,352**
	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	**50,230,204[1]**	**521,251,596**	**4,071,085,109[1]**	**86,440,021[1]**	**282,250,000**	**5,131,472,532**
	1944	**37,056,187**	**569,668,148**	**4,852,634,830**	**108,493,730**	**282,250,000**	**5,971,693,095**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book. [2] Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [3] Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

Earnings of Chartered Banks.—The chartered banks of Canada are for the most part Dominion-wide institutions, doing business in all parts of the country. Their earnings, therefore, reflect with very considerable accuracy the fluctuations of general business.

16.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1939-44

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	1939		1940		1941	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,462,446	8	3,435,941	8	3,437,026	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	2,033,333	12	1,941,330	12	1,935,602	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,324,229	10	1,294,549	10	1,371,556	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	457,173	6	436,684	6	440,643	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,938,105	8	3,006,035	8	3,013,152	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,724,842	8	3,526,894	8	3,535,928	8
Dominion Bank.....	802,296	10	958,788	10	939,322	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	783,184	8	812,588	8	811,351	8
Imperial Bank of Canada...	966,258	10	961,017	10	872,190	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Totals, Net Profits.....	**16,491,866**		**16,373,826**	**–**	**16,356,770**	

[1] Not reported.

16.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Ratess of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1939-44—concluded

Bank	1942		1943		1944	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	3,283,018	8- 6	3,302,834	6	3,194,300	6
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,860,262	12-10	1,717,961	10	1,445,420[1]	10
Bank of Toronto	1,214,729	10	1,079,807	10	1,146,271	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	467,794	6- 5	455,760	5	464,907	5
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,936,053	8- 6	2,777,019	6	2,046,971	6
Royal Bank of Canada	3,390,123	8- 6	3,426,289	6	3,812,183	6
Dominion Bank	920,990	10- 8	914,249	8	925,974	8
Banque Canadienne Nationale	776,815	8- 6	806,266	6	741,027	6
Imperial Bank of Canada	836,149	10- 8	836,934	8	845,336	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)	[2]	-	[2]	-	[2]	-
Totals, Net Profits	**15,685,933**		**15,317,119**	-	**14,622,389**	

[1] Ten months only, due to change in Bank's fiscal year end. [2] Not reported.

Branches of Chartered Banks.—During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same (36 in 1881 and 1891, and 34 in 1901), but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 10 in 1931. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table 7, which shows the development of the banking business since 1916, and in Table 17, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, and indicates a growth from 123 in 1868 to 4,676, inclusive of sub-agencies, at Dec. 31, 1920. As at Dec. 31, 1944, the total stood at 3,087 (exclusive of 132 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 1940-44

Province	1868	1902	1905	1920[1]	1926[1]	1930[1]	1940[1]	1941[1]	1942[1]	1943[1]	1944[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E.I.	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	25	25	24	23	23
N.S.	5	89	101	169	134	138	134	131	125	126	126
N.B.	4	35	49	121	101	102	97	96	95	93	93
Que.	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,083	1,085	1,050	1,041	1,042
Ont.	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,208	1,207	1,118	1,092	1,091
Man.	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	162	159	148	148	148
Sask.	"	30	87	591	427	447	233	229	217	213	213
Alta.	"			424	269	304	172	170	166	163	164
B.C.	2	46	55	242	186	229	192	193	182	180	180
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	7
Totals	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**4,676**	**3,770**	**4,083**	**3,311**	**3,300**	**3,129**	**3,084**	**3,087**

[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, 1944

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 629 in 1944, 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	109	6
Bank of Toronto	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	97	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada	2	"	9	108	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**	**565**	**983**	**144**

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	11	440
Bank of Nova Scotia	15	8	6	Nil	37	275
Bank of Toronto	22	7	10	1	Nil	163
Banque Provinciale du Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	131
Canadian Bank of Commerce	45	37	56	3	13	477
Royal Bank of Canada	68	44	42	Nil	69	619
Dominion Bank	4	3	3	"	2	120
Banque Canadienne Nationale	1	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	200
Imperial Bank of Canada	23	20	10	1	"	166
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	2
Totals	**210**	**155**	**170**	**6**	**132**	**2,593**

The number of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside Canada increased rapidly during the War of 1914-18 and the early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then the number gradually declined to 132 branches in 1944.

19.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks Outside Canada, with their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1943 and 1944

Bank and Location	1943	1944	Bank and Location	1943	1944
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			Royal Bank of Canada—		
Newfoundland	6[1]	6[1]	Newfoundland	8	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	20	17
England	1	1	Puerto Rico	3	3
British West Indies	11[2]	11[2]	Central and South America	21	21
Dominican Republic	1	1	Haiti	1	1
United States	1	1	Dominican Republic	5	5
Cuba	8	8			
Puerto Rico	2	2			
Canadian Bank of Commerce—			Dominion Bank—		
Newfoundland	2	2	England	1	1
England	1	1	United States	1	1
British West Indies	4	4			
United States	5	5			
Cuba	1	1	**Totals**	**135[3]**	**132[3]**

[1] Exclusive of two sub-agencies. [2] Exclusive of one sub-agency. [3] 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 1944 average being $2,272,573,361. This is not so true to-day, when the Government is absorbing a large proportion of current savings for the financing of the War. Further, the current savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1944 aggregating $244,423,196. 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 La Banque d'Economie de Québec (formerly 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 encourage the regular saving of amounts too small to deposit in a bank.

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 1918-44

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	1932	23,919,677
1919	41,654,960	11,402,098	1933	23,920,915
1920	31,605,594	10,729,218	1934	23,158,919
1921	29,010,619	10,150,189	1935	22,547,006
1922	24,837,181	9,829,653	1936	22,047,287
1923	22,357,268	9,433,839	1937	21,879,593
1924	25,156,449	9,055,091	1938	22,587,233
1925	24,662,060	8,949,073	1939	23,045,576
1926	24,035,669	8,794,870	1940	23,100,118
1927	23,402,337	8,519,706	1941	22,176,633
1928	23,463,210	7,640,566	1942	21,671,413
1929	28,375,770	-	1943	24,373,991
1930	26,086,036	-	1944	28,296,208
1931	24,750,227	-		

21.—Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, as at Mar. 31, 1939-44

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits during year	3,812,974	4,305,638	3,998,091	5,050,677	8,386,979	13,844,802
Interest on deposits	445,886	450,559	433,901	423,762	438,910	499,570
Totals, cash and interest	4,258,861	4,756,197	4,431,992	5,474,439	8,825,889	14,344,372
Withdrawals	3,800,518	4,701,655	5,355,478	5,979,658	6,123,311	10,422,155
At credit of depositors	23,045,576	23,100,118	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991	28,296,208

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, 1945, were $42,851,000, and the number of depositors at that date was approximately 105,000. 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, 1944, was $3,204,482, made up of $2,184,144 in demand certificates and $1,020,338 in term certificates.

In addition savings deposits are accepted at 33 Provincial Treasury Branches throughout the Province. The total of these deposits at Dec. 31, 1944, was $5,672,949 made up of $2,793,380 bearing interest at 1½ p.c. and payable on demand, and $2,879,569 bearing interest at 2 p.c. or 2½ p.c. and payable six months or one year, respectively, after deposit.

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, 1941-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
Assets	$	$	$	$
Securities	720,109	586,137	151,000	201,750
Cash on hand and on deposit	383,909	460,306	374,816	181,273
Totals, Assets[1]	**1,105,974**	**1,047,438**	**526,100**	**383,023**
Liabilities				
Deposits and accrued interest	1,050,450	990,964	450,448	279,730
Surplus (guarantee fund and interest earned)	40,524	41,473	75,652[2]	103,293
Totals, Liabilities	**1,105,974**[3]	**1,047,437**[3]	**526,100**	**383,023**

[1] Totals include minor unspecified items. [2] Includes $33,572 investment reserve. [3] Includes $15,000 due under agreement dated Apr. 26, 1932.

As at June 30, 1944, the Penny Bank of Ontario served a school population of 198,000 children in over 480 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 and 1944 was due to the decision not to accept any further deposits after February, 1943, for the duration of the War, 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, 1945, a paid-up capital and reserve of $5,500,000, savings deposits of $103,999,300, and total liabilities of $111,861,533. Total assets amounted to $112,224,122, including over $89,000,000 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, 1945, savings deposits of $18,575,307, a paid-up capital and reserve of $3,000,000, and total assets of $22,279,144. Under the new charter, effective Sept. 1, 1944, the name of this bank was changed to La Banque d'Economie de Québec.

23.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and La Banque d'Economie[1] de Québec, Representative Fiscal Years 1868-1900 and 1905-45

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	1914	39,110,439	1930	68,846,366
1870	5,369,103	1915	37,817,474	1931	69,820,422
1875	6,611,416	1916	40,405,037	1932	68,683,324
1880	6,681,025	1917	44,139,978	1933	68,113,501
1885	9,191,895	1918	42,000,543	1934	66,673,219
1890	10,908,987	1919	46,799,877	1935	66,496,595
1895	13,128,483	1920	53,118,053	1936	69,665,415
1900	17,425,472	1921	58,576,775	1937	73,450,133
1905	25,050,966	1922	58,292,920	1938	77,260,433
1906	27,399,194	1923	59,327,961	1939	81,566,754
1907[2]	28,359,618	1924	64,245,811	1940	79,838,963
1908	28,927,248	1925	65,837,254	1941	76,391,775
1909	29,867,973	1926	67,241,344	1942	74,386,412
1910	32,239,620	1927	69,940,351	1943	84,023,772
1911	34,770,386	1928	72,695,422	1944	103,276,757
1912	39,526,755	1929	70,809,603	1945	122,574,607
1913	40,133,351				

[1] Formerly the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec. [2] For 1907 and subsequent years the fiscal years ended Mar. 31; previous to 1907 the years ended June 30.

Section 7.—Foreign Exchange

Subsection 1.—Exchange Rates

The Canadian dollar, adopted as Canada's currency in 1857, was equivalent to 15/73 of the pound sterling; in other words, the pound was equal to $4·866 in Canadian currency at par, and remained so, with minor variations between the import and export gold points representing the cost of shipping gold in either direction, until the outbreak of the War of 1914-18. During the first eleven years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in the United States, as the United States dollar was not, after the Civil War, redeemable in gold until 1878. From the latter date, the dollar in the two countries was equivalent at par, and variation was only between the import and export gold points or under $2 per $1,000.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-18, both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar were removed from the gold standard, and fell to a discount in New York. However, this discount was 'pegged' or kept at a moderate percentage by sales of United States securities previously held in the United Kingdom, by borrowing in the United States and, after the United States entered the War, by arrangement with the United States Government. After the War, when the exchanges were 'unpegged' 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 wartime 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.—Wartime Control of Foreign Exchange

An article outlining 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 collected. However, summary statistics for 1942 and 1943 of provincial companies have been supplied by 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 to $186,025,276 in 1943 or by 12·9 p.c. since 1931. 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 $234,465,762 in 1943 or by 52·1 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 $2,842,024,096.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance.

Functions of Loan Companies.—The principal function of loan companies is the lending of funds on first-mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings-department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

Functions of Trust Companies.—Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Such companies receive deposits, but the lending of actual trust funds is restricted by law.

Statistics of Loan and Trust Companies.—The figures of Table 1 are of particular interest in the case of trust companies. On account of the nature of their functions, they are mainly provincial institutions, their chief duties being intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

1.—Operations of Provincial and Dominion Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943

Item	1942			1943		
	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loan Companies—						
Assets (book values)	58,220,073	126,662,960	184,883,033	59,081,710	126,943,566	186,025,276
Liabilities to the public	30,030,856	92,976,410	123,007,266	32,308,360	93,776,695	126,085,055
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	29,202,290	59,150,000	88,352,290	29,502,290	59,000,000	88,502,290
Subscribed	18,602,946	25,381,600	43,984,546	17,854,355	25,039,900	42,894,255
Paid-up	16,975,292	19,038,552	36,013,844	16,207,797	18,885,241	35,093,038
Reserve and contingency funds	9,467,845	13,258,225	22,726,070	9,130,430	12,966,837	22,097,267
Other liabilities to shareholders	1,746,080	1,228,138	2,974,218	1,435,123	1,289,177	2,724,300
Total liabilities to shareholders	28,189,217	33,524,915	61,714,132	26,773,350	33,141,255	59,914,605
Net profits realized during year	898,985	700,817	1,599,802	962,886	966,868	1,929,754
Trust Companies—						
Assets (book values)						
Company funds	60,938,710	20,190,928	81,129,638	60,385,651	20,569,787	80,955,438
Guaranteed funds	107,280,804	37,843,773	145,124,577	112,006,133	41,504,191	153,510,324
Totals	168,219,514	58,034,701	226,254,215	172,391,784	62,073,978	234,465,762
Estates, trust, and agency funds	*2,444,979,796*	*290,630,617*	*2,735,610,413*	*2,528,566,545*	*313,457,551*	*2,842,024,096*
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	52,030,000	25,060,000	77,090,000	51,980,000	25,050,000	77,030,000
Subscribed	24,315,250	13,033,570	37,348,820	25,357,750	13,036,570	38,394,320
Paid-up	24,080,813	12,128,931	36,209,744	24,079,561	12,171,035	36,250,596
Reserve and contingency funds	15,808,326	5,570,760	21,379,086	16,089,694	6,221,927	22,311,621
Unappropriated surpluses	4,467,000	883,369	5,350,369	4,743,426	1,193,570	5,936,996
Net profits realized during year	1,970,212	492,327	2,462,539	2,100,976	1,010,912	3,111,888

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-43

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 pp. 1025-1027).

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
1943	8,693,127	80,043,044	211,535	29,790,718	5,328,898	2,259,608	126,943,566

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
1943	18,885,241	12,966,837	33,141,255	55,493,449	5,982,012	31,239,958	616,502	93,777,693

[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, 1925-43

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	17,408,307
1938	6,116,342	901,935	4,518,886	4,423,228	1,103,090	1,020,266	2,163,727	20,247,474
1939	6,269,736	816,795	4,421,183	4,402,444	1,180,163	1,025,731	2,060,366	20,176,418
1940	6,714,158	677,384	4,206,914	4,662,449	1,221,470	951,975	1,775,209	20,209,559
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
1943	6,467,018	413,860	3,033,478	6,636,500	1,687,295	1,152,881	1,178,755	20,569,787

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	12,878,023	"	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
1943	17,077,122	2,631,787	18,821,725	326,037	2,166,930	480,590	41,504,191

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-43—concluded

Year	LIABILITIES							
	Company Funds						Guaranteed Funds	
	Liabilities to Shareholders				Liabilities to the Public	Total	Principal	Total
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds	Other Liabilities	Total	Taxes, Borrowed Money, etc.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1925	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474	15,897,339	15,897,339
1926	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225	17,979,412	17,979,412
1927	9,824,031	2,653,673	443,377	12,921,081	571,279	13,492,360	22,464,753	22,464,753
1928	10,424,249	2,877,766	549,905	13,851,920	741,364	14,593,284	24,105,724	24,105,724
1929	10,512,879	3,325,020	257,288	14,095,187	325,914	14,421,101	24,465,263	24,465,263
1930	10,260,025	3,431,538	718,240	14,409,803	294,897	14,704,700	26,408,829	26,408,829
1931	10,493,608	3,478,889	629,215	14,601,712	464,719	15,066,431	25,718,221	25,718,221
1932	10,601,822	3,461,760	457,518	14,521,100	368,279	14,889,379	25,222,913	25,222,913
1933	10,630,336	3,555,585	444,302	14,630,223	206,372	14,836,595	27,396,708	27,396,708
1934	10,652,618	3,746,260	591,103	14,989,981	246,466	15,236,447	31,651,057	31,651,057
1935	10,590,333	3,744,068	679,078	15,013,479	302,667	15,316,146	34,757,391	34,757,391
1936	9,803,722	4,935,216	805,197	15,544,135	333,926	15,878,061	35,456,607	35,456,607
1937	10,357,757	5,311,158	542,708	16,211,623	359,026	16,570,649	35,784,676	35,784,676
1938	11,949,775	5,946,939	584,149	18,480,863	974,982	19,455,845	37,016,143	37,016,143
1939	11,789,264	6,002,488	951,071	18,742,823	609,016	19,351,839	36,001,000	36,001,000
1940	11,867,224	5,902,904	1,044,205	18,814,333	706,849	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
1943	12,171,035	6,221,929	1,297,669	19,690,633	477,717	20,168,350	41,504,191	41,504,191

4.—Amount of Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-43

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	1935	242,594,310
1926	139,777,235	1936	226,024,454
1927	161,040,061	1937	228,155,009
1928	202,655,185	1938	236,467,735
1929	210,005,726	1939	242,369,850
1930	205,282,593	1940	256,781,691
1931	215,698,469	1941	268,596,524
1932	215,702,235	1942	290,630,617
1933	225,484,151	1943	313,467,551
1934	230,230,283		

Section 2.—Licensed Small Loans Companies and Licensed Money-Lenders

There have been incorporated in recent years, by the Parliament of Canada, three 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, under their original charter powers, were permitted to make loans on the security of real estate, that power was withdrawn by the Small Loans Act, 1939.

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.

5.—Assets and Liabilities of Small Loans Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1933-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 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	328,043[3]	9,060,262[4]
1943	9,768,506	412,429	415,431	10,596,366

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[5]	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	"	91,061	976,750	163,923	1,231,734	1,681,062	222,643	21,742	1,925,447	3,157,181
1936	300,000	146,658	976,750	2,771	1,426,179	2,581,710	315,678	37,559	2,934,947	4,361,126
1937	300,000	220,308	1,001,750	237,643	1,759,701	2,920,840	361,315	95,904	3,378,059	5,137,760
1938	318,000	295,361	1,001,750	441,718	2,056,829	2,653,334	348,355	118,108	3,119,797	5,176,626
1939	318,000	351,850	1,234,250	749,666	2,653,766	2,265,834	369,723	134,724	2,770,281	5,424,047
1940[1]	18,000	421,488	1,234,250	1,233,841	2,907,579	3,708,366	Nil[6]	213,258	3,921,624	6,829,203
1941	18,000	517,986[7]	1,234,250	1,590,941	3,361,177	4,258,853	Nil[6]	298,896	4,557,746	7,918,926
1942	18,000	576,589[7]	3,734,250	1,920,499	6,249,338	2,572,615	Nil[6]	238,309	2,810,924	9,060,262
1943	18,000	565,110[7]	3,735,000	2,393,312	6,711,422	3,570,695	Nil[6]	314,249	3,884,944	10,596,366

[1] First year Small Loans Act in operation. [2] Not including balances other than small loans. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book. [4] Includes $200,000 bonds, debentures and stock. [5] Includes taxes. [6] No unearned income, since from 1940 small loans have been on an earned basis. [7] Including business other than small loans.

The Small Loans Companies chartered by the Dominion Government show a substantial increase in business for 1943 as compared with the previous year. The number of loans made to the public during the year increased from 126,970 to 144,521 or by 13·8 p.c. and the amount of such loans rose from $16,797,124 to $19,328,551. The average loan was approximately $132 compared with $134. At the end of 1943 the loans outstanding were 99,522 to an amount of $9,768,506 or an average of $98 per loan.

Licensed Money-Lenders.—In addition to the above-mentioned small loans companies, 55 licensed money-lenders furnished annual statements of their business, showing, for 1943, total assets of $11,372,306, of which balances of small loans amounted to $5,231,360, other balances to $3,691,675, bonds, debentures and stocks to $805,125, real estate to $333,364, cash to $595,702 and other assets to $715,080. Liabilities amounted to $11,372,306, of which borrowed money accounted for $5,662,056 and paid shares and partnership capital for $3,807,667. Loans made in 1943 numbered 66,005, totalling $10,377,014 and averaging $157, an increase of 15·2 p.c. in number and of 18 p.c. in the gross amount; at the end of the year there were 48,783 loans outstanding with a total and an average of $5,231,360 and $107, respectively. About 42 p.c. of the number of loans made in 1943 were between $100 and $200. Further details of this type of business are given in the 1943 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*

Previous editions of the Year Book have traced the sales of Canadian bonds through the interesting period covered by the War of 1914-18 and the intervening years to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. In 1940, the first complete year of the present war, total sales were far greater than in any previous year. There was a slight decrease in 1941 but in each of the years 1942 to 1944, sales were successively greater than in any previous year. The 1944 total was 9·3 p.c. higher than that of 1943. Owing to the concentration on Dominion Government loans, the proportion of all other types of financing to the total sales was the lowest on record. 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.

The highlight of the year's bond issues in 1944 came in November with the successful flotation of the ninth war loan (Seventh Victory Loan). The growth of sales and applications from the time of the First War Loan of Feb. 1, 1940, to the Eighth Victory Loan of May 1, 1945, is as follows:—

Date	*Purchases by Individuals*	*Purchases by Corporations*	*Total Cash Sales*	*Applications*
	$'000	$'000	$'000	No.
War Loans—				
Feb. 1, 1940	132,000	68,000	200,000	178,363
Oct. 1, 1940	113,000	187,000	300,000	150,890
Victory Loans—				
June 15, 1941	279,500	450,900	730,400	968,259
Mar. 1, 1942	335,600	507,500	843,100	1,681,267
Nov. 1, 1942	374,600	616,800	991,400	2,032,154
May 1, 1943	529,500	779,200	1,308,700	2,668,420
Nov. 1, 1943	599,700	775,300	1,375,000	3,033,051
May 1, 1944	641,500	763,500	1,405,000	3,077,123
Nov. 1, 1944	766,400	751,200	1,517,600	3,327,315
May 1, 1945	836,300	732,600	1,568,900	3,178,275

Between 1919 and 1940, provincial bond issues were on a much larger scale than formerly, 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

* Revised from information supplied by E. C. Gould, Assistant Editor, the *Monetary Times*.

strictly limiting bond financing for the duration of the War. Consequently, the aggregate of provincial direct and guaranteed bond financing has shown a very decided drop since 1940. The 1944 figure was the lowest since 1919.

Sales of the bonds of Canadian municipalities were greater in 1913, towards the end of the 'land boom', than they were in any other year up to 1943, 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 was a marked decrease in the annual sales of municipal bonds during the 1930's when municipalities were obliged to set their finances in order and curtail expenditures.

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 a 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. In 1944, however, for the first time since 1930, municipal issues topped the $100,000,000 mark, due not so much to new investments as to refunding operations.

Sales of corporation bonds, which from 1926 to 1930 had averaged over $357,000,000 per year, dropped to $23,050,000 in 1932 and to $5,385,000 in 1933, due to the unfavourable industrial outlook. Since then 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.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-44

(From the *Monetary Times Annual*)

NOTE.—Figures for 1904-25, inclusive, are given at p. 921 of the 1933 Year Book. Since 1936 much of the borrowing for the Canadian National Railways has been done directly by the Dominion and since the War the Dominion Government has advanced money to both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies for the purchase of equipment. For this reason the column heading "Railway" in previous Year Books has been omitted in this table and such small bond issues as have been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway have been included in the "Corporation".

Year	CLASS OF BOND					
	Dominion[1]	Provincial	Municipal	Parochial and Miscellaneous	Corporation	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926	105,000,000	76,633,267	65,020,194		285,419,200	532,072,661
1927	45,000,000	114,795,500	72,742,114		369,680,067	602,217,681
1928	[2]	92,992,500	27,120,588		333,479,000	453,592,088
1929	[2]	119,960,500	98,667,809		442,530,600	661,158,909
1930	140,000,000	160,004,000	109,648,063		357,593,000	767,245,063
1931	858,109,300	126,239,205	85,290,066		181,182,000	1,250,820,571
1932	226,250,000	128,217,000	95,600,632		23,050,000	473,117,632
1933	440,000,000	82,889,000	41,282,513		5,385,000	569,556,513
1934	400,000,000	139,868,000	24,690,132		73,402,696	637,960,828
1935	739,300,000	123,407,000	44,793,200		109,005,700	1,016,505,900
1936	793,000,000	118,735,000	34,356,087		352,983,224	1,299,074,311
1937	919,000,000	174,362,000	52,137,475		119,946,800	1,265,446,275
1938	903,491,667	118,792,000	35,154,344		75,442,500	1,132,880,511
1939	1,024,585,000	154,059,900	26,897,689		242,708,600	1,448,251,189
1940	2,080,642,200	168,820,000	25,211,093		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	4,156,074,400	96,860,000	23,563,905	–	13,988,350	4,290,486,655
1943	6,770,028,200	97,632,000	14,228,986	20,406,300	53,055,500	6,955,350,986
1944	7,319,963,900	67,153,500	113,225,635	10,612,100	92,063,900	7,603,019,035

[1] Includes treasury-bill financing from 1934. [2] Not reported.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-44—concl.

Year	DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES			
	Sold in Canada	Sold in United States	Sold in United Kingdom	Total
	$	$	$	$
1926	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900
1936	1,211,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,299,074,311
1937	1,177,196,275	88,250,000	Nil	1,265,446,275
1938	1,044,038,844	40,175,000	48,666,667	1,132,880,511
1939	1,316,651,189	127,500,000	100,000	1,448,251,189[1]
1940	2,300,075,293	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	6,829,229,986	126,121,000	"	6,955,350,986
1944	7,548,004,035	55,015,000[2]	"	7,603,019,035

[1] Includes $4,000,000 distributed elsewhere.

[2] Not including bonds purchased by Canadian dealers and later sold in the United States.

Section 4.—Operating Profits of Corporations and Net Income to Stockholders

The Bank of Canada has published a composite of the financial statistics of 678 companies for the years 1936 to 1943. Previous to 1945 the study was conducted upon more restricted lines but now the number of companies included in the survey has been extended to cover all those which in 1941 had assets of over $200,000 and for which consistent reports were available in sufficient detail for the entire period of the study, namely, 1936 to 1943. The figures disclose how the sharply rising level of Dominion taxation has affected the business life of the country. Since every effort was made by those responsible for the study to show the aggregate results on a closely comparable basis and since the group of companies included is wide and includes those of low as well as of high tax status, the results can be accepted as closely representative.

It is of interest to note that the net income left to stockholders, including the refundable excess profits tax, which was $229,000,000 in 1936 and $289,000,000 in 1939, reached a maximum of only $313,000,000 in 1942 and in 1943 was actually only $294,000,000. The cash dividends paid to stockholders were much less in 1942 and 1943 than they were in 1939, although undistributed profits were in consequence so much larger. Depreciation items, which one would naturally expect to be much heavier in view of the intensified operations and the much greater wear and tear on plant, did not show a trend unduly out of line. They showed a gradual upward movement from $118,000,000 in 1939 to $189,000,000 in 1943 and it should

be remembered that part of this increase was accounted for by the increased capital investment in plant during the war years. This latter item was $100,000,000 in 1939 and $163,000,000 in 1941, after which it showed a rapid decrease to $80,000,000 in 1943.

7.—Financial Statistics Showing Source and Use of Funds for 678 Industrial Companies, 1936-43

(In millions of dollars)

NOTE.—The sample includes all those companies with 1941 assets over $200,000 for which consistent reports were available in sufficient detail for the period 1936-43. This statement, compiled by Bank of Canada, is designed to show net cash received from all sources and paid out for all purposes; revaluations or purely bookkeeping transactions which affect items of the balance sheet, particularly plant, property and equipment, preferred and common stock outstanding and, in a few instances, funded debt, are not reflected in the statement. Figures are for the respective fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Source of Funds								
Net income to stockholders (including refundable excess profits tax)	229	294	242	289	288	312	313	294
Cash dividends	−184	−219	−234	−224	−228	−225	−210	−199
Undistributed profits	45	75	8	65	60	87	103	95
Depreciation charges[1]	104	113	110	118	143	174	196	189
Other non-cash charges against current income[2]	10	9	9	10	9	9	8	7
Totals, Funds from Current Income	159	197	127	193	212	270	307	291
Issue of common stock	6	17	13	7	9	6	4	−1
Advances from Government[3]	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	8	12	2	7
Increase in miscellaneous liabilities (less miscellaneous assets)	"	−10	−15	−8	2	3	6	−3
Totals, Net Sources of Funds	**165**	**204**	**125**	**193**	**231**	**291**	**319**	**294**
Use of Funds								
Investment in plant, property and equipment	93	140	108	100	122	163	128	80
Investment in inventories	36	66	−16	49	128	139	29	48
Investment in other companies	13	4	−17	24	−9	Nil	−3	4
Investment in refundable excess profits tax	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	20	34
Redemption of funded debt	6	20	7	18	21	32	19	24
Redemption of preferred stock	−2	2	1	−6	3	3	1	5
Totals	146	232	83	185	265	337	194	195
Increase in working capital, excluding inventories[4]	19	−28	42	8	−34	−46	125	99
Totals, Net Uses of Funds	**165**	**204**	**125**	**193**	**231**	**291**	**319**	**294**

[1] Includes depletion charges. [2] Includes current interest due but not paid in cash, deferred development charges, amortization of bond discount, etc. [3] Includes advance payments on government contracts. [4] After adjustment relating to tax accruals and other transactions of previous years.

Table 8, which shows taxation factors, is not absolutely comparable with Table 7: it is based on data from 665 companies in place of the 678 shown in Table 7 due to the fact that it was published a few months earlier but at the time of writing it embodied the latest data available.

It is seen in Table 8 that income and excess profits taxes, which absorbed an average of less than 18 p.c. of the net taxable profits in the pre-war years 1936 to 1938, increased this proportion to no less than 51·3 p.c. in 1943. This wartime taxation has been quite effective in skimming off the surplus profits of wartime operations.

8.—Summary of Profit Statistics for 665 Industrial Companies, 1936-43

(In millions of dollars)

NOTE.—Compiled by Bank of Canada. The sample includes all those companies with 1941 assets over $200,000 for which consistent reports were available from 1936-43. The accounts of certain companies which were available in some or all of these years were not comparable throughout the period and had to be excluded. The material is, of course, subject to all the limitations and qualifications which apply to the basic accounting statements. Figures are for the respective fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943[1]
Net operating profit (before depreciation)[2]	392	476	410	488	619	763	838	799
Depreciation[2]	−108	−117	−114	−122	−147	−177	−201	−193
Investment and other non-operating income (net)	47	50	48	44	40	43	37	38
Bond interest (including exchange and amortization of discount)[4]	−52	−52	−49	−49	−49	−48	−47	−45
Net profit before income and excess profits tax provision[2]	279	357	295	361	463	581	627	599
Income and excess profits tax provision (excluding refundable portion)	−49	−62	−53	−73	−175	−271	−314	−307
Net Income to Stockholders[2,4]	230	295	242	288	288	310	313	292
Forced saving (refundable portion of excess profits tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	−19	−32
Net Income Available for Dividends[2,4]	230	295	242	288	288	310	294	260
Net income paid out in cash dividends	185	219	234	223	223	223	209	196
Undistributed income (excluding forced saving)[2,4]	45	76	8	65	65	87	85	64

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] For purposes of comparability any special capital charges made against income account in company reports have been added back as well as "contingent" and "general" reserves. Special inventory reserves (amounting to 0·1, 0·7, 0·8, 1·8, 4·4, 10·1, 6·2 and 3·3 in the years 1936-43, respectively), whether shown by the company in operating expenses or as an adjustment to earned surplus, have been deducted in arriving at net operating profit. [3] Includes deferred development and depletion provision amounting to 6·9, 9·5, 9·1, 8·8, 9·1, 9·3, 8·7 and 7·3 in the years 1936-43, respectively. [4] Current bond interest owing but not paid in cash of 2·4 in the years 1936-40 and of 2·3, 1·9 and 1·5 in the years 1941-43, respectively, has been deducted from net income to stockholders.

The net operating profits before depreciation were more than doubled during the seven years following 1936. Taking 1937 as a normal pre-war year and 1942 as the year of peak war production, there was a gain of 76·1 p.c. Deducting depreciation, investment and other non-operating income, and bond interest the aggregate amount left before taxation showed a gain of 75·6 p.c. but after income and excess profits tax provision the percentage of net income available to stockholders showed only 6·1 p.c. increase.

The following statement brings together for each of the years covered the proportion of tax to profits made and the trend of net profits. This clearly shows that wartime industry in Canada has not been permitted to benefit in the way of profits from the increased value of business brought on by the War.

Year	*Net Profit*[1]	*Income and Excess Profits Tax Provision*[2]	*P.C. of Taxes Paid to Profits Shown*	*Net Profits after Taxes*
	$'000,000	$'000,000	p.c.	$'000,000
1936	279	49	17·6	230
1937	357	62	17·4	295
1938	295	53	17·9	242
1939	361	73	20·2	288
1940	463	175	37·8	288
1941	581	271	46·6	310
1942	627	314	50·1	313[3]
1943	599	307	51·3	292[3]

[1] After depreciation, bond interest and other charges. [2] Exclusive of refundable tax portion. [3] Including refundable tax portion.

The net income left to stockholders is given in Table 9 analysed by industrial classification. Appreciable increases are shown in a few of the main industries such as, food, pulp and paper and machinery, while not much change is found over the period for such industries as leather, tobacco and printing and publishing. Gold mining has shown the greatest decrease since the War.

9.—Net Income by Industrial Classification for 665 Companies, 1936-43

(In millions of dollars)

NOTE.—Figures are for the respective fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated.

Item	No. of Companies	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 Net Income to Stockholders		1943[1] Net Income to Stockholders	
								Total	Forced Saving	Total	Forced Saving
Food	55	9·5	9·6	7·7	15·6	11·9	12·4	13·7	0·7	14·3	2·3
Drink	17	11·5	13·7	12·4	12·1	11·5	13·9	16·9	0·5	16·9	1·5
Tobacco	3	6·7	7·1	6·9	7·1	6·7	6·4	6·6	0·3	6·6	0·3
Leather	12	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·9	0·1	0·8	0·2
Rubber	7	1·7	1·6	2·3	2·4	2·2	3·2	4·9	0·5	4·1	0·8
Textiles and apparel	56	7·7	7·4	4·4	11·0	9·7	11·6	12·6	2·1	10·1	1·2
Wood products (incl. logging)	18	1·0	1·3	0·8	1·6	1·3	1·4	1·6	0·2	1·5	0·3
Pulp and paper	25	1·0	7·1	2·1	5·5	16·1	18·0	14·2	0·3	14·3	0·9
Paper products	24	2·9	3·6	3·0	3·6	3·6	4·6	4·2	0·6	4·1	0·9
Printing and publishing	12	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·4	1·2	1·2	1·1	Nil	1·2	0·1
Iron, steel and products (excl. machinery)	52	6·2	12·5	9·4	14·7	14·2	14·9	16·6	2·0	16·5	2·9
Machinery	58	6·0	12·5	11·0	8·9	13·5	19·1	22·7	3·4	20·2	6·6
Gold mining	39	38·5	40·4	43·4	43·3	40·7	36·7	29·1	Nil	19·4	Nil
Other non-ferrous metals	19	59·5	85·0	56·2	68·6	67·7	74·2	72·9	1·9	68·1	2·3
Electrical machinery and equipment	24	4·1	7·2	6·0	6·0	6·5	7·4	8·8	1·6	8·4	2·0
Coal and petroleum	28	34·5	37·8	35·2	32·6	28·0	25·2	24·4	0·2	25·9	0·5
Non-metallic minerals (excl. fuels)	23	1·7	4·3	4·8	5·3	4·9	5·4	5·6	0·4	4·4	0·6
Chemicals	39	9·0	10·7	9·6	13·3	12·0	12·5	11·5	0·4	10·4	0·8
Wholesale trade and service	60	3·1	3·6	2·7	4·2	4·3	4·4	4·8	0·5	5·1	0·9
Retail trade and service	33	3·4	4·8	4·7	5·6	5·9	6·9	7·7	0·9	8·2	2·0
Electric utilities	23	12·3	14·6	14·0	14·2	13·8	14·9	16·8	1·3	16·7	1·6
Communications	6	6·9	7·7	8·0	8·1	8·2	9·8	9·9	0·8	9·3	2·0
Transportation and storage[2]	32	0·7	0·2	0·3	2·2	3·8	5·8	5·1	0·5	5·1	1·2
Totals	**665**	**229·6**	**294·7**	**241·6**	**288·1**	**288·4**	**310·4**	**312·6**	**19·2**	**291·6**	**31·9**

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Includes grain elevators.

CHAPTER XXVI.—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.

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. 623 *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.

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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, 1943

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred
	$	$	$	$
Dominion Licensees	12,838,807,204	13,386,782,873	47,153,094	22,181,244
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	667,646,437	1,173,517,717	3,998,035	1,847,208
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	94,090,492	99,844,529	554,277	291,065
Totals, Provincial Licensees	761,736,929	1,273,362,246	4,552,312	2,138,273
Lloyds, London	173,942,963	221,992,982	1,114,382	992,300
Grand Totals	**13,774,487,096**	**14,882,138,101**	**52,819,788**	**25,311,817**

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, 1943, shows that at that date there were 267 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 59 were Canadian, 73 were British, and 135 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.

The trend in the average rate payable for fire insurance has been steadily downwards, although the increase in fire loss experienced in 1944, may, when final figures are available, be found to check that tendency. The increase in value of insurable buildings and their contents tends to increase fire insurance premiums in spite of the trend of the average rate. Another factor is the renewal of large three-year writings of mercantile property made in 1941 which had previously been insured on an annual basis.

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 1901-29 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]	29,038,409[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[1]	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	13,386,782,873	47,153,094[1]	22,181,244[2]	47·04	12,838,807,204	[3]	[3]

[1] Premiums written. [2] Losses incurred. [3] Not available pending a revision of the method of showing premium rates.

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, 1942 and 1943.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Year and Province	Canadian		British		Foreign	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	931,155	302,144	1,591,962	659,872	1,968,645	833,612
Yukon and N.W.T.	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**	**8,514,275**
1943						
Prince Edward Island	56,671	13,557	152,099	52,084	60,764	11,775
Nova Scotia	578,613	265,074	1,038,606	441,372	908,173	336,751
New Brunswick	339,123	115,953	828,996	275,707	704,350	264,982
Quebec	3,100,133	1,649,801	4,807,413	3,103,993	6,064,225	3,514,692
Ontario	4,662,126	2,147,435	5,465,372	2,448,778	6,316,695	3,022,081
Manitoba	1,090,525	498,757	715,463	462,504	871,978	420,027
Saskatchewan	1,201,108	251,101	547,547	124,812	929,279	268,633
Alberta	927,772	285,079	766,511	234,911	1,194,896	442,539
British Columbia	891,168	320,913	1,800,518	650,660	2,277,388	1,095,127
Yukon and N.W.T.	14,919	16,080	95,985	126,266	19,827	9,242
Canada, 1943	**12,862,158**	**5,563,750**	**16,218,510**	**7,921,087**	**19,347,575**	**9,385,849**

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, 1939-43, with Five-Year Averages, 1939-43.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

NOTE.—Figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Class	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Five-Year Average 1939-43
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Dwellings—protected	35·40	35·29	35·77	40·02	39·01	37·09
Dwellings—unprotected	45·60	40·96	40·24	36·26	35·18	39·53
All other dwellings and farm property	45·32	45·81	43·40	38·01	36·64	41·67
All other two- or three-year risks	52·60	35·38	44·36	37·86	54·78	44·96
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents	33·02	50·13	45·93	45·65	48·90	45·24
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents	37·60	38·65	39·00	58·79	51·22	44·75
All other mercantile risks	20·48	22·41	24·84	41·46	42·53	29·93
Breweries and malt-houses	77·49	3·80	1·04	5·05	2·89	18·78
Boot and shoe factories	40·07	35·84	75·43	41·57	174·76	77·75
Canning factories	13·58	19·03	63·95	139·38	85·42	68·09
Confectionery and biscuit factories	31·92	21·84	60·59	49·38	209·34	71·28
Flour and oatmeal mills	35·97	46·01	58·58	32·21	167·80	68·36
Grain elevators	10·42	16·53	34·75	26·33	18·70	23·18
Laundries	44·93	47·51	41·27	54·29	75·32	52·84
Sawmills	129·28	39·93	34·29	35·01	83·17	63·56
Lumber yards	25·00	24·14	35·31	44·25	19·27	30·11
Machine shops and metal workers	44·24	56·69	32·07	47·66	69·14	51·01
Mining risks	26·62	29·92	17·03	25·44	49·41	29·77
Pork-packing and -curing houses	64·44	331·92	34·82	44·52	177·23	123·83
Pulp- and paper-mills	64·15	22·84	23·47	36·55	32·09	34·80
Street-car barns	20·75	15·04	10·32	19·45	32·51	18·56
Tanneries	7·81	—	31·95	532·18	92·15	165·63
Wood-working factories	42·75	70·18	53·35	66·42	32·55	51·47
Woollen and knitting mills	107·20	81·70	44·15	170·57	93·36	101·12
All other manufacturing risks	43·98	41·77	36·91	57·92	76·53	52·54
All other one-year and short-term risks	41·68	39·56	35·56	42·26	51·68	42·28
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy	26·39	26·25	27·77	27·10	39·53	29·45
Totals	**38·46**	**37·20**	**36·33**	**43·59**	**47·22**	**40·66**

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 1944, the per capita loss was greatest in Nova Scotia, being $4·64 as against the Dominion average of $3·39. The uninsured losses amounted to $10,356,509, or 25·5 p.c. of the total as compared with 22·3 in 1943. The 50,719 fires reported in 1944, with total property loss amounting to $40,562,478, resulted in 307 fatalities —119 men, 70 women and 118 children.

5.—Fire Losses in Canada, 1926-44

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	1936	21,549,484	1·95	347
1927	32,254,084	3·29	465	1937	22,746,058	2·04	246
1928	36,402,018	3·79	314	1938	25,899,180	2·31	263
1929	47,499,746	4·85	233	1939	24,632,509	2·18	263
1930	46,109,875	4·70	311	1940	22,735,264	2·01	243
1931	47,117,334	4·54	251	1941	28,042,907	2·46	323
1932	42,193,815	4·06	285	1942	31,182,238	2·70	304
1933	32,676,314	3·15	254	1943	31,464,710	2·67	319
1934	25,437,840	2·44	268	1944	40,562,478	3·39	307
1935	23,221,521	2·12	293				

6.—Fire Losses and Percentages of Losses Covered by Insurance, by Provinces, 1935-44

Province	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	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	167	77·8	164	62·9	223	62·6	200	56·9	137	60·6
Nova Scotia	1,156	67·7	1,247	72·9	1,409	70·0	1,442	68·3	1,658	65·8
New Brunswick	1,059	64·9	886	68·0	866	63·6	836	74·7	1,210	74·0
Quebec	7,405	75·7	6,645	80·8	6,499	76·4	8,552	79·1	9,334	79·7
Ontario	8,164	83·8	7,867	86·2	8,135	79·5	9,397	85·5	7,923	82·8
Manitoba	1,040	79·4	846	87·8	893	89·6	1,053	90·9	800	90·1
Saskatchewan	1,189	70·9	1,081	77·2	1,056	64·4	502[1]	100·0[1]	717	77·8
Alberta	1,088	89·2	1,099	75·7	1,503	87·4	1,387	79·0	1,148	66·7
British Columbia	1,942	72·1	1,690	66·4	2,144	85·6	2,530	78·4	1,706	62·2
Totals	**23,210**	**78·9**	**21,525**	**80·5**	**22,728**	**78·1**	**25,899**	**81·3**	**24,633**	**77·9**

Province	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	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	186	54·3	250	71·2	164	84·64	116	55·0	247	60·1
Nova Scotia	1,509	67·6	1,545	70·2	1,954	73·36	1,628	69·0	2,841	62·0
New Brunswick	925	71·0	2,353	48·4	1,414	90·07	1,281	63·5	2,028	60·0
Quebec	7,095	83·2	9,656	80·5	11,271	66·41	10,324	80·4	14,213	72·9
Ontario	8,100	84·8	8,727	81·4	10,679	62·17	10,664	83·7	13,357	81·8
Manitoba	1,029	91·0	1,213	90·8	643	83·56	1,352	91·0	1,159	83·2
Saskatchewan	658	96·9	834	78·4	968	39·39	893	93·0	1,219	83·4
Alberta	1,266	84·5	1,856	85·0	1,565	75·15	1,199	80·0	1,896	91·1
British Columbia	1,967	54·2	1,609	63·3	2,524	74·36	4,008	51·5	3,602	57·7
Totals	**22,735**	**80·3**	**28,043**	**77·2**	**31,182**	**77·25**	**31,465**	**77·7**	**40,562**	**74·5**

[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, 1939-43.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Canadian Companies	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	1,860,229	1,914,678	1,867,789	1,833,662	1,958,504
Loans on real estate	2,560,179	2,545,673	2,882,921	2,748,791	2,270,836
Stocks, bonds and debentures	66,072,110	69,012,050	75,615,661	80,550,247	86,510,962
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	4,175,000	4,484,544	5,307,446	6,021,113	5,185,794
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	8,438,004	8,932,154	10,187,048	9,248,361	10,418,705
Interest and rents	600,285	619,446	634,034	658,408	624,908
Other assets	3,024,145	3,439,846	2,790,480	3,378,139	3,664,294
Totals, Canadian Companies	**86,729,952**	**90,948,391**	**99,285,379**	**104,438,721**	**110,634,003**
British Companies					
Real estate	1,862,684	1,611,337	1,613,201	1,540,080	1,465,834
Loans on real estate	1,299,363	1,236,867	1,187,896	1,130,940	1,022,141
Stocks, bonds and debentures	40,222,840	43,188,749	45,555,927	46,976,611	47,914,859
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,988,259	3,972,985	4,386,098	3,881,883	4,043,191
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	6,143,985	6,354,630	7,322,294	5,961,404	5,996,493
Interest and rents	225,367	257,554	228,079	214,211	199,024
Other assets in Canada	941,725	1,118,652	1,104,336	1,360,110	1,282,180
Totals, British Companies	**54,684,223**	**57,740,774**	**61,397,831**	**61,065,239**	**61,923,722**
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans on real estate	12,325	12,125	11,900	11,700	11,450
Stocks, bonds and debentures	37,315,283	36,544,218	37,822,648	41,218,108	44,781,193
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,204,910	3,299,333	3,778,905	3,895,640	3,635,151
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	10,484,794	11,809,229	13,071,607	12,624,985	10,472,994
Interest and rents	228,526	211,456	203,726	204,396	198,001
Other assets in Canada	181,290	357,028	194,945	243,340	402,886
Totals, Foreign Companies	**51,427,128**	**52,233,389**	**55,083,731**	**58,198,169**	**59,501,675**
All Companies					
Real estate	3,722,913	3,526,015	3,480,990	3,373,742	3,424,338
Loans on real estate	3,871,867	3,794,665	4,082,717	3,891,431	3,304,427
Stocks, bonds and debentures	143,610,233	148,745,017	158,994,236	168,744,966	179,207,014
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	11,368,169	11,756,862	13,472,449	13,798,636	12,864,136
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	25,066,783	27,096,013	30,580,949	27,834,750	26,888,192
Interest and rents	1,054,178	1,088,456	1,065,839	1,077,015	1,021,933
Other assets in Canada	4,147,160	4,915,526	4,089,761	4,981,589	5,349,360
Totals, All Companies	**192,841,303**	**200,922,554**	**215,766,941**	**223,702,129**	**232,059,400**

[1] Or deposited with the Government.

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, 1939-43.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Canadian Companies	$	$	$	$	$
Reserves for unsettled losses	5,378,968	6,492,950	8,014,395	9,274,922	10,356,038
Reserves of unearned premiums	16,128,187	16,779,552	19,132,926	19,818,045	20,290,350
Sundry items	9,699,390	11,137,941	12,752,449	13,876,780	14,669,731
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**31,206,545**	**34,410,443**	**39,899,770**	**42,969,747**	**45,316,119**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	55,523,408	56,537,948	59,385,609	61,468,974	65,317,884
Capital stock paid up	18,721,890	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815	19,072,815
British Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	3,345,869	3,675,755	4,310,347	5,012,739	5,428,270
Reserves of unearned premiums	16,159,609	16,314,099	18,619,214	18,843,113	18,903,902
Sundry items	2,107,305	2,716,993	2,685,225	3,480,250	3,253,620
Totals, British Companies	**21,612,783**	**22,706,847**	**25,614,786**	**27,336,102**	**27,585,792**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	33,071,440	35,033,927	35,783,045	33,729,137	34,337,930
Foreign Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	1,503,465	1,786,364	2,332,062	3,518,288	3,965,541
Reserves of unearned premiums	13,601,751	14,103,089	16,522,434	17,786,983	18,401,808
Sundry items	1,534,505	1,945,288	1,886,753	2,153,052	2,133,744
Totals, Foreign Companies	**16,639,721**	**17,834,741**	**20,741,249**	**23,458,323**	**24,501,093**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	34,787,407	34,398,648	34,342,482	34,739,846	35,000,582
All Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	10,228,302	11,955,069	14,656,804	17,805,949	19,749,849
Reserves of unearned premiums	45,889,547	47,196,740	54,274,574	56,448,141	57,596,060
Sundry items	13,341,200	15,800,222	17,324,427	19,510,082	20,057,095
Totals, All Companies[1]	**69,459,049**	**74,952,031**	**86,255,805**	**93,764,172**	**97,403,004**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	123,382,254	125,970,523	129,511,136	129,937,957	134,656,396
Capital stock paid up[2]	18,721,890	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815	19,072,815

[1] Not including capital. [2] 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, 1939-43.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
INCOME	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance	28,300,085	29,929,696	34,872,636	36,306,765	35,866,506
Interest and dividends earned	2,937,748	3,111,247	3,327,016	3,408,274	3,430,376
Sundry items	10,827	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, Canadian Companies	**31,248,660**	**33,040,943**	**38,199,652**	**39,715,039**	**39,296,882**
British Companies					
Net cash for premiums	26,668,954	27,132,846	30,660,858	29,035,998	29,143,004
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	776,613	1,004,926	1,010,905	860,786	840,132
Sundry items	1,330	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, British Companies[2]	**27,446,897**	**28,137,772**	**31,671,763**	**29,896,784**	**29,983,136**

[1] Included with "interest" [2] 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, 1939-43—concluded.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies					
Net premiums written	21,936,077	22,445,016	26,106,170	25,770,191	26,165,440
Interest and dividends earned, etc.	1,134,404	1,142,867	1,102,738	1,097,553	1,249,104
Sundry items	12,329	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, Foreign Companies[2]	**23,082,810**	**23,587,883**	**27,208,908**	**26,867,744**	**27,414,544**
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	5,030,116	5,230,561	5,780,342	6,664,140	6,592,774
General expenses (fire)	6,343,168	6,076,258	6,917,920	6,882,808	6,946,734
On account of branches other than fire or life	13,443,049	15,340,294	17,119,379	18,352,985	17,942,092
Dividends or bonuses to shareholders	1,663,349	1,602,256	1,714,835	1,479,112	1,509,672
Taxes	1,577,651	1,239,015	944,749	968,629	987,818
Totals, Canadian Companies	**28,104,853[3]**	**30,513,074[4]**	**34,811,656[5]**	**36,912,501[6]**	**36,874,956[7]**
Excess of income over expenditure	3,143,807	2,527,859	3,387,996	2,802,538	2,421,926
British Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	5,757,649	5,488,571	6,212,583	6,992,162	7,921,087
General expenses (fire)	7,267,682	7,341,466	7,982,633	7,627,252	7,694,425
On account of branches other than fire or life	10,159,656	10,575,827	11,111,308	10,747,200	11,000,369
Taxes	1,366,983	1,241,615	1,035,370	923,027	903,548
Totals, British Companies[8]	**24,551,971**	**25,360,829[9]**	**27,025,757[10]**	**27,722,042[11]**	**28,425,230[12]**
Excess of income over expenditure	2,894,926	2,776,943	4,646,006	2,174,742	1,557,906
Foreign Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	6,561,678	6,505,341	7,422,645	8,514,275	9,385,849
General expenses (fire)	7,473,142	7,652,003	7,517,072	7,366,244	7,517,533
On account of branches other than fire or life	4,256,791	4,866,848	6,007,532	6,893,472	7,398,222
Taxes	1,273,731	1,061,267	878,994	809,749	861,550
Totals, Foreign Companies[8]	**19,565,342**	**20,487,097[13]**	**23,030,294[14]**	**24,748,369[15]**	**26,143,831[16]**
Excess of income over expenditure	3,517,468	3,100,786	4,178,614	2,119,375	1,270,713

[1] Included with "interest" to policyholders in 1939. [2] Income in Canada only. [3] Includes $47,520 dividends to policyholders. [4] Includes $456,046 income war tax, $517,522 excess profits tax and $51,122 dividends to policyholders. [5] 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. [6] Includes $771,028 income war tax, $1,161,193 excess profits tax, $271,602 British and foreign war taxes, $261,004 dividends to policyholders and $100,000 preference stock redeemed. [7] Includes $768,667 income war tax, $1,179,519 excess profits tax, $610,738 British and foreign war taxes, $236,942 dividends to policyholders and $100,000 unallocatable expense. [8] Expenditure in Canada only. [9] Includes $273,166 income war tax and $440,184 excess profits tax. [10] Includes $293,115 income war tax and $390,748 excess profits tax. [11] Includes $511,975 income war tax and $920,426 excess profits tax. [12] Includes $312,253 income war tax and $593,548 excess profits tax. [13] Includes $183,123 income war tax and $218,515 excess profits tax. [14] Includes $155,349 income war tax, $271,436 excess profits tax and $777,266 dividends returned to policyholders. [15] Includes $183,101 income war tax, $259,952 excess profits tax and $721,576 dividends or savings credited to subscribers. [16] Includes $112,057 income war tax, $185,894 excess profits tax and $682,726 dividends or savings credited to subscribers.

Section 2.—Life Insurance

The life insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion in 1944 was over $9,139,000,000, an increase of over $605,000,000 over the figure for 1943. There has been not only an increase in new business, but a greater stability is noticed in business written compared with the depression in early war years. The effect of these factors is reflected in the ratio of gain in business in force expressed as a percentage of the amount in force at the beginning of the same year.

Year	Net in Force at Beginning of Year	Gain in Force for the Year	Percentage Gain
	$	$	
1930	6,157,000,000	335,000,000	5·4
1935	6,221,000,000	38,000,000	0·6
1939	6,630,000,000	146,000,000	2·2
1940	6,776,000,000	199,000,000	2·9
1941	6,975,000,000	374,000,000	5·4
1942	7,349,000,000	527,000,000[1]	7·2
1943	7,920,000,000	614,000,000	7·8
1944	8,534,000,000	605,000,000	7·1

[1] Excluding $44,000,000 adjustment arising out of method of reporting juvenile insurance.

At present the amount of life insurance in force calls for annual premium incomes of over $250,000,000 of which much the larger part is combined with interest earnings and proceeds of maturing investments to make possible the large investments by these companies in the Dominion war issues. It is interesting to note the effects of the War on mortality rates. Even including war losses, the mortality rate has not greatly changed, not nearly so much as it did during the War of 1914-18. The improvement in civilian mortality in recent war years appears to have substantially counter-balanced the additional mortality brought about by war service. The following figures are derived from the annual statements filed with the Dominion Department of Insurance by life insurance companies.

Year	Rate of Mortality Per 1,000 Lives Exposed to Risk	Year	Rate of Mortality Per 1,000 Lives Exposed to Risk
1913	8·61	1920	7·93
1914	8·41	1938	6·42
1915	8·66	1939	6·44
1916	10·45	1940	6·59
1917	10·85	1941	6·77
1918	13·90	1942	6·85
1919	8·08	1943	7·15

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, 1943

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force, Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	$	$	$	$
CLASS OF LICENSEE				
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies	887,522,851	8,534,093,718	228,700,002	81,900,064
Fraternals	25,273,178	212,914,757	3,893,132	3,882,630
Totals, Dominion Licensees	**912,796,029**	**8,747,008,475**	**232,593,134**	**85,782,694**
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	32,155,952	120,339,428	3,088,793	875,614
Fraternals	6,988,642	47,286,619	1,256,232	1,045,161
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	3,218,581	18,040,706	488,932	229,292
Fraternals	6,505,428	40,645,520	647,173	787,643
Totals, Provincial Licensees	**48,868,603**	**226,312,273**	**5,481,130**	**2,937,710**
Grand Totals	**961,664,632**	**8,973,320,748**	**238,074,264**	**88,720,404**
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion	578,856,066	5,586,515,285	145,575,912	50,975,556
Provincial	35,374,533	138,380,134	3,577,725	1,104,906
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion	15,231,629	130,088,697	2,007,554	2,711,394
Provincial	13,494,070	87,932,139	1,903,405	1,832,804
British life	15,190,620	162,287,617	4,466,810	1,894,247
Foreign life	293,476,165	2,785,290,816	78,657,280	29,030,261
Foreign fraternal	10,041,549	82,826,060	1,885,578	1,171,236

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 1944 it was $9,139,496,096.* The amount per head of the estimated population of Canada has more than doubled since 1923—an evidence of the general recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also is the fact that in this field British companies, the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies.

* This total does not include fraternal insurance.

11.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration (Fraternal Insurance Excluded)[1], 1900-44

NOTE.—Figures for the year 1869-99 are given at p. 958 of the 1938 Year Book, and figures for the intervening years from 1901-29 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	129,940,311	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	5,586,515,285	162,287,617	2,785,290,816	8,534,093,718	722·49	887,522,851
1944[4]	6,001,995,420	171,997,834	2,965,502,842	9,139,496,096	763·21	900,524,418

[1] For statistics of fraternal insurance, see pp. 1048-1050. [2] Based on estimates of population given at p. 128. [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 1943 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.

12.—Life Insurance in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1941-43

Year and Nationality of Company	Policies Effected		Policies in Force		Net Premium Income	Net Claims Paid[1]
	No.	Net Amount	No.	Net Amount		
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**
1943						
Canadian	275,583	578,856,066	2,719,576	5,586,515,285	145,575,912	50,975,556
British	5,881	15,190,620	141,277	162,287,617	4,466,810	1,894,247
Foreign	387,278	293,476,165	4,390,649	2,785,290,816	78,657,280	29,030,261
Totals, 1943	**668,742**	**887,522,851**	**7,251,502**	**8,534,093,718**	**228,700,002**	**81,900,064**

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Canadian Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	213,022	220,196	243,024	271,037	275,583
Policies in force at end of each year "	2,273,531	2,326,821	2,416,747	2,557,701	2,719,576
Policies become claims..... "	24,031	23,406	24,148	24,233	26,702
Net amounts of policies effected... $	388,024,424	391,504,136	448,528,133	554,211,294	578,856,066
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	4,469,776,480	4,609,213,977	4,835,925,659	5,184,568,369	5,586,515,285
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	42,892,625	46,189,216	47,904,825	51,136,519	54,133,244
Net amounts of premiums..... $	125,413,895	126,719,244	129,111,042	136,261,960	145,575,912
Net claims paid[1]..... $	45,133,071	46,725,779	46,578,592	50,503,188	50,975,556
Net outstanding claims..... $	5,692,119	7,333,175	10,800,415	12,247,606	14,088,335
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	19,246	7,618	3,950	5,158	5,881
Policies in force at end of each year "	158,624	147,929	143,144	141,168	141,277
Policies become claims..... "	2,533	2,563	2,728	3,482	3,001
Net amounts of policies effected... $	15,105,474	11,106,491	9,601,527	13,878,930	15,190,620
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	145,373,802	145,603,299	145,597,309	152,289,487	162,287,617
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	2,568,878	2,376,279	2,995,867	2,177,806	2,107,040
Net amounts of premiums..... $	4,371,584	4,565,046	4,201,066	4,264,843	4,466,810
Net claims paid[1]..... $	2,629,304	2,345,857	2,306,524	2,669,043	1,894,247
Net outstanding claims..... $	433,421	443,401	1,087,521	526,445	719,375
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	366,961	387,549	416,141	390,700	387,278
Policies in force at end of each year. "	3,987,549	3,986,128	4,099,983	4,235,023	4,390,649
Policies become claims..... "	62,992	71,509	67,511	68,049	78,166
Net amounts of policies effected... $	185,446,242	187,594,909	230,214,623	250,468,722	293,476,165
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	2,161,112,305	2,220,505,184	2,367,027,774	2,538,897,449	2,785,290,816
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	23,888,966	26,647,929	24,568,919	25,010,277	28,610,510
Net amounts of premiums..... $	68,256,665	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452	78,657,280
Net claims paid[1]..... $	26,174,286	26,847,609	26,196,892	25,888,185	29,030,261
Net outstanding claims..... $	1,833,575	3,052,074	2,666,834	3,323,193	4,245,994

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1939-43—concluded

Item		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
All Companies—						
Policies effected	No.	599,229	615,363	663,115	666,895	668,742
Policies in force at end of each year	"	6,419,704	6,460,878	6,659,874	6,933,892	7,251,502
Policies become claims	"	89,556	97,478	94,387	95,764	107,869
Net amounts of policies effected	$	588,576,140	590,205,536	688,344,283	818,558,946	887,522,851
Net amounts of policies in force	$	6,776,262,587	6,975,322,460	7,348,550,742	7,875,755,305	8,534,093,718
Net amounts of policies become claims	$	69,350,469	75,213,424	75,469,611	78,324,602	84,850,794
Net amounts of premiums	$	198,042,144	200,201,095	203,459,238	215,830,255	228,700,002
Net claims paid[1]	$	73,936,661	75,919,245	75,082,008	79,060,416	81,900,064
Net outstanding claims	$	7,959,115	10,828,650	14,554,770	16,097,244	19,053,704

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

14.—Ordinary, Industrial and Group Life Insurance Policies in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1943

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
		$	$		$	$
Ordinary Policies						
Canadian	213,447	484,021,918	2,268	2,112,269	4,635,470,793	2,195
British	5,879	15,190,170	2,584	58,275	147,700,651	2,535
Foreign	123,202	185,276,491	1,504	1,043,621	1,577,366,392	1,511
Totals, Ordinary Policies	**342,528**	**684,488,579**	**1,998**	**3,214,165**	**6,360,537,836**	**1,979**
Industrial Policies						
Canadian	61,860	56,167,764	908	604,507	326,045,545	539
British	2	450	225	82,997	13,443,966	162
Foreign	263,832	86,427,988	328	3,346,137	851,578,164	254
Totals, Industrial Policies	**325,694**	**142,596,202**	**438**	**4,033,641**	**1,191,067,675**	**295**
Group Policies						
Canadian	276	38,666,384	140,096	2,800	624,998,947	223,214
British	Nil	-	-	5	1,143,000	228,600
Foreign	244	21,771,686	89,228	891	356,346,260	399,940
Totals, Group Policies	**520**	**60,438,070**	**116,227**	**3,696**	**982,488,207**	**265,825**

15.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1940-43

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
	1940			1941		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary	2,625,513	16,618	6·3	2,738,971	17,513	6·4
All companies, industrial	3,833,331	25,942	6·8	3,840,840	27,029	7·0
Fraternal benefit societies	216,658	3,432	15·8	219,967	3,448	15·7
Totals	**6,675,502**	**45,992**	**6·9**	**6,799,778**	**47,990**	**7·1**
	1942			1943		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary	2,903,078	19,417	6·7	3,111,509	21,267	6·8
All companies, industrial	3,914,079	27,272	7·0	4,003,160	29,615	7·4
Fraternal benefit societies	229,770	3,496	15·2	254,030	3,785	14·9
Totals	**7,046,927**	**50,185**	**7·1**	**7,368,699**	**54,667**	**7·4**

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, 1939-43

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. 1038.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies[1]					
Real estate	77,656,623	74,392,618	67,365,034	59,734,780	52,187,032
Real estate held under agreements of sale	23,056,780	25,797,253	30,590,391	32,266,517	30,855,034
Loans on real estate	304,879,724	306,317,558	303,635,654	293,617,264	274,950,311
Loans on collaterals	152,490	125,253	45,180	52,782	20,207
Policy loans	246,946,020	244,963,902	234,581,058	220,739,933	200,100,880
Bonds, debentures and stocks	1,561,818,800	1,671,806,534	1,828,225,622	2,013,113,261	2,250,955,172
Interest and rent due and accrued	30,011,849	30,752,068	30,040,433	30,649,587	29,077,729
Cash on hand and in banks	58,965,045	53,211,787	40,531,944	30,559,412	32,440,072
Outstanding and deferred premiums	43,586,734	45,327,986	45,285,249	46,326,738	47,989,863
Other assets	2,916,765	3,074,540	3,283,665	3,265,522	3,389,378
Totals, Canadian Companies[2]	**2,349,990,830**	**2,455,769,499**	**2,583,584,230**	**2,730,325,796**	**2,921,965,678**
British Companies					
Real estate	1,134,520	1,197,823	929,364	816,209	751,747
Real estate held under agreements of sale	4,153	2,919	1,741	11,657	15,670
Loans on real estate	8,244,862	7,731,031	7,277,247	6,573,986	6,093,272
Loans on collaterals	13,510	13,510	13,300	13,300	13,300
Policy loans	3,680,827	3,478,677	3,096,635	2,866,709	2,618,499
Bonds, debentures and stocks	52,784,845	44,709,900	48,288,400	46,861,869	51,690,826
Interest and rent due and accrued	522,689	545,366	547,295	520,689	449,413
Cash on hand and in banks	1,254,737	1,157,817	1,391,708	1,055,095	1,033,530
Outstanding and deferred premiums	492,036	486,808	456,525	494,011	486,494
Other assets	9,041	76,661	21,054	5,151	2,745
Totals, British Companies	**68,141,220**	**59,400,512**	**62,023,269**	**59,218,676**	**63,155,496**
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	5,483,514	5,164,420	4,750,005	2,840,327	2,643,794
Real estate held under agreements of sale	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Loans on real estate	17,544,094	19,803,778	19,087,557	18,413,291	18,018,529
Loans on collaterals	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Policy loans	58,618,293	54,694,208	52,980,393	50,493,067	47,123,506
Bonds, debentures and stocks	416,541,141	440,116,287	474,263,435	507,515,985	572,418,156
Interest and rent due and accrued	6,368,509	6,777,896	6,764,145	7,114,264	6,874,344
Cash on hand and in banks	15,798,161	11,557,243	14,446,971	19,727,299	15,824,091
Outstanding and deferred premiums	8,542,687	8,831,231	9,418,481	10,127,401	11,063,244
Other assets	16,056	30,619	9,651	12,657	9,351
Totals, Foreign Companies	**528,912,455**	**546,975,682**	**581,720,638**	**616,244,291**	**673,975,015**

[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 1942 and 1943 will be found at p. xxiv of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. [2] Book values. The totals carried into the balance sheets, including some market (or authorized) values of these assets, were: $2,348,857,928 in 1939; $2,454,714,133 in 1940; $2,582,676,124 in 1941; $2,729,419,685 in 1942; and $2,921,471,387 in 1943. [3] None reported.

17.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Liabilities in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1939-43.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Outstanding claims	16,257,607	20,436,624	24,950,803	29,653,137	33,125,562
Net reinsurance reserve	1,962,766,788	2,045,391,799	2,144,245,002	2,255,545,175	2,394,677,482
Sundry liabilities	295,126,197	311,677,486	333,336,430	362,071,672	404,729,168
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**2,274,150,592**	**2,377,505,909**	**2,502,532,235**	**2,647,269,984**	**2,832,532,212**
Surpluses of assets excluding capital	74,707,336	77,208,224	80,143,889	82,149,701	88,939,175
Capital stock paid up	11,430,590	11,712,270	11,783,410	11,846,170	11,852,230
British Companies					
Outstanding claims	433,422	443,401	1,087,521	526,445	719,375
Net reinsurance reserve	39,338,423	40,007,264	40,602,219	42,147,894	43,799,317
Sundry liabilities	794,008	767,690	668,167	645,759	679,830
Totals, British Companies	**40,565,853**	**41,218,355**	**42,357,907**	**43,320,098**	**45,198,522**
Surpluses of assets in Canada[2]	27,583,097	18,191,714	19,666,206	15,899,422	17,957,819
Foreign Companies					
Outstanding claims	1,833,575	3,052,075	2,666,834	3,323,194	4,245,996
Net reinsurance reserve	443,523,521	456,741,475	479,013,186	507,746,674	542,664,034
Sundry liabilities	24,744,500	25,556,878	26,497,575	27,100,411	30,876,602
Totals, Foreign Companies	**470,101,596**	**485,350,428**	**508,177,595**	**538,170,279**	**577,786,632**
Surpluses of assets in Canada	58,810,859	61,625,254	73,543,043	78,074,012	96,188,383

[1] Not including capital. [2] 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, 1939-43.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
INCOME	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	246,908,554	247,269,773	251,496,379	249,754,350	267,104,940
Consideration for annuities	31,560,105	29,607,453	32,109,773	30,019,087	34,482,064
Interest, dividends and rents	94,139,373	95,894,218	102,253,123	103,712,818	112,251,402
Sundry items	53,370,051	51,664,182	55,432,535	59,099,364	72,239,576
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**425,978,083**	**424,435,626**	**441,291,810**	**442,585,619**	**486,077,982**
British Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	4,374,397	4,567,859	4,203,879	4,267,656	4,466,810
Consideration for annuities	290,520	209,434	193,531	228,216	475,887
Interest, dividends and rents	2,357,487	2,373,541	2,237,193	2,175,669	2,214,619
Sundry items	192,938	91,003	120,142	140,155	915,987
Totals, British Companies	**7,215,342**	**7,241,837**	**6,754,745**	**6,811,696**	**8,073,303**
Foreign Companies					
Net premium income	68,256,665	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452	78,657,280
Consideration for annuities	1,452,454	1,493,346	1,364,894	1,530,834	1,635,024
Interest, dividends and rents	20,526,737	21,546,501	22,308,314	22,682,519	23,495,153
Sundry items	4,573,310	4,784,675	5,601,136	6,588,260	7,161,591
Totals, Foreign Companies	**94,809,166**	**96,741,327**	**99,421,474**	**106,105,065**	**110,949,048**

[1] Includes income on business outside of Canada.

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, 1939-43—concluded.

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
EXPENDITURE	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Payments to policyholders	219,405,927	216,782,766	203,939,306	188,369,179	180,607,200
General expenses	57,955,496	56,638,175	59,413,512	59,814,452	63,492,701
Dividends to stockholders	1,483,472	1,421,795	1,412,099	1,386,262	1,315,301
Other disbursements	28,199,691	32,836,688	34,698,921	33,326,914	32,231,708
Totals, Canadian Companies [1]	**307,044,586**	**307,679,424**	**299,463,838**	**282,896,807**	**277,646,910**
Excess of income over expenditure	118,933,497	116,756,202	141,827,972	159,688,812	208,431,072
British Companies					
Payments to policyholders	3,943,305	4,311,708	3,406,555	3,664,351	2,687,256
General expenses	1,263,608	1,166,744	1,084,970	1,155,025	1,274,665
Other disbursements	104,580	95,083	109,366	131,081	102,650
Totals, British Companies	**5,311,493**	**5,573,535**	**4,600,891**	**4,950,457**	**4,064,571**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,903,849	1,668,302	2,153,854	1,861,239	4,008,732
Foreign Companies					
Payments to policyholders	58,776,173	55,595,018	50,687,247	47,125,627	45,598,531
General expenses	14,299,588	15,099,199	15,549,341	16,225,493	16,922,479
Other disbursements	2,499,343	2,890,082	3,090,051	3,187,347	2,850,578
Totals, Foreign Companies	**75,575,104**	**73,584,299**	**69,326,639**	**66,538,467**	**65,371,588**
Excess of income over expenditure	19,234,062	23,157,028	30,094,835	39,566,598	45,577,460

[1] Includes expenditure on business outside of 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 14 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 1943, two of which do not grant life insurance benefits.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
CANADIAN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	12,459	11,362	13,591	17,281	16,822
Net certificates become claims	3,326	3,361	3,159	3,070	3,301
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,933,470	1,946,902	1,860,398	1,798,294	2,007,554
Net amounts of certificates effected	9,982,175	9,140,450	11,319,100	15,308,315	15,231,629
Net amounts in force	109,063,645	108,810,930	111,019,989	118,233,025	130,088,697
Net amounts of certificates become claims	2,901,633	2,837,154	2,619,639	2,627,440	2,732,071
Net benefits paid	3,574,316	3,300,542	3,107,645	3,072,460	3,150,963
Net outstanding claims	270,295	280,824	325,173	398,172	468,803
Net Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	2,013,588	1,922,345	1,904,019	1,983,938	2,041,619
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	13,729,773	10,831,848	9,991,444	8,067,569	8,984,637
Totals, Terminated	15,743,361	12,754,193	11,895,463	10,051,507	11,026,256
Assets [1]					
Real estate	10,599,975	10,330,162	9,485,650	7,893,944	6,787,719
Loans on real estate	10,751,459	9,961,643	9,392,279	9,006,335	8,538,214
Policy loans	8,050,651	7,796,542	7,523,267	7,057,845	6,631,473
Bonds, debentures and stocks	51,238,379	53,179,342	54,992,545	58,223,335	63,986,281
Cash on hand and in banks	1,537,897	1,083,847	1,661,843	1,404,083	1,620,793
Interest and rent due and accrued	640,449	672,506	680,457	717,131	739,764
Dues from members	282,997	293,384	265,348	297,084	369,591
Other assets	887,000	820,262	792,745	1,254,759	1,263,937
Totals, Assets [1]	**83,988,807**	**84,137,688**	**84,794,134**	**85,854,516**	**89,937,772**
Liabilities [1]					
Outstanding claims	360,183	348,916	424,007	493,042	590,294
Reserves	68,150,028	67,283,615	67,924,128	69,142,806	71,971,478
Other liabilities	5,301,752	5,588,964	5,966,210	6,723,380	7,523,778
Totals, Liabilities	**73,811,963**	**73,221,495**	**74,314,345**	**76,359,228**	**80,085,550**
Income [1]					
Assessments (for benefits)	3,970,824	3,935,257	3,764,090	3,637,646	3,885,241
Fees and dues (for expenses)	1,227,507	1,133,480	1,276,895	1,664,938	1,679,123
Interest and rents	3,590,229	3,594,272	3,664,131	3,792,399	3,880,708
Other receipts	256,482	144,423	233,002	287,360	246,740
Totals, Income	**9,045,042**	**8,807,432**	**8,938,118**	**9,382,343**	**9,691,812**
Expenditures [1]					
Paid to members	6,655,686	6,438,630	6,215,496	5,875,680	5,771,877
General expenses	1,396,664	1,305,867	1,482,904	1,618,881	1,634,841
Other expenditures	60,761	215,167	166,279	364,505	257,606
Totals, Expenditures	**8,113,111**	**7,959,064**	**7,864,679**	**7,859,066**	**7,664,324**
Excess of income over expenditure	931,931	848,368	1,073,439	1,523,277	2,027,488

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1050.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1939-43—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
FOREIGN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	6,820	6,304	7,515	9,312	9,506
Net certificates become claims	980	978	951	979	1,078
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,548,044	1,578,733	1,634,133	1,747,513	1,885,578
Net amounts of certificates effected	6,939,130	6,190,576	7,507,903	9,637,127	10,041,549
Net amounts in force	68,412,566	68,754,109	71,532,881	77,491,088	82,826,060
Net amounts of certificates become claims	1,064,344	1,043,773	1,030,080	1,019,188	1,178,288
Net benefits paid	1,398,150	1,428,615	1,313,324	1,336,208	1,463,704
Net outstanding claims	121,780	144,117	199,013	192,372	231,724
Net Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	898,890	926,436	951,612	920,570	1,048,005
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	5,828,457	5,957,743	4,800,964	4,514,007	5,040,346
Totals, Terminated	6,727,347	6,884,179	5,752,576	5,434,577	6,088,351
Assets					
Real estate	3,722	3,722	3,559	977	977
Loans on real estate	161,732	152,332	145,333	138,794	126,728
Policy loans	885,844	929,493	1,503,105	1,519,992	1,477,320
Bonds, debentures and stocks	7,768,304	8,708,829	10,137,923	11,707,801	13,193,879
Cash on hand and in banks	927,210	609,045	967,533	890,366	935,737
Interest and rent due and accrued	98,143	101,455	109,073	98,999	104,055
Dues from members	115,247	124,200	88,832	105,556	109,022
Other assets	4,694	6	2,093	22,217	24,635
Totals, Assets	**9,964,896**	**10,629,082**	**12,957,451**	**14,484,702**	**15,972,353**
Liabilities					
Outstanding claims	158,266	195,409	249,787	287,856	339,295
Reserve	12,015,077	12,546,377	13,257,975	14,314,815	15,091,136
Other liabilities	561,857	638,112	689,773	697,205	914,285
Totals, Liabilities	**12,735,200**	**13,379,898**	**14,197,535**	**15,299,876**	**16,344,716**
Income					
Assessments (for benefits)	1,773,780	1,823,901	1,906,093	2,057,154	2,331,339
Fees and dues (for expenses)	363,040	383,391	433,132	487,294	650,233
Interest and rents	256,591	279,077	637,960	382,952	494,246
Other receipts	71,154	71,487	84,328	214,079	190,080
Totals, Income	**2,464,565**	**2,557,856**	**3,061,513**	**3,141,479**	**3,665,898**
Expenditures					
Paid to members	1,564,340	1,641,654	1,530,915	1,573,264	1,811,382
General expenses	245,758	226,932	252,145	297,809	439,113
Other expenditures	29,493	33,339	31,556	45,622	49,003
Totals, Expenditures	**1,839,591**	**1,901,925**	**1,814,616**	**1,916,695**	**2,299,498**
Excess of income over expenditure	624,974	655,931	1,246,897	1,224,784	1,366,400

[1] Whole business. [2] Book values. The totals carried into the balance sheets, including some market (or authorized) values of these assets were $82,305,985 in 1939, $82,528,753 in 1940, $83,563,328 in 1941, $85,137,561 in 1942 and $89,820,188 in 1943.

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, 1943, 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 62 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 33 p.c. was written in currency of British countries outside Canada and over 66 p.c. in currencies of foreign countries.

Canadian life companies operating under Dominion registration had, at Dec. 31, 1943, life insurance in force in countries outside Canada amounting to $3,484,892,891. As shown in Table 20, insurance in force in currencies other than Canadian amounted to $3,375,013,175. 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, 1943, amounted to $1,087,579,301. Since the business in force in Canada of these companies at Dec. 31, 1943, amounted to $5,586,515,285, the total business on their books, Canadian and non-Canadian, amounted to $9,071,408,176. Thus over 38 p.c. of the total business in force was out of Canada.

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force and Liabilities by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1943.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Company	Insurance Effected			Insurance in Force		
	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	7,140,696	9,270,526	16,411,222	140,901,770	192,582,548	333,484,318
Commercial	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	38,000	38,000
Confederation	9,086,837	10,381,751	19,468,588	94,021,321	79,899,634	173,920,955
Continental	Nil	Nil	–	37,480	177,275	214,755
Crown	5,426,079	8,750,335	14,176,414	33,704,097	58,123,561	91,827,658
Dominion	1,242,003	3,754,086	4,996,089	5,019,301	19,025,911	24,045,212
Dominion of Canada	304,230	Nil	304,230	1,486,852	22,433	1,509,285
T. Eaton	Nil	"	–	17,000	8,333	25,333
Equitable	"	"	–	Nil	427,889	427,889
Great-West	"	17,208,650	17,208,650	181,024	158,452,211	158,633,235
Imperial	2,662,908	2,469,179	5,132,087	23,351,341	29,076,988	52,428,329
London	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	1,574,438	1,574,438
Manufacturers	19,834,797	20,657,554	40,492,351	157,193,063	183,047,860	340,240,923
Maritime	24,102	Nil	24,102	1,784,655	24,586	1,809,241
Monarch	Nil	12,500	12,500	Nil	173,500	173,500
Montreal	"	Nil	–	521,849	521,837	1,043,686
Mutual	7,000	534,639	541,639	1,144,481	12,824,945	13,969,426
National	971,086	Nil	971,086	3,516,633	456,067	3,972,700
North American	288,426	1,855,231	2,143,657	1,650,908	19,748,210	21,399,118
Northern	Nil	611,295	611,295	28,133	3,402,514	3,430,647
Sauvegarde	"	Nil	–	Nil	10,000	10,000
Sun	54,482,885	91,022,746	145,505,631	658,727,628	1,492,024,463	2,150,752,091
Western	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	82,436	82,436
Totals	**101,471,049**	**166,528,492**	**267,999,541**	**1,123,287,536**	**2,251,725,639**	**3,375,013,175**

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force and Liabilities by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1943—concluded.

Company	Liabilities		
	British	Foreign	Total
	$	$	$
Canada	85,187,669	71,837,803	157,025,472
Commercial	Nil	14,141	14,141
Confederation	41,738,595	19,663,187	61,401,782
Continental	7,649	86,102	93,751
Crown	10,563,477	11,731,061	22,294,538
Dominion	911,536	4,243,285	5,154,821
Dominion of Canada	188,330	7,019	195,349
T. Eaton	9,801	2,765	12,566
Equitable	Nil	83,721	83,721
Great-West	190,659	32,728,476	32,919,135
Imperial	9,191,506	8,882,208	18,073,714
London	Nil	445,969	445,969
Manufacturers	64,430,125	60,081,658	124,511,783
Maritime	749,309	7,424	756,733
Monarch	Nil	124,122	124,122
Montreal	1,242	159,800	161,042
Mutual	377,940	3,190,190	3,568,130
National	465,935	101,588	567,523
North American	421,865	5,604,036	6,025,901
Northern	9,400	275,957	285,357
Sauvegarde	Nil	480	480
Sun	327,984,355	477,190,210	805,174,565
Western	Nil	23,775	23,775
Totals	**542,429,393**	**696,484,977**[1]	**1,238,914,370**[1]

[1] Includes miscellaneous currencies.

21.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force and Liabilities by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1943.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Liabilities
	$	$	$
British—			
Pounds—			
Sterling	61,929,652	785,804,441	417,028,275
British West Indies	6,169,391	32,505,835	8,839,522
Palestine	833,688	1,924,550	184,233
South Africa	11,757,165	109,252,707	30,247,519
Southern Rhodesia	40,552	1,375,838	478,290
Dollars—			
British Guiana and British West Indies	6,757,825	33,945,852	10,162,012
Hong Kong	5,000	9,489,955	3,454,763
Straits Settlements	Nil	8,649,290	3,335,983
Rupees—			
British India	13,977,776	140,330,693	68,692,410
Shillings—			
East Africa	Nil	8,375	6,386
Totals, British	**101,471,049**	**1,123,287,536**	**542,429,393**

21.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force and Liabilities by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1943—concluded.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Liabilities
	$	$	$
Foreign—			
Cordobas (Nicaragua)	Nil	165,898	64,879
Dollars (Shanghai)	2,500	11,100,356	3,289,816
Dollars (United States)	151,548,087	2,102,300,260	651,565,062
Florins (Netherlands)	58,800	2,040,496	777,926
Francs (France)	Nil	249,998	150,829
Francs (Switzerland)	"	19,100	17,999
Guilders (Netherlands)	590,552	17,016,270	4,845,255
Pesos (Argentina)	4,421,062	37,397,879	10,050,551
Pesos (Chile)	Nil	3,148,738	1,844,042
Pesos (Colombia)	405,265	1,881,556	351,696
Pesos (Cuba)	3,238,663	10,043,764	683,506
Pesos (Mexico)	2,659,772	10,490,724	1,753,718
Pesos (Philippines)	Nil	14,074,836	4,560,791
Pounds (Egypt)	3,603,791	19,615,568	5,378,701
Soles Oro (Peru)	Nil	1,633,944	882,371
Ticals (Thailand)	"	3,838,082	891,360
Yen (Japan)	"	16,638,153	9,341,854
Miscellaneous	"	70,017	34,621
Totals, Foreign	**166,528,492**	**2,251,725,639**	**696,484,977**
Grand Totals	**267,999,541**	**3,375,013,175**	**1,238,914,370**

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 Societies and Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1943.

NOTE.—Figures for business in Canada will be found in Table **10**, p. 1042.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies Outside Canada				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	278,584,348	3,484,892,891	121,262,275	51,299,103
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Dominion	3,041,150	87,224,648	1,512,348	2,145,147
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals	**281,625,498**	**3,572,117,539**	**122,774,623**	**53,444,250**

[1] None reported.

22.—Business Abroad of Canadian Life Companies and Societies and Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1943—concluded.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	$	$	$	$
All Life Insurance in Canada and Canadian Organizations Abroad				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	857,440,414	9,071,408,176	266,838,187	102,274,659
Provincial	35,374,533	138,380,134	3,577,725	1,104,906
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Dominion	18,272,779	217,313,345	3,519,902	4,856,541
Provincial	13,494,070	87,932,139	1,903,405	1,832,804
British life companies	15,190,620	162,287,617	4,466,810	1,894,247
Foreign life companies	293,476,165	2,785,290,816	78,657,280	29,030,261
Foreign fraternal companies	10,041,549	82,826,060	1,885,578	1,171,236
Grand Totals	**1,243,290,130**	**12,545,438,287**	**360,848,887**	**142,164,654**

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 1943 such insurance was issued by 267 companies, of which 58 were Canadian, 73 British and 136 foreign; 212 of these 267 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 10 Canadian companies whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. Similarly, in 1943, there were 3 British and 42 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

Automobile insurance has continued to show a favourable experience with a loss ratio of around 45 p.c., in spite of the effects of lessening traffic—the results, no doubt, of increased caution on the part of drivers.

Hail insurance in 1943 had an unfavourable experience which has been continued as far as the records show in 1944: a substantial underwriting loss has resulted.

Marine insurance has shown a very large increase in Canada during the war years and substantial profits have resulted. The results for the years 1941 to 1943, inclusive, are as follows:—

Year	Premiums	Losses	Underwriting Profits
	$	$	$
1941	6,011,922	2,781,190	1,694,470
1942	14,295,543	7,983,963	3,855,415
1943	10,061,059	4,931,286	3,445,501

This class of insurance will, no doubt, figure more largely in the business of companies in post-war years, than it did before 1939.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1943

Class of Business	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees			Lloyds	Grand Total
		Within Provinces by Which They Are Incorp.	In Provinces Other Than Those by Which They Are Incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees		
	NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN					
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	3,607,689	2,756	202	2,958	304,629	3,915,276
Public liability	3,509,695	61,475	1,346	62,821	215,378	3,787,894
Employers' liability	1,660,757	203,605	Nil	203,605	145,343	2,009,705
Accident and sickness combined	7,708,486	109,675	95,268	204,943	1,326	7,914,755
Aircraft	318,949	Nil	Nil		10,791	329,740
Automobile	18,907,940	1,436,262	281,302	1,717,564	2,122,498	22,748,002
Boiler	681,020	4,202[1]	3,265	7,467	71,223	759,710
Machinery	392,074	Nil	Nil		71,786	463,860
Credit	257,381	"	"		1,025	258,406
Earthquake	3,209	"	"		3,979	7,188
Explosion	216,007	—88	"	—88	83,434	299,353
Falling aircraft	788	Nil	"		Nil	788
Forgery	45,484	"	"		10,822	56,306
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,278,661	58,469	683	59,152	125,813	1,463,626
Guarantee (surety)	725,930				7,348	733,278
Hail	1,774,093	94,077	Nil	94,077	18,673	1,886,843
Inland transportation	1,589,714	3,377	527	3,904	25,079	1,618,697
Live stock	32,316	Nil	Nil		19,563	51,879
Personal property	4,482,964	6,327	5,906	12,233	22,476	4,517,673
Plate glass	622,063	77,150	712	77,862	721	700,646
Real property	333,511	1,652	Nil	1,652	12,854	348,017
Sickness	2,538,233	41,777	11,268	53,045	36	2,591,314
Sprinkler[2]	14,353	Nil	Nil		Nil	14,353
Theft	1,447,868	19,059	132	19,191	45,715	1,512,774
Weather	8,822	94,457	Nil	94,457	605	103,884
Windstorm	167,891	Nil	"		8,225	176,116
Totals	**52,325,898**	**2,214,232**	**400,611**	**2,614,843**[3]	**3,329,342**	**58,270,083**[3]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1056.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1943—concluded

Class of Business	Dominion Licensees	Provincial Licensees			Lloyds	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					
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	1,245,738	440	Nil	440	192,435	1,438,613
Public liability	974,863	10,340	63	10,403	189,868	1,175,134
Employers' liability	726,456	105,347	Nil	105,347	78,767	910,570
Accident and sickness combined	5,869,869	76,376	28,232	104,608	727	5,975,204
Aircraft	229,759	Nil	Nil	–	7,958	237,717
Automobile	8,689,106	494,964	101,269	596,233	1,528,052	10,813,391
Boiler	113,396	Nil	Nil	–	18,402	131,798
Machinery	79,134	"	"	–	6,516	85,650
Credit	5,361	"	"	–	28	5,389
Earthquake	2,250	"	"	–	Nil	2,250
Explosion	1,136	"	"		"	1,136
Falling aircraft	Nil	"	"		"	–
Forgery	7,632	"	"		12,240	19,872
Guarantee (fidelity)	52,344	2,183	"	2,183	79,148	133,675
Guarantee (surety)	48,781				−42,290	6,491
Hail	1,585,346	196,552	"	196,552	1,690	1,783,588
Inland transportation	555,099	1,036	"	1,036	−2,545	553,590
Live stock	9,479	Nil	"	–	12,135	21,614
Personal property	2,986,857	752	1,398	2,150	7,222	2,996,229
Plate glass	346,010	40,036	212	40,248	455	386,713
Real property	97,052	1,118	Nil	1,118	56	98,226
Sickness	1,661,824	33,464	8,959	42,423	278	1,704,525
Sprinkler[2]	1,997	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	1,997
Theft	535,168	4,718	"	4,718	22,499	562,385
Weather	4,236	35,130	"	35,130	Nil	39,366
Windstorm	109,496	Nil	"	–	107	109,603
Totals	**25,938,389**	**1,002,456**	**140,133**	**1,142,589**[4]	**2,113,748**	**29,194,726**[4]

[1] This business was transacted by an unregistered foreign company. [2] 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. [3] Excluding $1,560,522, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. [4] Excluding $1,219,945 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, 1941-43.

Class of Business	1941		1942		1943	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	3,306,866	1,224,089	3,350,070	1,085,689	3,607,689	1,245,738
Public liability	2,628,033	803,822	3,084,279	939,324	3,509,695	974,863
Employers' liability	1,207,809	551,046	1,718,503	862,603	1,660,757	726,456
Accident and sickness combined	4,464,546	2,593,132	5,847,877	3,746,495	7,708,486	5,869,869
Aircraft	427,538	404,626	471,753	154,164	318,949	229,759
Automobile	23,464,172	11,525,765	20,292,516	8,668,314	18,907,940	8,689,106
Boiler	857,971	62,084	546,445	114,055	681,020	113,396
Machinery	321,883	72,891	355,118	93,134	392,074	79,134
Credit	233,863	16,060	236,389	9,149	257,381	5,361
Earthquake	10,885	Nil	7,381	Nil	3,209	2,250
Explosion	302,652	469	388,085	134	216,007	1,136
Falling aircraft	10	Nil	70	Nil	788	Nil

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, 1941-43—concluded.

Class of Business	1941		1942		1943	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Forgery	52,734	630	61,262	9,474	45,484	7,632
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,255,481	192,394	1,291,195	228,533	1,278,661	52,344
Guarantee (surety)	899,740	43,137	721,244	−1,378	725,930	48,781
Hail	749,081	402,961	1,871,002	1,081,949	1,774,093	1,585,346
Inland transportation	1,253,127	405,344	1,437,518	621,298	1,589,714	555,099
Live stock	20,509	12,264	23,058	13,724	32,316	9,479
Personal property	2,642,834	1,592,365	3,412,987	2,294,892	4,482,964	2,986,857
Plate glass	575,674	293,294	546,068	312,947	622,063	346,010
Real property	224,027	92,619	264,597	81,680	333,511	97,052
Sickness	1,911,282	1,151,581	1,990,815	1,208,310	2,538,233	1,661,824
Sprinkler[1]	21,920	5,162	11,886	12,875	14,353	1,997
Theft	1,343,179	345,486	1,337,350	416,696	1,447,868	535,168
Weather	9,166	4,390	2,571	1,116	8,822	4,236
Windstorm	155,352	122,975	157,717	74,507	167,891	109,496
Totals	**48,340,334**	**21,918,586**	**49,427,756**	**22,029,684**	**52,325,898**	**25,938,389**

[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, 1943.

Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	527,277	514,393	12,884	1,368,966	703,336	665,630
Confederation Life	358,320	359,673	−1,353	329,359	116,115	213,244
Fidelity Insurance	424,411	408,286	16,125	744,005	361,640	382,365
Great-West Life	186,179	180,081	6,098	102,787	60,372	42,415
Guarantee Co. of North America	597,019	616,159	−19,140	4,932,803	1,199,821	3,732,982
London Life	1,076,996	1,065,251	11,745	720,528	503,184	217,344
Mutual Life of Canada	114,064	112,000	2,064	128,724	27,900	100,824
North American Accident	36,377	41,405	−5,028	152,754	19,001	133,753
Protective Association	374,936	394,576	−19,640	357,751	224,826	132,925
Royal Guardians	1,379	2,535	−1,156	14,348	11,447	2,901
Totals	**3,696,958**	**3,694,359**	**2,599**	**8,852,025**	**3,227,642**	**5,624,383**

[1] Not including capital stock.

Section 4.—Insurance As It Affects the Balance of International Payments

The short article "Insurance as it Affects the Balance of International Payments" which appears 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 XXVII.—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH*

CONSPECTUS

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The field of public education in Canada is assigned to the provinces by the British North America Act, although schools for the education of the native Indian population (who are wards of the Dominion Government) are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Such schools, however, are the only educational institutions maintained by the Dominion Government, except that certain aspects of the education of returned veterans are a responsibility of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The special work being done by the Dominion Government in connection with the Armed Services is not of a permanent nature, although it has been very important during the war years and will play a significant part in the rehabilitation of the personnel back into civilian life.

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. 775-777. Technical training within the Armed Services is additional to this again. The technical training of a Navy personnel of more than 96,000, an Army personnel of more than 650,000 and an Air Force personnel of more than 220,000, has been in reality an educational enterprise of great proportions. 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 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.

* 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".

Provision for men and women who have been discharged from the Armed Forces, and for those who will be demobilized later, to resume their education is being administered by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs. This work is dealt with as a phase of the rehabilitation program at pp. 876-879 of Chapter XXII.

The War has also given an impetus to educational activity among the civilian adult population. It is difficult to report upon this 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

This Section summarizes the enrolment in all the educational institutions in Canada which include four types: Dominion Indian Schools, provincially controlled schools, privately controlled schools, and universities and colleges. The provincially controlled schools are, of course, under the constitution, the most important group and account for over 90 p.c. of the total enrolment shown in Table 1. 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 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, there is a provincial university in each of six provinces and one or more colleges supported out of provincial funds in the remaining three provinces. (Agricultural schools and colleges are dealt with at pp. 203-213 of the 1943-44 Year Book.)

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 1942-43

Type of School	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dominion Indian schools	21	435	321	1,436	4,105
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	17,407	114,813	90,142	[2]	621,931
Evening schools	Nil	3,353	2,966	[2]	31,749
Correspondence schools	"	1,338	434	[2]	2,371
Special schools[1]	"	419	—	[2]	2,430
Normal schools	[2]	157	144	[2]	938
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	738	3,641	3,552	[2]	14,722
Business training schools	207	1,033	347	[2]	11,069
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	362	392	780	15,777	1,537
Courses of university standard	157	2,306	1,296	15,327	16,675
Other courses at university[4]	308	13,159	278	7,615	8,928
Totals	**19,200**	**141,046**	**100,260**	[3]	**716,455**
Population, 1943 (estimated)	91,000	607,000	463,000	3,457,000	3,917,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1060.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year 1942-43—concluded

Type of School	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dominion Indian schools	2,239	2,371	1,997	3,591	16,876[5]
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	123,080	163,197	157,506	115,447	[8]
Evening schools	1,146	1,888	1,169	16,377	[8]
Correspondence schools	2,953	9,415	4,375	4,025	[8]
Special schools[1]	511	151	276	81	[8]
Normal schools	304	207	540	219	[8]
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	4,495	2,308	3,729	5,313	[8]
Business training schools	2,890	1,844	3,595	3,806	[8]
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	233	541	605	3	20,230
Courses of university standard	2,852	2,252	4,942	3,241	49,048
Other courses at university[3]	1,310	392	885	726	33,601
Totals	**142,013**	**184,566**	**179,619**	**152,829**	[8]
Population 1943 (estimated)	726,000	842,000	792,000	900,000[6]	11,812,000

[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] Not available. [4] Includes also those in the departmental summer schools for teachers in British Columbia, not held at universities or colleges. [5] Includes 360 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [6] Includes 375 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [7] Includes 17,000 population for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [8] Totals cannot be given since figures for Quebec were not available at time of going to press.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Indian Schools

In Chapter XXIX, the administration of Indian affairs by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources is dealt with at pp. 1098-1101.

Educational work carried on by the Dominion Government for the benefit of Indians is now very extensive. In the fiscal year 1943-44, a total of 340 Indian schools were in operation, including 75 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,729 and 258 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 7,858 Indian pupils, also 7 combined public and Indian schools with 100 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 16,587 in 1943-44, and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,257 (63·1 p.c. to 79·9 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 school year 1943-44 was $1,929,083.

2.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, School Years ended 1936-44

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
1944	8,729	7,902	7,858	5,355	16,587	13,257	79·9

The enrolment by provinces for the year 1943-44 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 23; Nova Scotia, 398; New Brunswick, 318; Quebec, 1,459; Ontario, 4,004; Manitoba, 2,168; Saskatchewan, 2,377; Alberta, 1,945; British Columbia, 3,589; Yukon, 90; and Northwest Territories, 216.

Subsection 2.—Provincially Controlled Schools

Enrolment and Attendance.—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 is given in Table 1 and average daily attendance is shown in Table 3. The average daily attendance figures are more comparable, as between provinces, and probably more significant for most purposes than those of enrolment. 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.

3.—Average Daily Attendance in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, School Years ended, 1926-43

NOTE.—Figures for years prior to 1911 will be found at pp. 839-840 of the 1932 Year Book, and those from 1911 to 1925 at p. 963 of the 1937 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1926.....	11,823	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	108,881	85,293	1,564,840
1927.....	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1928.....	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1929.....	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	583,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1930.....	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,196	1,746,451
1931.....	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1932.....	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1933.....	13,810	93,866	72,204	525,215	613,084	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,856,907
1934.....	13,399	93,294	72,109	542,355	611,000[1]	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,870,491[1]
1935.....	13,496	90,565	70,757	539,441	609,269	117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	1,857,256
1936.....	13,140	92,279	71,132	539,675	601,758	115,671	164,104	132,725	101,873	1,832,357
1937.....	13,313	92,713	72,691	541,681	605,778	117,244	165,465	133,109	104,044	1,846,038
1938.....	13,498	93,231	73,041	549,398	607,851	116,650	173,205	135,163	106,515	1,868,552
1939.....	13,439	93,291	73,248	560,021	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
1943.....	12,759	86,630	69,814	[2]	553,954	100,169	138,019	127,214	93,473	[2]

[1] Approximate: exact statistics lacking owing to change in method of reporting. [2] Figure for Quebec not available at time of going to press.

Age Distribution.—A record of the age distribution of pupils in the provincially controlled schools of all provinces is presented in Table 4. 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.

4.—Age Distribution of Pupils in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, School Year ended 1943

Age	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
5 years or under.	243	1,220	542	56,712	12,667	416	1,261	110	103
6 "	1,131	7,438	5,727		42,364	6,331	8,878	5,409	4,831
7 "	1,533	10,422	8,717		55,682	10,849	15,934	13,895	10,009
8 "	1,662	11,082	8,957		58,941	11,516	16,750	14,400	10,029
9 "	1,663	11,355	8,633		57,263	11,263	17,278	14,420	9,648
10 "	1,773	11,396	9,495	473,129	62,963	12,069	17,986	15,040	10,519
11 "	1,707	11,339	9,418		63,196	11,943	18,094	15,102	10,566
12 "	1,782	11,561	9,300		63,722	12,315	18,189	15,554	11,184
13 "	1,677	11,142	8,411		64,093	12,325	18,407	15,146	11,141
14 "	1,554	10,228	7,080		54,017	11,013	17,485	14,591	10,871
15 "	1,213	7,792	5,112	68,754	40,932	9,104	14,121	12,809	9,565
16 "	587	5,204	3,171		22,822	6,853	9,759	9,140	7,059
17 "	223	2,980	1,897	18,522	13,324	4,493	6,531	6,293	4,887
18 "	60	1,207	902		6,896	1,917	3,640	3,713	2,615
19 "	17	355	275	2,989		516	1,240	1,435	754
20 "	6	71	84		3,041	157	319	323	109
21 years or over..	1	21	31			Nil	324	126	75
Totals, Classified.....	**16,832**	**114,813**	**87,752**	**620,106**	**621,923**	**123,080**	**186,196**	**157,506**	**113,965**
Unclassified.....	**575**	**Nil**	**2,390**	**Nil**	**8**	**Nil**	**69**	**Nil**	**1,482**

Teaching Staffs.—The teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted in 1943, of 74,315 teachers (15,622 males and 58,693 females). Table 5 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary by provinces, except for Quebec for which comparable data are not available. A separate report, "Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1940-42", deals in detail with the classification of teachers, rates of salary paid and their teaching experience.

5.—Teachers in Provincially Controlled Schools, Classified According to Salary, by Provinces, School Year ended 1943

NOTE.—Comparable figures for Quebec are not available.

Salary	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Less than $325.....	2	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
$ 325- $424.....	27	72	288	70	"	"	"	"
425- 524.....	259	529	469	253	1	"	"	"
525- 624.....	144	659	534	362	7	4	"	"
625- 724.....	57	606	329	339	755	475	"	"
725- 824.....	24	250	197	444	977	3,117	46	42
825- 924.....	16	239	170	985	421	1,529	1,697	536
925-1,024.....	35	231	144	3,590	285	427	1,223	413
1,025-1,124.....	7	168	85	2,959	178	238	668	285
1,125-1,224.....	4	164	80	2,173	190	207	386	260
1,225-1,324.....	1	136	98	1,119	110	130	357	239
1,325-1,424.....	1	107	115	777	101	116	240	220
1,425-1,524.....	Nil	68	32	681	83	132	219	233
1,525-1,624.....	3	43	25	730	53	58	145	170
1,625-1,724.....	1	29	22	794	47	71	118	150
1,725-1,824.....	Nil	22	17	720	92	78	191	426
1,825-1,924.....	"	16	28	490	191	89	129	91
1,925-2,024.....	"	16	19	516	81	37	63	103
2,025-2,124.....	"	22	18	395	39	24	43	68
2,125-2,224.....	"	7	15	990	137	16	30	69
2,225-2,324.....	"	11	21	323	10	19	27	64
2,325-2,424.....	"	11	12	263	14	11	34	61
2,425-2,524.....	"	10	5	256	16	10	27	62
2,525-2,624.....	"	6	4	211	35	8	14	42
2,625-2,724.....	"	8	2	205	13	22	16	39
2,725-2,824.....	"	9	4	210	69	8	15	35
2,825-2,924.....	"	3	Nil	267	12	7	29	68
2,925-3,024.....	"	6	"	213	8	8	39	28
3,025-3,524.....	"	7	1	812	57	83	64	162
3,525-4,024.....	"	1	1	276	20	11	11	33
4,025 or over.....	"	1	Nil	50	5	2	Nil	8
Unspecified.....	55	Nil	54	4	49	107	4	Nil
Totals.....	**636**	**3,458**	**2,789**	**21,478**	**4,056**	**7,044**	**5,835**	**3,907**

Financial Statistics.—Table 6 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.

6.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-43

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	"	448,849		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
1943	290,682[2]	248,845	"	539,527		479
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
1943	900,530[2]	3,290,993	533,294	4,724,817		1,743
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]	2,478,585	223,582	3,155,802	4,501,906	1,554
1942	581,192[2]	2,522,850	235,834	3,339,876	4,387,433	1,520
1943	592,566[2]	2,568,437	250,212	3,411,215	4,319,600	1,525
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	79,553,117	1,860
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	1,955
1943	[3]	24,942,296	"	[3]	80,370,182	[3]
Ontario—						
1926	4,775,853	30,903,925[4]	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	
1931	6,276,666	39,544,376[4]	3,100,225	49,351,714	88,781,934	6,600
1936	4,837,275	35,930,987[4]	2,173,659	42,941,921	91,883,360	(approx.)
1941	7,647,986	40,140,027[4]	2,362,906	50,150,919	68,688,667	
1942	7,830,318	41,254,119[4]	2,360,217	51,444,653	60,036,988	
Manitoba—						
1926	1,091,151	7,302,044[5]	Nil	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1931	1,310,587	7,675,879[5]	"	8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1936	988,434	5,635,473[5]	"	6,623,907	14,592,013	1,902
1941	1,247,143	6,699,506[5]	"	7,946,649	12,996,212	1,875
1942	1,242,129	6,988,032[5]	"	8,230,161	11,655,483	1,875
1943	1,358,226	7,151,131[5]	"	8,509,357	11,559,415	1,834
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	7,579,360	"	10,163,212	12,042,373	4,808
1942	2,435,726	8,388,010	"	11,055,798	11,194,052	4,723
1943	2,399,864	11,018,429	"	13,673,798	10,359,512	4,633

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1064.

6.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-43—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.
Alberta—						
1926	1,137,638	8,241,715[5]	Nil	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,041
1931	1,511,776	8,931,880[5]	"	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,346
1936	1,390,238	7,540,419[5]	"	9,065,132	9,359,594	3,492
1941	1,916,013	8,050,410[5]	"	10,126,736	6,963,188	3,639
1942	2,076,897	8,837,852[5]	"	11,086,611	6,893,238	3,625
1943	2,143,607	9,672,255[5]	"	11,996,605	6,344,175	3,277
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
1941	3,001,069	7,018,516	"	10,019,585	13,448,982	728
1942	3,034,796	7,092,404	"	10,127,200	13,242,180	696
1943	2,961,973	7,578,048	"	10,540,021	12,269,852	661

[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] Includes the township grant towards the salaries of rural public school teachers. [5] 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 3.—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 7 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 published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

7.—Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, by Provinces, School Years ended 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1938-43

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
1943	738	3,641	3,552	[1]	14,722	4,495	2,308	3,729	5,313	[1]

[1] Figure for Quebec not available at time of going to press.

Business Colleges.—There are private schools other than elementary and secondary, most of which are in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment in schools in this group has been made since 1921.

8.—Enrolment in Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada, by Provinces, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1938-43

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	30,03
1926	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,56
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	23,94
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
1943	207	1,033	347	[1]	11,069	2,890	1,844	3,595	3,806	[1]

[1] Figure for Quebec not available at time of going to press.

Subsection 4.—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 are given in the report "Higher Education in Canada, 1940-42", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Enrolment.—Comparison of enrolment figures for the year 1943 with those of pre-war years indicate that university attendance has been well maintained. On the basis of full-time undergraduate enrolment by faculties the decrease in male students was about 4 p.c., partly offset by a minor increase in women undergraduates. The major portion of the decrease was in the faculties of Arts and in such studies as law, education and theology. A significant increase was 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 increased 30 p.c. since 1938, the enrolment in 1943 (5,433) being the highest on record. Medicine remained in the vicinity of 3,000 which may be considered the maximum enrolment possible under wartime conditions of decreased teaching personnel. Maintenance of enrolment in the latter two schools and in related professions, to provide replacements for technical and medical manpower, increased in importance as the war progressed. Government financial aid to students, special grants to the universities to provide laboratory equipment, and postponement of military service until after graduation are factors that promoted registration within these schools.

Women students are still predominantly Arts and Science registrants. Two courses closely related to the rehabilitation of war casualties—occupational therapy and physio-therapy—have more than doubled their enrolment figures. New schools and courses in Social Science, Public Health and Military Nursing have increased the enrolment for these professional services more than 50 p.c. beyond that of 1938.

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 pre-war years.

9.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, for Selected Years 1921-43

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 represent 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	
1926....	2,148	5,471	2,380	1,236	11,235	192	132	65,708	42,157	
1931....	2,258	6,925	3,323	1,455	13,961	600	126	82,403	48,459	–
1941....	2,046	6,804	5,143	2,054	16,047	224	116	95,680	55,082	17,422[4]
1942....	2,129	7,284	5,337	2,413	17,163	42	273	98,575	55,005	18,403
1943....	2,293	7,419	5,699	2,449	17,860	62	269	101,229	55,189	20,547

[1] Board and lodging not included. [2] Combined deficits or surpluses of schools reporting.
[3] Site, buildings and equipment. [4] First year 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 1940-43 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.

10.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years 1931-43

NOTE.—For figures from 1920-30, see pp. 993-997 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	27	3,837	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
1943	3,006	1,087	362	76	228	27	3,596	1,190

Year	GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE							
	Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering		Bachelors of Architecture[3]		Bachelors of Forestry		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1931	418	Nil	24	Nil	41	Nil	483	-
1936	564	2	53	"	21	"	638	2
1940	715	1	21	"	49	"	785	1
1941	753	Nil	24	"	42	"	819	-
1942	676	"	11	1	51	"	738	1
1943	775	2	17	3	24	"	816	5

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
1943	211	9	54	Nil	168	433	177

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[4]
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	144	24	75	72	22	22	76	66	955	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
1943	464	126	41	36	32	25	24	56	49	707	146

[1] Includes Bachelors of Letters and of Social Science. [2] Includes Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science. [3] Include diplomas in architecture from the Schools of Fine Arts of Montreal and Quebec. [4] Excludes teachers' diplomas.

10.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years 1931-43—continued

Year	GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND RELATED STUDIES										
	Medical Doctors		Dentists		Pharmacists		Post-Graduate Nurses [1]	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	51	51	1,286	401
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
1943...	608	31	133	2	115	18	340	63	63	1,259	454

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
1943	121	9	357	168	18

Year	POST-GRADUATE AND HONORARY DEGREES							
	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Courses		Masters of Arts [2]		Masters of Science [2]	
	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	4	82	3	367	70	128	5
1941	85	6	75	5	349	58	146	8
1942	117	8	121	10	305	48	111	5
1943	127	8	93	12	265	54	110	17

Year	Bachelors of Divinity	Licentiates (except in Theology)		Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas [4]		Totals	
	Total	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1931	37	91	2	100	2	736	109
1936	43	100	7	90	Nil	786	90
1940	40	115	6	106	6	923	94
1941	41	128	1	102	9	926	87
1942	28	84	Nil	114	9	880	80
1943	25	123	30	43	3	786	124

[1] Includes 12 to 24 dental nurses annually.
[2] Includes M.A. Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch, M.V.Sc., M.Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where conferred separately).
[3] Includes M. Com. and M. Ed. or M. Paed.
[4] Except diplomas for teachers and theologians.

10.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years 1931-43—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
1943....	6,576	4,987	1,589	507	489	12	6,075	4,498	1,577

[1] Not including diplomas in Education and Social Service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate or 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 and 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.—Public Libraries

The program of post-war reconstruction, being planned for Canada, includes the expansion of services associated with the development of humanitarian and social attributes in the Canadian citizen. Among the factors that contribute to the development of these attributes, is a comprehensive public library system. The survey of public libraries in Canada in 1943 highlights the lack of public library facilities for one-half of the population and, except for a few individual cities, the inadequacy of the services that do exist. Analysis of the returns on the basis of population unit and service to the community shows less than 20 libraries that, by standards of population and per capita expenditure, approach the minimum standards recommended by international authorities. Libraries located in cities and towns of 10,000 population or over are responsible for 79 p.c. of the total expenditures. One-half of them spend from 60 to 92 cents per capita; the other half spends under 60 cents. The minimum standard set by authorities is one dollar.

The summarized statistics show an increase of $300,000 in the financial assistance given by the Provincial Governments. About 10 p.c. of this was contributed by Quebec for the establishment and maintenance of a provincial library in Montreal, and assistance in the reorganization of a municipal library for Quebec city. Ontario provincial grants have increased by 16 p.c. and Alberta and Saskatchewan by 10 p.c.

The survey includes a geographical analysis of the service of individual libraries based on the population unit. This analysis includes such items as per capita circulation, volumes and expenditure; source of income and budgets; percentage of population that use the library; and types of reading material selected by home readers. In the latter case there is evidence of a consistent decrease in the demand for light reading.

A summarized review of the main features of provincial legislation governing the establishment of public libraries in Canada includes recent changes in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

11.—Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1943, with Totals for Alternate Years 1931-43

Year and Province	Volumes	Circulation	Registered Borrowers	Expenditure on Books, Periodicals and Repairs	Total Expenditure
	No.	No.	No.	$	$
Totals, 1931	**4,516,206**	**21,135,354**	[1]	**509,322**	[1]
Totals, 1933	**4,770,981**	**22,376,340**	**1,114,201**	**421,142**	[1]
Totals, 1935	**4,848,793**	**21,106,742**	**1,097,247**	**448,251**	[1]
Totals, 1937	**5,070,132**	**19,560,375**	**1,062,187**	**502,509**	**2,041,486**
Totals, 1939	**5,175,811**	**20,728,151**	**1,045,521**	**494,776**	**2,131,199**
Totals, 1941	**5,495,543**	**20,283,618**	**1,057,336**	**530,064**	**2,154,437**
Totals, 1943	**5,681,291**	**20,056,093**	**1,105,990**	**609,174**	**2,481,988**
1943					
Prince Edward Island	60,805	227,239	20,889	5,452	17,251
Nova Scotia	128,746	167,797	12,159	6,502	19,679
New Brunswick	102,005	223,390	21,891	5,842	23,740
Quebec	699,937	805,445	44,485	44,809	202,540
Ontario	3,602,985	13,452,485	719,988	388,679	1,608,518
Manitoba	124,681	770,303	44,043	25,539	91,275
Saskatchewan	284,517	1,002,340	58,036	26,933	125,013
Alberta	292,805	1,557,572	69,225	37,557	140,242
British Columbia	371,932	1,836,906	114,995	67,250	251,578
Yukon	12,878	12,616	279	611	2,152

[1] Not available.

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 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. 1077-1082), and summary or 'non-indictable' offences, which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws and other less serious crimes (see pp. 1082-1086). 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 1943, there were 512,735 cases of adult offenders handled by the courts as compared with 626,647 cases in 1942. Of this total 47,420 cases were of an indictable nature while 465,315 cases were non-indictable. The corresponding figures for 1942 were 45,283 indictable and 581,364 non-indictable cases. In the case of juvenile offenders (under 16 years of age) 12,225 young persons were brought before the courts of whom 1,929 were dismissed or had their cases adjourned *sine die*.

* Revised by H. M. Boyd, Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sixty-eighth "Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, 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 1943 numbered 517,363, a decrease of 115,068 or 18·2 p.c. as compared with 1942. Of the total convictions, 10,296 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor offences, a decrease of 1,462 or 12·4 p.c. as compared with 1942.

Ontario led the provinces in convictions per 100,000 population during 1943, the ratio being 5,749; Quebec was second and Manitoba third.

Adults.—Ontario led in the rate of convictions for indictable offences, Alberta was second and British Columbia third, with Quebec a close fourth. Quebec's rate of 5,248 convictions for non-indictable offences per 100,000 population was the highest. Ontario 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. New Brunswick led in 1943 as regards major offences and Quebec as regards minor offences.

CONVICTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 1943

Province or Territory	Adult Convictions			Juvenile Convictions			Grand Total
	Indictable	Non-indictable	Total Adult	Major	Minor	Total Juvenile	
Prince Edward Island	191	1,135	1,326	58	40	98	1,424
Nova Scotia	284	1,459	1,743	61	19	80	1,823
New Brunswick	261	1,646	1,907	73	20	93	2,000
Quebec	338	5,248	5,586	42	50	92	5,678
Ontario	428	5,214	5,642	72	35	107	5,749
Manitoba	284	3,028	3,312	50	10	60	3,372
Saskatchewan	263	927	1,190	43	7	50	1,240
Alberta	352	1,464	1,816	44	12	56	1,872
British Columbia	343	2,279	2,622	45	23	68	2,690
Yukon and N.W.T.	247	1,471	1,718	Nil	Nil		1,718
CANADA	353	3,939	4,292	55	32	87	4,379

Wartime Trends.—During the four-year period from Sept. 30, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1943, convictions for all crime in Canada increased from 484,328 to 517,363 or by 6·8 p.c. During a similar period of time preceding the war, 1935-39, the increase was 19·9 p.c.—from 403,852 cases to 484,328 cases. Thus the rate of increase in the total number of convictions was lower by 13·1 p.c. during the four war years than it was during the four years immediately preceding the War. While decreased rates of convictions during the war years have occurred in adult crime, increased rates are shown for 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 during the first four years of the present war, although a definite improvement was shown in this respect in 1943.

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 showed an increase in proportion to all offences during the first three war 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 wartime regulations. However, a decrease of nearly 20 p.c. was shown in 1943.

The most significant figures in Table 1 are those of indictable offences per 100,000 population. Indictable offences, which had decreased steadily since 1939 showed an increase from 1942 to 1943.

1.—Convictions for All Offences (Juveniles Included), Classified by Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

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	397	586,202	92·7	5,030	632,431
1943...	5,868	5,773	20,832	15,773	48,246	9·3	408	469,117	90·7	3,971	517,363

A decrease in the number of convictions for 1943 over 1942 is shown in each province; Yukon and the Northwest Territories show increases.

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-43

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	1,587	1,745	1,609	1,533	1,946	1,827	1,296
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	10	9	17	14	5	1	1
Gaol or fine	1,453	1,658	1,457	1,379	1,766	1,635	1,115
Reformatory	6	6	10	16	10	11	12
Death	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Other	118	72	125	124	163	180	168
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	7,844	8,208	9,447	11,024	12,314	12,385	11,070
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	170	202	205	165	126	134	147
Gaol or fine	6,728	7,190	8,482	9,959	11,107	11,149	9,970
Reformatory	80	83	89	101	121	112	103
Death	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
Other	865	733	671	798	959	990	850
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	6,834	6,468	6,537	7,661	9,324	9,583	9,259
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	80	70	151	74	115	96	119
Gaol or fine	5,548	5,403	5,559	6,606	7,345	8,649	8,308
Reformatory	63	49	72	85	98	99	105
Death	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Other	1,143	943	754	896	1,766	737	727

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-43—concluded

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—							
Convictions	109,552	102,035	104,987	109,183	167,811	209,985	196,290
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	545	825	903	908	597	563	896
Gaol or fine	87,250	82,695	85,099	87,071	141,986	183,297	163,790
Reformatory	225	315	401	508	598	595	639
Death	4	5	2	4	4	2	2
Other	21,528	18,195	18,582	20,692	24,626	25,528	30,963
Ontario—							
Convictions	254,886	258,238	270,328	287,656	308,202	304,704	225,184
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,143	1,146	1,326	1,359	871	912	1,113
Gaol or fine	208,524	215,716	233,386	255,901	276,464	269,988	193,900
Reformatory	2,622	3,137	3,803	2,937	2,717	2,550	2,974
Death	4	6	6	5	4	4	5
Other	42,593	38,233	31,807	27,454	28,146	31,250	27,192
Manitoba—							
Convictions	31,557	36,023	35,015	34,714	35,670	35,230	24,484
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	320	380	396	259	252	216	146
Gaol or fine	19,308	25,584	24,144	24,673	27,485	29,973	20,952
Reformatory	110	76	105	108	104	83	49
Death	Nil	6	3	Nil	1	1	Nil
Other	11,819	9,977	10,367	9,674	7,828	4,957	3,337
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	10,994	9,909	11,826	12,403	13,921	11,628	10,444
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	180	179	526	149	179	271	141
Gaol or fine	9,569	8,455	9,863	11,004	12,682	10,444	9,488
Reformatory	41	40	47	62	65	92	56
Death	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	1	Nil
Other	1,203	1,235	1,389	1,185	995	820	759
Alberta—							
Convictions	14,947	15,032	18,347	19,682	19,413	18,571	14,832
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	434	356	312	415	287	196	161
Gaol or fine	11,603	12,194	16,015	17,416	17,531	16,434	13,123
Reformatory	17	18	1	1	9	8	14
Death	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Other	2,891	2,463	2,019	1,850	1,586	1,931	1,534
British Columbia—							
Convictions	26,738	27,510	26,011	27,186	31,662	28,310	24,212
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	198	252	222	267	152	131	167
Gaol or fine	22,699	23,385	21,922	23,148	27,708	24,572	21,049
Reformatory	129	245	85	114	206	145	63
Death	Nil	1	1	4	1	3	2
Other	3,712	3,627	3,781	3,653	3,595	3,459	2,931
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
Convictions	137	130	221	221	249	208	292
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Gaol or fine	120	113	192	202	231	200	284
Reformatory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Other	16	17	29	19	17	7	8
Canada—							
Convictions	**465,076**	**465,298**	**484,328**	**511,263**	**600,512**	**632,431**	**517,363**
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	**3,080**	**3,419**	**4,058**	**3,610**	**2,585**	**2,521**	**2,891**
Gaol or fine	**372,802**	**382,393**	**406,119**	**437,359**	**524,305**	**556,341**	**441,979**
Reformatory	**3,293**	**3,969**	**4,613**	**3,932**	**3,928**	**3,695**	**4,015**
Death	**13**	**22**	**14**	**17**	**13**	**15**	**9**
Other	**85,888**	**75,495**	**69,524**	**66,345**	**69,681**	**69,859**	**68,469**

Appeals.—In the calendar year 1943, 13·6 p.c. of the appeals in criminal or indictable cases resulted in the convictions being quashed. Appeals were dismissed in 60·5 p.c. of the cases, and new trials were directed in 7·3 p.c. In non-indictable cases, 58·2 p.c. of the appeals were dismissed.

3.—Appeals, by Provinces, 1943

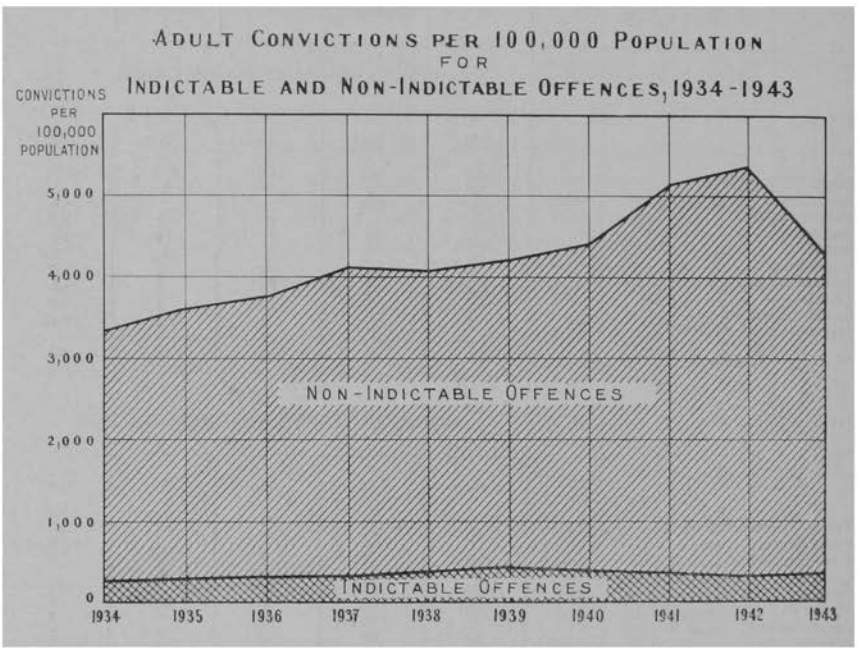
Province or Court	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Method of Disposal			
		Convictions Quashed	Dismissed	New Trial Directed	Other
	INDICTABLE AND MAJOR CASES				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	11	1	9	"	1
New Brunswick	5	Nil	1	"	4
Quebec	25	6	17	2	Nil
Ontario	129	18	61	11	39
Manitoba	15	2	11	Nil	2
Saskatchewan	11	Nil	8	1	2
Alberta	58	15	30	5	8
British Columbia	96	6	73	7	10
Supreme Court of Canada	4	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
Totals	**354**	**48**	**214**	**26**	**66**
	NON-INDICTABLE AND MINOR CASES				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	9	3	4	Nil	2
Nova Scotia	40	12	26	1	1
New Brunswick	6	4	2	Nil	Nil
Quebec	95	31	63	"	1
Ontario	139	44	70	2	23
Manitoba	51	2	48	Nil	1
Saskatchewan	39	10	21	"	8
Alberta	44	20	17	"	7
British Columbia	32	15	14	"	3
Totals	**455**	**141**	**265**	**3**	**46**

Section 2.—Offences of Adults

The statistics in Table 4 are comparable with those shown for juvenile offenders in Table 19. The separation between adult and juvenile offenders is available only for the years beginning with 1922, but totals of adult offences for the years 1931-38 may be obtained by subtracting those of Table 19 from those of Table 1.

Wartime Trends.—There has been a marked decrease in convictions for indictable offences during the first four war years. "Offences against the person" which had increased 37·5 p.c. for the four years preceding the War, showed a 2·4 p.c. increase since 1939; "Offences against property with violence" increased 48·2 p.c. from 1935 to 1939 but decreased 31·3 p.c. during the four war years. The increase for "Offences against property without violence" in the former period was 32·2 p.c. as against a decrease of 27·8 p.c. in the latter. "Arson and other damage to property", convictions for which increased 72 p.c. from 1935 to 1939 increased only 14·3 p.c. during the war years; "Forgery and offences against currency", which showed an

increase of 133·6 p.c. during the four years preceding the War, showed a decrease of 50·9 p.c. during the War, while "Various other offences", which had increased by 55·2 p.c. in the pre-war period, have continued to increase at the slower rate of 19·2 p.c. during the war years.



4.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43

NOTE.—In this table "Offences against Property without violence" includes Classes III and IV, and "Other" includes Classes V and VI of Table 8, pp. 1079-1080.

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Indictable Offences—					
Offences against the person	5,478	5,268	5,142	5,465	5,610
Offences against property with violence	6,147	5,416	4,217	3,920	4,223
Offences against property without violence	22,113	19,924	16,584	15,551	16,282
Other	14,369	16,115	16,703	14,373	15,637
Totals, Indictable Offences	48,107	46,723	42,646	39,309	41,752
Non-Indictable Offences—					
Gambling Acts	11,106	16,318	30,486	21,129	19,996
Liquor Acts	13,513	12,946	15,369	16,898	15,099
Traffic regulations	292,904	311,678	369,234	399,957	274,573
Vagrancy and loose, idle and disorderly conduct	17,884	18,602	16,912	14,554	12,751
Drunkenness	36,007	37,826	40,002	44,801	42,292
Frequenting bawdy houses	2,580	1,170	1,208	1,192	852
Other	54,614	57,569	74,345	82,833	99,752
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences	428,608	456,109	547,556	581,364	465,315
Grand Totals	**476,715**	**502,832**	**590,202**	**620,673**	**507,067**

4.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43—concluded

Class of Offence	PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS AND PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.
Indictable Offences—										
Offences against the person	1·1	49	1·0	46	0·9	45	0·9	47	1·1	48
Offences against property with violence	1·3	55	1·1	47	0·7	37	0·6	34	0·8	36
Offences against property without violence	4·6	196	4·0	175	2·8	144	2·5	133	3·2	138
Other	3·1	127	3·2	142	2·8	145	2·3	123	3·1	132
Totals, Indictable Offences	10·1	427	9·3	410	7·2	371	6·3	337	8·2	354
Non-Indictable Offences—										
Gambling Acts	2·3	98	3·2	143	5·2	265	3·4	181	3·9	169
Liquor Acts	2·9	120	2·6	114	2·6	133	2·7	145	3·0	128
Traffic regulations	61·4	2,600	62·0	2,739	62·5	3,209	64·4	3,432	54·2	2,325
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct	3·8	159	3·7	164	2·9	147	2·4	125	2·5	108
Drunkenness	7·6	319	7·5	332	6·8	348	7·2	385	8·3	358
Frequenting bawdy houses	0·5	23	0·2	10	0·2	10	0·2	10	0·2	7
Other	11·4	485	11·5	506	12·6	646	13·4	711	19·7	844
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences	89·9	3,804	90·7	4,008	92·8	4,758	93·7	4,989	91·8	3,939
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**4,231**	**100·0**	**4,418**	**100·0**	**5,129**	**100·0**	**5,326**	**100·0**	**4,293**

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 period from 1900 to 1943 the number of crimes increased from 5,768 to 41,752 or 624 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was 120 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was five times that of the population.

Wartime Trends.—Convictions for indictable offences, which increased from 33,531 in 1935 to 48,107 in 1939, or by 43·5 p.c., decreased during the four war years, despite an increase from 1942 to 1943. The 1943 total of convictions was 41,752, a decrease of 13·2 p.c. from the 1939 total. The 6·2 p.c. increase from 1942 to 1943 was mainly due to increases in convictions for breaches of wartime Acts, due to more strict enforcement than was exercised prior to 1943.

5.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1900-20 are given at p. 1016 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30 at p. 908 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943....	174	1,725	1,211	11,669	16,779	2,060	2,213	2,787	3,092	22	20	41,752

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, 1939-43

Persons Convicted of—	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2 offences	2,901	2,652	1,850	1,838	2,330
3 "	713	623	554	453	590
4 "	340	289	235	222	249
5 "	164	181	135	130	132
6 "	103	99	96	81	101
7 "	87	61	43	55	36
8 "	60	37	41	49	37
9 "	39	27	31	26	19
10 "	32	27	20	22	16
11 to 20 offences	68	87	56	74	60
21 offences or over	25	19	18	15	11
Totals, Convicted of More than One Crime	4,532	4,102	3,079	2,965	3,581
Totals, Convicted of One Crime	33,700	33,879	32,692	29,340	31,019
Grand Totals	**38,232**	**37,981**	**35,771**	**32,305**	**34,600**

Acquittals in Relation to Convictions.—In 1943, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories showed increases in number of convictions for indictable offences as compared with 1942. The percentage of acquittals to convictions in recent years is greatest in Ontario. The positions of the provinces, however, aside from Ontario, fluctuate widely.

7.—Charges, Convictions, and Percentages of Acquittals of Adults Charged with Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1941-43

Province or Territory	1941		1942		1943		Percentages of Acquittals		
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island	217	207	226	205	184	174	4·8	10·2	5·7
Nova Scotia	1,999	1,675	1,892	1,646	2,020	1,725	19·3	14·9	17·1
New Brunswick	1,260	1,185	1,119	1,063	1,268	1,211	6·3	5·3	4·7
Quebec	12,433	11,514	11,167	10,269	12,581	11,669	8·0	8·7	7·8
Ontario	19,280	15,861	18,457	15,070	20,175	16,779	21·6	22·5	20·2
Manitoba	3,210	2,811	2,731	2,419	2,305	2,060	14·2	12·9	11·9
Saskatchewan	3,412	3,106	2,805	2,621	2,312	2,213	9·9	7·0	4·5
Alberta	3,846	3,263	3,721	3,193	3,057	2,787	17·9	16·5	9·7
British Columbia	3,340	2,996	3,130	2,792	3,475	3,092	11·5	12·1	12·4
Yukon and N.W.T.	29	28	35	31	43	42	3·6	12·9	2·4
Canada	**49,026**	**42,646**	**45,283**	**39,309**	**47,420**	**41,752**	**15·0**	**15·2**	**13·6**

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—Convictions in 1943 were 6·2 p.c. higher than in 1942. Theft. aggravated assault, burglary, robbery, receiving stolen goods, forgery and uttering and gambling, which account for the greatest percentage of all indictable offences, 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 four years preceding the war. Convictions for theft increased 27·2 p.c. in the four pre-war years and decreased 17·7 p.c. during the first four years of the War. Theft comprises nearly one-fourth of all indictable crime.

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1941-43

Class and Offence	1941		1942		1943	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I.—Offences Against the Person						
Abduction	21	19	21	11	18	13
Assaults	4,906	3,914	5,440	4,301	5,065	4,088
Offences against females	776	567	800	540	1,183	902
Manslaughter and murder	158	60	159	68	118	44
Attempted murder; shooting and wounding	145	108	134	92	173	131
Non-support, desertion	509	380	412	325	439	298
Other offences against the person	150	94	152	128	153	134
Totals, Class I	**6,665**	**5,142**	**7,118**	**5,465**	**7,149**	**5,610**
Class II.—Offences Against Property With Violence						
Burglary and robbery	4,727	4,217	4,406	3,920	4,783	4,223
Totals, Class II	**4,727**	**4,217**	**4,406**	**3,920**	**4,783**	**4,223**
Class III.—Offences Against Property Without Violence						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	5	5	4	4	Nil	–
Fraud, embezzlement and false pretences	3,292	2,791	2,859	2,478	2,074	1,870
Receiving stolen goods	1,728	1,351	1,542	1,183	1,869	1,391
Thefts	13,462	11,632	12,685	11,056	13,840	12,158
Totals, Class III	**18,487**	**15,779**	**17,090**	**14,721**	**17,783**	**15,419**

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1941-43—concl.

Class and Offence	1941		1942		1943	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class IV.—Malicious Offences Against Property						
Arson	77	59	55	42	82	69
Malicious damage to property	896	746	986	788	959	794
Totals, Class IV	**973**	**805**	**1,041**	**830**	**1,041**	**863**
Class V.—Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency						
Offences against currency	48	45	9	8	5	5
Forgery and uttering forged documents	1,093	1,044	1,254	1,217	1,065	1,039
Totals, Class V	**1,141**	**1,089**	**1,263**	**1,225**	**1,070**	**1,044**
Class VI.—Other Offences Not Included in the Foregoing Classes						
Dangerous or reckless driving	1,588	1,302	1,469	1,165	1,356	1,180
Defence of Canada Regulations	1,784	1,552	1,298	1,232	1,533	1,496
Driving car while drunk	2,232	1,984	1,967	1,720	1,441	1,266
Gambling and lotteries	3,815	3,672	2,432	2,361	2,227	2,141
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates	3,731	3,693	3,309	3,269	3,306	3,276
Various other offences	3,883	3,411	3,890	3,401	5,731	5,234
Totals, Class VI	**17,033**	**15,614**	**14,365**	**13,148**	**15,594**	**14,593**
Grand Totals	**49,026**	**42,646**	**45,283**	**39,309**	**47,420**	**41,752**

9.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in Respect of Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-43

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	43,968	50,998	56,352	53,516	49,026	45,283	47,420
Acquittals	6,768	7,346	8,194	6,764	6,333	5,934	5,633
Persons detained for lunacy	52	53	51	29	47	40	35
Convictions	37,148	43,599	48,107	46,723	42,646	39,309	41,752
Males	*33,365*	*39,423*	*43,282*	*40,482*	*36,429*	*33,415*	*35,620*
Females	*3,783*	*4,176*	*4,825*	*6,241*	*6,217*	*5,894*	*6,132*
First convictions	24,291	28,536	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212	27,716
Second convictions	4,273	4,974	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769	4,173
Reiterated convictions	8,584	10,089	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328	9,863
Sentences—							
Option of a fine	9,310	11,368	13,047	14,873	16,828	15,573	17,789
Under one year in gaol	12,224	15,115	16,246	14,766	12,354	11,139	10,735
One year or over in gaol	1,506	1,740	1,904	1,784	1,578	1,516	1,587
Two years and under five in penitentiary	2,434	2,804	3,558	3,103	2,119	2,173	2,532
Five years or over in penitentiary	644	608	497	500	459	347	356
For life in penitentiary	2	7	3	7	7	1	3
Death	13	22	14	17	13	15	9
Committed to reformatories	2,519	3,122	3,629	2,738	2,596	2,241	2,614
Other sentences	8,496	8,813	9,209	8,935	6,692	6,304	6,127

10.—Convictions for Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., of Person Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-43.

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Occupation—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	3,286	3,198	3,778	4,079	3,372	2,891	2,706
Armed Services	[1]	[1]	[1]	878	1,692	2,468	2,414
Clerical	[1]	[1]	2,088	1,592	1,935	1,549	1,176
Lumbering	136	194	202	232	177	187	173
Electric light and power	[1]	[1]	78	84	101	84	100
Entertainment and sport	[1]	[1]	146	130	146	89	84
Finance and insurance	[1]	[1]	100	91	127	41	97
Fishing and trapping	218	242	372	440	279	313	231
Laundry and cleaning	[1]	[1]	53	462	857	291	265
Mining	434	515	699	728	675	674	601
Manufacturing and construction	3,491	3,696	4,435	3,788	3,447	3,586	4,395
Service—							
Domestic	4,187	3,862	3,946	5,305	4,752	4,591	4,585
Personal	[1]	[1]	956	941	1,004	1,004	986
Public	415	376	260	171	71	130	145
Professional	156	210	218	257	317	252	224
Transportation	1,424	1,779	1,938	2,004	1,740	1,949	2,222
Trade	5,052	6,112	4,237	3,848	3,239	3,262	3,400
Labour	14,325	16,400	19,303	16,838	13,708	11,668	12,967
At educational institutions	733	806	869	866	753	567	658
Unemployed	1,477	2,216	1,789	2,003	2,129	918	969
Not given	1,814	3,993	2,640	1,986	2,125	2,795	3,354
Totals	**37,148**	**43,599**	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**	**41,752**
Conjugal Condition—							
Married	12,835	13,787	16,580	16,508	16,795	14,615	14,868
Single	22,061	25,017	28,187	27,539	22,993	21,390	22,767
Widowed	642	823	810	711	709	495	590
Divorced	33	23	42	54	26	42	62
Not given	1,577	3,949	2,488	1,911	2,123	2,767	3,465
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write	332	487	832	465	319	251	208
Elementary	35,461	39,594	43,908	43,932	39,952	36,066	37,989[3]
Superior	791	703	1,203	818	462	339	316
Not given	564	2,815	2,164	1,508	1,913	2,653	3,239
Age—							
16 years and under 21	7,503	8,492	10,480	9,471	8,580	8,468	10,055
21 years and under 40	20,446	22,751	25,393	25,380	21,713	19,423	19,452
40 years or over	7,215	8,019	8,966	9,956	9,825	8,563	8,544
Not given	1,984	4,337	3,268	1,916	2,528	2,855	3,701
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate	32,838	35,625	40,231	39,634	35,618	31,793	33,448
Immoderate	3,637	5,702	5,990	5,730	5,113	4,927	4,525
Not given	673	2,272	1,886	1,359	1,915	2,589	3,779
Birthplace—							
England or Wales	1,548	1,619	1,747	1,423	1,137	1,129	1,106
Ireland	449	477	515	359	244	253	230
Scotland	772	894	870	719	487	497	459
Canada	28,082	31,601	37,677	37,264	33,204	30,700	33,063
Other British possessions	147	206	123	85	99	84	75
United States	818	948	986	967	912	733	665
Other foreign countries	3,880	3,960	3,942	4,438	4,637	3,363	3,170
Not given	1,452	3,894	2,247	1,468	1,926	2,550	2,984
Religion—							
Anglican	4,103	4,321	4,729	4,348	3,784	3,846	3,753
Baptist	1,045	1,081	1,116	931	838	719	782
Jewish	486	646	743	514	473	517	626
Methodist	254[2]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presbyterian	2,430	2,749	3,087	2,665	2,162	1,941	1,908
Roman Catholic	15,678	17,854	20,410	21,677	19,325	18,191	19,431
United Church	3,567	4,099	5,127	4,810	4,372	4,099	4,243
Protestant	3,724	4,464	5,352	4,978	4,523	3,800	4,684
Other denominations	4,040	3,662	4,026	4,335	4,517	3,221	2,730
No religion	[1]	517	388	503	345	175	166
Not given	1,821	4,206	3,129	1,962	2,307	2,800	3,439
Residence—							
Cities or towns	28,247	33,611	36,911	36,011	32,775	30,736	34,486
Rural districts	8,901	9,988	11,196	10,712	9,871	8,573	7,266

[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] Includes 1,228 with high school education: this classification was recorded for the first time in 1943.

Convictions of Females.—The number of females convicted of indictable offences increased 4 p.c. in 1943 over 1942, accounted for by increases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the percentages of women convicted to total convictions were lower in 1943 than in 1942.

11.—Convictions of Females for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43

Province or Territory	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island	16	17	19	23	15	6·0	6·7	9·2	11·2	8·6
Nova Scotia	73	95	80	108	100	4·5	6·0	4·8	6·6	5·8
New Brunswick	50	38	72	82	83	4·5	3·4	6·1	7·7	6·9
Quebec	2,589	3,732	3,573	3,313	3,422	23·9	30·7	31·0	32·3	29·4
Ontario	897	1,190	1,303	1,183	1,463	4·5	6·8	8·2	7·9	8·7
Manitoba	240	276	288	312	246	6·3	8·2	10·2	12·9	11·9
Saskatchewan	210	223	299	305	188	6·1	7·7	9·6	11·6	8·5
Alberta	317	310	251	267	253	7·7	7·0	7·7	8·4	9·1
British Columbia	427	358	332	298	361	11·5	10·6	11·1	10·7	11·7
Yukon and N.W.T.	6	2	Nil	3	1	19·3	12·5	–	9·7	2·4
Canada	**4,825**	**6,241**	**6,217**	**5,894**	**6,132**	**10·0**	**13·3**	**14·6**	**15·0**	**14·7**

Recidivism.—The number of offenders who relapse into crime after a first conviction decreased each year from 1939 to 1942 but increased slightly in 1943. However, the number of recidivists and the percentage of total convictions they represent have shown a general tendency to decline in recent years. The number of first offenders, which had also been declining since 1939, showed a slight increase in 1943.

12.—First Offences, Second Offences, and Reiterated Offences of an Indictable Nature, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43

Class of Offence	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of First, Second, etc. Convictions to Totals				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
First	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212	27,716	62·10	64·94	65·25	66·68	66·38
Second	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769	4,173	11·94	10·49	9·98	9·59	9·99
Reiterated	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328	9,863	25·96	24·57	24·77	23·73	23·63
Totals	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**	**41,752**	**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 1943 showed a decrease of 20 p.c. as compared with 1942 shared by all the provinces. Yukon and the Northwest Territories showed increases but the number of cases involved was negligible.

13.—Convictions of Adults for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1900-12 are given at p. 1020 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1913-30 at p. 913 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943..	1,033	8,857	7,619	181,425	204,227	21,986	7,810	11,598	20,510	145	105	465,315

The marked increase in the past 20 years in non-indictable convictions has been due, almost entirely, to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 60,063 in 1924 to 274,573 during 1943 or from 42 p.c. of the total in 1924 to 59·0 p.c in 1943. Breaches of the radio licence laws have increased rapidly during the past two years, due, perhaps, to stricter enforcement. The decline in convictions for non-indictable offences from 1942 to 1943 was due to a decrease in convictions for breaches of traffic laws; the first since 1936.

14.—Non-Indictable Convictions, by Type, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43

Offence	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Increase or Decrease 1942-43
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault	3,112	2,865	2,790	3,004	3,148	+144
Fishery and game Acts, offences against	3,181	2,854	3,403	2,412	2,219	−193
Gambling Acts, offences against	11,106	16,318	30,486	21,129	19,996	−1,133
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against	13,513	12,946	15,369	16,898	15,099	−1,799
Non-payment of wages	1,436	1,272	1,380	364	186	−178
Breaches of traffic regulations	292,904	311,678	369,234	399,957	274,573	−125,384
Breaches of by-laws	25,852	30,030	36,102	34,541	37,601	+3,060
Non-support of family and neglecting children	2,211	2,238	2,546	2,403	2,099	−304
Contributing to delinquency of children	1,362	1,326	1,360	1,158	902	−256
Revenue laws, offences against	1,610	1,947	1,012	2,052	1,749	−303
Vagrancy	12,623	9,758	8,856	7,212	9,289	+2,077
Drunkenness	36,007	37,826	40,002	44,801	42,292	−2,509
Frequenting bawdy houses	2,580	1,170	1,208	1,192	852	−340
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace	5,585	9,220	9,291	9,684	5,536	−4,148
Radios without licences	4,479	2,901	12,447	21,706	34,434	+12,728
Various other offences	11,047	11,760	12,070	12,851	15,340	+2,489
Totals	**428,608**	**456,109**	**547,556**	**581,364**	**465,315**	**−116,049**

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of convictions for drunkenness which has shown a fairly steady increase since 1933, decreased by 5·6 p.c. in 1943 as compared with 1942.

15.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1900-10 are given at p. 1021 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1911-30 at p. 914 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943.....	332	2,380	3,489	10,363	17,482	1,885	778	1,462	4,055	51	15	42,292

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; convictions in 1943 numbered 15,099.

16.—Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1900-20 are given at p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30 at p. 915 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1943.....	118	1,369	473	2,070	6,751	1,086	1,099	1,106	944	47	36	15,099

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations 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 showed an increase of 36 p.c. from 1939 to 1942, mainly due to the application of the 40 miles an hour speed law throughout Canada, and in the later year represented 68·8 p.c. of the total non-indictable convictions. In 1943, however, the reduction in the use of motor-vehicles resulted in a decrease in convictions, bringing them back to below the level of 1937 and 1938. Such convictions in 1943 represented 59·0 p.c. of the total for non-indictable offences.

17.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1900-20 are given at p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30 at p. 915 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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[1].....	200	1,572	835	52,395	185,709	26,682	2,939	4,068	11,550	1	285,951
1939[1].....	191	1,725	725	51,858	193,815	24,732	3,055	5,397	11,403	3	292,904
1940[1].....	240	2,388	2,064	47,927	210,834	23,795	3,815	6,709	13,906	Nil	311,678
1941[1].....	530	2,444	2,314	73,367	231,823	26,092	5,625	8,253	18,784	2[2]	369,234
1942[1].....	331	2,594	1,765	110,579	232,646	25,522	4,034	7,779	14,705	2[2]	399,957
1943[1].....	209	2,772	1,722	82,884	152,557	16,074	2,961	4,745	10,628	21	274,573

[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 1943, Ontario, which had 45·7 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 673), had 56 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 14·7 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 30·1 p.c. of the convictions, and Manitoba 6·2 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 have large urban centres, 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.

Convictions of Females.—The number of females convicted of non-indictable offences in 1943 was 23,078 a decrease of 15·5 p.c. as compared with 1942.

Among the more important offences listed, breaches of street and traffic regulations were the most important single offences, accounting for 7,146 convictions as compared with 11,426 in 1942; drunkenness came next with 3,030 compared with 2,845; and 1,202 convictions as compared with 1,427 in 1942 were recorded as infractions of the liquor laws. Vagrancy accounted for 1,697 convictions as compared with 1,560 in 1942.

Among the total of 23,078 convictions in 1943, no less than 3,846 were convictions for the relatively minor offence of operating a radio receiving set without a licence.

As a general rule the proportion of female convictions to total convictions tends to be greater in the western provinces although all provinces except Nova Scotia and Ontario showed higher rates in 1943 than in 1942. The very high rate in 1943 for Prince Edward Island is out of line with the previous record.

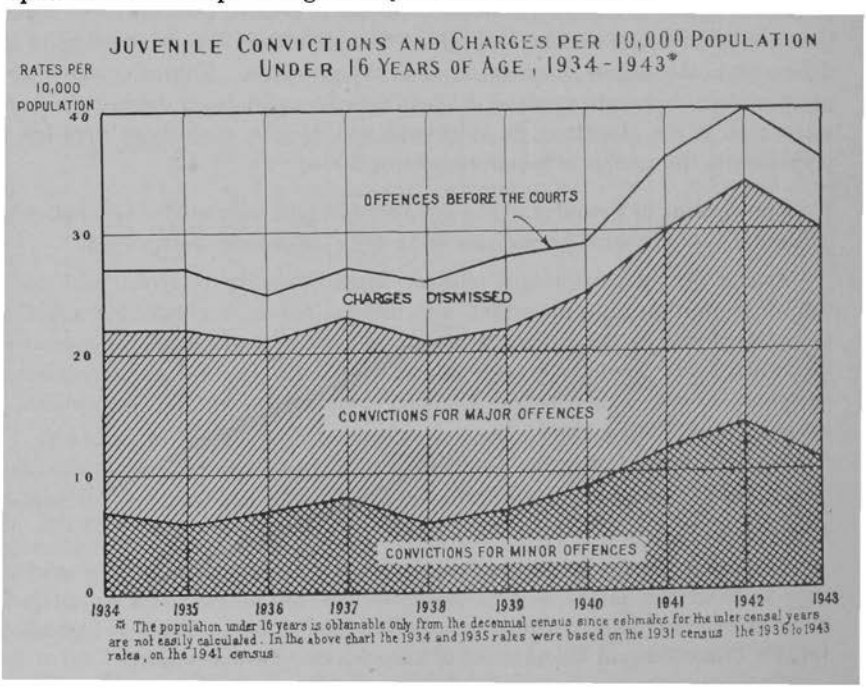
18.—Convictions of Females for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept 30, 1939-43

Province or Territory	Number of Convictions					Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island	52	56	96	75	75	4·0	4·5	5·8	4·9	7·3
Nova Scotia	422	456	530	554	466	5·6	5·0	5·2	5·3	5·3
New Brunswick	208	244	379	320	321	4·1	3·9	4·9	3·9	4·2
Quebec	4,713	4,541	6,907	8,893	9,139	5·1	4·8	4·5	4·5	5·0
Ontario	13,201	14,966	15,159	13,521	9,455	5·3	5·6	5·2	4·7	4·6
Manitoba	1,723	1,624	1,563	1,459	1,234	5·5	5·2	4·8	4·5	5·6
Saskatchewan	254	340	401	360	425	3·1	3·7	3·8	4·2	5·4
Alberta	805	779	460	678	711	5·8	5·3	3·0	4·7	6·1
British Columbia	1,231	1,708	1,810	1,453	1,227	5·6	7·4	6·4	5·8	6·0
Yukon and N.W.T.	6	22	8	9	25	3·2	10·8	3·6	5·1	10·0
Canada	**22,615**	**24,736**	**27,313**	**27,322**	**23,078**	**5·3**	**5·4**	**5·0**	**4·7**	**5·0**

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 19 shows the numbers of convictions of juveniles for all offences, classified as major and minor offences, for the judicial years 1931-43. 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.



19.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

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. 1080. 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	48	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	50	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	23	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	28	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
1943.....	258	1,550	4,550	136	6,494	63·1	55	3,802	36·9	32	10,296

20.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1942 and 1943

Province	Major Offences				Minor Offences			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island.....	56	48	4	5	33	23	8	13
Nova Scotia.....	214	354	6	19	107	95	26	20
New Brunswick.....	268	326	11	11	55	85	16	7
Quebec.....	1,563	1,386	54	69	1,960	1,335	467	406
Ontario.....	2,951	2,681	120	123	1,112	1,098	211	276
Manitoba.....	480	329	23	34	79	64	20	11
Saskatchewan.....	384	344	13	15	62	58	7	4
Alberta.....	460	332	12	17	354	96	9	2
British Columbia.....	287	375	14	26	275	175	37	34
Totals.....	**6,663**	**6,175**	**257**	**319**	**4,037**	**3,029**	**801**	**773**

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 to 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, 1942 and 1943 (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. However, an increase to 900 per 100,000 in 1943 is noted.

21.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major Offences and of Adults for Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1939-43

Year	Convictions of Persons—			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	7 to Under 16 Years (Juveniles)	16 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 16 Years (Juveniles)	16 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 21 Years
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911	1,439	1,640	3,079	111	238	155
1921	3,247	3,288	6,535	192	419	264
1931	5,311	6,453	11,764	271	630	394
1939	5,018	10,480	15,498	264	950	516
1940	5,298	9,471	14,769	289	850	485
1941	6,204	8,580	14,784	321	783	488
1942	6,920	8,468	15,388	358	773	508
1943	6,494	10,055	16,549	333	900	540

Major Offences.—From Table 22 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 1943, 93·0 p.c. of the major offences were in these classes.

Wartime Trends.—Major offences for juveniles, which had decreased 9·0 p.c. during the four years immediately preceding the War, increased by 29·4 p.c. during the war years 1939-43. The increases were chiefly in theft, burglary and common assault. Convictions for theft, which had decreased 19·3 p.c. from 1935 to 1939 have shown an increase of 26·6 p.c. from 1939 to 1943. Thefts of bicycles and automobiles have also shown a much faster rate of increase during the four war years than during the four years immediately preceding the war. The rate of increase for burglary, which had been 16·3 p.c. in the period 1935-39, advanced to 28·8 p.c. during 1939-43. Convictions for common assault which had declined 32·7 p.c. from 1935 to 1939 have shown an increase of 78·8 p.c. for the war years. Malicious damage to property showed a 3·7 p.c. decrease during the 1935 to 1939 pre-war period as compared with a 51·4 p.c. increase during the war years.

22.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1936-43

Offence	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manslaughter	1	"	"	"	2	"	1	1
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	10	8	5	17	12	9	5	1
Indecent assault	31	32	41	54	32	43	30	46
Aggravated assault and wounding	24	31	32	26	24	59	23	28
Common assault	102	83	68	66	99	93	107	118
Endangering life on railway	30	27	30	21	28	54	38	63
Other offences against the person	5	5	8	6	11	5	2	1
Breaking, entering and theft	1,015	1,204	1,110	1,189	1,245	1,396	1,497	1,532
Robbery	4	18	12	18	16	11	39	18
Theft and receiving stolen goods	3,094	3,128	3,043	2,916	3,037	3,439	4,023	3,640
False pretences and fraud	12	14	19	10	17	28	16	18
Arson	15	10	10	11	5	34	21	23
Other wilful damage to property	539	565	602	578	657	913	994	869
Forgery and offences against the currency	11	10	9	13	8	14	11	21
Immorality	52	48	45	36	47	61	49	63
Various other offences	25	41	21	57	58	45	64	52
Totals	**4,970**	**5,224**	**5,055**	**5,018**	**5,298**	**6,204**	**6,920**	**6,494**

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.

23.—Juvenile Offenders, Convicted of Major Offences and Number of Times Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-43

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
1943	4,831	865	386	183	229	6,494	1,663	25·61

Minor Offences.—From Table 24 it will be seen that there was a decrease of 21 p.c. in the number of convictions for minor offences in 1943 as compared with 1942.

24.—Convictions of Juveniles for Minor Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-43

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Breach of traffic regulations	273	399	835	994	463
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	454	604	501	418	283
Incorrigibility	761	951	1,145	1,275	984
Truancy	264	289	366	348	372
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	138	125	209	360	435
Other minor offences	705	765	1,050	1,443	1,265
Totals	**2,595**	**3,133**	**4,106**	**4,838**	**3,802**

Class of Offence	PROPORTIONS									
	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	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	3·6	3	4·7	4	8·1	7	8·4	9	4·5	4
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	6·0	4	7·2	5	4·9	5	3·5	4	2·7	2
Incorrigibility	10·0	7	11·3	8	11·1	10	10·8	11	9·6	8
Truancy	3·5	2	3·4	3	3·5	3	3·0	3	3·6	3
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	1·8	1	1·5	1	2·0	2	3·1	3	4·2	4
Other minor offences	9·2	6	9·1	7	10·2	9	12·3	12	12·3	11
Totals	**34·1**	**23**	**37·2**	**28**	**39·8**	**36**	**41·1**	**42**	**36·9**	**32**

Wartime Trends.—An increase of 19·9 p.c. shown in the convictions of juveniles for minor offences during the four years preceding the War compares with an increase of 46·6 p.c. for the first four years of war. Breaches of various unclassified municipal by-laws account for the greater part of this accelerated increase, convictions under this heading have increased 270·1 p.c. during the four war years as compared with 43·9 p.c. during the four years preceding the War. Convictions for vagrancy and wandering away from home show greatly accelerated rates of increase in this comparison.

Section 4.—Municipal Police Statistics

Police statistics were collected from 188 cities and towns of 4,000 or over population in 1943. The aggregate population of this group of cities and towns was 5,134,078 and the total number of policemen was 5,904 or one for every 870 of population.

A total of 428,143 offences were reported to the police. Arrests numbered 116,003 and 213,828 summonses were issued. There was 320,947 prosecutions and 275,268 convictions.

Automobiles stolen numbered 8,762 with 8,818 recovered. Bicycles stolen numbered 18,957 with 14,253 recovered. The value of other goods reported to the police as stolen was $3,352,137. Value of stolen goods recovered totalled $1,455,593.

Automobile accidents numbered 41,022 as the result of which 495 persons were killed and 13,022 injured. Other accidents caused 723 killed and 7,781 injuries.

The number of doors found unlocked by the police was 38,648; 33,547 persons were given shelter in police stations and 9,702 stray children were returned to their homes.

25.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, 1943

Province	Cities and Towns	Population	Police	Arrests	Summonses	Population per Policeman	Arrests per Policeman
Prince Edward Island	2	19,855	14	486	226	1,418	38
Nova Scotia	14	211,651	193	6,247	3,037	1,097	32
New Brunswick	7	107,000	111	4,808	2,235	964	43
Quebec	56	1,745,559	2,364	42,693	46,687	738	18
Ontario	78	2,026,470	2,002	43,143	119,104	1,012	22
Manitoba	7	279,759	331	4,574	18,806	845	14
Saskatchewan	9	160,639	143	2,032	3,144	1,233	14
Alberta	4	187,904	219	3,882	4,391	858	18
British Columbia	11	395,241	527	8,138	16,198	750	15
Totals	**188**	**5,134,078**	**5,904**	**116,003**	**213,828**	**870**	**20**

Section 5.—Penitentiary Statistics*

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. Seven institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other five are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; New Westminster, B.C.; and Collins Bay, Ont. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1944, the average daily population of

*Revised in co-operation with the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice.

these institutions was 3,000 and the total net cash outlay for the year was $2,703,501 or $2·46 per convict per diem, compared with 3,028 average daily population and $2,689,059 total net cash outlay or $2·43 per convict per diem for the year 1941.

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, 1944, numbered 43 compared with 52 in 1943 and 46 in 1941.

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 1943 was: in penitentiaries, 50 p.c.; in reformatories and training schools, 162 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,652 p.c. In dealing with these figures it must be borne in mind that the common gaol population changes from day to day, and is partly made up of accused persons awaiting trial who may be either liberated or sent to a penitentiary or reformatory.

26.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1941-43

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
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**
1943				
Penitentiaries	3,232	1,299	1,562	2,969
Reformatories and training schools	3,863	7,769	6,941	4,691
Gaols	3,356	54,006	54,160	3,202
Totals, 1943	**10,451**	**63,074**	**62,663**	**10,862**

Tables 27 to 29 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported to the Bureau of Statistics. The number of convicts in penitentiaries was 1,865 in 1911, 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 50·4 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. By 1943 a decrease of 21·9 p.c. over the 1939 figure was shown, but in 1944 there was an increase of 3·7 p.c. over the previous year. The number of paroles (ticket-of-leave) was 243 in 1944.

27.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Fiscal Years 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
In Custody, Beginnings of Years	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**
Received—					
From gaols	1,607	1,422	1,094	1,154	1,348
By transfer	203	199	145	143	320
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave	10	4	1	Nil	2
By recapture	17	–		–	–
Revocation of licence	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
From Military Authorities (prisoners of war)	"	"	Nil	2	"
Totals, Received	1,837	1,625	1,241	1,299	1,670
Discharged—					
By expiry of sentence	1,087	1,264	1,258	1,081	928
By transfer	211	200	145	143	320
By ticket-of-leave	373	164	232	264	243
By deportation	29	9	9	15	10
By unconditional release	71	18	18	28	35
By death	13	25	14	11	7
By pardon	52	24	14	13	9
By escape	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
By release on order of court	5	1	5	4	6
By conditional pardon (to mental hospitals)	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
By return to provincial authorities	7	3	1	3	2
By transfer to Boy's Industrial School	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Totals, Discharged	1,866	1,709	1,697	1,562	1,561
In Custody, Ends of Years	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**

Table 28 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1944, of the total of 3,078, 16 p.c. were under 21 years of age and 42 p.c. between 21 and 30 years of age; thus 58 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 29.

28.—Ages of Convicts in Penitentiaries, as at Mar. 31, 1937-44

Age Group	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Under 21 years	317	194	390	463	465	421	447	486
21 to 30 years	1,515	1,632	1,592	1,574	1,473	1,283	1,168	1,288
31 to 40 years	806	1,008	1,080	1,040	995	837	705	676
41 to 50 years	378	431	442	430	477	420	395	398
51 to 60 years	174	211	207	188	191	191	182	160
Over 60 years	74	104	92	77[1]	87	80	72	70
Totals	**3,264**	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**

[1] Includes one unknown.

29.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1937-44

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Place of Birth—								
Canada	[1]	[1]	3,028	3,028	3,010	2,645	2,451	2,599
British Isles and possessions			301	302	259	190	163	179
Austria and Hungary			60	52	44	43	37	34
Italy			42	33	32	29	24	15
Poland			38	65	67	54	43	35
Russia			54	41	38	41	37	33
Other Europe			40	37	58	44	49	31
United States			125	118	112	117	111	95
Other countries			115	96	68	69	54	57
Conjugal State—								
Single	2,034	2,326	2,548	2,539	2,446	2,154	1,983	1,990
Married	1,039	1,078	1,005	980	994	878	785	875
Widowed	140	138	131	145	143	121	110	120
Divorced	51	38	38	33	105	47	40	35
Separated	[2]	[2]	81	75	[3]	32	51	58
Sex—								
Male	3,232	3,541	3,769	3,741	3,642	3,195	2,917	3,035
Female	32	39	34	31	46	37	52	43
Religion—								
Anglican	471	393	518	548	513	483	505	506
Baptist	129	157	179	162	134	135	126	122
Eastern religions	2	3	[3]	[3]	5	[1]	[3]	[3]
Doukhobor	8	8	3	5	6	4	3	2
Greek Catholic	63	55	49	41	32	33	27	20
Greek Orthodox	[2]	[2]	47	54	39	40	35	36
Jewish	55	61	63	52	62	56	52	55
Lutheran	87	85	89	76	81	76	67	62
Methodist[4]	34	19	418	35	44	29	34	37
Presbyterian	270	279	319	348	358	274	214	233
Roman Catholic	1,658	1,874	1,938	1,897	1,841	1,614	1,473	1,597
Salvation Army	[2]	[2]	14	22	18	17	16	20
United Church	338	384	[3]	370	369	328	302	293
Others	149	262	166	162	186	143	115	95
Totals	**3,264**	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**

[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] None reported. [4] These persons returned themselves as Methodists although union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada was completed in 1926.

CHAPTER XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION

CONSPECTUS

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NOTE.—Certain phases of Dominion Government activity, such as the operations of the International Joint Commission and certain scientific activities of the Department of Mines and Resources were dealt with in this Chapter of the 1930 edition of the Year Book (pp. 1014-17). These branches of the Miscellaneous Administration have not undergone wide change and, therefore, the material has not been republished since that time.

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*) 1944

NOTE.—The land area of Canada classified by surface resources is shown at pp. 27-28.

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	16,734[1]	16,530	37,500	40,133[1]
2. In process of alienation	Nil	–	300	6,000	–
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	"	13	38	30	161
4. Dominion National Parks	7	391	[2]	1	12
5. Indian Reserves	4	28	58	239	2,087
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	Nil	3,577	10,547	474,860	315,399
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. 1095.

1.—Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure, (*circa*) 1944—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.	44,001	103,342	73,396	17,264	50	351,123[3]
2. In process of alienation	172	1,213	2,057	6,942	10	16,694[4]
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	3	47	103	161	1,459,869[5]	1,460,425[3]
4. Dominion National Parks	1,148	1,869	20,940[6]	1,715	3,625[7]	29,708[3]
5. Indian Reserves	816	1,879	2,217	1,302	9	8,639
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	173,583	127,942	150,084	315,000	Nil	1,570,992
7. Provincial parks	Nil	1,683	3	16,895	"	29,301
Totals, Land Area	**219,723**	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,463,563**	**3,466,882**

[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. 28-33); Indian reserves (see p. 1099); 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 1,463,563 square miles 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.

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

Important developments during the year 1942 included the drilling program undertaken at the Norman Wells oil-field in the Lower Mackenzie Basin as part of the Canol Project; the re-opening of the pitchblende-silver property of Eldorado Mining and Refining, Limited, at Labine Point on Great Bear Lake; and the improvement and extension of aeroplane landing fields in the Mackenzie District. In 1943 a shortage of labour resulting from war conditions brought about a decline in gold production in the Yellowknife District.

The Canol Project, more fully described at p. 316 of the 1943-44 Year Book, involved an extensive drilling program to determine the productive capacity of the Norman oil-fields; the construction of a four-inch pipeline from Norman Wells, N.W.T., to Whitehorse, Y.T.; and the erection of a refinery at Whitehorse. By the end of 1943 the productive capacity of the known field had been fairly definitely established, and the pipeline was completed and tested by Mar. 31, 1944. The pumping of oil through the line followed and the refining of oil products was commenced in May, 1944. In March, 1945, the suspension of drilling and production for the Canol Project was ordered by the United States Government. The pumping of crude oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse, and operation of the refinery at Whitehorse was also discontinued. Production from the Norman Field, however, is being continued by Imperial Oil, Limited, to meet local requirements. As of Mar. 9, 1945, a total of 67 wells had been drilled under the Canol Project, of which 60 produced oil in commercial quantity. In addition, four producing wells had been developed prior to the Canol Project by Imperial Oil, Limited. The latest estimate of the recoverable reserve of the Norman oil field is from 29,000,000 to 33,000,000 bbl.

The mining property of Eldorado Mining and Refining, Limited, closed temporarily in 1940, was re-opened in August, 1942. Wartime demands for concentrates from which radium and uranium salts are extracted have kept the mill at Great Bear Lake operating at capacity. Concentrates are shipped to the Company's refinery at Port Hope, Ont. In January, 1944, all assets of the Company were expropriated by the Government of Canada and are now operated by a Crown company, Eldorado Mining and Refining.

Wartime restrictions on new development work coupled with a shortage of labour resulted in the closing down of the mills of all producing gold mines in the Yellowknife District. In 1941 six mines were in production, but by Oct. 15, 1944, the remaining producer, Negus Mines, Limited, had stopped milling. Development work, however, is being continued at the Con and Negus mines. The total value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories to the end of 1944 was estimated at $22,898,599, of which gold from the Yellowknife District accounted for $14,009,000.

Excellent results obtained from drilling on properties of Giant-Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, in the winter of 1943-44 precipitated a major rush in the Yellowknife field during the summer of 1944, and by the end of the year nearly 4,000 claims had been staked and recorded. Developments also resulted in the formation of many new mining companies, and by the end of 1944 more than 100 companies or syndicates had acquired claims in the Yellowknife region or had an interest in their development.

Aerial transportation has developed into a major factor in the commercial life of northwestern Canada, and has assisted in the opening up of new mining areas. The construction of new landing fields at a number of the larger settlements in the

Mackenzie District in 1943 and 1944 permits the operation of wheel-equipped aircraft the year round to these points and affords a rapid and convenient service for the transportation of passengers, express and mail.

The fur trade continues to provide the native population with a dependable means of livelihood. While the cycle in numbers of fur-bearing animals approached the lowest ebb, higher prices paid for furs more than offset the smaller catches. In the year ended June 30, 1943, a total of 385,440 pelts valued at $3,165,107 was taken.

The Dominion Government reindeer experiment in the northern Mackenzie District was continued. A serious set-back occurred in September, 1944, when the native herders in charge of the two native herds were lost in the wreck of a schooner off the Arctic Coast. Measures were promptly initiated to protect the herds. The main herd continued to thrive, and meat from surplus stock slaughtered periodically was sold at Aklavik.

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 was followed by a period of great activity in Yukon Territory. Work on the Alaska Highway commenced in March, 1942, and entailed the construction of 1,523 miles of road from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska. Of this distance 1,220 miles are in Canada, including 560 in Yukon Territory. The Highway was completed to pioneer-road stage in November, 1942, and during 1943 was developed to a condition meeting the standard requirements of a gravelled military route. In addition, cut-off road was constructed from Haines, Alaska, on Lynn Canal, to meet the Alaska Highway about 95 miles west of Whitehorse, Y.T. This route, 154 miles in length, was completed late in 1943. Travel on the Alaska Highway and connecting roads is restricted, and a Joint Traffic Control Board, set up in 1943 with headquarters at Edmonton, deals with applications and issues permits for travel.

Access roads, totalling more than 200 miles in length, were constructed to link airports and intermediate aerodromes along the Northwest Staging Route with the Alaska Highway. Flight strips also were constructed along the route of the Alaska Highway to facilitate contact flying and for emergency landings between airports.

Developments associated with the Canol Project in Yukon Territory included the construction of a pipeline and access road from Norman Wells, N.W.T., across the Mackenzie Mountains to Whitehorse, Y.T., and erection of a refinery at Whitehorse. The pipeline was completed and tested by Mar. 31, 1944, and the refining of oil products commenced in May of that year. In March, 1945, the pumping of oil from Norman Wells was discontinued, and the operation of the refinery suspended.

Mining continued to be the principal industry of Yukon Territory, and up to the end of 1944, the total value of mineral production exceeded $239,800,000. Of this amount, gold accounted for $210,900,000, and silver $21,000,000. Practically all gold is recovered from placer-mining operations undertaken with the aid of electrically-powered dredges. Production for 1942 was valued at $3,200,000, but labour shortages in 1943 and 1944 reduced the value of the output for these years

to $1,585,000 and $936,000, respectively. In the Mayo District the mining of silver-lead ore from lode deposits was continued, but here, also, operations have declined as a result of labour shortages.

The fur trade continued to be a source of revenue for inhabitants of Yukon Territory, and in the year ended June 30, 1943, a total of 52,897 pelts, valued at $338,035, was taken.

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 sections of British Columbia (see also p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book), public lands in all provinces have been under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all of 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 opinion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with fact. Before the advent of the European, the number of 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.

* Revised under the direction of H. W. McGill, M.D., Director, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

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 98 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, farming instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised from headquarters at Ottawa and, in the field, by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies; in British Columbia the supervision of the Indian agencies is under the direction of the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia. Expenditures for the assistance of destitute Indians on reserves are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from tribal funds of the Indians.

The Government has undertaken a number of special projects for the various sections of the Indian population in accordance with their needs, including fur development enterprises in selected areas; the promotion of Indian handicraft; and planned agricultural operations.

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 land 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 interests of the Indian population. 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, 1944, the balance of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to $15,027,772, had increased to $15,793,184. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, $4,910,088; annuities by statute, $268,700; and special supplementary, $74,022.

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 9·6 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				16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417	15,473
Saskatchewan				26,304	11,718	12,914	15,268	13,384
Alberta	56,000	56,239	51,249		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 information that has appeared under this heading in previous editions of the Year Book has now been transferred to Chapter XXVII, Education and Research, where it will be found at pp. 1060–61.

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, 1943

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but Not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island	2,483	200	58	2,741
Nova Scotia	17,275	640	274	18,189
New Brunswick	35,933	1,084	352	37,369
Quebec	153,809	14,841	6,399	175,049
Ontario	1,194,945	88,932	51,773	1,335,650
Manitoba	383,736	123,800	14,413	521,949
Saskatchewan	419,059	736,903	46,784	1,202,746
Alberta	447,075	918,611	53,292	1,418,978
British Columbia	500,197	295,999	36,529	832,725
Yukon and N.W.T.	5,514	40	79	5,633
Canada	**3,160,026**	**2,181,050**	**209,953**	**5,551,029**

5.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1944

Province or Territory	Income Received from—					Wages Earned	Total Income of Indians[1]
	Farm Products, including Hay	Beef Sold or Used for Food	Fishing	Hunting and Trapping	Other Industries		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,112	450	500	150	1,200	1,000	5,412
Nova Scotia	6,400	225	190	1,200	4,100	49,000	63,638
New Brunswick	3,515	50	1,095	1,725	11,150	63,175	83,897
Quebec	110,750	16,750	1,800	260,655	126,550	805,500	1,368,391
Ontario	416,585	103,460	212,910	654,075	438,845	1,531,000	3,807,140
Manitoba	260,812	42,125	86,450	250,250	92,825	201,750	1,046,559
Saskatchewan	484,811	95,778	28,126	108,195	193,875	208,486	1,315,336
Alberta	315,452	223,022	9,635	128,388	112,782	220,630	1,351,795
British Columbia	654,711	178,689	1,588,500	328,327	205,645	1,507,503	4,698,095
Yukon and N.W.T.	6,670	Nil	16,700	49,800	6,100	37,960	136,781
Canada, 1943	**2,261,818**	**660,549**	**1,945,906**	**1,782,765**	**1,193,072**	**4,626,004**	**13,877,044**
1942	**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 in Canada are found principally north of the tree-line on the northern fringe of the mainland and around the coasts of the islands in the Arctic Archipelago and in Hudson Bay. Most of the Eskimos are essentially coastal dwellers, obtaining much of their food and clothing from the mammals of the sea. However, there are bands of Eskimos living in the interior of Keewatin District on the west side of Hudson Bay, who are inland people and who subsist chiefly on fish and caribou.

The Decennial Census of Canada in 1941 established the Eskimo population at 7,205, of which 5,404 were located in the Northwest Territories, 1,778 in northern Quebec, and the remainder, 23, in other provinces.

The administrative care of the Eskimos devolves upon the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of 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, appears at pp. 17-23 of the 1943-44 Year Book. 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; by radio communication; by means of the annual Canadian Eastern Arctic Patrol by steamship; and by auxiliary motor vessels.

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

Section 4.—Department of the Secretary of State*

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government, as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as being the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act (1932), the Bankruptcy Act, and with the collection and tabling of parliamentary returns. Other Acts and Regulations administered by the Secretary of State as a result of the declaration of war are: the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks Emergency Order (1939), and the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943). 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. 474). Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 573-575.

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 1936-44

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. Capitalization includes consideration of the amounts of capital received on the issue of shares without nominal or par value.

Year	New Companies		Old Companies with—				Gross Increase in Capitalization	Net Increase in Capitalization
			Increased Capitalization		Decreased Capitalization			
	No.	Capitalization	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
		$		$		$	$	$
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
1944.....	217	53,462,000	59	31,351,380	52	18,204,490	84,813,380	66,608,890

Naturalization.—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 1919 Year Book. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which

* Revised by E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

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 1940 to 1943. 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, 1940-43

Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943
Albanian	2	1	1	3	Estonian	10	13	8	8
Argentinian	2	4	Nil	1	Finnish	438	245	155	81
Austrian	503	491	658	579	French	187	155	124	114
Austro-Hungarian	3	2	3	7	German	477	152	107	146
Belgian	189	176	201	190	Greek	73	60	39	57
Brazilian	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Hungarian	432	207	158	92
Bulgarian	27	12	3	8	Icelandic	16	34	25	16
Chinese	2	6	3	2	Italian	887	266	132	227
Czechoslovak	459	396	601	652	Japanese	18	37	1	1
Danish	389	307	349	374	Latvian	22	21	11	24
Danziger	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Lithuanian	162	124	155	141
Egyptian	Nil	"	"	1	Luxemburger	4	5	6	2

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1104.

7.—Naturalization Certificates Issued in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, 1940-43—concluded

Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943
Mexican	Nil	1	1	Nil	Swedish	355	346	420	343
Montenegrin	"	3	1	1	Swiss	204	156	149	160
Netherlander	191	255	192	230	Syrian	49	48	34	28
Norwegian	330	411	413	396	Turkish[1]	30	45	15	20
Palestinian	Nil	2	2	5	United States	1,782	2,511	1,970	1,337
Persian	4	3	1	Nil	Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	382	148	279	406
Polish	3,062	1,827	2,795	3,002	All others	162	75	75	67
Roumanian	697	418	222	126					
Russian	1,771	1,491	1,156	1,083					
Spanish	12	7	11	3	**Totals**	**13,334**	**10,464**	**10,476**	**9,933**

[1] Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

8.—Persons Naturalized in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, 1940-43

Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943	Nationality	1940	1941	1942	1943
Albanian	2	1	1	3	Lithuanian	183	162	174	172
Argentinian	2	4	Nil	1	Luxemburger	5	5	7	2
Austrian	766	759	934	754	Mexican	Nil	1	1	Nil
Austro-Hungarian	5	3	5	11	Montenegrin	"	4	1	1
Belgian	224	214	245	222	Netherlander	233	299	228	272
Brazilian	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Norwegian	393	494	481	436
Bulgarian	32	17	3	9	Palestinian	Nil	2	2	7
Chinese	2	6	4	2	Persian	6	5	1	Nil
Czechoslovak	604	563	757	876	Polish	3,735	2,273	3,255	3,503
Danish	445	350	383	413	Roumanian	893	566	316	179
Danziger	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Russian	2,642	2,324	1,634	1,426
Egyptian	Nil	"	"	1	Spanish	12	8	13	3
Estonian	12	13	8	9	Swedish	423	430	479	381
Finnish	500	280	185	103	Swiss	218	172	163	178
French	213	189	141	127	Syrian	76	71	47	36
German	543	193	136	163	Turkish	48	63	23	26
Greek	83	76	48	60	United States	2,480	3,699	2,622	1,720
Hungarian	595	276	188	107	Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	453	209	318	507
Icelandic	25	45	33	18	All others	178	89	97	83
Italian	1,112	383	191	269					
Japanese	32	65	1	1					
Latvian	24	24	13	25	**Totals**	**17,200**	**14,341**	**13,138**	**12,106**

Naturalized and Alien Population by Racial Origin.—Persons naturalized under the Naturalization 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.

Table 9 gives an analysis of the non-British and non-French naturalized and alien population of Canada for the two censuses, 1931 and 1941.

9.—Naturalized and Alien Population by Racial Origin, 1931 and 1941

Racial Origin	1931		1941	
	Naturalized	Alien	Naturalized	Alien
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Austrian	11,420	11,307	10,824	3,890
Belgian	8,050	8,290	9,925	3,853
Czech and Slovak	5,175	16,841	15,037	10,935
Finnish	9,712	21,918	13,076	11,674
German	79,249	65,416	83,683	24,949
Hungarian	6,361	23,001	20,834	10,453
Italian	28,340	17,344	34,207	7,735
Jewish	57,278	27,373	66,105	11,400

9.—Naturalized and Alien Population by Racial Origin, 1931 and 1941—concluded

Racial Origin	1931		1941	
	Naturalized	Alien	Naturalized	Alien
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Netherland	14,499	15,381	24,192	7,611
Polish	28,773	48,744	48,815	20,848
Roumanian	6,452	7,944	6,910	2,418
Russian	17,937	22,790	20,897	10,453
Scandinavian	76,788	51,597	79,998	22,895
Ukrainian	54,914	43,015	78,061	28,069
Other European	9,143	18,220	19,098	9,248
Chinese	2,173	39,038	2,055	25,878
Japanese	4,353	7,754	3,159	5,978
Other Asiatics	4,347	1,601	4,549	754
Totals	**424,964**	**447,574**	**541,425**	**219,041**

Section 5.—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 War of 1914-18, 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, 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 Force is responsible throughout Canada for the enforcement of a great variety of wartime regulations for internal security, the prevention of sabotage, the various regulations dealing with the mobilization of Canada's manpower, etc. This is in addition to its usual peacetime duties, which include the enforcement of a large number of Federal statutes, the Excise Act, the Indian Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the Ticket-of-Leave Act, etc.—as well as the prevention of smuggling by land, sea and air. It assists many Departments of the Dominion Government in executing the provisions of their respective statutes and in some cases in administrative duties, especially in remote areas. It is responsible for the protection of a large number of Government buildings and of some of the Dominion Government dockyards. It is the sole police force operating in Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories where it performs a large variety of services.

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). From a Force of 300 in 1873, it had a strength on Mar. 31, 1944, of 4,470, consisting of 96 officers, 2,659 non-commissioned officers and constables, 113 ordinary special constables, 1,519 special constable guards, 28 security personnel (not including police personnel) and 55 men assigned from the National Selective Service. It has a Reserve strength of 599, located principally in the larger cities, such as Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Montreal, Edmonton and Calgary.

The Force is organized into 13 Divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country, and its means of transport consist of 141 saddle horses, 839 motor-vehicles and 302 sleigh dogs.

The term of engagement is five years for recruits, with re-enlistment for a period not exceeding five years. 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 Force furnished one Provost Company consisting of approximately 185 men to the Canadian Active Army overseas and, at the outbreak of the War, transferred its Marine Section, consisting of some 32 vessels and over 200 men, to the Royal Canadian Navy. Its small Aviation Section, consisting of 4 aircraft and personnel, was also handed over to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Section 6.—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

* Revised by Miss E. Saunders, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

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 during this period. In January, 1920, 47,133 persons were employed; this number was the highest reached prior to January, 1940, when employees numbered 49,700.

Between March, 1939, and March, 1944, there was an increase of 66,552 in the total number of permanent and temporary employees. The bulk of this wartime increase was accounted for as follows: Department of National Defence, 42·4 p.c.; new wartime Departments and Boards (Munitions and Supply, National War Services, Wartime Information Board, Wartime Prices and Trade Board) 17·2 p.c.; Unemployment Insurance, 8·6 p.c. Much of the remaining increase was due to the creation of new wartime branches within old departments, e.g., National Selective Service in the Department of Labour.

Despite the large wartime increase in the total Civil Service employment, the number of permanent employees was less in March, 1944, than in March, 1939. The number of temporary employees, however, increased steadily during the war years. Consequently, in March, 1944, temporary employees represented 74·0 p.c. of the total as compared with 30·3 p.c. of the total in March, 1939, and 34·5 p.c. of the total in March, 1925, the first year for which these statistics were published.

The following sequence of tables is condensed from a recently published historical series covering the years 1925 to 1944. Table **10** gives the total numbers and percentages of permanent and temporary Civil Service employees in the month of March over the period. Table **11** gives comparable information regarding salaries and wages paid during each of the fiscal years of the period. Tables **12** and **13** give parallel data to those shown in Tables **10** and **11** but limited to the permanent and temporary employees employed at departmental headquarters. Tables **14** and **15** give index numbers of permanent and temporary employees and of wages

* Revised in the Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

paid to them for the same years of the series. Table 16 gives detailed information of employees and expenditures by Departments and Branches for the months of March 1943 and 1944.

10.—Numbers and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Months of March, 1925-44

Month of March—	Permanent		Temporary		Total
	Total	P.C. of Total	Total	P.C. of Total	
	No.		No.		No.
1925	25,524	65·5	13,422	34·5	38,946
1926	26,326	67·2	12,828	32·8	39,154
1927	26,700	67·4	12,892	32·6	39,592
1928	27,406	66·5	13,837	33·5	41,243
1929	28,055	65·6	14,735	34·4	42,790
1930	31,616	71·6	12,559	28·4	44,175
1931	32,715	71·8	12,866	28·2	45,581
1932	35,380	80·4	8,628	19·6	44,008
1933	34,150	81·5	7,761	18·5	41,911
1934	32,664	80·7	7,805	19·3	40,469
1935	30,091	73·8	10,701	26·2	40,792
1936	30,300	73·7	10,832	26·3	41,132
1937	30,678	71·6	12,158	28·4	42,836
1938	32,308	73·2	11,835	26·8	44,143
1939	32,132	69·7	13,974	30·3	46,106
1940	30,948	62·2	18,791	37·8	49,739
1941	30,149	45·0	36,777	55·0	66,926
1942	29,524	35·2	54,257	64·8	83,781
1943	28,708	27·6	75,347	72·4	104,055
1944	29,343	26·0	83,315	74·0	112,658

11.—Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Fiscal Years 1925-44

Fiscal Year	Permanent		Temporary		Total
	Total	P.C. of Total	Total	P.C. of Total	
	$'000		$'000		$'000
1925	40,846	71·9	15,962	28·1	56,808
1926	42,570	75·0	14,163	25·0	56,733
1927	43,499	75·6	14,022	24·4	57,521
1928	46,683	75·3	15,292	24·7	61,975
1929	48,119	74·3	16,683	25·7	64,802
1930	52,812	78·6	14,366	21·4	67,178
1931	55,968	79·8	14,198	20·2	70,166
1932	59,816	86·1	9,637	13·9	69,453
1933	52,142	88·0	7,101	12·0	59,243
1934	50,268	87·5	7,196	12·5	57,464
1935	47,261	82·8	9,823	17·2	57,084
1936	50,326	82·4	10,719	17·6	61,045
1937	51,335	82·0	11,243	18·0	62,578
1938	55,292	82·7	11,588	17·3	66,880
1939	56,264	80·8	13,357	19·2	69,621
1940	57,154	78·1	16,044	21·9	73,198
1941	56,108	66·0	28,857	34·0	84,965
1942	57,609	53·1	50,815	46·9	108,424
1943	58,747	41·5	82,955	58·5	141,702
1944	60,358	35·9	107,614	64·1	167,972

12.—Numbers and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees at Departmental Headquarters, Ottawa, Months of March, 1925-44

Month of March—	Permanent				Temporary				Total
	Total	P.C. of Total H.Q.	P.C. of Total Perm.	P.C. of Total Perm. and Temp.	Total	P.C. of Total H.Q.	P.C. of Total Temp.	P.C. of Total Perm. and Temp.	
	No.				No.				No.
1925	6,478	64·2	25·4	16·6	3,613	35·8	26·9	9·3	10,091
1926	6,568	64·7	24·9	16·8	3,581	35·3	27·9	9·1	10,149
1927	6,621	64·2	24·8	16·7	3,696	35·8	28·7	9·3	10,317
1928	6,796	64·5	24·8	16·5	3,734	35·5	27·0	9·1	10,530
1929	6,933	63·3	24·7	16·2	4,011	36·7	27·2	9·4	10,944
1930	7,658	67·8	24·2	17·3	3,632	32·2	28·9	8·2	11,290
1931	8,009	68·1	24·5	17·6	3,757	31·9	29·2	8·2	11,766
1932	9,159	77·5	25·9	20·8	2,659	22·5	30·8	6·0	11,818
1933	8,957	80·6	26·2	21·4	2,150	19·4	27·7	5·1	11,107
1934	8,545	79·2	26·2	21·1	2,239	20·8	28·7	5·5	10,784
1935	7,196	66·8	23·9	17·6	3,578	33·2	33·4	8·8	10,774
1936	7,235	65·9	23·9	17·6	3,743	34·1	34·6	9·1	10,978
1937	7,386	63·2	24·1	17·2	4,305	36·8	35·4	10·0	11,691
1938	7,731	66·2	23·9	17·5	3,941	33·8	33·3	8·9	11,672
1939	7,564	63·8	23·5	16·4	4,284	36·2	30·7	9·3	11,848
1940	7,507	53·5	24·3	15·1	6,513	46·5	34·7	13·1	14,020
1941	7,419	37·9	24·6	11·1	12,174	62·1	33·1	18·2	19,593
1942	7,221	26·9	24·5	8·6	19,614	73·1	36·2	23·4	26,835
1943	6,829	21·4	23·8	6·6	25,108	78·6	33·3	24·1	31,937
1944	6,765	20·3	23·1	6·0	26,564	79·7	31·9	23·6	33,329

13.—Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees at Departmental Headquarters, Ottawa, Fiscal Years 1925-44

Fiscal Year	Permanent				Temporary				Total
	Total	P.C. of Total H.Q.	P.C. of Total Perm.	P.C. of Total Perm. and Temp.	Total	P.C. of Total H.Q.	P.C. of Total Temp.	P.C. of Total Perm. and Temp.	
	$'000				$'000				$'000
1925	11,925	75·4	29·2	21·0	3,885	24·6	24·3	6·8	15,810
1926	12,072	76·6	28·4	21·3	3,683	23·4	26·0	6·5	15,755
1927	12,305	76·9	28·3	21·4	3,696	23·1	26·4	6·4	16,001
1928	13,162	77·3	28·2	21·2	3,863	22·7	25·3	6·2	17,025
1929	13,519	76·6	28·1	20·9	4,135	23·4	24·8	6·4	17,654
1930	14,490	78·7	27·4	21·6	3,932	21·3	27·4	5·9	18,422
1931	15,237	79·6	27·2	21·7	3,897	20·4	27·4	5·6	19,134
1932	16,450	83·9	27·5	23·7	3,151	16·1	32·7	4·5	19,601
1933	14,240	85·2	27·3	24·0	2,479	14·8	34·9	4·2	16,719
1934	13,825	85·5	27·5	24·1	2,343	14·5	32·6	4·1	16,168
1935	12,626	78·2	26·7	22·1	3,530	21·8	35·9	6·2	16,156
1936	13,442	77·9	26·7	22·0	3,819	22·1	35·6	6·3	17,261
1937	13,932	77·0	27·1	22·3	4,151	23·0	36·9	6·6	18,083
1938	15,008	79·4	27·1	22·4	3,890	20·6	33·6	5·8	18,898
1939	15,175	77·7	27·0	21·8	4,347	22·3	32·5	6·2	19,522
1940	15,227	73·5	26·6	20·8	5,492	26·5	34·2	7·5	20,719
1941	15,318	58·6	27·3	18·0	10,843	41·4	37·6	12·8	26,161
1942	15,589	46·6	27·1	14·4	17,882	53·4	35·2	16·5	33,471
1943	15,724	34·9	26·8	11·1	29,292	65·1	35·3	20·7	45,016
1944	15,910	31·0	26·4	9·5	35,368	69·0	32·9	21·1	51,278

14.—Indexes of Numbers of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Months of March, 1925-44

(March 1925=100)

Month of March—	Employed at Departmental Headquarters			Employed Other than at Departmental Headquarters			Totals		
	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.
1925	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	101	101	99	101	104	94	101	103	96
1927	102	102	102	101	105	94	102	105	96
1928	104	105	103	106	108	103	106	107	103
1929	108	107	111	110	111	109	110	110	110
1930	112	118	101	114	126	91	113	124	94
1931	117	124	104	117	130	93	117	128	96
1932	117	141	74	112	138	61	113	139	64
1933	110	138	60	107	132	57	108	134	58
1934	107	132	62	103	127	57	104	128	58
1935	107	111	99	104	120	73	105	118	80
1936	109	112	104	105	121	72	106	119	81
1937	116	114	119	108	122	80	110	120	91
1938	116	119	109	113	129	80	113	127	88
1939	117	117	119	119	129	99	118	126	104
1940	139	116	180	124	123	125	128	121	140
1941	194	115	337	164	119	251	172	118	274
1942	266	111	543	197	117	353	215	116	404
1943	316	105	695	250	115	512	267	112	561
1944	330	104	735	275	119	579	289	115	621

15.—Indexes of Total Salaries and Wages Paid to Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Fiscal Years 1925-44

(Fiscal Year 1925=100)

Fiscal Year	Employed at Departmental Headquarters			Employed Other than at Departmental Headquarters			Totals		
	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.
1925	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	100	101	95	100	105	87	100	104	89
1927	101	103	95	101	108	86	101	106	88
1928	108	110	99	110	116	95	109	114	96
1929	112	113	106	115	120	104	114	118	105
1930	117	122	101	119	133	86	118	129	90
1931	121	128	100	124	141	85	124	137	89
1932	124	138	81	122	150	54	122	146	60
1933	106	119	64	104	131	38	104	128	44
1934	102	116	60	101	126	40	101	123	45
1935	102	106	91	100	120	52	100	116	62
1936	109	113	98	107	128	57	107	123	67
1937	114	117	107	109	129	59	110	126	70
1938	120	126	100	117	139	64	118	135	73
1939	123	127	112	122	142	75	123	138	84
1940	131	128	141	128	145	87	129	140	101
1941	165	128	279	143	141	149	150	137	181
1942	212	131	460	183	145	273	191	141	318
1943	285	132	754	236	149	444	249	144	520
1944	324	133	910	285	154	598	296	148	674

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1943, and March, 1944.

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no information is available for 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, 1943		March, 1944	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No	$	No.	$
Agriculture—				
Departmental Administration	91	14,011	97	15,213
Marketing Service	618	105,713	666	103,720
Production Service	1,122	183,073	1,119	129,371
Experimental Farms	449	118,477	452	128,333
Science Service	506	88,321	506	92,574
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation	176	57,063	184	61,511
Prairie Farm Assistance Act	266	54,624	201	39,297
Special War Services	75	11,887	101	14,613
Totals, Agriculture	3,303	633,169	3,326	644,632
Archives	51	9,424	50	9,341
Auditor General	269	42,602	262	49,362
Chief Electoral Officer	10	2,034	9	1,968
Civil Service Commission	568	60,415	591	68,406
External Affairs—				
Prime Minister's Office	32	10,037[1]	34	7,606[1]
Administrative	144	23,202	184	29,310
Passport Offices	60	5,253	37	3,790
High Commissioner's Office, London, England	52	10,465[1]	59	12,465[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Canberra, Australia	6	1,847[1]	8	2,075[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Wellington, N.Z.	3	1,364[1]	3	1,388[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Dublin, Ireland	6	1,920[1]	6	2,041[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Algiers	-	-	1	415[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, South Africa	3	1,407[1]	4	1,489[1]
High Commissioner's Office, St. John's, Nfld.	5	1,826[1]	5	2,043[1]
Canadian Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil[2]	8	2,956[1]	11	3,221[1]
Canadian Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentine	10	3,074[1]	6	2,484[1]
Canadian Legation, Mexico City, Mexico	-	-	-	365[1]
Canadian Legation, Kuibyshev, Russia[2, 3]	6	2,862[1]	11	3,631[1]
Canadian Legation, Santiago, Chile	1	2,098[1]	5	2,611[1]
Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.[2]	28	9,026[1]	32	10,826[1]
Canadian Legation, Paris, France	-	-	-	-
Canadian Legation, Chungking, China[2]	2	1,333	9	2,954
Canadian Legation, The Hague, Netherlands	-	-	-	-
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan	3	907	-	-
Canadian Legation, New York, N.Y.	-	-	9	3,108[1]
Allied Governments in United Kingdom	4	1,713[1]	9	3,807[1]
Consular Services, Greenland	1	208[1]	1	208[1]
Consular Services, St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-
Food Requirements Committee	-	-	1	133
Totals, External Affairs	374	81,498	435	95,970
Finance—				
Main Department	421	51,994	651	80,270
Comptroller of Treasury	5,484	685,417	6,164	852,014
Royal Canadian Mint	222	31,235	236	34,865
Tariff Board	16	4,753	15	4,070
Wartime Prices and Trade Board	4,675	692,530	5,641	823,865
Coal Administrator	10	2,090	[4]	[4]
Totals, Finance	10,828	1,468,019	12,707	1,795,104
Fisheries	318	71,929	364	79,582
Governor General's Secretary[5]	10	2,467	10	2,483
House of Commons	536	77,111	487	74,078
Insurance	47	10,565	47	10,920
International Joint Commission	5	2,000	5	2,013

[1] Includes living allowances. [2] Raised to the status of embassy between November, 1943, and March, 1944. [3] Temporarily moved from Moscow. [4] Included with Wartime Prices and Trade Board. [5] Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number.

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1943, and March, 1944—continued.

Department and Branch	March, 1943		March, 1944	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Justice—				
Main Department	55	10,775	57	11,596
Clemency Branch	11	2,096	13	2,363
Purchasing-Agent's Office	7	1,035	7	985
Penitentiaries	871	126,753	887	157,036
Supreme Court	21	4,085	22	4,763
Exchequer Court	10	2,046	10	2,056
Totals, Justice	975	146,790	996	178,799
Labour—				
Main Department	191	42,625	292	85,788
Special War	853	105,797	2,345	310,760
Unemployment Insurance	4,097	582,688	5,728	880,402
Totals, Labour	5,141	731,110	8,365	1,276,950
Library of Parliament	24	4,899	24	5,174
Mines and Resources—				
Departmental Administration	55	11,249	57	11,850
Immigration	589	90,614	575	110,760
Indian Affairs	1,036	101,428	1,024	101,280
Lands, Parks and Forests	559	73,572	574	80,118
Mines and Geology	589	100,714	658	106,274
Surveys and Engineering	689	84,954	713	126,634
Totals, Mines and Resources	3,517	462,531	3,601	536,916
Munitions and Supply	4,303	629,915	4,027	642,339
National Defence—				
General Defence Administration	132	21,341	113	20,297
Militia Services	545	67,632	513	65,714
Naval Services	3,621	958,097	4,436	1,390,446
Air Services	16,782	1,786,634	16,526	1,824,435
Military Topographic Surveys	13	3,205	12	2,976
Royal Military College	49	6,393	45	6,153
Army Refugee Camps	4	449	–	–
Inspection Board	1	500	1	500
Public Relations	16	3,408	18	3,700
Army Internment Operations	22	2,473	19	2,708
Director of Technical Research	61	11,009	66	12,170
War Emergency	7,711	751,381	7,698	828,617
Dependents' Board of Trustees	–	–	178	18,024
Totals, National Defence	28,957	3,612,522	29,625	4,175,740
National Research Council	1,135	181,284	1,232	215,821
National Revenue—				
Main Department	4,217	697,739	4,160	722,076
Income Tax Division	3,732	470,679	5,125	628,709
Totals, National Revenue	7,949	1,168,418	9,285	1,350,785
National War Services	2,090	208,395	1,176	170,835
National Film Board	377	50,971	476	79,787
Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions	3,302	423,318	4,212	615,754
Canadian Pension Commission	223	38,165	271	44,845
Health	394	76,315	344	87,602
Veterans' Welfare	70	12,021	130	25,563
War Appropriation	49	9,146	41	8,542
Totals, Pensions and National Health	4,038	558,965	4,998	782,306

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1943, and March, 1944—concluded.

Department and Branch	March, 1943		March, 1944	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Post Office—[1]				
Civil Government	955	130,296	946	141,613
Outside Service	11,660	5,638,656	12,152	6,451,079
War Appropriation	7	165	7	1,053
Totals, Post Office	12,622	5,769,117	13,105	6,593,745
Privy Council	32	5,984	51	9,510
Wartime Information Board	120	17,854	136	21,863
Public Printing and Stationery	817	136,172	824	143,972
Public Works—				
Civil Government	263	50,629	265	52,543
Outside Service	5,115	485,770	5,429	529,037
Totals, Public Works	5,378	536,399	5,694	581,580
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	389	436,277	425	611,549
Secretary of State	365	61,381	361	62,095
Senate	136	20,199	135	19,861
Soldier Settlement Board	253	43,769	339	62,840
Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches	84	12,408	74	13,345
Board of Grain Commissioners	669	120,251	732	141,950
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1,399	132,822	1,220	130,364
Weights and Measures	152	21,089	145	22,705
Electricity and Gas	120	18,731	109	19,310
Commercial Intelligence Service	99	40,500	94	39,804
Exhibitions	17	2,160	17	2,139
Canadian Government Elevators	120	18,258	154	23,808
Canadian Shipping Board	16	2,106	16	2,354
Shipping Priorities Committee	11	1,104	19	2,984
Export Permit	68	7,217	77	10,962
Totals, Trade and Commerce	2,755	376,646	2,657	409,725
Transport—				
Main Department	6,273	1,024,685	6,743	1,140,289
Transport Commissioners	90	23,029	90	22,886
Totals, Transport	6,363	1,047,714	6,833	1,163,175
Grand Totals	**104,055**	**18,668,545**	**112,658**	**21,929,226**

[1] Statistics do not include the numbers of postmasters of revenue offices. It should also be noted that post-office expenditures are balanced by receipts from the public.

Section 7.—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.

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.*

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931:—concluded

Vols. XII and XIII. Census Monographs—Consisting of a series of studies of outstanding Canadian problems as follows:—

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) Report of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—

Vol. II. Population by Local Subdivisions—Sex, age, conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, immigration, citizenship, language spoken, mother tongue, school attendance, years of schooling, age of women at first marriage, movement of population, etc. *Price, Cloth $2, Paper $1.*

Vol. X. Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments—The number of stores and value of sales for stores classified according to kind of business for Canada, each province, each county or census division and each incorporated locality of 1,000 population or over. Tables for Canada and the provinces showing employment and wage facts, cash, credit and instalment sales, operating expenses and other features of the retail marketing structure. *Price, Cloth $2, Paper $1.*

(Certain mimeographed reports emphasizing details and giving summary results of the 1941 Census of Merchandising and Service Establishment are published by the Merchandising and Service Establishment Branch and are listed under "Internal Trade".)

(D) 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) Popu-

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—continued

lation 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; Blind and Blind Deaf-Mutes in Canada; Deaf-Mutes.

(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.

(3) C SERIES—Population classified by Age, Conjugal Condition, Racial Origin, Religious Denomination, Birthplace, Immigration and Citizenship, Official Language and Mother Tongue, and Schooling. A bulletin has been issued separately for Canada and each province.

(4) (F-1) Trends in Canadian Family Size, Canada, 1941. (F-2) Cultural differences in Family Size. (F-3) Occupational differences in Fertility.

(5) (I-1) Canadians and Other Nationals.

(6) 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. (HF-2) Value of Home and Monthly Rent paid for the "Greater Cities" of Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg. (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. (O-2) Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population on June 2, 1941, for Urban Centres of 10,000 and Over and Gainfully Occupied by Occupation Groups and Age for Cities of 30,000 Population and Over. (O-3) Series—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population on June 2, 1941, by Sex, Age, Conjugal Condition, Industrial Status, Schooling, Birthplace, Period of Immigration and Racial Origin. A bulletin has been issued separately for Canada and each province. (O-4) Series — Gainfully Occupied by Industry, Sex, Age, etc. A separate bulletin has been issued for Canada and each province. (O-5) Gainfully Occupied by Industry and Sex

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—continued

for Urban Centres of 10,000 and Over. (O-6) Occupational Trends, 1901-1941. (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). (E-2) Earnings of Wage-Earners by Occupation classifying Male and Female Wage-Earners by Occupation to show Average Earnings and Average Weeks Employed and also Number of Male and Female Wage-Earners earning Specified Amounts.

(7) 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) Average Earnings per Person, and Rooms per Person Among Wage-Earner Private Families. (31) Canadian Farm Homes and Households. (32) Refrigeration Facilities in Canada. (33) Canadian Homes in Need of External Repair. (34) Automobiles, Radios, Telephones and Vacuum Cleaners. (35) Bathing Facilities in Canadian Dwellings. (MB-1) The Farm Dwellings of Canada. (36) Heating Systems and Heating Fuels in Canadian Cities. (37) Lighting Facilities in Canadian Homes. (D-1) Saskatchewan Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-2) Manitoba Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-3) Ontario Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-4) Quebec Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-5) Maritime Provinces Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-6) Alberta Housing Data—Electoral District Summary. (D-7) British Columbia Housing Data—Census Division Summary.

(8) AGRICULTURE—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—

A—Number of Farms.—(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. (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. (12) British Columbia: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Census Subdivision. (14) Quebec: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County. (18) Nova Scotia: Number of Occupied Farms and Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Subdivision. (22) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by Province. (38) Quebec: Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms by County and Local Subdivision.

B—Farm Areas and Values.—(54) Canada: Farm Values and Farm Areas, 1941 and Rent Paid, 1940. (75) Canada: Area and Condition of Occupied Farm Land, 1941.

C—Abandoned or Idle Farms.—(76) Canada: Abandoned or Idle Farms, 1941.

D—Farm Population and Workers.—(31) Canada: Number of Farm Workers. (45) Canada: Farm Population 1941, Weeks of Hired Labour and Wages Paid, 1940.

E—Age of Farm Operators.—(72) Canada: Farm Operators Classified by Age Groups, 1941.

F—Live Stock.—Number and Value of Live Stock on Farms:—(24) Prince Edward Island; (25) Manitoba; (26) Ontario; (27) New Brunswick; (28) British Columbia; (29) Nova Scotia; (30) Saskatchewan; (32) Alberta; (33) Quebec; (34) Canada. (58) Canada: Live Stock Bought, Born or Hatched, Sold Alive and Slaughtered on Farms, 1940.

POPULATION—concluded

I. CENSUS—concluded

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941:—concluded

G—Animal Products.—Animal Products of Farms, 1940: (39) Nova Scotia; (42) Prince Edward Island; (43) New Brunswick; (44) Manitoba; (46) British Columbia; (47) Alberta; (49) Ontario; (50) Saskatchewan; (56) Quebec; (66) Canada.

H—Field Crops.—Area of Field Crops, 1941:—(10) Manitoba; (11) Ontario; (13) Prince Edward Island; (15) New Brunswick; (16) Alberta; (17) Saskatchewan; (19) Quebec; (20) British Columbia; (21) Nova Scotia; (23) Canada. Area, Production and Value of Field Crops, 1940, and Area, 1941:—(77) New Brunswick; (78) Prince Edward Island; (79) British Columbia; (81) Manitoba; (82) Alberta; (83) Nova Scotia.

I—Fruit and Vegetables.—(1) The Number of Vegetable and Fruit Farms in Canada by Provinces. (2) and (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. Area, Production and Value of Vegetables, 1940, and Area, 1941:—(36) Ontario; (40) British Columbia; (53) Quebec; (57) New Brunswick; (60) Nova Scotia; (62) Prince Edward Island; (63) Manitoba; (64) Alberta; (65) Saskatchewan; (73) Canada. Fruits and Nursery Products, Value of Production, 1940; Number of Trees, 1941:—(37) Ontario; (41) British Columbia; (55) Quebec; (59) New Brunswick; (61) Nova Scotia; (68) Prince Edward Island; (69) Manitoba; (70) Saskatchewan; (71) Alberta; (74) Canada.

J—Forest Products.—(35) Canada: Forest Products of Farms, 1940. (80) Canada: Forest Products of Farms, 1940.

K—Farm Indebtedness.—(52) Canada: Farm Mortgages, Agreements for Sale and Debts Covered by Liens, 1941.

L—Farm Machinery.—(67) Canada: Farm Machinery, 1941.

M—Size of Farm.—(48) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms by Size of Holding.

N—Tenure of Farm.—(51) Canada: Number of Occupied Farms by Tenure, 1941.

O—Type of Farm.—(84) Canada: Type of Farm, 1940.

P—Farm Revenues and Expenses.—(85) Canada: Gross Farm Revenues and Expenses, 1940.

II. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

III. VITAL STATISTICS

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *Price $1;* Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *Price 25 cents;* Preliminary Quarterly Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *Price $1 per year;* Monthly Report of Births, Deaths and Marriages Registered in Cities, *Price $1 per year;* A Study in Maternal, Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality, 1926-43, *Price 50 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 $1 per year; (b)* Reprinted from the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics:

PRODUCTION—continued

II. AGRICULTURE—concluded

The influence of precipitation and temperature on wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces, 1921-1940; Net Farm Income, Canada, 1940-43, *Price 10 cents; (c)* Semi-annual Reports on Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Seasonal Reports on Farm Wages, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Annual Summary of Cold Storage Holdings, *Price 25 cents; (f)* Wholesale Stocks of Food Commodities in Canada in Cold and Common Storage, 1920-1939, *Price 25 cents.*

(2) Field Crops—(a) Telegraphic Crop Reports, May-September, for the Prairie Provinces and 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.*

(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)* Numbers and Values of Live Stock, 1906-43 and Production and Value of Shorn Wool, 1920-43, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Monthly Review 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 Dairy Review of Canada, *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)* Fluid Milk Sales and Distribution, Annual Report, *Price 10 cents; (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; (i)* Annual Review on the Dairy Situation in Canada.

(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 50 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. 0000-0000.] *$15 per year.*

(1) General—*(a)* Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada (1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 now available), *Price $1; (b)* Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1944, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Monthly Reports on Leading Minerals—reports on gold; copper-nickel; silver-lead-zinc; clay products and petroleum and natural gas production. *Yearly subscription, $1 per report.*

(2) Coal—*(a)* Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada (1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 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 on water-power and central electric station statistics, see under heading "Electric Stations",* p. 1125.

(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 Preparations 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, Vermicelli, etc., *Price 15 cents; (g)* Distilled Liquors, *Price 25 cents; (h)* Breweries, *Price 25 cents; (i)* Wine, *Price 25 cents; (j)* Rubber Industry (including rubber footwear), *Price 25 cents; (k)* Prepared Breakfast Foods, *Price 15 cents; (l)* Sugar Refineries, *Price*

PRODUCTION—continued

VII.—MANUFACTURES—continued

25 cents; (m) Tobacco Products, *Price 25 cents; (n)* Vegetable Oil Mills, *Price 15 cents; (o)* Canned Foods, *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.*

(3) Animal Products and Their Manufactures—Annual Reports 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).

(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 and Artificial 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.*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Forestry publications $5 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

* These biennial reports were discontinued for the duration of the War.

PRODUCTION—concluded

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded

separators, warm air furnaces, galvanized sheets, wire nails, wire rope and cable, steel wire, wire fencing, stoves, etc. Monthly Reports: *(a)* Pig-Iron, Steel, and Ferro-Alloys, *Price $1 per year; (b)* Steel Ingots, *Price $1 per year.* Quarterly Report on Galvanized Sheets, *Price $1 per year.*

(7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals—Biennial Report, *Price 50 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* 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 15 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 15 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 15 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, 1942 and 1943, *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.

EXTERNAL TRADE—concluded

(b) *Annual Report of the Trade of Canada*—Vol. I, Historical Tables, Summaries and Analyses, Calendar Years 1941, 1942 and 1943; Vol. II, Exports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1941, 1942 and 1943; Vol. III, Imports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1942 and 1943.

Price $2 per volume or $5 for three volumes in any year.

(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, 1937-42, and Preliminary Statement, 1943, *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 25 cents.* (b) Monthly Report—Monthly Statement by Ports of Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, *Price $1 per year, single copies 10 cents.*

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. Retail and Wholesale Trade (See Vols. X and XI under "*Report of the Seventh Census*", p. 1115):—

(a) Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931.

(b) *Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1941—Final Reports*—Rotaprint bulletins giving summary results of the 1941 Census as follows: Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, 1941, *Price 25 cents.* Separate reports for each province, *Price 25 cents.* Retail Service Establishments in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Hotel Statistics, *Price 25 cents.* Sales Finance Companies in Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

(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.*—A special compilation based primarily upon the results of the 1941 Census and bringing together figures on population, housing, agriculture, industry and trade in a convenient form for purposes of marketing analysis. *Price $1.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1938-1943, *Price 25 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, 1935-1943, *Price 25 cents.*

2. Prices Statistics

Annual Report—Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1943, *Price 25 cents.*

Semi-Annual Reports—World Price Movements—Wholesale and Cost of Living, *Price 25 cents a year.*

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—Cost-of-Living Quiz. Revised Explanation and Description of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Cost-of-Living Index. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers—January, April, August of Each Year.

3. Liquor Control

Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, *Price 50 cents.*

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

(1) *Railways and Tramways*—Annual Reports: *(a)* Railway Statistics, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Electric Railway Statistics, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Location of Railway Mileages, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, *Price 25 cents; (e)* Canadian National Railways, 1923-1943, *Price 20 cents; (f)* Canadian Pacific Railway, 1923-1943, *Price 25 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, 1944 (latest), *Price 25 cents.*

(6) *Shipping*—Annual Report of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels for Canadian Ports, (1944, 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.*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Branch publications, $5 per year.*

FINANCE—

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 (1935 out of print), *Price 25 cents.*

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC FINANCE

(1) *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments—(a)* 1921 to 1937, including special summaries and analyses (1923, 1924 and 1927-31 out of print), 1940-1943, *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.*

(6) *Municipal Accounting Terminology, Price 25 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,

FINANCE—concluded

NATIONAL WEALTH AND INCOME—concluded

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; (6) 1943; (7) 1944. *Price 25 cents.*

JUSTICE—

Criminal Statistics—Annual Report (covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons, appeals, commutations and executions), *Price 50 cents.*

Juvenile Statistics—Annual Report (covering all aspects of crime committed by persons who have not reached their sixteenth birthdays).

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 (since 1936) published as three separate documents, viz.: (1) Elementary and Secondary in Canada, including a directory, bibliography and index of periodicals, *Price 50 cents.* (2) Higher Education in Canada, including enrolment, graduates and staff for the years since 1921, bibliography on higher education in Canada, *Price 35 cents.* (3) Survey of Libraries in Canada, listing the public, university and college, government, technical society and other special libraries with their addresses, size, etc., *Price 35 cents.*

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL BULLETINS.—*Directory of Private Schools in Eight Provinces, 1944*—shows addresses, *Price 25 cents. List of Public Secondary Schools in Canada, 1942*—shows addresses, *Price 50 cents. Health Education and Medical Services in Canadian Schools, 1941, Price 25 cents. Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces, 1943*—"Qualifications" include certificates, experience, tenure, *Price 25 cents. University and College Revenues, 1921-39*—Summary statistics showing trends over the 19-year period, *Price 15 cents. Museums in Canada, 1938*—A first report on Canadian museums, including art galleries; includes a classified directory, *Price 25 cents.*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Education Branch publications, $1 per year.*

INSTITUTIONS—

(1) Annual Report on Mental Institutions, 1943, *Price 25 cents.* (2) Directory of Hospitals, 1942, *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, 1942, *Price 25 cents.* (6) List of Hospitals, 1942, *Price 25 cents.*

BUSINESS INDICES—

(1) Bank Debits—Monthly and Annual Reports of Cheques Cashed against Individual Accounts at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, 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 1,600 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.*

BUSINESS INDICES—concluded

(3) Commercial Failures—Quarterly 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.*

(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 (1944, c. 30); 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 (1944, c. 9); Canadian National Railways

Financing and Guarantee (1944, c. 14); Central Mortgage Bank (1938, c. 40); Civil Servic Superannuation (24 and 1944, c. 34); 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); Farm Improvement Loans (1944, c. 41); Federal District Commission (1927, c. 55; 1928, c. 26; 1943, c. 27); Home Improvement Loans Guarantee (1937, c. 11); Industrial Development Bank (1944, c. 44); Interest (102); Loan (1944, c. 4); Municipal Improvements Assistance (1938, c. 33); National Housing (1944, c. 46); 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 and 1944, c. 47); 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. 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. The Fisheries Prices Support Board provided for by the Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944 (1944, c. 42) is under the direction of 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); Small Loans (1939, c. 23); Civil Service Insurance (23).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor General (107): Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Supreme Court (35); Penitentiary (154) and (1939, c. 6) (*not yet in force*); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Ticket of Leave (197); Extradition (37); Debts due to the Crown (1932, c. 18); Official Secrets (1939, c. 49); Criminal Code (36); Administration of Justice in the Yukon (1929, c. 62); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Admiralty (The Admiralty Act, 1934, c. 31); Canada Evidence (59); Exchequer Court (34); Fugitive Offenders (81); Identification of Criminals (38); Judges (105); Juvenile Delinquents (1929, c. 46); Petition of Right (158); Expropriation (64); War Measures (206); Compensation (Defence) (1940, c. 28); Department of Munitions and Supply (1939, 2nd Session, c. 3); Treachery (1940, c. 43); Defence of Canada Regulations; Prize Courts (P.C. 2892 of Sept. 27, 1939); Damage Claims against the Crown (P.C. 80/1045 of Mar. 19, 1940, P.C. 46/3017 of Apr. 15, 1942).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); The Publication of Statutes (2).

Labour.—Labour Department (111), as amended (1940-41, c. 21); Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112), as amended (1940-41, c. 20); Fair Wages Order in Council (1922, P.C. 1206), as amended (1924, P.C. 605; 1934, P.C. 3271; 1941, P.C. 7679); Fair Wages and Hours of Labour (1935, c. 39); Government Annuities (7) and (1931, c. 33); Combines Investigation (26) as amended (1935, c. 54; 1937, c. 23); 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); 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); British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act (1943, c. 19).

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 (1944, c. 23); Naval Discipline (1944, c. 23); Militia (132); Militia Pension (133); Royal Military College (1928, c. 7); Official Secrets (1939, c. 49); 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 Health and Welfare.—*National Health:* Department of National Health and Welfare (1944, c. 22); National Physical Fitness (1943, c. 29); Food and Drugs (76 and amendments); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Part V) (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (1934, c. 44 and amendments); Opium and Narcotic Drug (1929, c. 49, and amendments). *Welfare:* Department of National Health and Welfare (1944, c. 22); Family Allowances (1944, c. 40).

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).

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); Navigable Waters Protection (Part II) (140); Government Vessels Discipline (203); The Water-Carriage of Goods (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; 1939, c. 37); Railway (170); Trans-Canada Air Lines (1937, c. 43); Aeronautics (3); Transport, 1938 (1938, c. 53); Radio, 1938 (1938, c. 50); An Act Respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co; (1931, cc. 19, 20; 1940, c. 20); Bridges (20); Montreal Terminals (1929, c. 12); Telegraphs (194, Part III); Canadian National Railways Pensions (1929, c. 4); Department of Transport Stores (1937, c. 28); Passenger Tickets (R.S. 1927, c. 174); Toronto Terminals Railway Company (1906, c. 170); Canadian National Capital Revision (1937, c. 22).

Veterans Affairs.—The Department of Veterans Affairs Act (1944, c. 19); Pension Act* (R.S.C. 1927, c. 157 and amendments); The War Veterans' Allowance Act (1930, c. 48 and amendments); The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (1920, c. 54 and amendments); Soldier Settlement Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 188); The Veterans Insurance Act (1944, c. 49); The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, (1942, c. 33); The War Service Grants Act, 1944, (1944, c. 51).

* Adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission.

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, Illustration Stations, 1934–38. Divisions of the Experimental Farms Service. Progress Reports covering the work conducted on the Experimental Farms and Stations located at Agassiz, B.C., 1931-35, Brandon, Man., 1931-36, 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. Pamphlets dealing with examinations for various kinds of positions which are filled by the Commission including Clerks, Stenographers and Typists; Customs Services; Postal Services; Positions open to graduates and under-graduates in Agriculture and related courses. Also pamphlets giving some idea of the positions which are filled by oral examinations only; positions for which a written examination is required; and positions of a professional, technical or other special character.

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. *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. *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; these memoranda are not intended for the general reader.) *Memoranda descriptive of some fish hatchery methods. *Mimeographed circular Fish in the Diet. 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 cookery pamphlet, but except under certain specific conditions, quantity lots are not supplied free.* *Mimeographed circular Home Canning of Fish. *Mimeographed memoranda relative to several species of Canadian fish and shellfish. Oyster Farming in Eastern Canada, by A. W. H. Needler; to members of the general public the price of this bulletin in *70 cents a copy*, to persons carrying on oyster farming in Canada *25 cents*.

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 Report of Loan and Trust Companies. Annual Report of Small Loans Companies and Money-Lenders. 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 Canadian Government Delegates to the Twenty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, Wages in the Primary Textiles Industry in Canada, 1943, Collective Agreements in the Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada, 1944. 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; (15) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, Eighth Report.

Mines and Resources.—Mines and Geology Branch.—Annual Report Separate. *Bureau of Geology and Topography.*—Memoir 238 Carboniferous Rocks and Fossil Floras of Northern Nova Scotia; Paper 44-5, Northern Part of Pinchi Lake Mercury Belt, B.C.; Paper 44-6, Athabasca-Barrhead Map Area, Alberta; Paper 44-7, Geology and Coal Deposits of Hasler Creek Area, B.C.; Paper 44-8, Occurrences of Quartz Crystals, Leeds Co., Ont.; Paper 44-9, La Motte Map Area, Que.; Paper 44-10, Londonderry Iron Deposits, Colchester Co., N.S.; Paper 44-11, Drinnan to Brule Lake, Athabasca Valley, Alberta; Paper 44-12, Rare-Element Minerals in Pegmatites, Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Paper 44-13, Geology and Mineral Deposits at Ainsworth, B.C.; Paper 44-14, Whitehorse District, Yukon; Paper 44-15, Some Coal Deposits of Peace River Foothills, B.C.; Paper 44-16, Geological Reconnaissance along Ft. Nelson, Liard, and Beaver Rivers, Yukon; Paper 44-17, Revision of Lower Cretaceous of Western Interior of Canada; Paper 44-18, Alexo Map Area, Alberta; Paper 44-19, Dunlevy-Portage Mountain Map Area, B.C.; Paper 44-20, Nicola, B.C.; Paper 44-21, Hematite Deposit, Hincks Township, Gatineau Co., Que.; Paper 44-22, Mikanagan Lake, Manitoba; Paper 44-25, Geological Reconnaissance along Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Teslin River, Yukon and B.C.; Paper 44-26, Tay River Map Area, Alberta; Paper 44-28, Geological Investigation along Alaska Highway from Fort Nelson, B.C. to Watson Lake, Yukon; Paper 44-30, Alaska Highway, Fort St. John to Fort Nelson; Paper 44-32, Revision of the Palæontology of the Lower Cretaceous of the Western Interior of Canada; Paper 45-7, Snow Lake, Manitoba. *National Museum of Canada.*—Bulletin 98, Southern Half of the Alaska Highway and its Mammals. Vol. XV, Pt. B, Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918, Grammatical Notes on some Western Eskimo Dialects. Special Contribution 45-1, Emergency Food in Arctic Canada. *Bureau of Mines.*—Report of the Explosives Division for the Calendar Years 1939 to 1943; Petroleum Fuels—Deliveries for Consumption, Calendar Year 1943; List of Coal Mines, 4-1; Memorandum Series 84, Depots de tourbe de mousse dans la province de Quebec; Memo. Series 85, Industrial Waters of Canada (Interim Report No. 6); Memo. Series 86, Peat Moss Deposits in Western Canada; Memo. Series 87, A Rapid Laboratory and Field Method for the Determination of Bitumen Content of Bituminous Sands; Memo. Series 88, Properties of Asphalt made from Athabaska Bituminous Sands.

Lands, Parks and Forests Branch.—Annual Report Separate Lands, Parks and Forests Branch. *Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.*—The Northwest Territories, 1944; The Yukon Territory, 1944; Yukon, Land of the Klondike; Conserving Canada's Musk-oxen; Regulations respecting Game in the Northwest Territories; Game Ordinance and Fur Export Tax Ordinance of Yukon Territory; An Outline of the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Mineral Resources and Mining Activity in the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Eskimo Population of the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Economic Wild Life of Canada's Eastern Arctic—Caribou; A Brief History of Exploration and Research in the Canadian Eastern Arctic; The Conquest of the Northwest Passage by the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch. National Parks Bureau.*—(Booklets)—Canada's Mountain Playgrounds (Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks); Playgrounds of the Prairies (Riding Mountain, Prince Albert, Elk Island, Nemiskam, and Wood Buffalo National Parks); Playgrounds of Eastern Canada (Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island, Georgian Bay Islands, St. Lawrence Islands, Point Pelee National Parks and National Historic Parks); Fort Anne National Historic Park; Guide to Fort Chambly; Guide du Fort Chambly; Fort Chambly National Historic Park; Le Parc historique national du Fort de Chambly; The Port Royal Habitation; Guide to Fort Lennox; Guide du Fort Lennox; Guide to Fort Wellington; The Lake Erie Cross; Geology of the National Parks of Canada in the Rockies and Selkirks, *Price 10 cents;* Catalogue of Films Produced by the National Parks Bureau of Canada; The Migratory Birds Convention Act and Federal Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds; L'Art d'Attirer les Oiseaux en leur offrant le Manger et le Boire; 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.

Dominion Forest Service.—*Research Notes*—(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; (No. 71) Forest Growth on the Upper Lièvre Valley, Que.; (No. 72) Dominant Height and Average Diameter as a Measure of Site in Untreated Even-aged Lodgepole Pine Stands; Silvicultural Leaflets Nos. 1-19; (No. 73) Empirical Stand Density Yield Tables—Mulloy, 1944; *Aerial Forest Survey Research Notes*—(No. 1) Determination of Tree Heights from Shadows in Air Photographs; *Forest Fire Research Notes*—(No. 10) Forecasting weather and forest fire hazard from local observations; Practical value of forest fire hazard records and forecasts; Application of meteorology to forest fire protection.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES.—Thermoplastic Laminates Based on Kraft Paper and Phenolic Resins; The Effect of Kiln Drying upon the Strength of Sitka Spruce; 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.

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Surveys and Engineering Branch. *Dominion Observatory*, Ottawa—Seismological Bulletin (monthly); Wireless Time Signals (monthly); Vol. XIII, Nos. 15, 16, Bibliography of Seismology, *Price 25 cents each;* Recent Developments in Rockburst Research at Lake Shore Mines, *Price 25 cents;* The Cornwall-Massena Earthquake, September 5, 1944, *Price 25 cents. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*, Victoria, B.C.—Line Intensities and the Solar Curve of Growth, *Price 25 cents. Geodetic Service*—No. 20, Precise Levelling in Ontario, North of Parry Sound, *Price 50 cents. Dominion Water and Power Bureau*—Water Resources Paper No. 85, Surface Water Supply of Ontario and Quebec, 1937-38 and 1938-39 (bilingual); Water Resources Paper No. 87, Surface Water Supply of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 1938-39 and 1939-40; Water Resources Paper No. 90, Surface Water Supply of British Columbia and Yukon Territory, 1938-39 and 1939-40. *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 $1·25;* 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;* Great Lakes Pilot, Volume III, *Price $1·25;* British Columbia Pilot, Volume I, *Price $1·50;* British Columbia Pilot, Volume II, *Price $1·50.* 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. III, Jan. 1, 1943; Vol. IV, a Supplement to Vol. III, July, 1943; Vol. V, Jan. 1, 1944); Manual of Procedure on Termination of Contracts, 1945; An office consolidation as of Jan. 1, 1945, 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 Orders; General Orders, Army; Canadian Army Routine Orders; Flying Regulations, R.C.A.F.; Air Force General Orders; King's Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force; Financial Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force on Active Service, 1945.

National Film Board.—*(Publications marked * are available in both English and French.) Periodicals.*—Canada in Action Study Guides (film notes for rural circuits); *National Film Board News (Distribution Information); *Fighting Films (film notes for industrial circuits); *Labour's Film Forums (film notes for Trade Unions); Rural Route (film notes for rural circuits). *Special Publications.*—16mm Film Catalogue; 16mm Catalogue Supplements (four supplements dealing with films on Education, Agriculture and Consumer Subjects, Social Planning, and Canada and the World at War); 16mm Films in Spanish (leaflet on Canadian films distributed in Latin-American countries); *Facts About the National Film Board. *United States Editions.*—16mm Film Catalogue; Films on Food and Nutrition; *The Arts in Canada and the Film (illustrated).

National Health and Welfare.—*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; (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; An Industrial Nutrition Programme; Healthful Eating; Score Sheet for Each Day's Meals; Canada's Food Rules; Canadian Nutrition Notes; The Canadian Nutrition Programme; Nutrition in Industry; Nutrition in Wartime; Kitchen Wall Chart in Colours; posters: Meal Patterns; Food to eat each day; Foods for Health; Buy Wisely. 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. A variety of pamphlets dealing with venereal disease control may be obtained through provincial departments of health. *Welfare:* Family Allowances—A Children's Charter.

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, 1945, the number in the list was 1,280. 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 contains (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. *Single numbers of the Journal are priced at 50 cents each; the yearly subscription rates are: one section $2; two sections $3; three sections $4; four sections $5; any five or all six sections $6.*

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.—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. Canada Road Map. Western Sheet.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Privy Council.—*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.

Information for Canadians Abroad.—Air Mail Bulletin (English) daily, 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) semi-monthly, printed—educational service to Armed Forces, limited civilian distribution; Canadian Affairs Pictorial, monthly, printed—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 (United States edition of Labour Facts is distributed monthly to editors of labour publications in the United States, and an airmail edition is distributed to editors in the United Kingdom); 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; Wallnews, monthly, printed—illustrated wall news-sheet for industrial plants, trade unions, libraries, etc.; 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, booklets and posters.

CONSUMER INFORMATION.—Consumer Facts, monthly, photo-lithographed—basic material for food writers and speakers, home economics teachers, etc.; Weekly Press Service, weekly, printed—clip sheet for weekly and farm press; Features for Dailies, weekly, printed—clip sheet for women's editors of daily newspapers; Home Front Bulletin (English) weekly, printed—notice board sheet for schools, libraries, etc.

RADIO SERVICE.—Weekly script, mimeographed—average of 12 items in four sections (consumer, industrial, general and rehabilitation) distributed to independent radio stations; monthly receipe supplement.

RECONSTRUCTION INFORMATION.—Postwar Planning Information, irregular, 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);* 1944 *($1).*

Numbered Publications.—No. 9, Early Canadian Northwest Legislation—Oliver (2 Vols.) (1914-15), *$2;* No. 12, Reports on the Laws of Quebec, 1767-70—Kennedy and 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.*

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. 1115-1127).

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[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.

Transport.—*(Publications marked * are available in both English and French editions.) (Obtainable from the Secretary, Department of Transport, Ottawa.)* *Annual report of the Department of Transport, *Price 50 cents.*† The Quebec Bridge, 2 vols., *Price $1.* 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.* Concordance of Railway Act and Amendments; The Transport Act and other Relevant Legislation, *Price 50 cents.*

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 as 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 Merchantile Marine for Foreign-going Certificates of Competency (Exn. 1), *Price 25 cents.* *Rules and Regulations Relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Home-trade, Inland and Minor Waters Vessels, *Price 10 cents.* *International Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents.* *Great Lakes Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents.* The Water Carriage of Goods Act, 1936, *Price 10 cents.* Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes, *Price 10 cents.* *Instructions as to the Inspection of Boilers and Machinery of Steamships, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations respecting Life Saving Appliances, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations Relating to the Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations relating to the Issue of Motor Engineer Certificates, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations respecting Fire Extinguishing Equipment, *Price 10 cents.* *Load Line Rules for Ships Making Voyages on Lakes or Rivers, *Price 10 cents.* *General Load Line Rules, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations for the Protection Against Accident of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships, *Price 10 cents.* Training for the Merchant Navy.

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 $1.* 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, *Price 10 cents.* Information Circulars to Civil Air Pilots and Aircraft Owners—revised annually, *Price 10 cents.* Information Circulars to Air Engineers and Aircraft Owners—revised annually. Training for Civil Aviation. Air Engineers' Certificates Conditions of Issue and Instructions to Applicants. Airport Zoning Regulations, 1939. Defence Air Regulations, 1942. [*Obtainable from the Meteorological Office, 315 Bloor St. W., Toronto (5), Ont.*] Annual Reports (1895-1915), *Price $1.* Canadian Polar Year Expenditions, 1932-33. 2v. (Vol. 1: Meteorology.—Vol. 2: Terrestrial Mag-

† Also obtainable from King's Printer, Ottawa.

netism, 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 10 cents, $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. Department of Public Works; Credit Unions; Old Age and Blind Pensions; Travel Bureau; Women's Institutes. 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 Troupeau 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 marché 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 engrain 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; (6) 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 Bookkeeping. *(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; Catalogues of the Professional Library and the Film Library; Circular of information for teachers wishing to enter the School for Teachers; Why Educate?; Life in School; Education in Quebec.

Executive Council.—*Provincial Tourist and Publicity Bureau.*—Official Highway and Tourist Map (bilingual); La Province de Québec (63 pp.) (with 7 supplementary folders containing regional maps); Winter Wonderland (folder on winter sports); La ville de Québec; A beautiful home in a beautiful Province (36 pp.) (bilingual); Quebec at War, by Leo Cox (35 pp.).

Game and Fisheries.—Summary of the Fishing Laws of the Province of Quebec (bilingual); The Laurentide Park.

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 (bilingual); Report of the Quebec Streams Commission (bilingual); 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. Rousseau, 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); Commercial Woods of the Province of Quebec (bilingual) (1943); Natural resources of Quebec (bilingual); Forest Meteorology in Quebec (1943), G. O. Villeneuve, M.Sc.; The Forest-Tool for Victory (1943) (bilingual); Rapport annuel du Chef du Service forestier; Bulletin No. 10—R. Gosselin—Studies on Polystictus Circinatus and its relation to butt-rot of spruce (1944); Terms, abbreviations and technical data for the use of the lumber trade, 1944 (bilingual); Opérations des crieries par comtés, 1943; List of sawmills of the Province of Quebec, 1944 (bilingual); Reports on the Lumber Trade in Canada, Imports and Exports, 1943 (bilingual); List of terms used in Wood Industries, 1945 (bilingual); Scaling Regulations and Instructions, 1944 (bilingual); Laws and Regulations Concerning Protection of Forests Against Fire (bilingual); Nomenclature des cantons de la Province de Quebec, 1938; Liste des villes, villages, paroisses et cantons cadastrés de la Province de Québec, 1938; Notre roue de fortune forestière (pancarte-affiche); Statistiques forestières, 1943; Classification Rules for the Scaling and Inspection of Hardwoods (bilingual) 1944; Règles de classement—épinette et sapin; Règles de classement—pin blanc et rouge, bardeaux, lattes, et bois de chauffage; Liste des marchands de bois de sciage et à pulpe de la Province de Québec; Laws Respecting Public Lands and Forests, 1942 (bilingual), *Price 50 cents.*

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.

Maritime Fisheries.—Report of the Minister; Chasse et Biologie du Marsouin blanc, *Price 82.*

Mines.—Extracts from Reports on the District of Ungava—T. C. Denis (1929); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec and Geological reports; List of publications, 1883-1944.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs; Corporations réorganisées (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); Agricutural Statistics reports; Caisses populaires et sociétés co-opératives agricoles; Statistiques des hôtelleries (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; Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland. *Bulletins.*—LIVE STOCK.—(304) Infectious Abortion of Cattle (1941); (337) Parasites Injurious to Sheep (1928); (350) The Warble Flies (1934); (367) Pork on the Farm (1940); (378) Bot Flies and Their Control (1934); (380) Parasites Injurious to Swine (1938); (401) Feeding and Management of Work Horses (1939); (402) Breeding and Management of Draft Horses (1939); (420) Cattle Lice and How to Control Them (1942); (422) Swine Parasite Control (1942); (441) Mastitis or Garget in Cows (1944); (443) Swine Diseases and Their Prevention (1944). POULTRY.—(363) Parasites Injurious to Poultry (1931); (394) Diseases of Poultry (1943); (395) Farm Poultry (1943); (400) Turkey Production (1939); (413) Four Methods of Chick Sexing (1940); (414) Capons and How to Caponize (1940); (419) Care and Methods used in Obtaining Poultry Blood for Pullorum Testing (1943); (428) Poultry Equipment for the Busy Farmer (1943); (446) Eggs: The Production, Identification and Retention of quality of Eggs (1945). DAIRYING.—(370) Testing Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products (1941); (371) Butter Making on the Farm (1941); (372) Soft Cheese Making and Farm Dairy Cheddar Cheese (1941); (417) Milk Transportation in the Toronto Milk Shed (1941). FIELD CROPS.—(349) Grain Smuts (1937); (358) The European Corn Borer (1931); (406) Producing Hay of Higher Feeding Value (1940); (407) Soybeans in Ontario (1940); (411) Curing Early-Cut Hay on Tripods (1940); (415) Results of Four Years Demonstration Work with Potatoes (1941); (418) Hints on Judging Field Crop Seeds, Field Roots and Potatoes (1941); (425) Legumes for Profit (1942); (442) Barley in Ontario (1944). SOILS AND FERTILIZERS.—(364) Manures and Fertilizers (1931); (421) The Value of Soil Analysis as an Aid in Truck Crop Production (1942); (426) Farmyard Manure Serves Best on the Land (1944). FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—(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); (392) Pruning the Tree Fruits (1945); (393) Insects Attacking Vegetables (1938); (397) Mushrooms in Ontario (1939); (403) Important Fruit Tree Diseases of Ontario (1939); (408) Conserve by Canning (1940); (412) Frozen Foods—the Home Processing of Fruits, Vegetables, Meats in Lockers or Home Freezers (1944); (424) Pollination in Relation to Orchard Planning (1942); (432) The Home Vegetable Garden (1944); (433) Establishing the Young Orchard (1943); (435) Control of Rabbits (1943); (436) Mouse Control in Orchards (1943); (437) Orchard Soil Management (1944); (438) The Grape in Ontario (1944); (439) Orchard Grafting (1944); (440) Currants and Gooseberries (1944); (445) Temperature Control in Relation to the Storage of Food (1945). AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—FARM MECHANICS.—(327) Knots and Splices; the Use of Rope on the Farm (1941); (398) Farm Water Supply (1939); (405) Painting on the Farm (1939); (427) Buck Rakes (1943); (444) The Single Chamber Septic Tank (1944). MISCELLANEOUS.—(331) Public Speaking and Debate (1933); (348) Amateur Dramatics (1929); (416) Insects Troublesome in the Home (1941); (429) Bee Diseases and Pests of the Apiary; (431) Destructive Pest Animals (1943); (434) Domestic Rabbits (1943). *Circulars.*—(52) Liver Disease of Horses (1933); (57) Navel—Ill in Foals and its Prevention (1938); (69) Helpful Hints on Preparing Meal Mixtures for Dairy Cows during Stable Feeding Period (1945); (70) Helpful Hints on the Feeding of Dairy Cattle during the Pasture Season (1945); (54) Pasture for Poultry (1941); (28) Pasture is Paramount for Milk and Meat Production (1938); (54) Fodder; (59) Germinating Seed at Home (1941); (62) Summer Pastures for Eastern Ontario (1942); (64) Good Seed Mixtures for Hay and Pasture in Ontario (1943); (68) Guide to Crop Production in Ontario (1945); (55) Home Mixing of Fertilizers (1935); (61) Home Gardening in Wartime (1944); (19) Belts and Belt Lacing (1943); (24) Trouble Shooting in the Binder Knotter (1944); (32) Whitewash for the Farm; (65) Notes on Concrete (1943); (66) Sheaf Loader Attachment for Corn Binder (1944); (10) Befriending the Birds; (67) Control of Starlings (1944). *Specials.*—Dairy Cattle Ration Card; Feed Hogs for Profit (1942); Save the Little Pigs (1942); Handbook on Feeding and Management of Poultry (1942); Recommendations for Soil Management and Use of Fertilizers (1942); 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; Bible Readings for Schools; Teachers Library for Public and Separate School Teachers (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; Swimming Pools; Qualifications for Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses; Municipal Health Services Act (1944); Medical and Dental Inspection in Schools; Drugless Practitioners Act; Optometry Act; Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act; Athletic Commission Act; Pharmacy Act; Chiropody Act; Medical Act; Dentistry Act; Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation Act. *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; Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. *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 Cut Timber from Crown Lands; Lumberman's Log Book, *Price 50 cents;* Systems of Forest Cropping; Forest Fires Prevention Act and Regulations; Wings Over the Bush; The Farm Woodlot; Windbreaks and Shelterbelts: Forest Trees for Distribution; Forest Tree Planting; Glacial Plot Hole Area, Durham

County, Ontario; The Public Lands Regulations; Lands for Settlement in Ontario; Summer Resort Lands in Ontario; Algonquin Park; Rondeau Park; A Cabin of Your Own; List of Townships in Province of Ontario; List of Lithographed Maps and Plans; Pedology "The Dirt Science"; 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 1944; Vol. L, pt. 6, Relation of the Sudbury Series to the Bruce Series in Vicinity of Sudbury; The Bruce Series in Falconbridge and Dryden Townships; Breccia at Sudbury; Vol. L, pt. 8, Geology of Gauthier Township; Vol. LI, pt. 3, Geology of Fort Hope Area; Geology of Eastern Extension of the Fort Hope Area; Vol. LI, pt. 4, Geology of the Grimsthorpe-Barrie Area; Geology of Kaladar and Kennebec Townships; Vol. LI, pt. 5, Natural Gas in 1941; Petroleum in 1941; Vol. LI, pt. 7, Geology of the Cunningham-Garnet Area; Vol. LI, pt. 8, Geology of Rennie-Leeson Area; Geology and Mineralization in the Northern Part of Stover Township; 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; Children's Institutions; Refuges and Homes for the Aged, Soldiers' Aid Commission. *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; Houses of Refuge Act; District Houses of Refuge Act; Unemployment Relief 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, and miscellaneous.

Education.—Annual Report; Program of Studies, Elementary and Senior; Public Schools 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; Fishing Inside the Rim of Adventure; No. 10 Highway; City of Winnipeg; Wartime Album of Industry.

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report.—*Health Education Material.*—Canadian Mother and Child; The Manitoba 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, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Typhoid Fever, etc.; Sanitation Series; Cancer; General Health; Industrial Hygiene; Welfare Material.

Publications issued by the Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare, The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, The Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Manitoba Cancer Relief and Research Institute also used in educational service, are obtainable by application to the Bureau of Health and Welfare 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; Instruetions 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 Respecting 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' Superannuation 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; Saskatchewan—Plans for Progress; Coat of Arms and Floral Emblem; Cabinet and Members of the Legislature; Surveys System; Highway Map; Highway Safety; Weekly Newsletter.

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 Intermediate 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).

King's Printer.—*Alberta Gazette, Price $2 per year.* Bills and Statutes.

Lands and Mines.—Annual Report; Annual Report of the Mines Branch; History of Alberta Oil; Schedule of Wells drilled for Oil and Gas and Annual Supplements thereto; 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"; Annual Oil Review; Alberta's Industries in relation to Post-War Reconstruction; and various other publications. *Social Credit Board.*—Annual Report; and various other publications. *Statistics Branch.*—Monthly and Annual Summaries.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from the Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; How to Use Your Treasury Branches.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the Board of Public Utilities and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture.—*A list of publications is issued by the Department, covering dairying, diseases and pests, field crops, fruit and vegetable growing, live stock and miscellaneous, together with reports on agricultural statistics and climate.*

Fisheries.—*Annual reports and bulletins obtainable from Department.*

King's Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette.*

Lands.—*Lands Branch.*—How to Pre-empt Land; Some Questions and Answers Regarding British Columbia: *(other lands bulletins cover particular Land Recording Districts). Forest Branch.*—How to Obtain a Timber Sale; Grazing Regulations. *Water Branch.*—Water Powers—British Columbia; Water Powers—Fraser River.

Mines.—*Comprehensive annual reports and special bulletins obtainable from Department.*

British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.—Alluring British Columbia; Auto Courts and Stopping-Places in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; British Columbia Map Folder; British Columbia's Picturesque Highways; 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; p. 973 of the 1942 Year Book and p. 1043 of the 1943-44 Year Book.*

Royal Commission on Coal, Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, Chairman; J. J. Frawley, Counsel, 1944-45. Royal Commission on the taxation of annuities and family corporations, 1945. Mr. Justice W. C. Ives, Chairman. 99 p. Royal Commission to study Dominion taxation of co-operatives, 1944-45. D. C. Macgregor, Supplementary brief, 1945. Canadian Manufacturers' Association, submission, 1945. Royal Commission to investigate V-E Day riots in Halifax, May 8, 1945; Mr. Justice Kellock, Chairman. Royal Commission on Veterans' Qualifications; Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Chairman. May 11, 1945.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS

NOTE.—*This list is in continuance of those at pp. 1111-1115 of the 1940 Year Book; p. 996 of the 1941 Year Book; p. 973 of the 1942 Year Book; and p. 1043 of the 1943-44 Year Book.*

Nova Scotia.—Royal Commission on provincial development and rehabilitation, 1945; Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson, Chairman.

New Brunswick.—Royal Commission to investigate into matters concerning the Provincial Hospital for Mental Cases at Saint John, N.B., Commissioners, Chief Justice J. M. Baxter, Rev. L. M. Pepperdene, Justice of Juvenile Court of Saint John, and E. B. Sweeney, Saint John. Report July 27, 1945.

Quebec.—Provincial Investigation Commission on Hospitals, 1942. Health Insurance Commission, 1943.

Ontario.—Royal Commission to enquire into and report upon the Provincial educational system, etc.—Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Hope, Chairman. Agricultural Commission of Inquiry: Report ... Jan. 22, 1945. 14 p. mimeo. Report on soil conservation, adopted Jan. 19, 1945. 9 p. mimeo. Report on rural credit, adopted Jan. 17, 1945. 16 p. mimeo. Interim report on rural education, adopted May 16, 1944. 6 p. mimeo. Further report on rural education, adopted Jan. 17, 1945. 5 p. mimeo. Report on rural youth organization, adopted Jan. 19, 1945. 3 p. mimeo. Report on Northern Ontario, adopted Jan. 16, 1945. 4 p. mimeo. Report on Live Stock Committee, adopted Jan. 22, 1945. 9 p. mimeo. Report on floor prices for farm products, adopted May 16, 1944. 7 p. mimeo. Conclusion. 1 p. mimeo.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan Government to consider the subject of collective bargaining, the conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes and related subjects (Public hearings July 14-Aug. 18, 1943) (report p. 90-96, 146 in Industrial Canada, September, 1943).

British Columbia. — Royal Commission to inquire into the National products marketing (British Columbia) Act — Report of His Honour Judge A. M. Harper, Commissioner appointed by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 30th day of Sept., A.D., 1941. 72 p. Summary of Commissioner's Report on The Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, Sept. 14, 1942. 23 p. Commission of Inquiry, Forest Resources of British Columbia. Briefs presented by the Pulp and Paper industry of British Columbia, Aug., 1944. 43 p.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSIONS CONCERNED WITH CANADA

A list of British Royal Commissions having a bearing on Canada is given at p. 1116 of the 1940 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXXI.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Principal Events of the Year

The War.—The final act of unconditional surrender of the German Armed Forces took place at Reims, France, on May 7, 1945. Here Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, German Chief of Staff, signed the surrender instrument at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters in a local schoolhouse. Unconditional surrender was simultaneously made, to the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet High Command. Thus the War in Europe was brought to a successful conclusion.

On July 4, 1945, Canadian military troops entered Berlin as part of the British garrison force to take over their assigned occupation zones of the German capital.

On July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, representatives of the "Big Three" Powers met at Potsdam, Germany. The Conference was interrupted for the British general election. On July 28, the new British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, replaced Mr. Churchill at the Conference.

On Aug. 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese army base of Hiroshima wrought great devastation. Russia declared war against Japan on Aug. 8. Following warnings to the Japanese people, the second atomic bomb was dropped on the naval base of Nagasaki on Aug. 9. On Aug. 10, the Government of Japan notified the Allied Powers that the Potsdam Declaration laying down the broad conditions of surrender for Japan would be acceptable to her, provided the Emperor be allowed to retain certain of his prerogatives. On Aug. 11, the United States, Britain, China and Russia accepted the Japanese proposal on the understanding that the Emperor should exercise his powers under instructions from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. Aug. 14, Japan announced the acceptance of the Allied terms. On Aug. 21, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Pacific, arranged for the occupation of Japan by American Forces to take place Aug. 31, 1945.

Japan surrendered formally and unconditionally to the Allies on Sept. 1, 7·18 p.m., E.S.T. (Sunday, Sept. 2, 9·18 a.m., Tokyo Time), on board the battleship, U.S.S. *Missouri* anchored in Tokyo Bay, Japan. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, signed on behalf of the Nations at war with Japan. Canada's representative at the formal surrender was Col. L. Moore Cosgrave, Canadian Military Attaché to Australia.

The San Francisco Conference.—A United Nations Conference was held at San Francisco, Apr. 25 to June 26, 1945. Representatives from fifty Allied Nations attended, the purpose being to prepare a Charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Visiting Royalty.—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who made her home in Canada during the occupation of the Netherlands by the German forces and one of whose children was born in Canada, officially bid farewell to the Canadian people on July 14, 1945, and expressed thanks for the great hospitality and kindness to her and her three children during her residence in Canada.

Visiting Statesmen.—Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, arrived in Ottawa on June 28, 1945, for an unofficial visit.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of France, made a State visit to Ottawa on Aug. 28 and 29, 1945. Dr. T. V. Soong, Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic arrived in Ottawa on Aug. 31, 1945, for a three-day visit.

Dominion-Provincial Conference.—A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Post-War Reconstruction opened at Ottawa, Aug. 6, 1945. The Dominion Government presented its brief as a basis for later discussion. Initial talks ended Aug. 10, with the decision that the Conference meet again in November, 1945.

Appointments.—*Governor General.*—Prime Minister King announced July 31, 1945, that His Majesty the King had approved the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander to succeed the Earl of Athlone as Governor General of Canada.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The personnel of Canadian Diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Feb. 28, 1945, is given at pp. 86-90 of this volume. Since the sending to press of Chapter III—Constitution and Government—the following representatives of Canada's Allies presented their credentials to His Excellency the Governor General: The first Peruvian Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Alfredo Benavides, on Mar. 29, 1945; the Belgian Ambassador, M. A. Paternotte de la Vaillee, on July 20, 1945; the Chilean Ambassador, Pedro Castelblanco, on Aug. 13, 1945. Hon. Alfred Stirling, O.B.E., was appointed High Commissioner for Australia to Canada and arrived in Ottawa on July 13. Dr. P. R. Viljoen was appointed first High Commissioner for South Africa to Canada but to date (Sept. 1) has not arrived in Ottawa. Dr. Honorio Leguizamon Pindal was appointed first Ambassador for the Argentine to Canada, on Aug. 27. Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G., was appointed Canadian Minister to the Netherlands on Mar. 8, 1945, and presented his credentials to the Queen of the Netherlands on Apr. 7. Emile Vaillancourt was appointed first Canadian Minister to Cuba on Mar. 16, 1945, and presented his credentials to the President of Cuba on May 8. General the Hon. L. R. LaFleche, former Minister of War Services, was nominated Canadian Ambassador to Greece on June 7, 1945, but to date (Sept. 1) has not presented his credentials. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., was appointed first Canadian Ambassador to the Argentine on Aug. 2, 1945.

Provincial General Election.—A general election took place in Ontario on June 4, 1945, when the Progressive Conservative Government of the Hon. George A. Drew, K.C., was returned to power with a strong over-all majority. The returns of the election were: Progressive Conservative 66, Liberal 11, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation 8, Liberal-Labour 3 and Labour-Progressive 2.

Dominion General Election.—A general election was held on June 11, 1945, when the Liberal Government of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was returned to power, although with a reduced majority. A list of the new Members of the

House of Commons, showing the number of voters on the list and votes polled in each constituency, together with the party allegiance of each member, will be found in Appendix V to this volume.

Section 2.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, 1944. June 28: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, Hon. Patrick Kerwin, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lieutenant-Governors, 1945.—Feb. 27, Thomas Miller, Moose Jaw, Sask.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan. May 18, Hon. J. A. Bernard, M. L. A., Tignish, P.E.I.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island. June 8, Maj.-Gen. the Honourable Sir Eugene M. J. Fiset, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. June 22, Reginald J. M. Parker, Regina, Sask.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, *vice* Hon. Thomas Miller, deceased.

Privy Councillors, 1944.—Oct. 13, Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Nov. 2, General the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. **1945.** Apr. 18, J. A. Glen, K.C., Russell, Man.; Joseph Jean, K.C., B.S., LL.L., Montreal, Que.; Lionel Chevrier, K.C., Cornwall, Ont.; Paul J. J. Martin, K.C., M.A., LL.M., Windsor, Ont.; D. C. Abbott, K.C., B.C.L., Westmount, Que.; J. J. McCann, M.D., C.M., Renfrew, Ont.; D. L. MacLaren, Saint John, N.B.; and Hon. Thomas Vien, K.C., B.A., LL.L., Speaker of the Senate, Outremont, Que.: to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Cabinet Ministers, 1944.—Oct. 13, Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply: to be also Minister of Reconstruction; Hon. Ian Alastair Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health: to be Minister of Veterans Affairs. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Montreal, Que.: to be Minister of National Health and Welfare. Nov. 2, Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.: to be Minister of National Defence, *vice* Hon. J. L. Ralston, resigned. **1945.**—Mar. 8, Hon. Colin Gibson: to be Minister of National Defence for Air. Apr. 18, Hon. J. A. Glen, K.C., Russell, Man.: to be Minister of Mines and Resources, *vice* Hon. T. A. Crerar resigned; Hon. Lionel Chevrier, K.C., Cornwall, Ont.: to be Minister of Transport, *vice* Hon. J. E. Michaud, resigned; Hon. J. Jean, K.C., B.S., Montreal, Que.: to be Solicitor General of Canada; Hon. Paul J. J. Martin, K.C., M.A., Windsor, Ont.: to be Secretary of State for Canada, *vice* Hon. N. A. McLarty, resigned; Hon. D. C. Abbott, K.C., B.C.L., Westmount, Que.: to be Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, *vice* Hon. A. L. Macdonald, resigned; Hon. J. J. McCann, M.D., C.M., Renfrew, Ont.: to be Minister of National War Services, *vice* Hon. L. R. Lafleche, resigned; Hon. D. L. MacLaren, Saint John, N.B.: to be Minister of National Revenue, *vice* Hon. Colin Gibson, resigned.

Parliamentary Assistants, 1945.—Mar. 8, D. C. Abbott, K.C., M.P.: to be Parliamentary Assistant to Minister of National Defence.

Senators, 1945.—Apr. 18, Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.; William Horace Taylor, Scotland, Ont.; Fred William Gershaw, M.D., C.M., Medicine Hat, Alta.; John Power Howden, M.D., Norwood Grove, Man.; Charles Edouard Ferland, K.C., Joliette, Que., *vice* Hon. Charles Bourgeois, deceased. Vincent Dupuis, K.C., B.C.L., Longueuil, Que., *vice* Hon. Arthur Sauvé, deceased. Charles L. Bishop, Ottawa, Ont.; John James Kinley, Lunenburg, N.S.; Clarence Joseph Veniot, M.A., M.D., Bathurst, N.B.; Arthur W. Roebuck, Toronto, Ont.; Hon. J. A. McDonald, Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia; Alexander N. McLean, Saint John, N.B. Apr. 19, Brewer Robinson, Summerside, P.E.I.; Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick, Grand Falls, N.B.; George P. Burchill, B.Sc.F., LL.D., South Nelson, N.B. June 9, J. M. Dessureault, Quebec, Que. *vice* Hon. L. C. Webster, deceased. J. R. Hurtubise, M.D., Sudbury, Ont., G. G. McGeer, K.C., Vancouver, B.C.

New Members of the House of Commons, 1945.—Feb. 5, W. Garfield Case (Prog. Con.) elected for Grey North, Ont.

* This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1045-1051 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Official Appointments.—*Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection.*—**1945.** May 1, H. G. Crawford, Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture and Dr. O. H. Hewitt, Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources: to be Members. Dr. H. F. Lewis, Supt. of Wildlife Protection, Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources: to be Secretary.

Agricultural Prices Support Board.—**1944.** Aug. 16, James G. Taggart, Regina, Sask.: to be Chairman. A. M. Shaw, Director, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture: to be Vice-Chairman *pro tempore.* Dr. J. F. Booth, Associate Director, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture: to be a Member, *pro tempore.*

Air Transport Board.—**1944.** Sept. 6, R. A. C. Henry, Montreal, P.Q.: to be Chairman for ten years, from Sept. 11. Allan Ferrier, Air Vice-Marshal, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member for 7 years from Sept. 11. Romeo Vachon, Montreal, Que.: to be a Member for 4 years from Sept. 11.

Board of Transport Commissioners.—**1945.** Apr. 18, Armand Sylvestre, LL.B., Roberval, Que.: to be a Member and Deputy Chief Commissioner.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—**1944.** July 4, Howard B. Chase, Montreal, Que., a Governor of the C.B.C. to be Chairman of the Board of Governors for a period not to exceed the term for which he was appointed Governor, *vice* Rene Morin, resigned. **1945.** Jan. 25, D. A. Pouliot, Quebec, Que.: to be Governor for a period of 3 years. Mar. 19, A. W. Trueman, Saint John, N.B.: to be Governor, term to expire Nov. 1, 1947.

Canadian Farm Loan Board.—**1945.** May 8, T. F. Donnelly, M.D., C.M., Regina, Sask.: to be a Member for 5 years from May 8.

Central Mortgage Bank.—**1945.** Mar. 13, P. A. Chester, to be again a Director for a period of 3 years from Apr. 1, 1945.

Canadian National Railways.—**1944.** Sept. 12, H. J. Symington, Montreal, Que., and B. L. Daly, Winnipeg, Man.: to be again Directors for a further term of 3 years from Oct. 1, 1944. Sept. 26, E. J. Young, Dummer, Sask.: to be again a Director for a further term of 3 years from Oct. 1, 1944. Nov. 1, Ralph B. Brenan, Saint John, N.B.: to be a Director, term to expire Sept. 30, 1946, *vice* C. H. Read, resigned.

Canadian Pension Commission.—**1944.** July 10, R. J. Gordan, M.D., F.A.C.P., London, Ont., to be an *ad hoc* Commissioner for a period of one year from Sept. 1. Oct. 17, Dr. R. E. Wodehouse: to be a Member for 4 years from Oct. 14. **1945.** Wing Cmdr. J. M. Forman, Ottawa, Ont., and A/Cmdr. N. L. Pickersgill, V.D., R.C.N.V.R., Regina, Sask.: to be *ad hoc* Commissioners for one year from Feb. 1.

Canadian Shipping Act, 1934.—**1945.** May 3, Cmdr. F. D. Campbell: to be Shipping Master at the port of Pictou, N.S., *vice* Capt. D. M. MacKenzie, resigned. May 10, H. S. Salt: to be Inspector of machinery, hulls and equipment of steamships at the port of Midland, Ont.

Canadian Wheat Board.—**1944.** Dec. 19, D. A. Kane: to be Assistant Chief Commissioner, *vice* C. Gordon Smith, resigned, effective Dec. 16, 1944. C. E. Huntting, Winnipeg, Man.: to be a Member *vice* D. A. Kane, effective Dec. 16, 1944.

Deputy Ministers.—**1944.** Sept. 25, Alex Ross, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Minister of National Defence *vice* Lt. Col. G. S. Currie, retired. Oct. 19, R. A. C. Henry, Montreal, Que., Chairman of the Air Transport Board: to be Deputy Minister of Reconstruction. W. S. Woods, Ottawa, Ont., Associate Deputy Minister of the former Pensions and National Health: to be Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs. Nov. 3, G. F. Davidson, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.: to be Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare). Major-Gen. G. B. Chisholm, M.D.: to be Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health). **1945.** Feb. 9, M. W. MacKenzie, Acting Associate Deputy Minister of National Defence: to be Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, effective Mar. 1. June 8, W. J. Turnbull, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Postmaster General.

Dominion Council of Health.—**1945.** May 29, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Vancouver, B.C.: to be again a Member from June 1.

Medical Council of Canada.—**1944.** Dec. 21, P. A. McLennan, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. G. S. MacCarthy, Ottawa, Ont. and Dr. H. H. Christie, Esterhazy, Sask.: to be representatives of the Governor in Council for 4 years from Nov. 26, 1944. **1945.** Apr. 17, Dr. John M. Uhrich, Regina, Sask.: to be a representative *vice* Dr. H. H. Christie, deceased.

National Film Board.—**1944.** Oct. 6, Edmond Turcotte: to be again a Member for a period of 3 years, effective Sept. 1, 1944.

National Harbours Board.—**1944.** Aug. 12, John R. Bennett, Ottawa, Ont.: to be again a Member for a further term from Oct. 1, 1944.

National Research Council.—**1944.** June 13, To be Members for 3 years, to Mar. 31, 1947: Dr. H. J. Rowley, Chairman of the Research and Development Board of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.; Dr. Louis-Paul Dugal, Professor of Biology, University of Montreal; Dr. J. B. Collip, Head of the Department of Bio-chemistry, McGill University, Montreal. Dr. Duncan Graham, Head of the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto; Dr. Robert Newton, President, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Pensions and National Health.—**1944.** Sept. 5, R. L. J. Clapin and Miss W. M. Bridges, Members of the Technical Staff: to be Dominion Analysts.

Toronto Harbour Commission.—**1945.** Feb. 6, P. J. Mulqueen and T. F. Matthews: to be again Commissioners for three years from Apr. 4.

Veterans Affairs.—**1944.** Oct. 17, Dr. R. E. Wodehouse: to be a consultant, also a liaison consultant between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of National Health and Welfare, effective Oct. 14, 1944.

Wartime Boards and Committees.—**1944.** Mar. 16, To be Members of the Wartime Labour Relations Board: Hon. Mr. Justice G. B. O'Connor, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman; Hon. Mr. Justice J. N. Francoeur, Quebec, Que., Vice-Chairman; H. Taylor, Toronto, Ont., W. H. Brown, Toronto, Ont., A. Deschamps, Montreal, Que., A. J. Hills, Montreal, Que., A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont., F. Molineux, Hamilton, Ont., W. L. Best, Ottawa, Ont., and R. Harmegnies, St. Joseph d'Alma, Que. Oct. 17, J. W. McKee: to be a Member of the War Veterans' Allowance Board, effective Oct. 14.

Judicial Appointments, 1944-45.—(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.—**1944.** Aug. 16, V. R. Smith, Yorkton, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Kerrobert Judicial District. C. W. A. Marion, Rockland, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Province of Ontario, and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice. R. A. Sargent, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Judge of the County Court of the County of Vancouver, and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court. J. B. Dickson, Fredericton, N.B.: to be Judge of the County Court for the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens in the said Province. Oct. 6, D. A. McNiven, Regina, Sask.: to be a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan. Banm D. Hogarth, Regina, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Regina. Oct. 13, His Honour A. G. McDougall, Junior Judge of the County Court for the County of Carleton, Ont.: to be Judge of the said Court and also Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. J. P. Madden, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Junior Judge of the County Court for the County of Carleton, Ont. and also Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Nov. 3, J. G. A. Robertson, K.C., Bridgewater, N.S.: to be Judge of the County Court of District Two for the Province of Nova Scotia. Dec. 19, H. B. Fraser, Westlock, Alta. and J. B. McBride, Edmonton, Alta.: to be Judges of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta and also Local Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta. June 8, W. S. Lane, Picton, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince Edward and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. W. W. Crow, K.C., Port Colborne, Ont.: to be Judge of the District Court for the Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River, and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. B. W. Roscoe, K.C., Kentville, N.S.: to be Judge of the County Court of District Number Four for the Province of Nova Scotia, effective June 8. W. Arthur I. Anglin, K.C., Saint John, N.B.: to be District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada in and for the Admiralty District of New Brunswick. D. V. White, Sussex, N.B.: to be Judge of the County Court for the Counties of Kings and Albert in the said Province. July 3, His Honour Arthur Harold Dowler, Junior Judge of the District Court for the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay; to be Judge of the said Court and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Thomas M. Mulligan, K.C., Sudbury, Ont.: to be Junior Judge of the District Court for the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay and a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. **1945.** Apr. 18, Samuel Factor, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Junior Judge of the County Court for the County of York in the Province of Ontario. Apr. 19, L. E. Fairbairn, K.C., Lethbridge, Alta.: to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta and a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. May 29, J. F. P. Birnie, K.C., Owen Sound, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Bruce and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. G. A. P. Brickenden London, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court for Norfolk and also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. *Higher Courts.*—**1944.** June 15, Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Hope, Hon. Mr. Justice Geo. F. McFarland, Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. Makins, Hon. Mr. Justice J. K. MacKay, Hon. Mr. Justice F. D. Hogg, Hon. Mr. Justice Edgar R. E. Chevrier, Hon. Mr. Justice

Ainslie W. Greene, Hon. Mr. Justice W. D. Roach, Hon. Mr. Justice G. A. Urquhart, Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Plaxton, Hon. Mr. Justice D. P. J. Kelly and Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. Barlow, Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario and Members of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be ex officio Members of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and also Judges of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Aug. 16, Hon. T. M. Tweedie, a Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Oct. 3, Hon. R. L. Kellock, a Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Hon. G. McG. Sloan, a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia: to be Chief Justice of British Columbia. Hon. H. I. Bird, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. His Honour A. M. Harper, Judge of the County Court for the County of Vancouver, British Columbia: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Oct. 6, J. W. Estey, Saskatoon, Sask.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Hon. W. D. Roach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and ex officio a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Arthur M. LeBel, London, Ont.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario and also ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. Oct. 13, J. C. McRuer, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and ex officio a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Oct. 20, Hon. W. A. Macdonald, a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and ex officio a Judge of the Trial Division. Hon. H. J. MacDonald, K.C., Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme court of Alberta and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Hon. W. R. Howson, a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta to be Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Dec. 19, H. H. Parlee, Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. **1945.** Apr. 18, J. E. Ferron, K.C., Louiseville, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Three Rivers, Que. Hon. W. J. Girouard, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Quebec, Que. Hon. J. E. Michaud, K.C., Edmundston, N.B.: to be Chief Justice of King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Apr. 19, C. G. O'Connor, K.C., Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Hon. H. H. Parlee, a judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court and ex officio a Judge of the Trial Division of the said Court. His Honour C. J. Ford, a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta: to be a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Apr. 26, Hon. J. E. Michaud, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; His Honour John C. A. Cameron, Judge of the County Court for the County of Hastings, Ontario; and A. W. Duclos, K.C., Registrar of the Exchequer Court: to be Deputy Judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada. May 29, J. L. Wilson, K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, and ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. Hon. A. W. Green, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and ex officio a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. June 8, H. R. L. Henry, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada. July 12, His Honour Judge John A. Barry, Saint John, N.B.: to be Deputy Judge of the Admiralty District for the Province of New Brunswick.

Commissioners, 1944.—Oct. 12, Hon. Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, Halifax, N.S.; A. J. Morrison, Calgary, Alta.; and Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. McLaurin, Calgary, Alta.: to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon the problems pertaining to the coal industry in Canada. Hon. Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll: to be Chairman of said Commission. Nov. 13, W. C. Ives, retired Chief Justice, Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta; Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, Winnipeg, Man.; and M. W. MacKenzie, Montreal, Que.: to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate and report upon the present treatment under Income War Tax Act of payments to individuals in the form of annuities, superannuation, etc. **1945.** May 8, S. R. Ross, B.A. Sc., Windsor, Ont.: to be a Member of the Commission established to examine into the problems involved

and measures to be taken to enable members of the Armed Forces to obtain appropriate credit upon re-entrance to civilian occupations for training gained in the Armed Forces *vice* F. S. Rutherford. Hon. R. L. Kellock, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the disorders at Halifax, N.S. and vicinity, during a celebration of the declaration of Victory over Germany on May 7 and 8, 1945. Robert Forsyth, K.C., Senior Advisor Counsel of the Department of Justice: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon the publication of an article appearing in the *Montreal Gazette* on May 15, 1945, regarding the capture of a German spy in November, 1942. June 20, C. W. Boyce, Acting-Assistant, House of Commons: to be a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Members elected.

National Day of Prayer and Dedication.—Sunday, Sept. 3, 1944, was appointed by proclamation as a "day of humble prayer and intercession to Almighty God and of special dedication to national service and sacrifice on behalf of the cause undertaken by Canada, by the United Kingdom 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 favourable peace founded upon understanding and not hatred, to the end that peace shall endure"

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 9, 1944, was appointed by proclamation as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings with which the people of Canada have been favoured".

Days of Prayer and Thanksgiving for Victory over Germany.—*Tuesday, May 8, 1945*—This day was appointed by proclamation to be observed throughout Canada as a holiday for the Victories won by the Armed Forces of Canada and the other United Nations in the War against the German Reich. *Sunday, May 13, 1945*—This day was appointed by proclamation as a day of "Prayer and solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Victories won by the Armed Forces of Canada and the other United Nations in the War against the German Reich"; and as a day of "Remembrance of the heroism of the men and women of Canada and the other United Nations who have given their lives in the War"; and also as a day of "Rededication under Almighty God for the attaining of final victory over the enemies of freedom and for the completion of the task by Canada and Powers associated with Canada of restoring, on a firm and enduring basis of justice and right, peace and accord among the nations of the world".

Days of Prayer and Thanksgiving for Victory over Japan.—*Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1945*—This day was appointed by proclamation to be observed throughout Canada as a holiday in celebration of the Victory over the forces of Japan. *Sunday, Aug. 19, 1945* — This day was appointed by proclamation as a day of "Prayer and solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Victory granted to the cause of freedom against Japanese aggression and for the termination of active hostilities in the great War in which Canada and other of the United Nations have been engaged; and as a day of Remembrance of the heroism of the men and women of Canada who have given their lives in the War, and of those who have suffered wounds or have endured captivity in enemy hands, and of the courage and fortitude with which so many of our citizens have borne heavy burdens of bereavement and anxiety; and also as a day of Rededication under Almighty God in the effort for the restoration, on a firm and enduring basis of justice and right, of peace and accord among the nations of the world"

Section 3.—Dominion Legislation, 1944

Legislation of the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1944 to Aug. 14, 1944.

NOTE.—This classified list of Dominion Legislation has been compiled from the Statutes. Naturally, in summarizing material of this kind it is not always easy to convey the full implication of the legislation. The reader who is interested in any specific Act is therefore referred to the Statutes themselves. Adequate references are given in this summary.

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—	
1 Mar. 31	*The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1944* grants an interim payment of $46,331,283·90 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenses of the public service for the fiscal year 1944–45, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates.
2 Mar. 31	*The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1944* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $2,754,162·56 for public service expenses based on further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1943–44.
4 Mar. 31	*The Loan Act, 1944* authorizes the raising of a loan, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of an amount not to exceed $1,000,000,000 for redemption of loans or obligations of Canada, for the purchasing and withdrawing from circulation of unmatured securities, and for the public service generally.
6 Mar. 31	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1944* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $850,000,000 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1944-45 in connection with the security, defence and welfare of Canada.
7 June 1	*The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1944* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $46,331,283·90 for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1944–45, being one-sixth of the amount of the main estimates.
15 June 23	*The War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1944* makes available an additional sum of $800,000,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943, and also authorizes the raising of a loan of $800,000,000 for the purposes of the Act.
16 June 23	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1944* authorizes the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $3,650,000,000, less the amount provided for in c. 6 for defraying expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1944–45 in connection with the security defence and welfare of Canada. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceed ng $3,650,000,000 as may be required for the purposes of the Act.
17 June 30	*An Act to Amend the Bank Act* (c. 24, 1934) continues the charters of the banks to Sept. 1, 1944. (See also c. 30 below).
20 June 30	*An Act to Amend the Quebec Savings Banks Act* (c. 14, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) extends the charters of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Québec to Sept. 1, 1944. (See also c. 47 below.)
24 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Salaries Act* (c. 182, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) fixes the salaries of all Cabinet Ministers at $10,000.
27 July 24	*The Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1944* grants the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $23,165,641·95 for defraying the expenses of the public service during the fiscal year 1944-45, being one-twelfth of the items contained in the main estimates, together with an additional interim of $259,644·50, being one-sixth of the amount set forth in the Schedule to the Act.
30 Aug. 5	*The Bank Act, 1944*, renews the charters of the chartered banks of Canada to July 1, 1954, specifies the type of business in which they may engage and lays down regulations to control the conduct of their operation. (See pp. 882-884 of the 1943-44 Year Book for detailed description of changes made.)
31 Aug. 15	*The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944* approves and brings into force a Tax Convention concluded between Canada and the United States to avoid double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties.

Legislation of the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1944 to Aug. 14, 1944—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—con.	
36 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Customs Tariff* (c. 44 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). This Act makes certain changes in Schedules A and B to the Customs Tariff.
37 Aug 15	*An Act to Amend the Dominion Succession Duty Act* (c. 14, 1940-41 and amendments) introduces revisions in respect to dispositions deemed to be included in a succession.
38 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940* (c. 32, 1940 and amendments) makes important changes in the excess profits tax mainly in connection with the determining of standard profits, deductions allowable and regulations regarding the refundable portion of the tax.
43 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act* (c. 97 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) makes numerous amendments in regard to procedure, especially in regard to service pay and allowances received by members of the Armed Forces; business and farm losses; deductions for alimony; expenditures for scientific research; deferred maintenance and repairs; expenditures on drilling of test oil wells or prospecting for certain minerals.
44 Aug. 15	*The Industrial Development Bank Act* is an act to incorporate the Industrial Development Bank, as a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada. The functions of this Bank are to promote the economic welfare of Canada by ensuring the availability of credit to industrial enterprises, by supplementing the activities of other lenders and by providing capital assistance to industry with particular consideration to the financing problems of small enterprises. (See pp. 876-877 of the 1943-44 Year Book and pp. 994-995 of this volume for details.)
47 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Quebec Savings Banks Act* (c. 14, R.S.C. and amendments) renews the charters of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of La Banque d'Economie de Québec until July 1, 1954. The par value of bank shares is reduced from $100 each to $10 each and other amendments are made mainly in connection with loans and investments.
48 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act* (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) enacts amendments relating mainly to the keeping of records. Certain sections of the Act are repealed and a few changes made in connection with imports of furs, cigars and sugar.
50 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940* (c. 2, 1940-41 and amendments) adds or removes certain items from the Schedules to the basic legislation.
52 Aug. 15	*The Appropriation Act, No. 5, 1944* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $161,899,849·17 and $21,459,077·59 (less the amounts already authorized under cc. 1, 7 and 27) for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1944-45. 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—	
29 Aug. 15	*The Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944* provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Prices Support Board, under the Minister of Agriculture. The Board shall endeavour to ensure adequate and stable returns for agriculture by promoting orderly adjustment from war to peace conditions and to secure a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations.
41 Aug. 15	*The Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944.* To encourage the provision of credit to farmers for the improvement and development of farms and improvement of living conditions, the Government is authorized, subject to the provisions of the Act, to guarantee such loans made by the banks.
Civil Service—	
34 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act* (c. 24, R.S.C. and amendments) makes important amendments to that Act, including: the re-opening of the Act for one year from Aug. 15, 1944, to those on retirement who failed to elect in the previous open period; opportunity to include previous service for which contributions are not being made at present; provision for prevailing rate employees and other groups to come within the Act; the return of contributions to the estate of persons dying in the Service without dependants; provision for those on Active Service to be credited with paid-up service for the time spent in the Armed Forces.

Legislation of the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1944 to Aug. 14, 1944—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Fisheries—	
42 Aug. 15	*The Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944* is designed to assure an adequate standard of living for fishermen and those engaged in the fish-processing industry by the stabilization of fish prices during the transition from war to peace. The provisions of the Act will be carried out by a Fisheries Price Support Board, under the direction of the Minister of Fisheries.
Insurance—	
32 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932* (c. 46, 1932 and amendments) amends the Act by widening the list of investments for insurance company funds to include mortgages insured by the United States Federal Housing Administrator.
39 Aug. 15	*The Export Credits Insurance Act* provides for the incorporation of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purpose of facilitating and developing Canada's export trade after the War. A system of export credit insurance is introduced and the Corporation is authorized to provide direct credit assistance to governments of other countries for a three-year period during the transition from war to peace so that countries without sufficient funds may be able to obtain Canadian products. (See also pp. 482 483 of this volume.)
International Affairs—	
12 June 1	*The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Act, 1944* gives the Canadian Government power to carry out the Agreement signed by the United Nations at Washington Nov. 9, 1943 to administer to the relief and rehabilitation of victims of war in areas under the control of any of the United Nations. Interim expenditures for this purpose, not exceeding $10,000,000, are provided for under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943, all other expenditures to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. (See also pp. 79-85 of this volume.)
Justice—	
3 Mar. 31	*An Act to Amend the Exchequer Court Act* (c. 34, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) amends the constitution of the Court to include two Puisne Judges instead of one.
10 June 1	*An Act to Amend the Judges Act* (c. 105, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) provides for the payment of the salaries of two Puisne Judges instead of one.
35 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Criminal Code* (c. 36, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) increases the penalties for theft of mail and for fraud in connection with sale, etc., of military stores.
45 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Judges (Annuities) Act* (c. 105, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) makes provision for an annuity equal to two-thirds of pension to be paid to a judge if he so elects and for an annuity to the widow of a judge who dies while holding office.
Labour—	
c. 5 Mar. 31	*The Technical Education Extension Act, 1944* amends the Technical Education Act (c. 193 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) extending for 5 years from Mar. 31, 1944, the period during which unexpended balances of the Appropriation under the Act may be disposed of.
National Defence—	
23 July 24	*The Naval Service Act, 1944* replaces the Naval Service Act (c. 139, R.S.C. 1927) and also the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and amendments, the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, both passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions in so far as they are part of the law of Canada. The present Act includes regulations concerning naval discipline, which were formerly included in the Imperial Acts.

Legislation of the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1944 to Aug. 14, 1944—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
National Health and Welfare—	
22 July 24	*The Department of National Health and Welfare Act.* By this Act the Department of National Health and Welfare is established. This Department will discharge such duties as relate to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It will administer the functions of the Health Branch of the former Department of Pensions and National Health. The Act also provides for the establishment of a Dominion Health Council. (See also Chapter XXI.)
40 Aug. 15	*The Family Allowances Act, 1944.* This Act makes provision for the payment of a monthly allowance, payable to the parents of each child who is a resident of Canada and less than sixteen years of age. The amount of the allowance will be graduated according to the number of children in the family and the age of the child. The purpose of the allowance is for the maintenance, care and education of the child. (See also pp. 801-802 of this volume.)
Reconstruction—	
18 June 30	*The Department of Reconstruction Act, 1944* provides for the establishment of a Department of Reconstruction to deal with the re-establishment in civil life and re-employment on demobilization of men and women of the Armed Forces and of persons released from war industries, together with the re-organization of industry in order to provide maximum production and full employment during and following the change-over from wartime to peacetime production. (See also Chapter XXII.)
Transportation—	
8 June 1	*An Act respecting the Appointment of Auditors for National Railways* provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1944 to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the National Railways.
9 June 1	*Canadian National Railways Refunding Act, 1944.* The Act provides for the refunding of matured and callable financial obligations of the Canadian National Railway Company and for the issue of substituted securities in respect of such refunding to an amount not exceeding $200,000,000.
14 June 23	*The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1944,* authorizes the payment of a sum not exceeding $10,549,500, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during 1944, and also authorizes the guarantee by His Majesty's Government in Canada of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.
25 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Transport Act* (c. 53, 1938). The amendment removes the authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners in respect of transport by aircraft.
28 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Aeronautics Act* (c. 3, R.S.C. 1927) establishes the Air Transport Board under the Department of Transport empowered to make investigations and surveys relating to the operation and development of commercial air services and to act as a licensing and regulating body in respect of civil aviation.
Veterans Affairs—	
19 June 30	*The Department of Veterans Affairs Act.* This Act establishes the Department of Veterans Affairs whose duties and powers relate to the care, treatment, training or re-establishment in civil life of persons who have served in Canada's Armed Forces and to the care of their dependants. It will also administer pensions, war veterans allowances and the rehabilitation program formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Pensions and National Health and will take over the administration of the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, and the Soldier Settlement Act, formerly under the Department of Mines and Resources. (See also Part II of Chapter XXII.)
49 Aug. 15	*The Veterans Insurance Act.* Under the provisions of this Act, veterans will be enabled to secure life insurance up to $10,000, at premiums lower than those of the majority of insurance companies. No medical examinations will be required except under special circumstances.

Legislation of the Fifth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Jan. 27, 1944 to Aug. 14, 1944—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Veterans Affairs —concluded	
51 Aug. 15	*The War Service Grants Act, 1944* provides for payment of war service gratuities to discharged members of the Forces, the amount of the gratuity to be in proportion to the length of service. A supplementary gratuity will be paid to ex-service personnel who have had overseas service. A re-establishment credit equal to the amount of cash gratuity will also be given for certain specified purposes.
Miscellaneous—	
11 June 1	*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, 1943, 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.
13 June 1	*An Act to repeal the Water Meters Inspection Act* (c. 209, R.S.C. 1927) repealed the legislation of the said Act, which laid down regulations concerning the inspection, by the Department of National Revenue, of meters for the measuring and recording of the volumes of water furnished to purchasers.
21 June 30	*The Surplus Crown Assets Act* provides for the disposition, by sale, exchange, lease, lend or other manner, of surplus Crown assets through the establishment of a War Assets Corporation under the Department of Munitions and Supply. No disposition of surplus Crown property may be made except through this Corporation and every Government Department is required to report from time to time such property to the Minister of Munitions and Supply. The Act also provides for the establishment of a Crown Assets Allocation Committee, which shall act in an advisory capacity on matters relating to the disposal or dealing with Surplus Crown assets.
26 July 24	*An Act to Amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1938* (c. 46, 1938) provides regulations enabling Canadian War Service electors to exercise their franchise, and Canadian prisoners of war to vote by proxy at any general election held during the present war or within a period of six months thereafter. Amendments are also made to the Dominion Elections Act, 1938, consequential to such regulations, or made necessary by the advent of the War.
33 Aug. 15	*An Act to Amend the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936* places the Chairman of the Corporation on a full-time basis at an annual salary to be determined by the Governor in Council.
46 Aug. 15	*The National Housing Act, 1944* enacts legislation to provide $275,000,000 for government assistance to persons wishing to build or repair their own homes, to aid in slum clearance projects and to stimulate the building of low-rent housing units. Provision is also made for loans to the value of $5,000,000 to be made for rural housing improvement and equipment, and for a program of research into housing conditions generally. Government financial assistance will be provided through the medium of banks, lending and insurance companies.

APPENDIX I

External Trade of Canada, 1944-45

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1945, show a grand total trade of $5,217,047,156 as compared with $4,974,743,551 for the previous fiscal year and $4,068,095,674 for 1942-43. The value of domestic exports showed an increase from $3,173,143,528 in 1943-44 to $3,456,128,490 in 1944-45. Imports decreased from $1,762,771,514 in 1943-44 to $1,717,917,175 in 1944-45. Foreign exports were $43,001,491 compared with $38,828,509.

The following tables show: the imports and domestic exports of Canada, classified by industrial groups, by months, April, 1944, to March, 1945; the total trade of Canada, by months, January, 1944, to July, 1945; and an analysis of domestic exports for the calendar year 1944 by commodities and by countries to which the goods are exported.

1.—Imports and Domestic Exports of Canada (Excluding Gold), Classified by Industrial Groups, by Months, April, 1944-March, 1945

NOTE.—Figures for the months of April, 1942-March, 1944, are given at pp. 1057-58 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Industrial Group	1944					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Imports	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	15,857,877	22,414,870	22,750,123	18,872,370	14,806,398	15,030,627
Animal products	2,439,322	2,921,035	2,968,638	2,534,918	1,847,575	2,560,967
Fibres and textiles	16,384,404	17,678,520	16,908,381	14,744,975	13,471,447	12,609,522
Wood and paper	3,762,212	3,561,584	3,340,516	3,324,861	3,625,673	3,787,058
Iron and its products	34,624,010	39,481,677	33,215,732	35,201,291	43,258,776	35,916,968
Non-ferrous metals	8,574,578	11,083,445	10,087,996	7,815,804	8,357,913	10,321,523
Non-metallic minerals	19,658,107	23,797,490	24,618,583	23,467,227	26,637,898	26,111,945
Chemicals	7,367,503	8,043,242	7,519,272	6,470,887	6,867,207	5,978,749
Miscellaneous commodities	28,819,093	30,056,236	31,069,060	36,019,813	38,450,825	47,392,732

	1944			1945		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	18,873,311	15,219,654	16,026,367	19,200,928	14,816,346	17,876,625
Animal products	3,455,585	3,411,403	3,843,277	3,841,153	3,250,836	3,574,775
Fibres and textiles	20,031,888	17,628,166	16,107,188	16,683,330	13,201,489	21,113,444
Wood and paper	4,501,319	3,932,138	3,500,651	3,595,106	3,164,663	4,423,241
Iron and its products	36,968,808	30,926,084	29,760,106	32,588,190	27,922,642	34,698,778
Non-ferrous metals	8,000,016	7,602,234	7,267,703	8,006,230	7,094,322	9,367,198
Non-metallic minerals	27,538,740	24,682,406	18,158,881	16,059,278	15,703,371	19,029,574
Chemicals	7,086,128	6,654,252	5,880,936	6,146,411	5,335,785	7,500,896
Miscellaneous commodities	33,594,463	31,560,517	26,671,454	23,564,179	21,883,734	14,901,541

1.—Imports and Domestic Exports of Canada (Excluding Gold), Classified by Industrial Groups, by Months, April, 1944-March, 1945—concluded

Industrial Group	1944					
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Domestic Exports	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	82,805,268	90,991,089	67,192,458	51,735,066	42,644,086	66,130,657
Animal products	25,259,965	40,332,322	37,867,712	34,370,379	32,062,400	27,658,471
Fibres and textiles	4,438,503	4,065,125	5,472,073	3,700,432	4,164,183	4,701,241
Wood and paper	31,435,419	36,039,711	38,828,997	37,482,464	39,703,692	39,775,893
Iron and its products	62,793,672	92,738,214	86,270,689	80,909,901	50,165,131	40,221,323
Non-ferrous metals	23,575,895	31,884,470	35,698,540	21,821,329	22,618,586	26,166,012
Non-metallic minerals	3,989,015	4,639,367	6,056,390	4,615,654	5,353,468	5,599,439
Chemicals	6,896,971	8,557,210	11,529,930	7,199,283	7,317,643	7,292,729
Miscellaneous commodities	41,695,905	59,109,347	54,241,488	36,878,176	52,992,044	47,073,385

	1944			1945		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products	74,543,904	66,837,297	68,545,376	26,414,605	32,328,312	41,949,487
Animal products	23,678,112	32,845,752	27,448,244	30,512,918	24,061,466	40,989,037
Fibres and textiles	7,431,265	8,143,330	6,988,255	5,033,204	4,654,068	7,967,535
Wood and paper	45,889,576	42,111,438	35,736,894	31,854,029	33,051,790	39,148,532
Iron and its products	65,323,999	71,127,354	43,958,519	55,719,059	54,321,273	67,620,023
Non-ferrous metals	34,446,907	37,139,520	27,405,225	31,282,791	33,969,650	40,356,371
Non-metallic minerals	6,169,604	4,942,805	3,608,789	4,502,506	3,658,159	4,627,678
Chemicals	9,180,628	10,154,721	8,115,587	8,010,713	10,677,781	12,924,008
Miscellaneous commodities	47,297,903	39,218,732	45,072,553	37,167,949	39,641,889	45,592,556

2.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Months, January, 1944-July, 1945

NOTE.—Figures for the calendar years 1940, 1941. 1942 and 1943 are given at p. 1059 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Month	Imports		Domestic Exports		Total Trade	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	126,368,990	129,684,805	242,011,434	230,497,774	372,358,627	363,546,372
February	138,370,412	112,373,188	227,168,331	236,364,388	367,637,669	352,735,922
March	150,785,685	132,486,072	282,682,299	301,175,227	440,728,409	439,492,758
April	137,487,106	133,827,107	282,890,613	312,322,645	424,167,523	451,938,186
May	159,038,099	143,844,311	368,356,855	315,191,920	529,887,430	462,567,599
June	152,478,301	146,479,486	343,158,277	322,846,068	498,465,157	473,624,139
July	148,452,146	138,680,915	278,712,684	282,708,945	430,234,998	424,724,517
August	157,323,712	-	257,021,233	-	416,510,363	-
September	159,710,091		264,619,150		427,051,068	-
October	160,050,238		313,961,898		478,499,591	-
November	141,616,854		312,490,949		459,089,601	
December	127,216,563		266,879,442		397,366,373	
Totals	**1,758,893,197**		**3,439,953,165**		**5,241,996,809**	

3.—Domestic Exports of Canada, by Commodities and by Countries, Calendar Year 1944

Commodity	1944
	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	741,265
Fruits	10,586
Vegetables	13,603
Grains[1]	500,892
Barley	45,588
Wheat	384,150
Wheat flour	90,001
Beverages, alcoholic	21,109
Seeds	27,692
Animal Products[1]	372,926
Cattle (except for stock)	5,517
Fishery products	63,854
Furs (chiefly raw)	27,029
Hides, raw	541
Leather, unmanufactured	2,910
Leather, manufactured	3,553
Meats	192,001
Butter	1,881
Cheese	27,062
Eggs	21,872
Fibres and Textiles[1]	59,742
Cotton	9,252
Flax	2,243
Wool	24,592
Silk, artificial	6,552
Wood and Paper[1]	440,901
Planks and boards	90,119
Timber, square	830
Shingles, red cedar	6,977
Pulpwood	20,012
Wood-pulp	101,563
Paper, newsprint	157,191
Iron and Its Products[1]	772,935
Pigs, ingots, etc	17,014
Rolling-mill products	10,130
Tubes and pipes	2,429
Farm implements	13,434
Hardware and cutlery	3,575
Machinery, other than farm	24,947
Motor-vehicles and parts	433,247
Non-Ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	339,908
Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	58,398
Coal	5,985
Petroleum	9,057
Stone	16,630
Chemicals[1]	100,688
Acids	2,342
Fertilizers	24,000
Soda compounds	4,263
Miscellaneous[2]	553,190
Electric energy	7,842
Films	1,560
Totals, Domestic Exports	**3,439,953**

Country	1944
British Empire	$'000
United Kingdom	1,235,030
Eire	11,971
Africa—British East	6,209
British South	23,597
Southern Rhodesia	1,187
British West	2,519
Bermuda	2,472
British East Indies—British India	174,794
Ceylon	6,199
British Guiana	5,739
British West Indies—Barbados	4,248
Jamaica	13,884
Trinidad and Tobago	16,474
Other	5,819
Newfoundland	47,950
Oceania—Australia	43,513
Fiji	462
New Zealand	11,916
Palestine	2,169
Totals, British Empire[3]	**1,620,451**
Foreign Countries	
Argentina	3,645
Bolivia	206
Brazil	7,324
Chile	1,648
China	14,901
Colombia	2,215
Costa Rica	314
Cuba	3,725
Ecuador	301
Egypt	108,290
France	15,865
French Possessions	33,230
Greece	8,574
Guatemala	349
Haiti	505
Hawaii	1,956
Honduras	114
Iceland	2,654
Iraq	5,747
Italy	160,118
Mexico	6,273
Netherlands West Indies	329
Nicaragua	251
Panama	672
Paraguay	30
Persia	1,005
Peru	1,339
Portugal	620
Portuguese Africa	381
Puerto Rico	1,971
Russia	103,264
Salvador	275
San Domingo	398
Spain	90
Switzerland	16,129
Turkey	7,064
United States	1,301,322
Uruguay	1,331
Venezuela	1,810
Totals, Foreign Countries[3]	**1,819,502**
Grand Totals	**3,439,953**

[1] Includes other items not specified. [2] Includes certain military stores. [3] Includes other countries not specified.

APPENDIX II

Survey of Production, 1942-43

There has been a complete revision in the figures of the gross and net values of production in agriculture to remove duplication and so give an estimate of the value of production in agriculture appropriate for comparison with other enterprises in Canada. These figures for agriculture as included in the following tables are not comparable with figures previously published and as given in Chapter VII, p. 179 of this volume. A complete statement of method will be given in the 1946 Canada Year Book and in the meantime is available from the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1942 and 1943

Division of Industry	1942		1943		Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production, 1943
	Gross[1]	Net[1]	Gross[1]	Net[1]	
	$	$	$	$	p.c.
Agriculture	1,615,453,000	1,351,606,000	1,524,379,000	1,245,843,000	19·70
Forestry	763,988,245	429,079,260	810,154,089	462,815,227	7·32
Fisheries	103,118,177	64,821,702	118,610,634	74,655,678	1·18
Trapping	23,801,213	23,801,213	21,579,615	21,579,615	0·34
Mining	946,021,397[2]	514,109,951	974,414,921	475,529,364	7·52
Electric power	203,835,365	200,345,240	204,801,508	200,833,297	3·17
Totals, Primary Production	3,656,217,397	2,583,763,366	3,653,939,767	2,481,256,181	39·23
Construction	635,649,570	310,917,190	572,426,551	293,538,167	4·64
Custom and repair	208,379,000	141,395,000	213,622,000	144,952,000	2·29
Manufactures[3]	7,553,794,972	3,309,973,758	8,732,860,999	3,816,413,541	60·34
Totals, Secondary Production[4]	8,397,823,542	3,762,285,948	9,518,909,550	4,254,903,708	67·27
Grand Totals	**10,983,532,442**	**5,920,576,613**	**12,023,952,501**	**6,325,458,373**	**100·00**

[1] See Chapter VII for description of gross and net values 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 1942 to a gross of $1,070,508,497 and a net of $425,472,701, and in 1943 to a gross of $1,148,896,816 and a net of $410,701,516, is eliminated from the grand total. [4] Secondary production includes the above-mentioned duplication. The precentage of net manufactures, less duplication, to the total net production in 1943 was 53·8.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	1942				1943			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita[1]		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita[1]
	$	$		$	$	$		$
P.E.I.	25,193,034	15,369,746	0·26	170·77	32,320,752	19,955,547	0·32	219·29
N.S.	303,544,819	161,603,076	2·73	273·44	332,485,662	187,595,481	2·97	309·05
N.B.	210,531,689	116,820,880	1·97	251·77	239,055,462	133,799,469	2·12	288·98
Que.	3,098,327,365	1,610,227,431	27·20	474·99	3,625,951,438	1,848,391,341	29·22	534·68
Ont.	4,850,285,849	2,440,514,058	41·22	628·35	5,254,698,241	2,622,176,339	41·45	669·43
Man.	476,999,633	268,265,285	4·53	370·53	531,444,425	285,852,815	4·52	393·74
Sask.	585,285,078	426,555,113	7·20	503·01	513,608,526	333,445,471	5·27	396·02
Alta.	572,810,397	385,214,709	6·51	496·41	528,081,770	321,341,525	5·08	405·73
B.C., Yukon and N.W.T.	860,554,578	496,006,315	8·38	559·20	966,306,225	572,900,385	9·05	624·76
Totals	**10,983,532,442**	**5,920,576,613**	**100·00**	**508·03**	**12,023,952,501**	**6,325,458,373**	**100·00**	**535·51**

[1] Based on estimates of population given on p. 128.

APPENDIX III

Statistics of Family Allowances

Information regarding the payment of family allowances is given under the subsection on Dominion Welfare Services at pp. 801-802 of this volume.

The Act became effective on July 1, 1945. Tables 2 and 3 give statistical data for allowances paid in July, 1945, for the first month of operation. Figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories were not available at the time of going to press. Table 1 has been compiled from the Census of 1941 and shows the age distribution of children under 16 years of age in Canada as at the date of that Census. Such Census data provided the basis of the estimates upon which family allowances were originally based.

1.—Population Under 16 Years of Age by Specified Age Groups, by Provinces and Territories, 1941

Province or Territory	0-5 Years	6-9 Years	10-12 Years	13-15 Years	Total Under 16 Years
Prince Edward Island	11,456	7,727	5,736	5,565	30,484
Nova Scotia	69,083	44,371	33,516	32,589	179,559
New Brunswick	59,775	38,195	28,834	28,515	155,319
Quebec	422,243	279,132	218,274	212,739	1,132,388
Ontario	357,033	242,406	195,091	194,735	989,265
Manitoba	73,853	50,030	39,780	41,021	204,684
Saskatchewan	102,195	70,991	56,772	56,863	286,821
Alberta	90,036	60,713	47,201	45,597	243,547
British Columbia	70,378	44,049	36,502	36,498	187,427
Yukon	546	321	225	170	1,262
Northwest Territories	1,969	1,172	772	650	4,563
Canada	**1,258,567**	**839,107**	**662,703**	**654,942**	**3,415,319**

2.—Classification of Families by Number of Children, Based on Family Allowances Paid in July, 1945

(Figures subject to revision)

Province	Numbers of Children per Family					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Prince Edward Island	4,257	2,892	1,836	1,137	668	426
Nova Scotia	23,785	17,364	9,961	6,015	3,309	1,828
New Brunswick	18,722	13,417	8,319	5,309	3,168	2,243
Quebec	106,594	85,710	56,358	38,634	25,872	16,929
Ontario	162,904	112,874	60,817[1]	23,122[1]	12,805[1]	5,347[1]
Manitoba	33,830	23,819	11,455	5,708	2,937	1,139
Saskatchewan	34,673	28,168	16,022	8,979	4,469	2,562
Alberta	35,895	28,360	15,650	7,984	4,052	1,947
British Columbia	42,922	30,938	12,974	5,089	2,075	925
Totals	**463,582**	**343,542**	**193,392**	**101,977**	**59,355**	**33,337**

Province	Numbers of Children per Family								
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Prince Edward Island	250	141	62	23	8	1	1		
Nova Scotia	1,021	539	254	107	24	5	1		
New Brunswick	1,469	761	394	165	50	14	3		
Quebec	11,113	7,004	4,108	1,817	567	82	32	4	2
Ontario	4,434[1]	1,756[1]	506	259	74	18	4	1	
Manitoba	641	336	160	59	22	8	1		
Saskatchewan	1,392	727	323	113	39	16	2	1	
Alberta	942	421	169	66	22	5			
British Columbia	457	176	76	22	5	1			
Totals	**21,719**	**11,861**	**6,052**	**2,631**	**811**	**150**	**44**	**6**	**2**

[1] Figures for Ontario families, 3 to 8 children, are based on 10 p.c. sample. All other figures are actual.

3.—Family Allowances Payments, July, 1945

(Figures subject to revision)

Province	Families to Whom Allowances Were Paid[1]	Total Children[1]	Average Allowances— per Family	Average Allowances— per Child	Total Allowances Paid July, 1945
	No.	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	11,702	29,207	15·13	6·06	177,058
Nova Scotia	64,213	155,121	14·35	5·94	921,333
New Brunswick	54,036	143,152	15·71	5·93	849,136
Quebec	354,881	1,029,246	16·76	5·78	5,948,309
Ontario	384,921	798,725	12·56	6·05	4,836,416
Manitoba	80,106	169,686	12·86	6·07	1,029,982
Saskatchewan	97,444	232,966	14·34	6·00	1,397,838
Alberta	94,678	213,162	13·61	6·05	1,289,084
British Columbia	95,773	185,579	11·61	5·99	1,111,778
Totals and Averages	**1,237,754**	**2,956,844**	**14·18**	**5·94**	**17,560,934**
Estimated, August, 1945	1,300,000	3,104,400	14·18	5·94	18,440,136

[1] In the above table the figure 1,237,754 represents the number of individual cheques issued at Family Allowances District Treasury Offices during the month of July, 1945, rather than the actual number of families benefited. The number of families benefited is actually slightly in excess of the figure shown, since in some cases payments to Children's Aid Societies and to Indian Agency Trust Accounts represent allowance payments in respect of more than one family group. This, together with the further fact that in Table 2 family groups of from three to eight children for the Province of Ontario are based on a 10 p.c. sample, accounts for the apparent discrepancy between the total number of cheques issued as shown in Table 3 and the total number of families as shown in Table 2. The same factors account for the variation in the number of children in respect of whom allowances were paid (Table 3) and the total number of children included in the "Classification of Families by Number of Children" (Table 2). Registrations received late in June, 1945, and incomplete registrations requiring additional information and correspondence were not all included in the July payments.

APPENDIX IV

Occupations and Citizenship

Occupations of the Canadian People, Census 1941

In Appendix III of the 1943-44 Year Book tables are given at pp. 1068 and 1069 showing numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied males and females 14 years of age or over, by provinces for occupational groups, Census of 1941 The headnote to the series (p. 1066) explains that the occupation-group analysis is made irrespective of the industry in which the persons might have been employed, and states further that all persons directly engaged in the making or repairing of goods, machines, or articles are classified under "manufacturing" whether they are employed in the manufacturing industry as generally defined or not. The same

Gainfully Occupied, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Industrial

	Industrial Group	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Agriculture	16,360	312	36,944	653	41,153	645	250,921	3,462
2	Fishing, trapping	1,556	3	10,841	8	4,266	10	7,979	62
3	Forestry and logging	215	–	6,494	44	13,382	36	34,846	87
4	Mining, quarrying	11	–	16,758	33	1,742	11	13,631	94
5	Manufacturing, products	1,421	212	25,664	3,587	18,405	3,016	252,998	77,777
6	Vegetable	113	10	1,390	675	1,217	440	19,302	8,252
7	Animal	235	56	1,841	238	1,274	487	19,667	6,872
8	Textile	40	67	1,148	1,824	919	1,257	40,075	43,082
9	Wood and paper[2]	400	60	6,818	438	8,504	481	51,517	5,257
10	Iron	562	16	12,716	318	5,181	151	85,044	6,607
11	Non-ferrous metal	37	2	357	11	448	49	15,344	2,664
12	Non-metallic mineral	17	1	886	27	448	22	7,393	624
13	Chemical	6	–	340	32	217	42	10,460	2,935
14	Miscellaneous	11	–	168	24	197	87	4,196	1,484
15	Electricity, gas, and water	51	2	1,038	74	501	37	6,293	475
16	Construction	1,208	2	12,477	72	6,770	30	72,809	407
17	Transportation and communications	1,176	96	13,877	905	11,788	694	62,851	5,175
18	Steam railway	506	9	5,045	90	6,679	185	24,675	1,258
19	Electric railway	–	–	204	7	88	1	3,695	83
20	Road transportation	280	1	2,768	42	1,875	24	18,440	160
21	Water transportation	274	2	4,778	94	2,483	28	10,640	228
22	Communications	66	81	854	659	501	449	4,153	3,380
23	Other	50	3	228	13	162	7	1,248	66
24	Trade	1,786	672	14,542	5,766	9,843	4,188	96,965	26,100
25	Retail	1,488	623	11,043	5,180	7,551	3,655	74,825	22,517
26	Wholesale	298	49	3,499	586	2,292	533	22,140	3,583
27	Finance, insurance	174	86	1,665	761	1,092	527	17,705	7,232
28	Service	1,412	3,690	10,804	24,942	7,980	18,128	96,760	137,616
29	Professional	593	1,259	3,393	7,757	2,483	5,981	29,582	56,129
30	Public	479	105	4,270	1,251	3,027	704	29,983	4,826
31	Recreational	53	4	379	93	364	93	3,436	717
32	Business	12	12	204	62	97	38	2,813	782
33	Personal	275	2,310	2,558	15,779	2,009	11,312	30,946	75,162
34	Not stated	718	38	2,837	187	2,419	152	14,706	1,704
35	**All Industries (not including Active Service)**	**26,088**	**5,113**	**153,941**	**37,032**	**119,341**	**27,474**	**928,464**	**260,191**
36	**All Industries (including Active Service)**	**30,462**	**5,137**	**177,514**	**37,137**	**136,556**	**27,538**	**977,306**	**260,372**

[1]Not including Yukon and the Northwest Territor es. [2] Includes "Printing".

principle is followed in other groups. Thus, a truck driver is listed under "transportation" whether he was employed at the census date by a trucking concern or by a factory or store for the delivery of goods sold by them. Such an occupational analysis naturally gives only one side of the picture and the table below is intended to present the same statistics rearranged by industrial groups, that is, all employees who make their livelihood out of a particular industry are grouped together whatever their *occupations* may be. For example, the group "manufacturing" in industry tables includes all persons employed by manufacturing firms, whether engaged in the processes of production, or in the sale or transport of the product, or in clerical, or other occupations associated with the industry. The student of occupational statistics should study the two tables in relation: by so doing he will obtain a fuller interpretation of the census data than he could from either table separately.

Groups, Sex and Provinces, Census 1941

Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Totals[1]			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
264,115	5,462	90,697	1,533	184,207	3,189	138,779	2,417	39,752	1,473	1,082,074	1,062,928	19,146	1
5,363	107	5,140	53	2,639	50	2,976	15	9,773	57	50,898	50,533	365	2
16,437	126	1,630	4	1,025	11	1,150	13	18,134	162	93,796	93,313	483	3
31,902	223	3,377	40	1,049	4	9,900	51	14,086	128	93,040	92,456	584	4
363,270	83,602	29,106	5,211	14,038	1,203	20,472	2,295	61,976	5,262	969,515	787,350	182,165	5
30,293	8,867	2,650	523	1,314	100	2,117	257	3,154	866	81,540	61,550	19,990	6
20,599	5,319	3,239	505	1,837	243	3,010	432	4,442	858	71,154	56,144	15,010	7
27,450	30,096	1,616	2,601	213	404	409	842	1,057	1,448	154,548	72,927	81,621	8
57,202	9,800	4,851	821	2,394	237	4,332	404	28,186	1,306	183,008	164,204	18,804	9
163,940	14,483	13,498	433	6,890	118	8,249	115	17,100	347	335,768	313,180	22,588	10
30,254	6,884	1,024	66	422	19	469	20	5,087	162	63,319	53,442	9,877	11
12,002	1,521	611	35	698	53	1,366	169	1,283	57	27,213	24,704	2,509	12
13,781	3,095	924	105	113	16	256	24	869	93	33,308	26,966	6,342	13
7,749	3,537	693	122	157	13	264	32	798	125	19,657	14,233	5,424	14
11,097	1,133	1,226	90	698	30	975	71	1,716	99	25,606	23,595	2,011	15
76,930	654	12,269	86	6,526	48	10,297	75	19,446	115	220,221	218,732	1,489	16
77,470	7,135	20,394	1,436	17,779	1,006	17,121	906	24,379	2,402	266,590	246,835	19,755	17
38,961	885	13,518	432	10,442	94	9,794	160	9,361	177	122,271	118,981	3,290	18
3,882	138	1,139	66	214	4	431	6	2,106	119	12,183	11,759	424	19
17,625	420	3,011	51	2,798	45	3,465	49	3,829	95	54,978	54,091	887	20
7,007	132	200	11	115	1	217	6	6,456	116	32,788	32,170	618	21
5,964	5,329	1,059	745	847	787	806	630	1,660	1,730	29,700	15,910	13,790	22
4,031	231	1,467	131	3,363	75	2,408	55	967	165	14,670	13,924	746	23
132,150	46,038	25,193	9,111	20,229	4,938	20,722	5,562	30,749	10,408	464,962	352,179	112,783	24
102,510	40,083	16,968	7,373	15,745	4,206	15,129	4,624	22,415	8,718	364,653	267,674	96,979	25
29,640	5,955	8,225	1,738	4,484	732	5,593	938	8,334	1,690	100,309	84,505	15,804	26
25,426	13,376	4,235	1,998	2,661	907	2,796	1,174	5,557	2,308	89,680	61,811	28,369	27
124,460	155,129	20,305	30,075	19,558	31,127	20,822	27,661	30,709	32,396	793,574	332,810	460,764	28
34,713	52,806	6,045	9,702	7,036	10,419	6,830	9,612	8,109	11,475	263,924	98,784	165,140	29
42,720	14,430	7,318	1,453	6,225	1,697	6,337	1,653	8,814	1,827	137,119	109,173	27,946	30
6,017	1,192	1,110	275	692	99	960	169	1,448	430	17,531	14,459	3,072	31
3,770	1,438	615	189	288	106	430	166	981	307	12,310	9,210	3,100	32
37,240	85,263	5,217	18,456	5,317	18,806	6,265	16,061	11,357	18,357	362,690	101,184	261,506	33
11,485	1,965	2,133	195	2,713	211	1,612	153	2,446	321	45,995	41,069	4,926	34
1,140,105	314,950	215,705	49,832	273,122	42,724	247,622	40,393	258,723	55,131	4,195,951	3,363,111	832,840	35
1,257,475	315,428	240,399	49,912	297,119	42,780	271,800	40,442	287,932	55,226	4,510,535	3,676,563	833,972	36

Citizenship, 1941

The following two tables on citizenship have been published since the Population Chapter of this Year Book was prepared and are therefore being included in this Appendix.

In Chapter XXIX under the heading "Naturalization" a new table is included this year giving the naturalized and alien non-British and non-French population of Canada. This has a very definite relationship to Tables 2 and 3 below and should be referred to by the student of citizenship and naturalization.

2.—Population by Citizenship and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, 1941

Province or Territory	Total[1]	Canadian Nationals			British Born Without Acquired Domicile	Aliens		
		Canadian Born	British Born	Foreign Born		Canadian Born	British Born	Foreign Born
Prince Edward Island	95,047	92,471	799	1,259	97	136	2	280
Nova Scotia	577,962	536,563	23,375	11,797	2,124	657	69	3,314
New Brunswick	457,401	436,343	9,860	8,166	376	464	24	2,143
Quebec	3,331,882	3,105,685	87,884	93,586	3,589	2,254	412	38,138
Ontario	3,787,655	3,050,586	439,161	205,625	9,125	3,780	854	78,031
Manitoba	729,744	535,188	82,006	89,372	869	966	128	21,102
Saskatchewan	895,992	655,827	72,763	136,319	551	1,259	153	29,022
Alberta	796,169	536,313	85,379	129,952	800	1,460	315	41,841
British Columbia	817,861	511,590	177,673	77,777	3,980	1,534	606	44,532
Yukon	4,914	3,476	479	585	4	11	3	356
Northwest Territories	12,028	11,210	301	160	Nil	Nil	Nil	357
Canada	**11,506,655**	**9,475,252**	**979,680**	**754,598**[2]	**21,515**	**12,521**	**2,566**	**259,116**

[1] Includes citizenship "not stated" [2] Includes 103,201 persons whose parents were British subjects at the time of their birth.

3.—Citizenship of Canadian-Born, British-Born and Foreign-Born Residents of Canada in 1941, by Sex, According to Country of Allegiance

Nationality	Canadian Born			Nationality	Canadian Born		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Canadian-Born Nationals	**9,475,252**	**4,792,608**	**4,682,644**	**Canadian-Born Aliens**—concluded			
With uninterrupted citizenship	9,470,917	4,790,708	4,680,209	Owing allegiance to European countries—concluded			
Repatriated and naturalized	4,335	1,900	2,435	Poland	1,002	19	983
				Roumania	230	1	229
				Russia	450	20	430
				Sweden	256	2	254
				Switzerland	136	5	131
Canadian-Born Aliens (by renunciation or marriage)	**12,521**	**1,823**	**10,698**	Yugoslavia	73	8	65
				Other	98	6	92
Owing allegiance to:							
European countries	4,819	163	4,656				
Austria	285	22	263	Asiatic countries	457	32	425
Belgium	154	3	151	China	237	20	217
Czechoslovakia	99	7	92	Japan	192	11	181
Denmark	220	6	214	Other	28	1	27
Finland	192	4	188				
France	214	22	192	United States	7,110	1,526	5,584
Germany	323	12	311				
Greece	57	Nil	57	Other countries and country not stated	135	102	33
Hungary	119	3	116				
Iceland	17	Nil	17				
Italy	485	17	468	Citizenship not stated	35	8	27
Lithuania	39	Nil	39				
Netherlands	129	3	126	**Totals, Canadian Born**	**9,487,808**	**4,794,439**	**4,693,369**
Norway	241	3	238				

3.—Citizenship of Canadian-Born, British-Born and Foreign-Born Residents of Canada in 1941, by Sex, According to Country of Allegiance—concluded

Nationality	British Born			Nationality	British Born		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
British-Born Canadian Nationals.	**979,680**	**517,496**	**462,184**	**British-Born Aliens** —concluded			
By domicile	975,167	515,370	459,797	Owing allegiance to European countries —concluded			
By repatriation and naturalization	4,513	2,126	2,387	Lithuania	29	14	15
British-Born Without Acquired Domicile	**21,515**	**9,225**	**12,290**	Netherlands	71	6	65
				Norway	52	4	48
British-Born Aliens (by renunication or marriage)	**2,566**	**698**	**1,868**	Poland	42	5	37
				Roumania	18	Nil	18
Owing allegiance to:				Russia	46	6	40
European countries	827	131	696	Sweden	66	9	57
Austria	23	6	17	Switzerland	64	11	53
Belgium	30	4	26	Yugoslavia	9	3	6
Czechoslovakia	18	10	8	Other	29	4	25
Denmark	87	3	84	Asiatic countries	60	35	25
Finland	34	13	21	China	17	3	14
France	48	13	35	Japan	3	Nil	3
Germany	69	10	59	Other	40	32	8
Greece	17	3	14	United States	1,610	473	1,137
Hungary	8	2	6	Other countries and country not stated	69	59	10
Iceland	5	2	3	Citizenship not stated	8	4	4
Italy	62	3	59	**Totals, British Born**	**1,003,769**	**527,423**	**476,346**

Nationality	Total	Foreign Born					
		Continental European Born		Born in Asia		United States Born	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Canadian Nationals[1]	**754,598**	**281,801**	**206,770**	**7,586**	**4,519**	**116,461**	**134,468**
Aliens	**259,116**	**104,197**	**60,641**	**29,330**	**3,002**	**36,426**	**25,001**
European nationalities	162,234	101,937	59,053	59	67	228	661
Austria	8,285	5,384	2,873	Nil	Nil	9	18
Belgium	3,889	2,266	1,597	"	"	4	20
Czechoslovakia	11,579	7,191	4,342	"	"	11	34
Denmark	4,430	3,189	1,193	1	"	11	33
Finland	11,632	7,398	4,162	Nil	"	19	53
France	3,248	1,613	1,447	4	6	11	28
Germany	7,975	5,023	2,879	4	1	15	47
Greece	1,437	1,011	395	14	12	2	2
Hungary	10,172	6,553	3,587	Nil	Nil	11	20
Iceland	211	98	107	"	"	3	2
Italy	6,708	4,119	2,516	1	"	16	43
Lithuania	2,017	1,268	738	Nil	"	4	7
Netherlands	3,342	2,070	1,215	6	16	4	25
Norway	5,584	4,184	1,280	2	2	25	90
Poland	40,838	24,090	16,644	Nil	2	29	69
Roumania	5,925	3,749	2,151	"	Nil	4	18
Russia	20,299	12,165	8,030	14	15	20	48
Sweden	5,451	4,323	1,046	Nil	Nil	19	61
Switzerland	2,445	1,639	771	1	1	7	21
Yugoslavia	5,613	3,894	1,697	Nil	Nil	3	16
Other	1,154	710	383	12	12	1	6
Asiatic nationalities	32,033	8	11	29,108	2,866	12	16
China	25,703	Nil	5	25,104	581	4	8
Japan	5,759	2	2	3,699	2,044	8	4
Other	571	6	4	305	241	Nil	4
United States	63,290	1,670	1,417	49	43	35,770	24,278
Other countries and country not stated	1,559	582	160	114	26	416	46
Citizenship not stated	419	207	89	6	Nil	98	19
Totals, Foreign Born	**1,014,133**	**386,205**	**267,500**	**36,922**	**7,521**	**152,985**	**159,488**

[1] Includes 103,201 persons (52,634 males and 50,567 females) whose parents were British subjects at the time of their birth.

APPENDIX V

Table 9, Chapter III on Constitution and Government, p. 59, gives the votes polled and Members of the House of Commons before dissolution of the House on Apr. 16, 1945. Since that Chapter went to press, the twentieth general election of June 11, 1945, has taken place and the following table is appended to give the complexion of the House of Commons as a result of that election.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945.

NOTE.—This information, except the populations of constituencies, has been supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer, Ottawa, who publishes an official report giving the total vote cast for each candidate. Party affiliations are unofficial.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
P.E. Island— (4 members)							
Kings	19,415	11,167	9,328	4,655	THOS. VINCENT GRANT	Montague	Lib.
Prince	34,490	18,819	15,667	7,346	JOHN WATSON MACNAUGHT	Summerside	Lib.
Queens	41,142	24,640	38,812[2]	9,572	J. LESTER DOUGLAS	Charlottetown	Lib.
				9,253	W. CHESTER S. MCLURE	Charlottetown	P.C.
Nova Scotia— (12 members)							
Antigonish-Guysborough	26,006	14,636	10,641	6,309	JAMES RALPH KIRK	Antigonish	Lib.
Cape Breton North-Victoria	34,232	19,402	14,362	5,895	MATTHEW MACLEAN	Sydney Mines	Lib.
Cape Breton South	81,061	44,025	35,592	16,576	CLARENCE GILLIS	Glace Bay	C.C.F.
Colchester-Hants	52,158	31,497	24,614	11,141	FRANK T. STANFIELD	Truro	P.C.
Cumberland	39,476	25,090	19,615	9,121	PERCY CHAPMAN BLACK	Amherst	P.C.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings	57,604	36,360	26,188	14,445	HON JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY	Kentville	Lib.
Halifax	122,656	85,262	105,618[2]	26,407	GORDON B. ISNOR	Halifax	Lib.
				23,616	WM. CHISHOLM MACDONALD	Halifax	Lib.
Inverness-Richmond	34,864	20,962	15,071	8,177	MOSES ELIJAH MCGARRY	Margaree Forks	Lib.
Pictou	40,789	29,097	22,298	9,774	HENRY BYRON MCCULLOCH	New Glasgow	Lib.
Queens-Lunenburg	44,970	28,959	19,756	9,693	ROBT. HENRY WINTERS	Lunenburg	Lib.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	44,146	27,383	19,164	9,345	LORAN ELLIS BAKER	Yarmouth	Lib.
New Brunswick— (10 members)							
Charlotte	22,728	14,414	11,113	5,486	ANDREW WESLEY STUART	St. Andrews	Lib.
Gloucester	49,913	23,367	18,957	11,740	CLOVIS T. RICHARD	Bathurst	Lib.
Kent	25,817	12,920	10,652	6,835	AUREL D. LEGER	Grandigue	Lib.
Northumberland	38,485	20,365	16,169	8,507	JOHN WILLIAM MALONEY	Newcastle	Lib.
Restigouche-Madawaska	61,251	29,008	22,404	12,200	BENOIT MICHAUD	Campbellton	Lib.
Royal	34,348	20,937	16,974	8,915	ALFRED J. BROOKS	Sussex	P.C.
St. John-Albert	77,248	51,513	35,194	16,210	DOUGLAS KING HAZEN	Saint John	P.C.
Victoria-Carleton	38,382	21,215	17,304	9,365	HEBER HAROLD HATFIELD	Hartland	P.C.
Westmorland	64,486	40,145	32,843	17,251	HENRY READ EMMERSON	Dorchester	Lib.
York-Sunbury	44,743	27,923	22,644	10,828	H. FRANCIS G. BRIDGES	Fredericton	Lib.

[1] Successful candidate. [2] Each voter could vote for two candidates.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Quebec— (65 members)							
Argenteuil	22,965	13,317	10,973	5,349	George H. Héon	Lachute	Ind.-P.C.
Beauce	55,251	27,307	22,726	9,612	Ludger Dionne	St. Georges de Beauce.	Lib.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	48,270	28,453	23,017	10,716	Maxime Raymond	Outremont	B.P.C.
Bellechasse	29,909	15,451	10,599	6,928	Louis Philippe Picard	Quebec	Lib.
Berthier-Maskinongé	39,439	22,205	17,956	10,604	Aldéric Laurendeau	St. Gabriel de Brandon.	Lib.
Bonaventure	44,066	21,245	15,657	7,885	Bona Arsenault	Quebec	Ind.
Brome-Missisquoi	33,927	20,019	15,566	7,860	Maurice Hallé	East Farnham Twp.	Lib.
Chambly-Rouville	47,720	33,259	25,524	12,693	Roch Pinard	Montreal	Lib.
Champlain	42,037	22,293	15,833	8,332	Hervé Edgar Brunelle	Cap-de-la Madeleine.	Lib.
Chapleau	43,416	20,877	14,593	6,225	David Gourd	Amos	Lib.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	67,087	32,705	23,354	12,430	Frédéric Dorion	Quebec	Ind.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon	25,369	14,343	11,467	4,770	Donald E. Black	Saint Jean Chrysostome.	Lib.
Chicoutimi	78,881	43,680	33,577	10,796	Paul Edmond Gagnon	Bagotville	Ind.
Compton	34,552	18,179	14,795	8,007	J. Adéodat Blanchette	Chartierville	Lib.
Dorchester	28,795	14,192	11,394	5,149	Léonard D. Tremblay	St. Malachie	Lib.
Drummond-Arthabaska	66,722	36,464	30,040	14,805	Armand Cloutier	Drummondville	Lib.
Gaspe	57,568	28,247	22,606	11,596	J. G. Léopold Langlois	Ste. Anne des Monts.	Lib.
Hull	53,149	32,121	25,559	15,012	Hon. Alphonse Fournier	Hull	Lib.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	63,874	37,331	28,534	14,810	Georges Emile Lapalme	Joliette	Lib.
Kamouraska	32,741	16,762	12,294	6,829	Eugène Marquis	Sillery	Lib.
Labelle	38,791	19,709	15,096	7,969	Maurice Lalonde	Mont Laurier	Lib.
Lake St. John-Roberval	64,306	29,853	24,486	9,744	Joseph Alfred Dion	Roberval	Ind.-Lib.
Laval-Two Mountains	33,498	18,220	13,682	6,876	Joseph Roméo Liguori Lacombe	Ste. Scholastique.	Ind.
Lévis	30,411	19,508	14,554	10,098	Maurice Bourget	Lauzon	Ind.-Lib.
Lotbinière	43,738	21,633	16,087	10,122	Hugues Lapointe	Quebec	Ind.-Lib.
Matapedia-Matane	48,184	23,904	17,999	8,500	A. Philéas Coté	Ottawa	Ind.-Lib.
Mégantic-Frontenac	49,568	23,957	19,369	10,057	Joseph Lafontaine	Thetford Mines.	Lib.
Montmagny-L'Islet	33,394	18,134	12,220	7,327	Jean Lesage	Quebec	Lib.
Nicolet-Yamaska	39,876	21,913	15,730	7,973	Lucien Dubois	Gentilly	Ind.-Lib.
Pontiac	86,320	44,387	32,499	13,325	Wallace Reginald McDonald	Chapeau	Lib.
Portneuf	41,227	22,187	17,232	8,994	Pierre Gauthier	Deschambault	Lib.
Quebec East	67,559	41,902	30,427	17,965	Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec South	39,511	29,297	20,301	14,091	Hon. Chas. Gavan Power	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec West and South	49,577	28,933	20,336	10,541	Chas. Parent	Quebec	Ind.-Lib.
Quebec-Montmorency	50,600	29,499	22,638	11,561	Wilfrid Lacroix	Quebec	Ind.-Lib.
Richelieu-Verchères	38,869	26,791	17,132	12,873	Hon. P. J. Arthur Cardin	Ste. Anne de Sorel.	Ind.

[1]Successful candidate.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Quebec—concluded							
Richmond-Wolfe	39,545	21,083	16,064	8,459	James Patrick Mullins	Bromptonville	Lib.
Rimouski	51,454	26,213	19,772	10,730	Gleason Belzile	Rimouski	Lib.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	49,772	29,645	22,041	12,781	Joseph Fontaine	St. Hyacinthe	Lib.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville	36,383	21,646	16,926	10,866	Alcide Coté	St. Johns	Lib.
St. Maurice-Laflèche	52,587	30,655	24,309	9,779	Joseph Iréné Hamel	Shawinigan Falls.	B.P.C.
Shefford	33,387	19,502	15,826	7,413	Marcel Boivin	Granby	Lib.
Sherbrooke	46,574	30,903	24,075	9,552	Maurice Gingues	Sherbrooke	Lib.
Stanstead	27,972	16,750	13,769	5,028	John Thomas Hackett	Stanstead	P.C.
Témiscouata	49,871	23,963	13,405	10,325	Jean-François Pouliot	Rivière-du-Loup	Ind.-Lib.
Terrebonne	47,454	31,110	23,309	15,383	Lionel Bertrand	Ste. Thérèse	Lib.
Three Rivers	52,061	28,781	20,914	6,610	Wilfrid Gariépy	Three Rivers	Ind.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	22,498	13,060	10,026	6,267	Louis René Beaudoin	Hudson	Lib.
Wright	29,773	15,516	11,630	6,381	Joseph Léon Raymond	Maniwaki	Lib.
Montreal Island—							
Cartier	66,086	37,581	26,830	10,413	Fred Rose	Montreal	L.P.P.
Hochelaga	88,199	54,729	36,760	22,444	Raymond Eudes	Montreal	Lib.
Jacques-Cartier	48,580	35,664	26,455	12,640	Elphège Marier	Point Claire	Lib.
Laurier	72,680	48,037	32,476	22,522	Hon. Ernest Bertrand	Montreal	Lib.
Maisonneuve-Rosemont	70,253	44,826	30,330	13,556	Sarto Fournier	Montreal	Lib.
Mercier	85,380	48,046	32,260	18,623	Hon. Joseph Arthur Jean	Montreal	Lib.
Mount Royal	84,295	58,958	45,529	20,925	Frederick Primrose Whitman	Montreal	Lib.
Outremont	57,011	39,094	27,020	14,836	Edouard Gabriel Rinfret	Montreal	Lib.
St. Ann	38,756	23,569	16,168	11,007	Thos. Patrick Healy	Montreal	Lib.
St. Antoine-Westmount	53,295	41,256	30,031	13,648	Hon. Douglas Chas. Abbott	Westmount	Lib.
St. Denis	85,000	54,007	36,546	21,201	Azellus Denis	Montreal	Lib.
St. Henry	80,384	47,367	32,534	19,137	J. Arsène Bonnier	Montreal	Lib.
St. James	93,851	64,801	41,928	23,970	Rolland Beaudry	Montreal	Lib.
St. Lawrence-St. George	42,120	34,474	20,670	10,301	Hon. Brooke Claxton	Montreal	Lib.
St. Mary	83,444	52,207	34,207	18,237	Gaspard Fauteux	Westmount	Lib.
Verdun	72,050	47,323	35,668	15,156	Paul Emile Coté	Verdun	Lib.
Ontario—							
(82 members)							
Algoma East	27,182	13,264	10,019	4,855	Thomas Farquhar	Little Current	Lib.
Algoma West	40,777	24,118	17,523	7,476	George E. Nixon	Sault Ste. Marie	Lib.
Brant	22,511	14,488	11,121	5,005	John Alpheus Charlton	Paris	P.C.
Brantford City	34,184	23,608	18,240	8,670	W. Ross MacDonald	Brantford	Lib.
Bruce	29,253	18,162	14,568	6,933	Andrew E. Robinson	Kincardine	P.C.
Carleton	35,410	24,492	18,152	10,916	G. Russell Boucher	Westboro	P.C.
Cochrane	81,122	37,323	25,636	13,288	Joseph A. Bradette	Cochrane	Lib.
Dufferin-Simcoe	28,940	17,852	13,507	8,539	Hon. William Earle Rowe	Newton Robinson.	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Ontario—continued							
Durham	25,215	16,695	13,485	6,479	CHAS. ELWOOD STEPHENSON	Port Hope	P.C.
Elgin	46,150	30,031	21,656	11,652	CHARLES DELMER COYLE	Straffordville	P.C.
Essex East	57,395	37,480	29,031	16,165	HON. PAUL MARTIN	South Windsor	Lib.
Essex South	33,815	19,980	16,083	7,875	STEWART MURRAY CLARK	Harrow	Lib.
Essex West	82,146	49,517	32,495	14,270	DONALD FERGUSON BROWN	Windsor	Lib.
Fort William	40,578	25,590	18,906	7,209	DAN MCIVOR	Westford	Lib.
Frontenac-Addington	27,541	17,279	13,796	7,707	WILBERT ROSS AYLESWORTH	Cataraqui	P.C.
Glengarry	18,732	10,649	8,270	4,934	WILLIAM B. MACDIARMID[2]	Maxville	Lib.
Grenville-Dundas	32,199	20,641	14,726	9,306	ARZA CLAIR CASSELMAN	Prescott	P.C.
Grey-Bruce	34,830	22,066	17,760	8,912	WALTER EDWARD HARRIS	Markdale	Lib.
Grey North	34,757	22,179	18,263	9,204	WILFRED GARFIELD CASE	Owen Sound	P.C.
Haldimand	21,854	14,075	10,867	5,844	MARK CECIL SENN	Caledonia	P.C.
Halton	28,515	19,947	15,940	7,344	HUGHES CLEAVER	Burlington	Lib.
Hamilton East	68,779	44,544	35,455	13,200	THOMAS HAMBLEY ROSS	Hamilton	Lib.
Hamilton West	59,358	39,798	28,886	11,439	HON. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON	Hamilton	Lib.
Hastings-Peterborough	26,894	15,315	11,839	6,876	GEORGE STANLEY WHITE	Madoc	P.C.
Hastings South	43,580	27,606	21,865	10,546	GEORGE HENRY STOKES	Belleville	P.C.
Huron North	25,524	16,197	13,012	7,083	LEWIS ELSTON CARDIFF	Brussels	P.C.
Huron-Perth	21,539	14,024	11,217	5,645	WILLIAM HENRY GOLDING	Seaforth	Lib.
Kenora-Rainy River	47,743	23,054	18,180	7,309	WILLIAM MOORE BENIDICKSON	Kenora	Lib.
Kent	53,474	33,047	24,660	12,706	CLAYTON EARL DESMOND	Ridgetown	P.C.
Kingston City	33,261	22,519	18,164	9,175	THOMAS ASHMORE KIDD	Kingston	P.C.
Lambton-Kent	34,909	21,029	16,498	7,829	ROBERT JAMES HENDERSON	Petrolia	P.C.
Lambton West	35,762	25,423	18,988	8,450	JOSEPH WARNER MURPHY	Camlachie	P.C.
Lanark	33,143	21,755	17,287	10,350	WILLIAM GOURLAY BLAIR	Perth	P.C.
Leeds	36,042	22,718	18,976	9,714	GEORGE ROBERT WEBB	Gananoque	P.C.
Lincoln	65,066	42,698	33,293	15,911	NORMAN JAMES LOCKHART	St. Catharines	P.C.
London	64,833	47,353	35,622	16,766	PARK A. MANROSS	London	P.C.
Middlesex East	39,511	24,545	18,842	8,808	HARRY OLIVER WHITE	Glanworth	P.C.
Middlesex West	22,822	14,087	11,506	6,690	ROBERT MCCUBBIN	Strathroy	Lib.
Muskoka-Ontario	35,285	21,835	16,922	8,531	JAMES MACKERRAS MACDONNELL	Toronto	P.C.
Nipissing	113,866	62,123	46,120	17,416	LEODA GOUTHIER	Sudbury	Lib.
Norfolk	35,611	20,435	15,927	7,505	THEOBALD BUTLER BARRETT	Port Dover	P.C.
Northumberland	30,143	19,377	15,802	7,996	ROBERT EARLE DROPE	Harwood	P.C.
Ontario	52,268	35,100	26,351	12,079	WILLIAM EDMUND NEWTON SINCLAIR	Oshawa	Lib.
Ottawa East	62,493	40,988	30,870	15,014	J. T. RICHARD	Ottawa	Lib.

[1] Successful candidate. [2] Dr. MacDiarmid having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, his seat became vacant July 30, 1945, and Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King (Lib.) was elected Aug. 6, 1945.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Ontario—concluded							
Ottawa West	94,746	69,820	53,190	24,458	George James McIlraith	Ottawa	Lib.
Oxford	50,974	32,524	24,508	11,916	Kenneth R. Daniel	Ingersoll	P.C.
Parry Sound	30,409	16,577	12,254	5,301	Bucko McDonald	Sundridge	Lib.
Peel	31,539	23,039	17,713	10,357	Gordon Graydon	Brampton	P.C.
Perth	46,373	30,193	23,653	10,961	Albert James Bradshaw	St. Pauls	P.C.
Peterborough West	40,883	26,331	21,808	10,949	Gordon Knapman Fraser	Lakefield	P.C.
Port Arthur	50,833	26,660	20,239	10,055	Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe	Rockcliffe	Lib.
Prescott	25,261	13,323	10,345	6,623	Elie Oscar Bertrand	L'Original	Lib.
Prince Edward-Lennox	28,134	18,031	13,631	7,907	George James Tustin	Napanee	P.C.
Renfrew North	29,876	18,280	14,373	6,828	Ralph Melville Warren	Eganville	Lib.
Renfrew South	26,874	16,414	13,012	7,182	Hon. James Joseph McCann	Renfrew	Lib.
Russell	27,319	15,977	12,542	5,519	Joseph Omer Gour	Casselman	Lib.
Simcoe East	38,207	22,780	17,717	8,508	Wm. Alfred Robinson	Midland	Lib.
Simcoe North	31,392	20,848	15,708	8,251	Julian Harcourt Ferguson	Collingwood	P.C.
Stormont	40,905	23,624	18,850	11,702	Hon. Lionel Chevrier	Cornwall	Lib.
Timiskaming	51,554	24,013	19,235	7,818	Walter Little	Kirkland Lake	Lib.
Victoria	32,629	19,960	16,287	8,207	Clayton Wesley Hodgson	Haliburton	P.C.
Waterloo North	60,039	40,852	28,517	15,791	Louis Orville Breithaupt	Kitchener	Lib.
Waterloo South	38,681	26,994	19,966	9,201	Karl Homuth	Preston	P.C.
Welland	93,836	61,257	45,311	19,522	Hon. Humphrey Mitchell	Ottawa	Lib.
Wellington North	23,605	14,911	12,052	5,780	Lewis Menary	Grand Valley	P.C.
Wellington South	38,441	24,156	18,893	8,484	Robert W. Gladstone	Guelph	Lib.
Wentworth	78,584	55,071	41,536	15,458	Frank Exton Lennard	Dundas	P.C.
York East	89,158	65,938	43,796	19,810	Robert Henry McGregor	Toronto	P.C.
York North	47,678	33,698	25,623	11,428	John E. Smith	Richmond Hill	Lib.
York South	78,167	58,209	40,608	16,666	Alan Cockeram	Forest Hill	P.C.
York West	69,089	49,042	36,054	14,695	Rodney Adamson	Port Credit	P.C.
City of Toronto—							
Broadview	59,454	41,299	25,735	13,011	Thomas Langton Church	Toronto	P.C.
Danforth	44,212	31,547	22,499	11,401	Joseph Henry Harris	Toronto	P.C.
Davenport	58,685	41,051	27,266	13,110	John R. MacNicol	Toronto	P.C.
Eglinton	72,953	53,036	40,591	21,476	Donald Methuen Fleming	Toronto	P.C.
Greenwood	58,346	41,680	27,836	13,475	Denton Massey	Toronto	P.C.
High Park	55,656	41,785	20,287	12,992	William Alexander MacMaster	Toronto	P.C.
Parkdale	54,123	39,380	27,076	11,588	Herbert A. Bruce	Toronto	P.C.
Rosedale	53,404	37,763	24,432	11,784	Harry R. Jackman	Toronto	P.C.
St. Paul's	62,050	49,051	30,752	12,390	Douglas Goodermham Ross	Toronto	P.C.
Spadina	86,431	62,061	45,623	19,352	David Arnold Croll	Toronto	Lib.
Trinity	62,143	39,149	29,106	8,908	Larry Skey	Toronto	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Manitoba— (17 members)							
Brandon	38,505	23,609	18,563	6,870	James Ewen Matthews	Brandon	Lib.
Churchill	39,042	16,905	13,655	5,226	Ronald Moore	Dauphin	C.C.F.
Dauphin	40,446	21,179	16,679	6,226	Fred S. Zaplitny	Valley River	C.C.F.
Lisgar	30,375	15,330	10,451	4,552	Howard Waldemar Winkler	Morden	Lib.
Macdonald	36,033	18,612	14,778	6,147	William Gilbert Weir	Carman	Lib.
Marquette	35,711	19,641	16,730	6,367	Hon. James Allison Glen	Russell	Lib.
Neepawa	30,035	17,015	14,192	6,480	John Bracken	Ottawa	P.C.
Portage la Prairie	29,069	15,633	12,413	5,457	Harry Leader	Portage la Prairie.	Lib.
Provencher	38,169	17,083	11,551	4,541	René Norbert Jutras	Letellier	Lib.
St. Boniface	36,305	22,562	16,676	6,055	Fernand Viau	Winnipeg	Lib.
Selkirk	56,366	29,394	21,119	7,556	William Bryce	Selkirk	C.C.F.
Souris	22,048	12,625	10,825	6,286	James Arthur Ross	Arthur	P.C.
Springfield	44,882	22,680	17,193	5,376	John Sylvester Sinnott	Beausejour	Lib.
Winnipeg North	70,815	47,968	35,998	13,011	Alistair McLeod Stewart	West Kildonan	C.C.F.
Winnipeg North Centre	60,354	43,830	30,021	15,971	Stanley H. Knowles	Winnipeg	C.C.F.
Winnipeg South	54,734	39,791	31,183	11,921	Leslie Alexander Mutch	Winnipeg	Lib.
Winnipeg South Centre	66,855	50,309	38,045	16,389	Ralph Maybank	Fort Garry	Lib.
Saskatchewan— (21 members)							
Assiniboia	33,421	17,754	15,914	6,952	Edward George McCullough	Manor	C.C.F.
Humboldt	43,292	19,652	15,459	7,843	Joseph William Burton	Humboldt	C.C.F.
Kindersley	32,578	15,798	14,012	5,499	Frank Eric Jaenicke	Luseland	C.C.F.
Lake Centre	34,434	18,341	16,618	6,884	John George Diefenbaker	Prince Albert	P.C.
Mackenzie	57,395	25,203	17,018	8,997	Alexander Malcolm Nicholson	Canora	C.C.F.
Maple Creek	34,229	17,454	14,960	6,483	Duncan John McCuaig	Eastend	C.C.F.
Melfort	53,075	24,515	21,162	9,848	Percy Ellis Wright	Tisdale	C.C.F.
Melville	47,111	21,265	20,320	10,095	Hon. James Garfield Gardiner	Lemberg	Lib.
Moose Jaw	39,106	23,829	20,145	9,831	Wilbert Ross Thatcher	Moose Jaw	C.C.F.
North Battleford	52,329	21,019	16,203	5,049	Frederick W. Townley-Smith	Lashburn	C.C.F.
Prince Albert	47,370	23,788	19,509	7,928	Edward Leroy Bowerman	Shellbrook	C.C.F.
Qu'Appelle	35,276	17,775	15,139	6,146	Gladys Strum	Windthorst	C.C.F.
Regina City	58,245	34,461	32,193	13,799	John Oliver Probe	Regina	C.C.F.
Rosetown-Biggar	32,570	17,357	14,237	8,484	Major James Coldwell	Ottawa	C.C.F.
Rosthern	39,608	18,751	13,857	6,898	Walter Adam Tucker	Rosthern	Lib.
Saskatoon City	46,222	26,999	20,684	9,182	Robert Ross Knight	Saskatoon	C.C.F.

[1] Successful candidate.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—continued.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Saskatchewan—concluded							
Swift Current	39,703	19,127	16,633	7,813	Thomas J. Bentley	Swift Current	C.C.F.
The Battlefords	44,984	21,803	17,423	7,579	Max Campbell	Neilburg	C.C.F.
Weyburn	38,237	18,734	16,915	8,174	Eric Bowness McKay	Radville	C.C.F.
Wood Mountain	36,528	17,912	16,293	7,772	Hazen Robert Argue	Kayville	C.C.F.
Yorkton	50,279	24,422	18,680	9,158	George Hugh Castleden	Yorkton	C.C.F.
Alberta—(17 members)							
Acadia	26,308	13,752	10,803	5,556	Victor Quelch	Morrin	S.C.
Athabaska	52,689	23,944	15,039	5,301	Joseph Miville Dechène	Bonnyville	Lib.
Battle River	40,455	19,368	13,217	6,250	Robert Fair	Paradise Valley	S.C.
Bow River	45,369	23,933	17,917	6,569	Charles Edward Johnston	Calgary	S.C.
Calgary East	47,727	34,545	25,699	7,799	Douglas Scott Harkness	Calgary	P.C.
Calgary West	43,744	30,089	23,491	8,872	Arthur Le Roy Smith	Calgary	P.C.
Camrose	43,104	21,259	15,780	7,194	James Alexander Marshall	Bashaw	S.C.
Edmonton East	53,766	38,145	25,337	8,214	Patrick H. Ashby	South Edmonton.	S.C.
Edmonton West	48,300	34,981	26,511	8,562	Hon. James A. MacKinnon	Edmonton	Lib.
Jasper-Edson	58,947	27,566	19,949	7,313	Walter Frederick Kuhl	Spruce Grove	S.C.
Lethbridge	47,636	21,871	16,826	7,250	John Horne Blackmore	Cardston	S.C.
Macleod	43,059	21,956	17,251	6,342	Ernest George Hansell	Vulcan	S.C.
Medicine Hat	41,673	21,619	16,725	6,753	Wm. Duncan Wylie	Medicine Hat	S.C.
Peace River	52,427	24,937	18,307	7,319	Solon Earl Low	Edmonton	S.C.
Red Deer	46,903	25,530	18,820	8,653	Frederick Davis Shaw	Innisfail	S.C.
Vegreville	48,546	21,290	17,079	7,146	Anthony Hlynka	Edmonton	S.C.
Wetaskiwin	55,516	25,543	18,395	7,255	Norman Jaques	Mirror	S.C.
British Columbia—(16 members)							
Cariboo	33,002	16,928	14,307	5,773	William Irvine	Prince George	C.C.F.
Comox-Alberni	37,592	21,136	16,942	7,348	John Lambert Gibson	Ahousat	Ind.-Lib.
Fraser Valley	40,955	22,990	19,266	7,629	George A. Cruickshank	Clayburn	Lib.
Kamloops	27,387	15,696	13,480	4,401	Edmund Davie Fulton	Kamloops	P.C.
Kootenay East	25,559	13,547	12,959	4,712	James Herbert Matthews	Fernie	C.C.F.
Kootenay West	40,088	19,458	16,628	6,123	Herbert Wilfrid Herridge	Trail	People's C.C.F.
Nanaimo	57,689	38,734	31,914	11,181	George Randolph Pearkes	Saanich	P.C.
New Westminster	77,631	54,215	42,249	14,158	Tom Reid	New Westminster.	Lib.
Skeena	29,612	14,596	11,195	4,079	Harry Grenfell Archibald	North Vancouver.	C.C.F.

[1] Successful candidate.

1.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Twentieth General Election, June 11, 1945—concluded.

Province and Electoral District	Population, Census 1941	Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Votes Polled by Member[1]	Name of Member	P.O. Address	Party Affiliation
	No.	No.	No.	No.			
British Columbia—concluded							
Vancouver-Burrard	66,638	50,497	39,798	14,677	Chas. Cecil Ingersoll Merritt	Vancouver	P.C.
Vancouver Centre	65,616	46,808	34,019	9,959	Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie	Ottawa	Lib.
Vancouver East	66,090	48,797	36,393	16,004	Angus MacInnis	Vancouver	C.C.F.
Vancouver North	62,569	46,294	34,961	13,373	James Sinclair	Patricia Bay	Lib.
Vancouver South	77,872	60,649	48,701	25,878	Howard Chas. Green	Vancouver	P.C.
Victoria	57,687	43,799	35,693	11,806	Robert Wellington Mayhew	Victoria	Lib.
Yale	51,874	29,279	24,795	9,625	Hon. Grote Stirling	Kelowna	P.C.
Yukon Territory—(1 member)							
Yukon	4,914	3,330	2,164	849	Hon. George Black	Whitehorse	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

2.—Voters on the List and Votes Polled at the General Elections, 1945[1]

Province or Territory	Voters on the List	Votes Polled
	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island[2]	54,626	63,807
Nova Scotia[2]	362,673	312,919
New Brunswick	261,807	204,254
Quebec	1,959,043	1,433,330
Ontario	2,461,330	1,808,867
Manitoba	269,159	201,060
Saskatchewan	445,959	373,374
Alberta	430,328	317,146
British Columbia	543,423	433,300
Yukon	3,330	2,164
Totals[2]	**6,791,678**	**5,150,221**

[1] All figures are subject to revision. [2] Each voter in the double-member constituencies of Queens County, P.E.I., and Halifax, N.S., had two votes.

The Reorganized Dominion Cabinet, as at Aug. 30, 1945

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs: Rt. Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.

Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio: Hon. WISHART MCL. ROBERTSON.

Minister of Finance: Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER.

Minister of Trade and Commerce: Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada: Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT.

Minister of Munitions and Supply and Minister of Reconstruction: Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE.

Minister of Labour: Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER.

Minister of Veterans Affairs: Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE.

Minister of National Defence for Air: Hon. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON.

Minister of National Health and Welfare: Hon. BROOKE CLAXTON.

Minister of Mines and Resources: Hon. JAMES ALLISON GLEN.

Minister of Transport: Hon. LIONEL CHEVRIER.

Secretary of State: Hon. PAUL MARTIN.

Solicitor General: Hon. JOSEPH JEAN.

Minister of National Defence and Minister of National Defence for Naval Services: Hon. DOUGLAS C. ABBOTT.

Postmaster General: Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND.

Minister of Fisheries: Hon. H. F. G. BRIDGES.

Minister of National War Services and Minister of National Revenue: Hon. JAMES JOSEPH MCCANN.

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