THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1946

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1946

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 under this name, or under those of predecessors in which its roots strike deep, has been the standard official compendium of information and resources, institutions, social and economic conditions for almost eighty years.

The position that the Year Book has now won in the field of official reference books is a very important one and widely recognized. It is an encouraging sign, from the standpoint of public education and increased interest in affairs of government in a democracy, that the demand for this publication has grown far more rapidly than the means of meeting it. In recent years supplies have been exhausted within a few months of the appearance of the respective editions. It is of course recognized that a public report such as this should be accessible to every Canadian taxpayer and to that end a free distribution is made to each and every public library in Canada so that the citizen who is not fortunate enough to own a copy may have ready access to one.

But it is not only in Canada that the demand is growing. The Year Book in its English and French editions represents Official Canada all over the world: it serves a very valuable purpose in making known the economic and social development of the Dominion in this 'Atomic Age' when interchange of information, upon which comity and understanding between nations is based, is so essential.

An increasing interest is also evidenced from year to year in the Special Articles printed in the Year Book at intervals because they are not subject to wide change. As indicated in the Preface to the 1945 Year Book, authority to reprint important material of this nature has been granted by the Minister of Trade and Commerce and those reprints now available are given at the end of the List of Special Articles, p. xiii.

This is the first peacetime edition of the Year Book that has been published for a period of six years, and a considerable recasting of material has been considered desirable. During the War much space had to be devoted to tracing and permanently recording changes then taking place in the economy. Reconversion, the term most frequently applied to the processes now operating, must not be taken to mean reconversion to pre-war conditions. It is widely realized that the cataclasm of war will leave its mark permanently on Canada and the world and that there can be no going back. The new post-war economy, now being gradually precipitated from the forces in solution will eventually become crystallized but cannot yet be defined. The developments that will mark the next few years will in any case be far-reaching and it will be the function of future editions of the Year Book to trace them carefully.

Among the special articles appearing in the present edition are two that have reference to wartime accomplishments that could not be given earlier publicity. These are: "The Relation of Hydrography to Navigation and the War Record of the Hydrographic and Map Service" at pp. 14-18; and "The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan—A Summary of the R.C.A.F.'s Major Role in the War of 1939-45" at pp. 1090-1099. "A Review of the Activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board" appears at pp. 851-858 and continues the description of this administration as given in earlier Year Books.

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Other articles mainly connected with the transition to peace are: "Canadian Agriculture during the Transition Period" at pp. 200-211; "The Outlook for the Mineral Industry in Relation to the Economic Development of Canada" at pp. 302-314; and "The Report of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives" which, because of its economic importance and the deep public interest in the Commission's findings, is reviewed at pp. 618-624. Since the review was written the report has been implemented in some measure by the Budget of June 27, 1946 (see pp. 22-26).

The economic importance of Canadian coal deposits is widely recognized but, due to the absence of precise information, estimates of these resources have not been published in the Year Book since the summary of the then known coal resources given at pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book. The formula by which those resources were estimated was later questioned but the statistics were continued in the Year Book down to 1935 since they were the best available. At that time, however, they were considered to be hopelessly out of date and were dropped. The Royal Commission on Coal appointed in 1944 has again revived the subject and, as a result, this edition of the Year Book carries an up-to-date article on "The Coal Deposits and Coal Resources of Canada" at pp. 337-347.

The regular chapter material has been revised and rearranged to reflect the changes that have so far taken place in the post-war period. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, first introduced as a chapter in the 1943-44 Year Book when victory was in sight, now appear as two chapters, viz., "Post-War Reconstruction" and "The Rehabilitation of Ex-Service Personnel" Reconstruction is no longer at the stage of theoretical planning: the policies drafted during the later years of the War are now finding practical expression through Dominion and Provincial departmental administrations established for the purpose. The relationship between Reconstruction and Veterans Affairs, though still close in certain respects, will develop along lines that have less in common as re-establishment proceeds. For the first time, National Defence is made the subject of a separate chapter: this is felt to be warranted in view of Canada's world position and the importance defence has now assumed in that picture.

Among revisions and extensions in the material of the regular chapters are: the inclusion of material on Canada and the United Nations in Chapter III and a treatment of the important subject of Dominion-Provincial Relations in the fields of Constitution and Government (Chapter III) and Reconstruction (Chapter XXII); the latest material on Dwellings, Households and Families, now available in final form from the 1941 Census, is given in the Population Chapter (IV).

Canada's important part in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is dealt with in its relationship to Agriculture (Chapter VIII) Forestry (Chapter IX) and Fisheries (Chapter XI).

External Trade (Chapter XVI) is vital to the Canadian economy and the wartime editions of the Year Book have described the great changes that took place in the direction and volume of that trade. The return of peace has been the signal for the lifting of restrictions and controls and for revitalizing of trade on a permanent basis. The changes and reorganization brought about in the Department of Trade and Commerce to assist Canadian manufacturers and traders in opening up new channels during the years ahead are reviewed.

In the field of Public Finance the former Section dealing with "National Income" is now superseded by a new series—"National Accounts"—the treatment being on a broader basis. These income and expenditure calculations of individuals, cor-

porations and governments for the entire country, as well as providing an estimate of national income, comprise a statistic of great value in formulating economic policy generally.

The Education Chapter (XXVII) has been broadened to include the relationship of the National Art Gallery, the CBC, and the National Film Board, along with public libraries and scientific institutions, with this all important field.

The policy of holding the price level against tremendous inflationary influences has been continued—so far with success, though at times with difficulty. Chapters XXIII and XXIV deal with Prices and Finance, respectively, and continue the record of Canada's singular achievement in this direction.

In addition to the more outstanding changes and adjustments mentioned, each Chapter has received careful revision and is brought up to date at the time of going to press.

In view of the rapid developments now taking place, the function of the Year Book, viz., to give in a volume of moderate size a co-ordinated picture of economic progress against a statistical and interpretative background, increases in difficulty: nevertheless the present edition has been kept down to a total of 1,224 pages (not including introductory material)—approximately the same as the 1945 Year Book.

The present volume has been edited by A. E. Millward, Editor, Canada Year Book, assisted by the Staff of the Year Book Branch of this Bureau. Charts, graphs and layouts have been made by or under the direction of J. W. Delisle, Senior Draughtsman of the Bureau.

Acknowledgments 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.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, September 3, 1946.

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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 capitai 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 1946 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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Canada and the League of Nations	N. A. Robertson.	1931	115–122
The Government of Canada's Arctic Territory	R. A. Gibson.	1938	92–93
The Evolution of the Constitution of Canada Down to Confederation	S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., and E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D.	1942	34–40
The British North America Act, 1867	—	1942	40–59
Canada's Present Status in the British Commonwealth of Nations	W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C., B.A.	1943–44	41–47
Canada's Growth in External Status	F. H. Soward.	1945	74–79
Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories	—	1945	79–85
Construction—			
The Effects of Government Wartime Expenditures on the Construction Industry	H. Carl Goldenberg.	1941	366–368
Criminal Law—			
A Historical Sketch of Criminal Law and Procedure	R. E. Watts.	1932	897–899
Education and Scientific Societies—			
Royal Canadian Institute	Prof. McMurrich, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1924	885
Royal Society of Canada	Prof. McMurrich, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1924	884
Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific Research	—	1920	53–57
National Research Council	F. E. Lathe, M.Sc.	1932	867–870
Scientific and Industrial Research	—	1940	979–1004
Recent Advances in the Field of Education in Canada	J. E. Robbins, Ph.D.	1941	876–883

ARTICLES AND MISCELLANEOUS TEXT MATERIAL, ETC.—continued

Article	Contributor	Volume	Page
Fauna and Flora—			
Faunas of Canada	P. A. Taverner.	1922–23	32–36
Faunas of Canada	R. M. Anderson, Ph.D.	1937	29–52
Flora of Canada	John Adams, M.A. (Cantab.)	1938	29–58
Fisheries—			
The Fish Canning and Curing Industry	D. B. Finn, Ph.D.	1941	225–226
The Effects of the War on Canadian Fisheries	D. B. Finn, Ph.D.	1943–44	277–279
Forestry—			
A Sketch of the Canadian Lumber Trade	A. R. M. Lower, M.A.	1925	318–323
Physiography, Geology and Climate as Affecting the Forests	—	1934–35	311–313
Noxious Forests Insects and Their Control	J. J. deGryse, Ph. Cand. (Louv.)	1939	254–263
The War and the Demand for Forest Products	—	1942	249–252
The Influence of the War on the Pulp and Paper Industry	—	1943–44	264–265
The Influence of the War on Forestry	—	1945	266–268
Fur Trade—			
Historical Sketch	—	1934–35	343–344
Fur Farming	W. N. Ritchie.	1942	254–259
The Development of Marshlands in Relation to Fur Production and the Rehabilitation of Fur-Bearers	D. J. Allan.	1943–44	267–269
Geology—			
Geology in Relation to Agriculture	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1921	68–72
Geological Formation	—	1925	16–24
Geology of Canada	Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., F.R.S.C.	1936	18–28
Geology and Economic Minerals	F. J. Alcock, Ph.D.	1937	16–28
Geology of Canada	F. J. Alcock, Ph.D.	1939	309–310
Geology and Economic Minerals	George Hanson, Ph.D.	1942	3–14
Harbours—			
Administration of Harbours in Canada	—	1930	1013
National Harbours Board	R. O. Campney, K.C.	1940	679–681
History—			
The Story of Confederaton	Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	1918	1–13
History of the Great War (1914–18)	E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1919	1–65
History of Canada	Arthur Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.	1922–23	60–80
Select Bibliography of the History of Canada	Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	1925	53–55
Canada on Vimy Ridge	A. F. Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A.	1936	50–60
Historic Sites and Monuments	W. D. Cromarty.	1938	78–90
The Relationship of the Public Archives to the Historical Records of Canada and a Bibliography of Canadian History	Gustave Lanctot, LL.M., D. Litt., LL.D., K.C., F.R.S.C.	1939	34–40

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Hospitals and Institutions—			
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
The Growth and Development of Life Insurance in Canada	A. D. WATSON.	1933	937–944
Fire and Casualty Insurance	G. D. FINLAYSON.	1942	842–846
Internal Trade—			
The Co-operative Movement in Canada	MISS M. MACKINTOSH, M.A.	1925	704–720
Co-operation in Canada	J. E. O'MEARA and LUCIENNE M. LALONDE	1942	543–546
Wartime Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade	—	1943–44	521–526
Labour—			
Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade	F. A. MCGREGOR.	1927–28	765–770
Labour Legislation in Canada	MISS M. MACKINTOSH, M.A.	1938	787–796
The National Employment Commission	—	1938	778–779
Manufactures—			
The Iron and Steel Industry	—	1922–23	452–456
The Influence of the Present War on Manufacturing	—	1943–44	354–362
Changes in Canadian Manufacturing Production from Peace to War, 1939-44	—	1945	364–381
Mining—			
Geology and Economic Minerals	F. J. ALCOCK, Ph.D.	1937	16–28
Mining—A Historical Sketch	—	1939	309–310
Government Control of Non-Ferrous Metals and Fuels in Wartime	—	1942	279–282
Geology and Economic Minerals	GEORGE HANSON, Ph.D.	1942	3–14
Miscellaneous Administration— (See p. 1124 for reference to articles on: the Dominion Observatories; the International Joint Commission; the Geodetic Survey; and the Topographical Survey.)			
Natural Resources—			
A Sketch of the Canadian Lumber Trade	A. R. M. LOWER, M.A.	1925	318–323
Fur Trade—A Historical Sketch	—	1934–35	343–344
Geology and Economic Minerals	F. J. ALCOCK, Ph.D.	1937	16–28
Mining—A Historical Sketch	—	1939	309–310
The Water-Power Resources of Canada and Their Utilization	J. T. JOHNSTON.	1940	353–364
Geology and Economic Minerals	GEORGE HANSON, Ph.D.	1942	3–14
The Canadian Government's Reindeer Experiment	R. A. GIBSON.	1943–44	17–23
The Development of Marshlands in Relation to Fur Production and the Rehabilitation of Fur-Bearers	D. J. ALLAN.	1943–44	267–269
Northwest Territories—			
The Canadian Government's Reindeer Experiment	R. A. GIBSON.	1943–44	17–23
Physiography—			
Physical Geography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic	R. A. GIBSON.	1945	12–19

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Population—			
Immigration Policy	R. J. C. Stead.	1931	189–192
Colonization Activities	—	1936	201–202
Occupational Trends in Canada, 1891–1931	A. H. LeNeveu, M.A.	1939	774–778
The National Registration, 1940	Hon. Justice T. C. Davis.	1942	98–99
Nuptiality and Fertility in Canada	Enid Charles, Ph.D.	1942	100–115
Areas and Populations of Countries of the British Empire, 1941	—	1943–44	141–142
Prices—			
The Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation	H. F. Greenway, M.A.	1940	819–821
The Activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Prices, Rents and Supplies	—	1943–44 1945	776–783 885–893
Radio—			
A Historical Sketch of Radio Communications	Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E.	1932	607–610
The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission	Hector Charlesworth	1933	731–733
Research—			
Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada	—	1940	979–1012
Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific Research	—	1920	53–57
National Research Council	F. E. Lathe, M.Sc.	1932	867–870
Seismology—			
Seismology in Canada	E. A. Hodgson, Ph.D.	1938	27–30
Time and Time Zones—			
Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada	C. C. Smith.	1934–35	50–53
Times of Sunrise and Sunset	—	1938	66–68
Trade—			
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	—	1930	1018
Harbour Commissions	—	1930	1013
Preferential Tariff and Trade Treaties	W. Gilchrist.	1934–35	520–526
Wartime Controls Affecting Distribution and Trade	—	1943–44	521–526
Transportation—			
Harbour Commissions	—	1930	1013
The Development of Aviation in Canada	J. A. Wilson.	1938	710–712
The Trans-Canada Airway	J. A. Wilson.	1938	713–715
Pre-War Civil Aviation and the Defence Program	J. A. Wilson.	1941	608–612
Wartime Control of Transportation	—	1943–44	567–575
International Air Conferences	—	1945	642–644
The Wartime Role of the Steam Railways of Canada	Lieut. Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E.	1945	648–651
Canada's Northern Airfields	A. D. McLean.	1945	705–712
Water Power—			
The Water-Power Resources of Canada and their Utilization	J. T. Johnston.	1940	353–364

Because of public interest in certain of the Special Articles, the policy of reprinting such articles as are of continuing value has been approved, and a number of them will be made available each year. Those now obtainable are listed below together with prices. Applications for them should be made to the Dominion Statistician.

ARTICLES AVAILABLE IN REPRINT FORM

ENGLISH EDITIONS

Article	Price	Article	Price
	cts.		cts.
Agriculture—		**Geology—**	
Agriculture in Canada	10	Geology of Canada	10
Art, Literature and the Press—		**History—**	
Democratic Functioning of the Press	10	National Historic Parks and Sites	15
Banking and Finance—		**Northwest Territories—**	
Banking and Exchange	10	Canadian Government's Reindeer Experiment	10
Currency	10		
Constitution and Government—		**Physiography—**	
Canada's Part in the Relief and Rehabilitation of the Occupied Territories	10	Physical Geography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic	10
The Development of the Canadian Constitution	15	**Research—**	
		Scientific and Industrial Research	15
Fauna and Flora—		**Trade—**	
The Flora and Fauna of Canada	15	Review of External Trade	10
Fisheries—		Tariff Relationships and Government Control of External Trade	10
Effects of the War on Canadian Fisheries	10	**Transportation—**	
Forestry—		Canada's Northern Airfields	10
Forestry in Canada	15	The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan	10
Noxious Forest Insects and Their Control	10	The Wartime Role of Steam Railways in Canada	10
Fur Trade—		**Welfare Services—**	
The Development of Marshlands in Relation to Fur Production and the Rehabilitation of Fur-Bearers	10	Trends in the Field of Social Welfare	15

FRENCH EDITIONS

	cts.		cts.
Art, Literature and the Press—		**Trade—**	
Le rôle démocratique de la presse	10	Revue du commerce extérieur	10
Banking and Finance—		**Transportation—**	
Finances publiques	15	Le rôle des chemins de fer au Canada pendant la guerre	10
Régime monetaire et Régime bancaire	15	Champs d'aviation du Canada septentrional	10
Physiography—			
Géographie physique de l'Arctique	10		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND OTHER INTERPRETATIVE DATA

In Canada, as a rule, the imperial system of weights and measures is followed. An exception, however, is the ton where, unless otherwise stated, the short ton of 2,000 lb. is meant.

The following table shows the weights and measures used in Canada in connection with the principal field crops and for wheat flour and fruits:—

Grains—	*Pounds per Bushel*
Wheat	60
Oats	34
Barley	48
Rye	56
Buckwheat	48
Flaxseed	56
Corn	56
Mixed grains	50
All others	60

Wheat Flour—
1 barrel equals 196 pounds and approximately 4·5 bushels of wheat are used in the production of a barrel of flour.

Fruits (standard conversions)—	*Pounds*
Apples, per barrel	135
Apples, per box or bushel	43
Pears " "	50
Plums " "	50
Cherries " "	50
Peaches " "	50
Grapes " "	50
Pears, per box	42
Strawberries per quart	1·25
Raspberries " "	1·25
Loganberries " "	1·25

Relative Weights and Measures, Imperial and United States

The following tables of coefficients may be used to translate amounts expressed in one unit to the other or vice versa.

1 Imperial pint=20 fluid ounces.
1 United States pint=16 fluid ounces.
1 Imperial quart=40 fluid ounces.
1 United States quart=32 fluid ounces.
1 Imperial gallon=160 fluid ounces.
1 United States gallon=128 fluid ounces.
1 Imperial proof gallon=1·36 United States proof gallon.
1 short ton=2,000 pounds.
1 long ton=2,240 pounds.
1 barrel crude petroleum=35 Imperial gallons.

FISCAL YEARS OF DOMINION AND PROVINCES

The Dominion Government fiscal year ends on Mar. 31.

The dates on which the fiscal years of the provinces end are as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	Mar. 31	Manitoba	Apr. 30
Nova Scotia	Nov. 30	Saskatchewan	Apr. 30
New Brunswick	Oct. 31	Alberta	Mar. 31
Quebec	Mar. 31	British Columbia	Mar. 31
Ontario	Mar. 31		

Throughout the Year Book, fiscal-year figures are so indicated in the text and headings of tables; in all other cases figures are for calendar years.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA 1871-1945

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 ended 1940 to 1946, direct expenditures on war totalled $18,942,678,000. The expenditures in the fiscal year ended March, 1946, alone were nearly two and one-half times the total war expenditures in the fiscal years ended March, 1915 to March, 1921. In addition, large disbursements of cash were necessary in the War of 1939-45 to provide assistance by way of loan to the United Kingdom and the repatriation of securities held in the United Kingdom. These are given in Chapter XVI (External Trade) at pp. 562-569.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,462,103; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total 3,690,410.

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

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Population—						
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—[2]						
12	Births (live)[1]	No.	-			-	
	Rates per 1,000						
13	Deaths, all causes[4]	No.	-				-
	Rates per 1,000		-				
14	Diseases of the heart[5]	No.					
15	Cancer	"					
16	Diseases of the arteries[5]	"	-				
17	Tuberculosis (all forms)[5]	"					
18	Pneumonia	"					
19	Nephritis	"					
20	Marriages	"					
	Rates per 1,000		-				
21	Divorces	No.	4	7	10	19	57
	Immigration—						
22	From United Kingdom	No.		17,033	22,042	11,810[6]	144,076
23	From United States	"	-	21,822	52,516	17,987[6]	112,028
24	From other countries	"	-	9,136	7,607	19,352[6]	75,184
	Totals	"	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149[6]	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—[3]						
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	$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	384,513,795

[1] Figures are subject to revision.
[2] These are intercensal estimates and will be adjusted after the next census.
[3] Exclusive of the Territories.
[4] By place of occurrence prior to 1941; by place of residence, 1941-44.
[5] 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	1943	1944	1945[1]	
88,615	87,000	88,038	93,000	95,047	91,000[2]	91,000[2]	92,000[2]	1
523,837	515,000	512,846	543,000	577,962	607,000[2]	612,000[2]	621,000[2]	2
387,876	396,000	408,219	433,000	457,401	463,000[2]	462,000[2]	468,000[2]	3
2,360,510	2,603,000	2,874,662	3,099,000	3,331,882	3,457,000[2]	3,500,000[2]	3,561,000[2]	4
2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,606,000	3,787,655	3,917,000[2]	3,965,000[2]	4,004,000[2]	5
610,118	639,000	700,139	711,000	729,744	726,000[2]	732,000[2]	736,000[2]	6
757,510	821,000	921,785	931,000	895,992	842,000[2]	846,000[2]	845,000[2]	7
588,454	608,000	731,605	773,000	796,169	792,000[2]	818,000[2]	826,000[2]	8
524,582	606,000	694,263	745,000	817,861	900,000[2]	932,000[2]	949,000[2]	9
4,157	4,000	4,230	5,000	4,914	5,000[2]	5,000[2]	5,000[2]	10
8,143	8,000	9,316	11,000	12,028	12,000[2]	12,000[2]	12,000[2]	11
8,787,949	9,451,000	10,376,786	10,950,000	11,506,655	11,812,000[2]	11,975,000[2]	12,119,000[2]	
	232,750	240,473	220,371	255,224	283,423	284,220		12
	24·7	23·2	20·2	22·2	24·0	23·8		
	107,454	104,517	107,050	114,500	118,531	116,052		13
	11·4	10·1	9·8	10·0	10·0	9·7		
	11,415	13,734	16,424	26,602	29,282	29,148		14
	7,614	9,578	11,694	13,417	14,135	14,271		15
-	4,981	5,957	9,112	2,266	2,506	2,349		16
	7,929	7,616	6,763	6,072	6,168	5,724		17
	8,427	7,011	7,313	5,955	6,341	5,940		18
	5,138	5,168	6,402	7,399	7,473	7,124		19
	66,658	66,591	80,904	121,842	110,937	101,496	-	20
	7·1	6·4	7·4	10·6	9·4	8·5		
558	608	700	1,570	2,461	3,263	3,788		21
43,772	48,819	7,678	2,197	2,300	3,834	7,713	14,677	22
23,888	20,944	15,195	4,876	6,594	4,401	4,509	6,394	23
24,068	66,219	4,657	4,570	435	269	579	1,651	24
91,728	135,982	27,530	11,643	9,329	8,504	12,801	22,722	
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	2,243,984,000			27
17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,604,800	21,882,000	16,850,000	23,284,000	23,414,000	28
226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	219,218,000	314,825,000	284,460,000	416,635,000	305,912,000	
374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	205,327,000	171,875,000	288,511,000	440,446,000	324,227,000	
13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,287,700	12,266,000	15,407,000	14,315,000	14,393,000	29
364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	271,778,000	305,575,000	482,022,000	499,643,000	381,596,000	
180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	116,267,000	125,920,000	255,045,000	268,292,000	201,628,000	
2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	4,437,600	5,304,000	8,397,000	7,291,000	7,351,000	30
42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	71,922,000	110,566,000	215,562,000	194,712,000	157,757,000	
33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	49,512,000	47,651,000	141,988,000	132,191,000	107,223,000	
204,775	209,725	131,829	164,400	300,000	230,000	270,000	237,000	31
10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,083,000	12,036,000	7,775,000	11,700,000	10,365,000	
7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,258,000	8,599,000	6,733,000	11,557,000	10,774,000	
534,621	523,112	591,804	502,100	507,000	533,000	535,000	508,000	32
62,230,052	46,937,000[3]	52,305,000[3]	39,614,000[3]	39,052,000[3]	43,541,000[3]	49,409,000[3]	35,986,000[3]	
44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	45,125,000	48,274,000	77,784,000	75,391,000	73,526,000	
8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,784,100	9,559,000	9,816,000	10,120,000	10,219,000	33
8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	13,803,000	12,632,000	17,238,000	15,102,000	17,724,000	
174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	105,703,000	158,723,000	190,357,000	192,837,000	211,395,000	
47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305	58,146,850	56,788,400	59,705,500	62,673,050	62,770,860	
933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	612,300,400	683,889,000	1,134,399,000	1,296,992,000	1,089,765,000	

[1] Fiscal year. [2] Figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years; those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only. [3] Cwt.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Live Stock and Poultry—[1]						
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[4]	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[5]	$				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[6]	$			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[7]	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[8]	414,523	5,539,192	32,559,044
		$		374,271[8]	409,549	3,265,354	17,355,272
22	Copper	lb.		3,260,424[8]	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,648,011
		$		366,798[8]	1,226,703	6,096,581	6,886,998
23	Lead	lb.		204,800[8]	88,665	51,900,958	23,784,969
		$		9,216[8]	3,857	2,249,387	827,717
24	Zinc	lb.		-		788,000[9]	1,877,479
		$		–	–	36,011[9]	108,105
25	Nickel	lb.		830,477[10]	4,035,347	9,189,047	34,098,744
		$		498,286[10]	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623
26	Pig-iron	long ton	–	22,167[8]	21,331	244,979	819,228
27	Coal	short ton	1,063,742[12]	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	11,323,388
		$	1,763,423[12]	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646
28	Natural gas	M cu. ft.	-	–	–	–	–
		$		–	150,000[13]	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[8]	93,479	450,394	5,692,915
		$		81,909[8]	108,561	660,030	7,644,537
	Totals, Mineral Production[14]	$	–	10,221,255[15]	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] Data shown for 1942-45 represent cheddar and factory cheese other than cheddar in all provinces; prior to 1942 the figures include other cheese for Quebec only. [5] 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	1943	1944	1945[1]	
3,451,80[9]	3,360,700	3,113,900	2,877,500	2,788,800	2,775,200	2,735,000	2,585,000	1
414,808,000	241,288,000	205,087,000	206,990,000	184,461,000	222,985,000	205,630,000	177,632,000	
3,086,700	3,373,000	3,371,900	3,805,400	3,623,900	3,794,700	3,930,000	3,998,000	2
188,518,000	176,937,000	160,655,000	139,916,000	191,085,000	386,227,000	382,874,000	389,935,000	
5,282,800	4,444,600	4,601,100	5,023,600	4,893,400	5,870,500	6,416,000	6,760,000	3
146,567,000	139,110,000	94,952,000	114,126,000	138,308,000	301,525,000	314,027,000	343,699,000	
3,200,500	2,829,700	3,627,100	3,159,400	2,840,100	3,458,600	3,726,000	3,622,000	4
20,675,000	28,387,000	19,680,000	17,064,000	17,039,000	37,764,000	36,959,000	33,915,000	
3,324,300	4,036,700	4,699,800	4,135,800	6,081,400	8,148,500	7,741,000	6,026,000	5
35,869,000	64,969,000	33,288,000	45,344,000	54,912,000	134,845,000	142,219,000	121,323,000	
37,185,800	50,108,500	65,468,000	59,339,400	63,384,100	79,227,700	91,669,000	89,569,000	6
38,015,000	51,037,000	45,138,000	40,366,000	57,381,000	104,114,000	82,226,000	82,587,000	
844,452,000	701,728,000	558,800,000	563,806,000	643,186,000	1,187,460,000	1,163,935,000	1,149,091,000	
10,976,236	13,475,614	14,339,686	15,122,426	16,549,902	17,518,973	17,624,038	17,620,047	7
149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	119,123,483	124,673,351	166,274,217	181,896,679	186,250,510	8
39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	15,565,813	24,737,037	38,902,000	41,579,000	43,466,000	
111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	250,931,777	285,848,196	311,709,476	298,777,262	293,541,341	9
63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	57,662,160	93,199,557	105,104,000	101,536,000	101,009,000	
103,487,506	103,818,000	98,590,000	95,405,000	82,796,000	55,407,000	54,580,000	53,283,000	10
50,181,000	31,012,000	20,098,000	17,645,000	24,373,000	19,666,000	19,614,000	18,757,000	
135,816,439	107,981,459	109,262,600	107,606,628	159,363,878	211,731,200	230,298,200	238,182,200	11
288,723,514	229,554,690	192,384,173	198,479,601	301,673,472	375,403,200	393,027,200	401,414,200	
2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,596,713	7,257,337	7,418,971	6,324,240		12
10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	15,464,883	21,123,161	28,505,033	33,147,392		
5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	9,838,280	7,928,971	10,044,903	–		13
168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	134,804,228	213,163,089	268,615,283	–		14
2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	3,412,151	4,941,084	4,363,575	4,512,232		15
82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	61,965,540	129,287,703	151,899,684	170,351,406		
116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	80,343,291	163,412,292	195,885,336	216,556,623		16
151,003,165	215,370,274	174,733,954	183,632,995	334,429,175	344,411,614	369,846,086		17
284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,232	391,069,658	440,901,011		18
34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	39,165,055	62,258,997	85,594,544	89,427,913		19
926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,748,028	5,345,179	3,651,301	2,922,911	2,661,567	20
19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	131,293,421	205,789,392	140,575,088	112,532,073	102,470,330	
13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,334,487	21,754,408	17,344,569	13,627,109	12,866,597	21
8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	8,273,804	8,323,454	7,849,111	5,859,656	6,000,605	
47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	421,027,732	643,316,713	575,190,132	547,070,118	476,284,746	22
5,963,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	39,514,101	64,407,497	67,170,601	65,257,172	59,499,670	
66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	383,180,909	460,167,005	444,060,769	304,582,198	345,455,080	23
3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	14,993,865	15,470,815	16,670,041	13,706,199	17,119,703	
53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	333,182,736	512,381,636	610,754,354	550,823,353	509,638,004	24
2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	11,045,007	17,477,337	24,430,174	23,685,405	31,350,307	
19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	169,739,393	282,258,235	288,018,615	274,598,629	243,956,502	25
6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	43,876,525	68,656,795	71,675,322	69,204,152	61,838,259	
593,829	757,317	420,038	678,231	1,528,053[11]	1,758,269[11]	1,852,628[11]	1,777,958[11]	26
15,057,498	16,478,131	12,243,211	15,229,182	18,225,921	17,859,057	17,026,499	16,692,465	27
72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	45,791,934	58,059,630	62,877,549	70,433,169	68,854,233	
14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	28,113,348	43,495,353	44,276,216	45,067,158	50,794,000	28
4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	10,762,243	12,665,116	13,159,418	11,422,541	12,879,000	
187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,500,374	10,133,838	10,052,302	10,099,404	8,550,000	29
641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,421,767	14,415,096	16,470,417	15,429,900	13,759,000	
92,761	279,403	164,296	301,287	477,846	467,196	419,265	460,051	30
4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	9,958,183	21,468,840	23,169,505	20,619,516	21,405,391	
5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,508,718	8,368,711	7,302,259	7,190,851	8,378,341	31
14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,908,192	13,063,588	11,599,033	11,621,372	13,908,014	
171,923,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	361,919,372	560,241,290	530,053,966	485,819,114	479,587,911	

[6] Fiscal years prior to 1926. [7] As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization. [8] 1887. [9] 1898. [10] 1889. [11] Short tons. [12] 1874. [13] 1892. [14] Includes other items not specified. [15] 1886.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	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
	Products—						
10	Gross	$	221,617,773	309,676,068	368,696,723	481,053,375	1,165,975,639
11	Net	$	96,709,927	129,757,475	117,937,431	214,525,517	564,466,621
	Construction—						
12	Values of contracts awarded	$					345,425,000
	Wholesale and Retail Trade—[3]						
	Wholesale—						
13	Establishments	No.				–	
14	Employees	"		–			
15	Net sales	$					
	Retail—						
16	Stores	No.	–				
17	Employees, full-time	"					
18	Net sales	$					
	Retail Services—						
19	Establishments	No.	–				
20	Employees, full-time	"					
21	Receipts	$	–				
	External Trade—						
22	Exports[9,10]	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	274,316,553
23	Imports[9,11]	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	452,724,603
	Totals, External Trade[9]	$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	727,041,156
24	Total exports to British Empire[12]	$	–	–	47,137,203	100,748,097	148,967,442
25	Exports to United Kingdom[12]	$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	132,156,924
26	Total imports from British Empire[12]	$	–	–	44,337,052	46,653,228	129,467,647
27	Imports from United Kingdom[12]	$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,013,943	42,820,334	109,934,753
28	Exports to United States[12]	$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	104,115,823
29	Imports from United States[12]	$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	275,824,265
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—[12]						
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	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
36	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
37	Silver	oz.	–	–	–	4,022,019	33,731,010
		$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	17,269,168
38	Copper[13]	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	1943	1944	1945[1]	
510	595	559	561	607	622	626		1
484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,483,116,649	1,641,460,451	1,778,224,640	–		2
5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	25,402,282	33,317,663	40,479,593	40,598,779		3
973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,740,793	2,081,270	2,169,148	2,238,023		4
2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,945,590	8,845,038	10,214,513	10,283,763	10,283,610	5
456,076	518,539	557,426	594,359	961,178	1,241,068	1,222,882		6
3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	3,271,263,531	4,905,503,966	6,317,166,727	–		7
518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	612,071,434	1,264,862,643	1,987,292,384	2,029,621,370		8
1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,624,213,996	3,296,547,019	4,690,493,083	4,832,333,356		9
2,488,987,148[3]	3,100,604,637[5]	2,555,126,448[5]	3,002,403,814[6]	6,076,308,124[5]	8,732,860,999[5]	9,073,692,519[5]		10
1,123,694,263[3]	1,305,168,549[6]	1,252,017,248[5]	1,289,592,672[5]	2,605,119,788[5]	3,816,413,541[5]	4,015,776,010[5]		11
240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	162,588,000	393,991,300	206,103,900	291,961,800	409,032,700	12
		13,140		24,758	24,758[7]	24,758[7]	24,758[7]	13
		90,564	–	117,471	117,471[7]	117,471[7]	117,471[7]	14
		3,325,210,300	–	5,290,751,000	5,290,751,000[7]	5,290,751,000[7]	5,290,751,000[7]	15
-		125,003		137,331	137,331[7]	137,331[7]	137,331[7]	16
-		238,683	–	297,047	297,047[7]	297,047[7]	297,047[7]	17
		2,755,569,900	2,208,142,000[8]	3,440,902,000	3,785,840,000[8]	4,124,200,000[8]	–	18
	-	42,223		49,271	49,271[7]	49,271[7]	49,271[7]	19
	-	55,257		62,781	62,781[7]	62,781[7]	62,781[7]	20
	-	249,455,900		254,678,000	254,678,000[7]	254,678,000[7]	254,678,000[7]	21
800,149,296	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	1,621,003,175	2,971,475,277	3,439,953,165	3,218,330,353	22
799,478,483	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	1,448,791,650	1,735,076,890	1,758,898,197	1,585,775,142	23
1,599,627,779	2,269,583,436	1,215,751,826	1,573,015,777	3,069,794,825	4,706,552,167	5,198,851,362	4,804,105,495	
403,452,219	554,924,454	219,781,406	479,646,028	878,640,907	1,401,661,623	1,620,450,900	1,486,847,837	24
312,844,871	459,223,468	170,597,455	395,351,950	658,228,354	1,032,646,964	1,235,030,206	963,237,687	25
266,002,688	214,614,416	151,999,922	189,319,021	359,942,070	238,631,372	220,353,906	271,668,462	26
213,973,562	164,707,111	109,468,081	122,971,264	219,418,957	134,965,117	110,598,584	140,517,448	27
542,322,967	457,877,594	240,196,849	333,916,949	599,713,463	1,149,232,444	1,301,322,402	1,196,976,726	28
856,176,820	668,747,247	393,775,289	369,141,513	1,004,498,152	1,423,672,486	1,447,225,915	1,202,417,634	29
129,215,157	250,116,414	194,825,612	243,041,530	196,646,340	219,249,942	291,679,709	329,672,842	30
310,952,138	362,978,198	117,871,254	226,913,763	161,856,075	234,457,747	384,150,471	475,786,639	
6,017,032	10,456,916	5,697,224	4,850,071	11,439,191	12,896,995	13,938,631	13,730,584	31
66,520,490	71,993,618	20,207,319	20,638,718	44,807,353	66,273,692	90,001,207	97,854,944	
14,321,048	18,571,663	11,177,072	8,488,040	7,691,664	74,463,476	83,392,645	71,116,842	32
14,152,033	9,894,122	3,767,918	3,136,891	3,295,148	42,294,389	60,883,632	47,659,619	
179,398	428,105	89,056	127,996	33,412	181,568	335,023	145,566	33
4,210,594	4,185,289	839,278	989,557	391,605	2,527,231	5,644,399	2,619,934	
982,338	931,850	127,752	1,580,496	4,646,140	5,629,656	6,957,574	4,498,346	34
31,492,407	22,768,782	2,035,382	25,957,012	77,494,498	116,121,532	148,300,639	96,493,111	
9,739,414	9,814,000	10,680,500	5,128,800	1,481,800	9,408,600	4,726,700	5,598,300	35
5,128,831	3,352,829	2,329,853	1,178,916	493,525	3,819,800	1,881,278	2,235,749	
133,620,340	134,656,600	84,788,400	81,890,300	92,331,000	129,741,000	131,429,200	135,409,300	36
37,146,722	24,857,868	10,594,917	11,347,125	13,554,911	26,811,113	27,062,454	27,909,305	
13,331,050	21,132,133	18,666,367	16,130,875	17,235,320	11,451,635	5,966,982	4,956,103	37
11,127,432	13,106,777	5,399,259	7,283,547	6,585,443	5,558,053	2,933,419	2,597,010	
36,167,900	67,108,300	48,761,200	45,519,600	95,538,700	72,419,400	55,978,500	38,589,200	38
4,336,972	7,822,260	3,891,045	2,971,042	6,687,709	5,069,358	3,918,495	2,701,244	

[5] Since 1924 the net value of production is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel and electricty as well as the cost of materials from the gross value of the products. [6] Census figures for calendar years, 1930 and 1940 respectively. [7] These data are collected at the decennial censuses only and the 1941 figures are the latest available. [8] Estimated on basis of intercensal survey of larger establishments. [9] Fiscal years prior to 1921. [10] Exports of domestic merchandise only. [11] Imports of merchandise for home consumption. [12] Fiscal years 1921 and prior years; calendar years 1926-45.
[13] 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	1,528,089,201
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	1943	1944	1945[1]	
47,018,300	63,875,800	60,420,300	168,316,400	275,190,300	271,094,400	265,197,100	216,443,300	1
9,405,291	12,460,884	13,188,928	42,987,140	67,679,708	68,346,346	68,400,634	54,778,226	
2,277,202	1,012,951	336,302	401,130	531,449	1,110,101	1,010,240	840,708	2
16,501,478	5,690,379	1,843,429	1,766,720	2,596,626	5,428,362	5,984,827	5,303,543	
154,152	141,760	70,903	136,547	220,255	212,827	183,209	210,628	3
12,255,793	8,669,810	3,929,317	7,391,517	14,550,435	16,533,440	14,284,336	16,224,118	
14,363,006	20,115,576	12,450,741	15,089,928	28,234,485	31,129,131	28,161,615	28,690,537	4
71,551,365	52,077,122	30,056,643	31,246,695	85,897,736	100,012,775	101,563,024	106,054,911	
15,112,586	34,639,718	40,164,815	59,861,787	65,240,248	56,205,769	56,115,515	61,178,918	5
78,922,137	114,090,595	107,233,112	103,639,634	154,356,543	144,707,065	157,190,834	179,450,771	
482,140,444	588,885,984	209,760,786	346,980,652	285,708,739	483,756,894	741,265,315	819,445,087	6
188,359,937	168,025,501	70,938,351	124,694,815	201,730,555	289,566,022	372,925,562	398,063,480	7
18,783,884	7,111,896	5,394,084	12,227,387	30,819,633	30,620,390	59,742,201	56,881,105	8
284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	387,113,232	391,069,658	440,901,011	488,040,542	9
76,500,741	75,602,162	19,086,492	52,303,878	239,900,848	716,644,883	772,935,430	555,090,103	10
45,939,377	74,669,188	56,158,939	134,436,740	244,012,336	332,704,960	339,908,279	352,545,645	11
40,345,345	27,095,283	14,976,873	23,974,191	45,172,085	62,191,606	58,398,213	59,555,035	12
20,142,826	16,487,522	10,848,946	17,749,628	58,676,338	86,390,600	100,687,526	111,318,110	13
32,389,669	17,058,147	14,995,478	15,250,935	127,869,409	578,530,264	553,189,628	377,391,246	14
1,189,163,701	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	1,621,003,175	2,971,475,277	3,439,953,165	3,218,330,353	
259,431,110	210,666,426	134,433,268	126,245,938	171,835,408	176,446,946	212,654,961	235,558,101	15
61,722,390	53,464,168	28,629,914	25,845,624	34,845,584	36,476,082	36,378,816	46,625,324	16
243,608,342	184,236,564	90,151,516	98,915,100	161,138,512	195,283,341	190,575,143	196,761,222	17
57,449,384	46,444,652	34,923,391	27,099,785	36,739,071	40,284,489	43,635,511	49,760,716	18
245,625,703	219,575,146	116,209,368	135,359,104	431,622,365	420,190,144	428,360,899	384,459,898	19
55,651,319	50,765,605	38,666,648	35,040,115	94,758,269	115,566,684	106,650,546	99,119,533	20
206,095,113	152,687,995	106,087,909	115,497,181	189,953,788	250,943,166	271,014,110	265,405,010	21
37,887,449	31,358,384	31,336,994	31,971,047	65,382,196	70,548,287	80,842,673	79,758,655	22
72,688,072	59,142,971	47,659,378	39,216,950	262,516,457	429,337,751	388,785,538	228,326,683	23
1,240,158,882	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	1,448,791,650	1,735,076,890	1,758,898,197	1,585,775,142	
39,192	40,350	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,346	42,336		24
2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,487,605,510	3,397,488,564	3,356,600,167	3,343,866,498		25
46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,497,616	29,779,241	57,175,840	60,335,950		26
83,730,829[5]	105,221,906[5]	74,129,694[5]	75,846,566[5]	116,808,091[5]	153,314,264[5]	155,326,332[5]		27
458,008,891	493,599,754	388,549,382	334,768,557	538,291,947	778,914,565	796,636,786		28
422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	283,345,968	403,733,542	560,597,204	634,774,021		29
1,680	1,677	1,379	1,247	1,028	1,019	1,020		30
177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	205,062,353	193,532,914	184,926,237	179,905,198		31
719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	614,890,897	795,170,569	1,177,003,883	1,249,707,399		32
2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	2,265,023	3,265,449	3,751,785	3,769,959		33
44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	41,391,927	55,334,647	80,027,414	84,730,178		34
35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,807,311	37,030,823	54,548,335	58,202,151		35
	378,269	378,094	410,448	561,489	552,778	553,305		36
–	–	66,250,229	34,966,916	37,237,954	24,894,307	31,505,349		37
464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,240,124	1,572,784	1,511,845	1,502,567		38
	21,795,184	42,231,027	61,026,358	91,139,300	86,842,351	89,125,479		39
230,129	197,561	126,633	59,855	100,092	72,128	–	–	40
9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	21,468,816	23,453,367	21,476,194	20,615,507	22,320,399	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—[2,3]						
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—[2,3]						
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—[2]						
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[6]
18	Telephones, employees	"				–	10,425[6,7]
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[10]	$	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	60,700,697	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 [10,11]	$	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] Fiscal year figures prior to 1941. [3] In foreign service, which includes sea-going and inland international after 1936. [4] Prior to 1941 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission was not included. [5] Excluding United States lines of Cana-

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1943	1944	1945[1]	
7,482	8,193	8,966	9,373	8,667	9,074			1
1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,367,071	1,271,811	1,348,304			
12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,895,751	31,452,400	26,345,562	28,356,681	29,655,984	2
12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	29,156,876	33,313,400	28,504,987	30,853,811	–	3
24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	58,052,627	64,765,800	54,850,549	59,210,492		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	40,300,778	43,776,497		8
27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,815,616	46,433,320	38,668,241	41,628,639		9
56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	84,794,977	94,540,478	78,969,019	85,405,136		10
294,449	393,103	7,046,276	7,100,401	12,508,390	15,293,549	16,189,362		11
–	631,715	4,073,552	9,653,196	56,723,714	103,390,464	113,886,329		12
79,850	724,721	2,372,467	22,947,105	16,559,611	13,853,563	12,430,645		13
-	3,960	470,461	1,161,060	3,411,971	7,586,809	7,296,265		14
11,207	10,722	9,300	8,893	9,919[4]	9,366[4]	9,366[4]		15
41,577	42,239[5]	43,928	44,014	43,047	43,048	43,048		16
902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,266,228	1,562,146	1,692,162	1,751,923		17
19,943[7]	23,083[7]	23,825[7]	17,775[7]	20,103[7]	20,694[7]	21,978[7]	–	18
-	134,486	523,100	862,109	1,454,717	1,728,880	1,770,900	1,759,100	19
26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,507,888	40,383,366	48,868,762	61,070,919	66,071,815	20
24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,100,102	38,699,674	44,741,987	48,485,009	54,629,281	21
173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	121,810,839	173,565,550	236,925,920	262,297,331	281,890,291	22
163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	74,004,560	130,757,011	118,962,839	167,882,089[4]	115,091,376	23
37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	44,409,797	88,607,559	138,720,723	142,124,331	151,922,140	24
168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	197,484,627	558,175,014	1,795,039,893	2,111,032,508	–	25
46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	82,709,803	220,471,004	860,188,672	1,036,757,035	977,758,068	26
38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	77,551,974	179,701,224	250,478,438	304,913,484	209,389,876	27
368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	317,311,809	777,539,585	2,066,719,961	2,436,811,484	2,154,626,648	28
41·96	34·66	28·55	28·77	67·63	174·97	203·49	177·79	29
436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	372,595,996	872,169,645	2,249,496,177	2,765,017,713	2,687,334,799	30
49·64	40·52	34·32	33·79	75·80	190·45	230·96	221·74	31
528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	532,585,555	1,249,601,446	4,387,124,117	5,322,253,505	5,245,611,924	32
60·11	37·59	42·41	48·29	108·60	371·41	444·45	432·84	33
2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,431,944,027	5,018,928,023	9,228,252,012	12,359,123,230	15,712,181,527	34
561,603,133[8]	379,048,085[8]	348,653,762[8]	425,843,506[8]	1,370,236,585[8]	3,045,402,911[8]	3,619,038,337[8]	4,413,819,509	35
2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,937	3,006,100,517	3,648,691,449	6,182,849,101	8,740,084,893	11,298,362,018	36
102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	232,616,182	404,791,000[9]	435,771,000[9]	448,956,000		37
102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,262	248,141,808	349,818,000[9]	378,790,000[9]	413,537,000		38
194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	119,507,306	81,620,753	50,230,204	37,056,187	28,636,174	39
271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	105,275,223	406,433,409	773,426,716	943,576,233	1,078,988,028	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	5,148,458,722	5,990,410,887	6,743,217,134	42
2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,855,622,232	3,711,870,680	4,849,222,532	5,689,443,095	6,438,617,676	43
551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	618,340,561	1,088,198,370	1,619,407,736	1,863,793,981	1,986,075,142	44
1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,832	1,518,216,945	1,616,129,007	1,864,177,700	2,272,573,361	2,750,358,254	45
2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,614,895,597	3,464,781,844	4,592,336,705	5,422,302,978	6,159,997,976	46
29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	22,047,287	22,176,633	24,373,991	28,296,208	33,468,660	47
10,150,189	8,794,870	[12]	[12]	[12]	[12]	[12]	[12]	48
58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	69,665,415	76,391,775	84,023,772	103,276,757	122,574,607	49
96,698,810	120,321,095	147,094,183	137,210,511	130,795,391	126,943,566	130,945,859		50
95,281,122	119,425,417	146,046,687	137,199,814	130,787,116	126,918,948	130,877,350		51

dian National Telegraphs. [6] As at June 30. [7] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. [8] Active assets only. [9] Fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31 of the year stated. [10] As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1945. [11] Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. [12] Included in Post Office Savings Banks.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	Small Loans Companies (Dominion)—						
1	Assets	$					
2	Liabilities	$					
	Loan Companies (Provincial)—						
3	Assets	$					
4	Liabilities	$					
	Trust Companies (Dominion)—						
	ASSETS—						
5	*Company funds*	$	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
6	Guaranteed funds	$	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
	LIABILITIES—						
7	Company funds	$	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
8	Guaranteed funds	$	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
9	ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS	$	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
	Trust Companies (Provincial)—[a]						
	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 each year	$					
24	Net amounts of policies become claims during each year	$					
	Business Transacted—						
25	Bank debits	$'000					
26	**Commercial Failures**	No.		–	1,861	1,341	1,332
27	Liabilities	$			16,723,939	10,811,671	13,491,196
	Education (Provincially-Controlled Schools only)—						
28	Enrolment	No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633	1,361,205
29	*Averages of daily attendance*	〃	–	–	–	669,000	870,532
30	Teachers	〃	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	40,516
31	Public expenditures on	$		–	–	11,044,925	37,971,374
	Criminal Statistics—[9]						
32	Convictions, indictable offences	No.		3,509[10]	3,974	5,638	12,627
33	Convictions, non-indictable offences	〃		30,365[10]	33,643	36,510	100,633
	Hospitals—						
34	Other than mental	No.					
35	Bed capacity	〃					–
36	Patients under treatment	〃					–
37	Mental	〃	–				
38	Patients under treatment	〃	–				
39	Receipts	$	–				
40	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	1943	1944	1945[1]	
	159,239[2]	827,373	4,392,390	7,918,926	10,596,366	12,597,846		1
	157,453[2]	823,120	4,361,126	7,918,926	10,596,366	12,597,846		2
86,144,153[3]	84,402,833	65,728,238	58,909,744	58,181,912	59,081,710	58,728,602		3
87,385,807[3]	83,198,515	66,387,987	58,762,522	58,181,912	59,081,710	58,728,602		4
10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	16,374,558	20,596,781	20,569,787	21,284,655		5
8,774,185	17,979,412	25,718,219	35,456,607	38,570,855	41,504,191	47,741,930		6
9,907,331	12,954,225	15,066,431	15,878,061	20,086,776	20,168,350	21,076,598	-	7
8,549,642	17,979,412	25,718,221	35,456,607	38,570,855	41,504,191	47,741,929		8
79,252,639	139,777,235	215,698,469	226,024,454	268,596,524	313,457,551	338,978,141		9
31,418,403[3]	33,172,710	66,338,148	63,770,447	58,165,471	60,385,651	61,889,195		10
32,885,302[3]	52,321,267	125,829,165	121,986,843	108,912,208	112,006,133	123,730,978		11
629,953,917[3]	733,149,544	1,961,948,175	2,311,906,898	2,418,950,841	2,528,566,545	2,593,730,389		12
6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	9,248,273,260	11,386,819,286	13,386,782,873	14,174,130,630		13
47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	40,218,296	49,305,539	47,153,094	55,027,051		14
27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	14,072,237	17,814,322	22,181,244	28,921,930		15
1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333	1,184,852,046	1,120,181,968	1,273,362,246	1,452,775,262		16
5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,002,603	3,992,765	4,552,312	5,616,347		17
3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,190,624	2,237,832	2,138,273	3,070,639		18
2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,403,037,477	7,348,550,742	8,534,093,718	9,139,484,231	9,751,040,835	19
98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	200,541,265	203,459,238	228,700,002	244,426,883	-	20
24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	58,086,634	75,082,008	81,900,064	92,566,959		21
222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	130,044,228	164,451,218	226,312,273	264,533,974		22
4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	3,025,124	3,988,952	5,481,130	7,052,449		23
2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,195,537	2,583,958	2,937,710	3,038,613		24
27,157,474[7]	30,358,034	31,586,468	35,928,607	39,242,957	53,796,715	60,676,954	68,384,813	25
2,451[8]	2,196[8]	2,563[8]	1,238	882	186	96	95	26
73,299,111[8]	37,082,882[8]	52,987,554[8]	11,314,000	6,959,000	3,634,000	2,119,000	2,305,000	27
1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,189,459	2,131,391	2,062,990	2,055,028[1]		28
1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,832,357	1,802,300	1,692,256	1,704,764[1]		29
56,607	63,840	71,246	71,701	75,308	74,315	74,547		30
112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,685,037	129,817,268	142,000,000	135,000,000[1]		31
19,396	22,538	36,853	41,029	42,646	41,752	42,511		32
157,777	172,654	330,235	379,946	547,556	465,315	430,727		33
		806[11]	903	914	875[12]	853[12]		34
		55,285[11]	66,486	64,466[12]	65,321[12]	63,589[12]		35
		697,183[11]	877,945	1,104,914	1,256,215	1,322,651		36
		56[11]	57	60	59	59		37
		39,986[11]	53,326	59,203	61,244	62,847		38
		-	14,300,952	19,084,150	19,215,437	21,863,776		39
			14,222,138	19,068,996	19,199,206	21,877,537		40

of the small provincial companies. [6] Not including fraternal insurance. [7] Figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. [8] Includes Newfoundland. [9] Year ended Sept. 30. [10] 1886 figures; first year available. [11] Census figures, applying to calendar year 1930. [12] Wartime military hospitals not included.

ERRATA

P. 86—A line between the sixth and seventh lines from the bottom of the page has been dropped; this line reads: "Commissioner's office is in Pretoria. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles J."

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 3,690,410 square miles, a figure that may be compared with that of 3,608,787 square miles for Continental United States and Alaska; 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 and Map 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. 29-30.

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	541,753[3]	7,500	549,253[3]	14·9
Keewatin	218,460	9,700	228,160	6·2
Mackenzie	493,225	34,265	527,490	14·3
Canada	**3,462,103**[3]	**228,307**	**3,690,410**[3]	**100·0**

[1] Salt-water areas are excluded. [2] Too small to be enumerated. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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-Acadian Region, 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-Acadian Region.—This Region embracing an extension northward of the Appalachian Mountains includes 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-Acadian Region 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 over 40 p.c. of the coal mined in Canada. All of the asbestos and about 88 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.

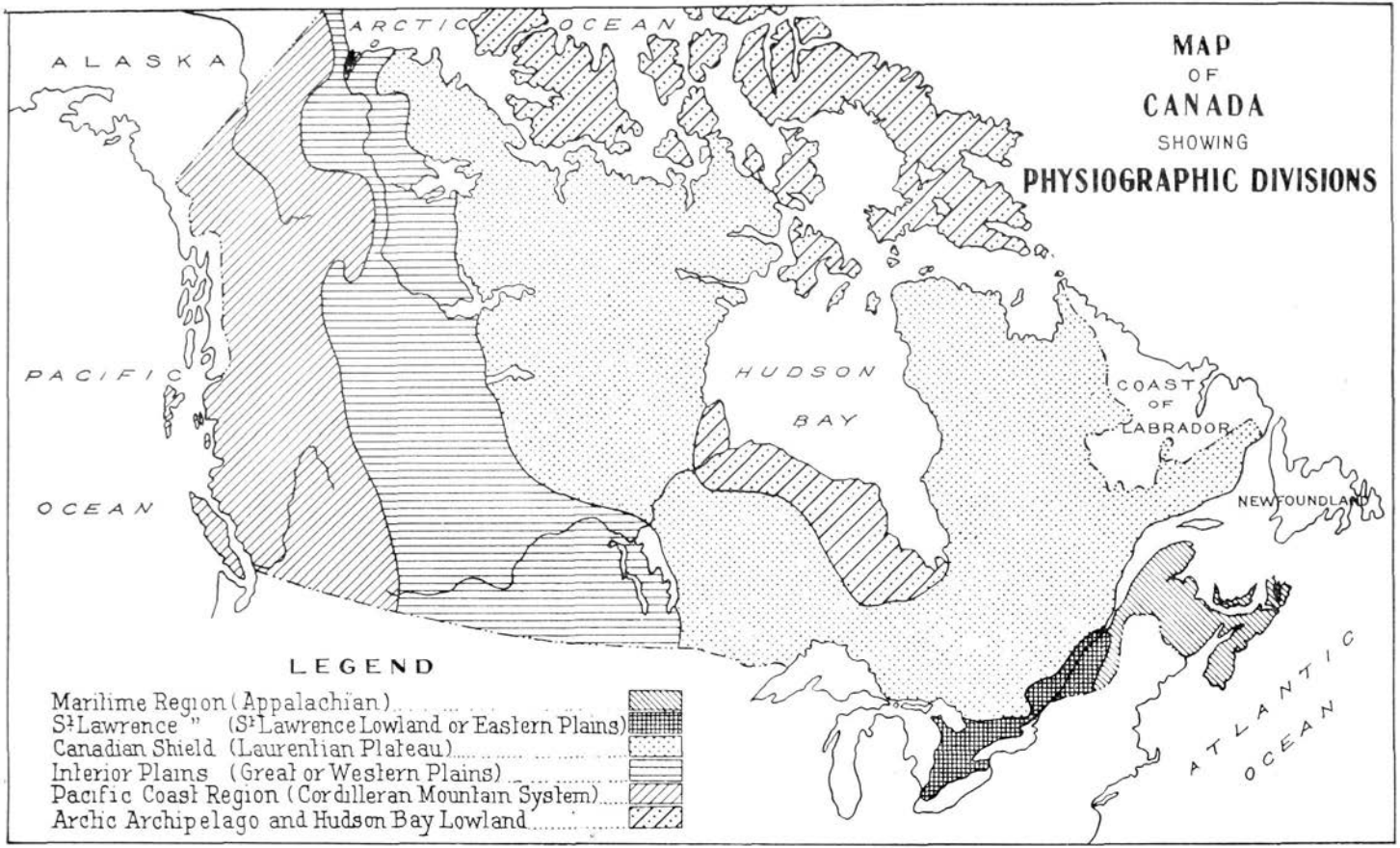
The underlying rocks are sediments, mostly little disturbed, ranging in age from Cambrian to Devonian. The Cambrian rocks consist of sandstones derived by the weathering of the old Precambrian surface. The Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks consist largely of limestones and shales deposited during 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 some places they are broken by faults and in others 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, and Appalachian-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 1944 it produced about 92 p.c. of the gold of Canada, 56 p.c. of the silver, 95 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 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°05′ and in longitude almost due north of Ottawa, the capital city of the Dominion. These treeless Arctic islands are of vast extent. Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, are approximately 197,754, 80,340, and 77,392 square miles, respectively, in area. Other large islands are: Banks, 25,675; Devon, 21,606; Melville, 16,503; Prince of Wales, 13,736; Axel-Heilberg, 13,583; and Somerset 9,594 square miles. 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.—Hydrographical Features*

The oceanic areas immediately surrounding the northern half of North America play a vital role in the national life of Canada. The immense navigable waterways which extend into the heart of the continent have been of greatest importance to the discovery, exploration and mercantile development of the Dominion. The energizing

* Prepared by F. C. G. Smith, Hydrographic Engineer, under the direction of F. H. Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic and Map Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

influence of the ocean, brought far inland by remarkable coastal physiography, has had marked effect on the lives and character of the inhabitants. The serried Atlantic and Pacific Coasts provide excellent harbours for great fishing fleets and are natural sites for the ports required for transhipment of primary and manufactured products.

To present a comprehensive description of these adjacent seas the good offices of oceanography, geology, marine biology, meteorology, and many other sciences would have to be invoked, but in the space allotted it would be impossible to deal with so many aspects. The basic factor in any utilitarian study of the oceanic-continental margin is the physical relief of the sea-floor, a subject which has greatly developed in recent years. As an arbitrary limit must be set, the scope of this subsection will be restricted to a consideration of some of the more salient features of the hydrography of the marginal seas surrounding Canada.

The Dominion authority for conducting hydrographic surveys is the Hydrographic Service of Canada, under the administration of the Surveys and Engineering Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.* The work with which it is charged includes the charting of coastal and inland waters, the investigation of tides and tidal streams, and the recording of fluctuations of the waters comprising the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. This Service produces and circulates the official Canadian hydrographic aids to navigation: charts, volumes of pilots' and sailing directions, tide tables and related nautical publications.

The hydrographical descriptions of the marginal seas are dealt with under the headings, Atlantic, Arctic and Sub-Arctic, and Pacific, in the following paragraphs.

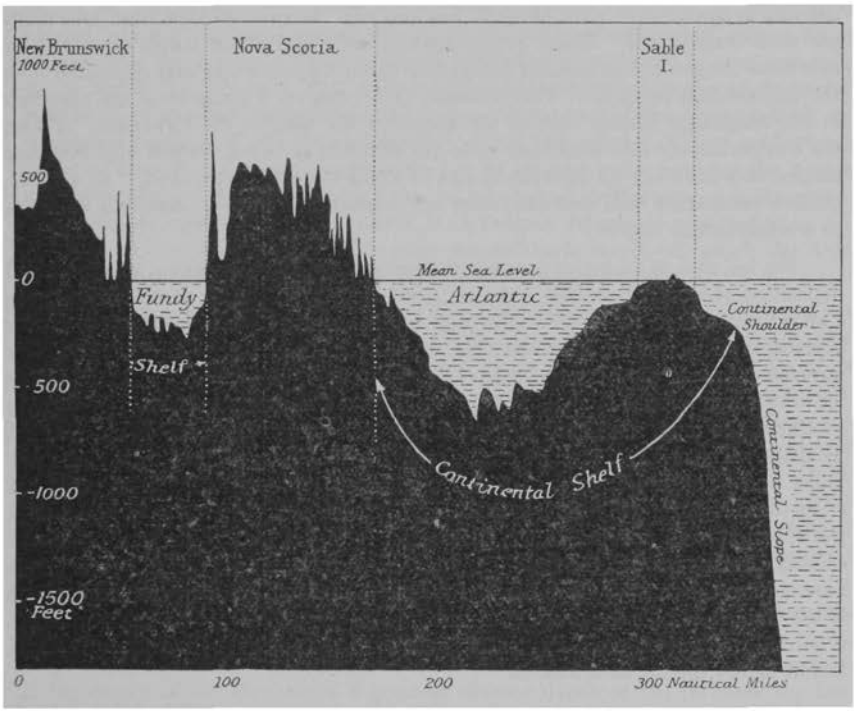
Atlantic.—Incursions of the sea in the Atlantic Coast are formed in depressions between crests of the Appalachian Mountain Range as it dips into the ocean. Seaward from the shore protrudes the submerged Continental Shelf, the zone which effects the transition from continental to oceanic regions. In contrast to the narrowness and comparative smoothness of submarine plateaus in many parts of the world, the shelf extending off the Atlantic Coast of Canada is distinguished by great width and diversity of relief. From the coast of Nova Scotia it extends 60 to 140 miles; from Newfoundland 120 to 270 miles. In the latter region, the oceanward edge of the submerged plateau is over 600 miles from the Canadian coast, the shelf there being taken to embrace within its confines the Island of Newfoundland. Owing to the great paucity of soundings the width off Labrador is uncertain, but indications are that it varies from about 150 miles at Belle Isle to 50 miles at the entrance to Hudson Strait. Northward it merges into that of the Polar Sea.

The outer edge of the shelf is known as the Continental Shoulder. There, the sea-floor drops suddenly to the main oceanic basin, several miles deep, the steep declivity being referred to as the Continental Slope. Depths of the sea over the top of the Shoulder vary considerably in different regions and, in consequence, this boundary line between continental and the deep oceanic features cannot be universally defined in terms of a constant bathymetric contour. Off the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts, soundings of from 100 to 200 fathoms are reached before the shelf suddenly gives way to the steep declivity leading to abysmal depths.

From the relations between widths and depths as given above, it is evident that the over-all gradient of the Atlantic Continental Shelf is slight. It is far from smooth, however, the whole area being studded with such impressive forms as shoals, plateaus, banks, ridges and islands. The deeply indented Atlantic coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are fringed by scraggy islets and rock shoals. Off Nova Scotia

* See special article at pp. 14-18.

the 40-fathom line lies at an average distance of 12 miles from shore. This submarine contour constitutes the danger line for coastwise shipping but close within it lie some formidable menaces to navigation. Seaward, rise the extensive fishing banks known as Georges, Browns, La Have, Sambro, Middle, Misaine, Banquereau, Sable Island, St. Pierre and the Great Banks of Newfoundland. Sable Island, the dry top of a long undersea ridge, lies 90 miles off the nearest point of the continental coast and less than 25 miles from the rim of the deep oceanic basin. This Island is reported to be moving oceanward owing to the action of sea and wind, the sea encroaching on the western end and the land extending eastward.



A Cross-Section showing a Portion of the Continent and the Continental Shelf, Vicinity of Saint John, Halifax and Sable Island.

The whole floor of the marginal sea appears to be traversed with channels and gulleys, as yet imperfectly charted but sufficiently so to indicate the general outlines. The outer edge of this submerged flank of the continent is trenched with deep submarine ravines cutting well into the shelf. Outstanding of these is a bold, canyon-like depression which commences in the deep Atlantic Basin south of the Great Banks of Newfoundland and separating St. Pierre Bank on the north and Banquereau on the south. It continues northwestward through Cabot Strait, crosses the open Gulf of St. Lawrence to the north of the Magdalen Islands, thence runs past the Gaspe Coast into the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence. Branches extend for some distance into the northeast arm of the Gulf towards Belle Isle, and also along the northeastern coast of Anticosti Island. Depths in this trough vary from nearly

300 fathoms in Cabot Strait, to 100 fathoms in the St. Lawrence Estuary a short distance below the Saguenay. In referring to the Estuary of the St. Lawrence it is of interest to record that, off the mouth of the Saguenay, the water of the St. Lawrence is salt; at the lower end of Orleans Island it is brackish and the range of tide here reaches its maximum; at Quebec the water is fresh. The true head of the Estuary, therefore, is at the lower end of Orleans Island.

The main features of the topography of the Atlantic marginal sea-floor are attributed to glacial origin, but other agencies are at work constantly modifying the submarine relief. Land erosion is an important factor, eroded materials from the continent being carried by rivers, ice, or winds to the foreshores from whence the solid detritus is spread over wide areas by sea and ice. Stones, gravels, sand and muds are thus transported. Wave action against cliffs and shore banks accounts for enormous masses of continental substances being washed away and deposited over the surrounding sea-floor. The processes of erosion on a great scale are apparent in the Magdalen Islands area in the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There, the comparatively soft sandstone cliffs are continually being nibbled into fantastic shapes, or worn away by the violent seas to which the coast is exposed. As a result, shallow submarine flats and sand-bars are formed, and bottom contours fluctuate to a considerable degree.

Sea ice, also, is an active agent in the processes of littoral erosion, transport and deposition of eroded materials. A very good illustration can be seen each spring in Cabot Strait where, for many weeks prior to the opening of navigation, an extensive procession of winter ice from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay streams out along the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton on its journey to the sea. The ice which was formed in shallow water and along the shores is laden with erosion products, the mud, sand or clay scoured from the bottom, or swept from the land by gales. The origin of such ice can be recognized: that formed in the St. Lawrence River and Chaleur Bay is dark with the characteristic muds and clays conveyed from those regions, while the ice from the Northumberland Strait area is red with the coloured sand peculiar to the southern part of the Gulf. Ice navigators and coastal dwellers refer to the latter as "red" ice—a welcome sight in the spring as it moves down the coast of Cape Breton for, being the last of the winter ice to flow out of the Gulf, it heralds the opening of navigation. Much of this ice-borne material is carried well out on the Continental Shelf, some of it reaching even beyond Sable Island before the ice deteriorates.

Icebergs, also, are partly responsible for continental shelf-building. Each year a great number of these 'bergs, calved on the shores of Greenland and carrying detritus gouged from the land, are brought south by the Labrador Current. Some become stranded off the Labrador Coast, some on the Great Banks of Newfoundland, others drift until melted by the warmer water of the Gulf Stream. In any case, they succeed in transporting and depositing quantities of stones, mud and other solid material. Wave motion and tidal currents complete the work of distribution. The configuration of the continental sea-floor is continually changing, and vigilance is necessary to keep navigation charts of Canada's eastern seaboard up to date.

Arctic and Sub-Arctic.—The submerged plateau protruding from the northern coast of North America is a major part of the Great Continental Shelf surrounding the North Polar Sea and on which lie all the Arctic Islands of Canada, Greenland, Iceland and most of the islands north of Europe and Asia. In the Canadian segment

of the Arctic the Polar Shelf develops its maximum width and attains its "Farthest North". Hudson Bay, connected to the Arctic by Foxe Channel, and to the Atlantic by Hudson Strait, is a shallow flooding of this same Continental Plateau.

On the 80th meridian of west longitude the Polar Shelf reaches the greatest width of any submerged continental plateau. A cross-section of the Shelf on this meridian intersects the southern extremity of James Bay, Hudson Bay and the north coast of Ellesmere Island—a total distance of over 2,000 miles, the Continental Shoulder being only 300 miles from the Pole. Owing to the very limited amount of charting that has been done in the Arctic, the bottom topography on this profile would be somewhat hypothetical. Sufficient is known, however, to indicate an abrupt break of the continental margin at its northern oceanward edge. There, the sea-floor drops from a depth of about 100 fathoms to depths of over two miles in the North Polar Basin. This steep continental terrace borders the whole western side of the Canadian Archipelago and it constitutes one of the most striking and significant features of the Polar Regions. From this great declivity a number of deep, well-developed troughs, apparently cut by glaciers, enter between the western groups of islands. Off Baffin Island, on the submerged shelf which joins the eastern side of the Archipelago with Greenland, is an isolated depression reported to be considerably over a mile in depth. A ridge across Davis Strait, on which the depth is about 200 fathoms, separates this basin from the open Atlantic.

The incursions of the sea, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, bite deeply into the continent. Hudson Bay is an inland sea, some 250,000 square miles in area. Into it is poured the water drained from one and a half million square miles of the continent—nearly three times that of the Atlantic drainage system. In this respect, the Bay resembles an enormous estuarial basin, the great flood of fresh water into it accounting for the low salinity of the upper layers and partly for its great temperature ranges. Still more pronounced in estuarial character is James Bay to the south. This projection, with general depths of 20 to 30 fathoms in its central part and with extensive, drying mud-flats off its shores, is studded with islands. A great number of rivers discharge into James Bay and, as a result, the water is brackish.

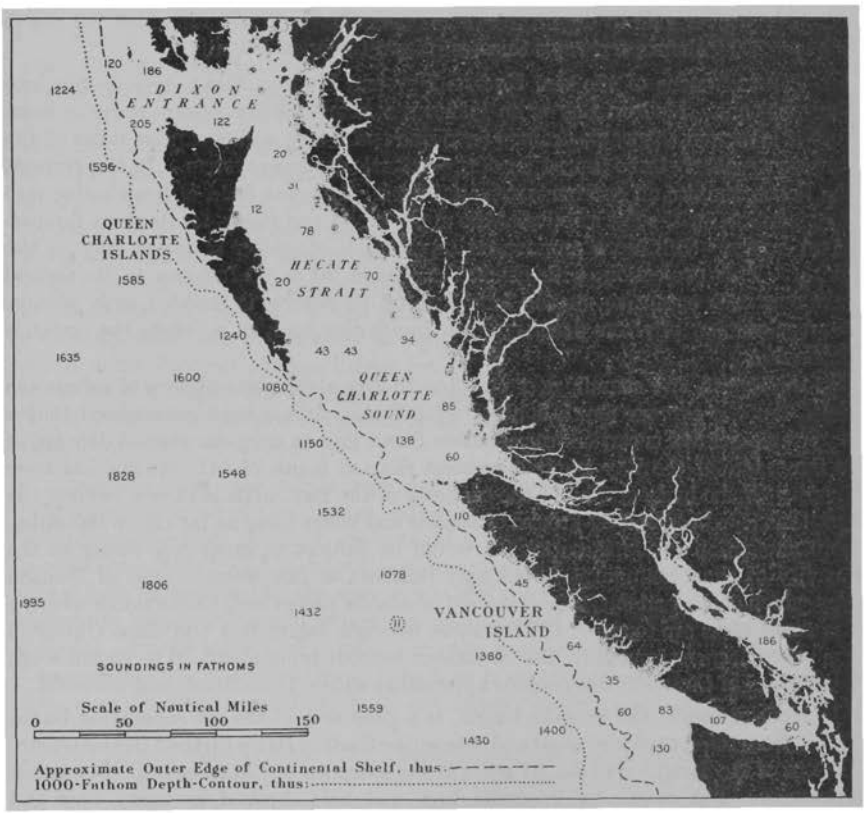
In Hudson Bay soundings are too few to give a complete picture of submarine relief, but the average depth is about 70 fathoms. It has been ascertained that a deepwater channel is carried from Hudson Strait into an irregular-shaped depression in the centre of the Bay where a greatest charted depth of 141 fathoms has been found. Of the hydrography of the east side of the Bay, little is known beyond the fact that it is bordered by groups of islands and rocks lying as far off as 100 miles. Ship navigation inside these islands would be subject to great risk owing to the scarcity of chart soundings. Strikingly different is the western side of Hudson Bay which is low and flat, almost devoid of islands except well to the north where a few small islets are found. Off the shore between James Bay and Cape Churchill the water deepens gradually, the 50 fathom contour lying about 50 to 90 miles off. Northward of Churchill this contour approaches within 15 to 30 miles of the coast.

Hudson Strait, 430 miles in length, is a deep arm of the sea separating Baffin Island from the continental coast and connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Widths of the Strait vary from 37 miles at the entrance to 120 miles near its western extremity. The coasts are generally high and bold, broken by many bays and fiords which afford excellent harbourage. Its greatest charted depth of 481 fathoms is found close inside the Atlantic entrance. There the sea-floor is extremely irregular

and deep, swift tidal currents striking the nearly vertical rock walls of submarine valleys are deflected sharply upward to cause the disturbance referred to by Davis as "the furious overfall". Throughout the whole Strait, great irregularities of the bottom are indicated but, except in inshore waters, few hazards to navigation have been located.

Pacific.—The marine zones of Canada—Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic—exhibit individual characteristics, the marginal sea of the Pacific differing strikingly from the others. In contrast to the more symmetrical and subdued hydrography of the eastern seaboard, the corresponding coastal belt of British Columbia is characterized by bold, abrupt relief—repetition of the mountainous landscape. Dominant features of the Pacific Marginal Sea are the great detached island land-masses, their western slopes lying close to the edge of the deep oceanic basin. Whereas the Atlantic Coast is broken by bays and inlets of moderate length and depth, the western seaboard of Canada is characterized by a well-developed fiordal system which penetrates the mountainous coast for distances of 50 to 75 miles.

The inlets of British Columbia are occasionally straight, but most are winding and branch off at intervals to form webs of off-shoots and ramifications. They are



Plan showing the Extent of the Continental Shelf Off the Pacific Coast of Canada. This Coast lends itself better to delineation in plan rather than in elevation. (See cross-section of Atlantic Coast, p. 9.) This is due to the great heights of the land in comparison to the relatively shallow depths on the narrow continental shelf.

usually a mile or two in width, have steep, almost canyon-like sides, and are attributed to glacial origin. Many have been only sketchily surveyed, but in some which have been sounded, depths of well over 100 fathoms are indicated. True to their fiordal character, depths inside the inlets are considerably greater than those in the entrances and the immediate approaches are often strewn with islets and sunken rocks.

Along the whole stretch of coast continuous navigation is afforded in an "Inside Passage", sheltered from the sea by a protective barrier of islands. As is to be expected in a region so irregular in hydrographic relief, shoals and pinnacle rocks are numerous, necessitating great caution in navigation. Fortunately, kelp grows on nearly every danger having a rocky bottom and can be seen on the surface during the summer months especially in those channels where the water is in constant motion. During the winter and spring, however, this useful plant is not always visible and in harbours where there is little water movement it is often absent.

"Ripple Rock", the worst danger on the coast, lies in the main ship passage between Vancouver Island and the mainland. This formidable menace rises suddenly from depths of 200 and 300 feet in the fairways on either side. During low water of spring tides the two heads on the rock are only 9 and 21 feet below the surface. The tide race, here, attains velocities up to 14 knots, creates great turbulence and whirlpools, and renders the passage unnavigable to all but the highest-powered vessels, except during the brief period of slack water.

From the islet-strewn coast of British Columbia the Continental Shelf extends from 50 to 100 sea-miles to its oceanward limit where depths of about 200 fathoms are found. There the sea-floor drops rapidly to the Pacific Deeps, parts of the western slopes of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands lying only 4 miles and one mile, respectively, from the edge of this steep declivity. These high islands are partially submerged mountain ridges, their slopes broken by numerous sea-inundated valleys. An outstanding feature of the marginal sea-belt off the British Columbia coast is the submerged ridge which joins the Queen Charlottes to the chain of smaller islands fringing the mainland. This body of water, Hecate Strait, connects the two much deeper arms of the sea—Queen Charlotte Sound on the south and Dixon Entrance on the north. Widths of Hecate Strait vary from 80 to 30 miles, and depths on it decrease from over 100 fathoms in the southern part to from 4 to 20 fathoms in the northern portion. Characteristic of the sea-floor of the whole Pacific Coast, the submerged shelf here is furrowed and deeply ravined.

Extensive areas lying off British Columbia have, as yet, been only partially charted and, in consequence, much of the intricate submarine relief has not been developed. Owing to the great depths encountered, sounding by lead and line was a slow process, but with the advent of automatic echo-sounding, progress of hydrographic work has received great impetus. As charting progresses along the coast, unexpected submarine features come to light, new rocks are located and safe passages which clear them are found, prospective fishing banks are delineated and new navigation charts are produced. For detailed hydrographic information on specific localities, the reader is referred to these and related nautical publications.*

* The publications of the Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Resources, are listed in Chapter XXXII.

THE RELATION OF HYDROGRAPHY TO NAVIGATION AND THE WAR RECORD OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC AND MAP SERVICE

Two closely related Dominion Government Units operating as one Service are involved in this record. The normal peacetime function of the *Hydrographic Service* is the production and distribution of hydrographic aids to navigation. Its nautical publications consist of the official navigation charts of Canada, the volumes of Pilots and Sailing Directions describing Canada's coastal and inland navigable waters, the Standard Tide Tables for the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and also the Water Level Bulletins covering the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway. The navigational aids supplied by the Hydrographic Service contribute to the protection of life and property at sea, to the lowering of marine insurance rates and, in consequence, to the development of Canadian mercantile trade.

The *Legal and Map Service* conducts all legal surveys required by Government Departments, including those on Indian reserves, airports, national parks, ordnance lands, and all surface and mineral rights in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. It compiles and distributes a wide variety of air-charts, electoral maps, general maps for use of the various Government Departments, natural resources and railway maps and general maps of Canada and maintains a lithographic office for the reproduction of hydrographic charts and other maps prepared by the Department, within the capacity of the presses installed. It maintains a central office for indexing, filing, and recording survey returns and plans, and distributes all topographical and general maps of Canada.

The combined activities of the Hydrographic and Map Service during the war years were of vital importance and contributed appreciably toward the achievement of victory, although, from the very nature of the work, the story could not be told earlier. With the outbreak of war, the enormous expansion of the Navy, Merchant Marine and Air Force, and the constantly gathering momentum of sea and air warfare, were reflected in corresponding increases in demands for the marine, air-navigation and special charts and maps. The close contact maintained between the Service and the Defence Forces permitted these needs to be anticipated to a remarkable degree, and all available facilities for nautical charting, air-mapping and other technical operations were operated under pressure throughout the war years.

A broad summary of actual operations conducted during the War is given in the following paragraphs.

Hydrographic Service.—The work of the Hydrographic Service became progressively more extensive in scope as the War advanced. While the standard nautical charts, "Pilots" and related hydrographic publications, provided the primary aids-to-navigation to the Navy and Merchant Marine, the strategic charts produced for use at Naval and Air Force Headquarters facilitated the carrying-out of important fleet and convoy movements. Throughout the whole period of hostilities, hydrographic surveys and special field examinations were required in widely separated parts of Canada's seaboards. In order to avoid the hazards of war, vessels were obliged to navigate off the usual sea-lanes and, in consequence, navigation was more than ever dependent upon the nautical chart. Many small harbours, previously used only for local trade, became of significant war-importance and detailed charts of these were produced for Canadian and Allied war-shipping authorities.

Prior to the construction of large seaplane bases on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, Newfoundland, Labrador and in Hudson Bay, detailed hydrographic surveys were conducted; suitable buoys, ranges and anchorage sites were laid out, and large-scale charts of the areas were supplied. Special hydrographic operations were performed in connection with the establishment of harbour defences such as anti-submarine, anti-torpedo, anti-mine installations, and submarine detecting devices. The laying of submarine cables for gunfire-control of connected coastal batteries required precise sea-floor investigations.

At all major harbours and coastal defence establishments in Canada and Newfoundland, undersea examinations were made for the purpose of locating suitable sites for the installation of degaussing apparatus for ships. For compass adjustment, true bearings of visual lines were calculated. To enable vessels to try out their speeds, a number of measured-mile distances were laid off at various places on the sea-coasts, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Special hydrographic operations were conducted in the Ottawa River in connection with the development of the plant for the production of atomic bomb materials.

Due to very limited hydrographic floating equipment, much of the war work conducted at sea was performed under adverse conditions. At the outbreak of hostilities, two of the three marine survey steamers were turned over to the Navy for use as patrol and naval-training vessels and, as a consequence, hydrographic operations in strategic Atlantic coastal areas were carried out with a fleet of small sea-going motorboats, all equipped with modern automatic recording echo-sounding instruments. To expedite the work in the St. Lawrence River, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic, these small charting units were based at convenient points along the coast. Important hydrographic work in Newfoundland, Labrador and in sub-arctic waters was performed by hydrographers operating from a Department of Transport vessel. The single marine survey steamer operated by the Service during the war years was used off the Pacific Coast.

Through intimate knowledge of navigation conditions in little-frequented parts of Canada's waters, the Hydrographic Service was in a position to furnish considerable specialized nautical data to the Defence Forces pertaining to the location of beaches and landing places on the coasts; selection of sites for wireless stations and listening posts; establishment of emergency fuel caches; construction of wharves, breakwaters and harbour defences; and first-hand information on navigating conditions on various coasts, including Hudson Strait and Bay.

Mention should also be made of the work of the Tidal and Current Division. Installation and maintenance of coastal defences, launching of warships, fleet and convoy movements all required accurate tidal data. For the most part, this and other tidal data were provided through the medium of the Standard Tide Tables and other tidal publications, but many special studies and reports were supplied on request to Canadian War Departments, the British Admiralty, the United States Government, and commercial interests engaged in coastal war-construction.

Precise data pertaining to the fluctuations of the lake and river levels of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway were also a necessity. Such levels greatly affected the loading capacity of ships; a few extra inches beneath a keel meant the possibility of hundreds of extra tons of war-cargo above it. The projected location of new major war plants often depended upon the water levels that could be relied

on. The extent of inland completion of naval craft under construction frequently depended on the existing depths that could be assured in canals, dry docks and channels leading to the sea.

Internationally, the Hydrographic Service of Canada constituted a link in the chain of hydrographic services of the Allied Nations and, in consequence, there was a constant flow of standard and confidential data circulating between the Canadian Service and the Hydrographic Offices at London and Washington. Through this co-operation, the chart folios of the Fleets of the United Kingdom and the United States, like those of the Royal Canadian Navy, contained the latest Canadian hydrographic charts.

Chart Production.—At Hydrographic Headquarters, chart compilation and production surpassed all records. Charts furnished for war purposes may be divided into three categories: (1) standard navigation charts; (2) special strategic and plotting charts; and (3) wall charts. The standard charts were supplied principally to the Defence Forces for use on war vessels, and were furnished in very large numbers to merchantmen, including neutral vessels whose navigators were often strangers to Canadian waters. There was a heavy demand for charts from the fishing industry, especially from purchasers of previously Japanese-owned fishing craft on the British Columbia coast, who were, in many cases, unfamiliar with the intricate coastal waters. These marine charts were printed in colour to emphasize the gradations of water-depths; the shoals, banks and other dangers; and also the safe, navigable channels. Certain tints were used to provide maximum visibility under the peculiar red-lighting conditions used in ships' chartrooms.

The special charts compiled for strategic war purposes included secret route-charts; technical charts of world-wide scope to facilitate the plotting of ratio direction-finding bearings; and many other sheets used for shipping control, convoy routing and sea- and air-operational purposes. In addition, a number of instructional charts were supplied and meteorological base charts were constructed, also sets of chartlets showing the monthly sea and air temperatures on various Atlantic lanes required in connection with the shipping of perishable products to Britain.

Complete sets of very large wall charts covering Canada and other parts of the world were prepared for the Navy and the Air Force. They were of uniform design and were used extensively throughout the various directorates of the Defence Forces for plotting the progress of ships at sea, for indicating reported positions and courses of enemy sea and undersea craft, and for the planning of important fleet and convoy operations.

A constant stream of standard navigation charts, special charts and wall charts were always in course of construction, revision and processing. The wartime demand is indicated by the fact that the output increased steadily each year from 19,850 charts in 1939 to a peak of 106,042 in 1944; a reduction to 101,633 was recorded for 1945.

Legal and Map Service.—Throughout the War, the activities of this Service were increasingly concentrated towards assisting in Canada's war effort. This work consisted in the compilation and printing of aeronautical maps and the supplying of maps and survey data. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, the Map Service was faced with the responsibility of furnishing air-navigation charts, not only for general operational use, but to meet the huge requirements of the training schools under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Air-navigation charts became

implements of war. Fortunately, before the War, work had already started on the production of air-navigation charts for the Trans-Canada air-route between Moncton and Vancouver and, while this set comprised only six charts, many technical and printing problems had been solved in their production. As a result, the Map Service was not unprepared to meet the war demand and emergency issues of strategic areas were issued without delay.

As new air-training schools were opened, the distribution of air-navigation charts and accessory plotting sheets rapidly increased. These charts were designed to meet all the varied demands for air-navigation purposes, including defence patrols of the coasts, convoy work and other operational flights of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Three main types of charts were required: (1) planning charts used for laying off the main courses for proposed extended flights; (2) pilotage charts required for visual contact flying; and (3) plotting charts—skeleton charts used for plotting 'plane positions as obtained by astronomical sights or radio bearings and for laying down courses flown by dead-reckoning when no dependence is placed on recognizing features of the earth's surface.

The standard pilotage chart consists of an 8-miles-to-1-inch topographic base map with an overprint in red showing the special information required by the air-pilot. These maps, numbering 221 by the end of the War, cover the whole of Canada, including the Arctic Islands, Labrador, Newfoundland and overlap into United States and Alaska territory, an area, all-told, of about 5,330,000 square miles. From 10,000 to 20,000 each were required annually. Keeping the air maps in line with advances in aeronautical defence and with expansions in the Air Training Plan, necessitated their revision as often as three times a year.

Of almost equal importance to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan were the charts of the Plotting Series required for air-navigation without visual ground contact. Whereas Pilotage Charts, above referred to, were used for navigating over land and the immediate marginal sea, plotting charts were required for both oceanic and continental flights. The North American Plotting Series, produced by the Map Service, was an integral part of the standardized British system of mapping designed for world coverage within the limitations of Mercator's projection to a scale of 1 to 1,000,000 (about 16 miles to 1 inch) at latitude 56°. Of the 93 published sheets which constitute the North American Series, 90 were compiled, drawn and printed by the Map Service, the others being produced directly from copies supplied. One of the plotting charts which was used extensively in training was supplied in quantities of 190,000 a year.

While the air-charts were standardized to the greatest possible extent, many special strategic charts were required to be produced for the Royal Canadian Air Force and other organizations. For air-training, certain of Britain's air-navigation charts, secret target maps to assist in the training of bombing crews, and other special sheets were reproduced and printed. Many large wall charts and special strategic charts on various projections and covering vast air-patrol and combat areas were produced. For the Aircraft Detection Corps, special maps were constructed for plotting and reporting the positions and courses of unidentified 'planes which proved to be alien.

Important air-navigation publications during the War were the Pilot Handbooks for Eastern and Western Canada. These informative volumes, corresponding somewhat to the well-known "Pilots and Sailing Directions" in the marine naviga-

tional series, are illustrated by chartlets and views of the various Canadian airports and harbours. The publications were instituted by the Royal Canadian Air Force and were printed by that organization. The Map Service assisted in their compilation by constructing the 'fair' drawings and other original copy, and also undertook the numerous revisions necessary to keep the drawings up to date.

War requirements as reflected in the various training organizations and engineering developments, created an increased demand for standard topographical maps. These civilian editions were on larger scales than the air-navigation charts and were reprinted as stocks became exhausted. For security reasons, however, no such topographical maps, up to and including a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, within certain coastal areas were made available for distribution without consent of the Committee of the Chiefs of Staffs of the three Armed Forces.

Under the Western Hemisphere Defence Plan, close co-operation was maintained with the United States in mutual mapping projects for air-navigation purposes and overlapping of effort was thus avoided. The great expansion of military aviation required a corresponding increase in areas to be mapped and resulted in the extension of the 8-miles-to-1-inch air-navigation charts to include the more northern parts of Canada. Photographing of extensive Arctic and Sub-Arctic areas was carried out by the United States Army Air Corps and the Royal Canadian Air Force working in conjunction with the Map Service which, in many cases, provided ground control by means of astronomical observations, especially along the Edmonton-Whitehorse Airway.

The output of marine and air-navigation charts increased each year from 263,000 in 1939 to 1,827,000 in 1943. Production in 1945, the closing year of the War, was 1,321,615.

Subsection 2.—Lakes and Rivers

The fresh-water area of Canada is unusually large constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. The outstanding feature is the Great Lakes, details concerning which are given in Table 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 Table 2 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
	ft.	sq.miles
Nova Scotia—		
Bras d'Or[1]	tidal	360
Quebec—		
Mistassini	1,243	840
Minto	[2]	485
Clearwater	790	410
Bienville	[2]	392
Kaniapiskau	1,850	375
St. John	321	375
Abitibi (total, 350) part	868	55
Payne	[2]	300
Ontario—		
Nipigon	852	1,870
Woods, Lake of the (total, 1,346) part	1,062[3]	1,127
Seul (reservoir)	1,172[4]	416
Rainy (total, 366) part	1,107	292
Abitibi (total, 350) part	868	295
Nipissing	643	330
Manitoba—		
Winnipeg	712	9,398
Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	1,150	386
Winnipegosis	831	2,086
Manitoba	813	1,817
Southern Indian	800	1,200
Island	744	550
Etawnei	[2]	546
Cedar	829	537
Moose	838	525
Gods	585	432
Nueltin (total, 336) part	[2]	76
Saskatchewan—		
Athabaska (total, 3,058) part	699	2,165
Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	1,150	2,058
Wollaston	1,300	768
Cree	1,570	555
La Ronge	1,250	450
Peter Pond	1,382	302
Alberta—		
Athabaska (total, 3,058) part	699	893
Claire	699	545
Lesser Slave	1,893	461
British Columbia—		
Atlin (total, 308) part	2,200	307
Northwest Territories—		
Great Bear	391	12,000
Great Slave	495	11,170
Dubawnt	500	1,600
Garry	[2]	980
Baker	30	975
Yathkyed	300	860
Martre, Lac la	[2]	840
Maguse	[2]	540
Aberdeen	130	475
Hottah	[2]	377
Kaminuriak	320	360
Nutarawit	[2]	350
Gras, Lac de	1,300	345
Aylmer	1,230	340
Nueltin (total, 336) part	[2]	260
Pelly	[2]	331
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.*

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

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	576,507
Total	**420,463**	**Total**	**947,188**
		Pacific Basin	
Hudson Bay Basin		Pacific	273,540
		Yukon River	127,190
Northern Quebec	343,259	**Total**	**400,730**
Southwestern Hudson Bay	283,997		
Nelson River	368,182	**Gulf of Mexico Basin**	**10,121**
Western Hudson Bay	383,722		
Total	**1,379,160**	**Canada, Less Arctic Archipelago**	**3,157,662**

[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 of Western Canada east of the Rockies 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.

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

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

River	Length	River	Length
	miles		miles
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded		**Flowing into the Pacific Ocean**—conc.	
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400	Kootenay (total)	407
Rupert	380	Kootenay (in Canada)	276
Eastmain	375	Fraser	850
Great Whale	365	Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	304
George	365	Porcupine	525
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340	Skeena	360
Abitibi	340	Stikine	335
Hayes	300		
		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean	
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean			
		Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,514
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,979	Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,054
Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	714	Athabaska	765
Lewes	338	Liard	570
Pelly	330	Peel	365
Stewart	320	Hay	350
Columbia (total)	1,150	Back	605
Columbia (in Canada)	459	Coppermine	525
		Anderson	465

Subsection 3.—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 11,000 Feet or Over 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	Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
	ft.		ft.
Alberta		**Alberta**—concluded	
Rocky Mountains—		Stutfield	11,320
Columbia[1]	12,294	Joffre[1]	11,316
Brazeau	12,250	Murchison	11,300
The Twins	12,085	Deltaform[1]	11,235
	11,675	Lefroy[1]	11,230
Forbes	11,902	Alexandra[1]	11,214
Alberta	11,874	Sir Douglas[1]	11,174
Assiniboine[1]	11,870	Woolley	11,170
Temple	11,636	Lunette[1]	11,150
Kitchener	11,500	Hector	11,135
Lyell[1]	11,495	Diadem	11,060
Hungabee[1]	11,457	Clearwater	11,044
Athabaska	11,452	Edith Cavell	11,033
King Edward[1]	11,400	Fryatt	11,026
Victoria[1]	11,365	Coleman	11,000
Snow Dome[1]	11,340	Wilson	11,000

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

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

Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation	Province, Mountain Range, and Peak	Elevation
British Columbia	ft.	**British Columbia**—concluded	ft.
Coast Mountains—		St. Elias Mountains—	
Waddington	13,260	Fairweather[1]	15,287
Tiedemann	12,000	Root[1]	12,860
Selkirk Mountains—		**Yukon**[2]	
Sir Sandford	11,590		
Farnham	11,342	St. Elias Mountains—	
Hasler	11,113	Logan	19,850
Delphine	11,076	St. Elias	18,008
Huber	11,051	Lucania	17,150
Wheeler	11,023	King	17,130
Selwyn	11,013	Steele	16,439
		Wood	15,885
Rocky Mountains—		Vancouver	15,696
Robson	12,972	Hubbard	14,950
Clemenceau	12,001	Alverstone	14,500
Goodsir	11,676	Walsh	14,498
Bryce	11,507	McArthur	14,400
Chown	11,500	Augusta	14,070
Resplendent	11,240	Strickland	13,818
King George	11,226	Newton	13,811
Jumbo	11,217	Cook	13,760
The Helmet	11,160	Craig	13,250
Whitehorn	11,101	Badham	12,625
Bush	11,000	Malaspina	12,150
Sir Alexander	11,000	Jeannette	11,700
		Baird	11,375

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

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

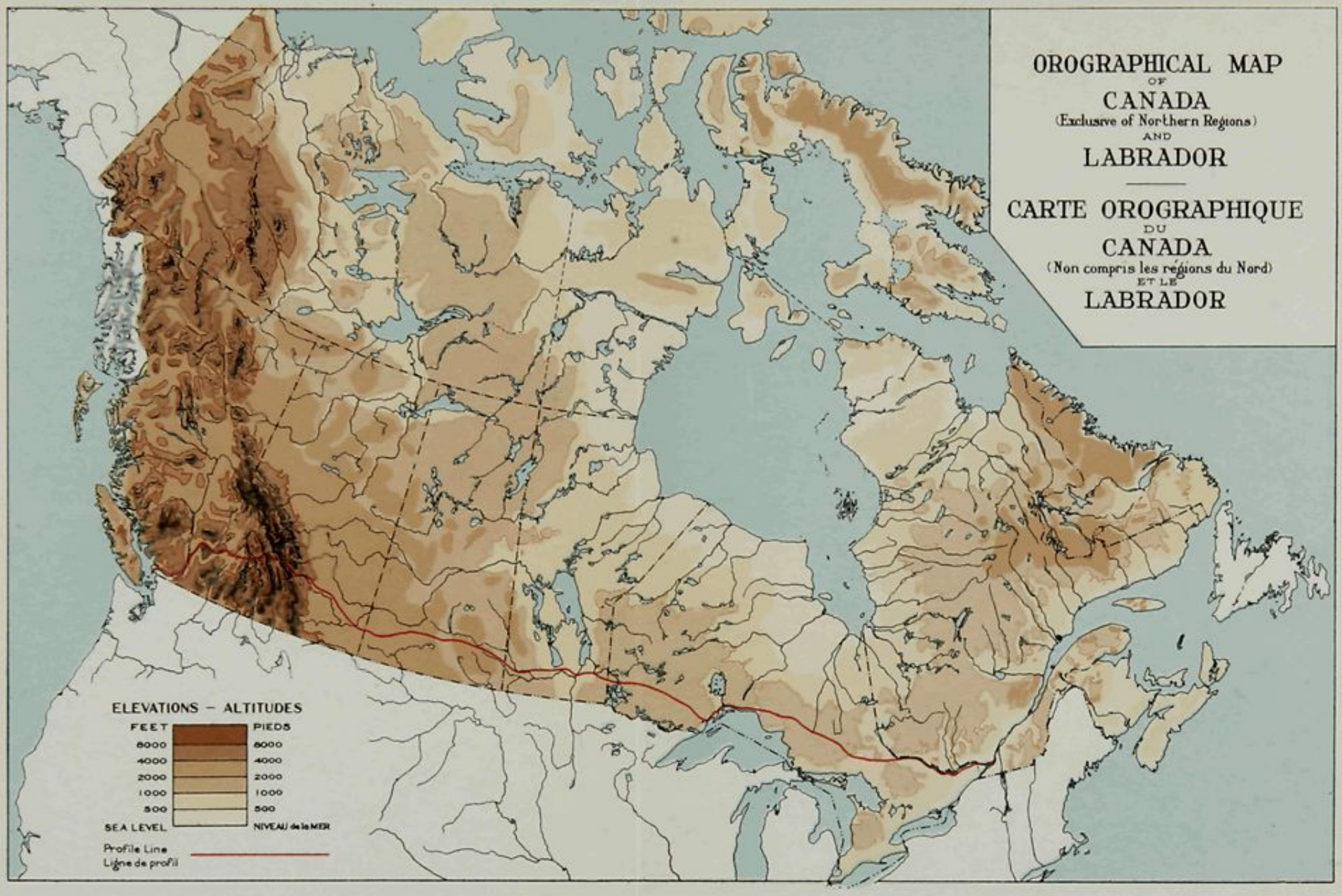
South and east of the River St. Lawrence, the St. Lawrence Lowlands are bordered by extensions and outliers of the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachian System, in fact, extends through the Maritime Provinces and the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec. The whole area may be regarded as a peninsula jutting out 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 4.—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

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

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

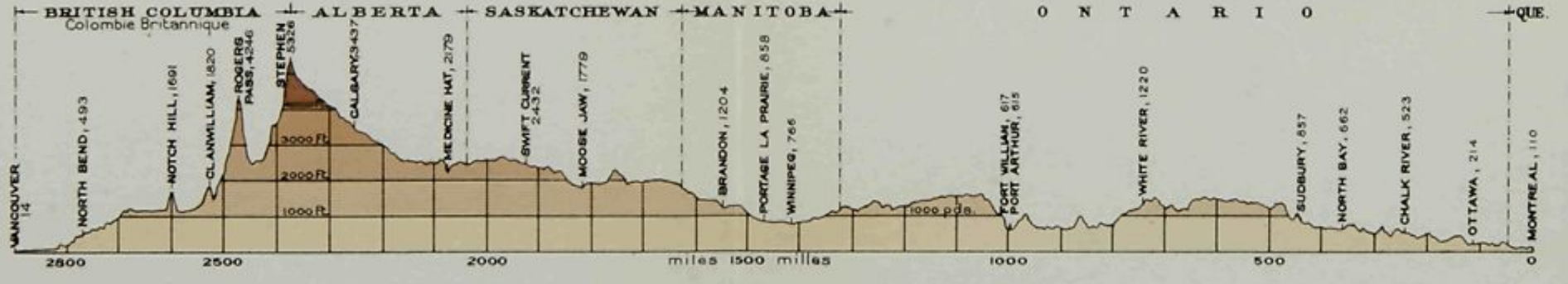


PROFILE

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

PROFIL

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



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.

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 with an area of 27,985 square miles and may be compared in size to Scotland (30,405 square miles). 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 St. John River, 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 594,860 square miles, equal to be 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′. It has an area of 412,582 square miles.

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 is lacking in native coal but 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, salt and other minerals are mined commercially. Petroleum and natural gas 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 of Canada (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, covering 246,512 square miles, is roughly the size of France and is the most central of the provinces. 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 26,789 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. It has an area of 251,700 square miles.

The northern half of the Province is abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and the topography is one of low relief. The Precambian 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, covering 255,285 square miles, lies between Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains. 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 irriga-

tion 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 total area of the Province is 366,255 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 first among the 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 1,511,979 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; a number of rich gold-bearing deposits are under development and many prospects are being investigated in the Yellowknife area. The radium mines of Great Bear Lake yield the only radium produced on the Continent.

The Yukon-Alaska Highway, completed in 1942, 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 XXXI, Section 1, details regarding the resources and administration of these areas are given.

PART II.—GEOLOGY

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

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY

Basic material on this subject appears at pp. 27-30 of the 1938 Year Book. For special material published, under this heading, see pp. 24-26 of the 1945 Year Book.

PART IV.—FAUNA AND FLORA

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

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 Decennial Census of 1941 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 Canada and of 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 XXXI.

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	9,600	14,972	14,211
Pasture	370	273	464	3,937	5,059	712
Other	41	90	100	623	849	435
Unimproved—Pasture	126	1,143	569	3,267	6,061	7,537
Forest (woodland)	493	3,243	3,455	9,317	6,039	2,390
Other	55	308	240	1,478	2,001	1,108
Totals, Occupied	1,826	5,963	6,194	28,222	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	6,397	3,795	20,405	34,841	32,200
Forested	573	6,243	12,955	46,210	68,029	18,390
Totals, Agricultural Land[1]	**1,970**	**12,640**	**16,750**	**66,615**	**102,870**	**50,590**
Forested Land—						
Softwood—Merchantable	90	4,600	5,000	202,080	36,900	1,830
Young growth	215	3,180	3,000	46,270	29,300	9,110
Mixed wood—Merchantable	150	820	7,000	24,880	24,100	1,100
Young growth	130	480	5,000	20,840	67,400	5,120
Hardwood—Merchantable	15	1,620	1,000	2,880	5,900	1,680
Young growth	10	850	1,000	5,750	10,200	11,600
Total Productive Forested Land	610	11,550	22,000	302,700	173,800	30,440
Unproductive Forested Land	[2]	50	190	69,590	63,400	62,500
Tenure—Privately owned	608	8,220	11,000	26,630	14,240	11,830
Crown land	2	3,380	11,190	345,660	222,960	81,110
Totals, Forested Land	**610**	**11,600**	**22,190**	**372,290**	**237,200**	**92,940**
Net Productive Land[3]	**2,007**	**17,997**	**25,985**	**392,695**	**272,041**	**125,140**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**177**	**2,746**	**1,488**	**131,165**	**91,241**	**94,583**
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,860**	**363,282**	**219,723**

Description	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—					
Occupied—					
Improved—Crops and summerfallow	52,454	29,422	1,038		124,710
Pasture	1,225	978	268		13,286
Other	1,911	1,046	89		5,188[6]
Unimproved—Pasture	30,962	29,290	2,885	4	81,840
Forest (woodland)	4,010	4,261	1,584		34,792
Other	3,127	2,624	438		11,379
Totals, Occupied	93,689	67,621	6,302[5]	4	271,195
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	98,070	87,379	7,666	10,069	302,219
Forested	27,010	49,261	13,034	4,000	245,705
Totals, Agricultural Land[1]	**125,080**	**136,640**	**20,700**	**14,069**	**547,924**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 30.

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

Description	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Forested Land—					
Softwood—Merchantable	1,500	7,700	35,400	4,200	299,300
Young growth	6,420	24,070	50,490	22,800	194,855
Mixed wood—Merchantable	2,000	9,360	[2]	1,000	70,410
Young growth	9,390	31,430	[2]	5,000	144,790
Hardwood—Merchantable	2,860	3,620	[2]	2,800	22,375
Young growth	23,890	16,880	[2]	11,200	81,380
Total Productive Forested Land	46,060	93,060	85,890	47,000	813,110
Unproductive Forested Land	40,000	37,560	128,560	76,000	477,850
Tenure—Privately owned	10,257	10,004	7,386	Nil	100,175
Crown land	75,803	120,616	207,064	123,000	1,190,785
Totals, Forested Land	**86,060**	**130,620**	**214,450**	**123,000**	**1,290,960**
Net Productive Land[3]	**184,130**	**217,999**	**222,116**	**133,069**	**1,593,179**
Waste and Other Land[4]	**53,845**	**30,801**	**137,163**	**1,325,715**	**1,868,924**
Totals, Land Area	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,458,784**	**3,462,103**

[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. Differing widely in character and varying in purpose, the park areas include: the scenic and recreational parks situated from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains; the national wild-animal parks or reserves—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 Bureau 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 in 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.

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

Scenic and Recreational Parks.—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.

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.

Gatineau Park.—Gatineau Park differs from the other National Parks by being under the administration and control of the Federal District Commission, a body established in 1899 by Parliament for the beautification and improvement of Ottawa and environs. It is situated in the Province of Quebec about 8 air miles from the Federal Capital. It comprises at present about 16,000 acres of wooded hills, valleys, lakes and streams located in the southerly fringe of the Laurentians, the oldest mountains in Canada, and is being preserved in its natural state for the enjoyment of the public.

The park is a game sanctuary. Deer, bear, fox, beaver, mink, raccoon and other fur-bearing animals are quite numerous. Well-located trails, picnic spots and camping sites afford the maximum of pleasure and healthful recreation for the many thousands who patronize this beautiful natural park located at the very doorstep of Canada's capital city. Gatineau Park furnishes excellent opportunities for the enjoyment of skiing and is the principal centre in the Ottawa district for this popular winter sport.

In the further development of this park, it is expected that its area will be increased to 30,000 acres, that overnight cabins will be provided and that shelters, refectories, bath-houses and other essential structures will be added.

Animal Reserves.—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.

The National Historic Parks and Sites.—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, have also been designated National Historic Parks.

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
			sq. miles	
Scenic and Recreational Parks				
Banff	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585·00	Mountain playground containing famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Typical example of central Rockies, with massive ranges, ice-fields, alpine valleys, glacier-fed lakes and hot mineral springs. Big-game sanctuary. Recreations: climbing, motoring, riding, bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, skiing.

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.				
Yoho	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507·00	Rugged scenery on western slope of Rockies. Contains famous Yoho Valley, with its numerous waterfalls; Kicking Horse Valley; Emerald, O'Hara, and Wapta Lakes; natural bridge. Alpine climbing centre.
Glacier	Southeastern British Columbia, on the summit of the Selkirk Range.	1886	521·00	Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region, with snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flower-gardens, numerous big game. Illecillewaet and Asulkan Glaciers; Rogers Pass; and famed Macdonald tunnel.
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier Park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220·00	Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails, waterfalls. Recreations: motoring, riding, fishing, tennis, golf, camping.
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.

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	
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.
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.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1913 (Reserved 1906)	51·20	Fenced reserve 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 reserve 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.

[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
			sq. miles	
Historic Parks-conc.				
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.
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	Military 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**[2]

[1] Including portion of Wood Buffalo Park. [2] Not including area of Gatineau Park, 25 sq. miles in extent (see p. 31).

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 of the Columbia River 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 Crowsnest 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 for the use of 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 bath-house. 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 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 Vérendrye 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 excellent 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 Algonquin and Quetico Parks.

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 caribou 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

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.

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 are these available to those who travel by land; the lakes and rivers that form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, have made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate may be enjoyed at many winter and year-round resorts. 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 I.—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 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 material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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PART I.—HISTORY

Section 1.—Outlines of Canadian History

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

Section 3.—Historical Records

See list at front of this edition for 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, from 1924 to 1937 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book and from 1934-45 in Table **12**, *pp. 70-77. References regarding these matters have therefore been dropped from the Chronology below.*

1867. Mar. 29, Royal Assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act came into force; Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces 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.

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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.
1884. 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. August, Gold discovered in the Klondyke.
1897. June 22, Celebration throughout the Empire of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria. July, Third Colonial Conference at London. Dec. 17, Award of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon District established as a separate Territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff went into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian Contingent left Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. Apr. 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Apr. 1, Fourth Dominion Census (population 5,371,315). Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

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

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

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

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

1906. Roald Amundsen, in the schooner *Gjoa*, arrived at Nome, Alaska, on completion of the first traverse of the North-West Passage. University of Alberta founded. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario formed. 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 Commission's transmission system.

1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference at London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census (population 7,206,643). June 22, Coronation of H. M. King George V. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine District.

1912. Mar. 29-Apr. 9, First Canada - West Indies Trade Conference held at Ottawa. Apr. 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

1914. May 20, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops landed at Plymouth, England.

1915. February, First Canadian Contingent landed in France and proceeded to Flanders. Apr. 22, Second Battle of Ypres. Apr. 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy.

1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction by fire of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. Apr. 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. July 1, Commencement of the Battle of the Somme. Sept. 1, Corner-stone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught.

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

1918. Mar. 31, Germans launched critical offensive on West Front. March-April, Second Battle of the Somme. Apr. 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attended Imperial War Conference at London. July 18, Allies assumed successful offensive on 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. Mar. 1, Labrador Boundary Award by the Privy Council defining the Newfoundland boundary in the Labrador Peninsula. 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.

1929. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Canada. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.

1930. Jan. 21, Five-power Naval Arms Conference opened at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. Aug. 1, H. M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference at London.

1931. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census (population 10,376,786). June 30, The Statute of Westminster exempting the Dominion and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act approved by the House of Commons. Sept. 21, United Kingdom suspended specie payments, following which Canada restricted the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom became effective.

1932. July 21 - Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal.

1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. May 18, Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John, N.B.

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. 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. 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 19, Their Majesties attended Parliament and for the first time in Canadian history Royal Assent was given in person to a Special Bill. 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. Oct. 4, Disallowance of Alberta Limitations of Actions Act, which was re-enacted after a previous disallowance. Nov. 1, Commencement of daily flights from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts by Trans-Canada Air Lines. 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.

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. Mar. 13, Finland and Russia signed peace treaty, following conclusion of Russo-Finnish War. 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, Rowell-Sirois Report of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations presented to the House of Commons. May 22, Canadian Ministry of Defence for Air set up. June 11, Establishment of Canadian consular service announced. 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. 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; Permanent Joint Board on Defence created. 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.

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. 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. 29, Sinking of S.S. *Nerissa* caused first Canadian military casualties at sea. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census (population, 11,506,655). June 22, Germany attacked Russia. June 30, Proclamation issued calling men 21 to 24 years of age for compulsory military training. July 13, Canada approved Anglo-Soviet treaty. July 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 Prime Minister Churchill issued a joint declaration setting forth 8 points covering war aims. Dec. 7, Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. Canada declared state of war with Roumania, Hungary, Finland and Japan. Dec. 8, Britain and United States declared war on Japan. Dec. 11, Germany, Italy and United States formally declared war. Dec. 22, Prime Minister Churchill arrived in United States to confer with President Roosevelt on war policy. Dec. 29-31, Prime Minister 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. June 18, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Washington for conference with President Roosevelt. July 3, Formation of Canadian joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. 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. Nov. 9, Canada broke off relations with Vichy, France.

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. 14-24, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Casablanca to draft United Nations' war plans for 1943. May 11, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Washington for war conferences with President Roosevelt. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. May 26, Quebec law requiring free and compulsory education in Province. July 9, Beginning of 39-day Sicilian campaign. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily; Canadian 1st Division fighting with the British 8th Army. July 22, Royal Assent given to amendment to the B.N.A. Act deferring the redistribution of House of Commons' seats until after the War. July 23, Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated transatlantic service. Aug. 10-24, Sixth Anglo-American War Conference 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. Oct. 5, Italian fleet surrendered. Oct. 10-13, Three-day Empire Air Conference held at London, England. Oct. 19-Nov. 1, Tripartite conference held at Moscow. Nov. 9, Canada signed UNRRA Agreement. Nov. 22-26, Meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo. 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 Forces for invasion of Europe. 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. 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. Feb. 17, Compulsory collective bargaining and arbitration of disputes in war industries made effective by a new Dominion labour code. Mar. 16, Establishment of the Wartime Labour Relations Board. Mar. 17, Creation announced 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. Apr. 14, Quebec Province set up a Hydro-Electric Commission. 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. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries in London, England. Prime Minister Mackenzie King spoke before a joint session of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 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. July 4-24, United Nations monetary and financial conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 23, First Canadian Army commenced operations in Normandy as a separate army. Aug. 1, Family Allowances Act given approval in the House of Commons. Aug. 7, Prime Minister Mackenzie King celebrated 25 years leadership of the Liberal party. Sept. 1, Dieppe liberated by 1st Canadian Army troops. Sept. 4, Allied troops crossed the Belgian frontier and captured Brussels. Sept. 5, Earthquake in St. Lawrence Valley and eastern U.S. 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. Sept. 18-19, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Hyde Park, N.Y., in secret conference following the Quebec meeting. Oct. 9, Prime Minister Churchill arrived at 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. The Dominion Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Oct. 24, Defence Minister Ralston reported to Cabinet on overseas reinforcement position. Oct. 25, Diplomatic relations with Italy resumed by Great Britain, the United States and American Republics. Nov. 8, Prime Minister Mackenzie King set forth the Cabinet's policy in regard to meeting the need for overseas reinforcements. Nov. 22, Nineteenth Parliament reconvened in emergency session to consider conscription issue. 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 war effort. Members voted to support the Government's revised motion of confidence; special session adjourned.

1945. Jan. 5, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery appointed 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. Feb. 6-14, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshall Stalin met at Yalta; complete agreement was reached on joint military action against Germany and restoration of democratic, permanent peace throughout the world. Mar. 28, House of Commons approved Canada joining the World Security Conference at San Francisco. Mar. 31, British Commonwealth Air Training Plan brought to a close. Apr. 12, Franklin Delano Roosevelt died suddenly at Warm Springs, Georgia: world paid high tribute to his memory. Apr. 25-June 26, Representatives from 50 Nations met at United Nations World Security Conference, San Francisco, to prepare a charter for a general international organization. May 2, The war in Italy and part of Austria ended under terms of unconditional surrender of the German forces signed by the Germans Apr. 29 in Caserta. Moscow announced the fall of Berlin to the Russian invaders. May 7, Unconditional surrender to Gen. Eisenhower of the German Armed Forces signed at Reims, France, by Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff for Germany. May 8, Proclaimed a holiday for the Victories by the United Nations over the German Reich. June 11,

Dominion general election; Liberal Government of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King returned to power. July 4, Canadian military troops entered Berlin as part of the British garrison force to take over their assigned occupation zones of the German capital. July 17-Aug. 2, Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Premier Stalin met in a Conference at Potsdam, Germany. On July 28, after the British general election, Clement Attlee replaced Mr. Churchill at the Conference. July 18, Halifax rocked by a series of terrific explosions at the Bedford Naval Basin, Burnside, N.S., caused by fire in an ammunition dump. July 26, The Potsdam Declaration which demanded unconditional surrender of Japan or utter destruction of the enemy was issued by the Allied Powers-Great Britain, United States and China. Aug. 6, First atomic bomb hurled against Japan, wrought devastation on army base of Hiroshima. Canada's part in development of atomic bomb, revealed. Aug. 6-10, Dominion-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa; Dominion Government presented its brief as a basis for later discussion. Aug. 8, Russia declared war against Japan. Aug. 9, President Truman in a radio broadcast to the world warned Japan that only surrender would stop further use of the terrifying atomic bomb and save the Japanese from destruction. Second atomic bomb dropped on the naval base of Nagasaki. Aug. 10, Government of Japan notified Allied Powers of willingness to surrender provided the Emperor be allowed to retain certain of his prerogatives. Aug. 11, Allied Powers accept Japanese proposal but insist that the Emperor take orders from Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. Aug. 14, Japan announced acceptance of the terms of Potsdam Declaration. Aug. 21, President Truman ended all further lend-lease operations and notified the Governments concerned. Canadian Mutual Aid continued until Sept. 2. Aug. 28, British Pacific fleet steamed into Tokyo Bay, bearing its part in the operations for Allied occupation of the Japanese Islands. Sept. 1, The Japanese officially laid down their arms to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and representatives of the State and Armed Forces signed the terms of unconditional surrender. (Sept. 2, 9.18 a.m., Tokyo time.) Sept. 3-6, Lord Keynes, Adviser to the British Treasury, arrived at Ottawa to hold preliminary discussions with the Canadian Government before visiting New York. Sept. 12, Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, received the surrender of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces at Singapore. Sept. 12-Dec. 19, The union security strike at the plant of Ford Motor Company of Canada at Windsor, Ont., the longest and most serious in the history of the Canadian automobile industry. Mr. Justice J. C. Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada appointed to arbitrate between the Company and the Union (see "Principal Events of the Year" Chapter XXXIII). Sept. 17-Nov. 17, The Belsen War Crimes Trials, Lüneberg, Germany; Joseph Kramer, director of the Belsen Camp, and his co-defendants were sentenced. Oct. 7-Nov. 4, Prime Minister King visited the United Kingdom to discuss Empire affairs with Prime Minister Attlee. Oct. 16-Nov. 1, The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference held at Quebec city at which 37 nations were represented. Nov. 9, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King arrived in New York from the United Kingdom. Nov. 15, President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King issued to the world a joint statement recommending world exchange of all knowledge on atomic energy with necessary safeguards. Nov. 20, International war crimes trial of 20 Nazi war lords held at Nuremberg, Germany. (see "Principal Events of the Year" Chapter XXXIII). Nov. 26, Report of the McDougall Royal Commission recommending revision of tax laws applicable to co-operatives presented to the House of Commons. Nov. 26-29, Dominion Provincial Conference (adjourned Aug. 10, 1945) renewed discussions on Dominion Government brief. Dec. 10-28, War crimes trial of Maj.-Gen. Kurt Meyer, Commander of the 12th S.S. Division, for responsibility in the murder of 48 Canadian prisoners of war, held at Aurich, Germany (see "Principal Events of the Year" Chapter XXXIII). Dec. 17-28, United Kingdom, United States and Russia announced agreements on the United Nations' control of atomic power. Dec. 27, The Bretton-Woods Monetary Agreements signed by Canada and 27 other United Nations.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

CONSPECTUS

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

The several stages in the development of the status of the Dominion have been authoritatively described in the reports of successive Imperial Conferences including that held at London in 1926, which defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of the United Kingdom and the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". That Conference also recognized that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Simultaneously, with this change in the constitutional relationship between the several parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, there developed, as a complementary aspect of nationhood, the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations, the exercise of treaty-making

* See 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 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

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). 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, each of the first two approximating Europe in area. Each section of these countries has its own problems and point of view; a local Parliament for each section, as well as the central Parliament for each 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 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.

* In 1934 the Constitution of Newfoundland was temporarily suspended by petition of the Legislature and administration has since been conducted by a Governor acting on the advice of six Commissioners appointed by the Crown—three from Newfoundland and three from the United Kingdom. The Government of the United Kingdom has assumed general responsibility for the finances of the Island during the period of reconstruction.

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 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, 1867-1946

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
Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.	Aug. 1, 1945	Apr. 12, 1946

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 WILFRED 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. 24, 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 Jan. 1, 1946

(According to precedence of the Ministers)

Office	Occupant	Date of Appointment[1]
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.	Oct. 23, 1935
Secretary of State for External Affairs		Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Veterans Affairs	Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE, K.C.	Sept. 19, 1939
		Oct. 13, 1944
Minister of Finance	Rt. Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
		July 8, 1940
Minister of Reconstruction and Supply	Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE	Oct. 23, 1935
		Apr. 9, 1940
		Oct. 13, 1944
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER	Oct. 28, 1935
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON	Jan. 23, 1939
		May 10, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Air	Hon. COLIN GIBSON, M.C., K.C., V.D.	July 8, 1940
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada	Rt. Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT, K.C.	Dec. 10, 1941

For footnote, see end of table, p. 53.

3.—Members of the Sixteenth Dominion Ministry as at Jan. 1, 1946—concluded

Office	Occupant	Date of Appointment[1]
Minister of Labour	Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL	Dec. 14, 1941
Minister of Public Works	Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER, K.C.	Oct. 7, 1942
Postmaster General	Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND, K.C.	Oct. 7, 1942 Aug. 29, 1945
Minister of National Health and Welfare	Hon. BROOKE CLAXTON, K.C.	Oct. 13, 1944
Minister of Mines and Resources	Hon. JAMES ALLISON GLEN, K.C.	Apr. 18, 1945
Solicitor General of Canada	Hon. JOSEPH JEAN, K.C.	Apr. 18, 1945
Minister of Transport	Hon. LIONEL CHEVRIER, K.C.	Apr. 18, 1945
Secretary of State of Canada	Hon. PAUL JOSEPH JAMES MARTIN, K.C.	Apr. 18, 1945
Minister of National Defence and Minister of National Defence for Naval Services	Hon. DOUGLAS CHARLES ABBOTT, K.C.	Apr. 18, 1945
Minister of National Revenue and Minister of National War Services	Hon. JAMES J. MCCANN, M.D.	Apr. 18, 1945
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. HEDLEY FRANCIS GREGORY BRIDGES	Aug. 29, 1945
Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio	Hon. WISHART MCL. ROBERTSON	Aug. 29, 1945

[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 Jan. 1, 1946

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. CHARLES A. DUNNING	Mar. 1, 1926
The Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING[2]	June 2, 1909	The Hon. GEORGE BURPEE JONES	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS WHITE	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. DONALD SUTHERLAND	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. RAYMOND DUCHARME MORAND	July 13, 1926
The Hon. ESIOFF LEON PATENAUDE	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. EUGENE PAQUET	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. ALBERT SEVIGNY	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. LUCIEN CANNON	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. CHARLES COLQUHOUN BALLANTYNE	Oct. 3, 1917	The Hon. WILLIAM D. EULER	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CALDER	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. PETER HEENAN	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON	Oct. 8, 1926
The Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR	Oct. 12, 1917	H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. Sir HENRY LUMLEY DRAYTON	Aug. 2, 1919	The Rt. Hon. EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. FLEMING BLANCHARD MCCURDY	July 13, 1920	The Hon. CYRUS MACMILLAN	June 17, 1930
The Hon. JOHN BABINGTON MACAULAY BAXTER	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE[3]	June 27, 1930
The Hon. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. ARTHUR C. HARDY	July 31, 1930
The Rt. Hon. RICHARD BEDFORD Viscount BENNETT	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. HUGH ALEXANDER STEWART	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. ARTHUR BLISS COPP	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. DONALD MATHESON SUTHERLAND	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. CHARLES STEWART	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. ALFRED DURANLEAU	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. THOMAS GEROW MURPHY	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. JOHN EWAN SINCLAIR	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. JAMES H. KING	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. W. D. HERRIDGE	June 17, 1931
The Hon. EDWARD JAMES MCMURRAY	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. ROBERT CHARLES MATTHEWS	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR CARDIN	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. RICHARD BURPEE HANSON	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. GEORGE NEWCOMBE GORDON	Sept. 7, 1925	The Hon. GROTE STIRLING	Nov. 17, 1934
The Rt. Hon. CHARLES VINCENT MASSEY[4]	Sept. 16, 1925	The Hon. GEORGE REGINALD GEARY	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. WALTER EDWARD FOSTER	Sept. 26, 1925	The Hon. JAMES EARL LAWSON	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. PHILIPPE ROY	Feb. 9, 1926	The Hon. SAMUEL GOBEIL	Aug. 14, 1935
		The Hon. LUCIEN HENRI GENDRON	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. WILLIAM EARL ROWE	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. ONESIME GAGNON	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. CHARLES GAVEN POWER	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Rt. Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY[3]	Oct. 23, 1935

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 54.

4.—Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, According to Seniority Therein,[1] as at Jan. 1, 1946—concluded

Name	Date When Sworn In	Name	Date When Sworn In
The Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud	Oct. 23, 1935	The Hon. Ernest Bertrand[3]	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe[2]	Oct. 23, 1935	The Hon. Leo R. LaFleche	Oct. 7, 1942
The Hon. James Garfield Gardiner[3]	Nov. 4, 1935	The Hon. Brooke Claxton[3]	Oct. 13, 1944
The Hon. James Angus MacKinnon[3]	Jan. 23, 1939	The Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton	Nov. 2, 1944
The Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain	May 10, 1940	The Hon. James Allison Glen[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. Colin W. G. Gibson[3]	July 8, 1940	The Hon. Joseph Jean[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. William Pate Mulock	July 8, 1940	The Hon. Lionel Chevrier[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. Angus L. Macdonald	July 12, 1940	The Hon. Paul Joseph James Martin[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. Leighton G. McCarthy	Mar. 4, 1941	The Hon. Douglas Charles Abbott[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. Joseph T. Thorson	June 11, 1941	The Hon. James J. McCann[3]	Apr. 18, 1945
The Hon. William F. A. Turgeon[5]	Oct. 8, 1941	The Hon. David Laurence MacLaren	Apr. 18, 1945
The Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent[3]	Dec. 10, 1941	The Hon. Thomas Vien	July 19, 1945
The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell[3]	Dec. 15, 1941	The Hon. Hedley Francis Gregory Bridges[3]	Aug. 30, 1945
The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill	Dec. 29, 1941	The Hon. Wishart McL. Robertson[3]	Sept. 4, 1945
The Hon. Alphonse Fournier[3]	Oct. 7, 1942		

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

5.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1925-45

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; and that for the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments at p. 53 of the 1945 edition.

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]
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]	
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1940	Jan. 21, 1942	156[10]	Mar. 26, 1940[3]
	3rd	Jan. 22, 1942	Jan. 27, 1943	166[11]	Apr. 17, 1940[4]
	4th	Jan. 28, 1943	Jan. 26, 1944	120[12]	Apr. 16, 1945[5]
	5th	Jan. 27, 1944	Jan. 31, 1945	217[13]	5 y.
	6th	Mar. 19, 1945	Apr. 16, 1945	29	
20th Parliament	1st	Sept. 6, 1945	Dec. 18, 1945	104	June 11, 1945[3] Aug. 9, 1945[4]

[1] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. [2] Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [3] Date of general election. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. [7] Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. [8] Not including days (65) of adjournment from Nov. 25 to Jan. 30. [9] Not including days (89) of adjournment from Aug. 8 to Nov. 4. [10] Not including days (280) of adjournment from Dec. 6, 1940, to Feb. 17, 1941; from June 14, 1941, to Nov. 3, 1941; and from Nov. 14, 1941, to Jan. 21, 1942. [11] Not including days (205) of adjournment from Mar. 27, 1942, to Apr. 20, 1942; from Apr. 23, 1942, to Apr. 28, 1942; and from Aug. 1, 1942, to Jan. 27, 1943. [12] Not including days (186) of adjournment from July 24, 1943, to Jan. 26, 1944. [13] Not including days (153) of adjournment from Aug. 14, 1944, to Jan. 31, 1945.

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.

*In addition to a sessional indemnity of $4,000, a Bill introduced in the House of Commons during 1945 makes provision for an allowance of $2,000 per annum to be paid at the end of each calendar year: this allowance is deemed to be taxable income.

6.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1945

Province	1867	1870	1871	1873	1882	1887	1892	1903	1905	1915-1945
Ontario	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Quebec	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Maritime Provinces	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Western Provinces		2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba		2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia		–	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan			–	–	–	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta			–						4	6
Totals	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

7.—Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1945

(According to seniority, by provinces)

Province and Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Prince Edward Island—(4 senators)	
Sinclair, John Ewen, P.C.	Emerald
Macdonald, John A., P.C.	Cardigan
McIntyre, James Peter	Mount Stewart
Robinson, Brewer	Summerside
Nova Scotia—(10 senators—2 vacancies)	
Dennis, William H	Halifax
Quinn, Felix P	Bedford
Robicheau, John L. P	Maxwellton
Duff, William	Lunenburg
MacLennan, Donald	Margaree Forks
Robertson, Wishart McL., P.C.	Halifax
Kinley, John James	Lunenburg
McDonald, John Alexander	Halifax
New Brunswick—(10 senators)	
Bourque, Thomas Jean	Richibucto
McDonald, John Anthony	Shediac
Copp, Arthur Bliss, P.C.	Sackville
Foster, Walter E., P.C.	Saint John
Jones, George B., P.C.	Apohaqui
Leger, Antoine J	Moncton
Venoit, Clarence Joseph	Bathurst
McLean, Alexander Neil	Saint John
Pirie, Frederick W	Grand Falls
Burchill, George Percival	South Nelson
Quebec—(24 senators)	
Beaubien, Charles Philippe	Montreal
Chapais, Sir Thomas, K.B.	Quebec
Raymond, Donat	Montreal
Quebec—concluded	
Ballantyne, Charles C., P.C.	Montreal
Moraud, Lucien	Quebec
Paquet, Eugene, P.C.	St. Romuald
Hugessen, Adrian K	Montreal
Fafard, J. Fernand	L'Islet
Howard, Charles Benjamin	Sherbrooke
Beauregard, Elie	Montreal
David, Athanase	Montreal
St-Pere, Edouard Charles	Montreal
Hushion, William James	Westmount
Gouin, Leon Mercier	Montreal
Vien, Thomas, P.C.	Outremont
DuTremblay, Pamphile Real	Montreal
Bouchard, Telesphore D.	St. Hyacinthe
Daigle, Armand	Montreal
Lesage, Joseph Arthur	Quebec
Vaillancourt, Cyrille	Lévis
Nicol, Jacob	Sherbrooke
Ferland, Charles Edouard	Joliette
Dupuis, Vincent	Longueuil
Dessureault, Jean Marie	Quebec
Ontario—(24 senators—2 vacancies)	
Donnelly, James J	Pinkerton
White, Gerald Verner, C.B.E.	Pembroke
Hardy, Arthur C., P.C.	Brockville
Aylesworth, Sir Allen Bristol, P.C., K.C.M.G.	Toronto
McGuire, William H	Toronto
Lacasse, Gustave	Tecumseh
Wilson, Cairine R	Ottawa

7.—Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1945—concluded

Province and Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Ontario—concluded	
MURDOCK, JAMES, P.C.	Ottawa
SUTHERLAND, DONALD, P.C.	Ingersoll
FALLIS, IVA CAMPBELL	Peterborough
LAMBERT, NORMAN P.	Ottawa
HAYDEN, SALTER ADRIAN	Toronto
PATERSON, NORMAN MCLEOD	Fort William
DUFFUS, JOSEPH JAMES	Peterborough
EULER, WILLIAM DAUM, P.C.	Kitchener
DAVIES, WILLIAM RUPERT	Kingston
BENCH, J. JOSEPH	St. Catharines
CAMPBELL, GORDON PETER	Toronto
TAYLOR, WILLIAM HORACE	Scotland
BISHOP, CHARLES L.	Ottawa
ROEBUCK, ARTHUR WENTWORTH	Toronto
HURTUBISE, JOSEPH RAOUL	Sudbury
Manitoba—(6 senators)	
MOLLOY, JOHN PATRICK	Winnipeg
MULLINS, HENRY A.	Winnipeg
HAIG, JOHN T.	Winnipeg
BEAUBIEN, ARTHUR L.	St. Jean Baptiste
CREBAR, THOMAS ALEXANDER, P.C.	Winnipeg
HOWDEN, JOHN POWER	Norwood Grove
Saskatchewan—(6 senators)	
CALDER, JAMES A., P.C.	Regina
MARCOTTE, ARTHUR	Ponteix
HORNER, RALPH B.	Blaine Lake
ASELTINE, WALTER M.	Rosetown
STEVENSON, J. J.	Regina
JOHNSTON, J. FREDERICK	Bladworth
Alberta—(6 senators)	
MICHENER, EDWARD	Calgary
HARMER, WILLIAM JAMES	Edmonton
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM ASHBURY	Lethbridge
RILEY, DANIEL E.	High River
BLAIS, ARISTIDE	Edmonton
GERSHAW, FRED WILLIAM	Medicine Hat
British Columbia—(6 senators—1 vacancy)	
GREEN, ROBERT F.	Victoria
KING, JAMES H., P.C. (Speaker)	Victoria
MCRAE, ALEXANDER D., C.B.	Vancouver
FARRIS, JOHN W. DE B.	Vancouver
MCGEER, GERALD GRATTAN	Vancouver

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons*

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

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

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

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

* 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. The Speaker of the House of Commons receives, in addition to his sessional indemnity of $4,000, a salary and motor-car allowance amounting to $7,000 and is also entitled to an allowance of $3,000 in lieu of residence. In addition to the foregoing, a Bill introduced in the House of Commons during 1945 makes provision for the payment of an expense allowance to members of the House of Commons of $2,000 per annum to be paid at the end of each calendar year: this allowance is not subject to income tax except in the case of Ministers of the Crown and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

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

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

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

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

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 representa-

tion 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 twenty general elections since Confederation is given in Table 8.

8.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections 1867-1945

Province	1867	1872	1874 1878	1882	1887 1891	1896 1900	1904	1908 1911	1917 1921	1925 1926 1930	1935 1940 1945
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". Up to the end of December, 1945, no Bill had been introduced nor any authoritative action taken to effect the redistribution.

9.—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. The vote is summarized by provinces for this general election in Table 10, pp. 68–69.

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	11,415	9,328	4,655	THOS. VINCENT GRANT	Montague	Lib.
Prince	34,490	18,839	15,667	7,346	JOHN WATSON MACNAUGHT	Summerside	Lib.
Queens	41,142	24,540	38,812[2]	9,570	J. LESTER DOUGLAS	Charlottetown	Lib.
				9,253	W. CHESTER S. MCLURE	Charlottetown	P.C.
Nova Scotia— (12 members)							
Antigonish-Guysborough	26,006	14,647	10,711	6,311	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	35,567	16,575	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	21,072	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	ROBERT HENRY WINTERS	Lunenburg	Lib.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	44,146	27,343	19,154	9,341	LORAN ELLIS BAKER	Yarmouth	Lib.
New Brunswick— (10 members)							
Charlotte	22,728	14,419	11,113	5,486	ANDREW WESLEY STUART	St. Andrews	Lib.
Gloucester	49,913	23,414	18,963	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	29,336	22,416	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	35,175	16,205	DOUGLAS KING HAZEN	Saint John	P.C.
Victoria-Carleton	38,382	21,215	17,324	9,365	HEBER HAROLD HATFIELD	Hartland	P.C.
Westmorland	64,486	40,225	32,843	17,251	HENRY READ EMMERSON	Dorchester	Lib.
York-Sunbury	44,743	27,917	22,644	10,828	H. FRANCIS G. BRIDGES	Fredericton	Lib.

[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 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	13,349	10,972	5,349	George H. Heon	Lachute	Ind.-P.C.
Beauce	55,251	27,299	22,739	9,612	Ludger Dionne	St. Georges de Beauce	Lib.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	48,270	28,802	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	Alderic 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 Halle	East Farnham Twp.	Lib.
Chambly-Rouville	47,720	33,259	25,598	12,723	Roch Pinard	Montreal	Lib.
Champlain	42,037	22,329	15,833	8,332	Herve Edgar Brunelle	Cap-de-la Madeleine	Lib.
Chapleau	43,416	20,877	14,596	6,225	David Gourd	Amos	Lib.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	67,087	32,705	23,368	12,430	Frederic Dorion	Quebec	Ind.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon	25,369	14,343	11,467	4,770	Donald E. Black	Saint Jean Chrysostome.	Lib.
Chicoutimi	78,881	44,180	33,577	10,796	Paul Edmond Gagnon	Bagotville	Ind.
Compton	34,552	18,179	14,787	8,007	J. Adeodat Blanchette	Chartierville	Lib.
Dorchester	28,795	14,187	11,394	5,149	Leonard 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. Leopold 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	12,295	6,829	Eugene Marquis	Sillery	Lib.
Labelle	38,791	19,814	15,096	7,969	Maurice Lalonde	Mont Laurier	Lib.
Lake St. John-Roberval	64,306	29,853	24,569	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	22,915	17,999	8,500	A. Phileas Cote	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	21,909	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	22,196	17,232	8,994	Pierre Gauthier	Deschambault	Lib.
Quebec East	67,559	41,902	30,428	17,965	Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec South	39,511	29,297	20,284	14,091	Hon. Charles Gavan Power	Quebec	Lib.
Quebec West and South	49,577	29,028	20,336	10,541	Charles Parent	Quebec	Ind.-Lib.
Quebec-Montmorency	50,600	29,512	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.

9.—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	26,203	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 Cote	St. Jean	Lib.
St. Maurice-Laflèche	52,587	30,692	24,309	9,779	Joseph Irene Hamel	Shawinigan Falls	B.P.C.
Shefford	33,387	19,502	15,826	7,413	Marcel Boivin	Granby	Lib.
Sherbrooke	46,574	29,868	23,894	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	13,410	10,325	Jean-François Pouliot	Rivière-du-Loup	Ind.-Lib.
Terrebonne	47,454	30,723	23,311	15,383	Lionel Bertrand	Ste. Thérèse	Lib.
Three Rivers	52,061	28,849	20,917	6,610	Wilfrid Gariepy	Three Rivers	Ind.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	22,498	13,060	10,026	6,267	Louis Rene Beaudoin	Hudson	Lib.
Wright	29,773	15,745	11,807	6,460	Joseph Leon 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	36,762	22,444	Raymond Eudes	Montreal	Lib.
Jacques-Cartier	48,580	35,624	26,438	12,640	Elphege Marier	Pointe Claire	Lib.
Laurier	72,680	48,044	32,511	22,520	Hon. Ernest Bertrand	Montreal	Lib.
Maisonneuve-Rosemont	70,253	43,102	30,329	13,556	Sarto Fournier	Montreal	Lib.
Mercier	85,380	48,046	32,351	18,623	Hon. Joseph Arthur Jean	Montreal	Lib.
Mount Royal	84,295	58,858	45,498	20,925	Frederick Primrose Whitman	Montreal	Lib.
Outremont	57,011	39,098	27,020	14,836	Edouard Gabriel Rinfret	Montreal	Lib.
St. Ann	38,756	23,569	16,168	11,007	Thomas Patrick Healy	Montreal	Lib.
St. Antoine-Westmount	53,295	41,256	30,026	13,648	Hon. Douglas Charles 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. Arsene Bonnier	Montreal	Lib.
St. James	93,851	64,801	41,943	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	35,671	15,943	Paul Emile Cote	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	14,728	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	24,486	18,152	10,916	G. Russell Boucher	Westboro	P.C.
Cochrane	81,122	37,404	25,605	13,285	Joseph A. Bradette	Cochrane	Lib.
Dufferin-Simcoe	28,940	17,871	13,509	8,539	Hon. William Earle Rowe	Newton Robinson	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

9.—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	25,595	18,906	7,209	DAN McIVOR	Westford	Lib.
Frontenac-Addington	27,541	17,299	13,803	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	22,600	18,264	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	19,804	15,959	7,344	HUGHES CLEAVER	Burlington	Lib.
Hamilton East	68,779	44,539	35,417	13,176	THOMAS HAMBLEY ROSS	Hamilton	Lib.
Hamilton West	59,358	37,403	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	27,586	21,872	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	47,742	23,095	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	21,027	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	42,608	33,183	15,911	NORMAN JAMES LOCKHART	St. Catharines	P.C.
London	64,833	47,353	35,615	16,766	PARK A. MANROSS	London	P.C.
Middlesex East	39,511	24,551	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	21,744	16,922	8,531	JAMES MACKERRAS MacDONNELL	Toronto	P.C.
Nipissing	113,866	62,123	46,120	17,416	LEODA GAUTHIER	Sudbury	Lib.
Norfolk	35,611	20,513	15,927	7,505	THEOBALD BUTLER BARRETT	Port Dover	P.C.
Northumberland	30,143	19,452	15,802	7,996	ROBERT EARLE DROPE	Harwood	P.C.
Ontario	52,268	35,256	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.

9.—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	69,826	53,190	24,458	George James McIlraith	Ottawa	Lib.
Oxford	50,974	32,539	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	26,762	20,229	10,055	Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe	Rockcliffe	Lib.
Prescott	25,261	13,323	10,351	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	14,354	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	17,719	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	18,830	11,702	Hon. Lionel Chevrier	Cornwall	Lib.
Timiskaming	51,554	24,109	19,235	7,818	Walter Little	Kirkland Lake	Lib.
Victoria	32,629	19,984	16,287	8,207	Clayton Wesley Hodgson	Haliburton	P.C.
Waterloo North	60,039	40,852	28,580	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	14,926	12,050	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	55,096	41,536	15,458	Frank Exton Lennard	Dundas	P.C.
York East	89,158	65,938	43,791	19,908	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	58,189	40,806	16,666	Alan Cockeram	Forest Hill	P.C.
York West	69,089	49,042	36,054	14,703	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	30,287	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	48,969	30,875	12,390	Douglas Goodermham Ross	Toronto	P.C.
Spadina	86,431	58,732	42,293	19,352	David Arnold Croll	Toronto	Lib.
Trinity	62,143	40,514	29,106	8,908	Larry Skey	Toronto	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

9.—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.			
Manitoba— (17 members)							
Brandon	38,505	23,629	18,447	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	16,534	6,226	Fred S. Zaplitny	Valley River	C.C.F.
Lisgar	30,375	15,330	10,395	4,552	Howard Waldemar Winkler	Morden	Lib.
Macdonald	36,033	18,366	14,713	6,147	William Gilbert Weir	Carman	Lib.
Marquette	35,711	19,641	16,649	6,367	Hon. James Allison Glen	Russell	Lib.
Neepawa	30,035	17,015	14,062	6,497	John Bracken	Ottawa	P.C.
Portage la Prairie	29,069	15,633	12,330	5,457	Harry Leader	Portage la Prairie	Lib.
Provencher	38,169	17,105	11,551	4,541	Rene Norbert Jutras	Letellier	Lib.
St. Boniface	36,305	22,562	16,622	6,055	Fernand Viau	Winnipeg	Lib.
Selkirk	56,366	29,394	20,996	7,556	William Bryce	Selkirk	C.C.F.
Souris	22,048	12,625	10,725	6,177	James Arthur Ross	Melita	P.C.
Springfield	44,882	22,680	17,080	5,376	John Sylvester Sinnott	Beauséjour	Lib.
Winnipeg North	70,815	47,968	35,377	13,055	Alistair McLeod Stewart	West Kildonan	C.C.F.
Winnipeg North Centre	60,354	43,789	29,539	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	17,758	15,914	6,952	Edward George McCullough	Manor	C.C.F.
Humboldt	43,292	19,658	15,409	7,843	Joseph William Burton	Humboldt	C.C.F.
Kindersley	32,578	15,805	14,011	5,499	Frank Eric Jaenicke	Luseland	C.C.F.
Lake Centre	34,434	18,341	16,639	6,884	John George Diefenbaker	Prince Albert	P.C.
Mackenzie	57,395	25,193	18,221	9,037	Alexander Malcolm Nicholson	Canora	C.C.F.
Maple Creek	34,229	17,486	14,928	6,483	Duncan John McCuaig	Eastend	C.C.F.
Melfort	53,075	24,638	21,162	9,848	Percy Ellis Wright	Tisdale	C.C.F.
Melville	47,111	22,376	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	21,307	16,203	5,049	Frederick W. Townley-Smith	Lashburn	C.C.F.
Prince Albert	47,370	21,856	19,473	7,928	Edward Leroy Bowerman	Shellbrook	C.C.F.
Qu'Appelle	35,276	17,795	16,526	6,146	Gladys Strum	Windthorst	C.C.F.
Regina City	58,245	34,726	32,194	13,799	John Oliver Probe	Regina	C.C.F.
Rosetown-Biggar	32,570	17,410	15,297	8,484	Major James Coldwell	Ottawa	C.C.F.
Rosthern	39,608	17,964	13,773	6,898	Walter Adam Tucker	Rosthern	Lib.
Saskatoon City	46,222	27,114	23,231	9,217	Robert Ross Knight	Saskatoon	C.C.F.

[1] Successful candidate.

9.—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	19,137	16,633	7,813	Thomas J. Bentley	Swift Current	C.C.F.
The Battlefords	44,984	21,808	17,424	7,579	Max Campbell	Neilburg	C.C.F.
Weyburn	38,237	18,877	16,914	8,174	Eric Bowness McKay	Radville	C.C.F.
Wood Mountain	36,528	18,101	16,252	7,772	Hazen Robert Argue	Kayville	C.C.F.
Yorkton	50,279	24,422	18,866	9,158	George Hugh Castleden	Yorkton	C.C.F.
Alberta—(17 members)							
Acadia	26,308	13,752	10,806	5,556	Victor Quelch	Morrin	S.C.
Athabaska	52,689	23,944	15,032	5,301	Joseph Miville Dechene	Bonnyville	Lib.
Battle River	40,455	19,368	13,217	6,250	Robert Fair	Paradise Valley	S.C.
Bow River	45,369	23,943	17,588	6,569	Charles Edward Johnston	Calgary	S.C.
Calgary East	47,727	34,545	25,340	7,799	Douglas Scott Harkness	Calgary	P.C.
Calgary West	43,744	30,089	23,492	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	26,233	8,562	Hon. James A. MacKinnon	Edmonton	Lib.
Jasper-Edson	58,947	27,566	19,838	7,313	Walter Frederick Kuhl	Spruce Grove	S.C.
Lethbridge	47,636	21,921	16,826	7,250	John Horne Blackmore	Cardston	S.C.
Macleod	43,059	21,956	17,259	6,342	Ernest George Hansell	Vulcan	S.C.
Medicine Hat	41,673	21,652	16,525	6,752	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	25,537	18,820	8,653	Frederick Davis Shaw	Innisfail	S.C.
Vegreville	48,546	21,292	17,079	7,146	Anthony Hlynka	Edmonton	S.C.
Wetaskiwin	55,516	25,543	18,386	7,255	Norman Jaques	Mirror	S.C.
British Columbia—(16 members)							
Cariboo	33,002	17,302	14,307	5,773	William Irvine	Prince George	C.C.F.
Comox-Alberni	37,592	21,509	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	15,892	13,480	4,401	Edmund Davie Fulton	Kamloops	P.C.
Kootenay East	25,559	13,991	12,930	4,712	James Herbert Matthews	Fernie	C.C.F.
Kootenay West	40,088	19,558	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	54,234	42,255	14,158	Tom Reid	New Westminster	Lib.
Skeena	29,612	14,646	11,195	4,079	Harry Grenfell Archibald	North Vancouver	C.C.F.

[1] Successful candidate.

9.—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	35,763	11,806	Robert Wellington Mayhew	Victoria	Lib.
Yale	51,874	29,287	24,795	9,625	Hon. Grote Stirling	Kelowna	P.C.
Yukon Territory—(1 member)							
Yukon	4,914	3,445	2,164	849	Hon. George Black	Whitehorse	P.C.

[1] Successful candidate.

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 and women,

* Revised by Jules Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer, Ottawa.

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 of 1939-45;
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 of 1939-45;
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 of 1939-45;
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 of 1939-45.

10.—Voters on the Lists and Votes Polled at the General Elections of 1930, 1935, 1940 and 1945

NOTE.—Corresponding statistics for the general elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925 will be found at p. 82 of the 1926 Year Book and those for the general election of 1926 at p. 66 of the 1945 edition.

Province or Territory	Voters on the Lists				Votes Polled			
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1930	1935	1940	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	46,985	53,284	55,339	54,794	59,519[1]	61,641[1]	62,943[1]	63,807[1]
Nova Scotia	275,762	304,313	335,990	362,754	268,727[2]	275,523[2]	283,428[2]	312,954[2]
New Brunswick	207,006	229,266	251,986	262,261	186,277[3]	177,485	174,734	204,273
Quebec	1,351,585[4]	1,575,159	1,799,942	1,956,225	1,029,480[4]	1,162,862	1,189,489	1,433,591
Ontario	1,894,624	2,174,188	2,340,344	2,457,937	1,364,960[5]	1,608,244	1,625,439	1,831,806
Manitoba	328,089	377,733	425,066	433,921	235,192	284,589	320,860	327,903
Saskatchewan	410,400	451,386	481,931	445,601	331,652	347,536	373,376	379,535
Alberta	304,475[4]	368,956	423,609	430,430	201,635[4]	241,107	272,418	315,865
British Columbia	333,326	382,117	472,584	544,987	243,631	292,423	368,103	433,347
Yukon	1,719	1,805	2,097	3,445	1,408	1,265	1,741	2,164
Totals	**5,153,971[6]**	**5,918,207**	**6,588,888**	**6,952,355**	**3,922,481[6]**	**4,452,675**	**4,672,531**	**5,305,245**

[1] Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1945, 24,540 voters on the list cast 38,812 votes. [2] Each voter in the double-member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1945, 85,262 voters on the list cast 105,618 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.

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, was entitled to vote by ballot for the candidate of his choice at a general election held during the War of 1939-45, and such votes 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, was entitled to vote by proxy at a general election held in Canada during the War of 1939-45, such proxy being his or her next of kin, as officially recorded at Headquarters, and such vote was cast in the polling division in which such next of kin was entitled to vote as a civilian elector.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments

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

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

Province, Territory or District	Date of Admission or Creation	Legislative Process	Present Area (square miles)		
			Land	Fresh Water	Total
Ontario	July 1, 1867	Act of Imperial Parliament — The 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	July 1, 1867		*523,860*	71,000	*594,860*[2]
Nova Scotia	July 1, 1867		20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick	July 1, 1867		27,473	512	27,985
Manitoba	July 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	July 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	359,279	6,976	366,255
P.E. Island	July 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	Sept. 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	Jan. 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160[6]
Franklin	Jan. 1, 1920		541,753	7,500	549,253[6,7]
		Totals	**3,462,103**[7]	**228,307**	**3,690,410**[7]

[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 epumerated. [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. [7] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945

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 1924-34 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book. When two or more dates are shown for the appointment of a Minister, the first denotes the original appointment to the Ministry and the second or last to the portfolio held at present.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
WILLIAM ROBINSON	June 10, 1873	BENJAMIN ROGERS	June 1, 1910
Sir ROBERT HODGSON	July 4, 1874	A. C. MACDONALD	June 3, 1915
THOMAS H. HAVILAND	July 10, 1879	MURDOCK MCKINNON	Sept. 2, 1919
ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD	July 18, 1884	FRANK R. HEARTZ	Sept. 8, 1924
JEDEDIAH S. CARVELL	Sept. 2, 1889	CHARLES DALTON	Nov. 19, 1930
GEORGE W. HOWLAN	Feb. 21, 1894	GEORGE D. DEBLOIS	Dec. 28, 1933
P. A. MCINTYRE	May 23, 1899	BRADFORD W. LEPAGE	Sept. 11, 1939
D. A. MACKINNON	Oct. 3, 1904	J. A. BERNARD	May 18, 1945

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
July 23, 1935	18th General Assembly	5	Sept. 25, 1935	Apr. 21, 1939
May 18, 1939	19th General Assembly	4	Mar. 20, 1940	Aug. 20, 1943
Sept. 15, 1943	20th General Assembly	2	Feb. 15, 1944	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 19th Ministry, sworn in Oct. 14, 1933, under the leadership of Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, M.D., C.M.; 20th Ministry, sworn in Aug. 15, 1935, under the leadership of Hon. W. M. Lea; 21st Ministry, sworn in Jan. 14, 1936, under the leadership of Hon. T. A. Campbell, K.C.; 22nd Ministry, sworn in May 11, 1943, under the leadership of Hon. J. Walter Jones, M.A., B.Sc.A. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

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

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

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.

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
Aug. 22, 1933	17th General Assembly	4	Mar. 1, 1934	May 20, 1937
June 29, 1937	18th General Assembly	4	Mar. 1, 1938	Sept. 19, 1941
Oct. 28, 1941	19th General Assembly	4	Feb. 19, 1942	Sept. 12, 1945
Oct. 23, 1945	20th General Assembly	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 12th Ministry, sworn in Sept. 5, 1933, under the leadership of Hon. A. L. Macdonald; 13th Ministry, sworn in July 10, 1940, under the leadership of Hon. A. S. MacMillan; 14th Ministry, sworn in Sept. 8, 1945, under the leadership of Hon. A. L. Macdonald. [2] 20th Legislature not yet convened.

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 23, 1945: 28 Liberals and 2 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. ANGUS L. MACDONALD	Sept. 8, 1945
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. A. W. MACKENZIE	Sept. 8, 1945
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Public Welfare and Register 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
Acting Minister of Highways and Public Works	Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD	Sept. 18, 1945
Minister of Industry and Publicity	Hon. HAROLD CONNOLLY	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. WILLIE COMEAU	Sept. 5, 1933

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

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	DAVID LAURENCE MacLAREN	Nov. 1, 1945

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
June 19, 1930	10th General Assembly	5	Feb. 12, 1931	May 22, 1935
June 27, 1935	11th General Assembly	4	Mar. 5, 1936	Oct. 26, 1939
Nov. 20, 1939	12th General Assembly	5	Apr. 4, 1940	July 10, 1944
Aug. 28, 1944	13th General Assembly	[2]	Feb. 20, 1945	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 19th Ministry, sworn in June 1, 1933, under the leadership of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley; 20th Ministry, sworn in July 16, 1935, under the leadership of Hon. A. A. Dysart; 21st Ministry, sworn in Mar. 13, 1940, under the leadership of Hon. J. B. McNair. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

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. J. B. McNAIR, K.C., (acting Minister)	July 4, 1945
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. MOORES	Sept. 27, 1944
Minister of Education and of Federal and Municipal Relations	Hon. C. H. BLAKNEY	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

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—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
RENE 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
THEODORE 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. JETTE	Jan. 20, 1898	Major-Gen. Sir EUGENE FISET, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D	Dec. 30, 1939
Sir LOUIS A. JETTE	Feb. 1, 1903[1]		
Sir CHARLES A. P. PELLETIER	Sept. 15, 1908		

[1] Second term.

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
Aug. 24, 1931	18th General Assembly	4	Nov. 3, 1931	Oct. 30, 1935
Nov. 25, 1935	19th General Assembly	1	Mar. 24, 1936	June 11, 1936
Aug. 17, 1936	20th General Assembly	4	Oct. 7, 1936	Sept. 23, 1939
Oct. 25, 1939	21st General Assembly	5	Feb. 20, 1940	June 29, 1944
Aug. 8, 1944	22nd General Assembly	[2]	Feb. 7, 1945	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 16th Ministry, sworn in July 8, 1920, under the leadership of Hon. L. A. Taschereau; 17th Ministry, sworn in June 11, 1936, under the leadership of Hon. A. Godbout; 18th Ministry, sworn in Aug. 24, 1936, under the leadership of Hon. M. Duplessis; 19th Ministry, sworn in Nov. 10, 1939, under the leadership of Hon. A. Godbout; 20th Ministry, sworn in Aug. 30, 1944, under the leadership of Hon. M. Duplessis. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

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

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

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

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
June 19, 1934	19th General Assembly	3	Feb. 20, 1935	Apr. 9, 1936
Oct. 6, 1937	20th General Assembly	8	Dec. 1, 1937	June 30, 1943
Aug. 4, 1943	21st General Assembly	2	Feb. 22, 1944	Mar. 24, 1945
June 4, 1945	22nd General Assembly	[2]	July 16, 1945	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 11th Ministry, sworn in July 10, 1934, under the leadership of Hon. M. F. Hepburn; 12th Ministry, sworn in Oct. 21, 1942, under the leadership of Hon. G. D. Conant; 13th Ministry, sworn in May 18, 1943, under the leadership of Hon. H. C. Nixon; 14th Ministry, sworn in Aug. 17, 1943, under the leadership of Hon. Geo. A. Drew. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY[1]

(Party standing at latest General Election, June 4, 1945: 66 Progressive Conservatives, 8 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 11 Liberals, 3 Liberal-Labour and 2 Labour-Progressive.)

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Prime Minister, President of the Council and Minister of Education	Hon. GEORGE A. DREW, K.C.	Aug. 17, 1943
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. THOMAS L. KENNEDY	Aug. 17, 1943
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Mines	Hon. LESLIE M. FROST, K.C.	Aug. 17, 1943
Attorney-General	Hon. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL, K.C.	Aug. 17, 1943
Minister without portfolio	Hon. GEORGE HOLMES CHALLIES	Aug. 17, 1943
Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works	Hon. GEORGE H. DOUCETT	Aug. 17, 1943
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. GEORGE H. DUNBAR	Aug. 17, 1943 Aug. 17, 1943 Aug. 31, 1943
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. WESLEY GARDINER THOMPSON	Aug. 17, 1943
Minister of Labour	Hon. CHARLES DALEY	Aug. 17, 1943
Minister of Planning and Development	Hon. DANA H. PORTER, K.C.	May 4, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. WILLIAM GOURLAY WEBSTER	Dec. 13, 1944
Minister of Health	Hon. RUSSELL T. KELLEY	Jan. 7, 1946
Minister without portfolio	Hon. GEORGE A. WELSH	Jan. 7, 1946
Minister of Welfare	Hon. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW	Jan. 7, 1946

[1] As at Jan. 18, 1946.

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

MANITOBA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
A. G. ARCHIBALD	May 20, 1870	Sir DANIEL H. McMILLAN	May 11, 1906[1]
FRANCIS GOODSCHALL JOHNSON	Apr. 9, 1872	Sir DOUGLAS C. CAMERON	Aug. 1, 1911
ALEXANDER MORRIS	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir JAMES A. M. AIKINS	Aug. 3, 1916
JOSEPH E. CAUCHON	Oct. 8, 1877	Sir JAMES A. M. AIKINS	Oct. 17, 1921[1]
JAMES C. AIKINS	Sept. 29, 1882	THEODORE A. BURROWS	Oct. 9, 1926
J. C. SCHULTZ	July 1, 1888	J. D. McGREGOR	Jan. 25, 1929
J. C. PATTERSON	Sept. 2, 1895	WILLIAM JOHNSTON TUPPER	Dec. 1, 1934
Sir DANIEL H. McMILLAN	Oct. 10, 1900	ROLAND FAIRBAIRN McWILLIAMS	Nov. 1, 1940

[1] Second term.

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
June 16, 1932	19th General Assembly	4	Feb. 14, 1933	June 12, 1936
July 27, 1936	20th General Assembly	5	Feb. 18, 1937	Mar. 13, 1941
Apr. 22, 1941	21st General Assembly	5	Dec. 9, 1941	Sept. 8, 1945
Oct. 15, 1945	22nd General Assembly	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 12th Ministry, sworn in Aug. 8, 1922, under the leadership of Hon. J. Bracken; 13th Ministry, sworn in Jan. 14, 1943, under the leadership of Hon. Stuart S. Garson.
[2] 22nd Legislature not yet convened.

THIRTEENTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 15, 1945: 43 Coalition [26 Liberal-Progressives, 15 Progressive Conservatives, 1 Independent, 1 Social Credit], 12 Anti-coalition [10 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Independent Anti-Coalition, 1 Labour-Progressive].)

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 to May 15, 1941
Municipal Commissioner	Hon. W. MORTON	Nov. 22, 1939
Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. MORTON	Feb. 11, 1944
Minister of Public Works	Hon. E. F. WILLIS	Nov. 2, 1940 to 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 to May 3, 1941; Feb. 5, 1944
Minister without portfolio	Hon. S. MARCOUX	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister without portfolio	Hon. N. L. TURNBULL	Nov. 2, 1940

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-1945, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

SASKATCHEWAN

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
A. E. FORGET	Aug. 24, 1905	Lt.-Col. H. E. MUNROE, O.B.E.	Mar. 31, 1931
GEORGE W. BROWN	Oct. 5, 1910	A. P. MCNAB	Sept. 10, 1936
Sir RICHARD STUART LAKE	Oct. 6, 1915	THOMAS MILLER	Feb. 27, 1945
H. W. NEWLANDS	Feb. 17, 1921	REGINALD J. M. PARKER	June 22, 1945
H. W. NEWLANDS	Feb. 22, 1926[1]		

[1] Second term.

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
June 19, 1934	8th General Assembly	4	Nov. 15, 1934	May 14, 1938
June 8, 1938	9th General Assembly	6	Jan. 19, 1939	May 10, 1944
June 14, 1944	10th General Assembly	2	Oct. 19, 1944	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 6th Ministry, sworn in July 19, 1934, under the leadership of Hon. J. G. Gardiner; 7th Ministry, sworn in Nov. 1, 1935, under the leadership of Hon. W. J. Patterson; 8th Ministry, sworn in July 10, 1944, under the leadership of Hon. T. C. Douglas. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

EIGHTH MINISTRY[1]

(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 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
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. I. C. NOLLET	Jan. 8, 1946

[1] As at Jan. 8, 1946.

ALBERTA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Commission	Name	Date of Commission
GEORGE H. V. BULYEA	Aug. 24, 1905	WILLIAM L. WALSH	Apr. 24, 1931
GEORGE H. V. BULYEA	Oct. 5, 1910[1]	PHILIP C. H. PRIMROSE	Sept. 10, 1936
ROBERT GEORGE BRETT	Oct. 6, 1915	J. C. BOWEN	Mar. 20, 1937
ROBERT GEORGE BRETT	Oct. 20, 1920[1]	J. C. BOWEN	[2]
WILLIAM EGBERT	Oct. 20, 1925		

[1] Second term. [2] Still in office serving second term.

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945; Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—continued

ALBERTA—concluded

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
June 19, 1930	7th General Assembly	5	Jan. 29, 1931	July 22, 1935
Aug. 22, 1935	8th General Assembly	9	Feb. 6, 1936	Feb. 16, 1940
Mar. 21, 1940	9th General Assembly	4	Feb. 20, 1941	July 7, 1944
Aug. 8, 1944	10th General Assembly	[2]	Feb. 22, 1945	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 6th Ministry, sworn in July 10, 1934, under the leadership of Hon. R. G. Reid; 7th Ministry, sworn in Sept. 3, 1935, under the leadership of Hon. Wm. Aberhart; 8th Ministry, sworn in May 31, 1943, under the leadership of Hon. E. C. Manning. [2] Life of Legislature not yet expired.

EIGHTH MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Aug. 8, 1944: 51 Social Credit, 3 Independents, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Soldier Veteran, and 3 Servicemen's Representatives (1 Navy, 1 Army, 1 Air Force) elected January, 1945).

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. ERNEST C. MANNING	June 1, 1943 Sept. 12, 1944
Attorney-General	Hon. LUCIEN MAYNARD	June 1, 1943
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 Minister of Public Welfare	Hon. W. W. CROSS, M.D.	Sept. 3, 1935 Mar. 30, 1944
Provincial Secretary	Hon. ALFRED J. HOOKE	June 1, 1943
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Trade and Industry	Hon. C. E. GERHART	June 1, 1943 Sept. 12, 1944
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. DUNCAN BRUCE MACMILLAN	Dec. 3, 1940

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	Aug. 1, 1931
Sir HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE	June 21, 1900	ERIC W. HAMBER	May 1, 1936
JAMES DUNSMUIR	May 11, 1906	Lt.-Col. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD	Aug. 29, 1941

LEGISLATURES, 1934-45[1]

Date of Election	Legislature	Number of Sessions	Date of First Opening	Date of Dissolution
Nov. 2, 1933	18th General Assembly	4	Feb. 20, 1934	Apr. 15, 1937
June 1, 1937	19th General Assembly	5	Oct. 26, 1937	July 22, 1941
Oct. 11, 1941	20th General Assembly	4	Dec. 4, 1941	Aug. 31, 1945
Oct. 25, 1945	21st General Assembly	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] The Ministries from 1934-45 were: 22nd Ministry, sworn in Nov. 15, 1933, under the leadership of Hon. T. D. Pattullo; 23rd Ministry, sworn in Dec. 10, 1941, under the leadership of Hon. John Hart. [2] 21st Legislature not yet convened.

12.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Territories, 1867-1945, Legislatures and Prime Ministers, 1934-45, and Present Ministries as at Dec. 31, 1945—concluded

BRITISH COLUMBIA—concluded

TWENTY-THIRD MINISTRY

(Party standing at latest General Election, Oct. 25, 1945: 37 Coalition [26 Liberals, 11 Conservatives], 10 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. FRANK PUTNAM	Nov. 21, 1945
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. GEORGE M. WEIR	Nov. 19, 1945

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. The Lieutenant-Governors from Confederation to 1905 are listed at p. 73 of the 1945 Year Book.

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; ROBERT ALEXANDER HOEY; STUART TAYLOR WOOD.
Secretary—DAVID LIVINGSTONE MCKEAND.

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		
JAMES H. ROSS	Mar. 11, 1901	PERCY BEARISTO REID (Gold Commissioner)	Apr. 1, 1925
FRED TENNYSON CONGDON	Mar. 1, 1903		
WM. WALLACE BURNS MCINNES	May 27, 1905	GEORGE IAN MACLEAN (Gold Commissioner)	Apr. 1, 1928
ALEXANDER HENDERSON	June 17, 1907		
GEORGE BLACK	Feb. 1, 1912	GEORGE ALLAN JECKELL (Controller)	June 30, 1932

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

Section 3.—Dominion-Provincial Relations*

The genesis of the current phase of Dominion-Provincial relations was the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December, 1936. At that time drought and depressed prices had led the Government of Alberta into partial default on its outstanding debt, and the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba made clear at the Conference that in default of assistance they would be forced to take similar action. On the invitation of the Dominion Minister of Finance and the Premiers of the three Prairie Provinces, the Bank of Canada undertook an examination of their financial positions. The Bank's report on Manitoba was made public on Feb. 15, on Saskatchewan on Mar. 15, and on Alberta on Apr. 7, 1937. The Bank Report recommended certain interim financial assistance from the Dominion Government but concluded that no solution seemed possible other than that which might be provided by a complete inquiry into the financial powers and responsibilities of Canadian governing bodies at all levels. In addition to the special difficulties of the Prairie Provinces, the burden of relief had weakened the financial position of all provincial and municipal governments, and had finally proved completely beyond their capacity to bear in its entirety.

Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.—By P.C. 1908 on Aug. 14, 1937, the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations was established. The Chairman was the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, and the members were the Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Dr. J. W. Dafoe of Winnipeg, Dr. R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University, and Professor H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia. Subsequently the Hon. Justice Rinfret was compelled to retire owing to ill health and was replaced by Dr. Joseph Sirois of Quebec. Illness also forced the resignation of Chief Justice Rowell in 1938 and Dr. Sirois was appointed Chairman to succeed him. The Commission has consequently been generally known as the Rowell-Sirois or Sirois Commission. Hearings were held throughout Canada and an exhaustive report, accompanied by a large number of special studies prepared by the research staff of the Commission, was submitted on May 3, 1940. The report recommended important financial and jurisdictional changes,† of which the chief were: (1) exclusive Dominion jurisdiction in income, corporation tax and succession duty fields; (2) acceptance by the Dominion of responsibility for relief to able-bodied unemployed; (3) assumption by the Dominion of net provincial debt charges; and (4) payment by the Dominion of national adjustment grants designed to put each provincial government in a position to provide average standards of services without imposing higher than average rates of taxation.

Dominion-Provincial Conference, January 1941.—A Dominion-Provincial Conference was called in January, 1941, to consider the Royal Commission Report. The Conference broke down on the second day in the face of opposition from the Premiers of Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta.

Wartime Tax Agreements.—Later in the year the Dominion Government proposed that, in order to meet the exigencies of the War, the Provincial Governments (and their municipalities) should suspend imposition of income taxes and corporation taxes for the duration of the War and one year after, and be reimbursed by the Dominion on the basis of either the 1940 revenues of the particular Province

* Prepared for the Year Book by Alex. Skelton, Esq., Bank of Canada, Ottawa.
† See Canada Year Book 1940, pp. 1157-1163.

from these sources, or the amount of that Province's net debt service less succession duty collections in 1940. There were also some relatively small fiscal-need subsidies proposed and an offer to guarantee provincial gasoline tax revenues at the 1940 level. Agreements were negotiated with all the Provincial Governments in 1941 and the necessary legislation was passed in the spring of 1942. Under these agreements, which brought into effect an important part of the Sirois Report recommendations for the duration of the War, the Dominion was given a free hand in the income and corporation tax fields and developed these sources of revenue very substantially as an aid both in financing the War and in combating inflation. The other chief problems with which the Sirois Report dealt, such as provincial debts and unemployment and agricultural relief, were for the time being thrust into the background.

Dominion-Provincial Conference (1945).—Since the Wartime Tax Agreements were of temporary duration only, and since a number of the pre-war financial and constitutional problems promised to arise in even more aggravated form upon the termination of these agreements, the Dominion formulated proposals for a new agreement. These proposals were submitted at a Dominion-Provincial Conference called in August, 1945. They were broader in scope than the Sirois Report recommendations, primary stress being placed on the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment and income. To this end, not only important fiscal changes but also greatly developed public investment and social security policies were suggested. The agreement was proposed initially for a three-year period and would involve no constitutional changes, although there was one recommendation for a constitutional amendment to provide for delegation of powers from the Dominion Government to a Provincial Government or vice versa whenever desired by both Governments.

The fiscal proposals were that the Provinces should withdraw from the personal income tax, corporation tax and succession duty fields in return for annual subsidies which would not fall below a guaranteed minimum and which would rise proportionally with population and increases in per capita gross national product. The amount of the subsidies proposed was approximately 50 p.c. above provincial receipts under the Wartime Tax Agreements.

The public investment proposals outlined a substantial expansion in the Dominion program for natural resource development, conservation, and public works, and also a large increase in Dominion assistance to provincial services and construction projects either through joint participation or by grants in aid. Particular emphasis was put upon, and tangible encouragement offered to, the advance planning of works and, in so far as practicable, the timing of public investment expenditures with a view to helping to stabilize employment and offset fluctuations in the business cycle.

The social security proposals were among the most extensive that have been made in any country. Family allowances had already been put into effect in 1945. The Dominion now proposed in addition, to pay a $30 a month old-age pension without a means test to everyone 70 years of age and over; to contribute 50 p.c. to provincially administered old-age assistance under a means test for people from 65 to 69; to make grants to the Provincial Governments for general preventive public-health work and for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, mental diseases, venereal disease, and other specific ills; to contribute approximately 60 p.c. of the cost of provincially administered health insurance schemes; to make low-interest loans for hospital construction; to provide assistance for all unemployed able and willing to work, not covered by unemployment insurance, at the scale of approxim-

ately 85 p.c. of the unemployment insurance benefits; to provide and assist in the provision of greatly expanded vocational training and other rehabilitation services to improve employability.

The Dominion-Provincial Conference in August adjourned, after five days' discussion, to consider the proposals and any alternatives or amendments to them. A Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Canada, consisting of three Dominion Ministers and the nine Provincial Premiers, was established and subsequently held three meetings in camera from Nov. 26 to Nov. 30, 1945, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 1, 1946, and on Apr. 25 and 26, 1946. An Economic Committee, consisting largely of technical representatives of the different governments, was also established and met for three weeks in December, 1945, and January, 1946, for the exchange of information and the development and clarification of the proposals in detail. The Economic Committee under its terms of reference made no collective report, but its members reported to their respective governments. The Co-ordinating Committee reported back to a full plenary session of the Dominion-Provincial Conference when it reassembled on Apr. 29, 1946.

The Dominion put forward a number of modifications that had been made in its original proposals in the light of discussions in the Co-ordinating Committee.* The most important of these were an increase in the guaranteed minimum annual subsidy from $12 per capita to $15; an optional provision in connection with succession duties which would enable any Province that wished to continue levying succession duties subject to an adjustment in its annual subsidy and with provision for offsetting credits to the taxpayer; and an expression of willingness by the Dominion to withdraw from certain tax fields as requested by some of the Provincial Governments in return for an adequate financial equivalent.

By this time submissions in relation to the Dominion proposals had been made by all the Provincial Governments. Most of these submissions accepted the Dominion proposals in principle but contained a number of suggested modifications. The submission of the Government of Ontario suggested an alternative approach and differed in principle on some important issues. After five full days of discussion it was found that too wide a gap existed to enable an agreement to be reached at that time and the Conference adjourned *sine die*. The Dominion advised that it would have to proceed with the formulation of its Budget policies in the light of these circumstances.

The Budget of June 27, 1946, included proposals for a tax agreement which could be entered into by any individual province. In compliance with the Wartime Tax Agreements, the Dominion undertook to reduce the standard corporation income tax from 40 p.c. to 30 p.c. and also to reduce personal income taxes for 1947. The Dominion would also give a tax credit of the amount of personal income tax paid any province up to 5 p.c. of the tax payable to the Dominion. The Dominion proposed to double its succession duty tax, but to provide a credit against this tax of the amount of succession duties paid to a provincial government up to 50 p.c. of the Dominion tax. If a province was prepared to agree to withdraw from income tax, corporation tax and succession duty fields for five years, the Dominion would undertake to pay the annual per capita subsidy under the terms proposed at the Conference. Agreeing provinces would be required to levy a 5 p.c. tax on net corporate income within the province to be collected by the Dominion, and the proceeds of this tax would be deducted from the annual subsidy.

*Further discussion of these proposals is given in the chapter on Reconstruction, beginning at p. 831.

PART III.—CANADA'S EXTERNAL 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. A review of the organization and development of that Department is given at pp. 74-79 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book.

Section 2.—Canada and the United Nations*

The first step towards the establishment of an organization for the maintenance of international peace and security was taken at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., where the representatives of the four Governments which had signed the Moscow Declaration of Nov. 1, 1943—China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States—met from August to October, 1944, and developed a set of draft proposals for the new organization. These proposals were based upon the general principles contained in the Declaration of the United Nations. The Declaration was signed on Jan. 1, 1942, by the States allied together to resist Nazi, Fascist and Japanese aggression. Thereafter, any State signing the Declaration became a Member of the United Nations.

At the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, between the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, invitations were issued to the signatories of the United Nations Declaration to meet at San Francisco to consider the proposals arising out of the Dumbarton Oaks meeting. The Parliament of Canada approved by an overwhelming majority a resolution endorsing the Government's acceptance of the invitation. Fifty nations were represented at San Francisco. During the Conference which lasted from Apr. 25 to June 26, 1945, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were the basis of discussion. The Charter of the United Nations, which was drawn up at San Francisco, was drafted after lengthy and detailed debate in the full Conference.† The Charter is the constitution of the Organization named, at the suggestion of the late President Roosevelt, "The United Nations". On Oct. 24, 1945, following the deposit of the required number of ratifications, the Charter came into force. The Parliament of Canada ratified the Charter on Oct. 19, 1945.

Canada was represented at the San Francisco Conference by a delegation representing both Houses of Parliament and both sides of the House. The following delegates were appointed:—

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada;
The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice;
Senator the Hon. J. H. King, M.D., Leader of the Government in the Senate;
Senator the Hon. Lucien Moraud, K.C., Member of the Senate;
Mr. Gordon Graydon, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons;
Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., President and Parliamentary Leader, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and
Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, M.P.

* Contributed by C.S.A. Ritchie, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

† The Report of the Canadian Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, published as Conference Series 1945, No. 2, contains the texts of the Charter and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, as well as a detailed commentary of the Charter. Copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

The delegates were assisted by senior Government officials, including Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. H. H. Wrong, Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador at Washington; Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Ambassador at Moscow; Mr. W. F. Chipman, Canadian Ambassador to Chile; Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil; Major-General M. A. Pope, Military Staff Officer to the Prime Minister; and a staff of experts and advisers.

The Charter of the United Nations

The primary purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression, or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace." The United Nations is also intended to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion.

The fundamental principles of the United Nations are the sovereign equality of all its Members, the pledge by each Member to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and the undertaking by all Members to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

Organs of the United Nations

The Charter provides for the setting up of six principal organs of the United Nations: the General Assembly, where all Members are represented and have an equal vote; the Security Council of eleven members, five of which are permanent members—China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States—and six are non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years; the Economic and Social Council composed of eighteen members chosen for three-year terms by the General Assembly, all members being non-permanent; the Trusteeship Council, composed of the five permanent members of the Security Council, of all Members of the United Nations administering trust territories, and of a sufficient number of non-permanent members which do not administrate trust territories, elected by the General Assembly, to ensure that one-half of the Council is always composed of members which do not administer trust territories; the International Court of Justice with headquarters at The Hague, composed of fifteen judges elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly in concurrent ballots; and a Secretariat in charge of a Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly upon the nomination of the Security Council.

Preparations for the General Assembly

In August, 1945, the fourteen nations, including Canada, which constituted the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Conference met at London, England, to make detailed preparations for the first meeting of the organs of the United

Nations. In November, 1945, the work of the Executive Committee was taken over by the Preparatory Commission on which all the Members of the United Nations were represented.

The Preparatory Commission drew up the agenda for the first meetings of the organs of the United Nations, drafted the provisional rules of procedure, prepared the recommendations for setting up the Secretariat and made other arrangements of an organizational character. The main decision taken by the Preparatory Commission was that the headquarters of the United Nations should be located in the United States.

The Meeting of the General Assembly

On Jan. 10, 1946, the First Session of the General Assembly was convened in Central Hall, Westminster, London, England.* The Assembly elected Mr. P. H. Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium, as its first President, and appointed Mr. Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, as Secretary-General. It elected Australia, Brazil, Poland, Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands to the non-permanent seats on the Security Council. The Economic and Social Council was constituted by the election of its eighteen members. Canada was elected to a three-year term on this Council. The members of the International Court of Justice were chosen. Among them was Mr. John E. Read, K.C., Legal Adviser of the Department of External Affairs.

The Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly was headed by the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; and consisted of the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State; the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom; and Mr. H. H. Wrong, Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The alternate delegates were Mr. J. E. Read, K.C., Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Mr. Gordon Graydon, M.P., and Mr. S. H. Knowles, M.P.

The first part of the First Session of the General Assembly, which lasted from Jan. 10 to Feb. 14, 1946, dealt with a number of urgent matters of policy. The application of atomic energy to modern warfare made necessary the creation of international machinery to deal with the problems raised by this discovery. The General Assembly established an Atomic Energy Commission identical in composition with the Security Council, except that Canada, as one of the countries which played a leading role in developing atomic energy, has the status of a permanent member of the Commission. Other matters discussed by the Assembly included the world food shortage, the future of refugees and displaced persons, the reconstruction of countries devastated by the War, the problem of Spain, war criminals, and the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets, functions and activities of the League of Nations.

The First Session of the General Assembly will be continued in New York on Sept. 10, 1946. This meeting will be known as the second part of the First Session.

* The Report of the Canadian Delegation to the first part of the First Session of the General Assembly has been published as Conference Series 1946, No. 1. The Report contains an account of the meetings of the Executive Committee, the Preparatory Commission, the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the texts of the more important resolutions passed by the General Assembly. Copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council met on Jan. 23, 1946, under the Presidency of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the delegate for India. Canada was represented by the Hon. Paul Martin. The Council established six commissions dealing with human rights, full employment, social welfare, co-ordination of statistical information, the traffic in narcotic drugs, and transport and communications. The main functions of these commissions are to survey their fields of competence and to make recommendations to the Council on the organization of international co-operation in these fields.

A number of committees were constituted by the Council to make studies and recommendations on the problems of refugees and displaced persons; co-operation with international organizations having specialized responsibilities, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization, etc.; and to prepare for international conferences on trade and employment, and health. Canada is a member of these committees.

The next session of the Economic and Social Council began at New York City on May 25, 1946.

The Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly

At the September meeting of the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations will consider the permanent budget of the Organization and will hear reports from the Economic and Social Council on the problems lying within its field of competence. The Assembly will be called upon to approve such trusteeship agreements as may have been concluded by the States administering non-self-governing territories. Also at the September meeting, the second elections to Councils will take place. At the meeting at London, England, one-half of the non-permanent members of the Security Council and one-third of the members of the Economic and Social Council were elected for one-year terms in order to ensure adequate rotation of membership. It was agreed that their successors would be chosen at the second part of the First Session. They will not, however, take their seats until January, 1947, in order to allow States elected in January, 1946, to complete their full calendar terms of office.

Canada and Other United Nations Organizations

From 1939 to 1945 a great number of international and regional bodies, with varying memberships, were established to deal with a wide variety of problems arising out of the War. Many of them terminated their activities with the cessation of hostilities. Canada is a member of the following organizations which are still active: the Combined Food Board; certain committees of the Combined Production and Resources Board; the Far Eastern Advisory Commission; the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (F.A.O.); the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the International Monetary Fund; the International Wheat Council; the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, United States and Canada; the Provisional

International Civil Aviation Organization (P.I.C.A.O.); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.); the United Nations Information Organization (U.N.I.O.); the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N.R.R.A.); the United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee; the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Canada is also a member of the International Labour Organization (I.L.O.).

PART IV.—DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION*

Section 1.—Representatives of Canada in Other Countries

Subsection 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, K.C., who was appointed on Nov. 4, 1942. His office is at 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 at 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 BURCHELL, K.C., who returned to Canada in 1945. MR. J. C. MACGILLIVRAY is Acting High Commissioner.

Ireland.—MR. MERCHANT M. MAHONEY, C.B.E., was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland on Oct. 12, 1945. His office is in Dublin. The previous High Commissioner was MR. J. D. KEARNEY who has been appointed Canadian Minister to Norway.

* Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, as at Dec, 31, 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.

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 at St. John's.

Subsection 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, O.B.E., 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 and Yugoslavia.—MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER was appointed on Nov. 30, 1942, as Minister to the Allied European Governments in London. General Vanier has since been appointed Canadian Ambassador to France.

Brazil.—The first Canadian Ambassador to Brazil is MP. JEAN DESY, K.C., 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. WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C., presented his Letter of Credence as Canadian Ambassador on Oct. 1, 1945. The Canadian Embassy 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, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 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.

Cuba.—MR. EMILE VAILLANCOURT was appointed first Canadian Minister to Cuba on Mar. 16, 1945, and presented his credentials on May 8, 1945.

Greece.—The first Canadian Ambassador to Greece is MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. L. R. LAFLECHE, D.S.O., who presented his Letter of Credence on Sept. 28, 1945.

Netherlands.—MR. PIERRE DUFUY, C.M.G., was appointed Canadian Minister to the Netherlands and presented his Letter of Credence on Apr. 7, 1945.

Norway.—MR. J. D. KEARNEY, K.C., was appointed Canadian Minister to Norway on Oct. 12, 1945.

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. Mr. Chipman has been transferred to Buenos Aires, and MR. JULES LEGER is at present Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. 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. The Embassy is at Lima.

France.—After the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., 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. The Embassy is at Paris.

Greenland.—The Canadian Consulate at Greenland is in charge of MR. J. DUNBAR as Vice Consul.

Portugal.—The Canadian Consulate General at Lisbon is in charge of MR. L. S. GLASS, Acting Consul General.

Section 2.—Representatives of Other Countries in Canada

Subsection 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, 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 the HON. ALFRED STIRLING, O.B.E., who arrived on July 13, 1945.

Address: 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

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

The present and first High Commissioner is the HON. DAVID WILSON, who assumed office in 1944.

Address: 107 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa.

High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa: (Office established 1938.)

MR. DAVID DE WAAL MEYER was appointed Accredited Representative in 1938. The HON. R. P. VILJOEN, M.C., was appointed High Commissioner and arrived in Ottawa on Sept. 10, 1945.

Address: 15 Sussex 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.

Subsection 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: 100 Wellington Street, 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 DR. ACYR DO NASCIMENTO PAES (nominated).

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: MR. JOAO EMILIO RIBEIRO.

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Mexico: (Established 1944.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: HIS EXCELLENCY DR. LUIS I. RODRIGUEZ (nominated).

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: DR. A. MENDEZ.

Address: 87 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: (Established 1942.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency George N. Zaroubin (June 8, 1944).

Address: 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa.

France: (Established 1928.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Count Jean de Hauteclocque (Feb. 21, 1945).

Address: 42 Sussex Street, Ottawa.

Peru: (Established 1944.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Alfredo Benavides (Mar. 29, 1945).

Address: 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Belgium: (Established 1937.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency A. Paternotte de la Vaillee (July 20, 1945).

Address: 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa.

Chile: (Established 1942.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Pedro Castelblanco (Aug. 13, 1945).

Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Argentina: (Established 1941.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Dr. Honorio Leguizamon-Pondal (Nov. 1, 1945).

Address: 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Greece: (Established 1942.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulos (Nov. 12, 1945).

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Norway: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Daniel Steen (Apr. 2, 1942).

Address: 45 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Czechoslovakia: (Established 1942.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek (Aug. 14, 1942).

Address: 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa.

Sweden: (Established 1943.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Per Wijkman (Aug. 4, 1943).

Address: 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park.

Turkey: (Established 1944.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Sevki Alhan (Mar. 6, 1944).

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Netherlands: (Established 1939.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouk Hurgronje (Apr. 13, 1944).

Address: Suite 515, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Cuba: (Established 1945.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull y Caballero (Nov. 2, 1945).

Address: 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa.

Switzerland: (Established 1945.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: His Excellency Victor Nef (nominated).

Address: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Yugoslavia: (Established 1942.)

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim: Mr. Pero Cabric (Oct. 21, 1944).

Address: 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa.

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION*

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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 a most important statistical measure of accomplishment and progress.

The salient aspects of population growth under each main heading shown in the conspectus are covered but not necessarily in any one edition. 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 publications.*

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. 57). 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 census 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.

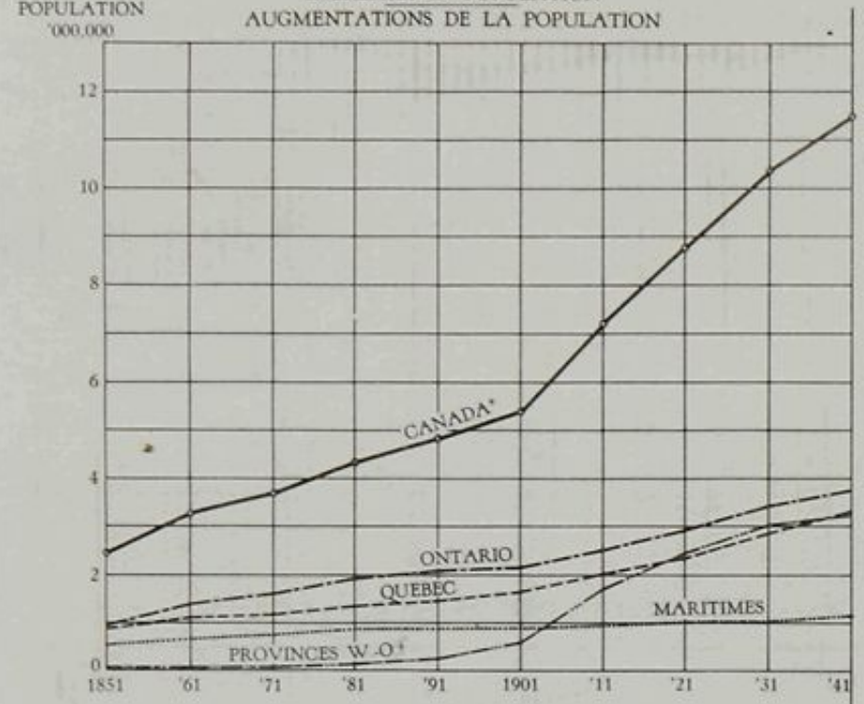
The modern Dominion-wide census, however important this redistribution purpose, has a much wider sphere of usefulness. It constitutes, through the data collected directly from the people, a true measure of the social and economic progress of the country and can therefore be used in the regulation of general administration and public affairs, social security and post-war rehabilitation programs, etc.

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.

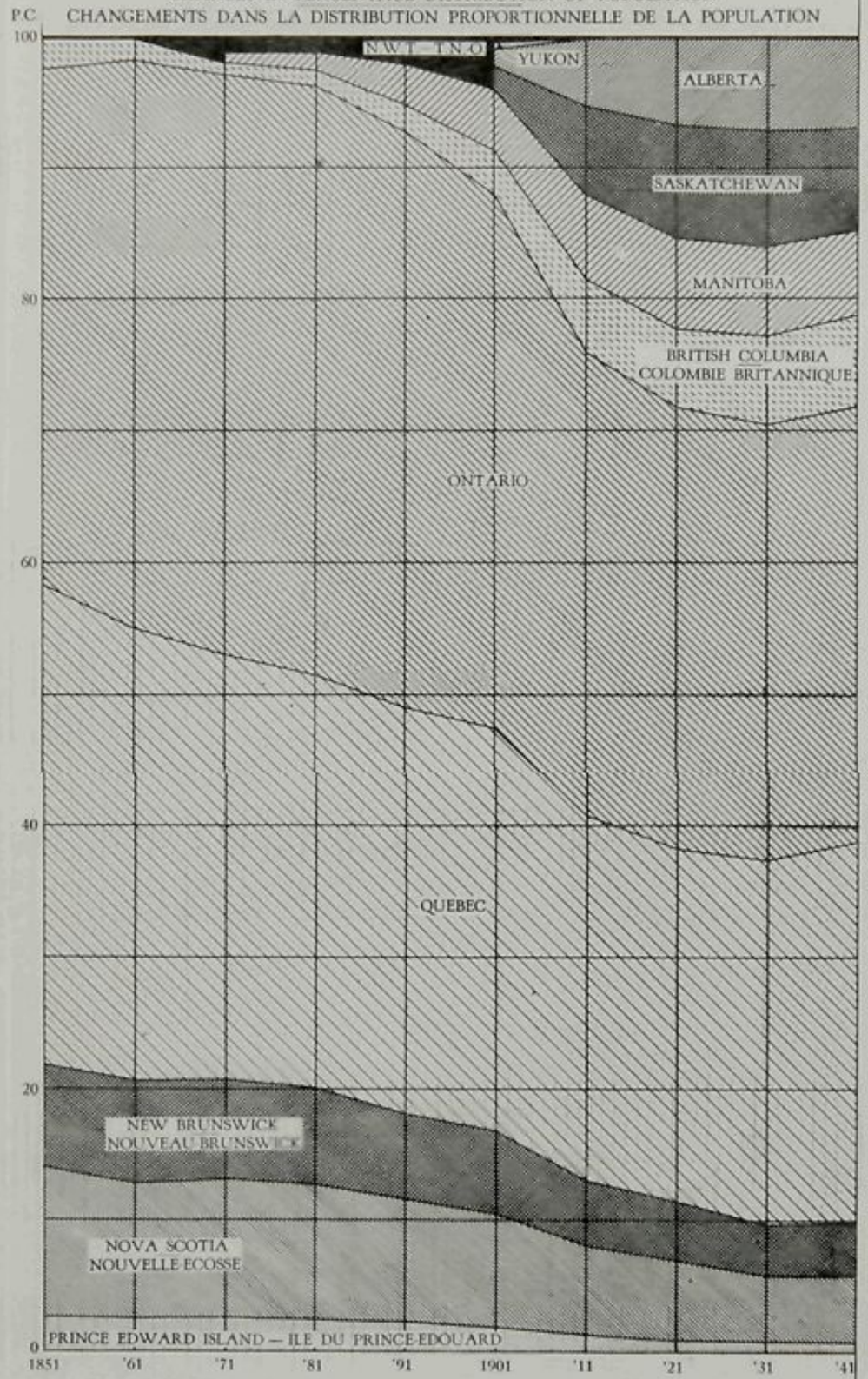
* This Chapter has been checked by O. A. Lemieux, M.S.A., Ph.D., Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXXII, Section 1, under "Population"

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1851-1941 — CROISSANCE DE LA POPULATION, 1851-1941

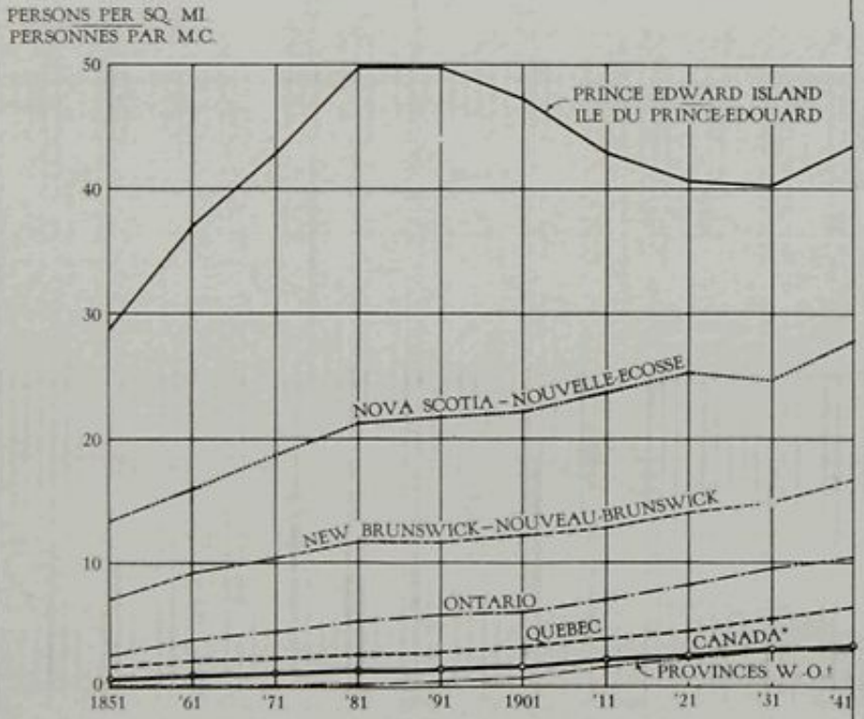
INCREASES IN POPULATION
AUGMENTATIONS DE LA POPULATION



CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
CHANGEMENTS DANS LA DISTRIBUTION PROPORTIONNELLE DE LA POPULATION



CHANGES IN DENSITY OF POPULATION
CHANGEMENTS DANS LA DENSITE DE LA POPULATION



* Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories. — Y Compris Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

† B.C. for 1851 and 1861, B.C. and Man. for 1871-91, B.C., Alta., Sask., and Man. from 1901.
C.B. pour 1851 et 1861, C.B. et Man. pour 1871-91, C.B., Alta., Sask., et Man. à compter de 1901

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 1901-11 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 War of 1914-18 a recession set in. The effects of that 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 Isles residents in Canada, most of them recent immigrants, left Canada to join the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom and did not return; 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. over 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 showed 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 taken 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 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 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** to **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. 127.

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[3]	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
Canada	**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, Census Years 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	1,253,438[3]	6,507	0·01	8,143	0·01	9,316	0·01	12,028	0·01
Canada	**3,462,103[3]**	**7,206,643**	**2·08**	**8,787,949[2]**	**2·54**	**10,376,786**	**3·00**	**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] Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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

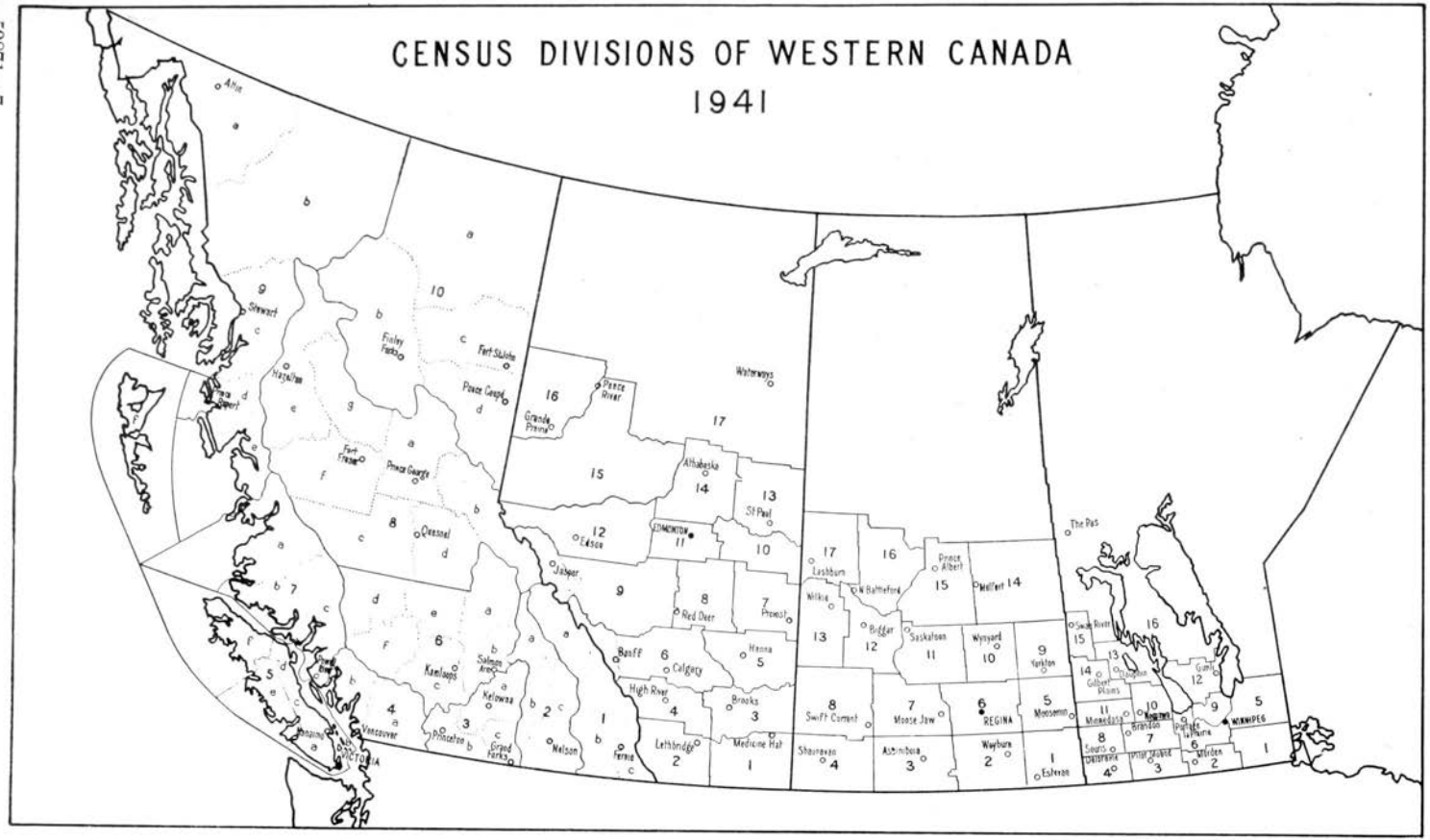
Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941		Province and County	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
Canada	**3,462,103[1]**	**11,506,655**	**3·32**	**New Brunswick** —concluded			
P.E. Island	**2,184**	**95,047**	**43·52**	Madawaska	1,262	28,176	22·33
Kings	641	19,415	30·29	Northumberland	4,671	38,485	8·24
Prince	778	34,490	44·33	Queens	1,373	12,775	9·30
Queens	765	41,142	53·78	Restigouche	3,242	33,075	10·20
				Saint John	611	68,827	112·65
Nova Scotia	**20,743**	**577,962**	**27·86**	Sunbury	1,079	8,296	7·69
Annapolis	1,285	17,692	13·77	Victoria	2,074	16,671	8·04
Antigonish	541	10,545	19·49	Westmorland	1,430	64,486	45·10
Cape Breton	972	110,703	113·89	York	3,545	36,447	10·28
Colchester	1,451	30,124	20·76				
Cumberland	1,683	39,476	23·46	**Quebec**	**523,860**	**3,331,882**	**6·36**
Digby	970	19,472	20·07	Abitibi[2]	76,725	67,689	0·88
Guysborough	1,611	15,461	9·60	Argenteuil	783	22,670	28·95
Halifax	2,063	122,656	59·46	Arthabaska	666	30,039	45·10
Hants	1,229	22,034	17·93	Bagot	346	17,642	50·99
Inverness	1,409	20,573	14·60	Beauce	1,128	48,073	42·62
Kings	842	28,920	34·35	Beauharnois	147	30,269	205·91
Lunenburg	1,169	32,942	28·18	Bellechasse	653	23,676	36·26
Pictou	1,124	40,789	36·29	Berthier	1,816	21,233	11·69
Queens	983	12,028	12·24	Bonaventure	3,464	39,196	11·32
Richmond	489	10,853	22·19	Brome	488	12,485	25·58
Shelburne	979	13,251	13·54	Chambly	138	32,454	235·17
Victoria	1,105	8,028	7·27	Champlain	8,586	68,057	7·93
Yarmouth	838	22,415	26·75	Charlevoix	2,215	25,662	11·59
				Charlevoix E.	*719*	*13,077*	*18·19*
New Brunswick	**27,473**	**457,401**	**16·65**	Charlevoix W.	*1,496*	*12,585*	*8·41*
Albert	681	8,421	12·37	Châteauguay	265	14,443	54·50
Carleton	1,300	21,711	16·70	Chicoutimi	17,800	78,881	4·43
Charlotte	1,243	22,728	18·28	Compton	933	22,957	24·61
Gloucester	1,854	49,913	26·92	Deux-Montagnes	279	16,746	60·02
Kent	1,734	25,817	14·89	Dorchester	842	29,869	35·47
Kings	1,374	21,573	15·70	Drummond	*532*	*36,683*	*68·95*

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book. [2] Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.

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
Quebec—conc.			
Frontenac	1,370	28,596	20·87
Gaspe	4,648	55,208	11·88
Gaspe E.	*2,348*	*33,871*	*14·45*
Gaspe W.	*2,198*	*12,397*	*5·64*
Madeleine Islands	*102*	*8,940*	*87·65*
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*	*14,809*	*6·75*
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	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
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

[1] Includes District of Patricia.


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

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

Province and Division	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population, 1941	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile
Saskatchewan	**237,975**	**895,992**	**3·77**
Division 1	5,944	34,171	5·75
Division 2	6,686	36,140	5·41
Division 3	7,646	38,648	5·05
Division 4	7,579	22,300	2·94
Division 5	5,760	51,022	8·86
Division 6	6,787	108,816	16·03
Division 7	7,471	53,852	7·21
Division 8	9,264	42,845	4·62
Division 9	5,010	62,334	12·44
Division 10	4,860	43,207	8·89
Division 11	5,979	80,012	13·38
Division 12	5,982	34,673	5·80
Division 13	6,848	36,346	5·31
Division 14	13,419	65,166	4·86
Division 15	8,190	89,036	10·87
Division 16	8,102	53,212	6·57
Division 17	6,913	33,173	4·80
Division 18	115,535	11,039	0·10
Alberta	**248,800**	**796,169**	**3·20**
Division 1	7,323	29,595	4·04
Division 2	6,342	58,563	9·23
Division 3	7,018	15,518	2·21
Division 4	6,079	29,383	4·83
Division 5	7,681	18,926	2·46
Division 6	11,709	146,990	12·55
Division 7	6,684	33,285	4·98
Division 8	6,510	67,630	10·39
Division 9	14,823	32,232	2·17
Division 10	6,180	58,807	9·52
Division 11	4,753	149,193	31·39
Division 12	11,601	17,431	1·50
Division 13	8,103	33,172	4·09
Division 14	8,731	47,899	5·49
Division 15	22,845	17,484	0·77
Division 16	11,100	30,349	2·73
Division 17	101,318	9,712	0·10
British Columbia	**359,279**	**817,861**	**2·28**
Division 1	15,984	21,345	1·34
a	6,934	3,442	0·50
b	6,567	11,280	1·72
c	2,483	6,623	2·67
Division 2	13,343	48,266	3·62
a	3,518	3,790	1·08
b	4,111	25,715	6·26
c	5,714	18,761	3·28
Division 3	10,729	51,605	4·81
a	4,425	30,306	6·85
b	3,638	15,840	4·35
c	2,666	5,459	2·05
British Columbia —concluded			
Division 4	9,764	449,376	46·02
a	5,965	101,711	17·05
b	3,799	347,665	91·51
Division 5	13,206	150,407	11·39
a	2,512	112,231	44·68
b	182	3,145	17·28
c	940	14,139	15·04
d	1,740	12,855	7·39
e	3,476	3,250	0·93
f	4,356	4,787	1·10
Division 6	31,420	30,710	0·98
a	6,868	2,486	0·36
b	3,343	7,662	2·29
c	6,146	13,916	2·26
d	5,574	498	0·09
e	4,360	2,041	0·47
f	5,129	4,107	0·80
Division 7	22,187	14,344	0·65
a	9,893	3,824	0·39
b	6,514	2,896	0·44
c	5,780	7,624	1·32
Division 8	71,985	25,276	0·35
a	9,838	5,253	0·53
b	9,974	2,713	0·27
c	11,431	1,560	0·14
d	8,378	5,907	0·71
e	13,019	4,862	0·37
f	10,799	3,546	0·33
g	8,546	1,435	0·17
Division 9	88,128	18,051	0·20
a	20,668	833	0·04
b	39,456	911	0·02
c	10,819	2,353	0·22
d	4,853	10,554	2·17
e	8,362	1,065	0·13
f	3,970	2,335	0·59
Division 10	82,533	8,481	0·10
a	38,016	133	
b	21,387	419	0·02
c	11,517	2,590	0·22
d	11,613	5,339	0·46
Yukon	**205,346**	**4,914**	**0·02**
Northwest Territories	**1,253,438**[1]	**12,028**	**0·01**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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 was 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)	1943	45·10
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*)	1940	507·24	Sweden*	1943	37·63
Japan*	1940	495·72	Norway*	1940	24·75
German Reich	1939	381·98	Union of South Africa*	1943	23·04
Italy*	1941	372·07	U.S.S.R.	1939	20·85
India	1941	245·97	New Zealand*	1943	15·87
British Territory[1]	1941	341·88	Argentina*	1943	12·90
Poland*	1938	233·63	Southern Rhodesia*	1943	10·51
France*	1939	197·24	**Canada**	**1941**	**3·32**
Spain	1940	132·72	Canada, exclusive of the Territories	1941	5·74
Eire*	1943	110·77	Australia*	1943	2·43

[1] Not including Burma.

6.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase, Immigration and Estimated Emigration, Calendar Years, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1931-44

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]
1944	284,220	116,052	168,168	12,801	17,969	11,975,000[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 War of 1914-18. 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, Census Years 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**

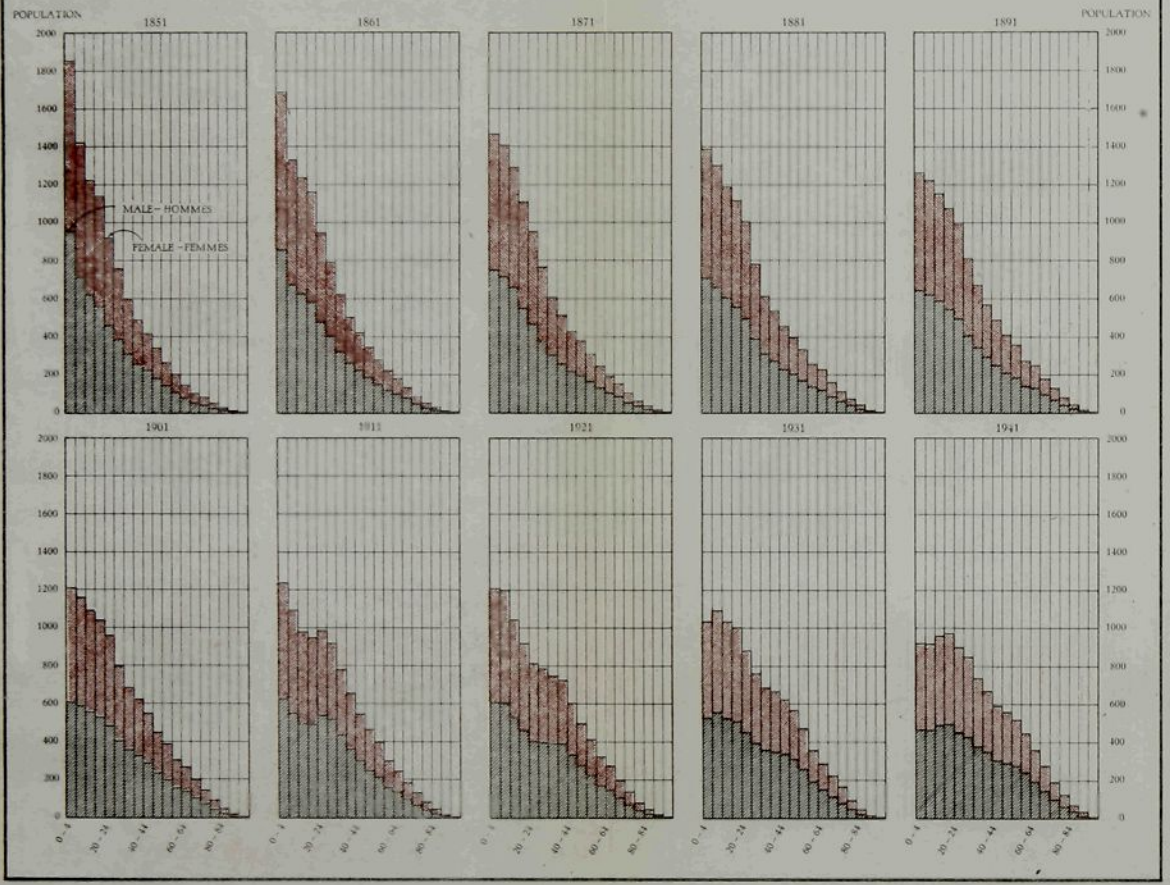
[1] Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy, who were recorded separately in 1921.

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. Summary figures showing the disparity between the sexes in the matter of urban concentration in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 in the total population are given in the following tabulation. Where the percentage

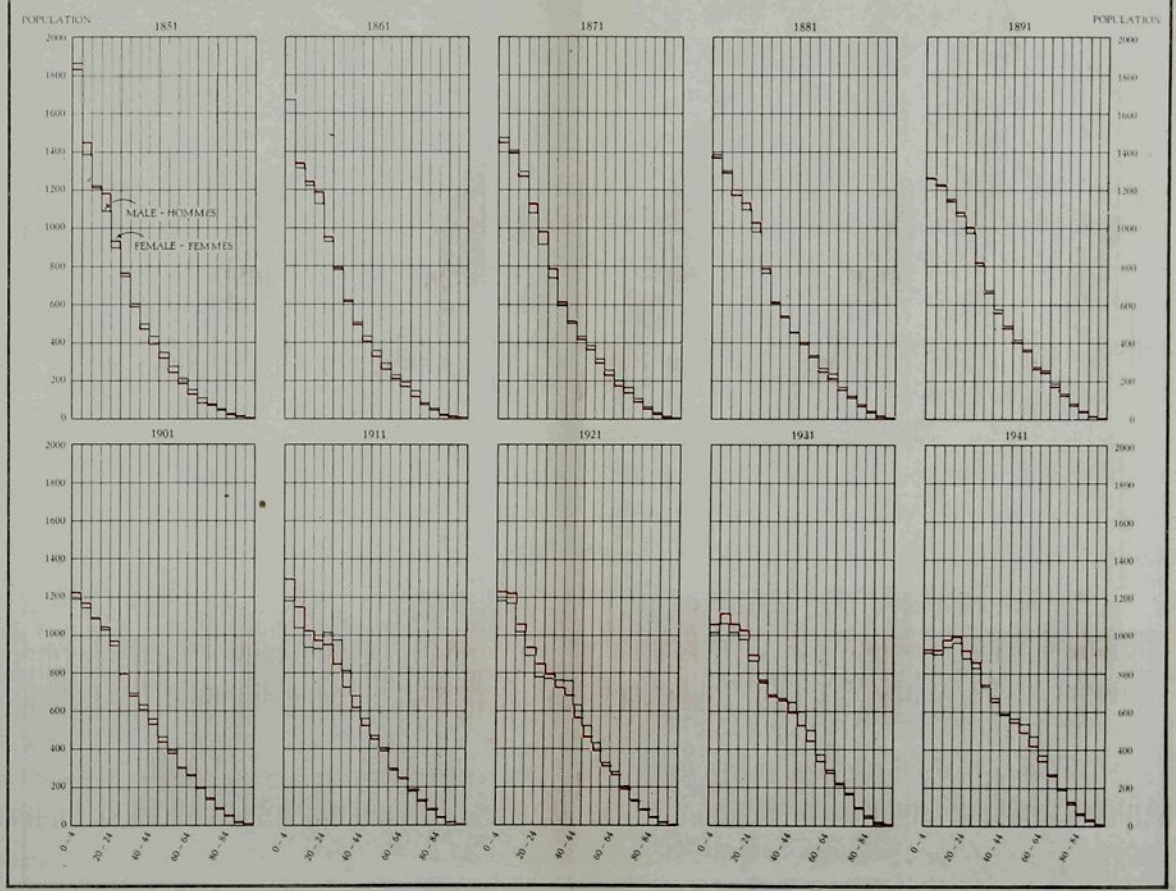
MALES AND FEMALES PER 10,000 POPULATION, BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 1851-1941

HOMMES ET FEMMES PAR 10,000 AMES, PAR GROUPES QUINQUENNAUX D'AGE, 1851-1941



MALES AND FEMALES PER 10,000 OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 1851-1941

HOMMES ET FEMMES PAR 10,000, EN POURCENTAGE DE LA POPULATION MASCULINE ET DE LA POPULATION FEMININE, PAR GROUPES QUINQUENNAUX D'AGE, 1851-1941



of urban males is large the percentage of females is also large. Each decade emphasizes the greater opportunities for female employment in urban centres as compared with rural.

Item	1911	1921	1931	1941
Excess of all males over all females per 100 of total population..	6·07	3·09	3·59	2·56
Percentage of females in urban centres to all females.....	47·12	51·78	55·98	56·61
Percentage of males in urban centres to all males.....	43·91	47·41	51·57	52·18
Excess of urban females over urban males per 100 of urban population.....	−2·54	1·32	0·52	1·52

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 per 100 Population	Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females per 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 indicated by the fact that, 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. Since immigration was cut down very severely after the outbreak of war in 1914, the influence of these earlier accretions to the population has crept through the upper age groups year by year; it has now reached those of the population in the 'fifties'.

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

NOTE.—For comparable data for 1891-1911, see the 1943-44 Year Book, p. 95.

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	-
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 or over; this group represented 75·1 per thousand of the total population in 1921, 83·9 in 1931 and no less than 102·1 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), 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, Census Years 1911-41

NOTE.—Figures for censuses previous to 1911 are not comparable.

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 Canada as a whole there are more married males than married females because of the excess of married male immigrants. 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 persons, but the reasons for these figures are more apparent.

Conjugal condition of the 1941 population 15 years of age or over, by provinces and sex, is shown at p. 102 of the 1945 Year Book.

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 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 **11** 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 (27·91 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 natural 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 compared with 83 p.c. in 1921, 84 p.c. in 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. 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 British and 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 these 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.

Several significant changes occurred in the third and fourth decades; 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.

11.—Racial Origins of the Population, Census Years 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941

Racial Origin	1871[1]	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
British Isles Races....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,999,081	4,868,738	5,381,071	5,715,904	49·68
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419	2,968,402	25·80
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808	1,267,702	11·02
Scottish.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,346,350	1,403,974	12·20
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	26,060	41,952	62,494	75,826	0·66
Other European Races.	1,322,813	1,598,386	2,107,327	3,006,502	3,699,846	4,753,242	5,526,964	48·03
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990	3,483,038	30·27
Austrian.....	–		10,947[2]	44,036	107,671	48,639	37,715	0·33
Belgian.....			2,994	9,664	20,234	27,585	29,711	0·26
Bulgarian.....			–	–	1,765	3,160	3,260	0·03
Czech and Slovak...					8,840	30,401	42,912	0·37
Danish.....	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	21,124	34,118	37,439	0·33
Finnish.....	–	–	2,502	15,500	21,494	43,885	41,683	0·36
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	403,417	294,635	473,544	464,682	4·04
Greek.....	39	–	291	3,614	5,740	9,444	11,692	0·10

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

11.—Racial Origins of the Population, Census Years 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.
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
Netherlander	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.

Racial origins of the population by provinces and territories in 1941 are given at p. 106 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book.

It is interesting to note how the main racial origins are represented in the populations of leading Canadian cities and in Table **12** the 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.—Leading Racial Origins of the Populations of 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 growth of the different denominations from an early date is traced statistically in Table **13.**

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.

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—59·8 p.c. Lutheran, 17·0 p.c. United Church and 6·8 p.c. Anglican; Netherlanders—30·5 p.c. Mennonite, 28·1 p.c. United Church, 11·4 p.c. Anglican and 7·6 p.c. Baptist. About 81 p.c. of the people of Polish origin were Roman Catholic and 91 p.c. of the Italians reported this religious denomination. It is interesting to note that 13·6 p.c. of the Chinese stated that they belonged to the United Church and 7 p.c. to the Presbyterian Church, while 21·4 p.c. of the Japanese reported United Church as their religious denomination.

13.—Religions of the People, Census Years 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
Free Methodist Church of Canada[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,730	8,788	0·07
Friends	7,353	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424	1,964	0·02
Gospel People	–	–	–	–	135	2,449	6,355	7,005	0·06
Greek Orthodox[4]	18	–		15,630	88,507	169,832	102,389	139,629	1·21
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)[5]	–	–	–	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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 107.

13.—Religions of the People, Census Years 1871-1941, with Percentage Distribution for 1941—concluded

Religion	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
No religion	5,146	2,634	[6]	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071	19,126	0·17
Pagan	1,886	4,478	[6]	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, *n.e.s.*	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[7]	4,986,552[7]	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	19,202	30,104	32,066	44,515	53,679	0·47
Not stated	126,853[8]	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] Reported as Methodist before 1931. [4] 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. [5] Mennonites were included with Baptists in 1871 and 1881; in 1891 they were included with "other denominations". [6] Included with "other". [7] Includes 186,654 Greek Catholics in 1931 and 185,657 in 1941. [8] Includes 109,475 population in Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories who were largely Indian and hence likely Pagan.

Details of leading religious denominations by provinces are given at p. 109 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book; those of the population of the nine leading cities are shown in Table **14.**

14.—Religious Denominations of the Populations of 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, United States born and other foreign born, is shown in Table **15.**

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 decline of the group indicated for 1941 is attributable to a restricted immigration policy. (See Chapter VI.)

15.—Nativity of the Population, Census Years 1871-1941

Year	British Born		Foreign Born		Total Population	Percentages of Total Population			
						British Born		Foreign Born	
	Canadian Born	Other British Born[1]	Born in United States	Born in Other Foreign Countries		Canadian Born	Other British 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[2]	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86·06	11·07	1·80	1·08
1891....	4,189,368[2]	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86·68	10·15	1·67	1·50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86·98	7·84	2·38	2·80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77·98	11·58	4·21	6·23
1921....	6,832,224	1,065,448	374,022	516,255	8,787,949	77·75	12·12	4·26	5·87
1931....	8,069,261	1,184,830	344,574	778,121	10,376,786	77·76	11·42	3·32	7·50
1941....	9,487,808	1,003,769	312,473	701,660	11,506,655[3]	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 nativity of the population analysed by sex and province.

Table **16** 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. 118).

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 War of 1914-18; 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 recorded his birthplace as Poland or Roumania 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 **16** 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 geographically.

16.—Population, by Birthplace, Census Years 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[5]**

[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 17 gives, for all urban centres of over 30,000, the numbers and proportions of the population who are Canadian born and who are 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.

17.—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 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.

Table 18 has been prepared to overcome some of the difficulties involved, and to provide a basis for comparison of urban centres by size with those of other countries. 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.

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. In the decade ended 1941 the proportion increased from 53·70 p.c. to 54·34 p.c. Urban communities absorbed nearly 60·22 p.c. of the total increase 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 in rural and 543 in urban communities on June 2, 1941, as compared with 463 in rural and 537 in urban communities on June 1, 1931; 505 in rural and 495 in urban on June 1, 1921; and 546 in rural and 454 in urban on June 1, 1911. In this trend to urbanization 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.

Table 18 gives 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.

* 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.

18.—Urban Populations, by Size-of-Municipality Groups, Census Years 1921-41

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**

19.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Census Years 1911-41

Province or Territory	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P.E. Island	78,758	14,970	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	70,707	24,340
Nova Scotia	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	281,192	231,654	310,422	267,540
New Brunswick	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	313,978	143,423
Quebec	1,038,934	966,842	1,037,941	1,322,569	1,061,056	1,813,606	1,222,198	2,109,684
Ontario	1,198,803	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	1,449,022	2,338,633
Manitoba	261,029	200,365	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	407,871	321,873
Saskatchewan	361,037	131,395	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	600,846	295,146
Alberta	236,633	137,662	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	489,583	306,586
British Columbia	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739	374,467	443,394
Yukon	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	3,117	1,797
N.W.T.	6,507	Nil	8,143	Nil	9,316	Nil	12,028	Nil
Canada	**3,933,696**	**3,272,947**	**4,435,827**[1]	**4,352,122**	**4,804,728**	**5,572,058**	**5,254,239**	**6,252,416**

[1] Royal Canadian Navy (485) included in rural total.

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 20 shows comparative figures for 1931 and 1941.

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

Greater City	1941	1931	Greater City	1941	1931
	No.	No.		No.	No.
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.

21.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Over 5,000 in 1941 Compared with Census Years 1871-1931

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 readjusted 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

21.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Over 5,000 in 1941 Compared with Census Years 1871-1931—continued

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

21.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Over 5,000 in 1941 Compared with Census Years 1871-1931—concluded

Urban Centre and Province	Populations							
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*Weyburn, Sask.	–	–	–	113	2,210	3,193	5,002	6,179
Montreal North, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	1,360	4,519	6,152
†Simcoe, Ont.	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226	6,037
Brampton, Ont.	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532	6,020
†Cobourg, Ont.	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834	5,973
*Kamloops, B.C.	–	–	–	–	3,772	4,501	6,167	5,959
*Nelson, B.C.	–	–	–	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992	5,912
†Whitby, Ont.	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046	5,904
†Fort Frances, Ont.	–	–	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470	5,897
†Leamington, Ont.	–	1,411	1,910	2,451	2,652	3,675	4,902	5,858
†Ingersoll, Ont.	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233	5,782
*Parry Sound, Ont.	1,052	1,120	1,802	2,884	3,429	3,546	3,512	5,765
*Weston, Ont.	–	–	1,194	1,083	1,875	3,166	4,723	5,740
Asbestos, Que.			–	783	2,224	2,189	4,396	5,711
*Swift Current, Sask.				121	1,852	3,518	5,296	5,594
*Yorkton, Sask.		–		700	2,309	5,151	5,027	5,577
St. Joseph de Grantham, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,812	5,556
*Renfrew, Ont.	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296	5,511
Transcona, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	4,185	5,747	5,495
Montmorency, Que.	–	–	–	–	2,710	3,367	4,575	5,393
*Stellarton, N.S.	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002	5,351
Lachute, Que.	–	–	1,751	2,022	2,407	2,592	3,906	5,310
*Thorold, Ont.	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092	5,305
*Dundas, Ont.	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026	5,276
*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

22.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with Census Years 1901-31

Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island—						**New Brunswick—**					
Souris	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063	1,114	Dalhousie	862	1,650	1,958	3,974	4,508
						Chatham	4,868	4,666	4,506	4,017	4,082
Nova Scotia—						Newcastle	2,507	2,945	3,507	3,383	3,781
Westville	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946	4,115	Woodstock	3,644	3,856	3,380	3,259	3,593
Kentville	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033	3,928	Bathurst	1,044	960	3,327	3,300	3,554
Bridgewater	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262	3,445	St. Stephen	2,840	2,836	3,452	3,437	3,306
Windsor	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032	3,436	Sussex	1,398	1,906	2,198	2,252	3,027
Dominion	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846	3,279	Sackville	1,444	2,039	2,173	2,234	2,489
Liverpool	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669	3,170	Devon	–	–	1,924	1,977	2,337
Pictou	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152	3,069	Shediac	1,075	1,442	1,973	1,883	2,147
Inverness	306	2,719	2,963	2,900	2,975	Milltown	2,044	1,804	1,976	1,735	1,876
Lunenburg	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727	2,856	Grand Falls	644	1,280	1,327	1,556	1,806
Trenton	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613	2,699	Marysville	1,892	1,837	1,614	1,512	1,651
Antigonish	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764	2,157	Sunny Brae	–	–	–	–	1,368
Parrsboro	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919	1,971	St. George	733	988	1,110	1,087	1,169
Wolfville	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818	1,944	St. Andrews	1,064	987	1,065	1,207	1,167
Digby	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412	1,657	St. Leonard	–	–	–	–	1,095
Shelburne	1,445	1,435	1,360	1,474	1,605						
Canso	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575	1,418	**Quebec—**					
Wedgeport	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294	1,327	Giffard	–	–	1,254	3,573	4,909
Oxford	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133	1,297	Mount Royal	–	–	160	2,174	4,888
Middleton	537	827	875	904	1,172	Ste. Thérèse	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292	4,659
Joggins	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000	1,109	Lasalle	–	–	726	2,362	4,651
Lockeport	1,117	784	851	973	1,084	Matane	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757	4,633
Mulgrave	–	–	–	975	1,057	Montmagny	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927	4,585
Port Hawkesbury	633	684	869	1,011	1,031	Arvida	–	–	–	1,790	4,581
Mahone Bay	866	951	1,177	1,065	1,025	Noranda	–	–	–	2,246	4,576
Bridgetown	858	996	1,086	1,126	1,020	Mégantic	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911	4,560
Louisburg	1,046	1,006	1,152	971	1,012	Pointe Claire	555	793	2,617	4,058	4,536
						Buckingham	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638	4,516

22.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with Census Years 1901-31—continued

Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—con.					
Coaticook	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044	4,414
Val d'Or	–	–	–	–	4,385
Pointe-aux-Trembles	–	1,517	2,350	2,970	4,314
St. Pierre	505	2,201	3,535	4,185	4,061
Farnham	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205	4,055
Nicolet	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868	3,751
Beauport	–	–	3,240	3,242	3,725
Quebec W.	–	–	130	1,813	3,619
Beauharnois	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729	3,550
Louiseville	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365	3,542
Mont Joli	822	2,141	2,799	3,143	3,533
Plessisville	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536	3,522
East Angus	–	–	3,802	3,566	3,501
Baie St. Paul	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916	3,500
Cowansville	699	881	1,094	1,859	3,486
Montreal W.	352	703	1,882	3,190	3,474
Iberville	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778	3,454
Windsor	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720	3,368
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949	3,308
Bagotville	507	1,011	2,204	2,468	3,248
Port Alfred	–	–	1,213	2,342	3,243
Laval-des-Rapides	–	1,014	1,989	2,716	3,242
Roberval	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770	3,220
Waterloo	1,797	1,886	2,063	2,192	3,173
Aylmer	2,291	3,109	2,970	2,835	3,115
Brownsburg	–	–	–	–	3,105
Richmond	2,057	2,175	2,450	2,596	3,082
Donnacona	–	–	1,225	2,631	3,064
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1,343	1,416	2,212	2,417	3,006
St. Michel	–	–	493	1,528	2,956
Laprairie	1,451	2,388	2,158	2,774	2,936
Malartic	–	–	–	–	2,895
Amos	–	–	1,488	2,153	2,862
Dolbeau	–	–	–	2,032	2,847
Charny	–	1,408	2,265	2,823	2,831
Gatineau	–	–	–	–	2,822
Charlesbourg	–	–	1,267	1,869	2,789
Mont Laurier	–	752	2,211	2,394	2,661
Berthier	1,364	1,335	2,193	2,431	2,634
Loretteville	1,555	1,588	2,066	2,251	2,564
Marieville	1,306	1,587	1,748	1,986	2,394
St. Tite	991	1,438	1,783	1,969	2,385
Acton Vale	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753	2,366
Montreal E.	–	210	1,776	2,242	2,355
La Malbaie	826	1,449	1,883	2,408	2,324
Priceville	–	–	–	2,310	2,321
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
Timiskaming	–	–	–	1,855	2,168
La Sarre	–	–	–	–	2,167
St. Raymond	1,272	1,653	1,693	1,772	2,157
Lennoxville	1,120	1,211	1,554	1,927	2,150
St. Marc-des-Carrières	296	1,224	1,492	1,997	2,118
Saindon	–	–	1,793	2,355	2,115
Dorval	481	1,005	1,466	2,052	2,048
Cabano	–	–	–	2,187	2,031
Courville	–	910	1,293	1,678	2,011
Beloeil	–	1,501	1,418	1,434	2,008
Hampstead	–	–	53	594	1,974
Huntingdon	1,122	1,265	1,401	1,619	1,952
St. Georges E. (Beauce)	–	1,410	1,058	1,543	1,945
L'Epiphanie	–	–	1,199	1,705	1,941
La Providence	819	894	1,078	1,241	1,924
St. Joseph (Beauce)	1,117	1,440	1,445	1,625	1,892
Arthabaska	995	1,458	1,234	1,608	1,883
Pont Rouge	–	–	1,419	1,353	1,865
Chandler	–	–	1,756	1,741	1,858
L'Assomption	1,605	1,747	1,320	1,576	1,829
Greenfield Park	–	–	1,112	1,610	1,819
Ste. Anne-de-Beaupré	–	2,381	1,648	1,901	1,783
L'Abord-à-Plouffe	–	–	1,011	1,227	1,773
Ste. Marie	–	–	1,311	1,598	1,736
Lac-au-Saumon	–	1,171	1,354	1,779	1,703
Bedford	1,364	1,432	1,669	1,570	1,697
Bromptonville	–	1,239	2,603	1,527	1,672
Bernierville	721	628	751	946	1,638
St. Jacques	–	–	1,332	1,529	1,634
St. Gabriel-de-Brandon	1,199	1,602	1,667	1,530	1,632
St. Félicien	–	581	1,306	1,599	1,603
St. Benoît Joseph Labre	–	1,070	1,416	1,648	1,593
St. Eustache	1,079	996	1,098	1,187	1,564
Rivière-du-Moulin	–	–	738	1,040	1,561
Baie Comeau	–	–	–	–	1,548
Bourlamaque	–	–	–	–	1,545
Causapscal	–	–	–	1,390	1,545
Ste. Anne-de-Chicoutimi	516	657	838	1,102	1,540
Warwick	790	928	961	987	1,504
St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac	–	–	–	215	1,472
St. Jérôme	498	719	923	1,235	1,469
Montreal S.	–	790	1,030	1,164	1,441
St. Rémi	1,080	1,021	1,135	1,201	1,431
Châteauguay	–	–	881	1,067	1,425
Chambly Bassin	849	900	1,068	1,287	1,423
Rock Island	615	861	1,442	1,424	1,395
Duparquet	–	–	–	–	1,384
Laurentides	934	1,128	1,150	1,284	1,342
Disraeli	1,018	1,606	1,646	1,437	1,338
Danville	1,017	1,331	1,290	1,354	1,332
Cap Chat	–	–	–	1,139	1,329
St. Casimir	–	–	1,457	1,316	1,307
Pierreville	1,108	1,363	1,394	1,352	1,302
Thurso	525	601	538	1,292	1,295
Mistassini	–	–	–	970	1,294
Dorion	275	631	833	1,155	1,292
Scotstown	791	933	987	1,189	1,273
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

22.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with Census Years 1901-31—continued

Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—conc.					
L'Enfant Jésus	–	–	–	1,066	1,175
Charlemagne	–	776	829	813	1,150
Princeville	742	752	869	980	1,145
St. Félix-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. Émilien	–	–	–	646	1,018
Notre-Dame-de-Portneuf	–	–	877	1,017	1,015
La Pérade	–	–	745	926	1,014
St. Pie	–	768	960	858	1,009
Ville-Marie	502	850	840	1,049	1,001
Ontario—					
Wallaceburg	2,763	3,438	4,006	4,326	4,986
Riverside	–	–	1,155	4,432	4,878
Paris	3,229	4,098	4,368	4,137	4,637
Sturgeon Falls	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234	4,576
Goderich	4,158	4,522	4,107	4,491	4,557
Penetanguishene	2,422	3,568	4,037	4,035	4,521
Perth	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099	4,458
Carleton Place	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105	4,305
Oakville	1,643	2,372	3,298	3,857	4,115
Bowmanville	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080	4,113
Gananoque	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592	4,044
Dunnville	2,105	2,861	3,224	3,405	4,028
Newmarket	2,125	2,996	3,626	3,748	4,026
Tillsonburg	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385	4,002
Picton	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580	3,901
Arnprior	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023	3,895
Burlington	1,119	1,831	2,709	3,046	3,815
Copper Cliff	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173	3,732
St. Marys	3,384	3,388	3,847	3,802	3,635
Kapuskasing	–	–	926	3,819	3,431
Napanee	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497	3,405
Hanover	1,392	2,342	2,781	3,077	3,290
Prescott	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984	3,223
Portsmouth	1,827	1,786	2,351	2,741	3,135
Hespeler	2,457	2,368	2,777	2,752	3,058
New Liskeard	–	2,108	2,268	2,880	3,019
Campbellford	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744	3,018
Strathroy	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964	3,016
Listowel	2,693	2,289	2,477	2,676	3,013
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
Ontario—con.					
Orangeville	2,511	2,340	2,187	2,614	2,718
Walkerton	2,971	2,601	2,344	2,431	2,679
Meaford	1,916	2,811	2,650	2,624	2,662
Blind River	2,656	2,558	1,843	2,805	2,619
Georgetown	1,313	1,583	2,061	2,288	2,562
Almonte	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415	2,543
Kincardine	2,077	1,956	2,077	2,465	2,507
Aylmer	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283	2,478
Tecumseh	–	–	978	2,129	2,412
Cobalt	–	5,638	4,449	3,885	2,376
Bracebridge	2,479	2,776	2,451	2,436	2,341
Grimsby	1,001	1,669	2,004	2,198	2,331
Kingsville	1,537	1,427	1,783	2,174	2,317
Haileybury	–	3,874	3,743	2,813	2,268
Coniston	–	–	–	–	2,245
Alexandria	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006	2,175
Port Credit	–	–	1,123	1,635	2,160
Tilbury	1,012	1,368	1,673	1,992	2,155
Gravenhurst	2,146	1,624	1,478	1,864	2,122
Acton	1,484	1,720	1,722	1,855	2,063
Delhi	823	825	733	1,121	2,062
Rockland	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118	2,040
Wingham	2,392	2,238	2,092	1,959	2,030
Elmira	1,060	1,782	2,016	2,170	2,012
Mattawa	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631	1,971
Port Dover	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707	1,968
Milton	1,372	1,654	1,873	1,839	1,964
Blenheim	1,653	1,387	1,565	1,737	1,952
Ridgetown	2,405	1,954	1,855	1,952	1,944
Essex	1,391	1,353	1,588	1,954	1,935
Clinton	2,547	2,254	2,018	1,789	1,896
Mount Forest	2,019	1,839	1,718	1,801	1,892
Mitchell	1,945	1,766	1,800	1,588	1,777
Sioux Lookout	–	550	1,127	2,088	1,756
Wiarton	2,443	2,266	1,726	1,949	1,749
Alliston	1,256	1,279	1,376	1,355	1,733
Port Dalhousie	1,125	1,152	1,492	1,547	1,723
Chesley	1,734	1,734	1,708	1,699	1,701
Durham	1,422	1,581	1,494	1,750	1,700
Seaforth	2,245	1,983	1,829	1,686	1,668
Dresden	1,613	1,551	1,339	1,529	1,662
Brighton	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580	1,651
Cardinal	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319	1,645
Capreol	–	–	1,287	1,684	1,641
Dryden	140	715	1,019	1,326	1,641
Southampton	1,636	1,685	1,537	1,489	1,600
Exeter	1,792	1,555	1,442	1,666	1,589
Morrisburg	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420	1,575
Forest	1,553	1,445	1,422	1,480	1,570
Niagara	1,258	1,318	1,357	1,228	1,541
Keewatin	1,156	1,242	1,327	1,422	1,481
Rockcliffe Park	–	–	–	951	1,480
Larder Lake	–	–	–	–	1,464
Hagersville	1,020	1,106	1,169	1,385	1,455
Vankleek Hill	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380	1,435
Palmerston	1,850	1,665	1,523	1,543	1,418
Uxbridge	1,657	1,433	1,456	1,325	1,406
New Hamburg	1,208	1,484	1,351	1,436	1,402
Caledonia	801	952	1,223	1,396	1,401
Port Elgin	1,313	1,235	1,291	1,305	1,395
Chippawa	460	707	1,137	1,266	1,385
Point Edward	780	874	1,258	1,362	1,363
Lakefield	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332	1,349
Richmond Hill	629	652	1,055	1,295	1,345
Tweed	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271	1,343
Waterford	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213	1,342
Thessalon	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632	1,316
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

22.—Urban Centres Having Populations of Between 1,000 and 5,000 in 1941, Compared with Census Years 1901-31—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario—conc.					
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	3,181
Neepawa	1,418	1,864	1,887	1,910	2,292
Brooklands	–	–	–	2,628	2,240
Minnedosa	1,052	1,483	1,505	1,680	1,636
Virden	901	1,550	1,361	1,590	1,619
Carman	1,439	1,271	1,591	1,418	1,455
Morden	1,522	1,130	1,268	1,416	1,427
Souris	839	1,854	1,710	1,661	1,346
Beausé jour	–	847	994	1,139	1,161
Swan River	–	574	903	968	1,129
Killarney	585	1,010	871	1,003	1,051
Stonewall	589	1,005	1,112	1,031	1,020
Saskatchewan—					
North Battleford	–	2,105	4,108	4,533	4,745
Melville	–	1,816	2,808	3,891	4,011
Estevan	141	1,981	2,290	2,936	2,774
Melfort	–	599	1,746	1,809	2,005
Biggar	–	315	1,535	2,369	1,930
Kamsack	–	473	2,002	2,087	1,792
Humboldt	–	859	1,822	1,899	1,767
Shaunavon	–	–	1,146	1,761	1,603
Rosetown	–	317	865	1,553	1,470

Province and Urban Centre	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan— concluded					
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	1,457	1,499
High River	153	1,182	1,198	1,459	1,430
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

A short review of the rural and urban movement of population in 1941-44; the migration between the nine provinces of Canada during the decade 1931-41; and the estimated net civilian immigration by provinces, 1941-44, appears at pp. 120-122 of the 1945 Year Book.

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. Any naturalized person in Canada is now recognized as a 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 XXXI on Miscellaneous Administration.)

Table 23 shows that, at the Census of 1941, less than 1 p.c. of the total Canadian-born and other British-born population had lost their Canadian citizenship through renunciation or marriage. Over 80 p.c. of the United States born persons in Canada, who form 2·7 p.c. of the total population, had become Canadian citizens together with 74·7 p.c. of the Continental European born, while 72·7 p.c. of those born in Asiatic countries were still aliens. Of the total population only 2·4 p.c. were aliens. Table 24 shows the citizenship of non-British and non-French racial origins as at the Censuses of 1931 and 1941.

23.—Citizenship of the Total Population, by Nativity, 1941

Birthplace	Canadian Nationals	Aliens	Not Stated	Total
Canada	9,475,252	12,521	35	9,487,808
British Empire (other than Canada)	979,680	2,566	8	1,003,769[1]
United States	250,929	61,427	117	312,473
Continental Europe	488,571	164,838	296	653,705
Asia	12,105	32,332	6	44,443
Other	2,993	519	Nil	3,512
Not stated	780	137	28	945
Totals	**11,210,310**	**274,340**	**490**	**11,506,655**[1]

[1] Includes 21,515 British-born persons who have not acquired Canadian domicile.

24.—Citizenship of the Principal Non-British and Non-French Racial Origins, 1931 and 1941

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
Netherlander	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

At pp. 124-125 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book census data of languages and mother tongues are summarized giving compilations of the number of persons speaking one, both or neither of the official languages of Canada and the mother tongue of the total population in 1941.

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

The 1945 Year Book shows, at p. 126, the number of blind and deaf-mutes, by provinces in 1941, together with the proportion of such persons per 10,000 population.

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, Households and Families*

Buildings and Dwellings.—According to Table **25**, the number of occupied dwellings in Canada† at the 1941 Census was 2,597,969 as compared with 2,227,000* at the 1931 Census. The number of persons per dwelling was highest in Quebec

* For 1931 census figures, see p. 136 of the 1936 Year Book. The figure of 1,984,286 there given represents number of buildings containing dwellings and not the number of dwellings.
† Figures in this Section are exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

at 5·12 and lowest in British Columbia at 3·66. In addition, there were 62,008 vacant dwellings in the Dominion on June 2, 1941. It should be explained that the total number of buildings used for habitation—2,181,564—was somewhat less than the number of dwellings since in the case of apartment buildings, rows and semi-detached structures each building would contain one or more dwellings.

Definitions of Dwellings and Dwelling Types.—The Census defines a dwelling as "a structurally separate set of self-contained living premises having its own entrance from outside of the building containing it or from a common passage or stairway inside". According to this definition a single dwelling house is a permanent structure in which there is only one self-contained dwelling unit. A semi-detached dwelling house, sometimes known as a "double house", is a two-dwelling structure with separate entrances to each dwelling, and divided by a solid partition extending from attic to cellar. This distinguishes the semi-detached from the "duplex" or two-dwelling apartment house where the division, with upper and lower apartments, is on a horizontal basis. Apartment dwellings or suites are found in apartment blocks, each dwelling having a separate exit to a common hall or landing. A flat is structurally similar to an apartment house except that each dwelling unit has an independent entrance from the outside. In Table 27 of this Section, flats and duplexes are included with the figures shown for apartments. A row or terrace dwelling structure is similar to a semi-detached in construction except that it consists of three or more such adjacent dwellings.

Households and Families.—The number of households in the nine provinces at the 1941 Census was 2,706,089 and the average size of all households was 4·25 persons per household. Private families in Canada totalled 2,525,299, the average number of persons per family being 3·94. The size of households and of families was largest in Quebec and smallest in British Columbia.

Definitions of Household and Family.—In the Census a household is defined as "a person or a group of persons living in one housekeeping community. The persons may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together with common housekeeping arrangements, they constitute a household. It should be noted that two or more households may occupy the same dwelling. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling and their housekeeping is entirely separate they shall be treated as separate households." Persons on Active Service were included as members of their family households whether actually living at home or not at the date of the Census.

In the Census the family is understood to consist of husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent and unmarried child or children living together in the same housekeeping community. Hence the family membership is restricted to persons having the husband-wife or parent-child relationship and thus is not consistent with the group of persons composing the household. The latter often consists of two or more families and very frequently includes persons related to the head, such as uncle, niece, grandmother, etc., but who are not members of his immediate family.

25.—Numbers of Buildings, Dwellings, Households and Families, and Average Numbers of Persons per Dwelling, per Household and per Family, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Population	Buildings[1]	Dwellings		Households	Families	Persons per Dwelling	Persons per Household	Persons per Family
			Occupied[2]	Vacant					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	95,047	19,719	20,236	753	20,432	19,590	4·70	4·65	4·19
Nova Scotia	577,962	114,451	124,396	3,840	128,641	123,561	4·65	4·49	4·04
New Brunswick	457,401	83,429	92,703	2,922	94,599	93,479	4·93	4·84	4·32
Quebec	3,331,882	436,012	650,838	14,321	663,426	647,946	5·12	5·02	4·53
Ontario	3,787,655	779,751	916,122	21,464	969,267	909,210	4·13	3·91	3·56
Manitoba	729,744	149,206	164,985	2,342	176,942	166,249	4·42	4·12	3·83
Saskatchewan	895,992	206,291	209,820	6,465	214,939	190,137	4·27	4·17	4·13
Alberta	796,169	185,585	195,574	4,040	201,796	175,744	4·07	3·95	3·91
British Columbia	817,861	207,120	223,295	5,861	236,047	199,383	3·66	3·46	3·36
Canada	**11,489,713**	**2,181,564**	**2,597,969**	**62,008**	**2,706,089**	**2,525,299**	**4·42**	**4·25**	**3·94**

[1] Buildings used for habitation only. [2] Includes dwellings with tenure not stated.

Similar data on buildings, dwellings, households and families for urban centres of 30,000 population or over at the 1941 Census are given in Table **26.**

26.—Numbers of Buildings, Dwellings, Households and Families and Average Numbers of Persons per Dwelling, per Household and per Family, for Urban Centres of 30,000 Population or Over, 1941.

Urban Centre	Population	Buildings[1]	Dwellings		Households	Families	Persons per Dwelling	Persons per Household	Persons per Family
			Occupied[2]	Vacant					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Brantford	31,948	6,921	8,191	40	8,543	8,152	3·90	3·74	3·37
Calgary	88,904	16,860	21,758	88	25,387	22,738	4·09	3·50	3·30
Edmonton	93,817	18,718	23,087	367	24,700	22,619	4·06	3·80	3·52
Fort William	30,585	5,633	6,360	10	6,763	6,881	4·81	4·52	3·67
Halifax	70,488	9,172	13,520	57	15,089	15,235	5·21	4·67	3·69
Hamilton	166,337	31,566	39,915	378	43,076	42,412	4·17	3·86	3·38
Hull	32,947	4,404	6,091	26	6,427	6,574	5·41	5·13	4·58
Kingston	30,126	4,749	6,538	98	7,226	7,135	4·61	4·17	3·37
Kitchener	35,657	6,720	8,463	50	9,215	8,778	4·21	3·87	3·53
London	78,264	17,153	20,227	417	21,050	19,434	3·87	3·72	3·29
Montreal	903,007	67,443	198,844	2,502	203,685	197,840	4·54	4·43	3·91
Ottawa	154,951	18,552	32,355	170	35,601	34,609	4·79	4·35	3·62
Outremont	30,751	2,991	6,919	65	7,038	7,033	4·44	4·37	3·69
Quebec	150,757	12,373	26,895	283	28,170	27,594	5·61	5·35	4·59
Regina	58,245	10,144	12,982	81	15,390	13,765	4·49	3·78	3·53
St. Catharines	30,275	6,360	7,444	71	8,009	7,689	4·07	3·78	3·33
Saint John	51,741	5,937	11,858	127	12,241	11,580	4·36	4·23	3·73
Saskatoon	43,027	8,764	10,347	186	11,461	10,338	4·16	3·75	3·49
Sherbrooke	35,965	3,351	7,563	111	7,770	7,515	4·76	4·63	4·02
Sudbury	32,203	4,840	7,130	261	7,685	7,370	4·52	4·19	3·72
Toronto	667,457	87,353	147,180	2,466	175,736	168,218	4·53	3·80	3·30
Three Rivers	42,007	3,609	7,376	84	7,688	7,871	5·70	5·46	4·69
Vancouver	275,353	58,393	70,718	1,368	80,826	70,583	3·89	3·41	3·17
Verdun	67,349	4,891	16,026	93	16,184	16,312	4·20	4·16	3·74
Victoria	44,068	9,633	11,442	178	13,236	10,854	3·85	3·33	3·05
Windsor	105,311	18,847	25,231	213	26,126	25,701	4·17	4·03	3·59
Winnipeg	221,960	35,903	48,796	541	59,607	56,369	4·55	3·72	3·31

[1] Buildings used for habitation only. [2] Does not include dwellings with tenure not stated.

Tenure and Kind of Dwelling.—As indicated in Table **27** the 1,457,526 owner-occupied dwellings constituted 55 p.c. of all occupied dwellings in Canada at the 1941 Census. In rural areas, dwellings occupied by owners represented about 75 p.c. of total occupied dwellings while in urban areas, owner-occupied dwellings were only about 40 p.c. of all occupied dwellings.

Of the total 1,115,629 tenant-occupied dwellings in Canada, 832,703 were found in urban centres. A considerable proportion of the latter would be apartment dwellings since almost all the 500,328 apartment dwellings shown in Table **27** were occupied by tenants. It is worth noting that, while the number of single dwellings in urban Canada increased from 707,150 to 735,795 between 1931 and 1941, or by 4 p.c., apartment dwellings increased from 333,374 to 500,328 over the same period, or by about 50 p.c. Some part of the increase in apartment dwellings would be accounted for by the conversion of single dwellings into apartments.

27.—Occupied Dwellings, Classified According to Tenure and Kind of Dwelling, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1941

NOTE.—In the Census "urban" includes all incorporated cities, towns and villages, the "rural" areas including organized rural municipalities, townships and parishes and all unorganized areas.

Province	Occupied Dwellings							
	Tenure		Kind of Dwelling[1]					Total[2]
	Owned	Rented	Single	Semi-detached	Apartment[3]	Row	Other and Not Stated	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	16,269	3,810	17,949	1,209	688	78	155	20,236
Rural	13,771	1,376	14,676	264	89	15	103	15,255
Urban	2,498	2,434	3,273	945	599	63	52	4,981
Nova Scotia	85,386	37,798	98,338	9,565	12,980	1,152	1,149	124,396
Rural	57,487	11,068	64,069	2,448	1,214	92	732	69,302
Urban	27,899	26,730	34,269	7,117	11,766	1,060	417	55,094
New Brunswick	61,397	30,484	69,225	4,810	16,900	262	684	92,703
Rural	49,612	11,268	56,131	1,953	2,322	81	393	61,359
Urban	11,785	19,216	13,094	2,857	14,578	181	291	31,344
Quebec	287,388	357,141	295,930	38,955	294,024	10,054	5,566	650,838
Rural	177,242	35,330	195,603	7,555	6,853	415	2,146	215,424
Urban	110,146	321,811	100,327	31,400	287,171	9,639	3,420	435,414
Ontario	513,903	395,491	647,085	93,329	137,802	23,991	7,187	916,122
Rural	251,930	102,323	318,475	15,091	17,064	663	2,960	357,154
Urban	261,973	293,168	328,610	78,238	120,738	23,328	4,227	558,968
Manitoba	101,836	61,819	138,888	3,051	19,518	1,048	1,150	164,985
Rural	66,889	24,453	88,002	526	2,125	99	590	92,061
Urban	34,947	37,366	50,886	2,525	17,393	949	560	72,924
Saskatchewan	134,575	72,598	192,582	1,524	10,656	306	2,105	209,820
Rural	99,947	35,547	133,347	395	803	31	918	136,849
Urban	34,628	37,051	59,235	1,129	9,853	275	1,187	72,971
Alberta	127,026	66,220	171,621	2,280	16,877	401	2,067	195,574
Rural	89,381	27,058	113,627	427	1,123	96	1,166	117,769
Urban	37,645	39,162	57,994	1,853	15,754	305	901	77,805
British Columbia	129,746	90,268	186,256	3,579	25,239	1,280	3,660	223,295
Rural	69,400	34,503	98,149	882	2,763	209	1,900	105,805
Urban	60,346	55,765	88,107	2,697	22,476	1,071	1,760	117,490
Canada	**1,457,526**	**1,115,629**	**1,817,874**	**158,302**	**534,684**	**38,572**	**23,723**	**2,597,969**
Rural	**875,659**	**282,926**	**1,082,079**	**29,541**	**34,356**	**1,701**	**10,908**	**1,170,978**
Urban	**581,867**	**832,703**	**735,795**	**128,761**	**500,328**	**36,871**	**12,815**	**1,426,991**

[1] Data by kind of dwelling for dwellings with tenure not stated are not available. [2] Includes dwellings with tenure not stated. [3] Includes flats.

Households by Number of Rooms.—Table 28 shows households classified by number of rooms per household by provinces at the 1941 Census. Differences in average size of household by provinces, as measured by rooms occupied, are due in part to differences in the relative proportions of households living in apartment dwellings in the various provinces.

Definition of Rooms.—Rooms as defined in the Census, include only those occupied by each household as living quarters. Rooms used for business purposes, clothes closets, bathrooms, pantries and halls are not included; neither are attics, basements, porches, summer kitchens, or sunrooms unless they are finished off and used for living quarters throughout the year.

28.—Households, Classified According to Number of Rooms per Household, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Households by Number of Rooms										Total[1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
P.E. Island	190	799	1,064	1,903	2,494	3,694	3,555	3,260	1,693	1,638	20,432
Nova Scotia	2,248	7,441	11,272	16,841	17,615	24,160	19,719	15,286	6,721	6,190	128,641
New Brunswick	2,146	6,265	8,128	12,056	13,196	16,465	13,207	11,258	5,097	5,907	94,599
Quebec	15,634	33,719	68,564	133,249	118,413	112,565	71,690	52,110	22,860	29,094	663,426
Ontario	22,738	52,551	100,982	121,683	153,462	228,812	124,746	80,884	36,339	38,365	969,267
Manitoba	12,738	23,427	28,037	30,960	30,723	24,139	12,372	7,059	3,040	2,971	176,942
Saskatchewan	16,678	32,088	34,356	41,618	34,241	25,438	13,492	8,076	3,047	3,016	214,939
Alberta	19,632	31,115	30,524	39,639	32,443	23,080	11,338	6,680	2,235	2,287	201,796
British Columbia	19,431	24,841	31,091	54,768	43,432	30,317	15,379	7,651	2,643	3,458	236,047
Canada	**111,435**	**212,246**	**314,018**	**452,717**	**446,019**	**488,670**	**285,498**	**192,264**	**83,675**	**92,926**	**2,706,089**

[1] Includes households with number of rooms not stated.

Urban Households.—Two- and three-person households were more numerous in urban than in rural areas in 1941. It will be noted from Table **29** that households of from one to five persons per household were more numerous in Ontario than in Quebec, while households of six persons and upward were more numerous in Quebec than in Ontario.

Table **30** shows the number of households in urban centres falling below the level of one person per room and thus gives some idea of the extent of over-crowding in these centres at the time of the Census.

Table **31** shows the number of urban households in Canada living in owned homes according to the estimated current value of the home at the 1941 Census. Over one-third of these homes were valued at between $2,000 and $4,000, while only about 15 p.c. were valued at $5,000 or more.

In Table **32** urban households living in rented homes are classified according to rent paid during the month of May, 1941. Over one-third of the urban tenant households paid from $10 to $19 rent, while over one-quarter paid from $20 and $29 rent in that month. It is interesting to note that in urban Quebec where apartment dwellings are more common than in other provinces, households living in rented homes were approximately three times as numerous as those living in owned homes.

Data similar to that appearing in Tables **30** and **32** for cities of 30,000 or over will be found in Bulletin HF-3 of the 1941 Census.

29.—Urban Households, Classified According to Number of Persons per Household, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Households by Number of Persons per Household									Total[1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-14	15+	
P.E. Island	257	914	904	832	630	840	419	243	16	5,055
Nova Scotia	2,783	10,008	11,059	10,128	7,845	9,238	4,224	2,288	139	57,712
New Brunswick	1,584	6,046	6,611	5,434	4,160	4,740	2,038	1,143	72	31,828
Quebec	17,025	80,593	84,181	74,246	57,075	69,971	33,219	21,817	1,570	439,697
Ontario	37,355	141,021	136,770	112,910	73,121	66,122	20,397	9,096	761	597,553
Manitoba	5,840	19,671	19,359	16,051	10,215	8,589	2,407	971	118	83,221
Saskatchewan	8,148	16,818	15,873	13,781	9,101	8,399	2,570	1,130	77	75,897
Alberta	8,674	18,676	18,403	15,095	9,681	8,126	2,145	864	115	81,779
British Columbia	15,680	34,385	29,035	22,323	12,698	9,219	2,214	985	329	126,868
Canada	**97,346**	**328,132**	**322,195**	**270,800**	**184,526**	**185,244**	**69,633**	**38,537**	**3,197**	**1,499,610**

[1] Does not include 21,803 households with tenure and rooms per household not stated.

30.—Urban Households, Classified According to Number of Persons per Household by Number of Rooms per Household, 1941

Households of—	Households by Number of Persons per Household									Total[1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6–7	8–9	10–14	15+	
1 room	29,217	15,998	5,299	1,680	693	412	142	82	20	53,543
2 rooms	18,805	37,518	21,663	9,997	4,141	2,675	726	310	44	95,879
3 "	14,103	64,442	44,979	25,022	11,708	8,326	2,197	860	66	171,703
4 "	10,752	67,045	66,634	51,008	28,962	24,299	7,216	2,738	101	258,755
5 "	7,742	53,867	66,094	56,596	37,090	34,932	12,146	5,620	234	274,321
6 "	7,630	47,238	64,359	68,847	52,137	53,726	19,026	9,191	349	322,503
7 "	4,390	21,973	27,650	30,446	25,333	28,909	12,188	6,998	347	158,234
8 "	2,704	11,835	14,863	15,772	13,626	17,198	8,030	5,439	356	89,823
9 "	986	4,321	5,414	5,675	5,344	6,975	3,534	2,629	256	35,135
10 rooms or over	1,017	3,895	5,240	5,757	5,492	7,792	4,428	4,670	1,424	39,715
Canada	**97,346**	**328,132**	**322,195**	**270,800**	**184,526**	**185,244**	**69,633**	**38,537**	**3,197**	**1,499,610**

[1] Does not include 21,803 households with tenure and rooms per household 'not stated'.

31.—Urban Households, Living in Owned Homes, Classified According to Value of Home, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Households by Value of Home										Total[1]
	$0–$500	$500–$999	$1,000–$1,499	$1,500–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,999	$4,000–$4,999	$5,000–$6,999	$7,000–$9,999	$10,000+	
P.E. Island	178	417	345	273	442	347	180	167	42	21	2,498
Nova Scotia	2,342	4,274	3,737	2,757	4,531	3,678	2,296	2,326	885	437	27,899
New Brunswick	847	1,774	1,448	1,169	2,120	1,584	899	889	309	206	11,785
Quebec	3,941	10,735	13,684	12,825	19,288	11,718	6,324	7,704	5,183	5,831	110,146
Ontario	5,916	17,902	22,667	24,974	52,881	52,345	31,821	28,608	11,367	7,549	261,973
Manitoba	1,788	4,168	4,519	4,330	7,839	5,661	2,692	2,091	867	610	34,947
Saskatchewan	5,080	8,016	5,500	3,520	4,809	3,411	1,751	1,448	417	199	34,628
Alberta	3,406	6,108	5,397	4,541	7,129	4,805	2,393	2,160	669	387	37,645
British Columbia	1,786	5,314	8,042	9,553	15,412	9,731	4,598	3,283	1,266	908	60,346
Canada [2]	**25,284**	**58,708**	**65,339**	**63,942**	**114,451**	**93,280**	**52,954**	**48,676**	**21,005**	**16,148**	**581,867**

[1] Includes households with value of home 'not stated'. [2] In addition there were 15,641 urban households with tenure 'not stated'.

32.—Urban Households, Living in Rented Homes, Classified According to Monthly Rent Paid, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Households by Monthly Rent										Total[1]
	$0–$10	$10–$14	$15–$19	$20–$24	$25–$29	$30–$34	$35–$39	$40–$49	$50–$59	$60+	
P. E. Island	482	592	407	314	252	123	94	124	38	8	2,570
Nova Scotia	6,031	6,618	4,429	3,094	2,704	1,629	1,241	1,372	733	508	29,981
New Brunswick	2,628	4,156	3,801	2,943	2,239	1,318	945	914	320	186	20,178
Quebec	19,904	61,358	87,984	56,511	31,078	16,330	12,615	16,506	9,272	9,673	331,060
Ontario	21,571	43,307	57,048	53,222	51,526	33,528	25,121	24,026	10,565	8,108	338,251
Manitoba	4,199	9,903	8,196	5,736	5,538	4,253	3,451	3,619	1,325	899	48,532
Saskatchewan	10,329	8,559	5,735	3,667	3,449	2,477	1,910	1,878	574	242	41,634
Alberta	5,785	9,098	8,228	5,499	5,116	3,127	2,452	2,337	662	285	44,584
British Columbia	7,209	11,573	12,813	10,499	8,858	4,899	3,627	3,270	1,128	824	67,115
Canada [2]	**78,138**	**155,164**	**188,641**	**141,485**	**110,760**	**67,684**	**51,456**	**54,046**	**24,617**	**20,733**	**923,905**

[1] Includes households with monthly rent not stated. [2] In addition there were 15,641 urban households with tenure not stated.

Composition and Size of Families.—Table 33 gives the total number of families, the number of normal families, i.e., those with husband and wife at home, the number of lodging families, the total family population, and the number of

children under 24 years of age, by age groups, showing, for the 15-24 age group, the number at school and the number gainfully occupied. It should be explained that lodging families consist of families whose heads are not heads of the households in which they reside. The family population at the 1941 Census constituted 86 p.c. of the total population in Canada. It will be noted that, of the total children in families about 30 p.c. were under 7 years of age, 36 p.c. were 7-14 years of age, and 33 p.c. 15-24 years of age. About one-half of those in the latter age-group at the census date were gainfully occupied, about one-third were at school, and the balance neither at school nor gainfully occupied.

33.—Families, Classified According to Family Composition, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Families			Total Persons in All Families	Offspring Living at Home					
								15-24 Years		
	Normal[1] Families	Lodging[2] Families	Total		Under 7 Years	7-14 Years	Total	At School	Gainfully Occupied	Total
P. E. Island	16,632	2,200	19,590	82,050	13,252	15,085	41,160	3,156	6,132	12,823
Nova Scotia	104,322	13,286	123,561	499,682	79,396	86,636	242,951	20,876	34,286	76,919
New Brunswick	81,097	10,202	93,479	404,140	68,972	75,238	209,004	16,306	28,775	64,794
Quebec	568,979	51,410	647,946	2,937,828	484,983	558,704	1,545,871	90,498	256,857	502,184
Ontario	798,833	70,834	909,210	3,235,793	414,820	499,841	1,370,298	135,284	246,178	455,637
Manitoba	146,453	11,330	166,249	636,606	85,877	103,693	291,094	30,111	47,246	101,524
Saskatchewan	169,026	10,505	190,137	784,992	119,363	147,066	395,012	43,703	53,514	128,583
Alberta	156,256	10,341	175,744	687,724	104,773	122,034	330,615	38,399	43,725	103,808
British Columbia	174,548	11,715	199,383	669,171	81,163	92,443	266,566	34,405	41,400	92,960
Canada	**2,216,146**	**191,823**	**2,525,299**	**9,937,986**	**1,452,599**	**1,700,740**	**4,692,571**	**412,738**	**758,113**	**1,539,232**

[1] Normal families are defined in the Census as families with husband and wife at home. [2] A few lodging families in households with tenure not stated are not included.

In Table 34 families are classified according to number of children at home. It is interesting to note that the largest single group, almost one-third of all families, consists of those with no children or whose children were married or, if unmarried, were living away from home at the time of the Census. In this connection reference might be made to the 1941 Census Bulletin No. HF-3, in Table 12 of which families in Canada are classified according to age of head and number of children per family at home. This table shows that about two-thirds of the families with no children at home were families in which the head was 45 years of age or over, 30 p.c. being families in which the head was 65 years of age or over. It should be added that in one-quarter of the families with no children at home the head of the family was under 35 years of age. Table 34 shows also that 1,031,864 families, or about 40 p.c., had one or two children living at home at the census date, another 425,664 families, or about one-sixth of all families, had three or four children at home, and 268,369 families, or just over 10 p.c., had five or more children living at home on that date.

34.—Families According to Number of Children per Family, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Families by Number of Children 24 Years or Under at Home									Total[1]
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10+	
Prince Edward Island	5,854	4,147	3,149	2,045	1,478	1,013	1,169	461	172	19,488
Nova Scotia	36,012	28,930	20,896	13,612	8,856	5,618	6,125	2,159	874	123,082
New Brunswick	25,721	20,193	15,057	10,184	6,951	4,870	6,043	2,741	1,168	92,928
Quebec	182,867	129,938	97,044	67,683	49,075	35,597	46,054	23,433	13,187	644,878
Ontario	314,670	230,787	165,554	89,981	47,493	25,285	21,798	6,588	2,085	904,241
Manitoba	50,188	40,831	31,198	18,301	10,479	5,943	5,571	1,987	711	165,209
Saskatchewan	48,313	42,788	35,840	23,880	15,070	9,252	9,136	3,445	1,220	188,944
Alberta	46,895	42,144	34,245	21,252	12,721	7,244	6,428	2,083	630	173,642
British Columbia	73,247	52,010	37,113	18,019	8,584	4,092	3,165	825	197	197,252
Canada	**783,767**	**591,768**	**440,096**	**264,957**	**160,707**	**98,914**	**105,489**	**43,722**	**20,244**	**2,509,664**

[1] Does not include 15,635 families with tenure of household not stated.

Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces

The statutory Quinquennial Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be taken as of June 1, 1946. As in the past it will cover both population and agriculture. The population census will ascertain the age, sex, marital condition, birthplace, nationality, ethnic origin, mother tongue and degree of education of every person. In addition, every person of 14 years of age or over will be asked to report his occupation, the industry in which he is employed and his occupational status, as employer, wage-earner, own account, etc. Wage-earners will be asked to report their earnings for the twelve months immediately preceding the Census. Questions will be asked to determine the amount of unemployment at the date of the Census and to ascertain housing conditions.

The census of agriculture will ascertain the farm population and the number of farm workers; the area, condition and value of farm lands; the area and production of crops; the numbers of live stock and the production of animal products. In addition, questions will be asked regarding farm facilities, mortgage indebtedness, farm expenditures and gross revenues of farms.

The 1947 Year Book will carry summary figures of the 1946 Census.

At pp. 146-152 of the 1937 edition of the Year Book and pp. 110-112 of the 1939 Year Book the latest results now available are given; also in Volumes I and II of the 1936 Census.

Section 17.—Estimates of Population

Annual Estimates.—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.

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. 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 estimates. Members of the Armed Forces whose homes were in

one of the provinces were added to the rationed population, in order to secure the total number of persons legally resident in each province—the annual estimated figure comparable with the Census.

35.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, Intercensal Years, 1905-45

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

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
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
1945[1]	92	621	468	3,561	4,004	736	845	826	949	5	12	12,119

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

Present Trends of Population Growth as Applied to the Future.*—Population projections on the basis of past trends are made to facilitate scientific examination of the resultant consequences that will ensure from the continued operation of such trends, their purpose is not to forecast future population. Their value lies in pointing the way to possible remedial action, and thus adjust trends that are not wholly in the national interest. The methods adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in carrying on this work and the interpretations of, and limita-

* From Bulletin No. F-4 "The Future Population of Canada", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1946.

tions to be placed on, the estimates are fully described in the publication referred to in the footnote, p. 127. Certain results or conclusions arrived at in that Report are noted here.

The projections of that study carry the population of Canada from 1941 (the latest census) to 1971 and show the growth as it will be, only if certain assumptions prevail—one of the most important being that no migration will take place between Canada and other countries, or within Canada between the provinces, in the future. Obviously, migration is an unknown factor that will depend upon future government policy which cannot be predicted, nor can past experience give any basis for assuming a consistent trend. The best that can be said is that at present it does not seem likely that external migration will greatly affect the future size of the population. The projection must be interpreted as showing the results of current trends in fertility and mortality only.

Four projections have been computed for Canada. The first was computed on parallel lines to well-known estimates for Europe and the Soviet Union, and disregarded any demographic effects of the War of 1939-45. This estimate indicates that, in contrast to most European countries which expect a declining population by 1970, the population of Canada will probably continue to increase up to and beyond that year, though at an ever-decreasing rate of increase.

The fourth estimate is perhaps of the most practical significance. The high marriage rates of the war years are credited with some effect in slowing down the rate of decline in fertility which has been observed in recent years. According to this estimate, the population in 1951 will, under the premises laid down, approximate 13,000,000; in 1961 it will be almost 14,000,000; and in 1971 it will be somewhat over 14,500,000.

In the opinion of the research group responsible for the investigation, "the probable future population of Canada (in the absence of gain or loss through migration) will be between the upper (first) and lower (fourth) limits of estimates and most probably nearer the upper limit". If, however, fertility continues to decline in the future as it has done in the past, the population will eventually reach a maximum and thereafter will begin to decline. According to this fourth estimate, the maximum will be reached at the end of the century and the population will then be about 15,000,000.

As a result of past changes in fertility and mortality, the population of Canada is getting older. If these trends continue, there will be more old people and fewer children, and the labour force will contain a higher proportion of older workers. The potential labour force will, however, continue to increase up to 1971, both in absolute numbers and relatively to the rest of the population, so that the burden of social dependency will be somewhat lighter.

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 in Table 52, pp. 141-142 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 brought about as a result 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, except Quebec. Quebec has been included in the registration area from Jan. 1, 1926. From that date, vital statistics have been on a comparable basis for all provinces.

The main tables of the Summary and of Sections 2-5 which follow cover statistics for the nine provinces. Section 6 deals with those of Yukon and the Northwest Territories; the reasons for this separation are given at that place.

A Section dealing with communicable diseases has been included for the first time at the end of the Chapter.

Classification of Vital Statistics.—Until recently, vital statistics data were all classified by place of occurrence. In 1944, however, the classification of births and deaths by place of residence was begun, births being classified by the place of residence of the mother. A number of special tabulations by place of residence have been made for a few years prior to 1944; in Tables 2 to 5 the figures for 1941-44 are given by place of residence. In all the other tables of this Chapter, only the figures for 1944 are by place of residence, except in Tables **11, 23** and **28,** which deal with urban centres. The sub-headings and footnotes of the tables throughout will clearly indicate the classification employed.

With respect to many provincial figures and rates, the change in classification may result in comparatively small differences. But in the case of individual localities, the resulting differences may be of much greater importance. In such cases, the figures for the single years 1941 and after are not comparable to the five-year averages for the earlier years.

Section 1.—Population and Summary of Vital Statistics

Population by Sex and Age.—For the calculation of many vital-statistics rates, it is important to know each year not only the total population but also the distribution by sex and age. Hitherto, calculations requiring this information have been, for the most part, restricted to the years about each census, since it was felt that the use of sex and age distributions for periods more than two or three years

* This Chapter has been revised by J. T. Marshall, Chief of the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXXII, Sect. 1, under "Population".

1.—Population of Canada[1] by Age Groups and Sex, Censuses 1931 and 1941 with Estimates (as at June 1) for Intercensal Years

Sex and Age	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	3,785
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.

before or after each census involved too much inaccuracy. On the other hand, by the use of such estimates important gaps in the knowledge of vital statistics phenomena can be filled.

Table 1 shows the population of Canada distributed by sex and age for the years 1931 to 1944. The figures for 1931 and 1941 are those obtained at those Censuses, while for the intercensal years they are estimates. These estimates are calculated from the Censuses of 1931 and 1941, the births and deaths of each year, and known immigration to, and emigration from, the country.

The population of the 1931 Census was the starting point in the calculation. The census figures by sex and single years of age were used up to age 25, and graduated figures (preserving five-year totals) from age 25 on. The decision to use graduated figures was made after a study of the concentrations on even ages; it was found that these concentrations are greatest at middle and older ages. The sharp fluctuations at younger ages are to be attributed, mainly, to the great variations in the number of births during and after the War of 1914-18, and should not be smoothed out.

The census is taken at the beginning of June. A "census year" may therefore be said to run from June 1 to May 31. In order to obtain the number living at age 0 on June 1 of each year, i.e., the number of children less than 1 year of age, from the number of children born during each census year, the number of those who had died during the same period was subtracted. At each other single year of age, the deaths occurring at that age were subtracted from the census figures to give a first approximation to the number at the next higher age in the following year. This process was carried through successive years to 1941 and, together with known immigrants and emigrants, gave what might be called the 'expected' figures of population for that year. These expected figures were then compared with the actual figures obtained from the 1941 Census, and the differences at each year of age noted. The sum of these differences amounted to about 90,000 persons in all, and is believed to be largely due to unrecorded migration out of the country.

The intercensal estimates arrived at by the method described above were revised in the light of the differences found in 1941. The official revised estimates of the total population were compared with the totals of both sexes and all ages of the original estimates. The differences of each year were distributed between the two sexes and the different ages in the same ratio as the differences between the actual and expected figures were found to be distributed in 1941.

The estimates for the years following 1941 are being made by the same method as that used in the original estimates for the intercensal years prior to 1941. The figures for 1942-44 will be revised following the 1951 Census; those for the years 1932-40 are now final.

Tables similar to Table 1 have been completed for each of the nine provinces. The population of Canada in 1931 and 1941 by sex and age is shown graphically in the chart facing p. 160. Tables 2 to 6 provide a summary of the vital statistics of Canada and the provinces for the years 1926 to 1944.

In comparing the birth, death and marriage rates of the provinces, it is useful to bear in mind that part of the differences observed may be due to differences in the sex and age distribution of their populations. Similarly, changes in these rates over a period of years may be partly due to changes in the sex and age distribution of the population. For example, in recent years the birth rate of Quebec has been approximately the same as that of New Brunswick and considerably higher than that of Prince Edward Island. However, the fertility of the female population has

been highest in New Brunswick and, except in 1944, approximately equal in the other two provinces. Again, over the past 15 years, the death rate in British Columbia has been rising, while in Ontario it has been more or less stable, with the result that, whereas 15 years ago the death rate in Ontario was considerably higher than in British Columbia, at present they are about equal. This does not mean, however, that the rates of mortality at each age have risen in British Columbia. On the contrary, the life tables of 1941 show that the average expectation of life in 1940-42 was nearly 3 years longer for males and nearly 4 years longer for females than in 1932. This increase is only slightly less than that which occurred in Ontario, and the expectation of life for both sexes is approximately equal in the two provinces. The death rate in British Columbia has been rising because the increase in the proportion of the population in the higher age groups has more than outweighed the fall in the mortality rates at each age. In other words, the age distribution of the population has become less favourable to a low death rate.

The above remarks are also applicable to international comparisons of birth, death and marriage rates.

2.—Live Births and Births Rates, per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40, and by Place of Residence, 1941-44

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
	LIVE BIRTHS									
1926	1,752	10,980	10,340	82,165	67,617	14,661	20,716	14,456	10,063	232,750
1927	1,697	11,134	10,479	83,064	67,671	14,147	21,015	14,897	10,084	234,188
1928	1,806	10,931	10,047	83,621	68,510	14,504	21,261	15,692	10,385	236,757
1929	1,670	10,688	10,235	81,380	68,458	14,236	21,446	16,924	10,378	235,415
1930	1,749	11,346	10,534	83,625	71,263	14,411	22,051	17,649	10,867	243,495
1931	1,879	11,615	10,801	83,606	69,209	14,376	21,331	17,252	10,404	240,473
1932	2,027	11,629	10,810	82,216	66,842	14,124	20,814	16,990	10,214	235,666
1933	1,946	11,164	10,037	76,920	63,646	13,304	20,145	16,123	9,583	222,868
1934	1,943	11,407	10,164	76,432	62,234	13,310	19,764	16,236	9,813	221,303
1935	2,010	11,617	10,388	75,267	63,069	13,335	19,569	16,183	10,013	221,451
1936	1,977	11,808	10,513	75,285	62,451	12,855	19,125	15,786	10,571	220,371
1937	2,093	11,572	10,580	75,635	61,645	12,888	18,640	15,903	11,279	220,235
1938	1,974	12,241	11,447	78,145	65,564	13,478	18,230	15,891	12,476	229,446
1939	2,128	11,825	11,286	79,621	64,123	13,583	18,059	16,470	12,373	229,468
1940[2]	2,097	12,856	11,700	83,857	68,524	14,771	19,322	17,359	13,830	244,316
1941[3]	2,070	13,816	12,150	89,563	71,980	14,714	18,473	17,419	15,039	255,224
1942	2,150	15,204	12,549	95,439	77,810	15,601	18,283	18,386	16,762	272,184
1943	2,171	15,266	12,948	99,216	80,677	16,333	18,639	19,425	18,748	283,423
1944	2,286	15,598	13,467	102,262	78,090	16,008	18,138	19,372	18,999	284,220
	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION									
1926	20·1	21·3	26·1	31·6	21·4	22·9	25·2	23·8	16·6	24·7
1927	19·5	21·6	26·3	31·3	21·0	21·7	25·0	23·5	16·2	24·3
1928	20·5	21·2	25·1	30·8	20·9	21·8	24·7	23·8	16·2	24·1
1929	19·0	20·8	25·3	29·4	20·5	21·0	24·3	24·7	15·7	23·5
1930	19·9	22·1	25·9	29·6	21·0	20·9	24·4	24·9	16·1	23·9
1931	21·3	22·6	26·5	29·1	20·2	20·5	23·1	23·6	15·0	23·2
1932	22·8	22·4	26·1	28·1	19·2	20·0	22·5	23·0	14·4	22·5
1933	21·6	21·3	24·0	25·9	18·1	18·8	21·8	21·5	13·4	21·0
1934	21·4	21·5	24·0	25·3	17·6	18·8	21·3	21·4	13·5	20·6
1935	21·8	21·7	24·3	24·6	17·6	18·8	21·0	21·2	13·6	20·4
1936	21·3	21·7	24·3	24·3	17·3	18·1	20·5	20·4	14·2	20·2
1937	22·5	21·1	24·2	24·1	16·9	18·0	20·2	20·5	14·9	20·0
1938	21·0	22·1	25·9	24·6	17·9	18·7	19·9	20·3	16·1	20·6
1939	22·6	21·1	25·2	24·7	17·3	18·7	19·9	21·0	15·6	20·4
1940[2]	22·1	22·6	25·9	25·6	18·3	20·3	21·5	22·0	17·2	21·5
1941[3]	21·8	23·9	26·6	26·9	19·0	20·2	20·6	21·9	18·4	22·2
1942	23·9	25·7	27·0	28·2	20·0	21·5	21·6	23·7	19·3	23·4
1943	23·9	25·1	28·0	28·7	20·6	22·5	22·1	24·5	20·8	24·0
1944	25·1	25·5	29·1	29·2	19·7	21·9	21·4	23·7	20·4	23·8

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] By place of occurrence, 1926-40. [3] By place of residence, 1941-44.

3.—Deaths and Death Rates, per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40, and by Place of Residence, 1941-44

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
	DEATHS									
1926	898	6,366	5,002	37,251	35,909	5,335	6,060	5,159	5,474	107,454
1927	913	6,378	4,902	36,175	34,775	5,309	6,031	5,059	5,750	105,292
1928	952	6,202	4,972	36,632	37,128	5,396	6,166	5,699	5,910	109,057
1929	1,122	6,660	5,230	37,221	38,123	5,808	6,715	6,239	6,397	113,515
1930	961	6,206	4,991	35,945	37,313	5,685	6,309	5,496	6,400	109,306
1931	912	5,968	4,644	34,487	35,705	5,319	6,066	5,302	6,114	104,517
1932	1,051	6,159	4,554	33,088	36,469	5,341	6,044	5,521	6,150	104,377
1933	1,032	6,045	4,908	31,636	35,301	5,455	6,024	5,346	6,221	101,968
1934	1,033	6,028	4,665	31,929	35,119	5,169	5,924	5,337	6,378	101,582
1935	975	6,164	4,779	32,839	36,317	5,781	6,126	5,729	6,857	105,567
1936	1,024	5,897	4,803	31,853	37,571	6,219	6,314	6,147	7,222	107,050
1937	1,146	6,083	5,433	35,456	38,475	6,070	6,927	6,261	7,973	113,824
1938	1,030	6,087	4,898	32,609	36,890	5,893	6,079	5,871	7,460	106,817
1939	1,133	6,324	5,082	33,388	37,530	6,157	6,031	5,789	7,517	108,951
1940[2]	1,067	6,239	4,985	32,799	38,503	6,339	6,477	6,203	8,315	110,927
1941[3]	1,132	6,879	5,094	34,423	39,079	6,444	6,571	6,381	8,497	114,500
1942	964	6,377	5,080	33,825	39,053	6,367	6,287	6,059	8,836	112,848
1943	929	6,447	4,856	35,125	41,070	6,946	6,784	6,509	9,865	118,531
1944	926	6,229	5,131	34,813	39,781	6,701	6,454	6,320	9,697	116,052
	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION									
1926	10·3	12·4	12·6	14·3	11·3	8·3	7·4	8·5	9·0	11·4
1927	10·5	12·4	12·3	13·6	10·8	8·2	7·2	8·0	9·2	10·9
1928	10·8	12·0	12·4	13·5	11·3	8·1	7·2	8·7	9·2	11·1
1929	12·8	12·9	12·9	13·4	11·4	8·6	7·6	9·1	9·7	11·3
1930	10·9	12·1	12·3	12·7	11·0	8·3	7·0	7·8	9·5	10·7
1931	10·4	11·6	11·4	12·0	10·4	7·6	6·6	7·2	8·8	10·1
1932	11·8	11·9	11·0	11·3	10·5	7·6	6·5	7·5	8·7	9·9
1933	11·5	11·5	11·7	10·6	10·1	7·7	6·5	7·1	8·7	9·6
1934	11·4	11·4	11·0	10·6	9·9	7·3	6·4	7·0	8·8	9·5
1935	10·6	11·5	11·2	10·7	10·2	8·1	6·6	7·5	9·3	9·7
1936	11·0	10·9	11·1	10·3	10·4	8·7	6·8	8·0	9·7	9·8
1937	12·3	11·1	12·4	11·3	10·6	8·5	7·5	8·1	10·5	10·3
1938	11·0	11·0	11·1	10·2	10·0	8·2	6·7	7·5	9·6	9·6
1939	12·1	11·3	11·4	10·3	10·1	8·5	6·7	7·4	9·5	9·7
1940[2]	11·2	11·0	11·0	10·0	10·3	8·7	7·2	7·9	10·3	9·8
1941[3]	11·9	11·9	11·1	10·3	10·3	8·8	7·3	8·0	10·4	10·0
1942	10·7	10·8	10·9	10·0	10·1	8·8	7·4	7·8	10·2	9·7
1943	10·2	10·6	10·5	10·2	10·5	9·6	8·1	8·2	11·0	10·0
1944	10·2	10·2	11·1	9·9	10·0	9·2	7·6	7·7	10·4	9·7

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] By place of occurrence, 1926-40. [3] By place of residence, 1941-44.

4.—Infant Mortality[1] and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40, and by Place of Residence, 1941-44

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[2]
	INFANT DEATHS									
1926	123	882	1,095	11,666	5,302	1,122	1,681	1,233	588	23,692
1927	113	1,028	1,006	10,739	4,812	1,021	1,575	1,110	606	22,010
1928	92	865	960	10,332	4,880	972	1,370	1,200	524	21,195
1929	150	960	1,090	9,810	5,203	1,005	1,571	1,310	575	21,674
1930	132	937	1,048	10,045	5,260	1,035	1,601	1,122	562	21,742
1931	128	914	944	9,443	4,833	924	1,463	1,197	514	20,360
1932	132	849	774	7,744	4,133	836	1,321	997	477	17,263
1933	118	791	821	7,270	3,804	844	1,231	966	439	16,284
1934	130	807	878	7,388	3,523	734	1,093	891	426	15,870
1935	145	838	866	6,939	3,515	837	1,194	936	460	15,730
1936	137	781	806	6,220	3,416	779	1,030	940	465	14,574
1937	152	812	1,072	7,580	3,382	826	1,245	994	630	16,693
1938	114	754	859	6,486	3,245	750	941	812	556	14,517
1939	168	761	893	6,210	2,979	752	930	763	483	13,939
1940[3]	137	802	934	5,856	2,959	756	979	834	526	13,783
1941[4]	163	905	926	6,804	3,265	782	947	885	554	15,231
1942	106	886	972	6,684	3,120	793	801	695	601	14,658
1943	98	897	878	6,653	3,381	897	881	812	716	15,213
1944	102	838	1,035	6,918	3,346	786	858	889	767	15,539
	RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS									
1926	70	80	106	142	78	77	81	85	58	102
1927	67	92	96	129	71	72	75	75	60	94
1928	51	79	96	124	71	67	64	76	50	90
1929	90	90	106	121	76	71	73	77	55	92
1930	75	83	99	120	74	72	73	64	52	89
1931	68	79	87	113	70	64	69	69	49	85
1932	65	73	72	94	62	59	63	59	47	73
1933	61	71	82	95	60	63	61	60	46	73
1934	67	71	86	97	57	55	55	55	43	72
1935	72	72	83	92	56	63	61	58	46	71
1936	69	66	77	83	55	61	54	60	44	66
1937	73	70	101	100	55	64	67	63	56	76
1938	58	62	75	83	49	56	52	51	45	63
1939	79	64	79	78	46	55	51	46	39	61
1940[3]	65	62	80	70	43	51	51	48	38	56
1941[4]	79	66	76	76	45	53	51	51	37	60
1942	49	58	77	70	40	51	44	38	36	54
1943	45	59	68	67	42	55	47	42	38	54
1944	45	54	77	68	43	49	47	46	40	55

[1] Under one year of age. [2] Exclusive of the Territories. [3] By place of occurrence, 1926-40
[4] By place of residence, 1941-44.

5.—Natural Increase and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40, and by Place of Residence, 1941-44

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1]
	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS									
1926	854	4,614	5,338	44,914	31,708	9,326	14,656	9,297	4,589	125,296
1927	784	4,756	5,577	46,889	32,896	8,838	14,984	9,838	4,334	128,896
1928	854	4,729	5,075	46,989	31,382	9,108	15,095	9,993	4,475	127,700
1929	548	4,028	5,005	44,159	30,335	8,428	14,731	10,685	3,981	121,900
1930	788	5,140	5,543	47,680	33,950	8,726	15,742	12,153	4,467	134,189
1931	967	5,647	6,157	49,119	33,504	9,057	15,265	11,950	4,290	135,956
1932	976	5,470	6,256	49,128	30,373	8,783	14,770	11,469	4,064	131,289
1933	914	5,119	5,129	45,284	28,345	7,849	14,121	10,777	3,362	120,900
1934	910	5,379	5,499	44,503	27,115	8,141	13,840	10,899	3,435	119,721
1935	1,035	5,453	5,609	42,428	26,752	7,554	13,443	10,454	3,156	115,884
1936	953	5,911	5,710	43,432	24,880	6,636	12,811	9,639	3,349	113,321
1937	947	5,489	5,147	40,179	23,170	6,818	11,713	9,642	3,306	106,411
1938	944	6,154	6,549	45,536	28,674	7,585	12,151	10,020	5,016	122,629
1939	995	5,501	6,204	46,233	26,593	7,426	12,028	10,681	4,856	120,517
1940[2]	1,030	6,617	6,715	51,058	30,021	8,432	12,845	11,156	5,515	133,389
1941[3]	938	6,937	7,056	55,140	32,901	8,270	11,902	11,038	6,542	140,724
1942	1,186	8,827	7,469	61,614	38,757	9,234	11,996	12,327	7,926	159,336
1943	1,242	8,819	8,092	64,091	39,607	9,387	11,855	12,916	8,883	164,892
1944	1,360	9,369	8,336	67,449	38,309	9,307	11,684	13,052	9,302	168,168
	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION									
1926	9·8	8·9	13·5	17·3	10·1	14·6	17·8	15·3	7·6	13·3
1927	9·0	9·2	14·0	17·7	10·2	13·5	17·8	15·5	7·0	13·4
1928	9·7	9·2	12·7	17·3	9·6	13·7	17·5	15·1	7·0	13·0
1929	6·2	7·9	12·4	16·0	9·1	12·4	16·7	15·6	6·0	12·2
1930	9·0	10·0	13·6	16·9	10·0	12·6	17·4	17·1	6·6	13·2
1931	10·9	11·0	15·1	17·1	9·8	12·9	16·5	16·4	6·2	13·1
1932	11·0	10·5	15·1	16·8	8·7	12·4	16·0	15·5	5·7	12·6
1933	10·1	9·8	12·3	15·3	8·0	11·1	15·3	14·4	4·7	11·4
1934	10·0	10·1	13·0	14·7	7·7	11·5	14·9	14·4	4·7	11·1
1935	11·2	10·2	13·1	13·9	7·4	10·7	14·4	13·7	4·3	10·7
1936	10·3	10·8	13·2	14·0	6·9	9·4	13·7	12·4	4·5	10·4
1937	10·2	10·0	11·8	12·8	6·3	9·5	12·7	12·4	4·4	9·7
1938	10·0	11·1	14·8	14·4	7·9	10·5	13·2	12·8	6·5	11·0
1939	10·5	9·8	13·8	14·4	7·2	10·2	13·2	13·6	6·1	10·7
1940[2]	10·9	11·6	14·9	15·6	8·0	11·6	14·3	14·1	6·9	11·7
1941[3]	9·9	12·0	15·5	16·6	8·7	11·4	13·3	13·9	8·0	12·2
1942	13·2	14·9	16·1	18·2	9·9	12·7	14·2	15·9	9·1	13·7
1943	13·7	14·5	17·5	18·5	10·1	12·9	14·0	16·3	9·8	14·0
1944	14·9	15·3	18·0	19·3	9·7	12·7	13·8	16·0	10·0	14·1

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] By place of occurrence, 1926-40. [3] By place of residence, 1941-44.

6.—Marriages[1] and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Provinces, 1926-44

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[2]
	MARRIAGES									
1926	459	2,861	2,938	17,827	23,632	4,537	5,483	4,503	4,418	66,658
1927	482	3,042	2,887	18,551	24,677	4,716	5,733	4,707	4,720	69,515
1928	466	3,256	3,146	19,126	25,728	5,170	6,701	5,776	4,942	74,311
1929	469	3,510	3,118	19,610	27,605	5,269	6,548	6,004	5,155	77,288
1930	488	3,451	2,761	18,543	25,605	5,061	5,717	5,334	4,697	71,657
1931	490	3,394	2,544	16,783	23,771	4,888	5,700	5,142	3,879	66,591
1932	456	3,197	2,380	15,115	22,224	4,729	5,772	5,054	3,604	62,531
1933	481	3,316	2,517	15,337	22,587	4,819	5,371	5,389	4,048	63,865
1934	536	3,756	3,045	18,242	25,874	5,296	5,519	6,053	4,771	73,092
1935	516	3,946	3,200	19,967	26,843	5,341	6,036	6,010	5,034	76,893
1936	595	4,129	3,397	21,654	27,734	5,756	6,168	6,020	5,451	80,904
1937	584	4,337	3,671	24,876	29,893	6,113	5,790	6,345	6,191	87,800
1938	591	4,089	3,371	25,044	30,080	6,262	5,893	6,973	6,135	88,438
1939	641	5,024	3,726	28,911	34,657	7,676	7,323	7,838	7,862	103,658
1940	703	6,401	4,841	35,069	41,229	8,849	7,820	8,782	9,624	123,318
1941	673	6,596	4,941	32,782	43.270	8,305	7,036	8,470	9,769	121,842
1942	778	6,874	4,934	33,857	45,466	8,395	7,207	9,034	10,827	127,372
1943	653	6,105	3,985	33,856	36,109	6,901	6.172	7,771	9,385	110,937
1944	646	5,942	3,813	31,922	31,227	6,294	5,919	7,299	8,434	101,496
	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION									
1926	5·3	5·6	7·4	6·8	7·5	7·1	6·7	7·4	7·3	7·1
1927	5·5	5·9	7·3	7·0	7·7	7·2	6·8	7·4	7·6	7·2
1928	5·3	6·3	7·8	7·0	7·8	7·8	7·8	8·8	7·7	7·6
1929	5·3	6·8	7·7	7·1	8·3	7·8	7·4	8·8	7·8	7·7
1930	5·5	6·7	6·8	6·6	7·6	7·3	6·3	7·5	6·9	7·0
1931	5·6	6·6	6·2	5·8	6·9	7·0	6·2	7·0	5·6	6·4
1932	5·1	6·2	5·7	5·2	6·4	6·7	6·2	6·8	5·1	6·0
1933	5·3	6·3	6·0	5·2	6·4	6·8	5·8	7·2	5·6	6·0
1934	5·9	7·1	7·2	6·0	7·3	7·5	5·9	8·0	6·6	6·8
1935	5·6	7·4	7·5	6·5	7·5	7·5	6·5	7·9	6·8	7·1
1936	6·4	7·6	7·8	7·0	7·7	8·1	6·6	7·8	7·3	7·4
1937	6·3	7·9	8·4	7·9	8·2	8·5	6·3	8·2	8·2	8·0
1938	6·3	7·4	7·6	7·9	8·2	8·7	6·4	8·9	7·9	7·9
1939	6·8	9·0	8·3	9·0	9·3	10·6	8·1	10·0	9·9	9·2
1940	7·4	11·2	10·7	10·7	11·0	12·2	8·7	11·1	12·0	10·9
1941	7·1	11·4	10·8	9·8	11·4	11·4	7·9	10·6	11·9	10·6
1942	8·6	11·6	10·6	10·0	11·7	11·6	8·5	11·6	12·4	10·9
1943	7·2	10·1	8·6	9·8	9·2	9·5	7·3	9·8	10·4	9·4
1944	7·1	9·7	8·3	9·1	7·9	8·6	7·0	8·9	9·0	8·5

[1] By place of occurrence. [2] Exclusive of the Territories.

Canadian Life Tables. — Life tables have now been calculated on the basis of the population of 1941 and the deaths of 1940-42. These are the second official life tables for Canada to be published, the first having been calculated on the basis of the deaths of 1930-32 and the population of 1931. The two life tables are presented in abbreviated form in Tables 7 and 8.

Life tables give a summary of the health and general conditions of survival of the population in a conventional, standarized form. A hypothetical number of births of each sex (100,000) is assumed. The life tables then show how, on the basis of the mortality rates at each age which have been found to exist in the years for which the life tables are being calculated, the 100,000 births of each sex are reduced in number as a result of death. Thus, for example, in 1940-42, out of 100,000

male births, 6,250 die in the first year of life, with the result that only 93,750 survive to 1 year of age; a further 676 die in the second year of life, so that only 93,074 survive to 2 years of age; and so on. At 100 years of age, only 50 of the original 100,000 have survived. The probability of death at each age is found by relating the number of deaths that actually occurred at each age in the given years(1940-42 or 1930-32) to the population at that age, as obtained from the census. Finally, the expectation of life at each age shows the average number of years of life to which a person might look forward if the mortality rates found for the life table were to remain constant.

7.—Canadian Life Tables, 1941, Based on Population, 1941, and Deaths, 1940-42

Age	Males				Females			
	No. Living at Each Age	No. Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying at Each Age	Expectation of Life	No. Living at Each Age	No. Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying at Each Age	Expectation of Life
Under 1 year.....	100,000	6,250	·06250	62·95	100,000	4,931	·04931	66·29
1 year.....	93,750	676	·00721	66·14	95,069	603	·00634	68·73
2 years.....	93,074	370	·00398	65·62	94,466	308	·00326	68·16
3 "	92,704	273	·00294	64·88	94,158	247	·00262	67·38
4 "	92,431	216	·00234	64·07	93,911	182	·00194	66·56
5 years.....	92,215	729	·00198	63·22	93,729	577	·00157	65·69
10 "	91,486	585	·00122	58·70	93,152	449	·00090	61·08
15 "	90,901	887	·00163	54·06	92,703	673	·00122	56·36
20 "	90,014	1,147	·00241	49·51	92,030	923	·00180	51·76
25 "	88,867	1,126	·00257	45·18	91,107	1,112	·00231	47·26
30 "	87,741	1,208	·00260	40·73	89,995	1,235	·00260	42·81
35 "	86,533	1,541	·00317	36·26	88,760	1,518	·00314	38·37
40 "	84,992	2,067	·00428	31·87	87,242	1,849	·00386	33·99
45 "	82,925	2,874	·00598	27·60	85,393	2,434	·00504	29·67
50 "	80,051	4,169	·00895	23·49	82,959	3,353	·00701	25·46
55 "	75,882	5,867	·01346	19·64	79,606	4,776	·01042	21·42
60 "	70,015	8,072	·02029	16·06	74,830	6,619	·01528	17·62
65 "	61,943	10,649	·03090	12·81	68,211	9,500	·02426	14·08
70 "	51,294	13,173	·04759	9·94	58,711	12,539	·03812	10·93
75 "	38,121	14,486	·07547	7·48	46,172	15,448	·06352	8·19
80 "	23,635	12,452	·11738	5·54	30,724	14,746	·10196	6·03
85 "	11,183	7,587	·17404	4·05	15,978	10,302	·15776	4·35
90 "	3,596	2,944	·25042	2·93	5,676	4,506	·23391	3·13
95 "	652	602	·35167	2·09	1,170	1,056	·32852	2·26
100 "	50	50	·48197	1·46	114	114	·44010	1·64

8.—Canadian Life Tables, 1931, Based on Population, 1931, and Deaths, 1930-32

Age	Males				Females			
	No. Living at Each Age	No. Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying at Each Age	Expectation of Life	No. Living at Each Age	No. Dying Between Each Age and the Next	Probability of Dying at Each Age	Expectation of Life
Under 1 year	100,000	8,695	·08695	60·00	100,000	6,931	·06931	62·10
1 year	91,305	1,083	·01187	64·69	93,069	1,006	·01080	65·71
2 years	90,222	538	·00596	64·46	92,063	457	·00496	65·42
3 "	89,684	369	·00411	63·84	91,606	342	·00374	64·75
4 "	89,315	282	·00316	63·11	91,264	265	·00290	63·99
5 years	89,033	962	·00262	62·30	90,999	814	·00232	63·17
10 "	88,071	710	·00160	57·96	90,185	688	·00140	58·72
15 "	87,361	1,092	·00207	53·41	89,497	1,047	·00195	54·15
20 "	86,269	1,410	·00308	49·05	88,450	1,439	·00295	49·76
25 "	84,859	1,430	·00340	44·83	87,011	1,653	·00367	45·54
30 "	83,429	1,476	·00341	40·55	85,358	1,746	·00398	41·38
35 "	81,953	1,774	·00398	36·23	83,612	1,969	·00448	37·19
40 "	80,179	2,155	·00494	31·98	81,643	2,209	·00512	33·02
45 "	78,024	2,781	·00630	27·79	79,434	2,678	·00615	28·87
50 "	75,243	3,918	·00903	23·72	76,756	3,500	·00804	24·79
55 "	71,325	5,380	·01329	19·88	73,256	4,882	·01162	20·84
60 "	65,945	7,262	·01938	16·29	68,374	6,679	·01714	17·15
65 "	58,683	9,805	·02975	12·98	61,695	9,088	·02603	13·72
70 "	48,878	12,290	·04634	10·06	52,607	11,891	·04057	10·63
75 "	36,588	13,701	·07403	7·57	40,716	14,262	·06735	7·98
80 "	22,887	11,909	·11527	5·61	26,454	13,118	·10769	5·92
85 "	10,978	7,391	·17167	4·10	13,336	8,597	·16086	4·38
90 "	3,587	2,916	·24711	2·97	4,739	3,695	·22860	3·24
95 "	671	615	·34454	2·14	1,044	925	·31227	2·40
100 "	56	56	·46645	1·53	119	119	·41299	1·77

A comparison of the two life tables reflects the great improvement in mortality which has taken place during the 10-year period. This is conspicuous in respect of both males and females.

Male mortality is heavier at all ages, but particularly so among infants of 0-1 year; 62 out of every 1,000 boys born die before 1 year of age, but only 49 out of every 1,000 girls. The life expectation in this period is less than at age 1. Males who have passed through the hazardous first year may look forward to 66 years of life and females to 69 years. Expectation of life of a boy who reaches working age, say 15, is 54 years, and of a girl 56 years. At age 25, a common age of marriage, it is 45 years for males and 47 for females. At age 70, when people become eligible for

old age pensions, the expectation of life is 10 years for males and 11 years for females. In 1930-32 male mortality was lower than female mortality through the child-bearing ages of life (15-50 years), but in 1940-42 this was not the case.

Section 2.—Births

The history of birth rates in most countries of Europe and in North America was one of decline during the years between 1919-39. In the countries of north-western Europe, in fact, this decline had already set in fifteen to thirty years before the War of 1914-18. It has been partly offset, in its immediate effects on the natural increase of the population, by a simultaneous decline in death rates. Since 1939, available statistics show that in those countries that were not occupied by the enemy, the rapid and consistent decline in birth rates has, for the time being, ceased. In Canada and the United States there has been a real 'boom' in births since the outbreak of the War of 1939-45.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 29·9 per 1,000 population during the years 1891-1900 and 27·3 per 1,000 during the years 1901-10. It continued to fall to 16·5 per 1,000 in 1926-30, and to 14·4 in 1933. The lowest figure recorded was 14·2 in 1941. Since then it has risen to 15·8 per 1,000 in 1942, 16·5 in 1943 and 18·0 in 1944.

In France, the birth rate began to decline almost a hundred years ago. It fell from 24·4 per 1,000 population during the years 1891-1900 to 20·9 per 1,000 during 1901–10, and after the War to 18·2 in 1926-30. It was 15·3 per 1,000 in 1935 and 14·6 in 1939. No accurate figures can yet be obtained for later years.

In Germany, the decline of the birth rate began much later than in France or England and was steeper. From 36·1 per 1,000 population during the years 1891-1900, it fell to 33·0 per 1,000 in 1901-10 and to 18·4 in 1926-30. The lowest figure, 14·7 per 1,000 was recorded in 1933. After the Nazi dictatorship came to power, the birth rate rose quite sharply to 18·9 per 1,000 in 1935 and 20·0 in 1940. In 1941, no doubt as a result of the War, it dropped to 18·6 and in 1942, the last year for which figures are available, it had slumped to 14·9.

In the United States, the birth registration area has included all States since 1933. In 1920, in the registration area of that year (24 states, comprising the great majority of the population) the birth rate was 23·7 per 1,000. In 1926-30 it was 19·7 per 1,000 and fell to 16·6, the lowest figure, in 1933. From 16·9 per 1,000 in 1935, it rose to 17·9 in 1940, 21·9 in 1943 and was 20·2 in 1944.

In Canada, when the registration area (of the eight provinces) was established in 1921, the birth rate stood at the comparatively high figure of 29·4 per 1,000 population. Since a rate of 35 per 1,000 is very high for modern countries of western civilization, the Canadian birth rate probably had not fallen very far, or for very long, before then. However, as can be seen from Table 2, it declined continually and steeply until 1937, when it was 20·0 per 1,000. Since then, following the economic recovery and during the War of 1939-45, a sharp rise has taken place. In 1940 the birth rate was 21·5 per 1,000, in 1943 it was 24·0 and in 1944, 23·8. The same general trend of a continuous fall during the 1920's and early 1930's followed by a more or less pronounced rise can be observed in all the provinces except the Maritimes; there the decline had already been arrested before 1930. The decline during the depression and the subsequent rise have been greatest in the highly industrialized provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Sex of Live Births.—In all countries and communities in which birth statistics have been collected, there has always been an excess of male births over female births. No conclusive explanation has yet been given for this excess, but it seems to be one of the laws of nature. There has been an excess of male over female births in every Canadian province throughout the years shown in Table **9.** The number of males to every 1,000 females born in Canada during the period 1926-44 has varied between 1,047 in 1935 and 1,067 in 1942.

9.—Live Births by Sex, Birth Rates, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

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. 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
1944	2,286	25·1	1,158	50·7	1,128	49·3	1,027
Nova Scotia.....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
1944	15,598	25·5	8,060	51·7	7,538	48·3	1,069
New Brunswick.....Av. 1926-30	10,337	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
1944	13,467	29·1	6,949	51·6	6,518	48·4	1,066
Quebec.....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
1944	102,262	29·2	52,673	51·5	49,589	48·5	1,062
Ontario.....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
1944	78,090	19·7	40,455	51·8	37,635	48·2	1,075

9.—Live Births by Sex, Birth Rates, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—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	
Manitoba.....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
1944	16,008	21·9	8,324	52·0	7,684	48·0	1,083
Saskatchewan.....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
1944	18,138	21·4	9,330	51·4	8,808	48·6	1,059
Alberta.....Av. 1926-30	15,924	24·2	8,153	51·2	7,771	48·8	1,049
Av. 1931-35	16,557	22·1	8,505	51·4	8,051	48·6	1,056
Av. 1936-40	16,282	20·8	8,295	50·9	7,987	49·1	1,039
1941	17,308	21·7	8,882	51·3	8,426	48·7	1,054
1942	18,317	23·6	9,417	51·4	8,900	48·6	1,058
1943	19,290	24·4	9,840	51·0	9,450	49·0	1,041
1944	19,372	23·7	9,978	51·5	9,394	48·5	1,062
British Columbia.....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
1944	18,999	20·4	9,725	51·2	9,274	48·8	1,049
Canada (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**
1944	**284,220**	**23·8**	**146,652**	**51·6**	**137,568**	**48·4**	**1,066**

International Comparisons.—The relative position of Canada and the provinces among the various countries of the world with respect to the birth rate per 1,000 population is given in Table **10.** For the countries of Europe that were invaded and temporarily subjugated by Nazi Germany, the latest pre-war figures are given. Later figures cannot be considered representative, nor completely reliable. A similar rule was followed in subsequent tables showing international comparisons.

10.—Birth Rates per 1,000 Population of Various Countries of the World Compared with Canada and the Provinces for 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	Birth Rate	Country or Province	Year	Birth Rate
Palestine (excl. Bedouins)	1944	44·5	**Canada**—concluded		
Costa Rica	1944	41·8	British Columbia	1944	20·4
Straits Settlements	1940	41·3	Ontario	1944	19·7
Panama	1943	39·0	Greece	1939	23·5
Egypt	1942	38·1	Italy	1939	23·5
Salvador	1943	38·1	Northern Ireland	1944	23·5
Ceylon	1942	36·7	Lithuania	1939	22·3
Chile	1943	33·1	Eire	1944	22·0
Jamaica	1944	33·0	New Zealand	1944	21·5
British India	1943	30·0	Bulgaria	1939	21·4
Japan	1941	29·9	Finland	1939	21·3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1943	28·3	Austria	1939	20·9
Roumania	1939	28·3	Australia	1943	20·6
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1943	26·2	Netherlands	1939	20·6
Poland	1938	24·5	Iceland	1940	20·5
Canada	**1944**	**23·8**	Germany (territory of 1937)	1939	20·3
New Brunswick	1944	29·1	Spain	1942	20·3
Quebec	1944	29·2	United States	1944	20·2
Prince Edward Island	1944	25·1	Hungary[1]	1939	19·6
Nova Scotia	1944	25·5	Switzerland	1944	19·4
Alberta	1944	23·7	Uruguay	1942	19·4
Manitoba	1944	21·9	Sweden	1943	19·3
Saskatchewan	1944	21·4	Scotland	1944	19·2
			Latvia	1939	18·5
			England and Wales	1944	18·0
			Denmark	1939	17·9
			Estonia	1939	16·3
			Belgium	1939	15·3
			France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1939	14·6

[1] Within the boundaries of the Treaty of Trianon.

Births in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—Table **11** gives the number of births in the urban centres of Canada with 10,000 population or over in 1941.

The five-year averages for 1926-40 of births by place of occurrence show the number of births that actually took place in each centre during those years. Many of these births were to women who lived elsewhere, but who came to the city or town on account of its hospital facilities or for other reasons. The figures for 1941-44 are by place of residence of the mother, and show the actual number of births to residents of each centre. The two sets of figures are thus not comparable.

There has been a growing tendency in Canada towards hospitalization and medical attendance at birth. In the years 1926-30, only 22 p.c. of live births took place in hospitals, while in 1940-42 the proportion was 50 p.c. and in 1943-44 58 p.c. There are still important differences between the provinces in this respect. In Quebec, less than one-third of births take place in hospitals, and in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick less than one-half. In British Columbia, on the other hand, over 90 p.c. of births are now hospitalized, and in Alberta and Manitoba the proportion is over four-fifths.

11.—Live Births in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1941-44, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average, 1926-30	Average, 1931-35	Average, 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	287	361	440	328	400	393	407
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	168	144	122	309	414	442	430
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	672	703	892	742	737	729	718
Halifax	59,275	70,488	1,457	1,630	1,772	1,811	2,104	2,084	2,094
Sydney	23,089	28,305	511	587	640	822	948	989	953
Truro	7,901	10,272	190	187	226	291	304	288	303
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	200	192	241	178	239	197	237
Moncton	20,689	22,763	518	494	550	526	641	666	721
Saint John	47,514	51,741	1,144	1,203	1,294	1,254	1,356	1,443	1,445
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	405	295	281	351	387	365	363
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	553	508	551	676	849	928	1,091
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	301	340	253	332	355	377	403
Granby	10,587	14,197	298	354	335	458	452	444	451
Hull	29,433	32,947	1,001	875	842	1,054	1,120	1,260	1,209
Joliette	10,765	12,749	347	329	298	350	432	438	411
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	521	439	477	646	851	986	968
Lachine	18,630	20,051	442	398	394	437	516	515	504
Lévis	11,724	11,991	307	261	231	272	323	355	350
Montreal	818,577	903,007	20,205	19,002	17,993	18,846	20,867	22,067	22,225
Outremont	28,641	30,751	124	95	52	279	327	360	353
Quebec	130,594	150,757	4,379	4,137	3,976	3,983	4,174	4,411	4,605
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	333	352	409	382	449	387	459
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	324	295	311	366	367	441	446
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	340	273	257	333	446	453	458
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	658	570	528	690	830	877	896
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	786	753	872	963	1,131	1,191	1,166
Sorel	10,320	12,251	297	265	240	358	423	495	572
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	465	351	342	436	413	402	423
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	1,329	1,187	1,144	1,281	1,271	1,225	1,199
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	317	358	350	570	706	716	703
Verdun	60,745	67,349	1,057	1,021	827	1,306	1,480	1,649	1,579
Westmount	24,235	26,047	110	313	260	179	203	295	305
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	370	376	478	342	392	419	369
Brantford	30,107	31,948	682	627	626	685	764	820	757
Brockville	9,736	11,342	224	248	303	209	277	269	271
Chatham	14,569	17,369	485	484	735	414	427	446	362
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	468	482	606	452	479	559	526
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	15	7	161	91	168	183
Fort William	26,277	30,585	635	558	520	565	647	708	653
Galt	14,006	15,346	277	296	303	283	315	322	342
Guelph	21,075	23,273	395	351	294	435	484	502	466
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	3,041	2,958	2,928	2,902	3,480	3,762	3,676
Kingston	23,439	30,126	595	657	763	702	831	971	875
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	754	752	788	678	750	724	659
London	71,148	78,264	1,381	1,379	1,589	1,541	1,609	1,784	1,735
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	466	421	422	479	570	593	533
North Bay	15,528	15,599	417	390	407	336	348	360	385
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	645	525	545	526	605	616	579
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	2,965	2,962	3,178	3,086	3,263	3,336	3,492
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	334	319	348	316	321	332	324
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	299	290	296	286	308	295	303
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	579	577	675	559	724	675	682
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	542	511	606	528	589	575	538
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	596	589	648	620	735	770	790
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	326	296	398	343	398	420	382
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	431	413	464	382	396	485	465
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	613	574	595	660	747	747	726
Stratford	17,742	17,038	384	340	393	282	279	302	314
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	498	797	1,317	1,325	1,367	1,409	1,282
Timmins	14,200	28,790	491	563	855	987	966	776	683
Toronto	631,207	667,457	12,210	11,436	10,441	9,476	11,932	11,709	11,336
Welland	10,709	12,500	288	286	356	270	393	429	369
Windsor	98,179	105,311	2,791	2,038	2,173	2,199	2,457	2,585	2,426
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	246	237	283	225	305	302	236

[1] Not available.

11.—Live Births in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, 1941-44, by Place of Residence, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average, 1926-30	Average, 1931-35	Average, 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	392	303	278	269	336	431	389
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	843	1,064	1,290	374	393	440	471
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	4,527	3,944	3,785	3,604	4,001	4,389	4,165
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	623	464	496	385	466	533	470
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	334	398	508	301	337	329	365
Regina	53,209	58,245	1,368	1,270	1,331	1,100	1,154	1,246	1,155
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	1,058	955	928	754	801	854	899
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,806	1,695	1,720	1,761	1,968	2,139	2,190
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	2,122	2,246	2,731	1,891	2,108	2,538	2,565
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	436	531	638	261	377	391	409
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	385	359	355	223	248	333	332
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	525	558	789	480	438	541	504
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	3,776	3,359	4,039	4,449	5,216	5,780	5,827
Victoria	39,082	44,068	717	697	854	782	1,046	1,411	1,383

Illegitimacy.—Less than 5 p.c. of live births in Canada are illegitimate. This percentage is comparatively low. The steady increase of illegitimacy since the collection of vital statistics was begun is due, in part, to the more complete registration of children born out of lawful wedlock. This has been brought about by the co-operation of social welfare agencies and provincial registration officials, and by an intelligent human approach on their part to the problem of illegitimacy.

Table 12 shows the number of illegitimate live births in Canada, by provinces, and the percentages that these constitute to the total.

12.—Illegitimate Live Births, and Percentages of Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

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. 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
1944	101	1,165	698	3,098	3,764	653	703	849	1,048	12,079
Percentages of Illegitimate to Total Live Births—										
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
1944	4·4	7·5	5·2	3·0	4·8	4·1	3·9	4·4	5·5	4·25

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Stillbirths.—Table 12 shows the number of children born dead in Canada and the provinces, together with the rates per 1,000 live births. It is evident that the rate of stillbirths has declined steadily over the years, and that a similar, though unequal, decline has been recorded in all the provinces.

Stillbirths to unmarried mothers form a higher percentage of the total than is the case with live births. Consequently, the rate of stillbirths per 1,000 illegitimate live births is considerably higher than the over-all rate. The difference, however, has been getting smaller.

13.—Stillbirths, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

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.	P.C. of Total
Totals— Av. 1926-30	43	365	283	2,212	2,761	479	551	467	297	7,458	356	4·77
Av. 1931-35	67	401	302	2,337	2,284	383	488	421	247	6,930	381	5·50
Av. 1936-40	61	334	282	2,386	2,008	340	393	359	248	6,410	337	5·26
1941	59	401	315	2,677	2,084	385	350	324	287	6,882	364	5·29
1942	57	413	312	2,904	2,088	356	361	337	304	7,132	378	5·30
1943	51	396	299	2,655	2,060	344	351	328	317	6,801	329	4·84
1944	42	405	283	2,814	1,866	315	344	335	301	6,705	369	5·50
											Per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—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	
1944	18·4	26·0	21·0	27·5	23·9	19·7	19·0	17·3	15·8	23·6	30·5	

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Multiple Births.—Approximately one confinement in 85 in Canada results in the birth of more than one child. In the nineteen years 1926-44, there have been 54,425 multiple confinements, of which 53,931 gave birth to twins and 489 triplets. There have been four quadruplet confinements, one in British Columbia in 1931, from which all the children died within a few hours of birth, two in Quebec in 1937 and one in Alberta in 1944 of which all the children died within a few hours of birth. A multiple confinement in 1934 resulted in the birth of the Dionne quintuplets.

It can be seen from Table 14 that the proportion of stillbirths is higher in multiple than in single confinements. It is about twice as high in the case of twins, and in some years as much as six times as high in the case of triplets.

14.—Single and Multiple Births, Live and Stillborn, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Confinements and Births	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	NUMBERS						
Confinements—							
Single	237,995	229,735	229,778	256,357	273,331	284,003	284,563
Twin	2,943	2,737	2,667	2,888	3,018	3,150	3,140
Triplet	33	24	21	22	26	26	26
Quadruplet	Nil	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Quintuplet	"	[2]	Nil	"	"	"	Nil
Totals, Confinements	**240,971**	**232,496**	**232,466**	**259,267**	**276,375**	**287,179**	**287,730**
Births—							
Single—							
Live	230,951	223,134	223,668	249,809	266,475	277,529	278,144
Stillborn	7,044	6,601	6,110	6,548	6,856	6,474	6,419
Twin—							
Live	5,481	5,149	5,041	5,445	5,770	5,984	6,003
Stillborn	405	325	293	331	266	316	277
Triplet—							
Live	90	67	56	63	68	67	69
Stillborn	9	5	7	3	10	11	9
Quadruplet—							
Live	Nil	[1]	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Stillborn	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	Nil
Quintuplet—							
Live	"	[2]	"	"	"	"	"
Stillborn	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"
Totals, Births	**243,980**	**235,283**	**235,177**	**262,199**	**279,445**	**290,381**	**290,925**
Live	236,522	228,352	228,767	255,317	272,313	283,580	284,220
Stillborn	7,458	6,931	6,410	6,882	7,132	6,801	6,705
	PERCENTAGES						
Confinements—							
Single	98·8	98·8	98·8	98·9	98·9	98·9	98·9
Twin	1·2	1·2	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1
Triplet	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Quadruplet			–			–	[3]
Quintuplet		–	–				
Totals, Confinements	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Births—							
Single—							
Live	97·0	97·1	97·3	97·4	97·5	97·7	97·7
Stillborn	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·3	2·3
Twin—							
Live	93·1	94·1	94·5	94·3	95·6	95·0	95·6
Stillborn	6·9	5·9	5·5	5·7	4·4	5·0	4·4
Triplet—							
Live	90·9	93·1	88·9	95·5	87·2	85·9	88·5
Stillborn	9·1	6·9	11·1	4·5	12·8	14·1	11·5
Quadruplet—							
Live			–	–			100·0
Stillborn							–
Quintuplet—							
Live	–			–			
Stillborn				–			
Totals, Births	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Live	96·9	97·1	97·3	97·4	97·4	97·7	97·7
Stillborn	3·1	2·9	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·3	2·3

[1] One quadruplicate confinement occurred in 1931, and 2 occurred in 1937. [2] The Dionne quintuplets were born in 1934. [3] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Fertility Rates.—The sex and age distribution of the population of a country is one of the most important factors influencing its birth, death and marriage rates. In particular, more than 95 p.c. of children are born to women between the ages of 15 and 50. Consequently, differences in the proportion of men to women in these age groups, and in their relative importance in the population as a whole, will cause the birth rate to be different as between countries or regions, even though the fertility of the women of each age may be the same. Measures of fertility which are independent of the sex and age composition of the population have therefore been devised. The most common of these are age-specific fertility rates and reproduction rates.

Table 15 shows the fertility of women in the age groups between 15 and 50 years in Canada and the provinces. The three-year averages 1930-32 and 1940-42 have been calculated on the basis of census figures, while for the single years estimated population figures have been used.

The fertility rates and gross reproduction rates given in Table 15 make it possible to compare fertility in the several provinces after the influence of differences in the sex and age distribution of the population has been eliminated. The figures of ' total fertility ' show the number of children that would be born, on an average, to 1,000 women living through the child-bearing ages, that is, from 15 to 50 years, assuming that the fertility at each age were to remain constant and that none of the women died during the 35 years. They are obtained by adding together the fertility rates of the seven age groups and multiplying the sum by 5 (since each age group represents 5 years of child-bearing life).

The gross reproduction rates are obtained by reducing the figures of total fertility in the same proportion as the ratio of female births to total births, and then dividing by 1,000, e.g., the ratio of female to total births in Canada in 1940-42 was 1,000 to 2,059. The gross reproduction rate for 1940-42 is obtained by multiplying total fertility 2,857 by the fraction 1/2,059. The gross reproduction rate shows the extent to which, on the basis of current fertility and without allowing for any loss as a result of death, the present child-bearing generation of women is reproducing itself for the future. A reproduction rate greater than 1 indicates that the child-bearing generation of women is increasing, a reproduction rate of 1 shows that it is being exactly maintained, while a reproduction rate of less than 1 shows that it is in process of decline.

For purposes of comparison with the Canadian figures, the gross reproduction rate of England and Wales was 0·937 in 1931, and that of the United States 0·992 in 1934-36. In 1936 the gross reproduction rate of France was 1·004, that of Germany was 1·072. These are countries of relatively low fertility. In Italy the gross reproduction rate was 1·585 in 1930-32, in Poland it was 1·705 in 1931-32, and in Bulgaria 1·696 in 1934-35. Among the white population of South Africa, fertility is also relatively high; the gross reproduction rate was 1·423 in 1933-34 and 1·495 in 1940. In Australia and New Zealand where, in comparison, fertility is relatively low, the gross reproduction rate was 1·063 and 1·041, respectively, in 1936 and 1·100 and 1·284, respectively, in 1940.*

It is evident that while, apart from the wartime 'boom' in births, fertility in Canada has undoubtedly been declining, the Canadian population is still a considerable distance away from the immediate prospect of numerical diminution. Fertility in British Columbia and Ontario is, however, approaching the danger point.

*Figures from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1941-42, pp. 47-49.

15.—Specific Fertility Rates of Women 15-49 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

Province and Year	Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women by Age Groups							Total Fertility	Gross Reproduction Rate[1]
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
P.E. Island.....Av. 1930-32	28·1	138·1	182·6	174·0	127·0	52·3	4·7	3,534	1·667
Av. 1940-42	31·5	153·3	174·8	145·6	104·6	45·4	5·9	3,306	1·620
1943	36·0	141·3	210·7	165·0	112·5	49·5	5·5	3,602	1·762
1944	34·0	163·9	215·7	181·1	123·2	51·4	6·8	3,880	1·914
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1930-32	44·3	154·0	172·3	144·4	106·6	48·2	5·7	3,377	1·631
Av. 1940-42	50·0	163·3	163·8	130·2	82·6	32·7	3·3	3,129	1·530
1943	51·9	168·3	165·3	131·6	86·6	32·1	3·1	3,195	1·558
1944	53·3	159·9	170·5	132·9	85·7	35·4	3·4	3,205	1·549
New Brunswick.....Av. 1930-32	42·9	161·7	204·5	174·3	133·1	67·7	7·9	3,961	1·932
Av. 1940-42	47·1	169·7	188·0	157·3	116·9	49·6	6·4	3,675	1·788
1943	46·8	181·1	212·9	161·1	120·8	50·1	4·9	3,888	1·881
1944	46·1	183·9	211·2	174·2	128·9	57·3	5·8	4,037	1·954
Quebec.....Av. 1930-32	20·4	136·5	210·2	193·2	154·1	72·6	9·6	3,984	1·933
Av. 1940-42	20·8	135·6	190·5	159·7	115·7	51·5	6·3	3,401	1·648
1943	24·0	145·6	205·1	165·1	119·6	48·8	5·8	3,570	1·731
1944	24·6	154·0	206·3	169·2	121·3	50·0	5·8	3,656	1·773
Ontario.....Av. 1930-32	35·0	127·7	144·9	114·4	74·4	29·2	3·3	2,645	1·290
Av. 1940-42	37·1	133·5	137·9	98·9	57·0	19·5	1·9	2,429	1·180
1943	36·8	139·5	150·4	106·9	62·8	19·8	1·8	2,590	1·263
1944	34·5	127·8	138·8	108·2	63·8	19·9	1·6	2,473	1·192
Manitoba.....Av. 1930-32	25·3	121·4	155·8	128·7	87·4	37·4	4·9	2,805	1·374
Av. 1940-42	27·6	125·8	144·4	112·8	70·2	27·6	3·0	2,557	1·246
1943	27·7	139·4	159·3	125·2	75·7	30·1	3·6	2,805	1·358
1944	28·7	129·6	156·1	121·0	77·0	27·6	2·9	2,715	1·303
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1930-32	30·1	157·5	191·7	151·7	112·1	50·3	6·6	3,500	1·699
Av. 1940-42	24·4	131·5	158·8	126·4	86·7	35·6	4·8	2,841	1·374
1943	23·8	138·9	183·2	137·3	92·8	34·5	4·6	3,076	1·473
1944	23·0	133·4	173·7	138·5	92·1	37·4	3·8	3,010	1·462
Alberta.....Av. 1930-32	35·4	165·0	188·5	143·0	98·1	42·1	5·6	3,389	1·652
Av. 1940-42	32·9	152·9	164·4	116·6	76·3	31·3	3·9	2,892	1·411
1943	34·5	169·9	185·1	130·5	81·0	29·4	4·1	3,172	1·554
1944	32·6	155·8	176·9	129·9	82·2	33·6	4·3	3,076	1·492
British Columbia....Av. 1930-32	24·0	111·0	127·7	94·7	56·9	21·4	2·7	2,192	1·070
Av. 1940-42	31·6	136·9	137·6	94·0	49·4	15·7	1·7	2,335	1·132
1943	36·4	137·9	149·0	100·1	54·5	17·6	1·7	2,486	1·219
1944	32·3	129·9	138·9	103·9	61·4	18·0	1·6	2,430	1·186
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)....**Av. 1930-32**	**29·6**	**136·6**	**174·4**	**144·9**	**103·2**	**44·9**	**5·6**	**3,195**	**1·554**
Av. 1940-42	**30·6**	**138·2**	**160·7**	**124·6**	**81·4**	**32·3**	**3·7**	**2,857**	**1·388**
1943	**32·1**	**146·4**	**175·4**	**131·8**	**86·5**	**31·8**	**3·5**	**3,037**	**1·476**
1944	**31·2**	**142·5**	**169·5**	**133·9**	**88·0**	**32·9**	**3·4**	**3,007**	**1·455**

[1] No correction has been made in these figures for under-registration of births. To this extent they are slightly lower than the figures in "Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Canada and the Provinces, 1930-42" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Age of Parents.—The numerical and percentage distribution of legitimate live births, according to the ages of the parents, is given in Table **16**, those of illegitimate children, according to the age of the mother, in Table **17**, and of stillbirths in Table **18**. The average ages of the parents are also given.

It will be seen that the average age of parents is now slightly lower than it was in 1930-32. In addition to the probability of having children in each age, two other factors play a part in determining the average age of parents. First, the average age of potential parents, that is, of the population between the ages of 15 and 50. On the basis of the census figures, the average age of men between 15 and 50 was 30·9 in 1931 and 30·7 in 1941; the average age of women between 15 and 50 was 30·4 in 1931 and again 30·4 in 1941. The changes are thus very small. Secondly, the proportions of first and second child in the total number of children born. Other things being equal, parents of first and second children will, naturally, be younger than the parents of later children. A high proportion of first and second children will, therefore, tend to lower the average age of all parents. In 1930-32, first children accounted for slightly less than one-quarter of all children born, and second children for less than one-fifth. First and second children together thus constituted approximately 42-43 p.c. of the total. In 1940-42, however, first children accounted for over one-third of all children born, and second children for nearly one-quarter. First and second children in these later years thus constituted 56 p.c. of the total. Very great changes have thus taken place in the proportion of first and second children.

A number of further interesting facts are revealed by Tables **16**, **17** and **18**. In the first place, the difference between the average ages of the parents of legitimate children is about 4 years, the age of the father being higher. Secondly, the average age of mothers of illegitimate children is about 5 years less than the average age of mothers of legitimate children; in 1930-32 the difference was 6 years. The fact that over two-thirds of illegitimate children are born to mothers less than 25 years of age accounts for this difference. Thirdly, the average age of mothers of stillborn children is higher than that of live born. As is shown in Table **18**, the rate of stillbirths per 1,000 live births rises sharply with age. It is twice as high among mothers between the ages of 40 and 44 than it is among mothers between 20 and 24, and over three times as high among mothers between the ages of 45 and 49.

16.—Legitimate Live Births, by Age of Parents, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Age Group	FATHERS							
	Averages 1930-32		Averages 1940-42		1943		1944	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c	No.	p.c.
Under 20 years	960	0·4	1,228	0·5	1,616	0·6	1,830	0·7
20-24 "	25,811	11·1	29,655	12·0	32,952	12·1	33,162	12·2
25-29 "	57,254	24·7	69,053	28·0	74,826	27·5	70,668	26·0
30-34 "	55,661	24·1	64,180	26·0	72,106	26·5	72,194	26·5
35-39 "	43,698	18·9	43,224	17·5	48,136	17·7	49,933	18·4
40-44 "	28,364	12·3	23,132	9·4	25,662	9·5	27,240	10·0
45-49 "	13,362	5·8	10,645	4·3	10,939	4·0	11,053	4·1
50 years or over	6,158	2·7	5,734	2·3	5,685	2·1	5,894	2·2
Totals, Stated Ages	231,268	100·0	246,851	100·0	271,922	100·0	271,974	100·0
Ages not stated	315		198		184		167	
Totals, All Ages	**231,583**		**247,049**		**272,106**		**272,141**	
Average Age	33·7		32·8		32·7		32·9	

16.—Legitimate Live Births, by Age of Parents, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42—concluded

Age Group	MOTHERS							
	Averages 1930-32		Averages 1940-42		1943		1944	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Under 20 years	12,460	5·4	14,062	5·7	14,160	5·2	13,464	4·9
20-24 "	58,003	25·1	67,077	27·2	74,681	27·4	73,721	27·1
25-29 "	64,204	27·7	74,897	30·3	83,141	30·6	80,338	29·5
30-34 "	48,567	21·0	50,376	20·4	56,381	20·7	59,054	21·7
35-39 "	33,478	14·5	29,032	11·8	32,057	11·8	33,335	12·3
40-44 "	13,173	5·7	10,383	4·2	10,533	3·9	11,099	4·1
45-49 "	1,382	0·6	1,055	0·4	1,021	0·4	990	0·4
50 years or over	24	[1]	20	[1]	18	[1]	30	[1]
Totals, Stated Ages	231,291	100·0	246,902	100·0	271,992	100·0	272,031	100·0
Ages not stated	292	-	147		114		110	
Totals, All Ages	**231,583**	-	**247,049**	-	**272,106**	-	**272,141**	-
Average Age	29·3		28·6		28·5		28·7	

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

17.—Illegitimate Live Births, by Age of the Mother, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Age Group	Averages 1930-32		Averages 1940-42		1943		1944	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Under 20 years	2,648	37·3	2,866	30·7	3,232	30·7	3,436	30·4
20-24 "	2,727	38·4	3,683	39·5	4,123	39·2	4,461	39·5
25-29 "	958	13·5	1,594	17·1	1,779	16·9	1,925	17·0
30-34 "	416	5·9	694	7·4	837	8·0	871	7·7
35-39 "	250	3·5	355	3·8	394	3·7	458	4·1
40-44 "	86	1·2	125	1·3	132	1·3	137	1·2
45-49 "	13	0·2	12	0·1	13	0·1	13	0·1
50 years or over	Nil		1	[1]	1	[1]	1	[1]
Totals, Stated Ages	7,098	100·0	9,330	100·0	10,511	100·0	11,302	100·0
Ages not stated	1,197		936		963		777	
Totals, All Ages	**8,295**	-	**10,266**	-	**11,474**	-	**12,079**	-
Average Age	23·2		23·8		23·9		23·9	

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

18.—Stillbirths by Age of the Mother, Together with Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Age Group	Stillbirths								Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
	Averages 1930-32		Averages 1940-42		1943		1944		Averages 1930-32	Averages 1940-42	1943	1944
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
Under 20 years	472	6·4	378	5·5	359	5·3	306	4·6	31·3	22·3	20·6	18·1
20-24 "	1,574	21·2	1,482	21·7	1,493	22·1	1,496	22·5	25·9	20·9	18·9	19·1
25-29 "	1,704	23·0	1,804	26·4	1,807	26·8	1,631	24·5	26·1	23·6	21·3	19·8
30-34 "	1,517	20·5	1,465	21·5	1,457	21·6	1,502	22·6	31·0	28·7	25·5	25·1
35-39 "	1,327	17·9	1,104	16·2	1,098	16·3	1,127	17·0	39·3	37·6	33·8	33·4
40-44 "	712	9·6	520	7·6	472	7·0	504	7·6	53·7	49·5	44·3	44·9
45-49 "	99	1·3	72	1·1	59	0·9	77	1·2	70·7	67·5	57·1	76·8
50 years or over	3	[1]	2	[1]	1	[1]	3	[1]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Totals, Stated Ages	7,408	100·0	6,827	100·0	6,746	100·0	6,646	100·0	-		-	
Ages not stated	129	-	56	-	55	-	59	-	-		-	
Totals, All Ages	**7,537**	-	**6,883**	-	**6,801**	-	**6,705**	-	**31·4**	**26·7**	**24·0**	**23·6**
Average Age	30·4		30·0		29·9		30·2		-	-	-	

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

[2] The number of cases in this age group is too small to justify the calculation of a rate.

Birthplace of Parents.—Table 19 gives the numbers and percentages of children whose parents were born in Canada or in different countries abroad. It gives some idea of the extent to which the coming generation of Canadian-born children will be the offspring of Canadian-born, other British-born or foreign-born parents. The figures reveal clearly that the proportion of children born to British-born immigrants and to foreign-born parents is decreasing, while the proportion to Canadian-born parents is rising. This is the result of the limited immigration which has taken place in recent years.

19.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births by Nativity of Parents, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Country of Birth of Parents, and Year	Numbers			Percentages		
	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Father	Mother	Both Parents
Canada.....Av. 1926-30	161,157	170,776	144,787	68·1	72·2	61·2
Av. 1931-35	160,437	175,291	146,314	70·3	76·8	64·1
Av. 1936-40	174,282	193,423	162,129	76·2	84·6	70·9
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
1944	234,488	257,638	221,865	82·5	90·7	78·0
British Empire (other than Canada).....Av. 1926-30	29,388	29,390	13,718	12·4	12·4	5·8
Av. 1931-35	24,087	21,677	8,800	10·5	9·5	3·8
Av. 1936-40	18,052	13,790	4,209	7·9	6·0	1·8
1941	16,208	11,461	2,711	6·3	4·5	1·1
1942	16,443	11,656	2,619	6·0	4·3	1·0
1943	16,429	11,471	2,525	5·8	4·0	0·9
1944	15,185	10,625	2,170	5·4	3·7	0·8
United States.....Av. 1926-30	11,763	12,680	3,821	5·0	5·4	1·6
Av. 1931-35	9,777	10,080	2,761	4·3	4·4	1·2
Av. 1936-40	8,107	7,692	1,760	3·6	3·4	0·8
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
1944	7,211	6,273	1,073	2·5	2·2	0·4
Other foreign countries.....Av. 1926-30	26,748	22,279	17,289	11·3	9·4	7·3
Av. 1931-35	25,502	20,138	15,034	11·2	8·8	6·6
Av. 1936-40	19,163	12,922	8,880	8·3	5·6	3·9
1941	16,122	10,335	6,394	6·4	4·0	2·5
1942	15,676	9,736	5,658	5·8	3·6	2·1
1943	15,627	9,732	5,335	5·5	3·4	2·0
1944	15,112	9,102	4,852	5·3	3·2	1·7
Birthplace unspecified.....Av. 1926-30	7,465	1,396	208	3·2	0·6	0·1
Av. 1931-35	8,549	1,166	152	3·7	0·5	0·1
Av. 1936-40	9,163	940	63	4·0	0·4	[1]
1941	10,258	674	78	4·0	0·3	[1]
1942	11,223	698	48	4·1	0·2	[1]
1943	11,615	674	42	4·1	0·3	[1]
1944	12,224	582	39	4·3	0·2	[1]
Totals.....**Av. 1926-30**	**236,521**	**236,521**	**179,823**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**76·0**[3]
Av. 1931-35	**228,352**	**228,352**	**173,061**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**75·8**[3]
Av. 1936-40	**228,767**	**228,767**	**177,041**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**77·4**[3]
1941	**255,317**	**255,317**	**203,753**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**79·8**[3]
1942	**272,313**	**272,313**	**218,262**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**80·2**[3]
1943	**283,580**	**283,580**	**228,428**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**80·6**[3]
1944	**284,220**	**284,220**	**229,999**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**80·9**[3]

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] 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 parents were born in different countries. [3] This is the percentage of children whose fathers and mothers were born in the same country.

Origin of Parents.—While Table 19 deals with the country of birth of parents, Table 20 is concerned with the racial or ethnic origin of parents. It shows the numbers and percentages of children born to parents of the principal racial or ethnic groups in Canada.

A person's origin is generally traced through his or her father. For example if a person's father is English and his mother French, his origin is said to be English, and vice versa. Table 20 shows that about one-third of Canadian children are born to parents of different origin, who will in future be classified according to the origin of their father. A certain amount of this inter-mixture has no doubt been going on for a number of years. More important than the biological aspect, therefore, are the factors of geography, language, religion and economy, all of which contribute primarily to the formation of different cultural communities.

20.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Parents of Specified Origins, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Origin of Parents and Year	Numbers			Percentages		
	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Father	Mother	Both Parents
English.....Av. 1926-30	51,935	54,975	37,108	22·0	23·2	15·7
Av. 1931-35	46,323	49,220	31,033	20·3	21·6	13·6
Av. 1936-40	45,985	48,724	28,889	20·1	21·3	12·6
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
1944	56,138	59,551	32,908	19·8	21·0	11·6
Irish.....Av. 1926-30	21,364	20,348	9,399	9·0	8·6	4·0
Av. 1931-35	20,583	19,912	8,419	9·0	8·7	3·7
Av. 1936-40	20,603	20,192	7,569	9·0	8·8	3·3
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
1944	25,438	25,631	8,492	9·0	9·0	3·0
Scottish.....Av. 1926-30	23,080	23,229	10,763	9·8	9·8	4·6
Av. 1931-35	21,078	21,329	8,856	9·2	9·3	3·9
Av. 1936-40	21,148	21,141	7,778	9·2	9·2	3·4
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
1944	26,263	27,058	8,787	9·2	9·5	3·1
French.....Av. 1926-30	89,676	93,157	85,435	37·9	39·4	36·1
Av. 1931-35	86,195	89,632	81,610	37·7	39·2	35·7
Av. 1936-40	87,238	91,251	81,888	38·1	39·9	35·8
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
1944	112,087	117,576	104,672	39·4	41·4	36·8
Other origins.....Av. 1926-30	42,553	43,248	31,751	18·0	18·3	13·4
Av. 1931-35	45,351	46,751	32,715	19·9	20·5	14·3
Av. 1936-40	44,309	46,114	28,951	19·4	20·2	12·7
1941	46,811	49,151	27,993	18·2	19·2	10·9
1942	49,420	51,599	28,523	18·1	18·9	10·5
1943	52,314	54,129	29,621	18·4	19·0	10·5
1944	51,764	53,402	28,861	18·2	18·8	10·2

20.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Parents of Specified Origins, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—concluded

Origin of Parents and Year	Numbers			Percentages		
	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Father	Mother	Both Parents
Origin unspecified.....Av. 1926-30	7,913	1,564	525	3·3	0·7	0·2
Av. 1931-35	8,822	1,508	343	3·9	0·7	0·2
Av. 1936-40	9,484	1,345	268	4·2	0·6	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
1944	12,530	1,002	226	4·4	0·4	0·1
Totals.....Av. 1926-30	**236,521**	**236,521**	**174,981**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**74·0**[2]
Av. 1931-35	**228,352**	**228,352**	**162,976**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**71·4**[2]
Av. 1936-40	**228,767**	**228,767**	**155,343**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**67·9**[2]
1941	**255,317**	**255,317**	**166,942**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**65·4**[2]
1942	**272,313**	**272,313**	**176,376**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**64·8**[2]
1943	**283,580**	**283,580**	**183,123**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**64·6**[2]
1944	**284,220**	**284,220**	**183,946**[1]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**64·7**[2]

[1] This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers are of the same origin. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose parents are of different origins. [2] This is the percentage of children whose fathers and mothers are of the same origin.

Section 3.—Deaths

A low death rate has come to be regarded as one of the hallmarks of a civilized, healthy society, except for wars and their aftermath—it may be noted that the loss of military and civilian lives in the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45 must be counted in tens of millions—impressive declines in the death rate have been recorded during the past century in many countries of the world.

In England and Wales, for example, the death rate, which was 22·4 per 1,000 population during the years 1861-70, declined to 15·4 per 1,000 in the first decade of the present century and to 12·1 in the third; it was 12·9 per 1,000 in 1941, 12·1 in 1943 and 11·9 in 1944. In Germany, the death rate was 26·8 per 1,000 in 1861-70, it declined to 18·7 per 1,000 in 1901-10 and to 12·6 in 1921-30. It was 11·6 per 1,000 in 1938 and 12·6 in 1939. Other European countries in which the death rate has fallen to a very low level are the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The death rate is also extremely low in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Another method of measuring conditions of mortality is by means of life tables (see p. 136) and the expectation of life which may be derived from such tables. In England and Wales, the expectation of life at birth in 1933-35 was 59·7 years for males and 63·6 years for females. In Germany, in 1932-34, the figures were 59·9 years for males and 62·8 years for females, while in the Netherlands, in 1931-35, the figures were 65·1 years for males and 66·4 years for females. The Netherlands had, before the War, the longest expectation of life of any European country.

The expectation of life in Canada in 1940-42 was 63·0 years for males and 66·3 years for females. In the United States, for the white population, the expectation of life in 1940 was 62·9 years for males and 67·3 years for females. New Zealand has the longest expectation of life on record; in 1934-38 it was 65·5 years for males and 68·5 years for females.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality

Table 21 gives a review of deaths and death rates in Canada since 1926. From a high point of 113,515 deaths in 1929, the number of deaths declined steadily to 101,582 in 1934. There were substantial increases in 1935, 1936 and 1937. The high number of deaths in 1941 and 1943 was partly due to higher mortality from certain communicable diseases.

Since 1931, the Canadian death rate has fluctuated between 10·1 per 1,000 population in 1931 and 9·5 per 1,000 in 1934. It has been more or less stable in Prince Edward Island and Ontario, has been falling considerably in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia it has been rising slightly. The exceptionally low death rates that still prevail in the Prairie Provinces are, to a large extent, due to the favourable age distribution of the population. The slow rise that has taken place in recent years (with the exception of 1944) in the death rates of these provinces and of British Columbia, is the result of the age distribution becoming somewhat less favourable. In all parts of Canada, however, the longer expectation of life shown by the 1941 life tables indicates that the health and general conditions of survival of the population have improved.

Mortality is heavier at all ages for males than for females. Thus, the death rate is higher for the male than for the female population in every province for all the years shown.

21.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Province and Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females	
			Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Females
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1926-30	969	11·0	501	11·2	468	11·0
Av. 1931-35	1,001	11·1	525	11·3	475	10·9
Av. 1936-40	1,080	11·5	568	11·7	512	11·3
1941	1,134	11·9	595	12·1	539	11·8
1942	961	10·7	503	10·7	458	10·6
1943	912	10·0	503	10·6	409	9·4
1944	926	10·2	488	10·4	438	10·0
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1926-30	6,362	12·4	3,362	12·8	3,001	11·9
Av. 1931-35	6,073	11·6	3,186	11·8	2,887	11·3
Av. 1936-40	6,126	11·0	3,290	11·5	2,836	10·5
1941	6,914	12·0	3,739	12·6	3,175	11·3
1942	6,385	10·8	3,503	11·6	2,882	10·0
1943	6,477	10·7	3,581	11·5	2,896	9·8
1944	6,229	10·2	3,362	10·7	2,867	9·6
New Brunswick.....Av. 1926-30	5,019	12·5	2,627	12·8	2,393	12·2
Av. 1931-35	4,710	11·3	2,509	11·7	2,201	10·8
Av. 1936-40	5,040	11·4	2,701	11·9	2,339	10·8
1941	5,184	11·3	2,804	12·0	2,380	10·7
1942	5,154	11·1	2,741	11·5	2,413	10·6
1943	4,917	10·6	2,677	11·3	2,240	9·9
1944	5,131	11·1	2,772	11·7	2,359	10·5
Quebec.....Av. 1926-30	36,645	13·5	19,031	14·0	17,614	13·0
Av. 1931-35	32,796	11·0	17,152	11·5	15,644	10·6
Av. 1936-40	33,221	10·4	17,514	11·0	15,707	9·9
1941	34,338	10·3	18,344	11·0	15,994	9·6
1942	33,799	10·0	18,233	10·7	15,566	9·2
1943	35,069	10·1	18,915	10·9	16,154	9·4
1944	34,813	9·9	18,569	10·6	16,244	9·3

21.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—concluded

Province and Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females	
			Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Females
Ontario.....Av. 1926-30	36,650	11·2	19,318	11·6	17,331	10·8
Av. 1931-35	35,782	10·2	18,967	10·6	16,815	9·8
Av. 1936-40	37,794	10·3	20,331	10·9	17,463	9·7
1941	39,226	10·4	21,549	11·2	17,677	9·5
1942	39,119	10·1	21,349	10·9	17,770	9·3
1943	41,063	10·5	22,159	11·2	18,904	9·8
1944	39,781	10·0	21,629	10·8	18,152	9·3
Manitoba.....Av. 1926-30	5,507	8·3	3,074	8·8	2,432	7·7
Av. 1931-35	5,413	7·7	3,067	8·3	2,346	7·0
Av. 1936-40	6,136	8·5	3,463	9·2	2,673	7·7
1941	6,495	8·9	3,782	10·0	2,713	7·7
1942	6,410	8·9	3,680	9·8	2,730	7·8
1943	7,007	9·7	4,009	10·6	2,998	8·6
1944	6,701	9·2	3,837	10·1	2,864	8·1
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1926-30	6,256	7·3	3,547	7·6	2,709	6·9
Av. 1931-35	6,037	6·5	3,463	6·9	2,574	6·1
Av. 1936-40	6,366	7·0	3,754	7·7	2,611	6·1
1941	6,458	7·2	3,821	8·0	2,637	6·3
1942	6,190	7·3	3,665	8·0	2,525	6·4
1943	6,654	7·9	3,993	8·8	2,661	6·8
1944	6,454	7·6	3,830	8·4	2,624	6·7
Alberta.....Av. 1926-30	5,530	8·4	3,172	8·8	2,358	7·9
Av. 1931-35	5,447	7·3	3,213	7·9	2,234	6·6
Av. 1936-40	6,054	7·7	3,581	8·5	2,474	6·9
1941	6,385	8·0	3,866	9·1	2,519	6·8
1942	6,091	7·8	3,724	8·9	2,367	6·6
1943	6,524	8·2	3,999	9·4	2,525	6·9
1944	6,320	7·7	3,823	8·7	2,497	6·6
British Columbia.....Av. 1926-30	5,986	9·3	3,719	10·4	2,267	8·0
Av. 1931-35	6,344	8·9	3,885	9·9	2,459	7·6
Av. 1936-40	7,697	9·9	4,790	11·4	2,907	8·1
1941	8,505	10·4	5,352	12·3	3,153	8·2
1942	8,869	10·2	5,615	12·2	3,254	7·9
1943	10,012	11·1	6,177	13·1	3,835	9·0
1944	9,697	10·4	6,003	12·4	3,694	8·3
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....**Av. 1926-30**	**108,925**	**11·1**	**58,351**	**11·5**	**50,574**	**10·6**
Av. 1931-35	**103,602**	**9·8**	**55,967**	**10·2**	**47,635**	**9·3**
Av. 1936-40	**109,514**	**9·8**	**59,992**	**10·5**	**49,522**	**9·2**
1941	**114,639**	**10·0**	**63,852**	**10·8**	**50,787**	**9·1**
1942	**112,978**	**9·7**	**63,013**	**10·6**	**49,965**	**8·8**
1943	**118,635**	**10·1**	**66,013**	**10·9**	**52,622**	**9·1**
1944	**116,052**	**9·7**	**64,313**	**10·5**	**51,739**	**8·9**

Death Rates for Various Countries.—The relative position of Canada and the provinces among the various countries of the world with respect to the death rate is shown in Table **22.**

22.—Death Rates per 1,000 Population of Various Countries of the World Compared with Canada and the Provinces for 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	Death Rate	Country	Year	Death Rate
Netherlands	1939	8·6	Sweden	1939	11·5
Uruguay	1942	9·4	England and Wales[1]	1944	11·9
Australia	1944	9·5	Switzerland	1944	11·9
Denmark	1943	9·6	Germany (territory of 1937)	1939	12·6
			Northern Ireland	1944	12·8
Canada	**1944**	**9·7**	Scotland	1944	12·9
			Greece	1939	13·0
Saskatchewan	1944	7·6	Spain	1943	13·2
			Bulgaria	1939	13·4
Alberta	1944	7·7	Italy	1939	13·4
			Lithuania	1939	13·6
Manitoba	1944	9·2	Palestine	1944	13·6
			Hungary [1,2]	1939	13·7
Quebec	1944	9·9	Panama	1943	13·7
			Belgium	1939	13·8
Nova Scotia	1944	10·2	Poland	1938	13·8
			Latvia	1939	13·9
Ontario	1944	10·0	Finland	1939	14·8
			Jamaica	1944	15·1
Prince Edward Island	1944	10·2	Austria	1939	15·3
			France [1] (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1939	15·3
British Columbia	1944	10·4	Eire	1944	15·4
			Japan	1941	15·4
New Brunswick	1944	11·1	Costa Rica	1944	15·8
			Roumania	1939	18·6
New Zealand	1944	9·7	Chile	1943	19·9
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1943	9·7	Salvador	1943	20·4
Iceland	1940	10·0	Straits Settlements	1940	21·2
Norway	1939	10·2	British India	1940	21·7
United States	1944	10·6	Ceylon	1938	21·8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1943	11·4	Estonia	1941	23·3
			Egypt	1942	28·6

[1] Excluding war losses. [2] Within boundaries of Treaty of Trianon.

Deaths in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—Deaths in urban centres of 10,000 population or over are given in Table 23, together with the population of these centres. Taking the single years in which deaths are classed by place of residence, the death rate in urban centres does not appear to vary greatly from the death rate of the respective provinces in which the centres are located. However, the sex and age distribution of the population in urban centres is usually more favourable to a low death rate than that of the population as a whole.

23.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	264	262	299	199	185	178	221
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	93	66	65	116	123	99	129
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	294	258	258	239	222	230	238
Halifax	59,275	70,488	884	898	895	846	811	836	775
Sydney	23,089	28,305	241	213	185	306	314	309	317
Truro	7,901	10,272	108	111	113	116	98	115	95
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	141	153	158	112	121	109	112
Moncton	20,689	22,763	252	245	272	220	220	252	212
Saint John	47,514	51,741	712	667	681	657	636	656	700

23.—Deaths in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	127	84	71	79	94	98	95
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	228	224	268	185	197	178	165
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	107	116	88	82	72	96	105
Granby	10,587	14,197	115	115	111	133	135	117	129
Hull	29,433	32,947	354	360	355	335	328	366	362
Joliette	10,765	12,749	173	172	177	194	141	151	163
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	134	94	97	134	155	174	150
Lachine	18,630	20,051	214	186	205	240	215	216	242
Lévis	11,724	11,991	223	219	211	120	122	144	119
Montreal	818,577	903,007	11,260	9,808	9,715	9,764	9,623	10,491	10,059
Outremont	28,641	30,751	105	161	170	291	283	289	287
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,269	1,991	2,057	1,883	1,711	1,952	1,956
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	288	293	318	239	240	251	283
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	120	125	179	131	114	152	151
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	127	87	88	124	102	105	122
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	199	157	160	190	176	179	161
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	450	443	477	350	326	377	445
Sorel	10,320	12,251	167	141	126	145	177	195	152
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	157	139	172	138	154	148	165
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	556	610	606	415	414	428	408
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	180	154	164	169	186	194	189
Verdun	60,745	67,349	398	460	521	451	522	542	591
Westmount	24,235	26,047	143	249	264	273	272	279	261
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	230	227	253	179	158	181	171
Brantford	30,107	31,948	382	362	405	401	438	416	438
Brockville	9,736	11,342	172	167	199	159	145	166	161
Chatham	14,569	17,369	300	303	330	199	209	226	214
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	238	234	247	199	197	223	197
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	18	38	54	46	59	72
Fort William	26,277	30,585	215	203	226	250	244	239	253
Galt	14,006	15,346	172	187	183	171	178	178	159
Guelph	21,075	23,273	235	234	214	274	255	286	268
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,473	1,491	1,621	1,663	1,772	1,929	1,763
Kingston	23,439	30,126	476	476	515	364	388	376	382
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	303	347	386	306	330	358	329
London	71,148	78,264	1,089	1,020	1,123	852	903	1,002	948
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	215	200	216	204	248	195	222
North Bay	15,528	15,599	149	155	168	133	118	132	142
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	216	186	219	229	209	229	206
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,664	1,715	1,825	1,643	1,711	1,819	1,719
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	163	181	197	178	179	206	181
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	169	151	178	121	130	115	126
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	308	324	367	303	286	334	325
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	224	197	242	220	241	244	271
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	317	283	323	288	308	349	306
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	226	227	254	226	232	226	248
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	222	224	239	192	218	242	207
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	218	214	247	245	258	260	262
Stratford	17,742	17,038	200	199	226	198	231	242	181
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	215	235	302	239	239	307	286
Timmins	14,200	28,790	146	171	196	205	176	166	174
Toronto	631,207	667,457	6,735	6,546	7,110	7,063	7,505	7,922	7,629
Welland	10,709	12,500	162	138	160	110	146	112	114
Windsor	98,179	105,311	965	838	903	870	925	1,077	936
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	173	177	217	184	159	185	172
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	244	225	264	150	175	179	169
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	482	417	536	151	202	191	195
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	1,757	1,712	1,947	2,070	2,066	2,304	2,148
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	226	196	231	198	193	237	212
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	153	175	195	99	109	108	134
Regina	53,209	58,245	481	468	564	386	413	468	463
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	485	450	506	317	360	370	354
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	756	730	853	806	870	878	913
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	862	884	1,091	745	763	849	879
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	185	193	201	132	147	151	132
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	140	129	148	118	90	97	143
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	273	287	344	207	223	272	254
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	2,175	2,303	2,842	3,101	3,196	3,590	3,434
Victoria	39,082	44,068	552	561	730	591	633	718	782

[1] Not available.

Sex and Age Distribution of Decedents.—Despite the reductions in infant mortality that have been made in recent years, the greatest number of deaths still occur in the first year of life. The number of children who die at less than five years of age has been reduced from an average of 25,174 in 1930-32 to 17,949 in 1940-42 and to 18,868 in 1944. The reduction in the proportion that deaths of young children constitute of the total has been from 23·8 p.c. in 1930-32 to 15·9 p.c. in 1940-42 and to 16·3 p.c. in 1944. Only part of this reduction can be attributed to the smaller proportion of the population formed by children under five years which fell from 10·4 p.c. in the 1931 Census to 9·1 p.c. in the Census of 1941.

As can be seen from Table 24, the percentage distribution of deaths has greatly changed over the whole range since 1930-32. The proportion of deaths at all ages up to 50 years has declined, while the proportion of deaths in the later years of life has increased. At the same time, the average age at which death takes place has been pushed gradually higher. Under present conditions, people live longer and die at more advanced ages. A further result of the reduction in mortality rates in the early and middle years of life is to increase the number of people in the older age groups and to raise the average age of the population as a whole. In 1931, on the basis of the census figures, 16·6 p.c. of the population was 50 years of age or over. The average age of all males was 29·0 years and of all females 28·1 years. By 1941, 19·7 p.c. of the population was 50 years of age or over, while the average age of all males had increased to 30·7 years and of all females to 30·2 years. Compared to a number of European countries, however, the ageing of the Canadian population has not advanced very far.

24.—Deaths, by Sex and Age Groups, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944
	NUMBERS OF DEATHS							
Under 1 year	11,272	8,341	8,668	8,871	8,516	6,215	6,549	6,668
1 year	1,391	843	779	833	1,225	715	647	690
2 years	681	447	419	448	549	353	320	341
3 "	463	316	314	329	406	274	254	242
4 "	355	247	247	250	316	198	183	196
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age	14,162	10,194	10,427	10,731	11,012	7,755	7,953	8,137
5- 9 years	1,269	829	859	849	979	641	616	626
10-14 "	860	707	712	592	811	538	518	516
15-19 "	1,325	1,110	1,239	1,091	1,210	811	787	695
20-24 "	1,534	1,339	1,497	1,204	1,466	1,036	1,091	1,022
25-29 "	1,388	1,240	1,167	988	1,443	1,182	1,103	1,094
30-34 "	1,304	1,190	1,142	1,062	1,401	1,131	1,099	1,065
35-39 "	1,572	1,421	1,378	1,264	1,572	1,252	1,263	1,152
40-44 "	1,892	1,712	1,756	1,603	1,630	1,396	1,391	1,371
45-49 "	2,312	2,334	2,305	2,261	1,803	1,750	1,762	1,676
50-54 "	2,836	3,368	3,257	3,172	2,047	2,259	2,289	2,315
55-59 "	3,095	4,400	4,589	4,533	2,301	2,861	2,960	2,894
60-64 "	3,614	5,300	5,677	5,635	2,808	3,447	3,693	3,686
65-69 "	4,363	6,052	6,548	6,636	3,491	4,325	4,601	4,621
70-74 "	5,028	6,470	6,923	6,974	4,170	4,988	5,329	5,329
75-79 "	4,575	6,276	6,682	6,546	4,097	5,480	5,909	5,682
80-89 "	5,249	7,693	8,435	7,956	5,457	7,732	8,635	8,249
90 years or over	815	1,085	1,358	1,177	1,095	1,499	1,607	1,601
Totals, Stated Ages	57,193	62,720	65,951	64,274	48,793	50,083	52,606	51,731
Ages not stated	70	35	62	39	10	10	16	8
Totals, All Ages	**57,263**	**62,755**	**66,013**	**64,313**	**48,803**	**50,093**	**52,622**	**51,739**

24.—Deaths, by Sex and Age Groups, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42—concluded

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944
	PERCENTAGES							
Under 1 year	19·7	13·3	13·1	13·8	17·5	12·4	12·4	12·9
1-4 years	5·1	3·0	2·7	2·9	5·1	3·1	2·7	2·8
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age	24·8	16·3	15·8	16·7	22·6	15·5	15·1	15·7
5- 9 years	2·2	1·3	1·3	1·3	2·0	1·3	1·2	1·2
10-19 "	3·8	2·9	3·0	2·6	4·1	2·7	2·5	2·3
20-29 "	5·1	4·1	4·0	3·4	6·0	4·4	4·2	4·1
30-39 "	5·0	4·2	3·8	3·6	6·1	4·8	4·5	4·3
40-49 "	7·4	6·5	6·2	6·0	7·0	6·3	6·0	5·9
50-59 "	10·4	12·4	11·9	12·0	8·9	10·2	10·0	10·1
60-69 "	13·9	18·1	18·5	19·1	12·9	15·5	15·8	16·1
70-79 "	16·8	20·3	20·6	21·0	16·9	20·9	21·4	21·3
80-89 "	9·2	12·3	12·8	12·4	11·2	15·4	16·4	15·9
90 years or over	1·4	1·7	2·1	1·8	2·2	3·0	3·1	3·1
Totals, Stated Ages	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Average Age at Death—All Ages	43·8	52·0	52·8	52·6	45·4	53·7	54·6	54·3
Over 1 Year	54·5	60·0	60·7	61·0	55·0	61·3	62·4	62·3

Causes of Death.—Of the deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1941-44, 89 p.c. were due to the 28 causes specified in Table **25.** Seventy-five per cent were due to the 10 leading causes: diseases of the heart, cancer, intracranial lesions, violent deaths, nephritis, diseases of early infancy, pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza and diseases of the arteries.

The groupings of the causes of death are at present 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 of classification. A number of causes are not strictly comparable in the different years owing to the changes that have been made following the revision in 1938. This is particularly true in the case of diseases of the heart, intracranial lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage) and diseases of the arteries.

Another factor to be considered in analysing the relative importance of the causes of death is the rise in the average age at death noted above. The causes of death commonly associated with the early years of life have, to a considerable extent, been brought under control and have declined. Diphtheria, for example, has very nearly been wiped out; the incidence of tuberculosis has also been very greatly reduced. On the other hand, the ageing of the population tends to thrust those causes commonly associated with advanced years to the fore. Cancer, nephritis and diseases of the heart are three of the important causes of death which mainly affect older people and which now account for a substantially greater proportion of all deaths, quite apart from the changes in classification referred to above.

25.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Principal Causes, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40

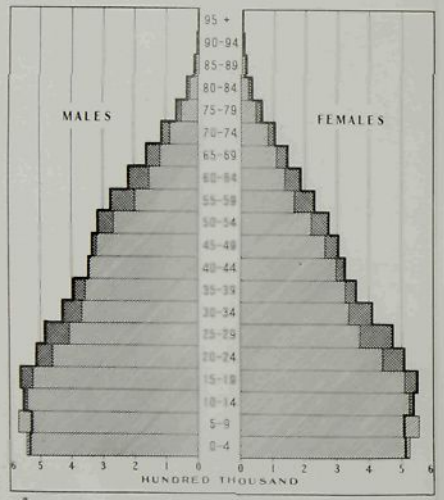
NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

International List No.[1]	Cause of Death	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
		NUMBERS OF DEATHS					
1, 2	Typhoid fever, including paratyphoid	323	239	165	108	116	131
8	Scarlet fever	215	201	117	129	100	115
9	Whooping cough	724	604	437	560	416	337
10	Diphtheria	356	322	240	256	287	309
13	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	5,699	5,134	5,002	4,947	5,080	4,705
14-22	Tuberculosis, other organs	1,251	1,131	1,070	1,033	1,088	1,019
33	Influenza	3,374	3,496	2,411	1,227	2,413	1,864
35	Measles	269	366	325	131	190	239
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	10,398	12,283	13,417	13,654	14,135	14,271
61	Diabetes mellitus	1,331	1,608	2,140	2,242	2,481	2,362
73	Anæmias [2]	688	647	408	354	392	355
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin[2]	3,072	2,125	9,034	8,728	9,245	9,089
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	286	184	199	195	193	155
90-95	Diseases of the heart [2]	15,393	17,896	26,602	27,529	29,282	29,148
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries[2]	7,077	10,264	2,266	2,270	2,506	2,349
106	Bronchitis	403	327	394	383	528	431
107-109	Pneumonia	6,897	7,041	5,955	5,778	6,341	5,940
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis	3,757	2,690	2,319	2,400	1,872	2,695
121	Appendicitis	1,474	1,289	1,051	824	775	809
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1,032	1,039	908	912	948	911
130-132	Nephritis	5,628	6,559	7,399	7,235	7,473	7,124
137	Diseases of the prostate	917	1,250	892	855	953	951
140-150	Puerperal causes	1,153	1,043	901	818	798	776
157	Congenital malformations	1,387	1,503	1,901	2,096	2,154	2,004
158-161	Diseases peculiar to first year of life	7,621	6,468	6,252	6,029	6,648	6,655
162	Senility	2,054	1,673	1,593	1,650	1,774	1,690
163, 164	Suicides	956	956	896	839	758	731
166-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	5,724	6,367	7,546	7,332	7,516	6,957
	Other specified causes	13,183	14,144	11,761	11,493	11,289	11,121
	Totals, Specified Causes	102,642	108,849	113,601	112,005	117,751	115,243
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	960	665	1,038	973	884	809
	Totals, All Causes	**103,602**	**109,514**	**114,639**	**112,978**	**118,635**	**116,052**
		RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION					
1, 2	Typhoid fever, including paratyphoid	3·0	2·1	1·4	0·9	1·0	1·1
8	Scarlet fever	2·0	1·8	1·0	1·1	0·8	1·0
9	Whooping cough	6·8	5·4	3·8	4·8	3·5	2·8
10	Diphtheria	3·4	2·9	2·1	2·2	2·4	2·6
13	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	53·7	46·1	43·5	42·5	43·1	39·3
14-22	Tuberculosis, other organs	11·8	10·2	9·3	8·9	9·2	8·5
33	Influenza	31·8	31·4	21·0	10·5	20·5	15·6
35	Measles	2·5	3·3	2·8	1·1	1·6	2·0
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	98·0	110·2	116·8	117·3	119·8	119·3
61	Diabetes mellitus	12·5	14·4	18·6	19·3	21·0	19·8
73	Anæmias [2]	6·5	5·8	3·6	3·0	3·3	3·0
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin [2]	29·0	19·1	78·7	75·0	78·4	76·0
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	2·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·3
90-95	Diseases of the heart [2]	145·1	160·6	231·5	236·6	248·3	243·8
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries [2]	66·7	92·1	19·7	19·5	21·2	19·6
106	Bronchitis	3·8	2·9	3·4	3·3	4·5	3·6
107-109	Pneumonia	65·0	63·2	51·8	49·7	53·8	49·7
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis	35·4	24·1	20·2	20·6	15·9	22·5
121	Appendicitis	13·9	11·6	9·1	7·1	6·6	6·8
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	9·7	9·3	7·9	7·8	8·0	7·6
130-132	Nephritis	53·1	58·9	64·4	62·2	63·4	59·6
137	Diseases of the prostate	8·6	11·2	7·8	7·3	8·1	8·0
140-150	Puerperal causes	10·9	9·4	7·8	7·0	6·8	6·5
157	Congenital malformations	13·1	13·5	16·5	18·0	18·3	16·8

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 161.

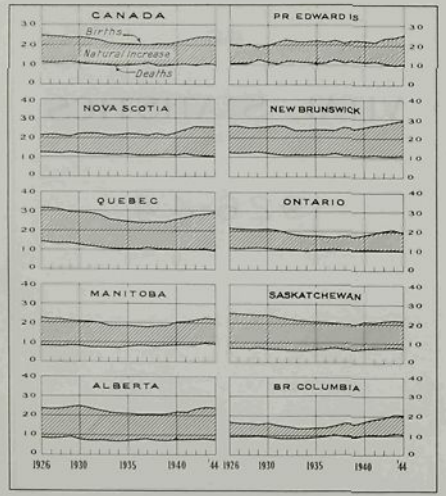
GRAPHIC RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS IN CANADA*
1926 - 44

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEX AND QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS



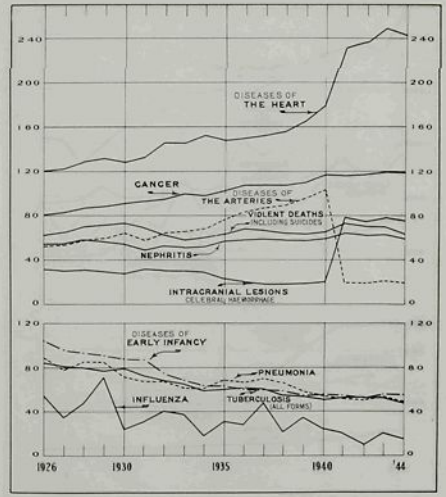
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

Rates per 1,000 Population



TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

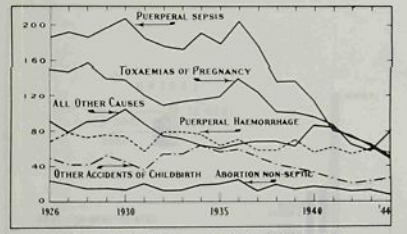
Rates per 100,000 Population



MATERNAL MORTALITY

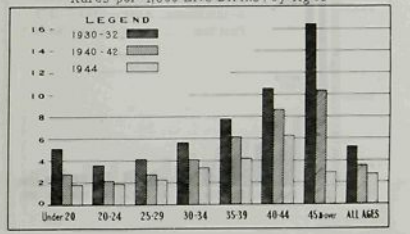
GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH

Rates per 100,000 Live Births



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Ages



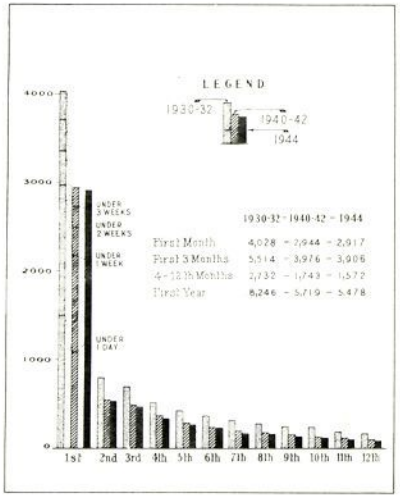
* Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories

(Continued)

INFANT MORTALITY

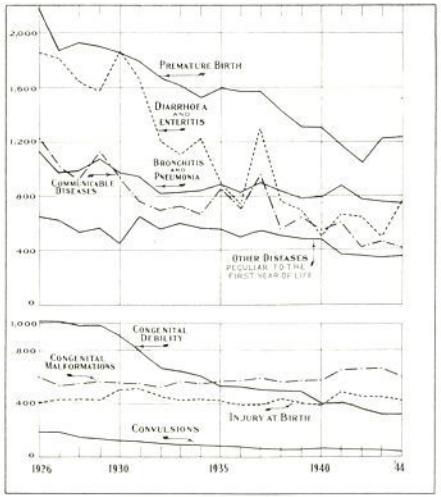
AT EACH AGE PERIOD

Rates per 100,000 Live Births



LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

Rates per 100,000 Live Births



RECORD

OF

VITAL STATISTICS

1926-44

25.—Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, by Principal Causes, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40—concluded

International List No.[1]	Cause of Death	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
		RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION—concluded					
158–161	Diseases peculiar to first year of life	71·9	58·0	54·4	51·8	56·4	55·7
162	Senility	19·4	15·0	13·9	14·2	15·0	14·1
163, 164	Suicides	9·0	8·6	7·8	7·2	6·4	6·1
166–198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	54·0	57·1	65·7	63·0	63·7	58·2
	Other specified causes	124·3	126·9	102·4	98·8	95·7	93·0
	Totals, Specified Causes	967·7	976·9	988·7	962·5	998·3	963·7
199, 200	Unspecified or ill-defined causes	9·1	6·0	9·0	8·4	7·5	6·8
	Totals, All Causes	**976·8**	**982·8**	**997·8**	**970·9**	**1,005·8**	**970·5**

[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.
[2] The figures for these causes of death for the single years 1941 and after are not strictly comparable with those of the five-year averages, 1931-40, due to changes in classification following the revision of 1938.

Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted to bringing about a decline in the general death rate has been directed towards reducing infant mortality. Large reductions in infant mortality in many countries have taken place as a result of this effort. That the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities, together with private welfare agencies, have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infant mortality in Canada is reflected in the figures from 1926 to 1944, which show a fairly constant and, over the period as a whole, a striking and most gratifying improvement. To illustrate this improvement, it may be said that of the children born in the three years 1942-44, approximately 33,000 survived who would have died before their first birthday under the conditions and rates of infant mortality prevailing in 1926-30.

Infant mortality of males is between 25 and 30 p.c. higher than that of females. In an earlier section, it was pointed out that the ratio of male to female births varied between 1,047 and 1,067 in the period 1926-44. As a result of heavier male infant mortality, the excess of males is already considerably reduced by the end of the first year of life. For example, in the years 1940-42, 397,038 male children were born, compared with 374,908 female children, an excess of 22,130, or 5·9 p.c. According to the life table of 1941, by the end of the first year of life, 24,815 of the male children had died, while only 18,487 of the female children had died, that is to say, 6,328 fewer. The excess of males over females had thus been reduced to 15,802, or only 4·2 p.c. By the age of 52, according to the life table, the number of males and females will have become equal.

Infant mortality figures and rates per 1,000 live births by sex are given for Canada and the provinces in Table **26.** Considerable variations in infant mortality rates between the provinces are to be observed. One of the principal causes of these variations appears to be the difference in the proportion of births which take place in hospitals under proper medical care. Examples of these differences have been given earlier on p. 142. There seems to be a direct connection between the reduction in infant mortality and the extension of hospitalization and medical care.

The proportion of hospitalized births in Canada has risen from 22 p.c. in 1926-30 to 58 p.c. in the most recent years. Other factors, particularly the supervision of water supply, improved sanitation and the pasteurization of milk, must of course also be taken into account. Moreover, along with increased hospitalization has come more widespread and improved pre-natal and post-natal care. Further extensions of hospitalization and of health services generally to provide for all the population will no doubt bring about further reductions in infant mortality, particularly in those centres and areas in which it still remains high.

26.—Infant Mortality, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Province and Year	Total Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Males		Females	
			Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Male Births	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Female Births
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1926-30	122	70	71	79	51	61
Av. 1931-35	131	67	74	73	57	60
Av. 1936-40	142	69	85	79	57	58
1941	163	80	102	95	61	63
1942	106	50	52	48	54	51
1943	98	45	56	50	42	40
1944	102	45	58	50	44	39
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1926-30	934	85	533	94	402	75
Av. 1931-35	840	73	480	81	360	65
Av. 1936-40	782	65	434	70	348	59
1941	908	65	545	77	363	53
1942	884	58	485	62	399	54
1943	898	58	507	64	391	52
1944	838	54	480	60	358	47
New Brunswick.....Av. 1926-30	1,040	101	580	110	459	91
Av. 1931-35	857	82	490	92	367	72
Av. 1936-40	913	82	512	90	401	74
1941	936	76	515	83	421	69
1942	978	77	564	86	414	68
1943	886	68	490	73	396	63
1944	1,035	77	593	85	442	68
Quebec.....Av. 1926-30	10,518	127	6,003	141	4,515	113
Av 1931-35	7,757	98	4,461	110	3,295	86
Av. 1936-40	6,470	82	3,726	92	2,745	72
1941	6,770	76	3,916	85	2,854	66
1942	6,657	70	3,854	78	2,803	61
1943	6,642	67	3,827	75	2,815	59
1944	6,918	68	3,936	75	2,982	60
Ontario.....Av. 1926-30	5,091	74	2,880	82	2,211	66
Av. 1931-35	3,962	61	2,252	68	1,710	54
Av. 1936-40	3,196	50	1,820	55	1,376	44
1941	3,294	46	1,910	51	1,384	40
1942	3,139	40	1,790	44	1,349	36
1943	3,390	42	1,935	47	1,455	37
1944	3,346	43	1,933	48	1,413	38

26.—Infant Mortality, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—concluded

Province and Year	Total Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Males		Females	
			Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Male Births	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Female Births
Manitoba.....Av. 1926-30	1,031	72	583	79	448	64
Av. 1931-35	835	61	483	69	352	53
Av. 1936-40	773	57	428	62	345	53
1941	788	53	447	59	341	47
1942	807	51	441	55	366	48
1943	909	55	492	58	417	52
1944	786	49	425	51	361	47
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1926-30	1,560	73	892	81	667	65
Av. 1931-35	1,260	62	727	70	534	54
Av. 1936-40	1,025	55	595	62	430	47
1941	946	51	531	56	415	46
1942	788	43	455	48	333	38
1943	873	47	499	52	374	42
1944	858	47	484	52	374	42
Alberta.....Av. 1926-30	1,195	75	681	84	514	66
Av. 1931-35	997	60	582	68	416	52
Av. 1936-40	869	53	488	59	381	48
1941	879	51	506	57	373	44
1942	696	38	402	43	294	33
1943	810	42	468	48	342	36
1944	889	46	517	52	372	40
British Columbia.....Av. 1926-30	571	55	323	61	248	49
Av. 1931-35	463	46	265	52	199	41
Av. 1936-40	532	44	309	50	223	38
1941	552	37	316	41	236	32
1942	596	35	349	40	247	30
1943	711	38	394	41	317	34
1944	767	40	445	46	322	35
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....**Av. 1926-30**	**22,063**	**93**	**12,545**	**103**	**9,516**	**83**
Av. 1931-35	**17,101**	**75**	**9,813**	**84**	**7,288**	**66**
Av. 1936-40	**14,701**	**64**	**8,397**	**72**	**6,305**	**57**
1941	**15,236**	**60**	**8,788**	**67**	**6,448**	**52**
1942	**14,651**	**54**	**8,392**	**60**	**6,259**	**48**
1943	**15,217**	**54**	**8,668**	**59**	**6,549**	**48**
1944	**15,539**	**55**	**8,871**	**60**	**6,668**	**48**

Infant Mortality in Various Countries. — New Zealand for many years had the lowest rate of infant mortality. In 1942 the rate was only 29 per 1,000 live births, compared with 68 per 1,000 in 1905, 51 per 1,000 in 1920 and 34 per 1,000 in 1930. Sweden, Iceland and Australia also have extemely low rates. In England and Wales the rate has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 80 per 1,000 in 1920, 60 per 1,000 in 1930 and 46 per 1,000 in 1944. In the United

States the rate has also greatly declined. It fell from 162 per 1,000 live births in 1900 to 92 per 1,000 in 1920 and 47 per 1,000 in 1940. In 1943, it was 40 per 1,000 live births.

27.—Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World Compared with Canada and the Provinces for 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	1944	30	Denmark	1939	58
New Zealand	1944	30	Germany (territory of 1937)	1939	60
Australia	1944	31	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1939	63
Iceland	1940	36	Scotland	1944	65
Norway	1939	37	Northern Ireland	1944	67
Netherlands	1943	40	Austria	1939	69
United States	1943	40	Finland	1939	70
Switzerland	1944	42	Latvia	1939	70
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1944	42	Estonia	1938	77
England and Wales	1944	46	Eire	1944	79
			Palestine	1944	87
Canada	**1944**	**55**	Uruguay	1942	93
			Newfoundland and Labrador	1943	94
British Columbia	1944	40	Panama	1934	95
			Italy	1939	97
Ontario	1944	43	Jamaica	1944	98
			Greece	1938	99
Prince Edward Island	1944	45	Spain	1943	99
			Salvador	1943	110
Alberta	1944	46	Japan	1938	114
			Hungary [1]	1939	121
Saskatchewan	1944	47	Lithuania	1939	122
			Costa Rica	1944	125
Manitoba	1944	49	Ceylon	1943	132
			Bulgaria	1939	139
Nova Scotia	1944	54	Poland	1938	140
			Straits Settlements	1940	144
Quebec	1944	68	British India	1942	163
			Egypt	1940	163
New Brunswick	1944	77	Roumania	1939	176
			Chile	1943	194

[1] Within the boundaries of the Treaty of Trianon.

Infant Mortality in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—The rates of infant mortality in individual cities and towns are usually subject to wide annual fluctuations. A number of urban centres have, however, maintained very low rates over many years. Among the larger cities Vancouver has a splendid record, Calgary, Toronto and Winnipeg have exceptionally low rates, and Montreal has shown steady improvement. The greatest drop has taken place in Three Rivers, where infant mortality has been more than cut in half in 1941-44 compared with earlier years.

The change to classification of births and deaths by place of residence reveals a considerably different picture of infant mortality in many cities and towns when the single years 1941-44 are compared with the five-year averages 1931-40.

28.—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, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40, by Place of Occurrence.

Province and Urban Centre	Infant Deaths						Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island—												
Charlottetown	26	32	24	14	9	26	72	72	73	35	23	64
Nova Scotia—												
Dartmouth	10	6	15	27	17	15	68	52	49	65	38	35
Glace Bay	69	78	57	56	59	60	98	87	77	76	81	84
Halifax	119	105	87	93	96	93	73	59	48	44	46	44
Sydney	26	17	48	38	56	51	45	27	58	40	57	54
Truro	16	14	21	10	15	16	85	60	72	33	52	53
New Brunswick—												
Fredericton	12	15	9	14	9	11	64	60	51	59	46	46
Moncton	24	31	35	31	26	25	49	56	67	48	39	35
Saint John	91	75	77	56	82	80	76	58	61	41	57	55
Quebec—												
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	31	22	18	20	16	15	104	78	51	52	44	41
Chicoutimi	57	50	55	67	50	57	112	91	81	79	54	52
Drummondville	38	22	18	15	27	27	112	88	54	42	72	67
Granby	28	23	19	17	13	14	79	69	41	38	29	31
Hull	102	89	70	82	92	95	117	105	66	73	73	79
Joliette	35	26	34	19	37	28	106	87	97	44	84	68
Jonquière	32	37	45	69	59	58	73	78	70	81	60	60
Lachine	29	24	33	28	27	21	74	60	76	54	52	42
Lévis	25	19	20	21	26	23	97	81	74	65	73	66
Montreal	1,862	1,321	1,292	1,142	1,387	1,295	98	73	69	55	63	58
Outremont	5	2	11	6	5	14	57	35	39	18	13	40
Quebec	538	451	458	428	528	548	130	114	115	103	120	119
St. Hyacinthe	42	31	34	26	30	25	118	76	89	58	78	54
St. Jean	19	18	10	11	17	33	66	57	27	30	39	74
St. Jérôme	22	17	24	22	18	30	82	66	72	49	40	66
Shawinigan Falls	53	39	54	54	44	43	93	75	78	65	50	48
Sherbrooke	61	60	57	44	49	75	82	69	59	39	41	64
Sorel	36	31	42	36	49	31	137	127	117	85	99	54
Thetford Mines	32	29	32	24	23	30	90	85	73	58	57	71
Three Rivers	237	210	91	81	82	100	200	184	71	64	67	83
Valleyfield	31	20	43	44	51	39	87	56	75	62	71	55
Verdun	68	49	40	60	65	71	67	59	31	41	39	45
Westmount	33	24	6	4	9	6	105	92	34	20	31	20
Ontario—												
Belleville	20	28	20	19	20	13	54	59	58	48	48	35
Brantford	34	31	36	24	28	22	55	50	53	31	34	29
Brockville	13	16	17	15	16	16	53	54	81	54	59	59
Chatham	33	38	18	9	22	19	68	51	43	21	49	52
Cornwall	38	42	40	23	38	29	79	69	88	48	68	55
Forest Hill	1	1	1	Nil	1	3	39	147	6	Nil	6	16
Fort William	32	23	34	29	18	15	57	43	60	45	25	23
Galt	15	11	10	13	6	11	51	36	35	41	19	32
Guelph	20	12	22	19	18	22	58	40	51	39	36	47
Hamilton	167	106	96	111	135	134	56	36	33	32	36	36
Kingston	38	42	38	36	37	40	58	55	54	43	38	46
Kitchener	35	35	22	29	19	21	46	45	32	39	26	32
London	77	70	44	39	59	72	56	44	29	24	33	41
Niagara Falls	21	14	21	18	11	16	49	34	44	32	19	30
North Bay	23	23	21	17	19	27	60	57	63	49	53	70
Oshawa	29	28	20	25	15	18	56	52	38	41	24	31
Ottawa	257	211	167	145	157	147	87	66	54	44	47	42
Owen Sound	16	18	17	15	20	26	51	52	54	47	60	80
Pembroke	23	23	22	19	11	23	81	78	77	62	37	76
Peterborough	35	34	22	35	24	31	60	50	39	48	36	45
Port Arthur	24	29	28	17	16	19	47	48	53	29	28	35
St. Catharines	27	28	16	21	21	23	46	44	26	29	27	29
St. Thomas	16	14	20	18	18	13	55	36	58	45	43	34
Sarnia	22	22	14	14	22	18	53	47	37	35	45	39
Sault Ste. Marie	25	37	27	36	28	31	44	62	41	48	37	43
Stratford	19	14	11	11	14	15	57	37	39	39	46	48
Sudbury	66	80	61	54	92	98	83	61	46	40	65	76
Timmins	57	57	42	28	41	36	102	67	43	29	53	53
Toronto	673	472	343	401	482	411	59	45	36	34	41	36
Welland	19	18	14	14	19	16	66	50	52	36	44	43
Windsor	106	88	68	109	118	101	52	40	31	44	46	42
Woodstock	12	13	14	5	11	10	51	47	62	16	36	42

28.—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, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40, by Place of Occurrence—concluded.

Province and Urban Centre	Infant Deaths						Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
Manitoba—												
Brandon	18	16	13	18	13	16	58	57	48	54	30	41
St. Boniface	46	43	12	16	28	20	44	33	32	41	64	42
Winnipeg	170	138	148	172	190	149	43	36	41	43	43	36
Saskatchewan—												
Moose Jaw	24	20	18	15	32	18	51	40	47	32	60	38
Prince Albert	27	28	12	18	6	23	68	55	40	53	18	63
Regina	61	62	32	39	57	63	48	47	29	34	46	55
Saskatoon	48	35	18	28	31	35	50	38	24	35	36	39
Alberta—												
Calgary	74	63	66	65	67	75	44	37	37	33	31	34
Edmonton	109	107	61	80	70	101	49	39	32	38	28	39
Lethbridge	34	30	15	14	17	12	64	47	57	37	43	29
Medicine Hat	18	14	9	10	7	21	51	40	40	40	21	63
British Columbia—												
New Westminster	24	26	25	13	23	17	43	33	52	30	43	34
Vancouver	117	117	119	153	174	168	35	29	27	29	30	29
Victoria	23	27	11	34	38	36	33	31	14	33	27	26

Infant Mortality by Causes of Death.—Of the infant deaths that occur in Canada, about 90 p.c. are due to the nine causes and groups of causes specified in Table **29.** One cause alone, premature birth, accounts for over 20 p.c. of infant deaths. Male children are more heavily subject to nearly every one of the causes listed than are female children.

29.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Principal Causes, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

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
	1944	582	581	1,163	397	422	409	7·5
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
	1944	62	39	101	42	28	36	0·6
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
	1944	1,158	933	2,091	790	678	736	13·5

For footnote, see end of table, p. 167.

29.—Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Principal Causes, 1941-44, 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	
119	Diarrhœa and enteritis [2] 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	586	643	12·0
	1943	827	596	1,423	568	432	502	9·4
	1944	1,190	967	2,157	811	703	759	13·9
157	Congenital malformations [2] 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
	1944	957	780	1,737	653	567	611	11·2
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
	1944	525	405	930	358	294	327	6·0
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
	1944	2,072	1,435	3,507	1,413	1,043	1,234	22·6
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
	1944	772	432	1,204	526	314	424	7·7
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
	1944	596	418	1,014	406	304	357	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
	1944	734	527	1,261	501	383	444	8·1
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
	1944	223	151	374	152	110	132	2·4
	Totals, All Causes Av. 1931-35	**9,813**	**7,288**	**17,101**	**8,377**	**6,553**	**7,489**	**100·0**
	Av. 1936-40	**8,397**	**6,305**	**14,702**	**7,150**	**5,663**	**6,427**	**100·0**
	1941	**8,788**	**6,448**	**15,236**	**6,699**	**5,194**	**5,967**	**100·0**
	1942	**8,392**	**6,259**	**14,651**	**5,969**	**4,751**	**5,380**	**100·0**
	1943	**8,668**	**6,549**	**15,217**	**5,948**	**4,751**	**5,366**	**100·0**
	1944	**8,871**	**6,668**	**15,539**	**6,049**	**4,847**	**5,467**	**100·0**

[1] Includes measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, tuberculosis and syphilis. [2] The figures for these causes of death in the single years 1941 and after are not strictly comparable with the five-year averages, owing to changes in classification following the revision of the International List in 1938.

Subsection 3.—Maternal Mortality

Closely allied to infant mortality are those accidental deaths that occur among mothers during the period of childbirth. Maternal mortality in Canada and the provinces is shown in Table **30.** Great reductions have been made here as in infant mortality. In recent years, although the number of births has greatly increased, the number of mothers who have died in childbirth has been well below 1,000 per year. The last two columns of the table show that maternal mortality among unmarried mothers has been in the past over 50 p.c. higher than among married mothers.

30.—Maternal Deaths, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Item	Maternal Deaths										Maternal Deaths of Unmarried Mothers	
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	No.	P.C. of Total
Totals—												
Av. 1926-30	8	61	64	433	398	81	126	105	63	1,339	70	5·23
Av. 1931-35	10	59	57	405	344	60	91	75	53	1,153	68	5·90
Av. 1936-40	10	48	54	400	291	54	68	73	46	1,043	69	6·62
1941	6	49	43	386	219	46	58	54	40	901	61	6·77
1942	10	41	57	314	206	40	62	43	45	818	53	6·48
1943	9	57	41	315	189	40	48	52	47	798	63	7·89
1944	12	33	43	318	198	49	42	31	50	776	48	6·19
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—											Per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	
Av. 1926-30	4·6	5·5	6·2	5·2	5·8	5·6	5·9	6·6	6·1	5·7	9·8	
Av. 1931 35	5·1	5·1	5·5	5·1	5·3	4·4	4·5	4·5	5·3	5·0	8·2	
Av. 1936-40	4·9	4·0	4·9	5·1	4·5	4·0	3·6	4·5	3·8	4·6	7·6	
1941	2·9	3·5	3·5	4·3	3·0	3·1	3·1	3·1	2·7	3·5	6·0	
1942	4·7	2·7	4·5	3·3	2·6	2·6	3·4	2·3	2·7	3·0	4·8	
1943	4·1	3·7	3·1	3·2	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·7	2·5	2·8	5·5	
1944	5·2	2·1	3·2	3·1	2·5	3·1	2·3	1·6	2·6	2·7	4·0	

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Age of Mothers Who Died in Childbirth.—Table **31** gives the distribution of maternal deaths according to age, together with the average age at death. This average age is slightly more than two years greater than the average age of all mothers at the time of childbirth. The rates per 1,000 live births by age groups show clearly that age is a decisive factor in the incidence of maternal mortality. While the rates for all age groups have been greatly reduced, the inequalities between the age groups remain. The rate at 30-34 years of age is at present nearly twice as high as the rate at 20-24 years, while above the age of 40 it is over four times as high. The slightly higher rate found in the first age group shown in Table **31** compared with the second is explained by the very much greater proportion of illegitimate children born to young mothers.

31.—Maternal Mortality and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Age Groups, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Age Group	Maternal Deaths								Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
	Averages 1930-32		Averages 1940-42		1943		1944		Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
Under 20 years	76	6·0	47	5·2	41	5·2	30	3·9	5·03	2·80	2·36	1·78
20 - 24 "	216	17·0	151	16·8	145	18·2	146	18·8	3·56	2·13	1·84	1·87
25 - 29 "	271	21·4	212	23·6	183	23·0	186	24·0	4·16	2·77	2·15	2·26
30 - 34 "	278	21·9	206	22·9	169	21·2	200	25·8	5·66	4·03	2·95	3·34
35 - 39 "	263	20·8	180	20·0	155	19·5	141	18·2	7·80	6·14	4·78	4·17
40 - 44 "	140	11·0	91	10·1	88	11·1	70	9·0	10·56	8·72	8·25	6·23
45 - 49 "	23	1·8	11	1·2	13	1·6	3	0·4	16·73	10·00	12·57	2·99
50 years or over	Nil	-	1	0·1	2	0·3	Nil	-	-	[1]	[1]	-
Totals, Stated Ages	1,267	100·0	899	100·0	796	100·0	776	100·0	-	-		
Totals, All Ages	**1,267**	-	899	-	798[2]		776	-	**5·28**	**3·51**	**2·81**	**2·73**
Average Age	31·3		31·1		31·2		30·8		-			

[1] The number of cases in this age group is too small to justify the calculation of a rate. [2] Includes 2 ages not stated.

Maternal Deaths by Causes of Death.—Table 32 shows the numbers and rates per 100,000 live births of maternal deaths by causes. Until recently, puerperal sepsis and toxæmias of pregnancy were by far the most important causes. Since the introduction of sulpha drugs in 1936 the rates from these two causes have been halved.

32.—Maternal Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Causes of Death, 1941-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

International List No.	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths				Rates per 100,000 Live Births			
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
140	Abortion with mention of infection	87	83	77	85	34·1	30·5	27·2	29·9
141	Abortion without mention of infection	39	34	42	26	15·3	12·5	14·8	9·1
142	Ectopic gestation	30	28	30	31	11·8	10·3	10·6	10·9
143	Hæmorrhage of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	12	10	11	8	4·7	3·7	3·9	2·8
144	Toxæmias of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	74	54	42	45	29·0	19·8	14·8	15·8
145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy—death prior to delivery	38	23	18	20	14·9	8·4	6·3	7·0
146	Hæmorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	143	137	159	150	56·0	50·3	56·1	52·8
147	Infection during childbirth and the puerperium	235	228	184	180	92·0	83·7	64·9	63·3
148	Puerperal toxæmias—death following delivery	140	118	117	101	54·8	43·3	41·3	35·5
149	Other accidents of childbirth	66	58	64	76	25·9	21·3	22·6	26·7
150	Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and the puerperal state	37	45	54	54	14·5	16·5	19·0	19·0
	Totals, All Causes	**901**	**818**	**798**	**776**	**352·9**	**300·4**	**281·4**	**273·0**

Section 4.—Natural Increase

The natural increase of the population is the number of births less the number of deaths. Prior to 1930, the rate of natural increase in Canada was about 13 per 1,000 population. This is a very high rate for a country of western civilization. During the 30's the rate declined steadily to a low point of 9·7 per 1,000 in 1937;

owing partly to the effects of the depression, the birth rate fell more than did the death rate. Since then the rate of natural increase has risen sharply to 13·7 per 1,000 in 1942, 13·9 in 1943 and 14·1 in 1944. These rates are higher than in any years since 1926.

The rates of natural increase of the provinces followed generally the trend of Canada as a whole, with minor variations. In the earlier years, Saskatchewan and Quebec had the highest rates. The high rates in the Prairie Provinces were due in part to their relatively younger populations and consequent very low death rates. In Quebec, on the contrary, the death rate in 1926-30 was high and has declined steadily since then. Quebec now has the highest rate of natural increase in Canada and, in fact, one of the highest in any civilized area.

Table 33 gives the numbers and rates of natural increase in Canada and the provinces for the years 1926-44. Numbers and rates by sex are also given. It can be seen that, except in the case of Quebec, the rates of natural increase are throughout considerably higher for the female than for the male population. There are two reasons for this. On the one hand, the excess of male over female births is relatively smaller than the excess of males over females in the population as a whole. This is particularly true of the western provinces. Hence the birth rate for males is less than the birth rate for females. On the other hand, we have already noted the fact that male mortality is heavier than female and that the death rate of males is higher than that of females.

In a country with a fairly young population such as Canada, which has been populated to a large extent by immigration in the past fifty years, an excess of males in the population is to be expected. The higher rate of natural increase of the female population is the means by which this excess is gradually reduced. Eventually, quite apart from the casualties of war, there will no doubt be an excess of females, as is already the case in most European countries.

33.—Natural Increase and Rates of Natural Increase, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1944 are by place of residence.

Province and Year	Excess of Births Over Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number	Rate per 1,000 Females
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1926-30	766	8·7	398	8·9	368	8·6
Av. 1931-35	960	10·7	486	10·5	474	10·9
Av. 1936-40	974	10·4	504	10·4	469	10·4
1941	915	9·7	483	9·8	432	9·4
1942	1,176	13·0	571	12·2	605	14·0
1943	1,259	13·9	606	12·8	653	15·0
1944	1,360	14·9	670	14·2	690	15·6
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1926-30	4,653	9·0	2,291	8·7	2,362	9·4
Av. 1931-35	5,414	10·3	2,720	10·1	2,693	10·5
Av. 1936-40	5,934	10·7	2,898	10·2	3,037	11·2
1941	6,989	12·1	3,335	11·3	3,654	13·0
1942	8,921	15·1	4,377	14·5	4,544	15·7
1943	8,917	14·7	4,308	13·9	4,609	15·5
1944	9,369	15·3	4,698	15·1	4,671	15·6
New Brunswick.....Av. 1926-30	5,308	13·2	2,666	13·0	2,642	13·5
Av. 1931-35	5,730	13·6	2,834	13·2	2,896	14·2
Av. 1936-40	6,065	13·7	2,992	13·2	3,073	14·2
1941	7,088	15·5	3,396	14·5	3,692	16·5
1942	7,509	16·2	3,850	16·2	3,659	16·1
1943	8,173	17·7	4,079	17·2	4,094	18·1
1944	8,336	18·0	4,177	17·6	4,159	18·5

33.—Natural Increase and Rates of Natural Increase, by Sex and by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—concluded

Province and Year	Excess of Births Over Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 Males	Number	Rate per 1,000 Females
Quebec.....Av. 1926-30	46,126	17·0	23,614	17·3	22,513	16·7
Av. 1931-35	46,092	15·6	23,314	15·6	22,778	15·5
Av. 1936-40	45,288	14·2	22,860	14·3	22,427	14·1
1941	54,871	16·5	27,561	16·5	27,310	16·5
1942	61,232	18·0	30,880	18·1	30,352	18·0
1943	63,675	18·5	31,933	18·4	31,742	18·4
1944	67,449	19·3	34,104	19·4	33,345	19·2
Ontario.....Av. 1926-30	32,054	9·8	15,950	9·6	16,104	10·0
Av. 1931-35	29,218	8·3	14,358	8·0	14,861	8·6
Av. 1936-40	26,668	7·2	12,722	6·8	13,945	7·7
1941	33,036	8·7	15,705	8·2	17,331	9·3
1942	39,073	10·0	19,063	9·7	20,010	10·4
1943	40,110	10·2	19,433	9·8	20,677	10·7
1944	38,309	9·7	18,826	9·4	19,483	9·9
Manitoba.....Av. 1926-30	8,885	13·4	4,325	12·4	4,560	14·5
Av. 1931-35	8,277	11·7	3,937	10·6	4,340	12·9
Av. 1936-40	7,379	10·3	3,481	9·3	3,898	11·3
1941	8,317	11·4	3,834	10·1	4,483	12·7
1942	9,260	12·7	4,320	11·5	4,940	14·2
1943	9,405	12·9	4,454	11·8	4,951	14·2
1944	9,307	12·7	4,487	11·8	4,820	13·7
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1926-30	15,042	17·5	7,432	15·9	7,610	19·3
Av. 1931-35	14,288	15·4	6,981	13·9	7,307	17·2
Av. 1936-40	12,310	13·4	5,845	11·9	6,464	15·2
1941	12,006	13·4	5,651	11·8	6,355	15·2
1942	11,999	14·1	5,751	12·6	6,248	15·9
1943	11,850	14·1	5,652	12·5	6,198	15·9
1944	11,684	13·8	5,500	12·1	6,184	15·8
Alberta.....Av. 1926-30	10,393	15·8	4,981	13·9	5,412	18·1
Av. 1931-35	11,110	14·8	5,293	13·0	5,817	17·1
Av. 1936-40	10,228	13·1	4,714	11·2	5,513	15·3
1941	10,923	13·7	5,016	11·8	5,907	16·0
1942	12,226	15·8	5,693	13·6	6,533	18·2
1943	12,766	16·2	5,841	13·8	6,925	18·9
1944	13,052	16·0	6,155	14·1	6,897	18·1
British Columbia.....Av. 1926-30	4,369	6·8	1,547	4·3	2,822	9·9
Av. 1931-35	3,661	5·1	1,251	3·2	2,410	7·5
Av. 1936-40	4,408	5·7	1,424	3·4	2,984	8·4
1941	6,533	8·0	2,342	5·4	4,191	10·9
1942	7,939	9·1	3,066	6·7	4,873	11·8
1943	8,790	9·8	3,406	7·2	5,384	12·6
1944	9,302	10·0	3,722	7·6	5,580	12·5
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....**Av. 1926-30**	**127,596**	**13·0**	**63,203**	**12·4**	**64,394**	**13·6**
Av. 1931-35	**124,750**	**11·7**	**61,175**	**11·2**	**63,576**	**12·4**
Av. 1936-40	**119,253**	**10·7**	**57,441**	**10·0**	**61,812**	**11·4**
1941	**140,678**	**12·2**	**67,323**	**11·4**	**73,355**	**13·1**
1942	**159,335**	**13·7**	**77,571**	**13·0**	**81,764**	**14·4**
1943	**164,945**	**13·9**	**79,712**	**13·2**	**85,233**	**14·8**
1944	**168,168**	**14·1**	**82,339**	**13·5**	**85,829**	**14·7**

Natural Increase in Canadian Cities and Incorporated Centres.—The classification of births and deaths by residence makes it possible to calculate rates of natural increase for urban centres; the figures are given in Table 34.

It will be found in the case of the majority of the larger cities that the rate of natural increase is lower than that of their respective provinces. The increase of the population of urban centres is to a greater extent the result of the influx of people from rural areas.

34.—Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
P.E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	14,821	23	99	141	129	215	215	186
Nova Scotia—									
Dartmouth	9,100	10,847	75	78	57	193	291	342	301
Glace Bay	20,706	25,147	378	445	634	504	515	500	480
Halifax	59,275	70,488	573	732	877	986	1,313	1,272	1,319
Sydney	23,089	28,305	270	374	455	516	634	681	636
Truro	7,901	10,272	82	76	113	176	206	170	208
New Brunswick—									
Fredericton	8,830	10,062	59	39	83	69	121	88	125
Moncton	20,689	22,763	266	249	278	306	422	407	509
Saint John	47,514	51,741	432	536	613	604	725	792	745
Quebec—									
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	8,748	11,961	278	211	210	272	293	267	268
Chicoutimi	11,877	16,040	325	284	283	491	653	751	926
Drummondville	6,609	10,555	194	224	165	250	283	281	298
Granby	10,587	14,197	183	239	224	325	317	327	322
Hull	29,433	32,947	647	515	487	719	792	894	847
Joliette	10,765	12,749	174	157	121	156	291	287	248
Jonquière	9,448	13,769	387	345	380	512	696	812	818
Lachine	18,630	20,051	228	212	189	197	301	299	262
Lévis	11,724	11,991	84	42	20	152	201	211	231
Montreal	818,577	903,007	8,945	9,194	8,278	9,107	11,262	11,590	12,166
Outremont	28,641	30,751	19	−66	−118	−12	44	91	66
Quebec	130,594	150,757	2,110	2,146	1,919	2,100	2,462	2,459	2,649
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	17,798	45	59	91	143	210	136	176
St. Jean	11,256	13,646	204	170	132	235	253	292	295
St. Jérôme	8,967	11,329	213	186	169	209	344	348	336
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	20,325	459	413	368	500	654	698	735
Sherbrooke	28,993	35,965	336	310	395	613	806	814	721
Sorel	10,320	12,251	130	124	114	213	246	301	420
Thetford Mines	10,701	12,716	308	212	170	298	259	255	258
Three Rivers	35,450	42,007	773	577	538	866	858	799	791
Valleyfield	11,411	17,052	137	204	186	400	520	521	514
Verdun	60,745	67,349	659	561	306	855	959	1,107	988
Westmount	24,235	26,047	−33	64	−4	−94	−69	17	44
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	15,710	140	149	225	163	235	238	198
Brantford	30,107	31,948	300	265	221	285	328	402	319
Brockville	9,736	11,342	52	81	104	51	132	103	110
Chatham	14,569	17,369	185	181	405	218	221	220	148
Cornwall	11,126	14,117	230	248	359	254	282	337	329
Forest Hill	5,207	11,757	[1]	−3	−31	107	46	109	111
Fort William	26,277	30,585	420	355	294	315	403	469	400
Galt	14,006	15,346	105	109	120	112	138	144	183
Guelph	21,075	23,273	160	117	80	163	229	215	198
Hamilton	155,547	166,337	1,568	1,467	1,307	1,239	1,709	1,834	1,913
Kingston	23,439	30,126	119	181	248	336	447	598	493
Kitchener	30,793	35,657	451	405	402	372	420	366	330
London	71,148	78,264	292	359	466	688	703	782	787
Niagara Falls	19,046	20,589	251	221	206	277	323	392	311
North Bay	15,528	15,599	268	235	239	203	230	228	243
Oshawa	23,439	26,813	429	339	326	297	396	387	373
Ottawa	126,872	154,951	1,301	1,247	1,353	1,441	1,553	1,513	1,773
Owen Sound	12,839	14,002	171	138	151	140	143	126	143
Pembroke	9,368	11,159	130	139	118	165	178	179	177
Peterborough	22,327	25,350	271	253	308	256	438	341	357
Port Arthur	19,818	24,426	318	314	364	308	349	332	267
St. Catharines	24,753	30,275	279	306	325	333	432	425	484
St. Thomas	15,430	17,132	100	69	144	117	165	195	134
Sarnia	18,191	18,734	209	189	225	191	179	245	258

[1] Not available.

34.—Natural Increase in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-40—concluded

Province and Urban Centre	Census Populations		Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1931	1941							
Ontario—concluded									
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	25,794	395	360	348	417	490	486	464
Stratford	17,742	17,038	184	141	167	84	49	59	133
Sudbury	18,518	32,203	283	562	1,015	1,087	1,126	1,102	996
Timmins	14,200	28,790	345	392	659	782	790	610	509
Toronto	631,207	667,457	5,475	4,890	3,331	2,432	4,436	3,796	3,707
Welland	10,709	12,500	126	148	196	159	248	315	255
Windsor	98,179	105,311	1,826	1,200	1,270	1,333	1,533	1,511	1,490
Woodstock	11,395	12,461	73	60	66	42	147	119	64
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	17,383	148	78	14	120	161	252	220
St. Boniface	16,305	18,157	361	647	754	223	191	249	276
Winnipeg	218,785	221,960	2,770	2,232	1,838	1,542	1,940	2,094	2,017
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	20,753	397	268	265	189	274	300	258
Prince Albert	9,905	12,508	181	223	313	202	226	221	231
Regina	53,209	58,245	887	802	767	716	743	780	692
Saskatoon	43,291	43,027	573	505	422	441	444	486	545
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	88,904	1,050	965	867	959	1,106	1,272	1,277
Edmonton	79,197	93,817	1,260	1,362	1,640	1,144	1,351	1,694	1,686
Lethbridge	13,489	14,612	251	338	437	127	231	246	277
Medicine Hat	10,300	10,571	245	230	207	107	160	242	189
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	21,967	252	271	445	273	218	270	250
Vancouver	246,593	275,353	1,601	1,056	1,197	1,358	2,022	2,193	2,393
Victoria	39,082	44,068	165	136	124	190	413	693	601

Section 5.—Marriages and Divorces

Subsection 1.—Marriages

In modern industrial countries, the marriage rate is greatly influenced by the general level of economic prosperity. Marriage rates fell during the depression and recovered in the later 30's. In Canada, England and the United States marriages were abnormally numerous in the early years of the recent war: a noticeable regression has already taken place. In the peak year of 1942, the number of marriages was 86 p.c. greater than the average for the years 1931-35, and 104 p.c. greater than in 1932, the lowest year. In 1944, the number of marriages was 20 p.c. less than in 1942.

Numbers and Birthplaces of Brides and Bridegrooms.—Table 35 shows the number of marriages and the marriage rates per 1,000 population in Canada and the provinces for the years 1926-44. Percentages of brides and bridegrooms according to their place of birth are also given.

The proportion of brides and bridegrooms born in Canada has been rising steadily since 1926. In the western provinces, the majority of marriages solemnized before 1930 were between persons born outside Canada. This position has now been reversed. At the present time, taking Canada as a whole, approximately 87 p.c. of all bridegrooms and 91 p.c. of all brides are born in Canada, while in the western provinces the proportions are 75 p.c. and 85 p.c., respectively. Again, this trend is the result of the limited immigration of recent years.

35.—Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, together with Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides by Nativity, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40.

Province and Year	Marriages		Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity					
	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Born in Province of Residence		Born in Other Provinces		Born Outside Canada	
			Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
	No.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
P.E. Island.....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
1944	646	7·1	68·9	87·6	20·1	9·6	11·0	2·8
Nova Scotia.....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
1944	5,942	9·7	62·2	78·5	27·1	14·0	10·8	7·5
New Brunswick.....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
1944	3,813	8·3	72·5	85·9	16·8	8·8	10·7	5·3
Quebec.....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
1944	31,922	9·1	88·1	91·4	6·2	4·9	5·7	3·7
Ontario.....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
1944	31,227	7·9	80·3	82·0	8·6	9·2	11·1	8·9
Manitoba.....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
1944	6,294	8·6	60·6	73·3	19·8	14·6	19·5	12·1
Saskatchewan.....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
1944	5,919	7·0	67·4	82·2	14·6	8·5	18·0	9·3
Alberta.....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
1944	7,299	8·9	45·7	61·6	24·4	21·1	29·9	17·2

35.—Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, together with Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides by Nativity, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40—concluded.

Province and Year	Marriages		Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity					
	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Born in Province of Residence		Born in Other Provinces		Born Outside Canada	
			Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
	No.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Columbia....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
1944	8,434	9·0	29·9	40·3	41·5	41·2	28·6	18·4
Canada (Exclusive of 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	**127,327**	**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**
1944	**101,496**	**8·5**	**72·7**	**79·5**	**14·2**	**11·9**	**13·1**	**8·6**

International Comparisons.—Table **36** shows the relative position of Canada and the provinces among the various countries of the world with respect to the marriage rate per 1,000 population. Canadian marriage rates are seen to be relatively high.

36.—Marriage Rates per 1,000 Population of Various Countries of the World Compared with Canada and the Provinces for Recent Years

Country or Province	Year	Marriage Rate	Country or Province	Year	Marriage Rate
Austria	1939	17·7	**Canada**—concluded		
Latvia	1941	13·3	Ontario	1944	7·9
Germany (territory of 1937)	1939	11·8			
United States	1943	11·8	Prince Edward Island	1944	7·1
Estonia	1941	11·0			
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1943	10·8	Saskatchewan	1944	7·0
Japan	1937	9·5			
Sweden	1943	9·5	Finland	1937	8·5
Australia	1944	9·3	Chile	1943	8·3
Denmark	1943	9·3	Poland	1937	8·0
Netherlands	1939	9·2	Roumania	1939	7·9
Norway	1941	9·1	Switzerland	1944	7·9
Bulgaria	1939	8·9	Lithuania	1939	7·5
Hungary	1939	8·7	New Zealand	1943	7·5
Newfoundland and Labrador	1943	8·7	England and Wales	1944	7·2
			Italy	1939	7·2
Canada	**1944**	**8·5**	Northern Ireland	1944	7·2
			Scotland	1944	7·2
Nova Scotia	1944	9·7	Uruguay	1942	7·2
			Spain	1943	6·6
Quebec	1944	9·1	Belgium	1939	6·5
			Greece	1938	6·5
British Columbia	1944	9·0	Eire	1944	5·7
			Ceylon	1939	5·5
Alberta	1944	8·9	Panama	1937	4·8
			Jamaica	1937	4·6
Manitoba	1944	8·6	France (excl. Alsace-Lorraine)	1940	4·2
			Salvador	1943	3·3
New Brunswick	1944	8·3			

Age and Marital Status of Contracting Parties.—The distribution of marriages by sex, age and marital status of the contracting parties is given in Table 37. About 93 p.c. of marriages are entered into by persons who have not previously been married. The average age at marriage of bachelors is about 28 years, that of spinsters slightly under 25 years. The average age of widowers at the time of remarriage is more than 20 years higher than that of bachelors, being 50·3 years in 1940-42 and 52·0 in 1944. The average age of widows at the time of remarriage is also more than 20 years higher than that of spinsters; it was 46·4 years in 1940-42 and 46·9 in 1944. The percentage distribution by age of widowers and widows who remarry is naturally altogether different from that of bachelors or spinsters.

Widows and widowers constitute about 4 p.c. and 6 p.c., respectively, of all brides and bridegrooms. Divorced persons constitute only 2·0 p.c. of the total.

37.—Marriages in Canada, by Age and Marital Status of Contracting Parties, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Average, 1940-42

Ages	BRIDEGROOMS											
	Av. 1940-42				1943				1944			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total
	NUMBERS											
Under 20 years..	3,305	[1]	Nil	3,305	4,574	1	1	4,576	4,924	1	Nil	4,925
20-24 years..	41,911	40	21	41,972	40,389	37	19	40,445	37,497	53	40	37,590
25-29 " ..	41,051	212	166	41,429	32,286	191	167	32,644	27,109	179	258	27,546
30-34 " ..	17,922	388	279	18,589	14,359	402	321	15,082	12,498	405	431	13,334
35-39 " ..	7,405	521	294	8,220	6,535	454	309	7,298	5,775	514	484	6,773
40-44 " ..	3,137	545	224	3,906	3,044	497	234	3,775	2,906	611	354	3,871
45-49 " ..	1,616	566	146	2,328	1,566	566	187	2,319	1,432	671	238	2,341
50-54 " ..	909	622	73	1,604	847	637	114	1,598	739	806	147	1,692
55-59 " ..	512	588	44	1,144	554	632	52	1,238	404	822	84	1,310
60-64 " ..	246	496	19	761	275	575	25	875	218	698	34	950
65 years or over.....	185	697	8	890	209	852	6	1,067	148	980	19	1,147
Totals, Stated Ages	118,199	4,675	1,274	124,148	104,638	4,844	1,435	110,917	93,650	5,740	2,089	101,479
Ages not stated.....	28	1	Nil	29	14	5	1	20	15	2	Nil	17
Totals, All Ages.....	**118,227**	**4,676**	**1,274**	**124,177**	**104,652**	**4,849**	**1,436**	**110,937**	**93,665**	**5,742**	**2,089**	**101,496**
Average age	28·0	50·3	39·0	29·0	27·8	51·5	39·6	29·0	27·6	52·0	39·5	29·2
	PERCENTAGES											
Under 20 years..	2·8	–	–	2·7	4·4	[1]	0·1	4·1	5·3	[2]	–	4·9
20-24 years..	35·5	0·9	1·6	33·8	38·6	0·8	1·3	36·5	40·0	0·9	1·9	37·0
25-29 " ..	34·7	4·5	13·1	33·4	30·9	3·9	11·6	29·4	29·0	3·1	12·4	27·2
30-34 " ..	15·2	8·3	21·9	15·0	13·7	8·3	22·4	13·6	13·3	7·1	20·6	13·1
35-39 " ..	6·3	11·1	23·1	6·6	6·2	9·4	21·5	6·6	6·2	9·0	23·2	6·7
40-44 " ..	2·7	11·7	17·6	3·1	2·9	10·3	16·3	3·4	3·1	10·6	17·0	3·8
45-49 " ..	1·4	12·1	11·4	1·9	1·5	11·7	13·0	2·1	1·5	11·7	11·4	2·3
50-54 " ..	0·8	13·3	5·7	1·3	0·8	13·1	8·0	1·4	0·8	14·0	7·0	1·7
55-59 " ..	0·4	12·6	3·4	0·9	0·5	13·0	3·6	1·1	0·4	14·3	4·0	1·3
60-64 " ..	0·2	10·6	1·5	0·6	0·3	11·9	1·8	0·8	0·2	12·2	1·6	0·9
65 years or over.....	0·2	14·9	0·7	0·7	0·2	17·6	0·4	1·0	0·2	17·1	0·9	1·1
Totals, Stated Ages	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Percentage.	95·2	3·8	1·0	100·0	94·3	4·4	1·3	100·0	92·3	5·7	2·1	100·0

[1] One case during the three-year period. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

37.—Marriages in Canada, by Age and Marital Status of Contracting Parties, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Average, 1940-42—concluded

Ages	BRIDES											
	Av. 1940-42				1943				1944			
	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
	NUMBERS											
Under 20 years	23,977	11	3	23,991	23,279	8	6	23,293	21,822	21	6	21,849
20-24 "	53,111	96	108	53,315	48,197	106	156	48,459	43,791	184	220	44,195
25-29 "	26,525	245	321	27,091	20,087	234	322	20,643	16,952	284	436	17,672
30-34 "	9,177	367	343	9,887	7,674	349	346	8,369	6,671	409	486	7,566
35-39 "	3,541	425	216	4,182	3,379	393	275	4,047	3,013	476	356	3,845
40-44 "	1,518	483	146	2,147	1,605	482	133	2,220	1,375	599	212	2,186
45-49 "	806	461	81	1,348	835	457	106	1,398	766	645	132	1,543
50-54 "	408	413	38	859	407	495	47	949	347	575	69	991
55-59 "	223	325	16	564	207	395	17	619	201	484	18	703
60-64 "	115	255	5	375	122	318	8	448	89	358	9	456
65 years or over	70	309	2	381	99	369	4	472	60	410	3	473
Totals, Stated Ages	119,471	3,390	1,279	124,140	105,891	3,606	1,420	110,917	95,087	4,445	1,947	101,479
Ages not stated	36	1	Nil	37	20	Nil	Nil	20	17	Nil	Nil	17
Totals, All Ages	**119,507**	**3,391**	**1,279**	**124,177**	**105,911**	**3,606**	**1,420**	**110,937**	**95,104**	**4,445**	**1,947**	**101,496**
Average age	24·7	46·4	34·4	25·4	24·5	47·6	34·5	25·4	24·4	46·9	34·4	25·6
	PERCENTAGES											
Under 20 years	20·1	0·3	0·3	19·3	22·0	0·2	0·4	21·0	22·9	0·5	0·3	21·5
20-24 "	44·5	2·8	8·5	42·9	45·5	2·9	11·0	43·7	46·1	4·1	11·3	43·6
25-29 "	22·2	7·2	25·1	21·8	19·0	6·5	22·7	18·6	17·8	6·4	22·4	17·4
30-34 "	7·7	10·8	26·8	8·0	7·2	9·7	24·4	7·5	7·0	9·2	25·0	7·5
35-39 "	3·0	12·5	16·9	3·4	3·2	10·9	19·4	3·6	3·2	10·7	18·3	3·8
40-44 "	1·3	14·2	11·4	1·7	1·5	13·4	9·3	2·0	1·4	13·5	10·9	2·2
45-49 "	0·7	13·6	6·3	1·1	0·8	12·7	7·4	1·3	0·8	14·5	6·8	1·5
50-54 "	0·3	12·2	3·0	0·7	0·4	13·7	3·3	0·9	0·4	12·9	3·5	1·0
55-59 "	0·2	9·6	1·3	0·5	0·2	11·0	1·2	0·6	0·2	10·9	0·9	0·7
60-64 "	0·1	7·5	0·4	0·3	0·1	8·8	0·6	0·4	0·1	8·1	0·5	0·4
65 years or over	0·1	9·1	0·1	0·3	0·1	10·2	0·3	0·4	0·1	9·2	0·2	0·5
Totals, Stated Ages	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Percentage	96·2	2·7	1·0	100·0	95·5	3·3	1·3	100·0	93·7	4·4	1·9	100·0

Religious Denominations of Contracting Persons.—The distribution of marriages according to the religious denominations of the contracting parties is roughly the same as that for the population as a whole. The figures in Table 38 indicate the very strong influence that religious belief has on brides and grooms. Approximately 70 p.c. of all marriages are between persons of the same religious denomination. The ratio of grooms marrying brides of the same denomination is above 60 p.c. for all denominations with the exception of Anglicans, Lutherans, Baptists and Presbyterians, which showed percentages in 1940-42 of 54, 50, 46 and 44, respectively. The highest percentage of grooms marrying brides of the same

denomination is among those of the Jewish faith, with 97 p.c. in 1940-42. The percentage among Roman Catholics was 88 in the three years, while among those of Greek Catholic, United Church and Eastern Orthodox faith it was between 60 p.c. and 70 p.c.

38.—Marriages in Canada, by Religious Denominations of Contracting Parties, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Average, 1940-42

Denomination of Grooms and Year	Denominations of Brides											Total Marriages	Percentage
	Anglican	Baptist	Eastern Orthodox	Greek Catholic	Jewish	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Sects	Not Stated		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Average 1940-42													
Anglican	10,124	903	70	53	14	398	1,453	1,818	4,308	525	5	19,671	15·8
Baptist	866	2,554	17	7	2	114	323	369	1,118	238	2	5,610	4·5
Eastern Orthodox	52	12	811	93	1	19	20	140	64	26	Nil	1,238	1·0
Greek Catholic	22	6	88	1,074	3	19	12	241	44	21	"	1,530	1·2
Jewish	28	6	2	2	2,011	4	12	38	27	13	"	2,143	1·7
Lutheran	446	134	36	48	3	1,860	192	414	658	232	1	4,024	3·2
Presbyterian	1,688	417	28	21	5	211	3,328	789	1,912	266	2	8,667	7·0
Roman Catholic	1,340	276	120	285	16	309	502	43,635	1,352	420	6	48,261	38·9
United Church	3,646	1,029	67	70	12	540	1,407	1,559	16,862	612	5	25,809	20·8
Other sects	504	223	35	33	6	209	227	569	682	4,663	3	7,154	5·8
Not stated	9	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	5	12	16	3	23	71	0·1
Totals, Average 1940-42	18,725	5,561	1,274	1,686	2,073	3,685	7,481	49,584	27,043	7,019	47	124,178	100·0
Percentage	15·1	4·5	1·0	1·4	1·7	3·0	6·0	39·9	21·8	5·6	[1]	100·0	70·0[2]
1943													
Anglican	7,987	773	60	44	11	295	1,201	1,496	3,844	500	6	16,217	14·6
Baptist	710	2,001	20	10	2	112	266	312	961	253	2	4,649	4·2
Eastern Orthodox	66	10	735	109	3	20	24	138	59	34	1	1,199	1·1
Greek Catholic	33	2	72	977	2	24	11	261	49	28	Nil	1,459	1·3
Jewish	24	10	2	3	1,649	7	7	35	26	9	1	1,773	1·6
Lutheran	441	121	39	38	2	1,497	163	353	616	226	3	3,499	3·2
Presbyterian	1,394	362	27	18	9	173	2,383	620	1,663	230	1	6,880	6·2
Roman Catholic	1,341	275	119	291	15	296	474	42,733	1,334	380	4	47,262	42·6
United Church	3,316	939	77	76	10	461	1,264	1,483	13,445	617	4	21,692	19·5
Other sects	504	242	30	32	9	193	240	547	710	3,725	3	6,235	5·6
Not stated	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	4	15	9	6	18	72	0·1
Totals, 1943	15,830	4,738	1,181	1,598	1,712	3,081	6,037	47,993	22,716	6,008	43	110,937	100·0
Percentage	14·3	4·3	1·1	1·4	1·5	2·8	5·4	43·3	20·5	5·4	[1]	100·0	69·5[2]
1944													
Anglican	6,821	712	59	41	15	313	972	1,374	3,463	442	5	14,217	14·0
Baptist	617	1,830	13	10	5	90	262	329	830	218	Nil	4,204	4·1
Eastern Orthodox	80	11	721	99	3	27	33	129	75	23	"	1,201	1·2
Greek Catholic	33	8	73	956	Nil	32	6	220	49	23	[1]	1,401	1·4
Jewish	42	8	1	1	1,574	5	8	33	32	6	Nil	1,710	1·7
Lutheran	394	129	38	35	1	1,351	161	389	609	225	2	3,334	3·3
Presbyterian	1,153	296	32	16	4	166	2,041	570	1,389	212	1	5,880	5·8
Roman Catholic	1,182	264	108	306	17	254	422	40,279	1,246	396	7	44,481	43·8
United Church	2,980	892	69	51	7	453	1,104	1,261	11,655	515	8	18,995	18·7
Other sects	457	238	35	43	7	217	221	546	686	3,560	3	6,013	5·9
Not stated	10	4	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	8	21	2	13	60	0·1
Totals, 1944	13,769	4,392	1,149	1,559	1,633	2,908	5,231	45,138	20,055	5,622	40	101,496	100·0
Percentage	13·6	4·3	1·1	1·5	1·6	2·9	5·2	445	19·8	5·5	[1]	100·0	69·8[2]

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

[2] Percentage of marriages between contracting parties of the same religious denomination.

Subsection 2.—Dissolutions of Marriage (Divorces)

For many years after Confederation, the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small. It did not reach 20 in any year prior to 1900. In 1903, 23 divorces were granted. Thereafter, the numbers grew more rapidly. In 1909, there were 51 divorces and in 1913, 60. These numbers were, however, less than 1 per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in each of those years.

One effect of the War of 1914-18 was to increase the number of divorces. The generally unsettling psychological conditions of the war period, and the long separation between men on active service and their wives contributed to this increase. Changes in law and procedure which made it easier to obtain divorce was a further factor. A decision of the British Privy Council in 1918 gave jurisdiction to the Prairie Provinces for granting dissolutions of marriage. At present, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are the only provinces in which applicants for divorce must secure a private Act of Parliament.

In 1918 there were 114 divorces in Canada. In 1926 the number was 608. It was 700 in 1931, 1,570 in 1936 and 2,369 in 1940. In every year since then the number of divorces has been greater than that of the previous year. Compared with the average of 1926-30 the number of divorces in 1942 showed an increase of 402 p.c., in 1943, 425 p.c. and in 1944, 493 p.c. These figures, in most cases, cover final decrees of dissolution of marriage which alone constitute divorces. Annulments and legal separations have been eliminated.

Statistics of dissolutions of marriage were revised in 1941 through the co-operation of the provincial authorities and the Clerk of the Divorce Committee of the Senate of Canada.

39.—Dissolutions of Marriage (Divorces), by Provinces, 1941-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1926-40

Item	Granted by Parliament of Canada		Granted by the Courts							Canada[1]
	P.E.I.	Que.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Numbers—										
Av. 1926-30	Nil	24	25	18	183[2]	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
1944	3	108	93	78	1,471	316	226	484	1,009	3,788
Percentages—										
Av. 1926-30	..	3·1	3·2	2·4	23·8	12·2	7·9	20·2	27·2	100·0
Av. 1931-35	0·1	3·0	3·6	2·1	30·7	11·4	5·9	16·2	27·0	100·0
Av. 1936-40	[3]	2·8	2·5	2·2	35·9	9·6	5·8	12·9	28·3	100·0
1941	[3]	2·0	2·8	3·5	38·6	9·8	5·9	12·6	24·7	100·0
1942	0·1	2·3	2·3	2·2	38·4	9·2	6·8	12·1	26·7	100·0
1943	0·1	2·8	2·2	3·5	38·1	8·5	5·3	12·7	26·9	100·0
1944	0·1	2·8	2·5	2·1	38·8	8·3	6·0	12·8	26·6	100·0

[1] Exclusive of the Territories. [2] Granted by Parliament of Canada. [3] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Section 6.—Vital Statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories

The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this Chapter, because figures are not considered to be

complete. The details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying population of each year is not known with sufficient accuracy to allow vital statistics rates to be calculated. As these Territories contain less than 0·15 p.c. of the population of Canada, the error resulting from the omission of their vital statistics from the total may be considered negligible.

Section 7.—Communicable Diseases

The reporting on a national basis of communicable diseases in Canada was instituted in 1933 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at the request of the Department of Pensions and National Health in consultation with the Provincial Departments of Health. Since that date, the Vital Statistics Branch of the Bureau has been responsible for the compilation and analysis of weekly communicable disease reports, except for a short period in 1939-40, during which the work was transferred to the Department of Pensions and National Health. Under arrangements with the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Vital Statistics Branch is now analysing the accumulated records of communicable diseases in its files, dating back in many instances to 1924. The reports of cases of venereal disease are included in the current analyses and a standard report form is used by all the provinces.

Table 40 shows the number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Provincial Departments of Health in 1944. In the case of two diseases, dysentery and rubella, the reporting is not compulsory in all provinces; consequently, the totals for Canada should be considered with caution.

40.—Numbers of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported by Provincial Health Departments, 1944

Disease	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Chickenpox	6	1,091	124	7,265	14,305	2,393	1,694	3,497	5,121	35,496
Diphtheria	61	395	201	1,932	183	272	95	62	22	3,223
Dysentery	Nil	5	[1]	289	212	117	2	Nil	86[3]	520
Amoebic	"	[4]	[1]	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	"	*Nil*	-
Bacillary	"	[4]	[1]	*289*	*3*	*117*	*2*	"	*85*	496
Encephalitis (infectious)	"	-	1	5	2	10	4	1	8	31
Influenza (epidemic)	33	2,209	322	Nil	4,708	316	249	1	4,675	12,513
Measles	23	1,203	230	22,842	16,882	5,531	2,405	4,591	1,610	55,317
Meningitis (meningococcal)	2	30	9	86	162	23	19	10	58	399
Mumps	16	341	152	6,384	7,078	1,602	476	1,972	1,798	19,819
Poliomyelitis (epidemic)	1	20	85	47	337	99	17	97	19	722
Rubella [5]	Nil	206	8	2,526	2,108	246	967	373	1,264	7,698
Scarlet fever	7	566	466	3,974	7,878	2,188	709	2,579	2,578	20,945
Smallpox	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Tuberculosis	233	283	298	7,674	2,731	798	514[6]	769	1,992	15,292
Pulmonary	[4]	*275*	*298*	*7,369*	[4]	*661*	*436*	*768*	*1,816*	11,623
Non-pulmonary	[4]	*8*	*Nil*	*305*	[4]	*137*	*54*	*1*	*176*	681
Typhoid and paratyphoid	Nil	15	37	870	99	56	17	107	43	1,244
Undulant fever	"	1	[1]	127	55	9	4	8	22	226
Venereal diseases	55	2,161	1,486	11,383	13,273	2,400	1,484	2,103	4,427	38,772
Syphilis	*35*	*496*	*573*	*7,120*	*5,365*	*663*	*360*	*573*	*1,290*	*16,475*
Gonorrhœa	*20*	*1,663*	*913*	*4,259*	*7,908*	*1,737*	*1,123*	*1,522*	*3,137*	*22,282*
Other venereal diseases	*Nil*	*2*	*Nil*	*4*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*1*	*8*	*Nil*	*15*
Whooping cough	"	1,250	38	4,969	2,952	471	486	744	1,474	12,384

[1] Not reportable in the Province of New Brunswick. [2] Including 18 cases in which the type was not stated. [3] Including 1 case in which the type was not stated. [4] Type not segregated. [5] Reporting not compulsory in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Manitoba. [6] Including 24 cases in which the type was not stated.

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 War of 1939-45 did not affect immigration to the same relative extent as did the War of 1914-18. The year 1913 witnessed the greatest immigration in Canada's history, 400,870 persons having been admitted; the greatest number admitted during a war year 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 showed a decrease each year from 1939 to 1942. However, the trend changed during 1943 and the number of immigrants admitted in 1945 showed an increase of 32 p.c. over 1938, the last complete pre-war year. The reason for this increase lies in the movement to Canada of dependents of the Armed Forces and not to any fundamental change in immigration policy, see p. 182.

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.)

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.

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 1931 the figures have been the lowest since 1893.

* Revised under the direction of A. L. Jolliffe, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1892-1945

NOTE.—Statistics for 1852-91 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.
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
1900 ..	41,681	1909..	173,694	1918..	41,845	1927..	158,886	1936..	11,643	1945..	22,722

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, 1921-45

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 Arrivals 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	1934.....	2,166	6,071	4,239	12,476
1922.....	31,005	17,534	15,685	64,224	1935.....	2,103	5,291	3,883	11,277
1923.....	70,110	16,716	46,903	133,729	1936.....	2,197	4,876	4,570	11,643
1924.....	57,612	16,042	50,510	124,164	1937.....	2,859	5,555	6,687	15,101
1925.....	35,362	17,717	31,828	84,907	1938.....	3,389	5,833	8,022	17,244
1926.....	48,819	20,944	66,219	135,982	1939.....	3,544	5,649	7,801	16,994
1927.....	52,940	23,818	82,128	158,886	1940.....	3,021	7,134	1,169	11,324
1928.....	55,848	29,933	81,002	166,783	1941.....	2,300	6,594	435	9,329
1929	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993	1942.....	2,259	5,098	219	7,576
1930.....	31,709	25,632	47,465	104,806	1943.....	3,834	4,401	269	8,504
1931.....	7,678	15,195	4,657	27,530	1944.....	7,713	4,509	579	12,801
1932.....	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591	1945.....	14,677	6,394	1,651	22,722
1933.....	2,304	8,500	3,578	14,382					

Immigration of Dependents of Members of the Armed Forces.—In January, 1942, provision was made to furnish the dependents of members of the Armed Forces serving overseas with free transportation from their home in the country of residence to destination in Canada. The term "dependent" means the wife or widow of a member of the Forces who was married to such member while the latter was serving outside of Canada during the War of 1939-45, and also the children of such member of the Forces. By Order in Council dated Sept. 21, 1944, dependents, immediately on their admission to Canada, acquire the same immigration status as the head of the family.

From 1942 to 1944, 5,321 dependents comprising 3,319 adults and 2,002 children were admitted to Canada. During 1945, 10,677 dependents were admitted; of this number 6,972 were adults and 3,705 children. The movement is continuing.

Subsection 2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants

Females constituted 66·1 p.c. of the total immigrants to Canada in 1945, as compared with 64·9 p.c. in 1944. Prior to 1931 males normally exceeded females.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrant Arrivals, by Age Groups, 1943-45

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1943										
0-14 years	Nil	995	Nil	Nil	995	Nil	917	Nil	Nil	917
15-19 "	3	365	"	"	368	160	443	2	"	605
20-24 "	40	216	"	"	256	627	415	17	3	1,062
25-29 "	144	100	2	2	248	429	194	14	7	644
30-39 "	397	99	3	2	501	598	163	23	11	795
40-49 "	336	63	9	15	423	358	84	43	15	500
50 years or over	364	46	83	6	499	296	87	297	11	691
Totals, 1943	**1,284**	**1,884**	**97**	**25**	**3,290**	**2,468**	**2,303**	**396**	**47**	**5,214**
1944										
0-14 years	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**
1945										
0-14 years	3,237	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,237	3,019	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,019
15-19 "	443	6	"	"	449	643	804	13	1	1,461
20-24 "	472	158	"	2	632	526	4,136	120	4	4,786
25-29 "	257	367	1	3	628	228	2,073	71	3	2,375
30-39 "	220	896	12	16	1,144	164	1,506	49	31	1,750
40-49 "	109	667	25	17	818	87	539	68	30	724
50 years or over	70	601	99	23	793	116	412	357	21	906
Totals, 1945	**4,808**	**2,695**	**137**	**61**	**7,701**	**4,783**	**9,470**	**678**	**90**	**15,021**

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, 1930-45

Year	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18		Total
			Males	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.
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
1945	4,259	11,620	3,442	3,401	22,722

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 were unable to speak either English or French, but the percentages, by racial origins, of those speaking neither official language varied greatly.

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 1945, 405 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 92·9 p.c. of the total and those giving French 2·7 p.c.

5.—Mother Tongues of Immigrants, 10 Years of Age or Over, 1936-45

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

Language	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Albanian	3	7	5	5	.					
Armenian (Aramaic)	5	3	1	2	1					
Bulgarian	13	27	20	13	2					
Chinese	–	1	–	–	–	.		.	–	
Croatian (Serbian)	305	438	460	185	43	3	1	5	12	13
Czech (Bohemian)	490	989	1,389	673	100	20	14	13	14	36
Danish	19	38	36	73	23	7	3	12	4	9
East Indian	10	8	8	16	6	1	3	–	–	–
English	5,397	6,643	7,142	7,431	8,206	7,497	6,023	6,518	9,054	15,853
Estonian	3	–	8	5	–	.	1	2	1	6
Finnish	36	65	56	60	10	7	6	7	4	10
Flemish	43	62	131	90	8	7	1	5	3	1
French	485	478	623	559	501	356	256	295	332	458
German	282	511	571	1,944	208	50	40	21	28	214
Greek	56	76	106	103	45	12	3	6	5	19
Hungarian (Magyar)	265	436	507	383	94	21	2	14	7	17
Icelandic	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	2
Italian	245	367	337	183	105	8	4	10	4	12
Japanese	96	130	52	40	38	5	.	.	.	
Lettish	3	7	4	3	5	2	.	1		1
Lithuanian	38	43	40	50	15	4	2	2	.	2
Netherlands	53	58	95	190	56	30	8	7	4	11
Norwegian	36	25	20	43	27	16	26	6	3	46
Polish	793	1,215	1,440	1,198	62	47	19	20	37	260
Portuguese	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	.	–	3
Roumanian	65	103	142	90	12	12	4	6	2	3
Russian	36	42	29	88	16	23	7	6	19	9
Russniak[1]	266	401	728	665	5	2	1	7	3	4
Slovenian	3	2	1	–	–	–	.	.	–	1
Spanish	9	11	7	8	21	11	7	8	11	20
Swedish	15	41	28	14	12	4	7	6	8	10
Syrian (Arabic)	15	16	18	13	2	4	.	1	5	1
Turkish	4	1	1	1	–	4	–	–	1	1
Yiddish and Hebrew	197	110	93	197	36	41	12	17	20	46
Not given	–			–	–	–	–	1		
Totals	**9,286**	**12,354**	**14,099**	**14,326**	**9,660**	**8,195**	**6,452**	**6,998**	**9,582**	**17,068**

[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 in 1939, the predominant racial origins of immigrants have been British, French and Jewish.

6.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, 1941-45

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Figures for 1926-40 will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1939 edition.

Origin	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
British—					
English	4,247	3,656	4,661	7,888	13,831
Irish	1,069	813	896	1,112	1,878
Scottish	1,129	971	902	1,254	2,469
Welsh	140	88	88	127	273
Totals, British	6,585	5,528	6,547	10,381	18,451
Continental European—					
Albanian	-	1	-	-	-
Belgian	37	7	17	20	33
Bohemian	10	8	7	3	15
Bulgarian			2	1	1
Croatian	4	3	4	2	3
Czech	23	12	9	20	42
Estonian	1	1	2	1	8
Finnish	20	21	18	8	26
French	792	660	701	860	1,295
German	400	290	314	320	584
Greek	31	18	15	16	38
Italian	70	48	76	74	132
Jewish	446	311	203	310	654
Lettish	4	2	2	1	2
Lithuanian	4	5	6	7	11
Magyar	37	22	33	39	58
Maltese	1	-	1	1	6
Mexican	2	1	1	1	3
Moravian	-	-	1	-	3
Netherlander	208	150	124	155	268
Polish	117	77	72	106	332
Portuguese	9	5	2	7	13
Roumanian	7	4	8	9	14
Russian	44	22	27	49	86
Continental European —concluded					
Ruthenian	18	15	29	26	33
Scandinavian—					
Danish	51	33	28	51	65
Icelandic	3	8	3	9	12
Norwegian	106	115	57	70	169
Swedish	91	52	60	89	115
Serbian	10	4	5	5	5
Slovak	26	20	25	5	17
Spanish	15	6	10	11	22
Spanish American	4	9	2	11	4
Swiss[1]	47	31	12	23	33
Yugoslavic	6	3	3	11	25
Totals, Continental European	2,644	1,974	1,879	2,321	4,127
Non-European—					
Armenian	1	4	2	2	6
East Indian	1	3	-	-	1
Indian (American)	15	7	17	22	18
Japanese	4		1	-	-
Negro	69	48	38	54	97
Persian	-	-	-	1	-
Syrian	10	12	19	20	22
Turkish	-	-	1	-	-
Totals, Non-European	100	74	78	99	144
Grand Totals	9,329	7,576	8,504	12,801	22,722

[1] Reported as "Swiss" origin but are evidently one of the constituent races such as German, French, Italian, etc.

Subsection 4.—Nationalities of Immigrants

In the calendar year 1945, 74·3 p.c. of total immigrants into Canada were British subjects and 22·6 p.c. were citizens of the United States.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, 1941-45

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Figures for 1930-40 will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1936 edition.

Nationality	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Argentinian	-	1		3	
Belgian	15	3	4	3	5
Brazilian	-	2	-	1	-
British	3,735	3,717	5,141	9,105	16,892
Central American	1	1	-	3	-
Cuban	-	2	3	3	7
Czechoslovakian	28	16	10	7	42
Danish	6	5	12	1	9
Estonian		1	2	1	6
Finnish	4		1	1	2
French	44	6	7	17	23
German	21	21	20	8	196
Greek	6		1	1	6
Hungarian	13		2	1	4
Icelandic	-		1	1	6
Italian	2			1	6
Latvian	3	1			1
Liechtenstein	-			3	
Lithuanian	11	3	2		1
Luxemburger	9				
Mexican	1	1	2		17
Netherlands	34	11	3	1	11
Norwegian	9	27	3		52
Persian		1			
Peruvian		1		1	-
Polish	41	11	7	21	257
Portuguese	1	-	-	-	1
Roumanian	17	2	6	1	4
Russian	3	1	4	4	5
South American	4	5		1	
Spanish	1	3	1	2	2
Swedish		1	1	2	5
Swiss	7	10	6	3	10
Syrian		-	1		
Turkish	-	-	-	1	2
United States	5,311	3,721	3,258	3,594	5,140
West Indian (not British)	2			-	
Yugoslavic		2	6	10	10
Totals	9,329	7,576	8,504	12,801	22,722

Subsection 5.—Destinations and Occupations of Immigrants

Destinations.—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, 1930-45

NOTE.—The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1901-34.

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
1945	4,049	3,428	9,342	1,168	1,067	1,401	2,264	3	22,722

[1] Includes 2 persons whose destinations were not given in 1930 and 1 such person in 1933.

Occupations.—Immigrants are classified as follows: farming, labouring, mechanics, trading and clerical, mining, female domestics, and other. Of late years, the last-named class has accounted for about 60 p.c. of the total, owing to the curtailment of immigration and to the numbers of wives and children of earlier immigrants coming to Canada. Under these circumstances the statistics of occupations are meaningless and will be discontinued until circumstances warrant the reappearance of the data.

Subsection 6.—Rejections of Immigrants

Prohibited Immigrants.—The immigration of certain classes of persons into 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 prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

9.—Rejections of Prospective Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1934-45

NOTE.—Figures for the calendar years 1931-33 are given at p. 159 of the 1940 Year Book; those for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1903-34 will be found at p. 222 of the 1934-35 edition.

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
CAUSE												
Medical	13	13	10	9	9	9	10	16	18	16	16	18
Civil	224	192	213	217	166	168	235	118	121	163	156	237
Totals	**237**	**205**	**223**	**226**	**175**	**177**	**245**	**134**	**139**	**179**	**172**	**255**
NATIONALITY												
British	167	133	128	94	90	120	101	76	95	127	133[1]	189
United States	14	6	9	4	7	4	7	Nil	2	1	5[1]	Nil
Other	56	66	86	128	78	53	137	58	42	51	34[1]	66

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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 became intensified during the war years.

10.—Deportations of Immigrants, including Accompanying Persons, after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1934-45

NOTE.—Figures for the calendar years 1930-33 are given at p. 120 of the 1941 Year Book; those for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1903-39 will be found at p. 160 of the 1940 edition.

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
CAUSE												
Medical	181	90	52	44	38	33	14	12	20	17	17	28
Public charges	880	133	135	51	45	29	8	2	Nil	2	3	1
Criminality	288	251	124	106	101	113	96	74	85	107	104	92
Other causes	196	168	238	187	243	233	273	423	137	118	57	135
Accompanying deported persons	156	33	56	33	12	5	1	5	2	2	Nil	Nil
Totals	**1,701**	**675**	**605**	**421**	**439**	**413**	**392**	**516**	**244**	**246**	**181**	**256**
NATIONALITY												
British	805	157	210	140	139	123	113	140	82	82	61	132
United States	216	157	176	124	144	162	117	122	98	98	86	64
Polish	118	57	42	22	14	4	14	18	5	Nil	1	1
Finnish	46	23	8	4	7	6	6	22	6	4	2	Nil
Other	516	281	169	131	135	118	142	214	53	62	31	59

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. In 1941 there were 33 juvenile immigrants but since that year none have been admitted. 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.

Subsection 8.—Oriental Immigration

Under wartime conditions, Oriental immigration 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 since 1906, the earliest year for which figures are available. These figures are given by sex at pp. 175-176 of the 1945 Year Book.

11.—Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-45

Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indian	Total Oriental Immigrants	Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indian	Total Oriental Immigrants
1906.....	70	2,996	2,326	5,392	1926....	Nil	443	70	513
1907.....	1,542	8,196	2,423	12,161	1927....	2	511	56	569
1908.....	2,163	869	309	3,341	1928....	1	535	56	592
1909.....	1,883	264	24	2,171	1929....	1	180	49	230
1910.....	4,667	429	16	5,112	1930....	Nil	218	80	298
1911.....	6,660	735	7	7,402	1931....	"	174	52	226
1912	6,995	682	5	7,682	1932....	1	119	61	181
1913.....	6,227	901	88	7,216	1933....	1	106	36	143
1914.....	1,600	684	Nil	2,284	1934....	1	126	33	160
1915.....	82	384	1	467	1935....	Nil	70	26	96
1916.....	313	555	Nil	868	1936....	"	103	13	116
1917.....	547	890	"	1,437	1937....	1	146	11	158
1918.....	2,988	1,039	"	4,027	1938....	Nil	57	9	66
1919.....	2,084	894	"	2,978	1939....	"	44	19	63
1920.....	1,329	526	9	1,864	1940....	"	44	6	50
1921.....	2,732	483	11	3,226	1941....	"	4	1	5
1922.....	810	395	22	1,227	1942....	"	Nil	3	3
1923.....	811	405	30	1,246	1943....	"	1	Nil	1
1924.....	7	511	49	567	1944....	"	Nil	"	
1925.....	Nil	424	58	482	1945...	"	"	1	1

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 **12.**

12.—Canadians[1] Returned from the United States, 1926-45

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
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
1935.....	4,961	632	785	6,378	1945....	2,484	172	33	2,689

[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.

13.—Presumed Permanent Movement of Population Between Canada and the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1935-45

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[1]	6,898
1945	2,260	567	474	2,600[1]	5,901

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
1945	11,079	5,138	188	16,405	−10,504

[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 are given at p. 169 of the 1942 Year Book.

Commencing 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 1943-45.

14.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering the Dominion from Newfoundland, 1943-45

Item	1943	1944	1945
Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year..	432	314	705
Canadian born	*331*	*230*	*199*
Other British born	*91*	*75*	*499*
Naturalized with Canadian domicile	*2*	*2*	*6*
Aliens with Canadian domicile	*8*	*7*	*1*
Tourists, etc	13,389	11,447	12,368
Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year	10,755	12,040	9,970
Totals	**24,576**	**23,801**	**23,043**

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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A revision has recently been made in the method of compiling gross and net values of agricultural production (see p. 192). These changes, together with revisions in the value of production of custom and repair activities, have necessitated the computation of a new series of gross and net production figures. The series has been worked back to 1938 and the figures, shown in Table 1, supplant those given in previous editions of the Year Book.

* 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: Monthly Review of Business Statistics; Economic Conditions; Bank Debits and Equation of Exchange; and Commercial Failures.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1938-43

Industry	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	GROSS VALUES					
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	826,737,000	900,384,000	970,014,000	1,013,763,000	1,615,453,000	1,524,379,000
Forestry	425,019,2[illegible]	466,032,290	627,365,611	711,004,556	763,988,245	810,154,089
Fisheries	53,082,[illegible]0	52,883,913	60,053,631	82,522,675	103,118,177	118,610,634
Trapping	6,572,[illegible]24	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
Mining	653,781,836	663,342,816	748,344,045	866,293,332	946,021,397	974,414,921
Electric power	144,331,627	151,880,969	166,228,773	186,080,354	203,835,365	204,801,508
Totals, Primary Production	2,109,525,253	2,242,443,400	2,583,213,990	2,874,801,957	3,656,217,397	3,653,939,767
Construction	353,223,285	373,203,680	474,122,778	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551
Custom and repair	156,890,000	160,374,000	164,481,000	192,733,000	208,379,000	213,622,000
Manufactures[1]	3,337,681,366	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316	6,076,308,124	7,553,794,972	8,732,860,999
Totals, Secondary Production[2]	3,847,794,651	4,008,361,208	5,167,777,094	6,908,791,748	8,397,823,542	9,518,909,550
Grand Totals	**5,347,088,555**	**5,630,476,742**	**6,949,854,365**	**7,993,661,105**	**10,982,803,173**	**12,023,952,501**
	NET VALUES					
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	656,016,000	722,263,000	774,023,000	803,185,000	1,351,606,000	1,245,843,000
Forestry	244,564,571	271,723,416	370,121,275	421,419,139	429,079,260	462,815,227
Fisheries	35,593,009	34,378,681	38,106,690	51,769,638	64,821,702	74,655,678
Trapping	6,572,824	7,919,412	11,207,930	15,138,040	23,801,213	21,579,615
Mining	374,415,674	393,232,044	448,080,729	497,904,632	514,109,951	475,529,364
Electric power	142,320,725	149,863,892	163,780,757	183,146,426	200,345,240	200,833,297
Totals, Primary Production	1,459,482,803	1,579,380,445	1,805,320,381	1,972,562,875	2,583,763,366	2,481,256,181
Construction	176,661,077	183,706,338	206,893,992	269,561,885	310,917,190	293,538,167
Custom and repair	108,936,000	108,821,000	111,608,000	130,778,000	141,395,000	144,952,000
Manufactures[1]	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	2,605,119,788	3,309,973,758	3,816,413,541
Totals, Secondary Production[2]	1,713,883,855	1,823,579,239	2,260,973,230	3,005,459,673	3,762,285,948	4,254,903,708
Grand Totals	**2,933,880,556**	**3,149,172,913**	**3,715,447,973**	**4,567,724,033**	**5,919,847,344**	**6,325,458,373**

[1] The item "Manufactures" includes sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which are also included in other headings above. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total. [2] Secondary production includes the before-mentioned duplication.

Net production, in general, represents an estimate of the amount contributed to the national economy by the leading industrial groups occupied with commodity production, and is made up of 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 the Bureau of Statistics report "Survey of Production"

As regards the revised agricultural figures, the gross is now obtained by adding cash sales and the value of goods produced and consumed on the farm by the farm family with adjustment for the changes in grain and live-stock inventories. The cost of materials such as purchased seed and feed, gasoline and oil, repair parts, twine, fertilizers and insecticides are deducted from the gross to give the net value. See the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944, pp. 8-27. The items included in the former gross value are listed on p. 28 of the same bulletin.

Current Trends.—Canadian production showed important expansion in 1943 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 $5,920,000,000 to $6,325,000,000. The consequent gain was $406,000,000 or 6·85 p.c. Production in 1943 was greater than in any previous year, the standing in 1929, the culmination of the preceding major prosperity period, having been about $3,580,000,000.

The evidence points to further advance in commodity production during 1944 with moderate reaction in 1945, due to the termination of the War. Statistics indicate that the upward trend of Canadian production was extended in 1944 and progress made toward new records under the continuance of war demands. The expansion is indicated by the advance shown in the indexes of the physical volume of business and in wholesale prices during 1944 over 1943. A considerable increment in farm cash income was shown in 1943 over the preceding year and this position was decidedly more favourable in 1944.

Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production, 1942 and 1943

Primary Production.—Declines in the output of the basic industries of agriculture and mining, and also in the trapping industry, brought the net value of primary production in 1943 to a figure 4 p.c. lower than that for 1942. A substantial gain was shown in fisheries and in forestry output, while electric power showed only a slight gain over the preceding year.

Secondary Production.—The output of manufactured products, stimulated by the demands of war, reached its peak in 1943, showing an increase of 15·3 p.c. over 1942. After eliminating the production of the processing industries, the output of manufacturing industries accounted for 53·8 p.c. of the total net production of the Dominion in 1943 as compared with 48·7 p.c. in 1942. Custom and repair showed an increase of 2·5 p.c. in net value of production over 1942, while construction, which had passed its industrial wartime peak by 1942, recorded a drop of 5·6 p.c.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1942 and 1943

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	1942		1943		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1943 from 1942	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1943
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,615,453,000[1]	1,351,606,000[1]	1,524,379,000	1,245,843,000	−7·82	19·70
Forestry	763,988,245	429,079,260	810,154,089	462,815,227	+7·86	7·32
Fisheries	103,118,177	64,821,702	118,610,634	74,655,678	+15·17	1·18
Trapping	23,801,213	23,801,213	21,579,615	21,579,615	−9·33	0·34
Mining	946,021,397[2]	514,109,951	974,414,921[2]	475,529,364	−7·50	7·52
Electric power	203,835,365	200,345,240	204,801,508	200,833,297	+0·24	3·17
Totals, Primary Production	3,656,217,397[1]	2,583,763,366[1]	3,653,939,767	2,481,256,181	−3·97	39·23
Construction	635,649,570	310,917,190	572,426,551	293,538,167	−5·59	4·64
Custom and repair	208,379,000[1]	141,395,000[1]	213,622,000[1]	144,952,000	+2·52	2·29
Manufactures[3]	7,553,794,972	3,309,973,758	8,732,860,999	3,816,413,541	+15·30	60·34
Totals, Secondary Production[4]	8,397,823,542	3,762,285,948	9,518,909,550	4,254,903,708	+13·09	67·27
Grand Totals	**10,982,803,173[1]**	**5,919,847,344[1]**	**12,023,952,501**	**6,325,458,373**	**+6·85**	**100·00**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book. The revision in the method of computing agricultural gross and net production is described in the text on p. 192. [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, given in Table 3, is eliminated from the grand total. [4] Secondary production includes the above-mentioned duplication. The percentage of net manufactures, less duplication, to the total net production in 1943 was 53·8.

Table 2 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 operating 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 3. This table is designed to indicate the method of computing the duplication between primary industries and manufactures and consequently to establish the levels of "manufactures, not elsewhere stated".

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production of the Processing Industries, 1942 and 1943

Industry	1942		1943		Change in Net Value in 1943 from 1942	Percentage Change in Net Value, 1943 from 1942	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1943
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Fish curing and packing	59,477,038	20,969,913	64,804,969	20,588,039	−381,874	−1·82	5·01
Sawmilling	192,919,077	91,206,949	195,885,336	91,714,000	507,051	+0·56	22·33
Pulp and paper	337,390,484	165,193,627	345,653,470	165,485,944	292,317	+0·18	40·29
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	447,617,199	125,881,047	511,213,376	111,857,020	−14,024,027	−11·14	27·24
Cement	15,628,403	10,213,916	12,709,852	7,152,763	−3,061,153	−29·97	1·74
Clay products	7,081,723	5,630,484	6,608,193	5,346,386	−284,098	−5·05	1·30
Lime	6,530,839	3,932,279	6,832,992	4,908,510	976,231	+24·83	1·20
Salt	4,593,003	3,173,755	5,188,628	3,648,854	475,099	+14·97	0·89
Totals	**1,071,237,766**	**426,201,970**	**1,148,896,816**	**410,701,516**	**−15,500,454**	**−3·64**	**100·00**

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production, 1942 and 1943

A majority of the provinces of the Dominion showed an advance in net production during 1943 over 1942; the total of this increase amounted to 6·85 p.c. Prince Edward Island showed the greatest relative improvement, commodity production having increased nearly 30 p.c. British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec followed with increases of 16·2 p.c., 16·1 p.c., and 14·8 p.c., respectively.

With regard to the relative importance of the nine provinces as commodity producers, Ontario held first place in the creation of new wealth, producing 41·5 p.c. of the Dominion total. Quebec followed with an output of 29·2 p.c. against 27·2 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Saskatchewan were in third and fourth places, with contributions of 8·9 p.c. and 5·3 p.c., respectively. Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

4.—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	P.C. of Total	Per Capita[1]		Amount	P.C. of Total	Per Capita[1]
	$	$		$	$	$		$
P.E. Island	25,193,034	15,369,746	0·26	170·77	32,320,752	19,955,547	0·32	219·29
Nova Scotia	303,537,384	161,595,641	2·73	273·43	332,485,662	187,595,481	2·97	309·05
New Brunswick	210,503,062	116,792,253	1·97	251·71	239,055,462	133,799,469	2·12	288·98
Quebec	3,097,634,158	1,609,534,224	27·19	474·79	3,625,951,438	1,848,391,341	29·22	534·68
Ontario	4,850,285,849	2,440,514,058	41·23	628·35	5,254,698,241	2,622,176,339	41·45	669·43
Manitoba	476,999,633	268,265,285	4·53	370·53	531,444,425	285,852,815	4·52	393·74
Saskatchewan	585,285,078	426,555,113	7·20	503·01	513,608,526	333,445,471	5·27	396·02
Alberta	572,810,397	385,214,709	6·51	496·41	528,081,770	321,341,525	5·08	405·73
British Columbia	849,387,680	486,376,020	8·22	559·05	957,244,576	565,082,092	8·93	627·87
Yukon and N.W.T.	11,166,898	9,630,295	0·16	566·49	9,061,649	7,818,293	0·12	459·90
Totals	**10,982,803,173**	**5,919,847,344**	**100·00**	**507·97**	**12,023,952,501**	**6,325,458,373**	**100·00**	**535·51**

[1] Based on estimated population figures as given at p. 127.

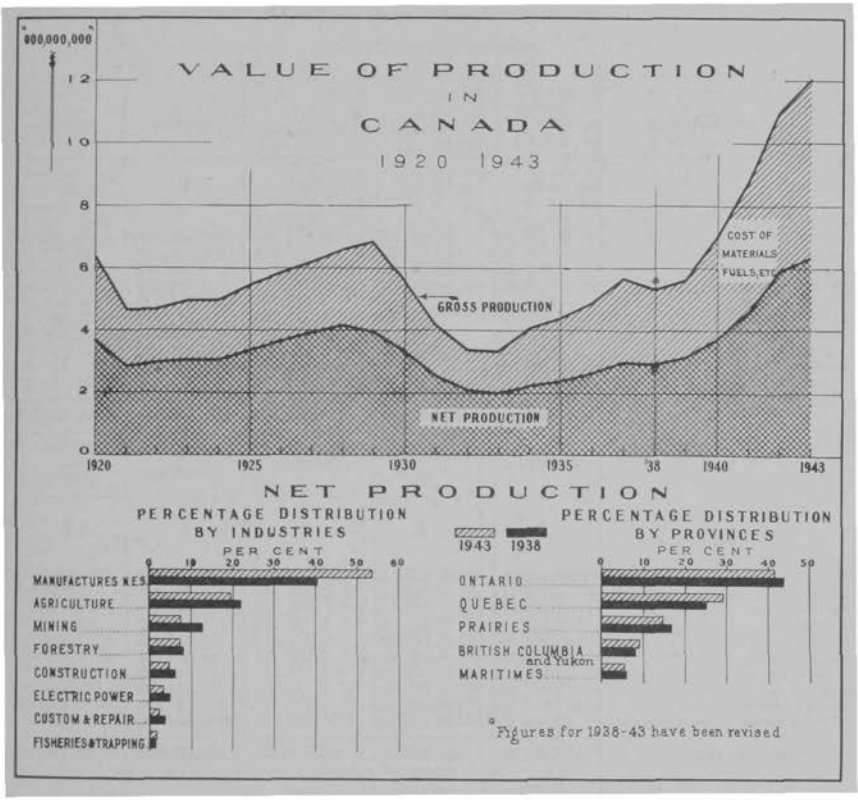
Per Capita Production.—The Dominion total of net commodity production at $536 per capita was $28 above the figure for 1942, the estimated increase in the population having been only 1 p.c.

Each of the provinces showed per capita betterment in 1943 over the preceding year except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ontario, with its pre-eminent industrial position and diversification, was in first place in this respect, with a net commodity output of $669 per capita, a gain of approximately $41 over the level of 1942. British Columbia ranked second and Quebec third.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1943 Compared with 1942

Maritime Provinces.—Net production in the Maritime Provinces in 1943 increased 16 p.c. over the preceding year. The greatest absolute gain was recorded in manufactures, the net production rising from $120,000,000 to $147,000,000. Decreases were shown in construction, mining and trapping.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, about 60 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture accounted for only 11 p.c. and forestry 9·7 p.c. of the total net value. Construction registered a decline from 6·9 to 4·3 p.c., while mining decreased from 8·6 to 7·3 p.c. of the provincial total.



Ontario.—This Province held the leading position in the net value of manufacturing production in 1943, which, without duplication, contributed 66 p.c. of the provincial total. Mining and electric power were relatively less important than in 1942.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 60 p.c. of the net production of those provinces in 1943. The decrease from 1942 was 23 p.c., the declines in Saskatchewan and Alberta having more than counterbalanced the gain in Manitoba. Manufacturing accounted for more than one-fifth 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 of the forestry industry in British Columbia during 1943 was over $98,000,000, or more than 17 p.c. of the provincial production. Manufactures, eliminating duplication, contributed the highest proportion, viz., 46 p.c., while mining accounted for 9·6 p.c. of the net value.

5.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Table 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION

Year and Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	13,772,000	28,907,000	33,669,000	219,474,000	420,981,000
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	937,000	7,545,000	4,596,000	62,897,000	81,398,000
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	−27,314,482	−48,969,130	−418,813,854	−331,119,421
Totals, 1942	**25,193,034**	**303,537,384**	**210,503,062**	**3,097,634,158**	**4,850,285,849**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
1942	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	151,297,000	406,198,000	290,229,000	50,926,000	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	12,230,000	9,717,000	11,139,000	17,920,000	"
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	**476,999,633**	**585,285,078**	**572,810,397**	**849,387,680**	**11,166,698**

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1943	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	17,078,000	34,411,000	40,454,000	259,493,000	431,562,000
Forestry	1,026,170	24,878,791	71,965,324	317,794,106	196,131,356
Fisheries	4,598,785	32,498,782	15,173,442	7,620,898	5,292,268
Trapping	5,226	609,536	351,886	3,254,790	4,547,294
Mining	Nil	28,716,368	3,646,555	368,519,742	361,176,741
Electric power	512,404	7,945,747	4,930,581	78,891,513	69,046,695
Construction	1,645,660	40,667,401	12,006,608	159,875,335	216,715,281
Custom and repair	957,000	7,726,000	4,705,000	64,432,000	83,519,000
Manufactures[1]	9,577,446	188,463,088	140,934,879	2,852,191,853	4,221,101,063
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−3,079,939	−33,431,051	−55,112,813	−486,121,799	−334,393,457
Totals, 1943	**32,320,752**	**332,485,662**	**239,055,462**	**3,625,951,438**	**5,254,698,241**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 198.

5.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1942 and 1943—continued

GROSS PRODUCTION—concluded

Year and Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1943					
Agriculture	161,082,000	298,603,000	218,476,000	63,220,000	Nil
Forestry	11,104,181	8,723,249	10,861,502	167,643,460	25,950
Fisheries	4,564,551	1,154,544	795,000	46,909,869	2,495
Trapping	2,250,623	1,985,649	3,502,585	1,576,025	3,496,001
Mining	18,403,363	47,975,915	46,749,970	94,198,614	5,027,653
Electric power	10,470,325	6,408,515	8,213,638	18,242,533	139,557
Construction	20,190,673	11,128,058	25,142,003	85,055,532	Nil
Custom and repair	12,541,000	9,931,000	11,410,000	18,401,000	"
Manufactures[1]	304,867,912	152,123,360	211,159,142	652,046,313	395,943
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−14,030,203	−24,424,764	−8,228,070	−190,048,770	−25,950
Totals, 1943	**531,444,425**	**513,608,526**	**528,081,770**	**957,244,576**	**9,061,649**

NET PRODUCTION

Year and Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
1942					
Agriculture	10,128,000	20,450,000	25,283,000	174,779,000	344,400,000
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	636,000	5,119,000	3,119,000	42,678,000	55,233,000
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	−11,164,284	−21,469,771	−168,075,066	−122,140,168
Totals, 1942	**15,369,746**	**161,595,641**	**116,792,253**	**1,609,534,224**	**2,440,514,058**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$
1942					
Agriculture	129,725,000	356,970,000	249,272,000	40,599,000	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	8,298,000	6,594,000	7,558,000	12,160,000	"
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	**268,265,285**	**426,555,113**	**385,214,709**	**486,376,020**	**9,630,295**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 198.

5.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1942 and 1943—concluded

NET PRODUCTION—concluded

Year and Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1943	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	12,856,000	25,373,000	31,204,000	211,072,000	346,241,000
Forestry	724,914	14,409,569	39,549,139	179,375,860	110,581,131
Fisheries	2,556,640	19,914,080	9,692,550	5,218,914	5,292,268
Trapping	5,226	609,536	351,886	3,254,790	4,547,294
Mining	Nil	21,979,202	3,249,933	134,500,359	183,488,086
Electric power	401,020	6,945,316	4,442,564	78,804,576	69,027,773
Construction	662,513	20,763,148	5,914,640	79,787,352	112,054,213
Custom and repair	650,000	5,243,000	3,193,000	43,720,000	56,670,000
Manufactures[1]	3,021,848	84,909,686	58,956,676	1,280,097,615	1,844,651,587
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−922,614	−12,551,056	−22,754,919	−167,440,125	−110,377,013
Totals, 1943	**19,955,547**	**187,595,481**	**133,799,469**	**1,848,391,341**	**2,622,176,339**

Year and Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
1943	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	139,603,000	249,573,000	177,747,000	52,174,000	Nil
Forestry	7,205,058	5,748,457	7,163,497	98,041,647	15,955
Fisheries	4,564,551	1,154,544	795,000	25,464,636	2,495
Trapping	2,250,623	1,985,649	3,502,585	1,576,025	3,496,001
Mining	8,973,959	23,507,079	41,767,222	54,105,996	3,957,528
Electric power	10,365,180	5,189,906	7,726,030	17,806,372	124,560
Construction	10,054,475	6,765,644	14,261,969	43,274,213	Nil
Custom and repair	8,509,000	6,739,000	7,742,000	12,486,000	"
Manufactures[1]	99,146,670	37,895,459	65,796,813	341,699,478	237,709
Duplications in manufactures[1]	−4,819,701	−5,113,267	−5,160,591	−81,546,275	−15,955
Totals, 1943	**285,852,815**	**333,445,471**	**321,341,525**	**565,082,092**	**7,818,293**

[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 3.)

6.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Year and Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
1942	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	65·9	12·6	21·7	10·9	14·1
Forestry	3·4	7·5	30·2	10·3	4·2
Fisheries	9·6	8·7	5·1	0·2	0·2
Trapping	[1]	0·3	0·7	0·2	0·2
Mining	-	15·6	2·7	8·6	8·7
Electric power	2·4	4·1	3·6	4·9	2·9
Construction	4·7	15·5	5·5	6·9	4·0
Custom and repair	4·1	3·2	2·7	2·6	2·2
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	9·9	32·5	27·8	55·4	63·5
Totals, 1942	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	12·8	39·4	46·2	65·8	68·5

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

6.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production, for Each of the Provinces, 1942 and 1943—concluded

Year and Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1942						
Agriculture	48·3	83·7	64·7	8·4	-	22·8
Forestry	2·1	1·0	1·7	20·0	0·2	7·2
Fisheries	1·3	0·1	0·1	6·3	[1]	1·1
Trapping	1·0	0·5	1·4	0·3	30·3	0·4
Mining	3·5	3·4	10·5	13·2	65·7	8·7
Electric power	3·7	1·2	1·7	3·7	1·3	3·4
Construction	3·6	1·9	4·4	7·2	-	5·3
Custom and repair	3·1	1·6	2·0	2·5	-	2·4
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	33·4	6·6	13·5	38·4	2·5	48·7
Totals, 1942	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	35·4	8·0	14·9	56·1	2·7	55·9

Year and Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1943					
Agriculture	64·4	13·5	23·3	11·4	13·2
Forestry	3·7	7·7	29·6	9·7	4·2
Fisheries	12·8	10·6	7·2	0·3	0·2
Trapping	[1]	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2
Mining	-	11·7	2·4	7·3	7·0
Electric power	2·0	3·7	3·3	4·1	2·6
Construction	3·3	11·1	4·4	4·3	4·3
Custom and repair	3·3	2·8	2·4	2·4	2·2
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	10·5	38·6	27·1	60·2	66·1
Totals, 1943	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	15·1	45·3	44·1	69·3	70·3

Year and Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1943						
Agriculture	48·8	74·9	55·3	9·2	-	19·7
Forestry	2·5	1·7	2·2	17·3	0·2	7·3
Fisheries	1·6	0·3	0·3	4·5	[1]	1·2
Trapping	0·8	0·6	1·1	0·3	44·7	0·3
Mining	3·2	7·1	13·0	9·6	50·6	7·5
Electric power	3·6	1·6	2·4	3·2	1·6	3·2
Construction	3·5	2·0	4·5	7·7	-	4·7
Custom and repair	3·0	2·0	2·3	2·2	-	2·3
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	33·0	9·8	18·9	46·0	2·9	53·8
Totals, 1943	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	34·7	11·4	20·5	60·5	3·1	60·3

[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. 29-30 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. World statistics of agriculture, formerly compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, have not been available for recent editions of the Year Book because of war conditions.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE DURING THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD†

Editions of the Canada Year Book issued during the past few years have carried as introduction to this Chapter special articles showing the effects of the War of 1939-45 on Canadian agriculture. Broad world-wide readjustments will accompany reconversion to peace: these, especially in the case of Canadian agriculture, may not result in any abrupt change but, in any case, there can be little doubt that in certain directions European agriculture will establish its position

* 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.

fairly quickly. If and when this happens a reorientation of external trade in agricultural products will be inevitable and the results to Canada will be far-reaching.

In many ways, therefore, the present may be regarded as a turning point and for this reason the various special articles that have appeared over the past few years have been summarized below with the purpose of presenting the salient features in the developments of Canadian agriculture during the war years, so that the student will be in a position to make comparisons and draw his conclusions with greater facility.

When war broke out in 1939, the position of Canadian agriculture was much more favourable with respect to the supplying of wartime food needs than had been the case at the beginning of the War in 1914. In the interval between the two wars the acreage devoted to cereals and other field crops had increased greatly while live-stock production had also made important gains. On the other hand, the outbreak of hostilities disrupted the normal marketing of many products and created a number of problems in the adjustment of agriculture from a peacetime to a wartime basis.

One of the first acts of the Dominion Government was the setting up of the Agricultural Supplies Board. The purpose of the Board was to keep agriculture functioning in a manner which would supply the food and fibre needs of the people of Canada and her Allies during the period of the War and leave the Canadian farmer, so far as possible, in a position to follow his normal program when peace returned.

Composed of senior officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Board had a two-fold responsibility, viz., to see that the needed foodstuffs were produced in sufficient quantities, and to secure and conserve the supplies needed by producers and processors in carrying out their share of the program. The Board was to serve as the central directive agency to deal with problems in connection with the production and marketing of farm products. It was given power to buy and sell, store, regulate the distribution of supplies used in production, to recommend the licences for the export of such supplies, and to appoint advisory committees representative of producers and the trade.

At the outset the Board enlisted the co-operation of the provinces and instituted a series of conferences with provincial representatives, first at frequent intervals and later annually, where production programs were planned in the light of known requirements. Representatives of the organized farmers and of the farm press were also invited to attend and take part in the conferences.

During the early months of the War there was no important increase in demand for any Canadian farm product. Indeed the chief problems were those of disposing of surpluses rather than of stimulating production. True, Britain had negotiated agreements for increased quantities of Canadian bacon and cheese and, in order to implement these agreements, Canada set up two additional boards, a Bacon Board, which later extended its activities to other meats as well and became known as a Meat Board, and a Dairy Products Board. Still later when the United Kingdom became interested in large shipments of Canadian eggs, flax fibre and other products, a Special Products Board was set up to handle these commodities.

In March, 1943, the Department of Agriculture undertook additional responsibilities in connection with the supply and distribution of food products and these were followed by the setting up of the Agricultural Food Board. The purpose of this

Board was to co-ordinate the activities of all commodity boards established under the Department of Agriculture; to direct the diversion of food products produced in Canada to fill export contracts, to meet the needs of the Armed Forces and to supply deficient areas in Canada; and to provide a medium for co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in all matters pertaining to agricultural production, price adjustments and subsidies.

Meat Production.—In the story of Canada's wartime food production effort there is no more impressive chapter than that relating to the development of meat production. Immediately prior to the War, hog production was the only very encouraging feature of the live-stock industry in the Dominion. Hog production had been steadily increasing under the stimulus of good markets and an abundant supply of feed grains. Processing capacity and other handling facilities were considerably in excess of normal requirements and when the first bacon contract was negotiated with the British Ministry of Food involving weekly shipments of 5,600,000 lb. up to Oct. 31, 1940, it was a comparatively easy matter to exceed this quantity. The second agreement called for deliveries of 425,000,000 lb. between November 1940, and Oct. 31, 1941, and again the hog industry was able to complete this contract in advance of the contract period and thus relieve the situation in the United Kingdom which had been complicated by the loss of Continental European sources of supply. A third agreement involved a quantity of 600,000,000 lb., an increase of 269,000,000 lb. over the amount shipped during the first year of the War; the following year the amount was again raised to 675,000,000 lb. This year marked the climax in Canada's hog production effort when an unprecedented volume of hog marketings enabled the shipment to the United Kingdom of nearly 700,000,000 lb. of wiltshire sides and cuts. The chief factors that contributed to this phenomenal production were the assurance of a market at good prices for at least a year in advance, an abundance of feed grains, and a favourable price relationship between the prices of hogs and the prices for grain and other farm products.

An agreement covering the years 1944-45 involved total shipments of 900,000,000 lb. The peak of production had been passed and during 1945 hog marketings fell off sharply. Contributing factors to this decline were the gradual reduction of the feed-grain surplus, the shortage of farm help and the gradual loss by the bacon industry of the advantageous economic position which it had enjoyed during the earlier years of the War. In spite of the falling off in production, shipments for the two-year contract period amounted to more than 1,103,000,000 lb.

WARTIME BACON AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Million Pounds)

	1939-40	*1940-41*	*1941-42*	*1942-43*	*1944-45*
Minimum contract	291·0	425·6	600·0	675·0	900·0
Actual shipment	331·0	425·6	600·0	675·0	1,103·8

Throughout the war period, the quality of Canadian bacon was maintained at a high level. However, the percentage of carcasses making the top grades did fall off somewhat in the face of pressing demands from the United Kingdom for increased quantities.

The negotiation of successive agreements, at firm prices throughout the year, had the effect of eliminating most of the seasonal variation in Canadian hog prices. While this factor contributed substantially to the increased production, it also had the effect of disturbing the seasonal pattern of production and necessitated the

storing of large quantities of pork during the season of heavy runs for later processing and shipment in the off-peak periods, but it taxed severely the capacities of the meat-packing establishments.

In addition to bacon, the Meat Board handled the export of other meats and in the latter part of 1943 a beef agreement was negotiated with the British authorities which resulted in the shipment of about 70,000,000 lb. up to September, 1944. During this period small quantities of lamb were also exported to the United Kingdom. Later, an agreement for 1944-45 was signed involving the shipment of all surplus beef and, despite strong pressure for the opening of the United States market to Canadian cattle, it was decided to confine these shipments to the British market.

While meat production in Canada during the War surpassed all previous records, the tremendous demands of the British market, the requirements of the Armed Forces and the increased home consumption necessitated the imposition of meat rationing, first in 1943 and again in 1945.

During 1945 the marketings of hogs totalled 5,900,000 head, cattle 1,720,000 head, and sheep and lambs 1,200,000 head. In 1946 some increase is looked for in hog production while cattle marketings are expected to remain at about the same figure with a slight reduction in the production of sheep and lambs.

Dairy Products.—Canadian dairy products have made an impressive contribution to the war effort. During the year 1939, total milk production in Canada was estimated at slightly less than 16,000,000 lb. This figure was increased progressively throughout the war period until a production of 17,600,000 lb. was attained during 1945. In the early days of the War, cheddar cheese and evaporated milk were among the items which the United Kingdom requested in greater than peacetime quantities. The first agreement (May, 1940) covering cheese called for deliveries of 78,400,000 lb. in the period ended Nov. 30, 1940, but the British market agreed to take such additional quantities as might be available so that shipments reached a total of almost 89,600,000 lb. During the summer of 1941, drought in Eastern Canada curtailed cheese production in the early part of the season but by restricting the amount of cheese going on the domestic market, shipments of 112,000,000 lb. of the season's production were made possible. The 1943 cheese agreement involved a quantity of 125,000,000 lb. and in 1944 the contract called for 150,000,000 lb.; while shipments fell slightly short of this 1944 figure, exports of butter to the extent of 7,000,000 lb. helped to make up the shortage in the cheese contract. For two years ending Mar. 31, 1947, Canada has undertaken to ship 125,000,000 lb. annually.

Shipments of concentrated milk products were made to the United Kingdom during each of the war years. Evaporated milk was one of the few items asked for by the United Kingdom in the early part of the War. An agreement for 1940 called for shipments of 300,000 cases and this was later increased by another 150,000 cases. Contract quantities were increased in each of the years ended Mar. 31, 1942 and 1943 but in 1944 they were reduced to about 300,000 cases; a similar amount was provided for the following year. While meeting the United Kingdom's requirements of concentrated milk products, Canada was able to look after other established markets within the Empire and elsewhere.

WARTIME SHIPMENTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

(Million Pounds)

Year	Cheese		Evaporated Milk	
	Contract	Actual Shipments	Contract	Actual Shipments
1940-41	78·4	93·1	50·4	36·1
1941-42	112·0	115·4	28·8	30·9
1942-43	125·0	142·1	32·1	32·1
1943-44	150·0	116·2	14·4	14·4
1944-45	125·0	122·2	14·4	14·4
1945-46	125·0	126·5	33·6	33·6

NOTE.—All shipments of cheese went to the United Kingdom. Some of the evaporated milk was shipped to the United Kingdom but in later years the bulk was shipped direct to military establishments for use by the troops.

In addition to the United Kingdom's demands for dairy products, Canadian farmers throughout the war period were faced with a sharp rise in domestic consumption of fluid milk and a steady increase in the demand for creamery butter. Total milk production increased generally throughout the country; the most striking increase occurred in the Prairie Provinces where a favourable price relationship between grain prices and the prices of dairy products provided a strong incentive. This increase, however, was not maintained throughout 1945 mainly because of drought conditions in parts of the prairies.

The average farm value of all milk produced more than doubled during the war period. To maintain production generally and to prevent diversion from one use to another, various subsidies were paid under the authority of the Agricultural Food Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board while rationing of butter was imposed in order to regulate consumption.

Eggs and Poultry.—Immediately following the outbreak of war, the tendency was for the United Kingdom to increase purchases of eggs from those European countries immediately adjacent to enemy countries, and it was not until these sources of supply had been cut off that purchases in Canada were sharply increased.

Egg shipments were in the hands of private firms until May 1, 1940, but from that date forward the British Ministry of Food became the sole importer and on Apr. 15, 1941, the Special Products Board of Canada assumed control of all exports of eggs from Canada. Shipments in 1940 were almost 11,000,000 doz. while for 1941 they were 16,300,000 doz. Beginning in 1942, the United Kingdom found it necessary to accept only dried eggs and arrangements were made to set up in Canada processing plants for the drying and handling of eggs. By 1943 a new contract with the United Kingdom was arranged; this called for Canada's largest total export of eggs up to that time and involved the purchase of 9,000 tons of dried egg powder, the equivalent of 63,000,000 doz. eggs. Under a contract covering 1944-45, the British Ministry of Food undertook to purchase a minimum of 7,500 tons of dried eggs with the option of accepting additional quantities of shell eggs. Total egg production during 1945 reached the figure of 374,000,000 doz. and it is probable that during 1946 production will be maintained close to that level.

EGGS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1941-46

(Expressed as Shell Eggs)

Year	Doz.	Year	Doz.
1941	15,336,600	1944	79,929,750
1942	37,535,940	1945	89,945,100
1943	33,642,810	1946*	86,000,000

* The United Kingdom has agreed to take up to this quantity.

The spectacular increase in egg production was accompanied by a sharp rise in the volume of poultry meats available. Since poultry meats had been placed on the luxury list in the United Kingdom during the early months of the War, there was no export outlet to that market until later in the war period. While the United States on occasion provided an outlet for some of the surplus, the bulk of the poultry meat was consumed in Canada where the rationing of other meats and the higher purchasing power of the people contributed to the increased rate of domestic consumption.

Wheat and Feed Grains.—Large crops of wheat in 1939 and 1940, together with the cutting off of practically all of the Western European markets resulted in the accumulation of a large surplus in Canada. In order to encourage farmers to reduce their wheat acreage and grow more of the needed feed grains and forage crops, the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act provided for acreage payments on land taken out of wheat production. This had the desired effect of reducing wheat production and increasing the output of feed grains demanded by the rapidly expanding live-stock industry. As the War progressed, new outlets for Canadian wheat were opened up in the liberated countries; by 1944 the wheat acreage had increased sharply and a further increase occurred in 1945.

The conclusion of the War resulted in a tremendous increase in the demand for Canadian wheat. The country has been exporting wheat and flour at the maximum capacity of the elevator and milling facilities and there has been pressure to further increase the acreage sown to wheat in 1946. It has been recognized, however, that any increase in wheat production resulting from increased acreage could be secured only at the expense of coarse grains which are required by the live-stock industry. Consequently, the Dominion-Provincial agricultural conference which set the objectives for 1946 recommended no further increase in wheat acreage for this year.

Throughout the war period, over-all supplies of feed grains were ample but, because of deficiencies in Eastern Canada, it became necessary to move substantial quantities from the Prairies to the east. A policy of freight assistance adopted by the Government and administered under the Agricultural Supplies Board contributed to a record movement of feed grains during 1943-44, while improved crop yields in Eastern Canada in 1944 resulted in a reduced demand for western grain.

Fruit and Vegetables.—One of the outstanding casualties of the War, so far as Canadian agriculture was concerned, was the apply industry. A high proportion of the total crop was normally exported to the United Kingdom and the industry faced a serious situation when that market weakened in 1939 and disappeared entirely the following year. Because of the necessity of maintaining the industry until normal outlets could be regained, the Government undertook to guarantee reasonable returns to the growers from year to year throughout the War. This involved subsidies on the processing of large quantities of apples. Efforts were also made to stimulate domestic consumption during years of large crops. Substantial shipments of dehydrated apples, concentrated apple juice and other products were made to the British market by the Special Products Board which also handled the shipment of fresh apples when exports were resumed.

Food requirements in the United Kingdom and the shortage of shipping space resulted in the initiation of a program of vegetable dehydration in Canada in 1942. Financial and technical assistance was provided by the Dominion Government and a number of processing plants were established to handle the dehydration of such vegetables as cabbage, carrots, onions and potatoes.

Farm Labour.—The spectacular accomplishments of Canadian farmers during the war period are all the more remarkable in the light of the handicaps under which they worked. Almost from the start of the War, young men and women left the farms for the Armed Services and industry so that the strain on those remaining was greatly increased. While some relief was afforded by temporary assistance from students, home defence troops and other part-time workers, as well as by seasonal transfer of agricultural workers from one region to another to assist with harvesting, these measures were only a partial offset to the losses of regular farm help. In 1942 indefinite postponement of compulsory military service was decided upon for farmer's sons and farm labourers in order to cope with the farm labour situation. In addition to the labour shortage, farm machinery was in short supply and had to be placed on a ration basis to assure distribution where the need was greatest.

Prices and Income.—During the War, prices of farm products rose appreciably, particularly in the case of live-stock products. In 1941 price ceilings were imposed but certain farm products were exempt from the regulations. Coupled with price control was a policy of bonuses and subsidies employed to encourage production along certain lines, while freight assistance on the movement of feed grains and subventions on fertilizers helped to keep down production costs. Farm cash reached a peak in 1944 with a figure of $1,826,493,000 and while there was a slight reduction during 1945, cash income was maintained at a high level to the end of that year.

When the War ended there were no serious marketing problems in sight for Canadian farmers. Contracts with the United Kingdom continue to the end of 1946 in a number of instances and while these are for specified minimum amounts, as much more as can be made available will be accepted. In addition, UNRRA is in the market for large quantities of foodstuffs of all kinds so that the problem of disposing of embarrassing surpluses is unlikely to arise for some time to come. At the same time, steps have been taken to prevent any serious collapse of farm prices. The Agricultural Prices Support Act, passed during 1944, is designed to assist in maintaining adequate and stable returns for agriculture during the transition period from war to peace. Under the Act, a Board is set up which will have power to buy and sell any farm product, except wheat, and thus establish a level below which no one need sell; the Board will also pay subsidies in order to maintain domestic and export prices at similar levels.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

The first Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) which was held at Quebec City from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1, 1945, was attended by representatives of thirty-seven countries, which became Members of the Organization, and representatives of four observer countries (four other Member Nations were not represented at the Conference).

The permanent organization was created by the signing of the constitution by the representatives of the countries attending; the Chairman and the Heads of Committees of the Interim Commission which had been established at the Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May-June 1943, presented reports of their work; a Director General and an Executive Committee of fifteen members were elected, and reports were prepared on the organization and administration of FAO and on the policies and programs of work to be undertaken.

* This article is concerned mainly with the agricultural aspects of the work of FAO. The relationship of the forestry industry to the program is outlined at p. 264 and of the fisheries industry at p. 291.

FAO is designed essentially to provide a focal point for the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information concerning all aspects of the production, distribution and consumption of food. It may also promote and recommend national or international action and, on request, it may furnish technical assistance to nations that are themselves unable to carry out the recommendations of the Organization.

FAO has not within itself power to enforce the putting into effect all the policies it may consider to be desirable as a means of eliminating freedom from want throughout the world. It is limited to advice and recommendation, but this restriction should not unduly limit its ability to give service. It simply means that the Member Nations must maintain the same spirit of co-operation and sincerity that prevailed at the first meeting of the Organization. No organization of this kind can achieve its goal without the wholehearted working together of the Member Nations. Once a staff of experts and specialists has been assembled, the first activity of FAO will undoubtedly be an appraisal of the world situation from both the production and the consumption side on the basis of data already available and secured by special surveys where necessary. The information so assembled will be made available to all Member Nations. This information will include not only basic statistics, but all scientific knowledge including that of biologists, technologists, nutritionists and scientists in other related fields.

It should be clearly understood that while FAO is vitally concerned with the current food situation arising out of the War, it is not a relief organization. Nevertheless, it must concern itself with the operations of UNRRA and lend every assistance to that Organization.

The principal work of the Conference was carried on under Commission "A" which was responsible for the development of policies and programs of FAO, and Commission "B" entrusted with the consideration of problems of organization and administration.

Report of Commission "A".—Under Commission "A" six committees were created. In an introductory statement to the report of this Commission the Chairman said: "Whereas the various services had been outlined in general terms in the Final Act of the Hot Springs Conference and in the reports of the Interim Commission this time they have been particularized into a series of concrete and realistic proposals. It had been agreed that FAO should collect and disseminate information, should give advice and organize missions of technical experts, should make studies and recommend action to other international agencies and to governments. This time the questions answered are what information? What advice? What studies? What recommendations?"

Nutrition and Food Management.—The primary objective of the nations united in the Food and Agriculture Organization is to raise levels of nutrition throughout the world, to ensure not only that all peoples are freed from the danger of starvation and famine but that they obtain the kind of diet essential for health. It is the responsibility of Member Nations to take the steps necessary for attaining this objective, and the responsibility of FAO to assist them by all possible means. In the international sphere, the work of FAO in the field of nutrition must be closely integrated with that of other international organizations concerned with health, social and economic problems, and the welfare of industrial and other workers.

While much remains to be done, scientific research has made it possible to define with sufficient precision to guide practical food management, the amounts of nutrients necessary for human well-being. The remarkable benefits to health which have been obtained in certain countries in wartime by the application of relatively simple and inexpensive nutritional measures are full of promise for the future. It must be recognized, however, that to bring about a general rise in nutritional levels the productivity of those engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits must be increased so that workers may have the purchasing power to buy food at prices fair to food producers, while the latter have the means to pay for industrial products and services contributing to their welfare.

The recommendations refer to practical measures for improving nutrition as well as detailed studies in collaboration with experts.

Among the recommendations for urgent attention are the need for a survey of available food resources, supplies and requirements of needy countries, the development of programs to improve nutrition in demonstration areas, encouragement to the organization of national nutrition organizations and a world-wide study of school lunches and other programs to supply food to vulnerable groups. This report also recommmended that early action be taken to study the conservation of natural nutritional values of food, the methods and value of food enrichment programs and the best means of making nutritious food palatable. The report further recommended that a clearing house for information on nutrition and food management should be set up at an early date and that a Conference should be called as soon as possible to define tentative dietary standards which could be used by all countries. Collaboration with the international health organization, standardization of methods of investigating food consumption and of analyzing foods were also included as important matters for early consideration. Nutrition is a very new science and a vast amount of immediate and continuous fundamental research is still needed. The recommendations for long-term projects include research on the effect of social and economic policies and measures on food consumption, the social background of dietary habits and the development of high nutritional value in food plants.

Agriculture.—In the field of agricultural production, a most comprehensive program of action for FAO was prepared at Quebec City. The goal will be to integrate the food-producing resources of the earth and the growing body of technical knowledge in such ways as to meet the food requirements of all people.

By the application of existing technical knowledge to millions of acres of land they can be made more productive. By research and experimentation much can yet be done to improve production practices in all countries. The economic difficulties are enormous and it will take many years to overcome them but it is recommended that the tools which do not now exist for the task should be invented.

The attainment of the objectives of FAO to give to every human being the food, clothing and shelter to which he is entitled will require the discovery of the particular methods to use to make each soil produce most efficiently and at the same time to conserve its natural fertility. This will involve the use of the most appropriate kinds of crops and live-stock enterprises and the best seed, fertilizers and farm animals, the wise utilization of available water resources, the control of erosion and plant and animal diseases and insects, the employment of the most up-to-date methods of feeding and breeding, of cultivation and harvesting, and the distribution to all Member Nations of the results of the latest scientific research. Some Member

Countries may require advice and assistance in the reconstruction and modernization of their agricultural production. The exchange of research materials between all Member Countries will be essential.

The findings of science must be translated in terms appropriate to people. Educational and extension programs must be broad in scope and all modern techniques of press, radio and film will have to be utilized in addition to demonstrations on operating farms. The exchange of experience and techniques and of improved seeds, shrubs, trees and farm animals among countries was also recommended.

The report of agricultural production recognized further the need to stimulate, where and when economically possible, increased production of protective foods, the need to provide adequate credit for farmers, the need to find ways of supplying the farmers of the world with suitable and sufficient labour, machinery and equipment for the production of crops and animal products. FAO will also concern itself in this field with the welfare of all rural people and work towards programs which will be necessary to assure the rural people of the world an equitable share of national incomes and social services.

The program of agricultural production was divided into a number of headings with a series of recommendations under each for the guidance of the Director General and his staff. Some idea of the tremendous scope of these recommendations will be obtained by a brief reference to a few of them. It is recommended that FAO should:—

(a) Co-operate with such special international agencies as those dealing with health, housing, social legislation, credit and trade to assure quality and services to rural people.

(b) Take necessary steps in co-operation with other international organizations and governments to develop a proper plan for agriculture and other industries.

(c) Undertake studies of income and levels of living of rural people.

(d) Encourage surveys in land classification with a view to the more rational use of land.

(e) Promote flood-prevention and water-conservation measures.

(f) Undertake economic studies of areas to learn the potentialities of soils and requirements for soil improvement and conservation.

(g) Encourage the development of extension services throughout the world.

(h) Provide for the assembling, compiling, abstracting and disseminating of scientific and technical information in the field of agricultural production.

(i) Provide assistance to Member Nations in the organization of research agencies.

(j) Collaborate with all agencies in encouragement of research personnel.

(k) Make periodic appraisals of commodity situations and production programs.

(l) Collect and distribute to Member Nations information on various types of agricultural co-operatives.

(m) Survey post-war needs for fertilizers and fertilizer-processing facilities.

(n) Investigate ways and means of lowering the cost of agricultural machinery for farmers.

(o) Arrange for assistance and guidance for the organization of research institutions in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Marketing.—Marketing, as conceived in this report, covers a wide range of activities in relation to food, non-edible agricultural products, and forest products.

The main problem with which FAO is concerned is that of food supply and management, if this be conceived in broad enough terms. In its narrower sense, food management is a question of economy of the home. In its broader sense, which is that used in this report, it embraces national and international food and agricultural considerations. Food management should then be conceived as the direction and development of resources to ensure their maximum use in terms of food value, and to ensure further that all groups of both producers and consumers of agricultural products have sufficient quantities of food of the right kinds.

Marketing is the crux of the whole food and agriculture problem. It would be useless to increase the output of food and it would be equally futile to set up optimum standards of nutrition, unless means could be found to move the food from the producer to the consumer at a price that represents a fair remuneration to the producer and is within the consumer's ability to pay. Similar considerations apply to other agricultural products and to fish and forest products.

It should be the responsibility of FAO to collect all relevant facts regarding both the supply and demand situation. The collection of the facts alone will not be sufficient. FAO must advise the governments that comprise it, and the other international bodies whose activities affect supply and demand, as to the action that should be taken to maintain and increase consumption.

This report recognized that undeveloped countries need immediate advice on how to develop the physical means of marketing—roads, railroads, storage and processing plants. It was recommended that FAO should facilitate the exchange of information between countries on improvements in marketing facilities and in the methods adopted particularly in the more developed countries to reduce marketing costs. It was further recommended that FAO should investigate measures to maintain and improve the purchasing power (in consultation with other United Nations agencies) to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups and those whose consumption of food for any reason is too low, and to stimulate new uses for agricultural products where real surpluses develop. It was pointed out that probably the most important problems of all the activities of FAO is the economic adjustment of international markets. In the field of commodity agreements FAO could participate in the preparation, negotiation and administration of such agreements and provide statistical material on commodity situations.

The publication by FAO of periodic reports on supplies and prices of the principal agricultural products and, where practicable, make estimates of the future position was also recommended.

Statistics.—If FAO is to carry out its work successfully it will need to know where and why hunger and malnutrition exist, what forms they take, and how widespread they are. Such data will serve as a basis for making plans, determining the efficacy of measures used, and measuring progress from time to time. Surveys to date amply demonstrate the feasibility of measuring nutritional status and getting data on food consumption of families and other small consuming units and per capita measures of food consumption of countries.

In the field of agricultural production, important changes have taken place during the War of 1939-45 in the use of land for crop production, for pasture, for woodlots and forests, and for other uses. In the post-war period fluctuations in supplies of food and feed crops and the reaction of these upon prices will require

continuous watchfulness on the part of producers; otherwise they cannot make those timely adjustments in plans that tend toward keeping production in equilibrium with food requirements.

Statistical services are essential for most of the projects that will be undertaken by FAO. Resumption of the collection of international agricultural statistics will be necessary and in this certain improvements should be made. It was recommended that consideration be given to the establishment of regional libraries accessible to research workers and that the library of the International Institute of Agriculture be taken over by FAO.

A strong central statistical unit should be established servicing all FAO activities, and so constituted as to meet the technical requirements of the Organization, which relate to nutrition and food consumption, rural welfare, agricultural production, marketing, prices, fisheries and forestry and forest products.

Report of Commission "B".—The four Committees dealing with (1) Rules of Procedure; (2) Finance; (3) Administrative Arrangements; and (4) Constitution and Diplomatic Questions, under Commission "B" prepared reports. The Committees worked in close harmony with one another and many of their recommendations were the result of parallel deliberations of two or more Committees.

Only minor changes were made in the Rules and Regulations that had been prepared by the Interim Commission. Aspects of staff policy were suggested with a view to assisting the Director General to organize an efficient and strong administration.

The particular problems considered by the Committee on Finance related to the financial year, the budget and the apportionment of contributions by Member Nations for the first and second years. Canada's contribution for the first year was fixed at 5·06 p.c. of the total, or $126,500, which is to be reduced by advances to the Organization in the form of payment of expenses of the First Session of the Conference. The proposed contribution by Canada in the second year is 3·80 p.c., or $190,000.

Washington was designated as the temporary seat of FAO but it was agreed that the permanent seat should be at the seat of the United Nations Organization on the understanding that that would also be the seat of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The establishment of regional offices was considered to be the task of the Director General and the Executive Committee who would recommend to the Conference the number, location and functions of such offices.

The principle was adopted that any disputes would be determined by the International Court of Justice.

It was recommended that FAO should achieve the closest possible relationship with the United Nations and other specialized agencies that may be established, and that FAO should, after the winding up of their affairs, take over the appropriate activities of the International Institute of Agriculture and the Comité International du Bois.

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; 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 interest rate on loans made on or after Apr. 2, 1945, is 4½ p.c. on first-mortgage loans and 5 p.c. on second-mortgage loans. The interest rate on loans made prior to Apr. 2, 1945, is 5 p.c. on first-mortgage and 6 p.c. on second-mortgage. 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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1939-45

NOTE.—Figures for 1930-32 are given at p. 192 of the 1939 Year Book and for 1933-38 at p. 193 of the 1945 edition.

Year	Applications Received		Loans Approved					Loans Paid Out		
	No.	Amount	First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	First Mortgage	Second Mortgage	Total
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
		$		$		$	$	$	$	$
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
1945	1,306	3,293,559	728	1,623,000	176	100,700	1,723,700	1,561,174	100,235	1,661,409

2.—Farm Loans Approved, with Details of Appraised Values of Security, by Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

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				
		$		$	$	$	$	$
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**
1945								
Prince Edward Island	31	52,050	3	1,500	53,550	81,979	43,670	125,649
Nova Scotia	27	52,400	3	1,300	53,700	79,689	46,370	126,059
New Brunswick	7	11,400	3	1,000	12,400	13,798	10,628	24,426
Quebec	129	286,000	27	14,100	300,100	401,945	247,068	649,013
Ontario	126	281,350	28	16,600	297,950	403,283	223,065	626,348
Manitoba	145	361,250	48	31,100	392,350	744,023	235,835	979,858
Saskatchewan	86	169,300	43	20,850	190,150	369,220	94,874	464,094
Alberta	123	282,400	17	11,400	293,800	607,213	167,870	775,083
British Columbia	54	126,850	4	2,850	129,700	212,442	124,517	336,959
Totals, 1945	**728**	**1,623,000**	**176**	**100,700**	**1,723,700**	**2,913,592**	**1,193,897**	**4,107,489**

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"

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, and Co-ordinator of Agricultural Services 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; 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 improvements; 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: agricultural education; rural economics; extension; animal husbandry; horticulture; field husbandry; information and research; handicrafts and home economics. Each branch is divided into sections dealing with particular problems. There are also many other special organizations such as the Farm Credit Bureau, the Drainage Bureau, the Rural Electrification Bureau, and the Dairy Industry Commission. A provincial entomologist and a provincial botanist are included on the staff of the Department.

To encourage better farming, an Agricultural Merit Competition for junior and senior farmers is held each year in one of the five districts into which the Province is divided for that purpose; also 65 County Farm Improvement Competitions were held in 1944 enlisting 1,516 farmers. Co-operation is widespread in rural Quebec where there are 544 agricultural co-operatives with 44,069 members and 92 agricultural societies with 29,367 members, together with 134 clubs for young farmers with 3,297 members and 866 clubs for farm women (Cercles de Fermières) with a total membership of 49,000.

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 maintains administrative, educational, extension and financial assistance services to agriculture in Ontario. These services are carried on through 11 branches and 6 institutions: (1) the Live Stock Branch promotes live-stock improvement policies, licenses and examines stallions and gives support to pure-bred live-stock associations; (2) the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch assists in the development of good cultural practices, the use of improved strains of seed, the promotion of improved pastures and the eradication of weeds; (3) the Dairy Branch provides an inspection, instruction and supervision service for all creameries and cheese factories; (4) the Fruit Branch enforces fruit and vegetable regulations and provides an information service to growers; (5) the Co-operation and Markets Branch administers the Farm Products Control Act and the Credit Unions Act, and supervises co-operatives under the Co-operative Marketing Loans Act; (6) the Milk Control Board, under the Milk Control Act, regulates and supervises the marketing of fluid milk; the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch gives assistance to agricultural and horticultural fairs and

exhibitions, ploughing matches and other competitions; (8) the Agricultural Representative Branch carries on an educational and extension service through agricultural representatives located in all counties and districts and has direction over junior farmer activities; (9) the Women's Institute Branch gives leadership and direction to farm women's organized activities; (10) the Statistics and Publications Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provides a crop-reporting service and gathers and disseminates data on crops, live stock and dairy products; (11) the Ontario Farm Service Force is organized to secure and provide help for farmers during their busy seasons. The Department is responsible for the financing and administration of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Kemptville Agricultural School, the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown and the 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 duties of the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan are 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 practising 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; (8) under the Agricultural Representative Service, the Province is divided into districts where qualified men carry on promotional and educational work; (9) grants to agricultural societies are paid through the Department, but activities are directed by the College of Agriculture; (10) general administrative activities commensurate with requirements of agriculture.

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 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. Prescribed standards in construction and sanitation practices, enforced through licensing and inspection, are required of all dairy manufacturing, milk distributing and frozen-food locker plants. The Branch operates a laboratory in which chemical and bacteriological analyses are made of 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 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. Special campaigns to control Bang's Disease by calfhood vaccination, and infectious rhinitis in swine, are being conducted.

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 1945, 236 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 and Vermilion Schools 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, 33 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.

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. Particular attention is paid to the supervision of girls' club work, and a specialist in nutrition has been added to the staff.

An extension specialist in agricultural engineering directs the activities conducted by the Department in this field. Study and investigations of current farm engineering problems are made. 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 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 four 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 disease nspection with control of noxious weeds and general promotion of crop production.

(4) The Land Clearing and Agricultural Development Branch is in charge of clearing of agricultural lands and developing them for agricultural production. This Branch was created during the fiscal year 1945-46.

Extension officials of the Department are located in 16 agricultural centres of the Province.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Schools

A 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.

Census Statistics.—In addition to the statistics collected annually, which are the subject of this Section, valuable information is published following each decennial census of the Dominion and each quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces. The more important data, at present available from the 1941 Census, are given at pp. 250-254 of this edition while details published following the Censuses of 1931 and 1936 are given at p. 152 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Farm Cash Income

In 1945, Canadian farmers received, in cash, from the sale of their farm products a total of $1,686,000,000. This compares with $1,826,000,000 in 1944 and $722,000,000 in 1939.

A decline in the volume of production was responsible for the decreased cash income. In addition to the above amounts, farmers, mainly in the Prairie Provinces, received $6,439,000 in 1945 from supplementary payments under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and the Prairie Farm Income Order in Council. The comparable figure for these payments in 1944 was $17,681,000.

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.

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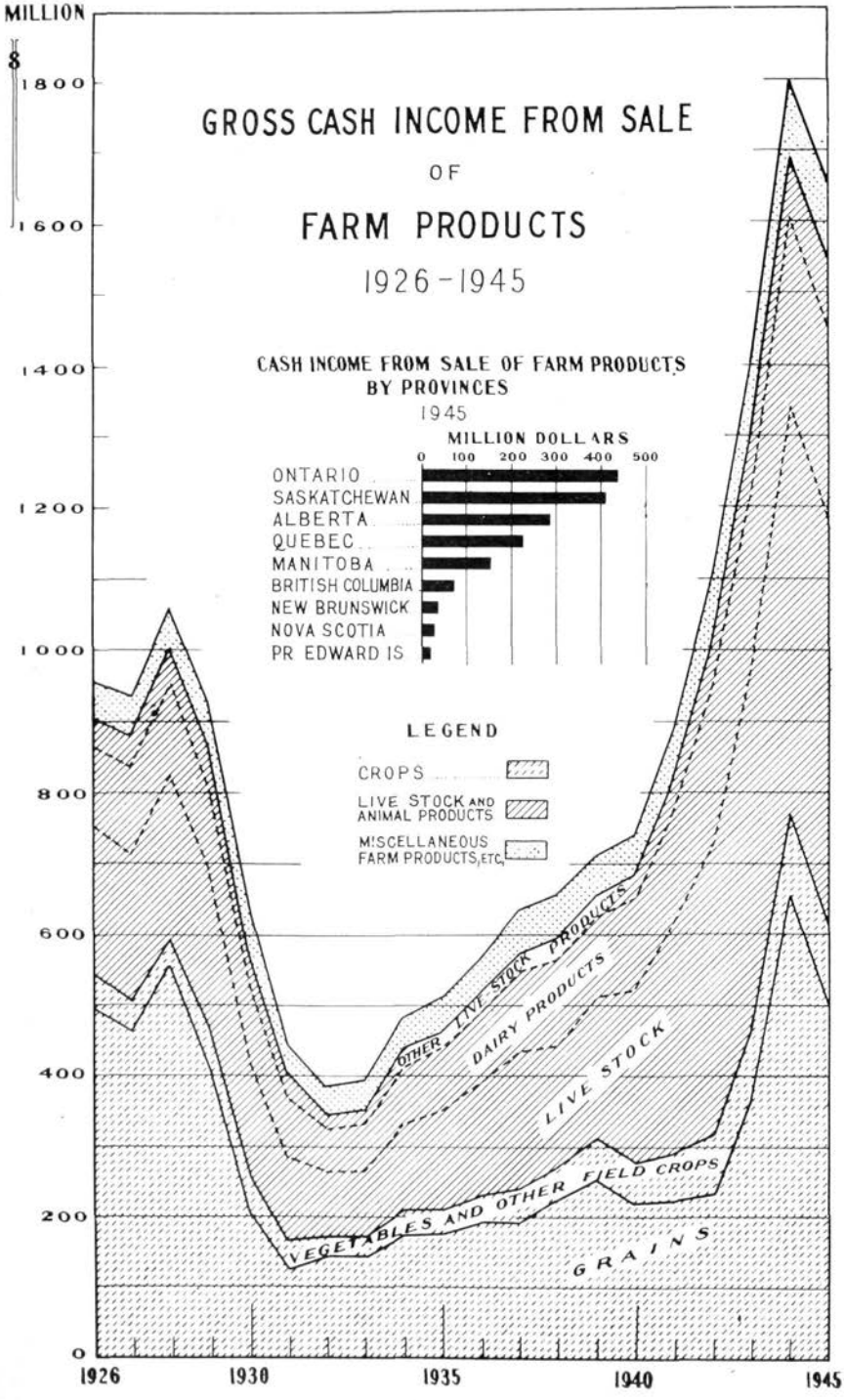
* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch collects and publishes both primary and secondary statistics of agriculture, including statistics of the production and distribution of agricultural commodities. The primary statistics relate mainly to the reporting of crop 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 XXXII, Sect. 1, under "Production".


MILLION
$
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
GROSS CASH INCOME FROM SALE
OF
FARM PRODUCTS
1926 - 1945
CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS
BY PROVINCES
1945
MILLION DOLLARS
0 100 200 300 400 500
ONTARIO
SASKATCHEWAN
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
1926
1930
1935
1940
1945

3.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Sources, 1944 and 1945

Item	1944	1945[1]	Item	1944	1945
Grains, Seeds and Hay—	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000
Wheat	457,742	326,479	Dairy products	268,305	268,467
Wheat Participation Certificates	47,319	10,372	Fruits	39,113	33,193
Oats	63,905	85,758			
Barley	62,683	48,291			
Rye	5,511	5,747			
Flax	18,736	13,168	Other Principal Farm Products—		
Corn	5,308	4,100	Eggs	75,853	85,112
Clover and grass seed	8,083	7,072	Wool	3,737	3,686
Hay and clover	8,108	5,578	Honey	5,514	5,165
Totals, Grains, Seeds and Hay	677,395	506,565	Maple products	5,665	2,871
Vegetables and Other Field Crops—			Totals, Other Principal Farm Products	90,769	96,834
Potatoes	36,151	39,895			
Vegetables	41,386	37,368	Miscellaneous farm products	27,794	27,240
Sugar beets	5,506	6,681	Forest products sold off farms	35,134	35,610
Tobacco	22,660	30,899	Fur farming	9,386	11,368
Fibre flax	2,109	2,161	**Totals, Cash Income from Farm Products**	**1,826,493**	**1,685,846**
Totals, Vegetables and Other Field Crops	107,812	117,004			
Live Stock—					
Cattle and calves	195,620	269,151			
Sheep and lambs	14,428	15,095			
Hogs	297,598	232,738			
Horses	7,338	6,394	Supplementary payments [2]	17,681	6,439
Poultry	55,801	66,187	**Totals, Cash Income**	**1,844,174**	**1,692,285**
Totals, Live Stock	570,785	589,565			

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Includes payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and the Prairie Farm Income Order; other Government subsidies have been included in cash income from individual commodities.

4.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Provinces, 1926-45

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	14,060	25,692	31,373	200,310	385,946
1944	13,659	27,905	33,320	221,026	404,089
1945	16,394	26,042	35,094	227,959	449,277

Year	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	146,112	327,634	220,447	57,987	1,409,561
1944	176,693	543,760	338,027	68,014	1,826,493
1945	153,401	414,845	289,125	73,709	1,685,846

Subsection 2.—Value of Agricultural Production and of Farm Capital

Publication of the series formerly known as "Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production" has been discontinued. These series contained duplications and, as a result, were not comparable with value of production estimates for other industries. Work is now under way on new series which will replace those previously published but these will not be available for publication until late in 1946.

Value of Farm Capital.—The items included in the term "farm capital" as used in Table 5 are: lands and buildings; implements and machinery, including motor-trucks and automobiles; and live stock, including poultry and animals on fur farms. The value of lands and buildings for intercensal years are based on the value of occupied farm lands reported annually by crop correspondents; annual values of farm implements and machinery are estimated on the basis of sales reported each year.

5.—Current Values of Farm Capital in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	1943				1944			
	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock[1]	Total	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock[1]	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
P.E. Island	37,401	5,825	13,153	56,379	41,440	5,691	13,375	60,506
Nova Scotia	74,318	11,042	23,239	108,599	87,027	10,801	24,053	121,881
New Brunswick	76,556	10,897	25,781	113,234	92,786	10,656	25,987	129,429
Quebec	630,568	85,751	228,142	944,461	630,567	83,569	230,713	944,849
Ontario	1,041,162	162,922	358,189	1,562,273	1,078,644	160,493	350,883	1,590,020
Manitoba	256,637	61,042	113,130	430,809	270,239	58,531	107,252	436,022
Saskatchewan	704,283	142,375	204,551	1,051,209	797,953	136,036	218,837	1,152,826
Alberta	552,012	115,843	198,959	866,814	582,924	110,854	204,486	898,264
British Columbia	118,060	15,895	37,816	171,771	121,838	15,716	40,123	177,677
Canada	**3,490,997**	**611,592**	**1,202,960**	**5,305,549**	**3,703,418**	**592,347**	**1,215,709**	**5,511,474**

[1] Includes poultry and fur farms.

Average Values of Farm Lands.—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.

Although the value of farm lands 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 War of 1914-18 is yet in evidence. A decline from the high values of that time occurred prior to 1926 and a second sharp decline followed 1929, values per acre reaching their lowest point in 1934 at $23 per acre. For 1944 the average value indicated was $30 per acre.

6.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1927-44

Province	1910	1920	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	31	49	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31	34	36	35	32	34	37	37	41
N.S.	25	43	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35	32	29	33	28	31	33	35	41
N.B.	19	35	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28	26	27	29	24	25	30	33	40
Que.	43	70	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38	40	40	44	44	50	55	58	58
Ont.	48	70	65	62	60	52	46	38	38	41	42	44	46	45	46	46	45	48	56	58
Man.	29	39	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	18	19	20
Sask.	22	32	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	17
Alta.	24	32	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	17	18	19
B.C.	74	175	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60	58	60	60	58	60	62	62	64
Canada	**33**	**48**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**32**	**28**	**24**	**24**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**25**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**28**	**30**

Subsection 3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops

The Canadian agricultural program for 1945 contained recommendations for a reduction of 8 p.c. in wheat acreage and for increases of 12 and 10 p.c., respectively, in the acreages devoted to oats and barley. In the case of summerfallow, a 3 p.c. increase in acreage was recommended. However, Canadian farmers did not follow this program and the acreage devoted to wheat was nearly 2,000,000 acres higher than the recommendation and was slightly above that of 1944. The acreages devoted to oats and barley were only slightly higher than in 1944 but were below the recommendations.

Unsatisfactory weather conditions of the 1945 season, however, resulted in an appreciable reduction in the yields of grain crops. This reduction took place in the Prairie Provinces, most of it occurring in southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Wheat production fell to 305,900,000 bu. from the 1944 yield of 416,600,000 bu. Likewise the 1945 crops of oats and barley showed substantial reductions from those of the previous year, with the oat crop being over 118,000,000 bu. smaller and the barley crop down 37,000,000 bu. The rye and flaxseed crops were also smaller.

On the other hand, production of crops in Eastern Canada was well maintained with an especially good yield of high-quality hay. To a very considerable extent the maintenance of production in Eastern Canada and British Columbia helped to prevent a feed shortage which would have been serious in view of the relatively high live-stock population. The gross farm value of all the major field crops produced on 62,770,860 acres in 1945 amounted to $1,089,765,000 as compared with a gross farm value of production of $1,296,992,000 from 62,673,050 acres devoted to the same crops in 1944.

7.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-45

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
	ACREAGES					
Prince Edward Island	505,500	465,900	475,600	472,000	467,000	467,100
Nova Scotia	556,700	509,900	519,600	536,200	555,100	560,400
New Brunswick	908,000	871,200	932,700	984,500	992,700	983,900
Quebec	6,088,100	6,380,200	6,599,900	6,750,700	6,802,900	6,758,600
Ontario	9,158,700	9,094,900	9,220,000	7,958,100	8,535,700	8,377,260
Manitoba	6,999,900	6,413,100	6,708,000	6,804,100	7,284,300	7,100,000
Saskatchewan	21,919,700	19,650,000	22,182,300	22,450,200	23,475,700	23,471,600
Alberta	14,238,800	12,885,600	13,625,800	13,214,800	13,991,250	14,473,600
British Columbia	520,500	517,600	545,300	534,900	568,400	578,400
Totals, Acreages	**60,895,900**	**56,788,400**	**60,809,200**	**59,705,500**	**62,673,050**	**62,770,860**

[1] Subject to revision.

7.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-45—concluded

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
	VALUES					
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	8,874,000	11,098,000	14,406,000	15,821,000	18,248,000	18,755,000
Nova Scotia	13,778,000	15,343,000	16,473,000	18,622,000	20,598,000	19,801,000
New Brunswick	21,336,000	26,806,000	30,320,000	43,795,000	37,978,000	34,138,000
Quebec	95,071,000	131,407,000	144,796,000	148,317,000	162,455,000	153,765,000
Ontario	149,479,000	181,479,000	219,910,000	181,434,000	219,237,000	229,158,000
Manitoba	61,067,000	74,402,000	117,125,000	140,975,000	144,076,000	132,943,000
Saskatchewan	176,078,000	127,342,000	378,624,000	343,811,000	440,494,000	302,904,000
Alberta	136,572,000	101,834,000	239,517,000	218,802,000	231,241,000	174,622,000
British Columbia	14,427,000	14,178,000	18,244,000	22,822,000	22,665,000	23,679,000
Totals, Values	**676,682,000**	**683,889,000**	**1,179,415,000**	**1,134,399,000**	**1,296,992,000**	**1,089,765,000**

[1] Subject to revision.

8.—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; for 1929-38 in the 1939 Canada Year Book, pp. 203-205; for 1939-41 in the 1943-44 Canada Year Book, p. 217. 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. Figures for 1945 are preliminary and therefore subject to revision.

SUMMARY, SHOWING YIELDS AND PRICES, 1942-45, 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
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.....	23,284	17·9	416,635	1·06	440,446	1944.....	1,323	7·3	9,668	2·52	24,360
1945.....	23,414	13·1	305,912	1·06	324,227	1945.....	1,059	7·2	7,593	2·44	18,528
Oats—								cwt.	'000 cwt.	$ per cwt.	
Long-time average..	12,663	30·3	383,158	0·41	157,018	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	1942.....	506	85·0	42,882	1·50	64,247
1944.....	14,315	34·9	499,643	0·54	268,292	1943.....	533	82·0	43,541	1·79	77,784
1945.....	14,393	26·5	381,596	0·53	201,628	1944.....	535	92·0	49,409	1·53	75,391
Barley—						1945.....	508	71·0	35,986	2·04	73,526
Long-time average..	3,170	23·3	73,861	0·51	37,968			ton	'000 ton	$ per ton	
1942.....	6,973	37·2	259,156	0·46	119,457						
1943.....	8,397	25·7	215,562	0·66	141,988						
1944.....	7,291	26·7	194,712	0·68	132,191	Hay and clover—					
1945.....	7,351	21·5	157,757	0·68	107,223	Long-time average..	9,168	1·48	13,577	11·62	157,765
Rye—						1942.....	9,707	1·65	16,061	10·86	174,391
Long-time average..	694	13·7	9,503	0·67	6,389	1943.....	9,816	1·76	17,238	11·04	190,357
1942.....	1,338	18·5	24,742	0·48	11,760	1944.....	10,120	1·49	15,102	12·77	192,837
1943.....	576	12·4	7,143	0·96	6,855	1945.....	10,219	1·73	17,724	11·93	211,395
1944.....	648	13·2	8,526	0·96	8,170						
1945.....	487	12·1	5,888	1·25	7,363						
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
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.....	256	21·7	5,553	0·84	4,667	1944.....	1,521	2·41	3,670	11·65	42,773
1945.....	261	20·1	5,246	0·82	4,295	1945.....	1,587	2·44	3,880	12·13	47,045

8.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1944-45, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1939-43

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Canada—				
Fall Wheat..Av.	1939-43	687	19,208	15,583
	1944	668	20,908	22,581
	1945	675	20,115	21,724
Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	22,473	424,148	266,407
	1944	22,616	395,727	417,865
	1945	22,739	285,797	302,503
All wheat...Av.	1939-43	23,160	443,356	281,990
	1944	23,284	416,635	440,446
	1945	23,414	305,912	324,227
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	13,309	440,897	171,240
	1944	14,315	499,643	268,292
	1945	14,393	381,596	201,628
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	5,873	158,537	75,574
	1944	7,291	194,712	132,191
	1945	7,350	157,757	107,223
Fall rye....Av.	1939-43	752	10,892	5,131
	1944	418	5,628	5,374
	1945	318	4,068	4,967
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	250	3,685	1,855
	1944	230	2,898	2,796
	1945	170	1,820	2,396
All rye.....Av.	1939-43	1,002	14,577	6,986
	1944	648	8,526	8,170
	1945	488	5,888	7,363
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	86	1,447	3,038
	1944	84	1,269	3,265
	1945	82	1,194	3,356
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	90	1,572	3,083
	1944	100	1,432	3,762
	1945	96	1,294	3,456
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	285	5,955	4,011
	1944	256	5,553	4,667
	1945	261	5,246	4,295
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	1,427	48,028	24,085
	1944	1,518	57,431	34,300
	1945	1,453	46,927	30,353
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	1,223	8,752	16,359
	1944	1,323	9,668	24,360
	1945	1,059	7,593	18,528
Shelled corn Av.	1939-43	285	10,594	7,528
	1944	270	11,700	11,557
	1945	237	10,365	10,774
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	522	40,833	53,353
	1944	535	49,409	75,391
	1945	508	35,986	73,526
Turnips, etc. Av.	1939-43	172	35,312	16,111
	1944	147	31,852	23,326
	1945	138	25,493	20,015
Canada—conc.				
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	9,346	14,676	151,478
	1944	10,120	15,102	192,837
	1945	10,219	17,724	211,395
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	1,246	3,020	29,581
	1944	1,521	3,670	42,773
	1945	1,587	3,880	47,045
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	484	4,266	15,334
	1944	474	4,398	17,500
	1945	493	3,637	15,188
Grain hay..Av.	1939-43	939	1,550	7,378
	1944	733	1,325	7,905
	1945	934	881	5,986
Sugar beets.Av.	1939-43	69	684	5,383
	1944	56	564	6,250
	1945	59	619	5,407
			'000 bu.	
P.E. Island—				
Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	10	176	174
	1944	6	128	137
	1945	4	80	84
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	132	4,256	2,097
	1944	120	4,579	2,610
	1945	119	4,403	2,554
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	13	345	264
	1944	14	426	358
	1945	14	397	322
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	3	53	39
	1944	3	62	55
	1945	2	39	34
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	44	1,489	787
	1944	54	1,897	1,100
	1945	54	2,060	1,277
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	39	4,084	4,214
	1944	39	4,719	6,323
	1945	43	4,601	7,362
Turnips, etc. Av.	1939-43	12	3,025	1,159
	1944	13	3,810	2,324
	1945	12	3,348	2,444
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover.....Av.	1939-43	226	323	3,427
	1944	217	412	5,257
	1945	218	382	4,634
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	1	7	38
	1944	1	12	84
	1945	1	8	44

8.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1944-45, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1939-43—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	$'000
Nova Scotia—				
Spring wheat				
Av.	1939-43	2	45	45
	1944	2	32	36
	1945	1	21	23
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	78	2,700	1,627
	1944	68	2,644	1,824
	1945	68	1,910	1,337
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	12	330	261
	1944	10	293	270
	1945	10	220	198
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	3	72	63
	1944	2	50	50
	1945	2	34	35
Mixed grains				
Av.	1939-43	7	210	147
	1944	6	198	168
	1945	6	148	121
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	21	2,022	2,757
	1944	25	3,075	5,351
	1945	22	1,904	4,132
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1939-43	13	3,650	2,113
	1944	12	3,416	2,904
	1945	12	2,684	3,033
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	397	663	8,416
	1944	429	644	9,937
	1945	438	788	10,898
Fodder corn				
Av.	1939-43	1	9	44
	1944	1	11	58
	1945	1	6	24
New Brunswick			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat				
Av.	1939-43	6	108	120
	1944	3	60	73
	1945	2	41	48
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	204	6,655	3,837
	1944	203	6,683	4,478
	1945	202	6,464	4,266
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	18	519	436
	1944	16	499	489
	1945	13	372	357
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	2	29	106
	1944	1	15	60
	1945	1	17	60
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	26	542	484
	1944	20	508	508
	1945	15	332	339
Mixed grains				
Av.	1939-43	9	262	183
	1944	13	459	285
	1945	12	381	263

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
New Brunswick —concluded				
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	53	6,984	9,348
	1944	67	10,370	13,274
	1945	66	6,752	11,208
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1939-43	15	3,559	2,113
	1944	13	3,840	4,301
	1945	14	2,363	2,836
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	587	920	11,858
	1944	654	916	14,400
	1945	656	1,050	14,711
Fodder corn				
Av.	1939-43	2	20	96
	1944	3	22	110
	1945	2	10	50
Quebec—			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat				
Av.	1939-43	30	538	509
	1944	27	506	557
	1945	24	398	438
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	1,691	45,096	24,100
	1944	1,685	44,484	28,470
	1945	1,654	37,877	24,241
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	153	3,730	2,609
	1944	136	3,223	2,675
	1945	133	2,851	2,281
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	10	166	139
	1944	9	151	146
	1945	9	139	131
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	24	381	1,070
	1944	25	377	1,191
	1945	23	296	995
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	12	186	518
	1944	14	239	762
	1945	12	197	695
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	97	2,004	1,444
	1944	84	1,513	1,362
	1945	83	1,720	1,462
Mixed grains				
Av.	1939-43	217	6,162	4,134
	1944	265	7,307	5,480
	1945	258	6,832	5,329
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	153	11,485	15,229
	1944	169	15,032	22,398
	1945	156	9,054	21,367
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1939-43	41	6,942	4,261
	1944	36	6,019	3,852
	1945	31	4,590	3,764
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	3,848	5,293	63,443
	1944	4,192	5,701	88,708
	1945	4,207	6,774	85,488

8.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1944-45, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1939-43—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 tons	$'000
Quebec—concl.				
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	40	100	1,407
	1944	70	149	2,570
	1945	72	179	2,621
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	76	680	3,590
	1944	86	776	4,090
	1945	97	838	4,894
Sugar beets.Av.	1939-43	–	.	–
	1944	3	16	194
	1945	1	10	59
			'000 bu.	
Ontario—				
Fall wheat..Av.	1939-43	687	19,208	15,583
	1944	668	20,908	22,581
	1945	675	20,115	21,724
Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	55	1,035	823
	1944	38	771	832
	1945	36	713	770
All wheat...Av.	1939-43	742	20,243	16,406
	1944	706	21,679	23,413
	1945	711	20,828	22,494
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	1,983	71,451	30,483
	1944	1,716	66,752	36,714
	1945	1,522	53,879	30,172
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	403	12,232	6,599
	1944	331	11,188	7,832
	1945	305	9,394	6,670
Fall rye....Av.	1939-43	76	1,375	897
	1944	65	1,242	1,130
	1945	68	1,249	1,187
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	42	686	1,298
	1944	13	212	583
	1945	12	188	564
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	74	1,318	2,385
	1944	83	1,155	2,888
	1945	81	1,060	2,650
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	150	3,183	1,911
	1944	141	3,328	2,596
	1945	152	3,025	2,329
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	1,011	36,108	17,239
	1944	984	40,738	23,221
	1945	943	33,477	20,756
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	17	168	286
	1944	24	238	571
	1945	23	230	564
Shelled corn Av.	1939-43	213	9,389	6,734
	1944	240	11,040	10,930
	1945	227	10,215	10,624
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	130	7,256	11,276
	1944	120	8,520	16,273
	1945	116	7,633	17,938

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
Ontario—concl.				
Turnips, etc. Av.	1939-43	75	16,082	5,123
	1944	59	13,039	7,823
	1945	58	11,507	6,651
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	2,906	5,139	47,070
	1944	2,925	4,680	49,046
	1945	3,008	6,166	69,552
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	739	1,869	18,420
	1944	789	2,036	23,027
	1945	795	2,139	26,010
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	315	3,161	9,616
	1944	327	3,303	11,561
	1945	338	2,603	9,111
Sugar beets.Av.	1939-43	28	271	1,942
	1944	14	131	1,629
	1945	18	164	1,886
			'000 bu.	
Manitoba—				
Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	2,545	54,140	34,931
	1944	2,505	50,300	53,800
	1945	2,132	40,000	43,600
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	1,418	48,440	17,693
	1944	1,615	61,000	32,330
	1945	1,697	54,500	27,795
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	1,699	47,500	22,204
	1944	2,123	54,700	37,196
	1945	2,139	52,500	38,325
Fall rye....Av.	1939-43	125	1,875	847
	1944	34	453	444
	1945	19	283	379
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	26	426	202
	1944	11	159	156
	1945	7	96	129
All rye.....Av.	1939-43	151	2,301	1,049
	1944	45	612	600
	1945	26	379	508
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	4	82	145
	1944	11	181	380
	1945	11	231	575
Buckwheat.Av.	1939-43	6	101	70
	1944	6	92	96
	1945	7	96	96
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	33	924	409
	1944	42	1,158	753
	1945	42	1,043	605
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	168	1,434	2,588
	1944	167	1,762	4,475
	1945	260	2,800	6,832
Shelled corn Av.	1941-43	72	1,205	794
	1944	30	660	627
	1945	10	150	150

8.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—continued

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1944-45, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1939-43—con.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
Manitoba–concl.				
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	33	2,348	2,229
	1944	28	1,390	1,807
	1945	25	1,500	2,145
Turnips, etc. Av.	1939-43	5	526	304
	1944	3	348	404
	1945	3	293	293
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover...Av..	1939-43	433	763	4,335
	1944	431	776	5,160
	1945	419	754	4,871
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	146	320	2,503
	1944	235	517	4,906
	1945	285	656	6,160
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	61	254	1,195
	1944	33	133	798
	1945	34	68	430
Sugar beets.Av.	1940-43	16	106	798
	1944	10	80	744
	1945	10	82	558
			'000 bu.	
Saskatchewan– Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	12,799	227,200	145,027
	1944	13,200	242,100	256,600
	1945	13,610	162,000	171,720
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	4,688	146,500	52,238
	1944	5,640	198,000	102,960
	1945	5,717	143,000	72,930
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	1,969	49,640	23,461
	1944	2,699	72,000	48,240
	1945	2,672	54,500	35,425
Fall rye....Av.	1939-43	446	5,994	2,642
	1944	237	2,700	2,592
	1945	148	1,332	1,812
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	147	2,088	1,053
	1944	161	2,100	2,016
	1945	111	1,288	1,752
All rye.....Av.	1939-43	593	8,082	3,695
	1944	398	4,800	4,608
	1945	259	2,620	3,564
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43		–	–
	1944	4	60	120
	1945	4	97	275
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	50	1,238	532
	1944	96	3,800	2,242
	1945	71	1,413	1,003
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	848	5,724	10,794
	1944	939	6,400	16,128
	1945	655	3,800	9,310
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	47	2,766	2,927
	1944	41	2,246	2,897
	1945	37	1,354	2,437
Saskatchewan– concluded Turnips, etc. Av.	1939-43	3	257	172
	1944	4	369	465
	1945	3	122	183
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	286	466	2,774
	1944	346	565	4,034
	1945	350	490	3,998
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	91	173	1,463
	1944	102	193	2,084
	1945	88	167	1,951
Fodder corn Av.	1939-43	15	44	254
	1944	7	21	116
	1945	6	18	108
Alberta–			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat Av.	1939-43	6,945	138,780	83,095
	1944	6,738	99,300	103,300
	1945	6,824	80,000	83,200
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	3,022	111,160	37,221
	1944	3,192	111,800	57,018
	1945	3,335	76,000	36,480
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	1,587	43,600	19,358
	1944	1,942	51,700	34,639
	1945	2,048	37,000	23,310
Fall rye....Av.	1939-43	105	1,648	745
	1944	82	1,233	1,208
	1945	83	1,204	1,589
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	63	930	414
	1944	48	464	455
	1945	42	273	360
All rye.....Av.	1939-43	168	2,578	1,159
	1944	130	1,697	1,663
	1945	125	1,477	1,949
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	11	175	333
	1944	22	253	600
	1945	25	247	630
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	1	17	33
	1944	1	5	13
	1945	1	2	6
Mixed grains Av.	1939-43	51	1,425	543
	1944	51	1,619	890
	1945	62	1,377	868
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	188	1,396	2,636
	1944	191	1,243	3,120
	1945	119	738	1,756
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	28	1,978	2,397
	1944	29	2,153	3,165
	1945	26	1,554	3,015

8.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops Grown in Canada—concluded

DETAILS, BY PROVINCES, 1944-45, WITH FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE, 1939-43—conc.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 cwt.	$'000
Alberta—concl.				
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1939-43	4	363	265
	1944	4	471	659
	1945	3	195	322
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	475	724	5,069
	1944	703	984	8,718
	1945	692	830	8,300
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	168	375	3,262
	1944	249	573	6,481
	1945	275	536	6,598
Fodder corn				
Av.	1939-43	8	33	200
	1944	11	69	362
	1945	9	39	221
Grain hay..Av.	1939-43	900	1,465	6,520
	1944	700	1,260	6,930
	1945	900	810	5,063
Sugar beets.Av.	1939-43	25	307	2,643
	1944	29	337	3,683
	1945	30	363	2,904
British Columbia—			'000 bu.	
Spring wheat				
Av.	1939-43	81	2,126	1,683
	1944	97	2,530	2,530
	1945	106	2,544	2,620
Oats.....Av.	1939-43	93	4,639	1,944
	1944	76	3,701	1,888
	1945	79	3,563	1,853
Barley.....Av.	1939-43	19	641	382
	1944	20	683	492
	1945	16	523	335
Spring rye..Av.	1939-43	4	75	47
	1944	1	24	23
	1945	1	24	24
British Columbia— concluded			'000 bu.	
Peas, dry...Av.	1939-43	5	123	192
	1944	9	186	391
	1945	7	135	317
Beans, dry..Av.	1939-43	1	22	41
	1944	1	18	39
	1945	1	18	45
Mixed grains				
Av.	1939-43	5	210	111
	1944	7	255	161
	1945	5	196	131
Flaxseed....Av.	1939-43	2	30	55
	1944	2	25	66
	1945	2	25	66
			'000 cwt.	
Potatoes....Av.	1939-43	18	1,910	2,976
	1944	17	1,904	3,903
	1945	17	1,634	3,922
Turnips, etc.				
Av.	1939-43	4	908	601
	1944	3	540	594
	1945	2	391	489
			'000 tons	
Hay and clover....Av.	1939-43	188	385	5,086
	1944	223	424	7,577
	1945	231	490	8,943
Alfalfa.....Av.	1939-43	62	183	2,526
	1944	76	202	3,705
	1945	72	203	3,705
Fodder corn				
Av.	1939-43	5	58	301
	1944	5	51	321
	1945	5	47	306
Grain hay..Av.	1939-43	39	85	858
	1944	33	65	975
	1945	34	71	923

9.—Acreages and Production of Grain in the Prairie Provinces, 1943-45

Kind of Grain	Acreages			Production		
	1943	1944	1945[1]	1943	1944	1945[1]
	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 acres	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Wheat	16,091	22,444	22,566	267,800	391,700	282,000
Oats	11,790	10,447	10,749	392,000	370,800	273,500
Barley	7,896	6,763	6,859	204,000	178,400	144,000
Rye	498	573	410	5,870	7,109	4,476
Flaxseed	2,918	1,298	1,034	17,600	9,405	7,338

[1] Preliminary figures.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **10** shows the stocks of Canadian grain on hand on July 31, for the years 1936-45, in both Canada and the United States as well as the amounts held on farms at that date. Farm stocks are given for Canada and the Prairie Provinces separately, while an additional column indicates the amounts held in country elevators in the Prairie Provinces.

10.—Carryover of Canadian Grain as at July 31, 1936-45

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			
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	356,531,079	338,137,557	284,266,557	53,871,000	52,850,000	136,729,502
1945	258,394,518	238,201,729	209,551,729	28,650,000	27,000,000	61,625,591
			OATS			
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	108,479,383	107,745,201	38,322,201	69,423,000	61,830,000	13,705,907
1945	97,899,584	94,394,300	29,569,300	64,825,000	54,500,000	5,146,131
			BARLEY			
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	45,949,269	45,671,344	22,292,344	23,379,000	22,825,000	7,534,783
1945	28,809,130	28,143,140	10,324,140	17,819,000	17,000,000	4,099,438
			RYE			
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	1,359,871	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	5,594,285	4,384,155	3,340,155	1,044,000	1,000,000	566,590
1945	2,010,607	2,010,607	1,505,607	505,000	465,000	118,533
			FLAXSEED			
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	3,648,642	3,648,642	2,824,642	824,000	814,000	280,819
1945	2,889,499	2,889,499	2,135,499	754,000	750,000	278,570

Subsection 4.—Live Stock

The growth of the live-stock industry in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary form in Table **11.**

11.—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
All cattle	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,583	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*	*2,595,256*	*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 as obtained from the census data, cannot be separated from the total numbers except for the past three census years. Table **12** gives the numbers of live stock on farms for those years.

12.—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	2,788,795
All cattle	8,369,489	7,973,031	8,517,343
Milk cows	*3,228,633*[1]	*3,523,001*[1]	*3,625,942*[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.

Annual estimates based on census data are made of numbers of animals on farms. The indexes in Table **13** are the numbers of live stock for the respective years expressed as percentages of the numbers on farms during the period 1935 to 1939. Table **14** gives the absolute figures by provinces for 1941-45 and Table **15** the average values per head of farm live stock in the same years.

13.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1936-45

(Average 1935-39=100)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1906-35 are given at pp. 211-212 of the 1945 Year Book.

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Swine
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
1945	91·2	105·8	137·0	123·4	117·5	153·0

14.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, June 1, 1941-45

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1906-40 are published in the "Annual Report of Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1943".

Province and Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Province and Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	2,789	2,816	2,775	2,735	2,585	Horses	532	527	522	507	492
Milk cows	3,624	3,681	3,795	3,930	3,998	Milk cows	1,156	1,150	1,170	1,188	1,253
Other cattle	4,893	5,264	5,870	6,416	6,760	Other cattle	1,484	1,489	1,524	1,557	1,655
Sheep	2,840	3,197	3,459	3,726	3,622	Sheep	662	689	738	737	724
Swine	6,081	7,125	8,148	7,741	6,026	Swine	1,882	1,861	1,885	1,900	1,979
P. E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	28	28	27	27	27	Horses	302	305	298	290	264
Milk cows	46	47	46	46	47	Milk cows	306	345	370	387	366
Other cattle	48	52	54	59	59	Other cattle	399	477	558	606	658
Sheep	44	47	56	58	60	Sheep	246	311	327	319	288
Swine	48	58	65	66	60	Swine	503	708	877	624	457
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	36	36	36	36	35	Horses	801	830	824	819	783
Milk cows	108	104	104	109	109	Milk cows	438	468	503	529	525
Other cattle	97	100	108	123	117	Other cattle	803	928	1,100	1,356	1,454
Sheep	138	149	162	161	160	Sheep	330	410	463	531	513
Swine	44	54	65	69	59	Swine	944	1,325	1,755	1,600	1,007
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	45	46	48	47	46	Horses	649	647	628	603	564
Milk cows	115	111	113	118	119	Milk cows	364	367	376	386	376
Other cattle	92	96	107	114	107	Other cattle	978	1,102	1,251	1,357	1,484
Sheep	93	94	107	111	114	Sheep	675	828	900	1,023	975
Swine	68	85	94	104	82	Swine	1,706	2,093	2,338	2,279	1,469
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	333	335	330	344	314	Horses	63	62	62	62	60
Milk cows	999	997	1,019	1,071	1,104	Milk cows	92	92	94	96	99
Other cattle	759	784	886	959	908	Other cattle	233	236	282	285	318
Sheep	526	544	574	638	649	Sheep	126	125	132	148	139
Swine	808	859	979	1,001	844	Swine	78	82	90	98	69

15.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1941-45

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	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Province and Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$
Canada—						**Ontario—**					
Horses	66	69	80	75	69	Horses	86	88	109	102	95
All cattle	39	49	71	67	68	All cattle	46	59	81	77	79
Milk cows	*53*	*70*	*102*	*97*	*98*	Milk cows	*62*	*81*	*115*	*111*	*114*
Other cattle	*28*	*34*	*51*	*49*	*51*	Other cattle	*33*	*42*	*55*	*51*	*53*
Sheep	6·00	6·90	10·90	9·90	9·40	Sheep	7·60	9·40	13·50	11·80	11·80
Swine	9·00	10·70	16·50	18·40	20·10	Swine	10·40	12·30	16·50	19·40	22·70
P. E. Island—						**Manitoba—**					
Horses	99	105	111	113	115	Horses	54	55	65	59	53
All cattle	28	36	58	52	57	All cattle	38	48	67	65	64
Milk cows	*40*	*54*	*85*	*78*	*85*	Milk cows	*52*	*70*	*93*	*91*	*87*
Other cattle	*15*	*20*	*35*	*32*	*35*	Other cattle	*27*	*32*	*50*	*48*	*51*
Sheep	5·40	6·40	10·40	8·60	9·20	Sheep	5·60	6·40	10·20	9·30	8·00
Swine	9·40	11·60	15·70	20·20	21·60	Swine	8·10	9·70	17·20	18·50	19·00
Nova Scotia—						**Saskatchewan—**					
Horses	102	115	139	140	144	Horses	50	52	55	48	40
All cattle	30	41	59	55	58	All cattle	35	45	66	64	62
Milk cows	*39*	*53*	*81*	*80*	*83*	Milk cows	*50*	*66*	*94*	*93*	*87*
Other cattle	*21*	*28*	*39*	*38*	*36*	Other cattle	*27*	*34*	*54*	*52*	*53*
Sheep	4·70	5·30	9·10	9·40	9·90	Sheep	5·30	6·20	10·40	9·40	7·70
Swine	9·80	12·10	18·60	18·90	20·30	Swine	7·10	8·50	16·00	17·70	18·60
New Brunswick—						**Alberta—**					
Horses	111	113	144	143	142	Horses	47	50	55	49	41
All cattle	25	32	57	54	55	All cattle	39	43	64	62	63
Milk cows	*35*	*45*	*81*	*77*	*77*	Milk cows	*52*	*67*	*89*	*88*	*89*
Other cattle	*14*	*16*	*32*	*31*	*30*	Other cattle	*33*	*35*	*56*	*54*	*56*
Sheep	4·50	5·20	9·60	8·80	8·30	Sheep	5·80	6·30	10·00	9·00	8·60
Swine	9·10	10·90	21·30	20·20	20·30	Swine	8·70	10·50	16·00	18·10	18·90
Quebec—						**British Columbia**					
Horses	112	114	138	137	134	Horses	58	62	103	101	96
All cattle	33	45	75	68	70	All cattle	42	52	62	64	64
Milk cows	*47*	*65*	*105*	*96*	*95*	Milk cows	*60*	*75*	*86*	*88*	*91*
Other cattle	*16*	*20*	*40*	*37*	*39*	Other cattle	*34*	*43*	*54*	*57*	*56*
Sheep	5·30	6·20	10·60	10·10	9·50	Sheep	6·70	7·10	11·20	11·20	10·70
Swine	9·40	11·30	17·90	17·80	18·60	Swine	9·40	11·40	16·00	17·60	19·20

Wool.—Shorn wool production in Canada in 1945 totalled 14,513,000 lb., which was below the 1944 output by over 600,000 lb. However, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 lb. in pulled wool production, due to greatly increased marketings of sheep and lambs, resulted in a total wool production of 19,626,000 lb., over 340,000 lb. above the total for 1944.

In spite of a slightly higher price per pound in 1945, the total value of the shorn wool production was $86,000 less than in 1944. No value is assigned to pulled wool production as returns from this product are included in the estimates of the value of sheep and lambs marketed.

16.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1936-45

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 and for 1930-35 at p. 214 of the 1945 edition.

Year	Shorn				Pulled	Total Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption
	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.
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	2,631	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
1945.....	7·6	14,513	27·7	4,020,000	5,113	19,626	11,927	59,506	67,205

Subsection 5.—Poultry and Eggs

The data on the value of live poultry are now revised from 1941 to 1945 to accord with other farm live stock, which are valued as of June 1 each year, the date of the annual surveys. The 1941 numbers and values are from the 1941 Census.

The flock improvement work of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, carried on for many years, again showed its efficacy in the larger production of eggs in 1945, when 373,952,000 doz. were produced on the farms of the nine provinces. Of this production it was estimated that 264,674,000 doz. were sold by farmers.

Production of farm poultry meat, however, declined in 1945, the total being 307,435,600 lb., as compared with 315,176,000 lb. in 1944. There were declines in each kind of poultry except ducks. The domestic disappearance, however, increased to 322,654,700 lb. in 1945 from 315,156,514 lb. in 1944 due to the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Consumption increases were shown in all kinds of poultry meat except geese.

17.—Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, June 1, 1941-45

Province and Year	Total Poultry		Hens and Chickens		Turkeys		Geese		Ducks	
	Number at June 1	Total Value	Number at June 1	Total Value	Number at June 1	Total Value	Number at June 1	Total Value	Number at June 1	Total Value
	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000
Totals—										
1941[1]	**63,526**	**27,444**	**58,994**	**24,506**	**3,205**	**2,050**	**650**	**560**	**622**	**296**
1942	**73,140**	**35,902**	**68,106**	**32,230**	**3,541**	**2,582**	**686**	**654**	**807**	**436**
1943	**79,228**	**70,780**	**74,961**	**63,615**	**2,955**	**5,657**	**628**	**920**	**684**	**588**
1944	**91,669**	**82,226**	**86,792**	**73,693**	**3,380**	**6,789**	**658**	**1,011**	**839**	**733**
1945	**89,569**	**82,587**	**84,725**	**73,612**	**3,326**	**7,122**	**641**	**1,032**	**877**	**821**
P. E. Island—										
1941[1]	851	431	807	396	15	12	19	18	10	5
1942	1,046	591	1,000	550	16	15	18	19	12	7
1943	1,098	958	1,063	914	13	17	12	18	10	9
1944	1,259	1,288	1,222	1,237	9	19	14	20	14	12
1945	1,257	1,380	1,220	1,318	8	18	14	28	15	16
Nova Scotia—										
1941[1]	1,138	633	1,113	605	15	17	6	8	4	2
1942	1,414	862	1,387	832	12	14	8	10	7	6
1943	1,627	1,579	1,601	1,516	12	38	9	19	5	6
1944	1,978	2,176	1,947	2,112	17	40	8	16	6	8
1945	1,842	1,788	1,805	1,699	19	61	8	17	10	11
New Brunswick—										
1941[1]	1,148	649	1,102	609	33	26	9	11	4	3
1942	1,376	886	1,313	827	46	39	11	16	6	4
1943	1,598	1,736	1,550	1,632	32	76	10	19	6	9
1944	1,844	2,095	1,792	1,979	34	86	10	20	8	10
1945	1,923	2,036	1,869	1,915	35	87	11	23	8	11
Quebec—										
1941[1]	8,324	4,548	8,063	4,332	173	134	46	47	36	31
1942	9,408	5,921	9,116	5,652	205	178	43	48	44	43
1943	9,925	11,553	9,655	10,844	213	622	27	53	30	34
1944	12,631	13,339	12,255	12,526	228	627	37	75	111	111
1945	12,194	13,210	11,725	12,197	302	804	35	73	132	136
Ontario—										
1941[1]	23,078	10,973	21,764	10,012	678	516	296	284	319	150
1942	24,622	13,419	23,325	12,363	686	576	283	300	328	180
1943	26,693	25,671	25,403	23,544	668	1,366	292	464	330	297
1944	27,467	25,697	26,164	23,466	673	1,443	296	486	334	302
1945	28,642	28,894	27,279	26,295	706	1,697	299	529	358	373
Manitoba—										
1941[1]	6,473	2,190	5,748	1,778	601	345	64	42	58	23
1942	8,334	3,246	7,240	2,534	884	592	79	60	131	60
1943	8,735	6,946	8,052	5,874	512	897	85	111	86	64
1944	9,739	7,918	9,049	6,782	514	961	76	96	100	79
1945	9,591	7,753	8,937	6,675	457	886	77	103	120	89
Saskatchewan—										
1941[1]	10,887	3,412	9,731	2,774	992	548	87	60	71	29
1942	14,284	5,193	13,127	4,463	942	594	109	85	106	51
1943	15,920	11,459	14,873	9,740	889	1,571	77	85	81	63
1944	20,703	16,255	19,249	13,697	1,222	2,313	98	142	134	103
1945	18,982	14,818	17,627	12,350	1,146	2,255	90	121	119	92
Alberta—										
1941[1]	8,824	2,902	7,953	2,383	656	400	116	80	95	38
1942	9,609	3,698	8,630	3,020	697	502	128	104	154	72
1943	10,005	7,493	9,202	6,291	570	973	107	134	126	95
1944	11,818	9,418	10,959	8,003	627	1,177	111	142	121	96
1945	10,948	8,721	10,167	7,371	576	1,142	100	125	105	83
British Columbia										
1941[1]	2,803	1,706	2,713	1,617	42	52	7	10	25	15
1942	3,047	2,086	2,968	1,989	53	72	7	12	19	13
1943	3,627	3,385	3,562	3,260	46	97	9	17	10	11
1944	4,230	4,040	4,155	3,891	56	123	8	14	11	12
1945	4,190	3,987	4,096	3,792	77	172	7	13	10	10

[1] Census data, including "other" poultry.

18.—Production, Utilization and Total Values of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1940-45 and by Provinces, 1943-45

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**
1945	**37,929,000**	**118**	**373,952,000**	**264,674,000**	**101,831,000**	**32·0**	**118,890,400**
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
1945	695,000	110	6,371,000	4,772,000	1,433,000	31·0	1,974,600
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
1945	1,065,000	115	10,206,000	5,358,000	4,644,000	36·0	3,649,900
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
1945	991,000	111	9,167,000	6,008,000	2,979,000	35·0	3,224,300
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
1945	5,628,000	118	55,342,000	31,684,000	21,860,000	34·0	18,718,100
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
1945	11,457,000	125	119,344,000	96,236,000	20,885,000	37·0	44,151,200
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
1945	4,111,000	112	38,370,000	29,343,000	8,633,000	28·0	10,740,200
Sask.—							
1943	6,247,000	110	57,264,000	36,935,000	19,184,000	25·4	14,564,000
1944	7,700,000	109	70,583,000	45,526,000	23,645,000	23·9	16,894,000
1945	7,051,000	110	64,634,000	41,377,000	21,652,000	25·5	16,427,200
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
1945	4,473,000	115	42,866,000	25,720,000	16,289,000	25·5	10,853,600
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
1945	2,458,000	135	27,652,000	24,176,000	3,456,000	33·0	9,150,800

[1]Includes eggs sold off farms, farm-home consumed and used for hatching purposes on farms.

19.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1940-45, and by Kind of Poultry, 1943-45

Type and Year	Farm Production[1]	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption[2]
	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.
Eggs—						
1940	**227,283,000**	**15,081,000**	**242,364,000**	**247,037,411**	**231,822,650**	**20·36**
1941	**235,912,000**	**15,000,000**	**250,912,000**	**255,291,498**	**234,006,649**	**20·34**
1942	**270,865,000**	**15,000,000**	**285,865,000**	**290,900,527**	**256,788,735**	**22·03**
1943	**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**	**375,428,000**	**291,681,000**	**24·36**
1945	**360,864,000**	**20,000,000**	**380,864,000**	**407,908,000**	**283,226,000**	**23·37**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 235.

19.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1940-45, and by Kind of Poultry, 1943-45—concluded

Type and Year	Farm Production	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption[2]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Poultry—						
1940	**219,119,000**	**14,895,000**	**234,014,000**	**249,404,753**[3]	**234,256,637**[3]	**20·58**
1941	**220,007,000**	**14,895,000**	**234,902,000**	**247,289,308**[3]	**224,733,473**[3]	**19·53**
1942	**258,650,000**	**14,895,000**	**273,545,000**	**294,204,395**[3]	**274,198,343**[3]	**23·52**
1943	**265,308,000**	**16,000,000**	**281,308,000**	**295,870,885**[3]	**269,870,888**[3]	**22·85**
1944	**315,176,000**	**18,000,000**	**333,176,000**	**358,419,089**[3]	**315,156,514**[3]	**26·32**
1945	**307,435,600**	**18,000,000**	**325,435,600**	**350,084,800**[3]	**322,654,700**[3]	**26·62**
Fowl and chickens—						
1943	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
1945	264,543,600	16,400,000	280,943,600	301,366,500	276,174,100	22·79
Turkeys—						
1943	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	37,828,840	34,012,653	2·84
1945	32,438,400	1,300,000	33,738,400	37,503,400	35,529,500	2·93
Geese—						
1943	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
1945	5,911,000	200,000	6,111,000	6,281,800	6,167,700	0·51
Ducks—						
1943	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
1945	4,542,600	100,000	4,642,600	4,933,100	4,783,400	0·39

[1] Excludes eggs used for hatching. [2] Based on estimates of population given at p. 127. [3] Includes stocks of unclassified poultry and poultry in transit not shown in the various classifications.

Subsection 6.—Dairying

The development of dairying enterprises which commenced at the beginning of the War reached a peak in 1944. The stimulation of dairy production by producer subsidies during the entire war period, and the payment of consumer subsidies during the past three years has tended to increase the sales of fluid milk for direct consumption. After the collapse of Germany in May, 1945, production suffered from a reactionary development which became more pronounced after the final cessation of hostilities in August. The retreat from dairying in the Prairie Provinces following the bountiful harvest of 1944 with higher prices paid for grain and live-stock, and the cumulative effects of the labour shortage, all played a part in halting the upward swing in dairying production during 1945.

Milk Production and Utilization.—Production of milk reached a high point in 1944. In 1945 a decline of 4,000,000 lb. was recorded, reducing the total to 17,620,000,000 lb. A notable feature of the situation was a slight decline in the quantity used in manufacture, which resulted from the smaller quantities used for making creamery butter. On the other hand, fluid sales increased about 2·5 p.c. over 1944, while the amount used on farms for manufacture, home consumption and live-stock feeding remained practically the same. In 1945, factory dairy

products absorbed approximately 56 p.c. of the milk supply as against a five-year average (1939-43) of 54 p.c. The proportion used for fluid sales also advanced, being 23 p.c. in 1945 as compared with an (1939-43) average of 20 p.c. On the other hand the percentage used on farms declined to 21 p.c. from 26 p.c. in the same comparison. Milk production in the Prairie Provinces showed a 7 p.c. reduction over 1944 which was partially offset by a combined increase of 3 p.c. in British Columbia and the five eastern provinces.

Butter Production.—Creamery butter production in 1945 suffered a reduction of over 5,000,000 lb. This decline occurred in the Prairie Provinces only, where the reduction was 13 p.c. as compared with 1944.

The dairy butter make of 53,283,000 lb. was approximately 1,300,000 lb. below the output of 1944, each province, except British Columbia, having shown a reduced make. A point that should be observed, however, is that the Prairie Provinces continue to produce considerable quantities of dairy butter, most of which is made in Saskatchewan where the 1945 output represented 26 p.c. of the total production of Canada.

Cheese Production.—Cheddar cheese production in 1945 was the highest since 1942, being approximately 184,000,000 lb. as compared with 206,000,000 lb. in that year. The total factory production of 186,251,000 lb. (including 1,799,000 lb. of cheese other than cheddar) represented an increase of 2·5 p.c. over that of 1944. Farm-made cheese amounted to 744,000 lb., being slightly less than that produced in 1944.

Miscellaneous Milk Products.—Concentrated milk products advanced to 298,684,000 lb. in 1945, an 8 p.c. increase over 1944. Whole-milk products represented 82·1 p.c. of this total and milk by-products 17·9 p.c. Evaporated milk, the principal whole-milk product, moved up from 184,000,000 lb. to 202,000,000 lb.; and skim milk powder, the principal by-product, advanced from 30,000,000 lb. to 36,000,000 lb.

The restrictions placed on the production and sale of ice cream for civilian use tended to reduce the quantity manufactured. The closing of military establishments in the latter part of 1945 was reflected in the output for the year which fell to 16,431,000 gal. as compared with 17,667,000 gal. in 1944.

Domestic Disappearance.—Creamery butter directed into consumption channels in 1945, has been estimated at 292,508,000 lb.; combined with dairy butter and whey butter, the domestic disappearance of the total was 348,514,000 lb. On a per capita basis the former was 24·14 lb., while dairy and whey butter were 4·40 and 0·22 lb., respectively. It will be seen from Table **24** that the total per capita disappearance of 28·76 lb. was approximately 1 lb. less than that shown in the previous year, and just slightly more than that of 1943. The domestic disappearance of cheese (including cheddar, farm-made cheese and factory cheese other than cheddar) reached a total of 58,851,000 lb., averaging 4·86 lb. per capita. Concentrated whole-milk products showed a per capita disappearance of 14·15 lb. and concentrated milk by-products 4·04 lb. Comparative figures for 1944 were 13·17 lb. and 3·71 lb. Despite the increase in fluid milk sales already indicated, the increase in population in 1945 left the daily average unchanged at 0·98 pints per capita.

20.—Production and Utilization of Milk in Canada, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Used in Manufacture		Milk Otherwise Used			Total Milk Production
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms	
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Canada.....1939	**2,057,007**	**8,147,108**	**3,011,515**	**1,790,754**	**774,720**	**15,781,104**
1940	**1,981,563**	**8,387,298**	**3,017,636**	**1,809,839**	**802,920**	**15,999,256**
1941	**1,947,198**	**9,106,560**	**3,118,839**	**1,641,150**	**736,155**	**16,549,902**
1942	**1,847,088**	**9,778,925**	**3,387,945**	**1,674,065**	**800,567**	**17,488,590**
1943	**1,305,596**	**10,008,382**	**3,706,513**	**1,714,112**	**784,370**	**17,518,973**
1944	**1,286,153**	**9,916,519**	**3,912,476**	**1,717,191**	**791,699**	**17,624,038**
1945	**1,255,685**	**9,844,085**	**4,007,858**	**1,716,296**	**796,123**	**17,620,047**
Prince Edward Island..1944	11,788	107,993	21,012	26,009	7,488	174,290
1945	11,530	112,262	21,175	26,151	7,337	178,455
Nova Scotia.....1944	62,841	191,418	129,541	48,535	12,717	445,052
1945	60,277	199,202	135,981	48,301	12,141	455,902
New Brunswick.....1944	111,244	186,649	82,263	64,856	14,054	459,066
1945	105,767	196,048	82,743	65,122	13,771	463,451
Quebec.....1944	189,771	2,826,678	1,250,133	371,890	153,287	4,791,759
1945	185,579	2,944,586	1,282,009	373,042	157,663	4,942,879
Ontario.....1944	182,616	3,448,150	1,511,678	498,760	193,638	5,834,842
1945	181,306	3,579,321	1,563,857	496,307	197,256	6,018,047
Manitoba.....1944	135,730	801,837	190,067	139,457	75,639	1,342,730
1945	131,594	692,943	190,656	140,255	75,789	1,231,237
Saskatchewan.....1944	336,488	1,149,849	172,444	329,294	156,591	2,144,666
1945	308,206	977,771	172,321	326,960	153,557	1,958,815
Alberta.....1944	217,191	974,341	262,592	201,150	150,815	1,806,089
1945	212,690	901,703	260,555	202,476	151,932	1,729,356
British Columbia.....1944	38,484	229,604	292,746	37,240	27,470	625,544
1945	38,736	240,249	298,561	37,682	26,677	641,905

21.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory[1]	Farm-made	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada.....1939	**267,612,546**	**87,459,000**	**355,071,546**	**125,475,359**	**856,375**	**126,331,734**
1940	**264,723,669**	**84,256,138**	**348,979,807**	**145,338,538**	**814,838**	**146,153,376**
1941	**285,848,196**	**82,796,000**	**368,644,196**	**151,865,538**	**798,450**	**152,663,988**
1942	**284,591,372**	**78,525,000**	**363,116,372**	**207,431,370**	**787,275**	**208,218,645**
1943	**311,709,476**	**55,407,000**	**367,116,476**	**166,274,217**	**760,500**	**167,034,717**
1944	**298,777,262**	**54,580,000**	**353,357,262**	**181,896,679**	**753,070**	**182,649,749**
1945	**293,541,341**	**53,283,000**	**346,824,341**	**186,250,510**	**743,975**	**186,994,485**
Prince Edward Island..1944	4,014,280	503,000	4,517,280	1,111,575	996	1,112,571
1945	4,233,386	492,000	4,725,386	1,057,959	984	1,058,943
Nova Scotia.....1944	7,142,049	2,670,000	9,812,049	Nil	29,700	29,700
1945	7,387,362	2,561,000	9,948,362	"	29,340	29,340
New Brunswick.....1944	7,089,136	4,750,000	11,839,136	1,149,719	3,960	1,153,679
1945	7,422,269	4,516,000	11,938,269	1,201,041	3,914	1,204,955
Quebec.....1944	82,194,738	8,092,000	90,286,738	62,995,483	30,406	63,025,889
1945	88,110,958	7,913,000	96,023,958	60,948,969	30,041	60,979,010
Ontario.....1944	75,074,073	7,725,000	82,799,073	107,525,655	158,470	107,684,125
1945	77,496,537	7,670,000	85,166,537	114,025,478	156,556	114,182,034
Manitoba.....1944	31,553,018	5,741,000	37,294,018	3,939,913	119,000	4,058,913
1945	26,995,379	5,565,000	32,560,379	3,867,693	117,560	3,985,253
Saskatchewan.....1944	48,264,062	14,305,000	62,569,062	602,043	143,496	745,539
1945	41,039,582	13,952,000	54,991,582	398,139	141,761	539,900
Alberta.....1944	37,806,568	9,169,000	46,975,568	3,738,095	227,400	3,965,495
1945	34,652,528	8,978,000	43,630,528	3,995,159	224,657	4,219,816
British Columbia.....1944	5,639,338	1,625,000	7,264,338	834,196	39,642	873,838
1945	6,203,340	1,636,000	7,839,340	756,072	39,162	795,234

[1] Data shown for 1942-45 represent cheddar and factory cheese other than cheddar in all provinces; prior to 1942 the figures include other cheese for Quebec only.

22.—Production of Ice Cream, by Provinces, and Concentrated Milk Products, 1944 and 1945

Item and Province	1944	1945	Item	1944	1945
	gal.	gal.		lb.	lb.
Ice Cream—			**Concentrated Whole Milk Products—**		
Prince Edward Island	99,843	83,408	Evaporated milk	184,343,859	201,600,906
Nova Scotia	1,147,474	1,056,762	Condensed milk	31,020,799	29,090,267
New Brunswick	497,447	562,770	Milk powder	16,022,531	14,540,033
Quebec	3,309,323	3,253,700	**Totals**[1]	**231,387,189**	**245,231,206**
Ontario	7,664,336	6,936,124	**Concentrated Milk By-Products—**		
Manitoba	1,172,516	1,058,022	Condensed skim milk	3,505,148	4,495,556
Saskatchewan	843,042	800,458	Evaporated skim milk	2,412,824	2,458,003
Alberta	1,161,595	1,042,204	Skim milk powder	29,702,696	35,735,697
British Columbia	1,771,039	1,638,000	Condensed buttermilk	2,399,639	2,571,033
Canada	**17,666,615**	**16,431,448**	Buttermilk powder	4,466,839	4,398,575
			Casein	2,961,531	3,793,622
			Totals[1]	**45,448,677**	**53,452,486**

[1] Does not include cream powder, malted milk, sugar of milk and baby foods as fewer than three firms reported these three products.

23.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Milk and Cream Consumed (in Pints of Milk)[1]			Per Capita Daily Consumption		
	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non-Producers	Total
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
Canada 1939	**1,321,333,000**	**2,268,870,000**	**3,590,203,000**	**1·26**	**0·74**	**0·87**
1940	**1,335,415,000**	**2,273,481,000**	**3,608,896,000**	**1·26**	**0·73**	**0·87**
1941	**1,210,946,000**	**2,349,727,000**	**3,560,673,000**	**1·15**	**0·76**	**0·86**
1942	**1,300,750,000**	**2,553,463,000**	**3,854,213,000**	**1·42**	**0·77**	**0·91**
1943	**1,331,866,000**	**2,793,565,000**	**4,125,431,000**	**1·45**	**0·82**	**0·96**
1944	**1,333,740,000**	**2,947,652,000**	**4,281,392,000**	**1·45**	**0·85**	**0·98**
1945	**1,330,462,000**	**3,013,661,000**	**4,344,123,000**	**1·45**	**0·86**	**0·98**
Prince Edward Island 1944	20,201,000	15,831,000	36,032,000	1·26	0·92	1·08
1945	20,272,000	15,922,000	36,194,000	1·26	0·91	1·08
Nova Scotia 1944	37,697,000	97,596,000	135,293,000	0·83	0·55	0·60
1945	37,443,000	102,249,000	139,692,000	0·83	0·56	0·62
New Brunswick 1944	50,373,000	61,977,000	112,350,000	1·00	0·52	0·66
1945	50,482,000	62,218,000	112,700,000	1·01	0·52	0·66
Quebec 1944	288,846,000	941,848,000	1,230,694,000	1·13	0·92	0·96
1945	289,180,000	963,991,000	1,253,171,000	1·14	0·92	0·96
Ontario 1944	387,387,000	1,138,895,000	1,526,282,000	1·86	0·92	1·05
1945	384,734,000	1,175,924,000	1,560,658,000	1·84	0·94	1·07
Manitoba 1944	108,316,000	143,196,000	251,512,000	1·44	0·74	0·94
1945	108,725,000	143,362,000	252,087,000	1·43	0·74	0·94
Saskatchewan 1944	255,762,000	129,919,000	385,681,000	1·85	0·76	1·25
1945	253,457,000	129,575,000	383,032,000	1·84	0·76	1·24
Alberta 1944	156,233,000	197,836,000	354,069,000	1·46	1·03	1·18
1945	156,958,000	195,921,000	352,879,000	1·46	1·01	1·17
British Columbia 1944	28,925,000	220,554,000	249,479,000	1·19	0·68	0·72
1945	29,211,000	224,499,000	253,710,000	1·22	0·70	0·73

24.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1940-45

Year	BUTTER							
	Creamery		Dairy		Whey		Total Butter	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	271,227,282	23·83	84,117,529	7·39	2,005,937	0·18	357,350,748	31·40
1941	274,428,241	23·85	82,918,369	7·21	2,151,035	0·19	359,497,645	31·24
1942	304,721,279	26·15	78,542,324	6·74	2,682,111	0·23	385,945,714	33·12
1943	279,050,533	23·62	55,420,943	4·69	1,966,815	0·17	336,438,291	28·48
1944	299,588,969	25·02	54,574,219	4·56	2,538,008	0·21	356,701,196	29·79
1945	292,507,736	24·14	53,347,857	4·40	2,658,807	0·22	348,514,400	28·76

For footnotes see end of table, p. 239.

24.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1940-45—concluded

CHEESE

	Cheddar		Other		Farm-Made		Total Cheese	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	39,797,497	3·50	2,199,553	0·19	814,838	0·07	42,811,888	3·76
1941	49,491,012	4·30	2,418,501	0·21	798,450	0·07	52,707,963	4·58
1942	42,999,900	3·69	2,035,971	0·17	787,275	0·07	45,823,146	3·93
1943	47,764,310	4·04	2,271,713	0·19	760,500	0·06	50,796,523	4·30
1944	51,855,910	4·33	2,348,873	0·20	753,070	0·06	54,957,853	4·59
1945	55,653,774	4·59	2,453,153	0·20	743,975	0·06	58,850,902	4·86

CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS

	Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered		Total[1]	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	102,017,403	8·96	7,047,784	0·62	1,773,699	0·16	111,939,545	9·84
1941	103,754,639	9·02	5,857,274	0·51	3,882,656	0·34	114,304,672	9·93
1942	142,660,197	12·24	5,454,347	0·47	7,953,703	0·68	156,727,299	13·45
1943	154,567,531	13·09	9,391,613	0·80	14,093,371	1·19	178,820,821	15·14
1944	134,443,015	11·23	9,494,176	0·79	13,394,835	1·12	157,765,496	13·17
1945	148,564,897	12·26	12,577,074	1·04	10,195,320	0·84	171,508,166	14·15

CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS

	Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered		Total[2]	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	1,049,617	0·09	4,291,224	0·38	25,769,624	2·26	37,802,891	3·32
1941	1,269,472	0·11	4,515,584	0·39	27,524,832	2·39	39,711,398	3·45
1942	1,605,451	0·14	5,420,472	0·47	25,639,433	2·20	40,539,610	3·48
1943	1,642,941	0·14	3,994,199	0·34	22,882,291	1·94	38,140,146	3·23
1944	2,358,975	0·20	3,361,215	0·28	27,539,344	2·30	44,413,445	3·71
1945	2,509,176	0·21	4,572,812	0·38	30,609,031	2·53	49,009,908	4·04

FLUID MILK AND CREAM

	Milk		Cream as Product		Cream as Milk		Total	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	3,451,375,000	303·26	213,436,000	18·75	1,284,570,000	112·87	4,735,945,000	416·13
1941	3,437,917,000	298·77	205,807,000	17·89	1,228,505,000	106·76	4,660,422,000	405·53
1942	3,802,060,000	326·25	170,040,000	14·59	1,018,312,000	87·38	4,820,372,000	413·63
1943	4,498,935,000	380·88	190,554,000	16·13	847,495,000	71·75	5,346,430,000	452·63
1944	4,631,748,000	386·78	212,316,000	17·73	880,545,000	73·53	5,512,293,000	460·31
1945	4,827,086,000	398·31	204,123,000	16·84	776,832,000	64·10	5,603,918,000	462·41

ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MILK

	Butter		Cheese		Concentrated Whole Milk		Total[3]	
	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita	Disappearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940	8,318,622,026	730·92	479,493,146	42·13	259,971,286	22·84	13,967,454,368	1,227·26
1941	8,365,484,141	726·99	590,329,185	51·30	275,702,246	23·96	14,120,566,150	1,227·13
1942	8,972,200,946	769·88	513,219,235	44·04	393,331,884	33·75	14,938,319,859	1,281·82
1943	7,829,977,253	662·88	568,921,058	48·16	478,169,640	40·48	14,494,383,737	1,227·09
1944	8,290,960,231	692·36	615,527,954	51·40	426,798,184	35·64	15,123,121,891	1,262·89
1945	8,096,479,432	668·08	659,130,103	54·39	438,059,933	36·15	15,055,725,516	1,242·32

[1] Includes malted milk and cream powder, items that do not appear separately in this table. [2] Includes five items not separately listed, namely, condensed buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, sugar of milk, casein and baby foods. [3] Ice cream in terms of milk is included in the total for all products; on a per capita basis the 1945 disappearance amounted to 1·36 gal. of the product and 21·30 gal. expressed as milk.

25.—Values of Farm Milk Production in Canada, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Used in Manufacture		Milk Otherwise Used			Total Milk Production
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada.....1939	**16,244**	**64,061**	**45,102**	**13,621**	**5,863**	**144,896**
1940	**17,388**	**60,658**	**49,253**	**15,950**	**7,021**	**150,270**
1941	**24,521**	**91,056**	**57,610**	**17,139**	**8,088**	**198,414**
1942	**25,285**	**134,861**	**72,714**	**23,862**	**11,330**	**268,112**
1943	**19,826**	**152,905**	**84,650**	**27,046**	**12,422**	**296,849**
1944	**19,770**	**165,400**	**98,109**	**29,008**	**13,418**	**325,705**
1945	**18,913**	**163,839**	**100,962**	**30,680**	**14,152**	**328,546**
Prince Edward Island..1944	172	1,741	482	442	127	2,964
1945	172	1,792	493	510	143	3,110
Nova Scotia.....1944	1,021	3,365	3,424	898	235	8,943
1945	966	3,528	3,642	918	231	9,285
New Brunswick.....1944	1,877	3,148	2,080	1,167	253	8,525
1945	1,708	3,293	2,128	1,231	260	8,620
Quebec.. 1944	3,075	48,456	30,573	5,950	2,453	90,507
1945	2,902	49,139	31,705	6,864	2,901	93,511
Ontario.....1944	2,821	61,698	38,713	8,230	3,195	114,657
1945	2,748	63,762	40,043	9,033	3,590	119,176
Manitoba.....1944	1,896	11,719	4,558	2,385	1,293	21,851
1945	1,883	10,370	4,437	2,384	1,288	20,362
Saskatchewan.....1944	4,993	17,025	3,936	5,763	2,740	34,457
1945	4,718	14,495	4,012	5,493	2,580	31,298
Alberta.....1944	3,255	14,324	6,341	3,540	2,655	30,115
1945	3,153	13,420	6,383	3,584	2,689	29,229
British Columbia.....1944	660	3,924	8,002	633	467	13,686
1945	663	4,040	8,119	663	470	13,955

26.—Values of the Dairy Products of Canada, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Products	Milk Otherwise Used	Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey	Total Value
	Creamery	Dairy	Factory	Farm-made				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada..1939	**61,748,399**	**16,140,000**	**15,311,782**	**104,464**	**25,829,171**	**87,787,000**	**9,951,000**	**216,871,816**
1940	**64,908,981**	**17,277,000**	**19,911,205**	**110,654**	**31,206,228**	**95,536,000**	**10,204,000**	**239,154,068**
1941	**93,199,557**	**24,373,000**	**24,737,037**	**147,531**	**40,999,347**	**105,935,000**	**12,282,000**	**301,673,472**
1942	**97,740,910**	**24,671,000**	**44,941,562**	**160,000**	**47,855,754**	**134,057,027**	**17,447,473**	**366,873,726**
1943	**105,104,000**	**19,666,000**	**38,902,000**	**160,200**	**49,200,000**	**142,756,000**	**19,615,000**	**375,403,200**
1944	**101,536,000**	**19,614,000**	**41,579,000**	**156,200**	**55,253,000**	**155,977,000**	**18,912,000**	**393,027,200**
1945	**101,003,000**	**18,757,000**	**43,466,000**	**156,200**	**56,357,000**	**162,981,000**	**18,688,000**	**401,414,200**
P.E.I....1944	1,435,000	172,000	259,000	200	133,000	1,144,000	212,000	3,355,200
1945	1,498,000	172,000	248,000	200	112,000	1,249,000	227,000	3,506,200
N.S.....1944	2,658,000	1,015,000	Nil	6,000	1,707,000	4,940,000	539,000	10,865,000
1945	2,840,000	960,000	"	6,000	1,751,000	5,234,000	489,000	11,280,000
N.B.....1944	2,562,000	1,876,000	256,000	1,000	666,000	3,769,000	593,000	9,723,000
1945	2,731,000	1,707,000	270,000	1,000	749,000	3,893,000	730,000	10,081,000
Que.. ...1944	28,217,000	3,067,000	14,232,000	8,000	12,149,000	44,561,000	4,812,000	107,046,000
1945	30,575,000	2,896,000	14,211,000	6,000	12,701,000	47,555,000	4,968,000	112,912,000
Ont.....1944	26,381,000	2,789,000	23,937,000	33,000	30,350,000	55,128,000	5,346,000	143,964,000
1945	27,589,000	2,715,000	25,796,000	33,000	31,084,000	58,428,000	5,468,000	151,113,000
Man.....1944	10,302,000	1,872,000	1,378,000	24,000	1,517,000	9,005,000	1,693,000	25,791,000
1945	9,016,000	1,859,000	1,437,000	24,000	1,390,000	9,048,000	1,483,000	24,257,000
Sask . . 1944	15,758,000	4,964,000	260,000	29,000	1,077,000	13,431,000	2,798,000	38,317,000
1945	13,215,000	4,688,000	167,000	30,000	1,039,000	13,134,000	2,457,000	34,730,000
Alta.....1944	12,207,000	3,209,000	1,076,000	45,000	2,526,000	13,909,000	2,631,000	35,603,000
1945	11,262,000	3,107,000	1,178,000	46,000	2,430,000	14,124,000	2,569,000	34,716,000
B.C.....1944	2,016,000	650,000	181,000	10,000	5,128,000	10,090,000	288,000	18,363,000
1945	2,283,000	653,000	159,000	10,000	5,101,000	10,316,000	297,000	18,819,000

27.—Values of Production, Cost of Milk at Plants, and Income from Dairying, 1939-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

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 **1939**	**216,872**	**144,896**	**127,416**	**147,618**	**1·37**	**0·92**	**1·14**	**1·27**
1940	**239,154**	**150,270**	**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	**393,027**	**325,705**	**228,363**	**268,305**	**2·23**	**1·85**	**1·65**	**1·90**
1945	**401,414**	**328,546**	**233,294**	**268,467**	**2·28**	**1·86**	**1·68**	**1·91**
Prince Edward Island 1944	3,355	2,964	1,931	2,271	1·92	1·70	1·50	1·72
1945	3,506	3,110	1,997	2,311	1·96	1·74	1·50	1·71
Nova Scotia 1944	10,865	8,943	6,070	7,304	2·44	2·01	1·89	2·07
1945	11,280	9,285	6,440	7,588	2·47	2·04	1·92	2·10
New Brunswick 1944	9,723	8,525	4,599	6,272	2·12	1·86	1·71	1·90
1945	10,081	8,620	4,774	6,137	2·18	1·86	1·71	1·90
Quebec 1944	107,046	90,507	68,833	79,991	2·23	1·89	1·69	1·93
1945	112,912	93,511	72,185	81,484	2·28	1·89	1·71	1·91
Ontario 1944	143,964	114,657	85,873	101,167	2·47	1·97	1·73	2·02
1945	151,113	119,176	90,312	104,410	2·51	1·98	1·76	2·01
Manitoba 1944	25,791	21,851	14,080	16,552	1·92	1·63	1·42	1·64
1945	24,257	20,362	13,018	15,005	1·97	1·65	1·47	1·67
Saskatchewan 1944	38,317	34,457	17,864	21,494	1·79	1·61	1·35	1·58
1945	34,730	31,298	15,914	18,954	1·77	1·60	1·38	1·60
Alberta 1944	35,603	30,115	18,218	20,964	1·97	1·67	1·47	1·67
1945	34,716	29,229	17,486	20,064	2·01	1·69	1·50	1·70
British Columbia 1944	18,363	13,686	10,895	12,290	2·94	2·19	2·09	2·26
1945	18,819	13,955	11,168	12,514	2·93	2·17	2·07	2·24

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 was 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 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 $14,513,000 in 1942 and $14,611,000 in 1943.

Fruit Production.—The production of fruit in Canada on a commercial scale is confined to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Fruit production in each of these Provinces is concentrated for the most part in fairly well defined sections. In Nova Scotia, for example, the Counties of Annapolis and Kings—the Annapolis Valley—and to a lesser extent Hants County are the main fruit-producing areas. In New Brunswick there are two chief centres for fruit growing, the most important being St. John River Valley, which includes the Counties of Queens, Kings, Sunbury and York. The other district is located in Westmorland County adjacent to Nova Scotia. The fruit areas in Quebec can be roughly divided as follows: the Montreal area

including Montreal and Jesus Islands; the North Shore area including the Counties of L'Assomption, Terrebonne and Two Mountains; the Eastern Townships including Châteauguay, Huntingdon, St. Jean, Missisquoi and Rouville Counties, and the Quebec City district including the Counties of Portneuf, Montmorency, Lévis, Bellechasse, L'Islet and Quebec. In Ontario the fruit-producing area is much more widespread and is located in the counties adjacent to the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes as far as Georgian Bay. The most famous fruit section is, of course, the Niagara district which includes Welland and Lincoln Counties. There are two other well-known sections: the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence including the Counties of Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Durham and Ontario; and the equally well-known section in the Georgian Bay district, including the Counties of Grey, Bruce and Simcoe. In British Columbia there are four well-defined areas of fruit production, the most extensive and best known is, of course, the Okanagan Valley. In addition, there are the Fraser Valley, the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes section and Vancouver Island.

28.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruit in Canada, 1940-44, 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	12,854,000[1]	578,430,000[1]	16,814,000[1]	1·31[1]
1944	17,829,000	802,305,000	22,807,000	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	637,000[1]	31,850,000[1]	1,462,000[1]	2·30
1944	894,000	44,700,000	2,007,000	2·24
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	364,000[1]	18,200,000[1]	1,133,000[1]	3·11[1]
1944	503,000	25,150,000	1,375,000	2·73
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	3,505,000[1]	1·75
1943	633,000	31,650,000[1]	2,079,000[1]	3·28
1944	1,698,000	84,900,000	4,534,000	2·67
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	25,000[1]	1,250,000[1]	102,000[1]	4·08
1944	146,000	7,300,000	489,000	3·35

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

28.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruit in Canada, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Weight	Value	Average Value per Unit
	bu.	lb.	$	$
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	216,000[1]	10,800,000[1]	1,545,000[1]	7·15[1]
1944	285,000	14,250,000	1,909,000	6·70
	qt.			
Strawberries—				
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	30,066,000[1]	2,211,000	0·09
1942	17,779,000	22,224,000[1]	2,057,000	0·12
1943	16,310,000[1]	20,387,500[1]	3,337,000	0·21
1944	10,922,000	13,652,000	2,303,000	0·21
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	10,092,000[1]	12,615,000[1]	2,708,000[1]	0·26[1]
1944	10,806,000	13,508,000	2,682,000	0·25
	lb.			
Loganberries—				
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	1,313,000[1]	1,313,000[1]	153,000[1]	0·12[1]
1944	1,660,000	1,660,000	196,000	0·12
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	53,763,000[1]	53,763,000[1]	1,733,000[1]	0·03[1]
1944	60,862,000	60,862,000	2,380,000	0·04

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

29.—Values of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

NOTE.—Annual figures for 1926-39 are given at p. 228 of the 1945 Year Book.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Av. 1935-39	3,812,200	247,400	1,509,800	5,486,400	7,024,000	18,079,800
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	4,650,000[1]	678,000	2,416,000[1]	10,476,000[1]	12,846,000	31,066,000[1]
1944	5,063,000	436,000	1,834,000	12,065,000	21,284,000	40,682,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

30.—Weight of Fruit Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44, 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	221,113,000[1]	16,300,000	49,017,000	223,353,000[1]	250,475,000[1]	760,258,000[1]
1944	239,564,000	13,942,000	44,137,000	278,240,000	494,003,000	1,069,886,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

Subsection 8.—Special Agricultural Crops

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The production of maple products in 1945 was considerably smaller than in the previous season and much below normal. The crop, expressed in terms of syrup, was estimated at 1,530,000 gal. or 50 p.c. below the 1944 level of 3,090,000 gal. and 43 p.c. below the ten-year average. The amount of syrup made shows a reduction of 53 p.c. from the previous crop, but sugar production was fairly well maintained.

Producers were not prepared for the early flows of sap which, in some cases, began in March. Unusually warm days and lack of night frosts materially shortened the tapping season which lasted approximately three weeks. The number of trees tapped in 1945 was below the 1944 level, the result of the unusual season and acute labour shortage. More sales than usual were made direct to consumers, and prices were at the maximum permitted for the grades produced. Average prices were slightly higher than those of the 1944 season.

31.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1942-45

NOTE.—Many of the figures for 1942-44 in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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	39,000	33·3	13,000	11,000	2·27	25,000	38,000
1943	28,000	35·7	10,000	8,000	2·62	21,000	31,000
1944	44,000	36·4	16,000	8,000	3·75	30,000	46,000
1945	18,000	44·4	8,000	4,000	3·50	14,000	22,000
New Brunswick..1942	91,000	30·8	28,000	17,000	2·41	41,000	69,000
1943	73,000	39·7	29,000	13,000	2·77	36,000	65,000
1944	99,000	35·4	35,000	12,000	3·42	41,000	76,000
1945	91,000	41·8	38,000	8,000	3·88	31,000	69,000
Quebec.....1942	3,538,000	19·5	690,000	2,272,000	1·94	4,408,000	5,098,000
1943	2,290,000	25·0	572,000	1,563,000	2·32	3,627,000	4,199,000
1944	2,034,000	26·0	529,000	2,339,000	2·91	6,806,000	7,335,000
1945	1,804,000	26·0	469,000	1,203,000	2·95	3,549,000	4,018,000
Ontario.....1942	69,000	27·5	19,000	577,000	2·58	1,492,000	1,511,000
1943	25,000	32·0	8,000	474,000	3·05	1,447,000	1,455,000
1944	30,000	36·7	11,000	511,000	3·11	1,589,000	1,600,000
1945	7,000	28·6	2,000	123,000	3·15	387,000	389,000
Totals **1942**	**3,737,000**	**20·1**	**750,000**	**2,877,000**	**2·07**	**5,966,000**	**6,716,000**
1943	**2,416,000**	**25·6**	**619,000**	**2,058,000**	**2·49**	**5,131,000**	**5,750,000**
1944	**2,207,000**	**26·8**	**591,000**	**2,870,000**	**2·95**	**8,466,000**	**9,057,000**
1945	**1,920,000**	**26·9**	**517,000**	**1,338,000**	**2·98**	**3,981,000**	**4,498,000**

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—At the present time there are four beet sugar companies 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 at St. Hilaire, Que.

During the period 1940-44, beet prices per ton based upon the quality (sugar and purity) of beets grown in the various territories through the companies' contracts, increased by $1·00 to $1·25. The growers received since 1943, over and above the aforementioned increase, a further benefit payment resulting from the excise tax reduction of 50 cents per bag of sugar, amounting to $1·25 to $1·50 per ton of beets depending again upon their quality, making the total general increase $2·25 to $2·75 per ton.

During 1945, the Ontario Government, recognizing the plight of Ontario beet producers and the importance of beet growing for the Province both during and after the War, granted the beet growers there an additional subsidy of $1·25 to $1·55 per ton.

32.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets Grown in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1937-44

NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057; for 1921-30, see the 1933 edition, p. 257; and for 1931-36, see the 1942 edition, 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	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	5,781,151	215,879,271	11,639,825	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
1944	70,446	8·02	564,927	9·91	5,598,393	165,318,840	11,281,052	6·8

Fibre Flax.—Table 33 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. Canadian flax fibre and tow find a ready market in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The prospect of high returns encouraged many inexperienced growers to seed flax on poor land in 1942. With the low yields in 1942 and 1943 enthusiasm waned, growers preferring to plant crops with more certain yields and higher cash returns. In 1944 the season was late and it was not until the end of June that much of the crop was planted. While the area in 1944 was greater than in 1943, yields on the

late-sown acreage were disappointing. Spring weather in 1945 was also backward but after the experience of 1944 there was little late seeding, the acreage, as a result, was down sharply from 39,102 acres in 1944 to 21,557 acres in 1945.

33.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1937-45

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	2,528,228	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	39,102	122,487	5,768,000	1,015	502,948	1,555,600	50,750	2,109,298
1945[3]	21,557	68,747	6,000,000	650	343,735	1,775,000	42,250	2,160,985

[1] Including turbine tow. [2] Includes estimated production from 8,040 acres carried over from previous processing year. [3] Subject to revision.

Tobacco.—The difficulties experienced in the first year of the War of 1939-45 in exporting Canadian tobacco leaf were overcome as sterling exchange became available for this commodity and as tobacco requirements for the British and Canadian Armed Forces increased. The rising price to growers increased acreages, except in 1943 when unfavourable weather, fertilizer and labour conditions militated against the growers. The crop of 1944, however, was the largest in acreage and in production since 1939 and gave the highest yield per acre since the crop of 1938. Prices have steadily advanced since 1940; flue-cured tobacco leaf averaged a farm price of 20·6 cents per lb. in 1940, while the 1944 crop averaged 30·7 cents per lb., burley leaf increased from 12·2 cents in 1940 to 23·2 cents in 1944 and cigar leaf advanced from 10·4 cents to 21·0 cents. These price advances reflected the increase in demand for tobacco for domestic consumption due to fuller employment, for supplies to the Armed Forces overseas and for export.

While the acreage in 1945 was the largest ever planted in Canada, the yield was lower than that of 1944, but showed an increase over 1942 and 1943.

31.—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 edition.

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	88,495	1,191	105,415,500	29·4	31,001,900

35.—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	7,580	6,512	1,472,900	63,340	62,325	18,104,600	220	267	63,700
1944	8,984	8,898	2,413,800	79,359	96,375	28,550,000	152	143	38,100

36.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Main Types, 1939-44

Type and 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	73,697	1,176	86,669,000	30·7	26,634,100
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	9,460	1,292	12,223,000	23·2	2,830,000
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	2,400	1,240	2,976,000	21·0	624,900

Apiculture.—The keeping of bees in Canada is as much an industry as any other form of Canadian enterprise and has, in some cases, developed into a 'big business' involving more than a thousand colonies which produce many thousands of pounds of honey. Annual statistics of honey production have been published since 1924, when 22,200 beekeepers were engaged in producing honey. Since then, the number has almost doubled and in 1944 there were 40,700 beekeepers. Ontario continues to be the chief producing province and contributes about half of Canada's total production. In 1944, Ontario produced 43 p.c. of the total, followed by Manitoba and Alberta with 15 p.c. each, Saskatchewan with 12 p.c., Quebec with 10 p.c., British Columbia with 4 p.c. and the Maritime Provinces with 1 p.c.

The farm value of the Canadian honey crop in 1944 was estimated at $5,253,000. While this was 14 p.c. below the value of production in 1943, it was 55 p.c. higher that the five-year 1938-42 average of $3,392,000. The average price received by producers, which showed a steady increase from 8 cents per lb. in 1938 to 15 cents per lb. in 1943, continued at this level during 1944.

37.—Beekeepers and Colonies, Production and Values of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, 1938-44

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
1944....	40,700	508,500	69	34,970,000	15·0	5,253,000	524,500	242,000	5,495,000

38.—Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1939-44

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	12,400	18,900	12,200	33,500	32,000	44,000
Nova Scotia	77,000	78,200	82,600	80,600	72,500	65,000
New Brunswick	82,800	124,000	124,800	225,000	232,200	185,000
Quebec	4,355,400	3,112,300	3,042,600	4,026,900	5,000,000	3,606,000
Ontario	17,003,000	14,044,000	17,733,000	11,760,000	19,212,000	15,022,000
Manitoba	5,400,000	3,669,900	4,970,000	3,142,000	4,503,000	5,271,000
Saskatchewan	4,262,600	3,682,000	2,966,500	4,947,100	5,364,600	4,376,000
Alberta	2,178,000	2,222,000	3,120,000	2,500,000	3,800,000	5,130,000
British Columbia	1,004,900	1,264,000	1,169,000	1,333,600	1,275,800	1,271,000
Totals	**34,376,100**	**28,215,300**	**33,220,700**	**28,048,700**	**39,492,100**	**34,970,000**

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".

39.—Yearly Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Cereals—Basis, in Store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Crop Years Ended July 31, 1937-45

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 edition.

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	158/11[1]
1943	94/4	49/2	64/2	68/4	225[2]
1944	122/7	51/4	64/6	115/4	250[2]
1945	125[2]	51/4	64/6	126/2	275[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.

40.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1941-45

Item	Toronto					Montreal				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	8·70	10·29	11·76	11·48	11·65	9·13	10·70	12·18	12·15	12·25
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	8·25	9·77	11·27	11·01	10·90	8·12	9·64	11·07	11·09	11·15
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	7·35	9·31	10·35	9·61	9·80	6·46	8·33	9·65	9·28	9·50
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	8·90	10·39	11·99	11·99	12·20	9·12	10·74	12·17	12·33	12·05
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	8·51	9·93	11·48	11·44	11·45	8·10	9·67	11·12	11·33	11·10
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	8·02	9·56	10·87	10·87	10·70	6·03	8·24	9·60	9·45	9·30
Heifers, good	8·61	10·10	11·57	11·24	11·25	7·81	9·63	11·08	10·74	10·45
Heifers, medium	8·15	9·65	11·09	10·80	10·70	6·72	8·65	9·95	9·20	9·50
Calves, fed, good	9·56	11·12	12·43	12·57	12·55	9·67	11·68	12·69	12·43	12·65
Calves, fed, medium	8·97	10·52	11·91	11·89	11·85	8·60	10·30	11·26	10·93	9·90
Cows, good	6·48	8·24	9·37	8·77	9·10	6·68	8·53	9·17	8·69	9·30
Cows, medium	5·83	7·58	8·64	8·06	8·45	5·76	7·44	8·84	7·88	8·20
Bulls, good	6·88	9·07	10·18	8·61	9·15	6·54	8·91	9·19	8·19	9·10
Stocker and feeder steers, good	7·94	10·45	11·47	10·03	10·00	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stocker and feeder steers, common	6·95	9·29	9·94	8·59	8·90	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, good	6·63	7·26	8·55	8·23	8·40	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Stock cows and heifers, common	5·50	7·23	7·89	6·93	7·45	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Calves, veal, good and choice	11·92	14·62	15·39	14·55	14·70	11·00	13·62	15·53	14·12	14·60
Calves, veal, common and medium	9·27	12·17	13·00	11·18	11·80	8·12	10·70	13·34	9·91	10·70
Hogs, Grade B 1, dressed	13·26	15·69	16·87	17·25	17·90	13·51	15·88	16·94	17·26	18·20
Lambs, good handy weights	11·54	13·04	13·93	13·40	14·40	11·28	12·41	12·55	11·94	13·55
Lambs, common, all weights	9·22	10·55	10·38	8·60	9·80	9·39	10·92	10·52	7·16	9·40
Sheep, good handy weights	6·03	8·14	8·41	5·06	7·35	6·17	7·62	8·49	4·90	6·65

Item	Winnipeg					Edmonton				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	8·16	9·53	11·10	11·15	11·40	7·86	9·45	11·16	11·24	11·40
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	7·41	8·59	10·11	10·01	10·00	7·32	8·65	10·28	10·06	10·20
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	6·37	7·53	8·83	8·57	8·35	5·93	7·41	8·65	8·17	7·90
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good	8·21	9·54	11·09	11·13	11·40	7·75	9·40	11·25	11·14	11·35
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	7·47	8·64	10·15	10·01	10·00	7·25	8·55	10·33	10·09	10·15
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	6·51	7·69	9·00	8·76	8·55	6·05	7·43	9·05	8·31	8·35
Heifers, good	7·44	8·77	10·02	10·06	10·05	7·35	8·71	10·31	10·11	10·20
Heifers, medium	6·56	7·96	9·08	9·03	8·75	6·75	8·04	9·11	8·88	8·85
Calves, fed, good	8·34	10·27	11·15	11·48	11·80	8·01	9·82	11·39	11·50	11·60
Calves, fed, medium	7·44	8·88	10·29	10·56	10·70	7·36	8·66	10·44	10·37	10·55
Cows, good	6·07	7·65	8·75	8·17	8·45	5·77	7·26	8·56	7·55	8·20
Cows, medium	5·05	6·66	7·56	7·13	7·30	5·04	6·50	7·72	6·49	7·05
Bulls, good	6·54	8·15	9·11	7·60	8·55	5·83	7·27	8·04	6·66	7·30
Stocker and feeder steers, good	7·10	8·75	9·75	8·54	8·85	6·61	7·83	9·25	8·44	8·75
Stocker and feeder steers, common	5·60	7·29	7·74	6·55	7·05	5·19	6·80	7·66	6·93	7·10
Stock cows and heifers, good	5·64	7·47	8·49	6·91	7·50	5·42	6·53	7·74	6·81	7·00
Stock cows and heifers, common	4·27	5·80	6·32	5·48	6·00	4·41	5·60	6·02	5·38	5·70
Calves, veal, good and choice	9·96	11·91	13·39	12·67	13·05	8·78	11·03	12·13	11·63	11·05
Calves, veal, common and medium	7·27	8·81	10·25	8·90	9·20	6·56	8·50	10·18	9·55	9·15
Hogs, Grade B 1, dressed	12·27	14·55	15·86	16·41	16·70	12·26	14·21	15·60	15·92	16·15
Lambs, good handy weights	9·86	11·18	11·44	11·07	12·25	8·84	10·14	10·59	10·62	11·25
Lambs, common, all weights	7·58	9·35	8·51	7·04	8·00	6·19	7·82	8·25	7·29	7·85
Sheep, good handy weights	4·71	5·74	6·64	3·32	5·65	5·00	6·30	6·47	5·52	6·15

[1] No sales reported.

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 crop years ended July 31, 1936 to 1945 in Table **41**. The series relates to average prices received by farmers during the crop-marketing season Aug. 1 to July 31 of the following year.

41.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices[1] of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1937-45

NOTE.—For the formulæ 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	174·2
Barley	0·40	172·5	127·5	70·0	85·0	80·0	107·5	115·0	165·0	170·0
Rye	0·42	166·7	171·4	69·0	100·0	78·6	107·1	114·3	228·6	228·6
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	133·3
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	189·5
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	166·3
Turnips, etc	0·34	102·9	94·1	97·0	111·8	94·1	138·2	144·1	191·2	214·7
Hay and clover	7·75	98·8	97·2	97·8	108·4	111·5	162·2	140·1	142·5	164·8
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	139·2
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	175·6
All Field Crops	-	**129·0**	**125·6**	**87·4**	**94·2**	**89·0**	**116·2**	**120·6**	**155·1**	**162·3**

[1] Prices quoted are per bushel, except for potatoes and turnips, etc., which are per cwt., and the last five items, which are per ton. [2] Subject to revision.

Subsection 10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census

The more important miscellaneous agricultural statistics at present available from 1941 Census data are included in this Subsection. Information regarding types of farm, farm machinery and farm revenues and expenditures is given at pp. 238-240 and 243-245 of the 1945 Year Book.

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.

42.—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

42.—Farm Population, by Sex and Provinces, Census of 1941—concluded

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.

43.—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.

44.—Farm Workers, Weeks of Hired Labour and Cost of Labour, by Provinces, Census of 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]	822,820	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

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.

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.

45.—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.....acre	**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

[1] On buildings and land operated by the owner.

45.—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.

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 (c. 65 R.S.A. 1942). 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, 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 or the carrying out of work under by-laws approved by the voters of the districts.

The operation of two large irrigation systems constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway has been turned over to the water-users; these are now known as the Eastern and Western Irrigation Districts. The C.P.R. still retains the Lethbridge section, known as the Alberta Railway and Irrigation System, but negotiations *re* the transference of this System are under way.

During the past few years the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been active in promoting and assisting the construction of irrigation projects. It is expected that certain long-awaited irrigation construction will commence in 1946; the Dominion Government has appropriated a sum of money for the first stage in the construction of the $3,500,000 dam on the St. Mary River near Magrath. This dam, which will control all but extreme flood flows of the river, will be the key structure in a development that will eventually provide irrigation water for about 345,000 acres of land in the area between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat on the north and the International Boundary on the south; in addition it will improve the supply for the existing Alberta Railway and Irrigation, Magrath, Raymond and Taber Districts of about 120,000 acres.

The cost of the whole project is estimated at about $15,000,000 to be divided between the Dominion and Alberta Governments and the local water-users. The Alberta Government is at present financing the construction of the East Pothole Coulee Reservoir, also a length of canal which will be fitted into the larger project. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation System, at present operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be incorporated into the large development and negotiations between the Alberta Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are in an advanced stage.

Largely on account of assistance given and promised by Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, the Leavitt and Ætna Irrigation Districts have been organized. Construction of the Leavitt District is nearing completion while that of the Ætna District has been commenced.

46.—Irrigation Development in Alberta, as at Oct. 31, 1945

Project	Source of Supply	Miles of Canals 1943	Area of Tract	Area Served by Existing Works	Area Irrigated in—				
					1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
		No.	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Canada Land and Irrigation Company	Bow River	460	200,000	55,000	32,475	32,754	39,468	32,783	34,640
New West Irrigation District	Bow River	24	8,000	4,564	3,189	2,558	2,979	4,501	2,626
Western Irrigation District	Bow River	878	800,000	54,000	20,134	21,144	9,194	7,666	20,000
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Lethbridge	St. Mary River	219	200,000	75,725	76,639	76,597	57,575	75,707	75,725
Magrath Irrigation District	St. Mary River	90	18,873	6,975	4,000	3,448	3,500	3,500	3,500
Raymond Irrigation District	St. Mary River	16	20,520	15,130	13,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Taber Irrigation District	St. Mary River	105	33,200	21,500	21,391	15,103	14,108	20,935	21,325
Eastern Irrigation District	Bow River	2,080	1,500,000	280,000	138,462	140,000	158,000	168,496	167,094
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District	Oldman River	600	220,782	95,352	72,492	63,575	31,102	67,777	75,927
United Irrigation District	Belly River	175	62,800	34,167	10,500	11,000	12,000	14,000	14,000
Mountain View Irrigation District	Belly River	20	6,400	3,600	3,000	3,300	3,400	3,254	3,400
Leavitt Irrigation District	Belly River	[1]	16,100	4,571					526
Little Bow Irrigation District	Highwood River	3	10,014	200	25	50	80	40	120
Totals	—	4,670	3,096,689	650,784	395,307	383,529	341,406	419,659	430,883

[1] Not completed.

In addition to the above, there are 630 private irrigation schemes in Alberta, with a total irrigable area of 70,813 acres.

British Columbia.—Early in the history of British Columbia, the common law of England relative to riparian rights was made non-applicable in British Columbia, and the water in all streams and lakes was vested in the Crown. Provision was made for the issue of licences authorizing the diversion and use of water for various purposes. The current legislation on the subject is the Water Act, 1939, which is administered by the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests.

There are outstanding 5,650 licences authorizing the diversion and use of water for irrigation, and 609 authorizing the storage of water for the same purpose. The majority of these were issued for individual projects, but there are 53 organized community projects varying in size from 64 acres to 7,500 acres of irrigable land. There are 150,000 acres irrigated in the Province, and approximately one-third of this area is under community projects. It is estimated that an additional 285,000 acres could be brought under irrigation.

The table at p. 236 of the 1940 Year Book gives particulars of many of the larger irrigation projects in the Province, and further information may be had from the Comptroller of Water Rights, Victoria, B.C.

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 1940 Canada Year Book. 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 1,290,960 sq. miles, or 37 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 1,167,960 sq. miles, or 58 p.c. of the provincial land area. About 478,000 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 on poorly-drained lands, or at high altitudes, or are subject to other adverse site conditions. These unproductive forests, however, perform valuable functions.

* 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 XXXII.

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 813,000 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 435,000 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 311,201,000,000 cu. ft., of which 191,347,000,000 cu. ft. is accessible. (These cubic volumes are volumes of wood that can actually be used; in earlier editions of the Year Book statements of cubic volume were in terms of total volume of standing timber, including stumps and tops. See pp. 265-66 for reasons for change in estimates.) Expressed in commercial terms, the accessible timber is made up of 250,250,000,000 bd. ft. of logs in trees large enough to produce saw-logs and 1,684,710,000 cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel, posts, mining timbers, 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 those of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are 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

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book; they are based on a new converting factor (see text on pp. 265-266).

Province and Region	Conifers			Broad-Leaved			Totals		
	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume[1]	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume[1]	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume[1]
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..	65	560	61	40	240	28	105	800	89
Nova Scotia.....	4,850	23,165	2,939	1,600	5,940	825	6,450	29,105	3,764
New Brunswick.....	6,000	50,000	5,450	3,000	30,000	3,150	9,000	80,000	8,600
Quebec.....	41,110	453,330	46,755	14,390	176,120	17,848	55,500	629,450	64,603
Ontario.....	42,560	273,790	31,784	11,390	286,140	26,600	53,950	559,930	58,384
TOTALS, EASTERN PROVINCES.....	*94,585*	*800,845*	*86,989*	*30,420*	*498,440*	*48,451*	*125,005*	*1,299,285*	*135,440*
Manitoba.....	855	9,645	991	1,620	19,110	1,948	2,475	28,755	2,939
Saskatchewan.....	1,850	8,920	1,128	2,100	51,060	4,760	3,950	59,980	5,888
Alberta.....	7,000	74,400	7,724	2,080	36,000	3,476	9,080	110,400	11,200
TOTALS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES.....	*9,705*	*92,965*	*9,843*	*5,800*	*106,170*	*10,184*	*15,505*	*199,135*	*20,027*
British Columbia.....	109,740	186,290	35,880	[2]	[2]		109,740	186,290	35,880
Totals, Accessible.....	**214,030**	**1,080,100**	**132,712**	**36,220**	**604,610**	**58,635**	**250,250**	**1,684,710**	**191,347**
Totals, Inaccessible[3]..	**176,345**	**873,385**	**107,531**	**3,700**	**136,260**	**12,323**	**180,045**	**1,009,645**	**119,854**
Grand Totals.....	**390,375**	**1,953,485**	**240,243**	**39,920**	**740,870**	**70,958**	**430,295**	**2,694,355**	**311,201**

[1] Cubic volumes do not include wood in stumps and unusable tops. [2] There are no available estimates of the relatively small quantities of hardwoods in British Columbia. [3] Including estimates of stands in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Section 4.—Forest Depletion and Increment

Depletion.—The average annual rate of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1934-43 was 3,150,000,000 cu. ft. Of this total, 73 p.c. was felled for domestic and commercial use and 27 p.c. was destroyed by fire and pests. Of 2,312,000,000 cu. ft. utilized, 37 p.c. was used in sawlogs, 31 p.c. for fuel, 28 p.c. for pulpwood, and 4 p.c. in miscellaneous products. Between 75 and 80 p.c. of the total cut was of softwood species. Losses by fire averaged 338,000,000 cu. ft. annually, and insects and tree diseases destroyed about 500,000,000 cu. ft.

Forest Fires.—Fire losses in 1944 were somewhat higher than the average for recent years. The fire season was particularly severe in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whereas in Ontario and Saskatchewan losses were considerably below normal.

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, 1945.

2.—Forest-Fire Losses in Canada, 1944, with Ten-Year Averages, 1934-43

Item	Average 1934-43	1944	Item	Average 1934-43	1944
	$	$		$	$
Fires under 10 acres.....No.		3,943	**Estimated Values Destroyed—**		
Fires 10 acres or over..... "		1,877			
Totals, Fires.....No.	**5,542**	**5,820**	Merchantable timber.....	2,470,697	3,083,944
Area Burned—			Young growth.....	872,882	763,671
Merchantable timber...acre	536,488	503,764			
Young growth..... "	647,196	401,017	Cut-over lands.....	258,911	787,880
Cut-over lands..... "	350,928	759,279			
Non-forested lands..... "	813,449	739,001	Other property burned.....	372,906	1,449,222
Totals, Area Burned "	**2,348,061**	**2,403,061**	**Totals, Damage.....**	**3,975,396**	**6,084,717**
Merchantable Timber Burned—			Actual cost of fire fighting....	818,108	1,328,338
Saw timber.....M ft. b.m.	736,949	738,496	**Totals, Damage and Cost.....**	**4,793,504**	**7,413,055**
Small material.....cord	2,360,992	2,145,684			

3.—Forest Fires in Canada, by Causes, 1944, with Ten-Year Averages, 1934-43

Cause	Averages 1934-43		1944	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Camp-fires	1,008	18	805	14
Smokers	925	17	1,077	18
Settlers	854	15	816	14
Railways	256	5	838	14
Lightning	983	18	846	15
Industrial operations	149	3	208	4
Incendiary	348	6	172	3
Public works	55	1	48	1
Miscellaneous known	442	8	593	10
Unknown	522	9	417	7
Totals	**5,542**	**100**	**5,820**	**100**

Increment.—Practically all of the annual depletion or drain on the forest is concentrated on the 435,000 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 11 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, Ont., 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 Crown dues or stumpage (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut); ground-rents and fire protection taxes are collected annually. 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

71 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. is under private ownership. The percentages of privately owned forest land in the other provinces are as follows: Quebec, 7·2 p.c.; Ontario, 6·0 p.c.; Manitoba, 12·7 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 11·9 p.c.; Alberta, 7·7 p.c.; and British Columbia, 3·4 p.c.

4.—Forest Reserves in Canada, 1945

Province	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	Provincial Forest Reserves	Total
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	
Nova Scotia	"	"	–
New Brunswick	35·16	92·18	127·34
Quebec	7·25	5,104·00	5,111·25
Ontario	97·10	19,526·00	19,623·10
Manitoba	25·25[1]	3,811·09	3,811·09
Saskatchewan	Nil	14,070·68	14,070·68
Alberta	62·60	14,317·23	14,379·83
British Columbia	Nil	31,134·31	31,134·31
Northwest Territories	"	Nil	–
Totals	**202·11**	**88,055·49**	**88,257·60**

[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, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis. Information regarding forest administration in the individual provinces is given at pp. 234-236 of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Forest Protection

Fire Protection.—The Dominion Government administers the forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon, and is, therefore, responsible for fire-protection measures therein. Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire-protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timberlands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for close seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this con-

nection 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 Transport 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 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, seaplanes or flying boats can be used for detection, and for the transportation of fire fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Radio-equipped aircraft 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.

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 danger. 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 fire danger 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.

The various governmental forest authorities conduct forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.

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.

Forest Insects Control Board.—The mounting loss and damage through forest insects in Canada is now a matter of great concern to Governments and the forest industry in this country. In particular, the present uncontrolled epidemic of spruce budworm threatens the loss of raw materials on a scale approaching a national disaster.

To meet this situation an Order in Council was passed by the Dominion Government on Sept. 14, 1945, setting up a Forest Insects Control Board. (See Chapter XXII, Sect. 2, Subsection 2.) This Board operates under the supervision of the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, which Department defrays its administration costs. Composition of the Board consists of eight members, one of whom is chairman, and includes representatives from the Departments of Reconstruction and Supply, Mines and Resources, and Agriculture, also one member from the pulp and paper industry, one member from each of the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, and one member to represent the three Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The functions of the Forest Insects Control Board do not involve the taking over or replacement of any existing service, entomological or otherwise. Each service, Dominion or Provincial, must budget for and carry on its duties in its normal way. The purpose of the Board is to secure additional funds, where necessary, to supplement the functions of existing services and co-ordinate their several efforts into one cohesive program with a view to expediting the solution of the forest insect problem in Canada.

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 four forest experiment stations and a National Park Reserve* 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 number of foresters are actively engaged in commercial logging operations and, in addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest surveys either for the estimation of timberstands and making of maps, or to determine natural growth and reproduction conditions and factors.

Through the use of air photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force and base maps prepared by the mapping organizations of the Departments of Mines and Resources and National Defence, the Dominion Forest Service has taken a leading part in the development of methods for the interpretation of air photographs

* See Table 4, p. 261.

for forestry purposes. Most of the provincial forest services and many timber-owning companies are also making extensive use of aerial photographs. It is now possible not only to map the areas occupied by the different forest types but to estimate the volume of standing timber with an accuracy that compares favourably with ground surveys. Aerial photographs drawn to scales suitable for mapping purposes and covering about 1,000,000 sq. miles are now available in the National Air-Photographic Library of the Department of National Defence, and about 123,000 sq. miles of forest have been mapped and classified from the photographs. Still greater use of air photographs for forestry purposes is expected in future.

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.

Forestry and FAO.—In October, 1944, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was formally established and held its first conference at Quebec. The functions of the Organization generally, and as they concern agriculture particularly, are given at pp. 206-211. The relation of FAO to fisheries is outlined at pp. 291-294. The Canadian delegation included five representatives of forestry, headed by the Dominion Forester. The Conference decided that the Organization should include a Division on Forestry and Forest Products, because the promotion of human welfare requires provision of shelter and warmth as well as sufficient and suitable food. Furthermore, it was recognized that forestry and agriculture are alternative forms of land use and, in many cases, the two activities are complementary.

In many regions, the permanent success of agriculture itself depends on the maintenance of a satisfactory proportion of forest cover, in the form of farm woodlots or small community forests. The disastrous effects of complete removal of forest cover on ground water levels and on the stability of the soil are amply demonstrated in certain sections of Canada.

It is recognized that the very low standards of living now prevalent in many parts of the world cannot be substantially improved unless larger supplies of forest products can be made available. Wood is needed for the construction of better housing, granaries, and improved accommodation for live stock. Improved standards of living require improvements in education and in the dissemination of news, for which purposes paper manufactured from wood-pulp is essential. Wood cellulose has become one of the chief sources of textiles; consequently, the forests are assuming new importance in connection with the clothing of the peoples of the world.

At present there are great differences in per capita consumption of wood as between different regions. To some degree these differences arise from climatic factors because the needs for shelter and heating are much greater in cold countries than in the tropics. It remains true, however, that very large populations are unable to obtain sufficient wood because supplies are not available. With certain limitations, it is believed possible to establish minimum standards of wood consumption which are essential to a reasonable minimum standard of living in the different regions of the world, and it is expected that FAO will take the lead in the establishment of such basic requirements.

The FAO international forestry office will assemble information respecting forest resources, forestry conditions and practices, and forest industries on a world-wide basis. It will assist in the compilation of up-to-date statistics, and will be required to advise the appropriate international authorities respecting measures that might be adopted to correct shortages of forest products in different parts of the world. At the request of governments concerned it will organize technical missions to give advice on forest management problems.

Canada has undertaken to co-operate in the forestry work of FAO, and should benefit by the new services to be provided. In particular, improvements in the completeness and accuracy of information respecting world supplies and demands for forest products should help to stabilize the export markets that are so vital to Canada's forest industries.

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.

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.

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	2,048,186	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**

For more than 25 years, commercial units were converted to terms of cubic volume of standing timber by means of a series of factors which purported to represent equivalent volumes of wood consumed, including stumps and tops. Because of technological changes in logging practice, some of these factors have become obsolete. A change was necessary, and the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources, suggested that the practice of estimating total volume of

standing timber should be discontinued and that estimates of cubic volume should be prepared in terms of merchantable wood used. The principal reasons for the proposed change were: (1) Results of forest surveys in most parts of Canada were nearly always expressed in terms of commercial units of merchantable wood; it seemed more logical to convert directly to cubic volume of merchantable wood than to make arbitrary allowances for stumps and tops that were not used. (2) Most, if not all, of the principal forest countries of the world reported merchantable rather than total cubic volumes, and the practice was likely to be standardized by the forestry office to be set up as a unit of FAO.

The Dominion Forest Service discussed the proposed change with the forest authorities of the provinces and obtained their views respecting new converting factors to be used. It was generally agreed that a change would be advantageous and the factors given below were adopted. It will be observed that, with respect to "Logs and bolts", a different factor is used for the coastal region of British Columbia than for the rest of Canada. This is necessary because of a much larger average diameter of the logs used in the first-mentioned region and the fact that the percentage of the cubic volume of a log that can be converted into sawn lumber increases with diameter. The volume figures in Tables 6 and 7 were calculated on the new basis.

6.—Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods, Equivalents in Merchantable Wood and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1943, with Comparative Totals, 1926-42

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book; they are based on a new converting factor (see text above). Details by chief products and by provinces for the years 1926-42 will be found in the "Annual Estimate of Operations in the Woods, 1944", published by the Forestry Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Year and Product		Quantity Reported or Estimated	Converting[1] Factor	Equivalent Volume of Merchantable Wood	Total Value
				M. cu. ft.	$
Totals, 1926				**2,264,394**	
Totals, 1927				**2,285,605**	-
Totals, 1928				**2,391,119**	
Totals, 1929				**2,477,584**	
Totals, 1930				**2,477,787**	-
Totals, 1931				**1,838,138**	**141,123,930**
Totals, 1932		-		**1,505,023**	**92,106,252**
Totals, 1933		-		**1,615,864**	**93,773,142**
Totals, 1934		-		**1,829,886**	**105,539,732**
Totals, 1935		-		**1,933,450**	**115,461,779**
Totals, 1936				**2,139,400**	**134,804,228**
Totals, 1937				**2,378,374**	**163,249,887**
Totals, 1938				**2,136,729**	**148,265,857**
Totals, 1939				**2,258,583**	**157,747,398**
Totals, 1940				**2,676,814**	**194,567,875**
Totals, 1941				**2,683,731**	**213,163,089**
Totals, 1942				**2,608,605**	**234,371,891**
1943					
Logs and bolts	M ft. b.m.	4,810,110	200[2]	915,293	99,852,479
Pulpwood	cord	8,801,368	85	748,116	110,844,790
Firewood	"	9,210,346	80	736,828	45,152,897
Hewn railway ties	No.	1,272,008	5	6,360	1,138,663
Poles and piling	"	395,826	15	5,937	2,032,681
Round mining timber	cu. ft.	11,021,268	1	11,021	3,418,857
Fence posts	No.	15,825,255	1·2	18,990	1,902,546
Wood for distillation	cord	86,371	80	6,910	774,344
Fence rails	No.	5,052,331	1	5,052	464,365
Miscellaneous products		-	-	21,399	3,033,661
Totals, 1943			-	**2,475,906**	**268,615,283**

[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 merchantable wood used to produce one unit of the material in question. (See text above table.)

[2] 175 for British Columbia coastal region.

7.—Equivalent Volumes of Solid Wood and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 6.

Province	Equivalent Volumes of Solid Wood		Values of Products	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	12,202	11,595	574,214	793,380
Nova Scotia	110,469	100,385	8,627,223	10,207,903
New Brunswick	205,598	196,233	21,396,967	25,218,732
Quebec	962,966	930,137	91,702,084	104,692,371
Ontario	508,750	498,112	51,357,660	61,142,548
Manitoba	68,917	68,260	3,317,696	4,711,334
Saskatchewan	97,593	95,654	3,471,304	4,788,705
Alberta	109,714	99,436	4,722,488	5,368,392
British Columbia	532,396	476,094	49,202,255	51,691,918
Totals	**2,608,605**	**2,475,906**	**234,371,891**	**268,615,283**

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 industries are given at pp. 273-74 of this volume.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1944, numbered 27 mills making pulp only, 50 combined pulp and paper mills and 27 mills making paper only.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and some lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, pulpwood cut from Crown lands must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills unless a special permit to export is obtained. A large proportion of the pulpwood cut in Canada for export to the United States is taken from private lands. In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form, but the proportion has now declined to less than one-fifth.

8.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1931-44

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 14 and 15 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	7,665,724[3]	79·4	1,987,850	20·6	1,714	[2]
1943....	8,801,368	110,844,790	12·59	7,260,776[3]	82·5	1,540,592	17·5	2,379	[2]
1944....	8,668,566	124,363,926	14·35	7,169,430	82·7	1,499,136	17·3	8,209	[2]

[1] All quantities are given in terms of rough or unpeeled wood. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

The manufacture of pulp is the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills to provide their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export. 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 in Canada there are 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 of pulp production 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, 1931-44

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	63,721,703[3]	2,239,079	130,797,449[3]	5,272,830	194,519,152[3]
1944	3,113,142	72,097,231	2,157,995	138,944,181	5,271,137	211,041,412

[1] Includes screenings. [2] Some of these totals include unspecified pulp. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

During 1944, 77 establishments turned out 5,271,137 tons of pulp valued at $211,041,412, as compared with 5,272,830 tons of pulp, valued at $194,519,152 in 1943. Of the 1944 total for pulp, 3,652,636 tons, valued at $98,114,072 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 58 p.c. of the production in 1944 was groundwood pulp and over 19 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 5,271,137 tons of pulp produced in 1944 entailed the use of 7,177,639 cords of rough pulpwood valued at $104,477,689, and the total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was $122,160,859.

10.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1932-44

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	94,054,176[2]	1,490,966	54,818,046	5,272,830	194,519,152[2]
1944	2,767,081	105,042,991	1,316,365	54,934,993	5,271,137	211,041,412

[1] Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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 1942-45 will be found in Table **15** of the Chapter on External Trade.

Paper Production.—During 1944, 77 establishments produced 4,044,376 tons of paper and paper board with a total value of $255,545,841, as compared with 3,966,344 tons, valued at $234,036,152 produced in 78 establishments in 1943. In addition to newsprint, Canadian mills have a highly developed production of fine paper, wrapping paper, tissues, paper board and other cellulose products: in fine paper Canada produces close to 600 types. In 1944 newsprint paper formed 75·2 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada; the production decreased by 0·2 p.c. but the value increased by 8·3 p.c. as compared with 1943. The remainder of the paper production was divided as follows: 14·5 p.c. paper boards, 3·9 p.c. wrapping paper, 3·8 p.c. book and writing paper, and about 2·6 p.c. tissue and miscellaneous papers.

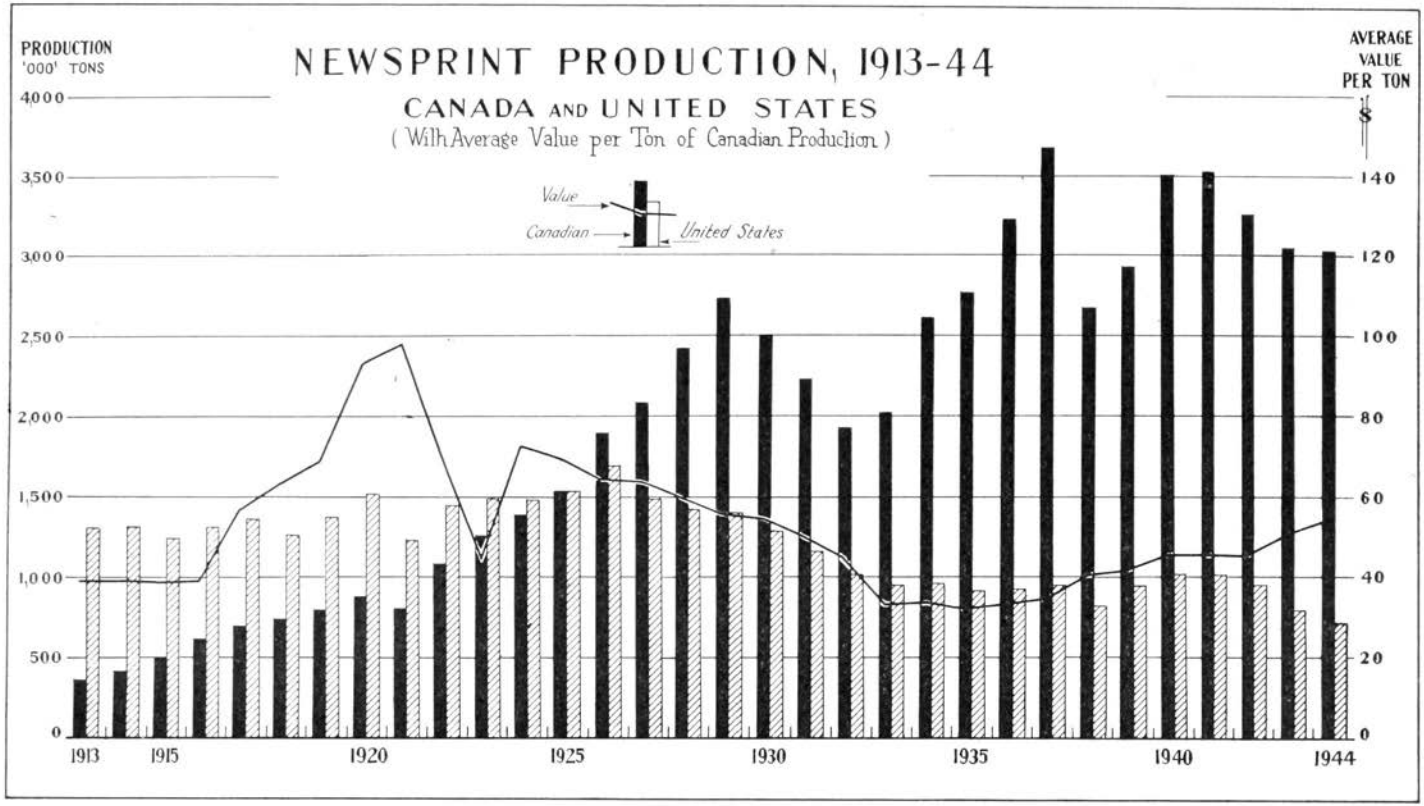
11.—Paper Production in Canada, 1931-44

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	152,962,868[1]	122,174	19,047,039	145,545	15,614,453
1944	3,039,783	165,655,165	153,851	23,590,904	156,721	16,699,663

Year	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	37,528,257[1]	84,082	8,883,535	3,966,344	234,036,152[1]
1944	588,348	39,091,667	105,673	10,508,442	4,044,376	255,545,841

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.


PRODUCTION
'000' TONS
NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION, 1913-44
CANADA AND UNITED STATES
(With Average Value per Ton of Canadian Production)
AVERAGE
VALUE
PER TON
$
Value
Canadian
United States
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1913
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
1944

Quebec produced 53·3 p.c. of the total quantity in 1944, Ontario 28·5 p.c., British Columbia 7·8 p.c. and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 10·4 p.c.

12.—Paper Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	1943		1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	$	tons	$
Quebec	1,986,865	117,311,773[1]	2,152,956	134,617,241
Ontario	1,266,813	78,234,640	1,152,385	77,239,367
British Columbia	281,042	15,412,667[1]	317,039	19,088,145
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba	431,624	23,077,072[1]	421,996	24,601,088
Totals	**3,966,344**	**234,036,152**	**4,044,376**	**255,545,841**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

The Newsprint Situation at the end of 1945.—During the latter part of 1944 and the early part of 1945, electric power, which had been taken from certain newsprint mills for direct war needs, was returned to the mills and newsprint production was then increased in some cases. During the same period, the supply of pulpwood also increased and labour commenced to become more plentiful. As a result, the production of newsprint in Canadian mills amounted to 3,259,208 tons in 1945; production figures for previous years back to 1931 are given in Table **11.**

During the war years, newsprint production was allocated under the jurisdiction of the Newsprint Administrator appointed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and deliveries to various world markets were allocated on a monthly basis. In 1945, the United States market was allocated 200,000 tons a month during the first six months, 220,000 tons a month during the third quarter, and 230,000 tons a month during the fourth quarter. Canadian consumers were allocated 15,700 tons a month during the first six months, 16,800 tons a month in the third quarter and 17,500 tons a month in the fourth quarter of the year. Overseas markets received 37,500 tons a month during the first half of the year and 42,000 tons a month during the last half of 1945.

Under these allocations, Canadian consumers received more newsprint during the six war years than they did in the six pre-war years. For United States consumers, Canadian mills have more than filled the gap caused by loss of United States and Scandinavian tonnage. During the war emergency, Canadian mills also supplied over 80 p.c. of the quotas for South American countries and, with help from Newfoundland, provided all the imports for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and India. Over 40 countries relied chiefly on Canada for their wartime newsprint supply.

Allocation of Canadian newsprint production to all markets, other than to Canada, terminated on Dec. 31, 1945. The industry compensation plan, which had been functioning since Sept. 1, 1942, and under which wartime burdens were distributed among all Canadian newsprint companies, also terminated on the same date.

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 1944, exports amounted to 2,805,776 tons valued at $157,190,834 and ranked fifth 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 104 mills in operation in 1944. The employees numbered 37,896 and their salaries and wages amounted to $75,833,408. 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 $157,995,141 in 1944, $143,956,462 in 1943, and $135,970,437 in 1942; the gross value of production as $369,846,086 in 1944, $344,411,614 in 1943, and $336,697,277 in 1942; and net value of production, $174,492,103 in 1944, $164,244,088 in 1943, and $164,500,420 in 1942.

The pulp and paper industry is one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada. It was first in gross value of production from 1925 to 1934, but was replaced in 1935 by non-ferrous smelting and refining; it was first for many years in capital invested, in net value of production and in wages and salaries paid. During the war years, because of the extraordinary demands for munitions, vehicles and certain food products, such industries as non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, miscellaneous chemical products, slaughtering and meat packing, shipbuilding and repairs, iron and steel products and automobiles advanced temporarily to higher positions. This situation was quite abnormal, however, and the pulp and paper industry is resuming its former place as the leading peacetime industry in Canada. Only the manufacturing

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—and the Index for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industries.

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. In world trade, pulp and paper are Canada's main commodities except gold; greater than wheat and far greater than nickel. Newsprint alone, over a considerable period, has brought Canada more export dollars than wheat, nickel or any other single commodity except gold. If the $20,000,000 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 1944 amounted to $285,000,000, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products. The United States market absorbs, annually, practically all pulpwood exports, over 80 p.c. of the pulp and more than three-quarters of the paper shipments of Canada. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry

The manufacture of sawn lumber is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials.

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills and mills for cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood that reported in 1944 was 5,508, as compared with 5,140 in 1943. Employees numbered 43,516 and wages and salaries amounted to $51,516,085. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at $118,167,020 and the gross value of production was $216,556,623. The net production in 1944 was $96,525,135.

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 1944.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values[1]	
	Quantities		Values		1943	1944
	1943	1944	1943	1944		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	5,702	7,502	168,089	265,443	232,790	330,234
Nova Scotia	233,376	229,610	7,679,588	8,622,553	8,446,279	9,658,323
New Brunswick	303,706	294,818	11,042,769	11,839,238	15,770,038	13,826,290
Quebec	961,946	1,010,361	35,170,296	41,603,134	45,641,615	50,099,695
Ontario	544,490	587,237	21,261,613	25,470,014	26,732,478	30,312,517
Manitoba	71,536	72,870	2,379,356	2,635,008	2,538,835	2,778,600
Saskatchewan	132,302	163,986	3,595,465	5,117,360	3,934,544	5,571,572
Alberta	168,077	162,913	4,768,906	4,685,231	5,493,110	5,564,400
British Columbia	1,941,966	1,982,478	65,808,102	70,080,622	87,069,697	98,381,844
Yukon	474	457	25,500	32,803	25,950	33,148
Totals	**4,363,575**	**4,512,232**	**151,899,684**	**170,351,406**	**195,885,336**	**216,556,623**

[1] Includes all other sawmill products.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1931-44

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
1944	4,512,232	170,351,406	2,697,724	11,411,359	110,639	645,010

British Columbia came first in total production in 1944, contributing 43·9 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 85·3 p.c. of the shingles. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. In 1944 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, jack pine and cedar next in order of importance. Cedar was the most important shinglewood sawn. The conifers usually form between 90 and 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood.

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.

15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, 1941-44

Country	1941		1942		1943		1944	
	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	826,804	25,179,948	647,392	22,634,538	902,539	35,881,525	851,537	38,569,538
British South Africa	62,421	2,298,651	24,241	1,280,341	32,300	1,442,617	41,904	2,433,424
Australia	52,986	1,489,136	12,420	594,280	45,045	2,118,795	55,968	2,194,349
British West Indies	27,591	1,043,342	9,761	456,598	8,475	483,264	20,708	1,291,110
Newfoundland	14,436	603,413	23,607	1,021,519	5,251	371,432	5,735	426,216
Fiji Islands	7,197	233,182	3,899	164,248	1,827	81,764	4,321	206,062
Other British countries	19,393	869,164	6,523	404,947	6,783	368,432	9,606	489,168
Totals, British	**1,010,828**	**31,716,836**	**727,843**	**26,556,471**	**1,002,220**	**40,747,829**	**989,779**	**45,609,867**
Foreign—								
United States	1,231,588	41,506,390	1,432,128	53,406,452	730,479	33,622,548	878,603	44,562,967
Iceland	11,897	391,540	9,419	360,339	6,043	269,211	8,915	509,253
Egypt	1,933	79,443	634	33,180	425	23,708	2,039	94,695
Other foreign countries	44,629	1,119,087	9,932	335,453	2,109	75,208	3,183	172,742
Totals, Foreign	**1,290,047**	**43,096,460**	**1,452,113**	**54,135,424**	**739,056**	**33,990,675**	**892,740**	**45,339,657**
Grand Totals	**2,300,875**	**74,813,296**	**2,179,956**	**80,691,895**	**1,741,276**	**74,738,504**	**1,882,519**	**90,949,524**

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 1943, this group, comprising 9,974 establishments, gave employment to 183,865 persons and paid out $264,844,792

in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to $1,103,984,216; the gross value of its products was $1,001,563,243 and the net value, $508,835,982.

Exports of Wood and Paper Products.—The forests of Canada contribute substantially to the export-trade values. During the calendar year 1944 exports of wood and paper products amounted to $440,901,011 and made up 12·8 p.c. of the total value of Canadian exports for the period, amounting to $3,439,953,165. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 32·4 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 34·0 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 1944 this excess from trade in all commodities (excluding gold) was $1,724,200,000. In comparison, the gross total contribution from trade in "wood, wood products and paper" only, amounted to $397,700,000.

Section 7.—Timber Control*

Canada's 500,000,000 acres of productive forested land have taken on a new significance, not only because of the part they played in the War of 1939-45, but also because of their great and growing importance to the Canadian economy in the post-war world.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, the Canadian lumber industry was experiencing a period of reasonable activity. During the following winter the cut of logs was increased but, on the whole, the industry experienced no great dislocation until early in the summer of 1940. Then the conquest of Western Europe by Germany produced an entirely new situation.

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 facilitating deliveries to war projects undertaken by the construction industry. At that time, Royal Canadian Air Force projects were built under contract but Army training camps were built by the Royal Canadian Engineers and lumber for the latter was purchased outright by the Department.

By December, 1940, Government purchases had exceeded 110,000,000 bd. ft. and war contractors had taken an additional 260,000,000 bd. ft. In this period, several flying schools, each requiring 6 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 in the following year.

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. This procedure saved the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars and much valuable material. Enormous quantities of lumber were used

* Prepared in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

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.

To offset the shortage of structural steel during the 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 the then recently perfected ring connector, which permits the fabrication of timber joints of far greater strength than could be secured by previous practice. More than 700 hangars, drill halls, storage buildings, and other structures requiring a maximum area of unimpeded floor space were built in Canada with frames of structural grades of Douglas fir held together by the new connectors.

Lumber prices were among the first in Canada to be brought under control. At first this was accomplished through informal agreements between the Timber Controller and the trade but, when the general policy of Price Control was established on Dec. 1, 1941, under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Timber Controller was appointed Administrator of lumber prices. During 1942, only minor adjustments in prices were authorized but in 1943, the rise in cost of production made necessary a general review of lumber prices throughout Canada and upward adjustments in most cases. From that date until the end of hostilities, lumber price ceilings were not altered, except in a few instances where circumstances demanded special treatment.

Control of civilian requirements was at first 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 was obtained from the Timber Control or a licence was granted by the Construction Control. This particular order was rescinded on Feb. 22, 1944, but some restrictions remained in force until after the end of the War. Other orders, passed at various times, prohibited the use of Sitka spruce, of aircraft quality, for any purpose other than for the manufacture of aeroplanes, and high-grade yellow birch logs suitable for veneering had to be placed at the disposal of the authorities. By the end of 1945, practically all orders of this type had been rescinded but it still proved necessary to restrict exports of lumber.

Since the end of the War, the domestic demand for lumber for all purposes including construction, railway maintenance and general industrial use, stepped up sharply with the conversion of industry to peacetime operation. Export demand also increased to unprecedented heights because of the needs for reconstruction throughout the world. At the end of 1945, visible demand for Canadian lumber was far greater than the supply, although preliminary estimates of production indicated that the year's output had reached the high total of 4,900,000,000 bd. ft.

The continuance of prices in other countries at levels much higher than those in Canada made it necessary to continue strict export controls, even though the War was over, to provide for Canada's basic requirements and prevent the draining away of all domestic supplies. However, following the termination of hostilities, Timber Control, after protecting United Kingdom contracts, discontinued its allocation to specific countries, leaving the trade free to pick its own export markets, export quotas being fixed on an over-all basis.

Aircraft Woods.—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 and, during the War of 1939-45, selected yellow birch logs from Eastern Canada were found most suitable for producing veneers to the exacting specifications required for aircraft plywoods. The Timber Control materially helped to ensure that manufacturers in Canada and the United Kingdom would receive adequate supplies of both these high-quality woods.

In the earlier years nearly all of the output of Sitka spruce of aircraft quality, went to the United Kingdom but by the spring of 1942 supplies threatened to become inadequate. The situation was further complicated by the inauguration of the Canadian program for building the Mosquito bomber. In June, 1942, a Crown company known as Aero Timber Products Limited, was established for the purpose of increasing production of Sitka spruce. The Company set up eight camps and supervised private operations. Output increased to 17,000,000 ft. in 1942 and to 26,000,000 ft. in 1943, about two-thirds of which was exported to the United Kingdom. The remainder was allocated between Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The United Kingdom is the largest user of aircraft veneers. Pre-war imports from Canada totalled about 10,000 tons annually but by 1941 they had increased to 60,000 tons. In that year the British Controller asked for assistance in obtaining birch veneer logs and aircraft veneers and plywoods and the Canadian Timber Control took over all negotiations. In August, 1942, a Crown company known as Veneer Log Supply Limited, was established and producers of logs of the requisite quality were required to offer them to the new Company.

In the spring of 1945, and before the end of hostilities, it was recognized that the peak of demand for special aircraft woods had passed. Substantial inventories had been built up and it was, therefore, possible for controls over the use of Sitka spruce and yellow birch veneer logs to be removed. The two Crown companies were wound up and surrendered their charters.

Wood Fuel.—Almost one-half of all Canadian householders depend on firewood to heat their homes. The larger part of this firewood is normally produced in farm woodlots and the diversion of farm labour to the Armed Forces and war industry resulted in a serious wood-fuel shortage in 1942. On the coast of British Columbia, where many homes are heated by sawdust or other sawmill refuse, a shortage developed because of the increased industrial demand for these products.

To deal with this emergency, a Wood Fuel Administrator was appointed under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and these responsibilities were later assumed by a new division of Timber Control. In order to stimulate production, subsidies were paid to dealers and the interests of the consumers were protected by the establishment of ceiling prices. Transportation subsidies were paid where necessary, and the Government established stock piles of wood fuel in critical areas.

At the end of 1944, general subsidies were discontinued and price increases of $1 per cord were allowed to producers, but throughout 1945 some subsidies were paid, on a discretionary basis, to dealers in areas where such action was deemed necessary to ensure supplies and to maintain the consumer price ceiling. Government stock piles were disposed of during the year.

Pulpwood.—At the end of 1941, pulpwood operations in Canada were brought under direction of the Timber Control, because it appeared that scarcity of woods labour and the increased demand for Canadian pulpwood in the United States might

combine to cause serious shortages. Advisory committees were established in each of the main pulpwood regions east of the Rocky Mountains. Domestic prices for pulpwood were established, by regions, after consultation with Canadian producers and consumers. Exports to non-Empire countries were made subject to permit and were allocated on a quota basis, with the understanding that mills in the United States, which normally relied on Canada as their chief source of pulpwood, would receive supplies based on available quantities and their average imports during the previous seven years.

Because of shortages in 1943, domestic prices were adjusted upward and placed on a consumer basis. This action was taken to bring pulpwood up to price levels comparable to those of other primary forest products. In 1944, a further increase in price was granted to brokers and dealers because they were considered to be an integral part of the trade and, as such, entitled to a certain margin over and above the price which might be paid to a producer.

Consumption of pulpwood by domestic mills was substantially higher during the war years than in the pre-war period. Shortages of labour made it necessary to draw heavily on accumulated inventories and the continued operation of many Canadian mills now depends on suitable weather conditions and the availability of adequate bush labour. Until inventories can be built up, some measure of control of exports of pulpwood appears to be inevitable.

Operating Difficulties.—From the early part of 1942, until the end of the War in 1945, the demand for labour by war industries was very great and, in addition, very large numbers of woods workers enlisted in the Armed Forces. As a consequence, woods labour in Canada has been in short supply and the loss of experienced key men has been particularly serious. Rationing of foods and difficulties in obtaining needed supplies have further added to the burdens of logging operators. In spite of these difficulties, the output of sawlogs, pulpwood, and other forest products has been maintained at a remarkably high level and, with the return of men from the Armed Forces, it is expected that still higher production will be possible during the immediate post-war years.

Effects on the Forests during the War Years, 1939-45.—Because the forested area of Canada is large in relation to the population, it is unlikely that heavy cutting during the War has seriously injured the future productivity of the forest estate. On the other hand, the need for obtaining the highest possible yield per man-day from the available labour force has tended to concentrate fellings in the best and most accessible forest areas and local overcutting has certainly taken place. In addition, stocks of specially valuable woods, such as Sitka spruce and yellow birch veneer logs, have been seriously depleted, and the reduction of trained forest protection staffs has resulted in considerable losses from fire and pests which might otherwise have been reduced. The existing situation can be corrected by building up forest protection organizations and improving the general standards of forest management and plans are being developed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to accomplish these improvements.

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 the British Isles 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 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 their harvests of pelts to the Company's posts 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 but, 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 war in 1939, showed a steady increase. An experimental fox ranch is operated by the Dominion Government at Summerside in Prince Edward Island, where problems of breeding, feeding, housing and general care are 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 new colour phases in foxes 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 so that furs may be bought 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, 1941-43

Province or Territory	Fur Farms			Values of Land and Buildings			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	635	1,034	840	567,308	701,383	708,711	467,295	586,638	879,326
Nova Scotia	673	543	474	212,991	187,312	185,451	275,657	208,105	325,061
New Brunswick	581	726	610	299,993	341,141	313,715	394,658	428,369	627,385
Quebec	2,637	2,341	2,129	1,276,550	1,361,087	1,368,939	1,672,160	1,658,501	2,375,384
Ontario	1,298	1,101	1,046	1,373,265	1,306,091	1,439,056	1,736,099	1,364,707	2,190,642
Manitoba	701	548	505	1,122,333	1,088,036	1,129,235	1,012,535	776,207	1,126,959
Saskatchewan	628	522	474	709,463	484,624	533,607	616,698	454,565	700,097
Alberta	858	716	643	1,185,757	1,228,101	1,222,966	1,335,170	1,010,986	1,404,140
British Columbia	419	298	247	483,114	451,555	437,691	412,942	263,422	411,669
Yukon	10	6	5	12,100	9,650	18,975	5,757	2,355	4,240
Totals	**8,440**	**7,835**	**6,973**	**7,242,874**	**7,158,980**	**7,358,346**	**7,928,971**	**6,753,855**	**10,044,903**

2.—Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1940-43

Kind of Animal	1940		1941		1942		1943	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		$		$		$		$
Badger	37	380	5	55	3	50	Nil	–
Chinchilla	198	155,250	292	212,150	205	178,000	244	50,000
Coyote	56	565	39	390	35	485	28	675
Fisher	177	13,990	145	11,745	101	9,225	124	13,405
Fitch	470	1,141	398	1,614	294	2,784	255	1,396
Fox, blue	1,285	80,650	1,462	111,431	1,445	72,789	1,985	190,577
Fox, cross	935	23,270	816	20,806	684	21,795	602	25,098
Fox, new-type	2,314	288,660	6,511	585,847	11,720	877,994	20,786	2,015,892
Fox, red	512	5,074	499	6,081	479	8,245	535	13,069
Fox, silver	93,715	3,604,155	91,543	3,762,922	83,429	3,483,868	74,514	4,233,722
Fox, white	7	400	18	1,975	14	1,400	3	275
Marten	261	16,620	305	21,255	317	23,170	298	24,988
Mink	132,614	2,877,597	153,447	3,173,323	104,686	2,059,612	119,266	3,465,492
Nutria	1,270	23,141	1,165	16,998	786	11,460	357	6,882
Otter	Nil	–	2	50	Nil	–	Nil	–
Raccoon	418	3,464	279	2,314	282	2,978	258	3,428
Skunk	Nil	–	2	15	Nil	–	2	4
Totals	**234,269**	**7,094,357**	**256,928**	**7,928,971**	**204,480**	**6,753,855**	**219,257**	**10,044,903**

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 1943 the latter figure was over ten times the former.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1940-43

Kind of Animal	1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Badger	Nil	61	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coyote	135	761	15	455	25	832	75	2,138
Fisher	1,055	511	2,355	585	150	353	Nil	3,124
Fitch	314	1,856	278	707	155	1,053	158	1,736
Fox, blue	6,668	20,950	3,072	42,977	2,850	75,217	13,008	57,337
Fox, cross	2,663	42,167	1,253	30,835	842	35,561	1,330	39,128
Fox, new-type	106,737	8,727	148,041	76,114	146,490	288,947	310,870	770,142
Fox, red	548	4,735	377	5,338	387	9,626	695	15,391
Fox, silver	209,486	3,318,874	327,845	2,753,093	151,418	3,532,571	328,857	4,241,614
Fox, white	Nil	Nil	Nil	66	Nil	164	Nil	575
Marten	3,700	399	4,565	303	3,475	495	2,010	1,775
Mink	206,431	2,208,567	291,618	1,888,189	109,356	2,793,573	229,257	3,823,656
Nutria	6,762	48	3,215	241	1,525	263	915	652
Raccoon	195	715	216	564	223	448	168	1,394
Skunk	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**544,694**	**5,608,380**	**782,850**	**4,799,489**	**416,896**	**6,739,103**	**887,343**	**8,958,662**

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

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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, 1922-44

Year	Pelts		Approximate P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms	Year	Pelts		Approximate P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		$				$	
1922	4,366,790	17,438,867	4	1934	6,076,197	12,349,328	30
1923	4,963,996	16,761,567	4	1935	4,926,413	12,843,341	31
1924	4,207,593	15,643,817	6	1936	4,596,713	15,464,883	40
1925	3,820,326	15,441,564	4	1937	6,237,640	17,526,365	40
1926	3,686,148	15,072,244	5	1938	4,745,927	13,196,354	43
1927	4,289,233	18,864,126	6	1939	6,492,222	14,286,937	40
1928	3,601,153	18,758,177	11	1940	9,620,695	16,668,348	31
1929	5,150,328	18,745,473	13	1941	7,257,337	21,123,161	26
1930	3,798,444	12,158,376	19	1942	19,561,024	24,859,869	19
1931	4,060,356	11,803,217	26	1943	7,418,971	28,505,033	24
1932	4,449,289	10,189,481	30	1944	6,324,240	33,147,392	28
1933	4,503,558	10,305,154	30				

In 1944 Ontario was the leading province in respect to value of fur production. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1944, was: Ontario, 21·5; Quebec 18·6; Alberta, 14·1; Manitoba, 11·6; Saskatchewan, 10·4; British Columbia, 8·3; Northwest Territories, 6·6; Prince Edward Island, 2·7; New Brunswick, 2·5; Nova Scotia 2·3; Yukon, 1·4.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1943 and 1944

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	31,280	24,706	760,385	890,362
Nova Scotia	112,235	101,913	920,515	764,863
New Brunswick	70,167	70,159	864,489	834,741
Quebec	541,788	519,155	4,562,354	6,167,605
Ontario	1,048,178	1,049,371	5,806,743	7,129,781
Manitoba	878,989	880,622	3,242,655	3,832,641
Saskatchewan	1,174,164	1,106,354	2,440,942	3,437,777
Alberta	2,446,665	1,513,951	4,542,818	4,686,311
British Columbia	677,168	682,371	1,860,990	2,736,991
Yukon	52,897	78,005	338,035	467,188
Northwest Territories	385,440	297,633	3,165,107	2,199,132
Canada	**7,418,971**	**6,324,240**	**28,505,033**	**33,147,392**

The total number of pelts taken from all fur-bearing animals in 1944 amounted to 6,324,240 as compared with 7,418,971 in 1943. Examination of the figures by kinds, however, reveals that almost all the reduction occurred in the numbers of rabbit and squirrel pelts taken. The total value of pelts rose from $28,500,000 in

1943 to $33,100,000 in 1944 as a result of a further advance in prices per pelt for most kinds. Pelts of silver fox increased from $24·84 to $33·99 while those of mink increased from $11·08 to $19·55.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Kinds, Years Ended June 30, 1943 and 1944

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Badger	7,575	11,212	52,331	46,470	6·91	4·14
Bear, grizzly	[1]	9	[1]	180	[1]	20·00
Bear, white	65	95	385	2,375	5·92	25·00
Bear, unspecified	1,032	1,448	3,293	4,769	3·19	3·29
Beaver	102,241	130,779	3,026,652	4,841,221	29·96	37·02
Cat, domestic	366	62	184	31	0·50	0·50
Chinchilla	Nil	5	–	78	–	15·60
Coyote or prairie wolf [2]	43,477	59,176	673,211	950,341	15·48	16·06
Ermine (weasel)	707,726	801,544	1,116,097	1,742,714	1·58	2·17
Fisher	2,165	3,319	109,611	252,937	50·63	76·21
Fitch	543	374	1,415	1,020	2·61	2·73
Fox, blue	3,141	2,805	82,854	89,166	26·38	31·79
Fox, cross	34,796	41,702	611,895	784,779	17·59	18·82
Fox, red	139,304	192,523	1,741,709	2,676,897	12·50	13·90
Fox, silver	187,753	129,184	4,663,079	4,390,912	24·84	33·99
Fox, new type	3,414	13,086	141,321	775,574	41·39	59·27
Fox, white	74,190	30,332	2,104,645	995,829	28·37	32·83
Fox, other	148	298	1,564	5,039	10·57	16·91
Lynx	7,606	10,197	336,783	530,874	44·28	52·06
Marten	15,087	19,565	595,057	905,975	39·44	46·31
Mink	527,663	365,759	5,848,242	7,151,809	11·08	19·55
Muskrat	2,068,468	2,038,868	5,671,910	4,654,641	2·74	2·28
Nutria	83	90	286	504	3·45	5·60
Otter	9,200	12,089	177,845	290,064	19·33	23·99
Rabbit	1,080,285	593,156	214,256	175,044	0·20	0·30
Raccoon	23,189	33,467	115,784	178,962	4·99	5·35
Skunk	143,277	219,106	320,230	682,715	2·24	3·12
Squirrel	2,227,151	1,601,182	766,319	817,813	0·34	0·51
Wild cat	2,117	2,214	27,958	36,454	13·21	16·47
Wolf [2]	6,599	10,181	97,596	157,550	14·79	15·47
Wolverine	300	413	2,521	4,655	8·40	11·27
Totals	**7,418,971**	**6,324,240**	**28,505,033**	**33,147,392**		

[1] Included with "Bear, unspecified"

[2] Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

Fur Trade.—Since the War of 1914-18, Montreal has been recognized as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sale in 1920. Through the medium of the Canadian fur auctions, grading and marketing of furs have been placed on a scientific footing, resulting in more stabilized prices to the benefit equally of trapper, breeder, manufacturer, distributor and consumer. Fur-auction sales are held also at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Toronto and Regina.

During the past twenty years or so, immense improvements have been made in the dressing, dyeing and finishing of furs. In 1944, the 18 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 8,606,642 fur skins, the chief kinds being rabbit (3,593,393), muskrat (1,641,374) and squirrel (994,306). In 1943 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.

The fur-farming industry was adversely affected by the impact of war. The London market, which in normal times took about 80 p.c. of the total production of Canadian fox furs, was lost and 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 an expansion of production on fur farms.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Early Fisheries

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 are among the most extensive and prolific in the world and 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.

Section 3.—Governments and the Fisheries

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Government†

Although the right of fisheries regulations for all parts of Canada rests with the Dominion Government (see Fisheries Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 42), the administration of the fisheries is carried on by different authorities in different areas. Except in the case of Quebec (where, by agreement between the Province and the Dominion, all fisheries are under provincial administration), the tidal or sea fisheries of Canada are administered by the Dominion Department of Fisheries. The non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories are also administered by the Dominion Department. On the other hand, the non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and those of Quebec, Ontario, the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are administered by the respective provinces, although the Dominion Department carries on some protective work in non-tidal waters of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

* See footnote 2, Table 7, p. 299.

† Revised by the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

Revenue accruing to the Dominion Government from fisheries in the fiscal year 1944-45 was $479,665 as compared with $305,420 in the preceding year. Dominion expenditure in connection with the fisheries in 1944-45 was $2,213,203 as against $1,744,151 in 1943-44. This expenditure included spendings in connection with the International Fisheries Commission (Halibut Commission), the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, departmental administration, etc. The special war expenditures in 1944-45, which represented mainly fish supplied to the United Nations (principally the United Kingdom) under various governmental agreements, amounted to $21,727,350.

Conservation.—From the inception of the Dominion in 1867, adequate conservation of the country's fish stocks has been a major objective of the Dominion fisheries authorities. The purpose of this work is, of course, to maintain and increase fish abundance. In general, conservation is achieved by such action as the control of fishing seasons, the regulation of fishing operation including control of types of gear, the imposition, where found desirable, of limitations of catch and prohibition of capture of undersized fish, and the prevention of the obstruction or pollution of fishing waters.

As an additional step towards the maintenance and increase of fish stocks, a Dominion system of fish culture has been carried on for many years in various areas where the fisheries have been under Dominion administration. In 1944, the Fish Culture Branch of the Department operated 13 hatcheries, 5 rearing stations, 6 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg collecting stations at a cost of approximately $181,000. During the year, more than 18,500,000 trout and salmon fry, etc., were distributed in suitable selected waters from the fish cultural establishments.

For some time, the Department has been carrying on a successful program for developing 'oyster farming', or commercial rearing of oysters, in those Atlantic regions where the oyster areas come under Dominion jurisdiction—in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and parts of New Brunswick. The oyster farming carried on in the Maritime Provinces takes place on grounds made available to lessees by the Department on prescribed conditions, and the methods of cultivation employed by the lessees are those advised by the Dominion Fisheries Research Board. There are no oyster fisheries in Quebec; in British Columbia, the fourth oyster-producing province, the oyster areas come under provincial jurisdiction.

Direct Assistance to Fishermen.—Advice and instruction as to the most efficient methods of fish handling and processing are made available by the Department to fishermen and fish producers, with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and information brought out by the Board through its studies and experiments is put freely at the disposal of the fishing industry. Special instruction in fish handling and processing is given in appropriate districts by Departmental employees trained for this work. Instruction is given both orally and by operational demonstrations. Under arrangements made by the Department, adult-education specialists from the University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., the High School of Fisheries, Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que., and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., assist fishermen by studying their problems and by joint action. The cost of this special work is met by the Department.

For several years during the War, subsidy to aid in the construction of needed additions to the fishing fleet was paid by the Department of Fisheries. Under this plan some 20 vessels of the packer-seiner type were constructed on the Pacific Coast, and a smaller number of draggers in the Atlantic provinces. The Atlantic subsidy plan is still operative. To assist Atlantic Coast fishermen in applying improved methods of fishing, an experimental long-line vessel was constructed by the Department and put into operation about a year ago. This work is being continued, with exploratory fishing for halibut on Atlantic grounds (not hitherto fished for this species) receiving special attention.

Defence considerations compelled the wartime discontinuance of special weather-report broadcasts for fishermen, but this service has now been resumed, and extended, in appropriate areas. Weather reports and forecasts, prepared by the Dominion Meteorological Service, are broadcast several times daily at hours most likely to serve the fishermen effectively. The broadcasts are made from Canadian Broadcasting Corporation stations which cover the fishing areas concerned, and the information contained in them is also available to other stations for broadcasting.

By giving lectures on the nutritive values of Canadian fish foods in different centres of population, and demonstrating methods of fish cookery, the Departmental lecture-demonstration program gives useful though indirect assistance to the fishermen by helping to increase demand for their products. The program has been carried on for some years.

Fishing Bounty.—Annual bounty is paid to fishermen and owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic Coast under prescribed conditions. The bounty represents interest on the Halifax Award, and was established under authority of legislation to assist in sea fisheries development and construction of fishing vessels and boats (45 Vict., c. 18 passed in 1882, and 54-55 Vict., c. 42, passed in 1891).

1.—Government Bounty Paid to Fishermen, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	Bounties Paid		Amounts of Bounties Paid[1]	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	No.	No.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,280	1,226	10,346	9,565
Nova Scotia	8,581	8,766	76,373	76,015
New Brunswick	2,253	2,371	20,886	21,339
Quebec	6,344	7,346	51,794	51,311
Totals	**18,458**	**19,709**	**159,399**	**158,230**

[1] Amounts include payments to owners of vessels and boats.

Scientific Research.—Formerly known as the Biological Board of Canada, the Research Board operates under the control of the Minister of Fisheries and is, in effect, the scientific division of the Department. It conducts 6 permanent fisheries research stations, or centres, in different parts of the country and one or two sub-stations. Staffs of fisheries scientists and technicians carry on full-time work in connection with Canadian fisheries problems. Some reference to fisheries research will be found in a special article on Scientific and Industrial Research, which appears at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Year Book.

International Problems.—An outline of the problem regarding United States privileges in connection with Canada's Atlantic fisheries is given at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the *modus vivendi* plan, which grew out of the unratified treaty of 1888, United States fishing vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian Atlantic ports to purchase bait and other supplies. Canada has likewise extended port privileges on the Pacific Coast to United States halibut fishing vessels for some time past and, in more recent years, to United States vessels fishing for black cod and several other species. The United States Government has given similar privileges in United States Pacific ports to Canadian fishing vessels. These privileges include permission to buy bait, ship crews, tranship catches, etc.

Two fisheries problems of importance which have been the objects of joint action by Canada and the United States in comparatively recent years are the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea, and the restoration of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system to its former proportions. A Commission, equally representative of either country, was set up in each case: the International Fisheries Commission deals with the halibut question, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission with the salmon problem. Under Commission regulation the stocks in the halibut fishery have been greatly increased. So far, the main project of the Salmon Commission has been the work of overcoming conditions at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River, which had been the principal obstacle to the restoration of the Sockeye run. Construction of large-scale fishways at the Canyon was undertaken by the Commission in 1944 following intensive scientific and engineering studies, and has now been completed, with apparent successful results.

International fisheries questions in the Great Lakes region are more complicated by the fact that Provincial and State Governments, as well as national authorities, may be concerned. Following a study of Great Lakes fisheries questions by a Board of Inquiry, representative of Canada and the United States, a convention between the two countries was signed at Washington, D.C., on Apr. 2, 1946, to provide for the development, protection and conservation of those fisheries through joint action. Under the convention, the two Governments agree to establish and maintain a joint commission which "shall undertake to develop a comprehensive plan for the effective management of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes for the purpose of securing the maximum use of these resources consistent with their perpetuation". The term "Great Lakes", as defined for convention purposes, includes Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan. Lake Superior, the connecting waters, bays, and component parts of each of these lakes, and the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the 45th parallel of latitude.

FAO and Its Relation to Fisheries.—The word "agriculture" in FAO—United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization—is used in a sufficiently broad sense to include the fisheries and forestry. The functions of the Organization generally and as they concern agriculture in particular are given at pp. 206-211. The relation of FAO to forestry is outlined at pp. 264-265.

It is obvious that any organization that proposes to concern itself with the food problems of the world must give consideration to the important food contribution of the fishery.

In this connection, the immediate task of FAO is the establishment of services that will bring together information and statistics covering the world production and distribution of fish. Another urgent task is to explore the resources of hitherto unexplored fishing grounds. During the war years, fishing on a commercial basis has been developed in many new areas, particularly off the coast of South America. The pressure of war was necessary to force an appreciation of these resources. A determined international aim to eliminate inadequate diets should lead to the development of additional new resources as well as to a more efficient and economical utilization of those resources that have been exploited over the past several centuries. Experience has proven that supplies of many types of fish are not inexhaustible and FAO can assist individual nations or groups of nations to proceed with conservation methods where the need is indicated. The fact that many of the important fishing areas of the world are located in international waters makes it particularly important that there be international co-operation in respect to the exploitation and conservation of world fishery resources. The report of the Fisheries Committee sets forth in detail, the lines along which FAO may proceed in so far as fisheries are concerned. Some of the more important considerations of that Committee are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Fisheries statistics have proven to be a difficult problem for individual nations and will undoubtedly be even more troublesome when an attempt is made to bring together the statistics of many countries on a comparable basis. The fishery does not lend itself to the statistical methods employed in agriculture where sample surveys give a reasonably accurate picture of the whole. Local conditions vary greatly in the fishery and it is necessary to make almost complete enumerations to secure satisfactory estimates of total landings. The seasonal nature of the fishery and the unpredictable movements of many types of fish make it extremely difficult to forecast what may occur in the future. Some countries have undertaken research into the life history and habits of fish but current knowledge of this nature is scanty for most countries and for most types of fish. FAO will be making a substantial contribution to the fishery if it can organize over a period of years such statistical information as is now available and encourage the extension of statistical work so that a more comprehensive picture of the world situation will be available.

In the field of biological and hydrographical research, FAO can play a part in the encouragement of the resumption of work suspended or curtailed during the War. Also it can encourage the initiation of such work by countries that have not heretofore carried on such research. The organization will provide a clearing house for the exchange of knowledge on current activities and provide a means for co-operative research by nations that share the same resources. Further, it can encourage the exchange of students and research workers among nations, in order to promote better opportunities for scientific training, as well as to ensure the co-ordination of activities and the improvement of research techniques.

From a nutritional standpoint, research done heretofore appears to be fairly adequate with respect to protein, fat, mineral content, certain of the essential vitamins and digestibility. A large volume of this information is available and FAO will provide a service by bringing together this information and encouraging investigations along lines where current knowledge is inadequate. FAO should also encourage studies designed to bring about increased consumption of fish, particularly in nations where the present diet is lacking in protein. Further research is desirable on the development of pharmacological products in order to diversify the uses for fishery products.

In the field of technological research, a great mass of information has been assembled on fish production and processing covering the handling of fish aboard the boat or vessel; the preparation of fish for market by icing, freezing, salting, drying, canning, etc.; and the warehousing, storage and transport of fishery products. Much work has also been undertaken in fishery by-products, such as fish meal and oil and in the development of mechanical devices for their preparation. While much still remains to be accomplished in this field, it is believed that existing knowledge is far in advance of practical application. FAO should, therefore, direct its efforts towards the adoption of these improved methods and the making available of up-to-date information to Member Nations. Further, FAO might sponsor periodic international conferences of fishery technologists to discuss problems arising in the various countries. Since existing research facilities are inadequate, FAO might encourage through co-operation with the interested international, national or private bodies, further development of existing research centres and the establishment of new centres in the major producing regions and in areas where fisheries might be more fully developed.

Very little work has been done in the fields of sociological and economic research in so far as the fishery is concerned. Since, in many instances, fishermen and shore workers are in the low income group of labour, more attention should be given to helping them improve their general well-being. FAO can assist in this connection through co-operation with such international bodies as those concerned with labour, health and education, to encourage the initiation of studies on such subjects as the relation of fishery methods to production and employment, to the general well-being and public health, to occupational hazards, to diseases, and to opportunity for education and community life. FAO might also encourage studies in the field of fishery economics which should extend not only to the economics of production, processing and distribution, but also to consumption.

Facilities for the training of fishery personnel in all phases of production, processing and distribution are at present very limited. Improvement of education relating to fisheries and fishery industries is important to the full development of resources. FAO should, therefore, encourage the establishment of fishery schools and suitable fishery courses at appropriate institutions.

The problem of conservation is becoming of more and more importance, and although it is considered preferable for any international action for conservation and management to be established on a regional basis, the free interchange of ideas and information between such regional authorities will assist in bringing about a wider degree of co-ordination and interest. FAO should stimulate interest in research in the field of conservation and render all possible support to the development of international programs designed to bring about the proper management of fishery resources. Since the full use of fishery resources depends to a large degree on the development of fishery techniques best adapted to the different conditions, FAO might accelerate progress by encouraging the full exchange of information and the practical demonstration of modern fishing vessels and gear. Also, in the field of conservation and full use of resources, FAO should encourage the adoption of suitable techniques of fish culture wherever facilities and conditions for the propagation of fish render such programs practical.

Turning to the field of processing, marketing and distribution of fishery products, FAO can lend assistance to Member Nations by assembling information on developments in this field and making it available to all other nations. In the case of those

nations where a lack of capital has restricted the development of the fisheries, FAO might encourage governments to provide the necessary credits and be prepared to give expert advice on this subject when it is required. It should also be possible for FAO to concern itself with the problems of international trade in fishery products and to study those factors that have, in the past, tended to restrict the volume of trade and to furnish such information to governments of producing and consuming countries or other interested authorities.

The committee dealing with fisheries at the Quebec Conference further felt that in view of the many problems that were likely to arise, the Director General and his deputies would benefit from consultations with an expert committee on fisheries, and therefore recommended that an advisory committee be appointed.

The foregoing indicates that the contribution which FAO can make to the advancement of the fisheries of the world is substantial. It will provide for the first real appraisal of the industry and for the co-ordination on a world basis of the scientific approach to the problems of exploitation and conservation with a view to deriving the maximum possible food contribution from the fishery. It will also provide an opportunity for better co-operation between the producing nations in the field of marketing so that the primary producers may be protected against the recurrence of the depressed economic conditions that persisted throughout the inter-war period. The fisheries look to FAO with hope and confidence.

Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments

The work that is being done by the different Provincial Governments in connection with the administration of commercial and game fisheries, assistance to the industry, educational and research work and conservation is outlined at pp. 279-286 of the 1945 Year Book.

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 three latest years further increases were recorded, the 1944 figure of $89,427,913 showing a gain of 43·6 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.

* 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 XXXII.

2.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1944

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	1944	89,427,913
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 39·0 p.c. of the total value of products, Nova Scotia second with 26·5 p.c., and New Brunswick third with 13·4 p.c.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, by Provinces, 1939-44

Province or Territory	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	950,412	714,870	952,026	1,639,539	2,860,946	2,598,975
Nova Scotia	8,753,548	9,843,456	12,634,957	15,297,482	21,684,435	23,662,055
New Brunswick	5,082,393	4,965,618	6,484,831	7,132,420	11,128,864	11,968,692
Quebec	2,010,953	2,002,053	2,842,041	4,194,092	5,632,809	5,361,972
Ontario	3,010,252	3,035,100	3,518,402	4,135,205	5,292,268	4,938,193
Manitoba	1,655,273	1,988,545	3,233,115	3,577,616	4,564,551	3,581,795
Saskatchewan	478,511	403,510	414,492	585,782	1,154,544	1,482,223
Alberta	430,724	450,574	440,444	492,182	795,000	929,887
British Columbia	17,698,989	21,710,167	31,732,037	38,059,559	32,478,632	34,900,990
Yukon	4,867	4,994	6,652	3,056	2,495	3,131
Totals	**40,075,922**	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**	**85,594,544**	**89,427,913**

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 second place in recent years until the War reduced the foreign market. In 1944 cod, with an increase over 1943 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, respectively, as compared with the whole. More detailed tables of quantities and values of both sea and inland fish marketed may be found at pp. 9-16 of the "Report on Fisheries Statistics", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1940-44

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		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Increase or Decrease 1944 Compared with 1943
Salmon	cwt.	1,458,145	1,938,182	1,646,558	1,242,391	1,099,161	−143,230
	$	14,170,496	21,475,275	22,926,861	15,642,190	16,385,365	+743,175
Cod	cwt.	1,932,966	1,957,153	1,942,293	2,155,179	2,360,450	+205,271
	$	4,984,504	7,494,604	9,962,312	13,064,805	14,787,461	+1,722,656
Herring	cwt.	4,686,300	2,785,264	3,619,720	3,226,632	3,219,158	−7,474
	$	6,256,508	6,702,947	10,931,007	11,937,287	11,040,489	−896,798
Lobster	cwt.	267,991	278,023	280,250	301,092	333,502	+32,410
	$	3,187,594	3,858,733	5,084,558	8,228,533	9,048,220	+819,687
Grayfish	cwt.	142,247	143,099	100,790	79,024	24,439	−54,585
	$	209,966	672,521	1,294,144	2,106,565	3,751,567	+1,645,002
Whitefish	cwt.	168,179	178,659	167,062	167,806	177,000	+9,194
	$	1,928,862	2,492,671	3,055,373	3,575,923	3,518,279	−57,644
Sardines	bbl.	224,428	443,733	320,558	396,381	413,152	+16,771
	$	1,883,375	2,846,808	2,143,623	3,003,796	3,425,899	+422,103
Halibut	cwt.	148,197	149,525	121,757	139,043	146,250	+7,207
	$	1,859,276	2,425,561	2,455,970	3,065,375	3,299,972	+234,597
Haddock	cwt.	355,574	287,766	262,060	307,454	259,650	−47,804
	$	1,443,729	1,410,227	1,734,410	2,544,409	2,255,325	−289,084
Pickerel	cwt.	105,800	126,304	128,041	135,034	149,841	+14,807
	$	1,011,131	1,253,244	1,440,774	2,142,376	2,233,768	+91,392
Pilchards	cwt.	575,399	1,200,913	1,317,673	1,774,774	1,182,325	−592,449
	$	632,393	1,781,876	2,016,607	2,756,416	2,222,181	−534,235
Mackerel	cwt.	357,354	351,132	303,080	370,857	342,869	−27,988
	$	657,876	1,117,658	1,318,204	2,274,137	2,206,689	−67,448
Ling cod	cwt.	47,613	40,865	42,500	58,691	84,250	+25,559
	$	303,044	359,299	633,567	874,633	1,282,617	+407,984
Trout	cwt.	54,393	56,575	46,321	46,988	49,877	+2,889
	$	809,136	972,601	1,032,249	1,253,059	1,145,527	−107,532
Smelts	cwt.	82,688	74,550	71,480	60,024	69,115	+9,091
	$	636,845	614,783	724,040	863,346	1,011,983	+148,637
Blue pickerel	cwt.	21,184	16,211	44,381	96,609	94,133	−2,476
	$	203,367	188,048	563,639	1,391,170	954,509	−436,661
Hake	cwt.	225,666[1]	164,885	238,485	213,451	197,001	−16,450
	$	246,986[1]	297,842	689,985	1,102,601	917,844	−184,757
Pollock	cwt.	103,103	89,423	87,855	149,630	202,154	+52,524
	$	156,117	215,880	286,110	700,663	803,401	+102,738
Saugers	cwt.	115,065	143,951	141,419	85,321	66,233	−19,088
	$	613,238	1,038,470	1,238,500	1,056,374	791,006	−265,368
Swordfish	cwt.	22,901	13,463	19,335	30,209	19,890	−10,319
	$	327,402	259,461	519,869	1,017,184	678,870	−338,314
Clams	cwt.	113,652	156,463	155,536	135,785	150,769	+14,984
	$	211,919	347,046	478,557	561,439	664,403	+102,964
Oysters	bbl.	26,957	59,197	41,089	43,618	55,815	+12,197
	$	188,529	314,159	293,913	376,030	523,936	+147,906
Pike	cwt.	48,458	80,991	43,403	56,021	57,302	+1,281
	$	182,503	349,605	203,322	450,946	481,820	+30,874
Tullibee	cwt.	72,214	76,753	72,274	88,534	65,593	−22,941
	$	292,111	320,001	336,747	490,516	436,760	−53,756
Black cod	cwt.	13,934	17,472	12,279	20,959	22,325	+1,366
	$	132,822	189,527	193,840	399,923	414,753	+14,830
Perch	cwt.	39,680	49,148	31,681	26,981	30,029	+3,048
	$	314,906	475,344	414,097	400,457	351,082	−49,375
Scallops	gal.	66,539	78,422	69,957	57,399	60,283	+2,884
	$	134,090	187,747	256,765	292,517	323,071	+30,554
Alewives	cwt.	62,545	62,363	65,777	105,956	94,223	−11,733
	$	62,737	82,311.	133,709	315,158	294,743	−20,415
Red and rock cod	cwt.	2,328	2,566	4,828	21,800	31,637	+9,837
	$	14,574	15,832	51,375	150,551	284,828	+134,277
Soles	cwt.	27,201	4,954	6,375	7,610	31,826	+24,216
	$	168,002	30,470	42,670	49,320	271,231	+221,911
Grand Totals[2]	$	**45,118,887**	**62,258,997**	**75,116,933**	**85,594,544**	**89,427,913**	**+3,833,369**
Totals, Sea Fish[2]	$	**38,910,188**	**54,325,983**	**65,977,321**	**73,180,919**	**78,102,463**	**+4,921,544**
Totals, Inland Fish[2]	$	**6,208,699**	**7,933,014**	**9,139,612**	**12,413,625**	**11,325,450**	**−1,088,175**

[1] Includes cusk. [2] Totals include other items not specified.

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1933-44

NOTE.—Based on values as marketed and quantities caught.

Kind of Fish	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL VALUE											
Salmon	34·8	37·9	36·4	35·4	31·7	37·0	33·5	31·4	34·4	30·5	18·3	18·3
Cod	9·5	9·8	8·0	8·5	8·1	8·2	8·1	11·0	12·0	13·3	15·3	16·5
Herring	6·4	5·3	5·3	6·6	6·6	6·1	9·4	13·9	10·8	14·5	13·9	12·3
Lobster	12·8	12·6	12·7	11·2	11·9	9·4	9·4	7·1	6·2	6·8	9·6	10·1
Grayfish	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·5	1·1	1·7	2·5	4·2
Whitefish	4·1	4·0	4·2	3·9	4·8	4·1	4·3	4·3	4·0	4·1	4·2	3·9
Sardines	2·3	3·1	3·9	4·1	3·9	3·4	5·7	4·2	4·6	2·9	3·5	3·8
Halibut[1]	6·2	3·3	3·7	3·7	4·1	4·4	5·3	4·1	3·9	3·3	3·6	3·7
Haddock	3·0	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·4	3·4	3·2	2·3	2·3	3·0	2·5
Pickerel	2·3	2·5	2·3	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·1	2·2	2·0	1·9	2·5	2·5
Pilchards	0·3	1·6	1·9	1·7	2·3	2·1	0·3	1·4	2·9	2·7	3·2	2·5
Mackerel	1·4	1·2	0·9	1·2	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·5	1·8	1·8	2·7	2·5
Ling cod	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·8	1·0	1·4
Trout	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·6	2·0	1·8	1·6	1·4	1·5	1·3
Smelts	1·8	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1
Blue pickerel	0·9	0·3	0·9	1·6	2·1	0·1	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·8	1·6	1·1
Hake and cusk[2]	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·9	1·3	1·0
Pollock	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·8	0·9
Saugers	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·7	1·0	1·2	0·1	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·2	0·9
Swordfish	0·8	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·8
Clams and quahaugs[3]	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·7
Oysters	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·6
Pike	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·3	0·5	0·5
Tullibee	1·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·5
Black cod	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·5
Perch	0·9	1·1	1·2	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·4
Scallops	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·9	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4
Alewives	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·3
Red and rock cod	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	0·1	[4]	[4]	[4]	0·1	0·2	0·3
Soles	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·3
Grand Totals[5]	**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[5]	85·2	85·9	84·7	84·1	82·1	83·4	84·8	86·2	87·3	87·8	85·5	87·3
Totals, Inland Fish[5]	14·8	14·1	15·3	15·9	17·9	16·6	15·2	13·8	12·7	12·2	14·5	12·7
	INDEXES OF VOLUME (1926=100)											
Salmon	66·8	77·8	83·7	93·1	79·1	81·0	68·9	66·9	88·9	75·5	57·0	50·4
Cod	58·2	63·8	57·3	63·4	56·8	63·4	60·9	72·0	72·9	72·4	78·8	87·9
Herring	84·9	78·5	85·0	117·7	126·2	104·6	138·9	193·4	115·0	149·4	133·1	132·0
Lobster	110·5	106·7	94·2	83·4	91·3	92·6	92·7	78·9	81·9	82·5	88·7	98·2
Grayfish	99·4	145·6	133·6	181·3	185·3	245·2	143·3	177·0	178·0	125·4	98·3	30·4
Whitefish	79·8	75·9	77·4	75·9	91·1	80·9	86·3	88·2	93·7	87·6	88·0	92·8
Sardines	75·4	110·6	108·4	142·8	92·1	106·5	183·1	129·6	256·2	185·1	228·9	238·6
Halibut[1]	59·1	36·2	38·9	40·7	44·3	47·8	54·3	43·6	44·0	35·8	40·9	43·0
Haddock	54·2	71·6	74·2	81·1	78·3	79·2	77·5	71·6	57·9	52·7	61·9	52·3
Pickerel	84·3	97·2	86·9	115·5	113·5	102·2	95·6	83·9	100·2	101·6	107·1	118·8
Pilchards	12·5	88·7	94·0	91·7	99·1	106·7	11·4	59·3	123·8	135·8	183·0	121·9
Mackerel	228·0	165·3	139·0	197·1	207·2	247·3	450·8	309·4	304·0	262·4	321·1	296·9
Ling cod[6]	81·1	96·2	126·5	138·7	86·2	93·6	95·6	95·8	82·2	85·5	118·7	170·4
Trout	64·7	75·0	84·3	92·7	89·7	92·6	80·3	69·1	71·9	58·9	59·7	63·4
Smelts	84·2	64·9	86·1	102·8	73·0	77·2	76·8	89·6	80·8	77·4	65·0	74·1
Blue pickerel	138·7	80·0	168·5	227·0	310·8	240·8	202·6	69·7	53·4	146·1	317·9	309·8
Hake and cusk[2]	117·5	163·0	125·6	151·0	151·8	173·4	139·3	149·4	119·0	157·9	141·3	130·4
Pollock	61·2	98·4	94·9	146·2	277·5	117·3	109·6	119·3	103·5	101·7	173·2	233·9
Saugers[7]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swordfish	132·5	108·9	172·7	138·0	116·1	84·5	138·2	177·0	104·1	149·5	233·5	153·8
Clams and quahaugs[3]	70·8	157·3	254·4	264·2	262·7	277·6	176·1	209·6	288·5	286·8	250·3	278·0
Oysters	100·8	112·8	121·8	121·2	110·9	110·0	133·1	121·1	266·0	187·7	194·8	250·8
Pike	56·7	51·3	61·7	75·0	70·8	85·9	77·9	66·8	111·7	59·8	77·2	79·0
Tullibee	41·7	43·4	39·1	58·4	55·1	57·1	68·8	71·1	75·6	71·2	87·2	64·6
Black cod	58·6	61·7	93·6	69·5	129·5	81·7	87·5	134·5	168·7	118·5	202·3	215·5
Perch	134·4	238·5	236·0	105·7	115·5	143·2	108·3	130·1	161·2	103·9	88·5	94·5
Scallops	372·2	387·5	574·2	736·0	792·0	412·4	213·7	286·8	338·0	301·5	247·4	259·8
Alewives	102·1	97·9	115·0	123·0	103·7	144·7	170·9	86·6	86·3	91·1	146·7	130·4
Red and rock cod	35·5	42·2	66·8	83·9	46·3	176·7	56·6	59·8	65·9	124·1	560·3	813·1
Soles	92·0	123·8	141·8	207·9	234·8	201·9	259·3	232·7	42·4	54·5	65·1	272·2

[1] Landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels excluded for 1934 and later years. [2] Hake only for 1941 and later years. [3] Clams only for 1941 and later years. [4] Less than 0·1 p.c. [5] Totals include minor items not specified. [6] Since ling cod was included with cod for 1926, the average of the years 1927-30 was taken as the quantity of ling cod for 1926 and this was deducted from the quantity of cod reported for 1926, the resulting amount being used as the base for the volume index. [7] Indexes are not given in this case since no production was recorded for the base year.

6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1943 and 1944

Equipment	1943		1944	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers	2	78,000	3	120,000
Steam fishing vessels	2	50,000	Nil	–
Draggers	Nil	–	19	386,600
Sailing, gasoline and diesel vessels	1,320	6,157,650	1,412	7,349,550
Gasoline and diesel boats	16,638	7,843,746	16,810	8,379,816
Sail and rowboats	13,169	347,866	12,986	345,382
Packers, carrying boats and scows	443	780,075	446	945,472
Herring gill nets	40,674	560,192	41,120	575,278
Mackerel gill nets	25,800	384,824	26,613	408,990
Salmon gill nets	2,191	101,996	2,190	102,369
Gill nets, other	1,221	75,170	1,743	105,476
Salmon drift nets	12,614	1,621,336	12,196	1,738,542
Salmon trap nets	702	316,640	716	326,300
Trap nets, other	530	301,850	592	327,010
Smelt gill nets	7,180	35,914	8,347	37,539
Smelt bag or box nets	5,688	292,960	6,217	315,725
Pound nets	42	5,250	44	4,400
Oulachon nets	43	1,810	46	2,440
Shrimp nets	36	13,600	29	8,300
Salmon purse seines	272	404,850	258	395,050
Salmon drag seines	9	6,100	9	6,100
Seines, other	1,022	695,880	1,077	739,745
Weirs	691	463,008	735	479,090
Skates of gear	7,717	205,615	8,796	273,086
Small drag nets and inshore trawls	43	9,840	97	29,900
Tubs of trawl	21,578	372,799	23,464	399,127
Hand lines	52,409	184,010	52,856	226,393
Crab traps	3,500	9,525	4,455	16,875
Eel traps	383	612	355	622
Lobster traps	1,490,906	2,336,755	1,527,056	2,961,648
Lobster pounds	23	52,960	24	49,210
Oyster rakes	1,578	4,972	1,631	5,098
Scallop drags	305	9,926	285	9,498
Quahaug rakes	64	208	58	272
Fishing piers and wharves	1,606	470,750	1,632	471,685
Freezers and ice-houses	524	198,360	553	211,510
Small fish- and smoke-houses	6,119	622,999	5,844	644,809
Other gear	–	86,225		85,061
Total Values, Sea Fisheries	–	**25,104,273**		**28,483,968**
Inland Fisheries—				
Fish carriers	31	149,400	59	142,670
Tugs	92	582,021	88	620,150
Gasoline and diesel boats	1,634[1]	1,044,466[1]	1,776	1,154,130
Skiffs and canoes	4,711	181,913	4,556	195,907
Gill nets	–	2,717,499	–	2,911,646
Seines	275	22,937	267	24,280
Pound nets	923	470,510	904	471,310
Hoop nets	1,651	44,334	2,589	56,350
Dip and roll nets	178	1,385	43	2,509
Lines	2,568	7,910	4,436	8,937
Weirs	407	49,160	379	92,550
Spears	19	80	25	99
Eel traps	200	400	200	400
Fish wheels	8	2,000	4	1,800
Fishing piers and wharves	485	158,307	531	169,601
Freezers and ice-houses	750	503,502	1,050	623,722
Small fish- and smoke-houses	161	75,225	86	87,230
Other gear	–	5,194	–	9,512
Total Values, Inland Fisheries		**6,016,243[1]**		**6,572,803**
Grand Totals [2]		**31,120,516[1]**	–	**35,056,771**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

[2] Does not include equipment used by fish-processing establishments.

7.—Persons Employed in Primary Fishing Operations in Canada, 1942-44

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	56	56	85	Nil	Nil	Nil
Draggers	Nil	Nil	59	"	"	"
Vessels	5,854	5,977	6,551	[1]	[1]	[1]
Boats	38,997	37,205	36,697	7,888	9,054	9,260
Packers, carrying boats and scows	715	726	666	86	114	Nil
Fishing not in boats	1,932	1,936	2,363	5,839	6,391	8,527
Totals, Fishermen [2]	**47,554**	**45,900**	**46,421**	**13,813**	**15,559**	**17,787**

[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. 288, include only persons 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 1944, the salmon canneries comprised the principal group with an investment valued at $10,752,238, or 33 p.c. of the total for all establishments. About 63 p.c. of the value of production of the establishments was in the form of fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, and 37 p.c. fish marketed for consumption in a fresh state.

8.—Fish-Processing Establishments, 1943 and 1944

Kind of Establishment	1943		1944	
	Number	Value[1]	Number	Value[1]
		$		$
Salmon canneries	32	12,124,270	33	10,752,238
Fish-curing establishments	203	5,654,123	208	6,618,001
Sardine and other fish canneries	51	4,688,448	52	5,089,763
Lobster canneries	130	1,157,574	145	1,684,675
Reduction plants	31	2,718,693	27	3,223,680
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	59	4,330,504	51	4,805,668
Clam canneries	17	67,582	19	92,964
Totals	**523**	**30,741,194**	**535**	**32,266,989**

[1] Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

9.—Fish-Processing Establishments, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Year and Kind of Establishment	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Canada
1943	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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**
1944						
Lobster canneries	47	38	49	11	Nil	145
Salmon canneries	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	31	33
Clam canneries	3	5	10	1	Nil	19
Sardine and other fish canneries	15	8	12	7	10	52
Fish-curing establishments	3	91	45	60	9	208
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	1	16	8	14	12	51
Reduction plants	1	8	3	5	10	27
Totals, 1944	**70**	**168**	**127**	**98**	**72**	**535**

10.—Materials Used by and Products of Fish-Processing Establishments, 1940-44

Material and Product	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Materials Used—					
Fish	14,934,744	20,263,678	28,001,244	33,016,090	34,278,057
Edible oils	169,662	293,083	210,650	261,972	333,618
Salt	273,818	363,201	460,162	528,320	536,865
Containers	5,135,138	7,448,313	6,825,130	6,588,422	6,879,997
Other	948,489	1,744,553	2,249,185	2,971,981	3,878,005
Totals, Materials Used	**21,461,851**	**30,112,828**	**37,746,371**	**43,366,785**	**45,906,542**
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh	10,414,474	11,607,468	15,601,349	21,491,772	25,178,906
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	24,695,967	36,568,623	43,839,627	43,313,197	43,703,973
Totals, Products	**35,110,441**	**48,176,091**	**59,440,976**	**64,804,969**	**68,882,879**

11.—Employees in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1942-44

Employed in—	1942			1943			1944		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	1,154	1,825	2,979	1,462	2,091	3,553	1,873	2,769	4,642
Salmon canneries	2,385	2,684	5,069	2,201	2,163	4,364	2,212	1,921	4,133
Clam canneries	109	316	425	83	213	296	70	202	272
Sardine and other fish canneries	1,058	1,185	2,243	1,339	1,362	2,701	1,379	1,361	2,740
Fish-curing establishments	2,686	773	3,459	2,636	827	3,463	2,882	847	3,729
Fresh-fish and freezing plants	838	318	1,156	872	244	1,116	1,000	306	1,306
Reduction plants	363	23	386	372	34	406	412	38	450
Totals	**8,593**	**7,124**	**15,717**	**8,965**	**6,934**	**15,899**	**9,828**	**7,444**	**17,272**

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Processing Establishments, 1930-44

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	6,228,282	3,489	848,377	15,717	8,390,709
1943	1,069	1,551,636	11,842	7,585,018	2,988	903,058	15,899	10,039,712
1944	1,218	1,861,835	13,461	8,711,423	2,593	743,054	17,272	11,316,312

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.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA†

Note.—In the 1940 edition of the Canada Year Book (p. 298) is an article entitled "The Development of Canadian Mineral Resources in Relation to the Present War Effort". This article gave a comprehensive idea of the role that the mineral industry, as developed in peacetime, could be expected to play in the Canadian war effort. By inference and by direct statement it was clear from the article that, in so far as a supply of mineral raw materials was concerned, Canada was in a position to undertake the production of munitions of war on a huge scale and, in addition, would be able to supply a large share of the Allied needs for these materials, in particular, the non-ferrous base metals.

The introductory paragraphs of the present article are in a sense a sequel to the above article, for they comprise, in the main, a brief account of the war record of the mineral industry. This is followed by a more lengthy consideration of the outlook for the industry in relation to the economic development of the country as a whole.

Contribution of the Mineral Industry to the War Effort

The Minister of Mines and Resources has stated publicly on several occasions (notably in an address before the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy on Jan. 11, 1946) that the Dominion's splendid war record can be traced in no small degree to the country's strong position as a producer

* 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 XXXII.

† Prepared under the direction of W. B. Timm, Director, Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, by G. H. Murray.

of minerals. The huge scale production by Canadian industry of the munitions of war—a production that was exceeded only by three other Allied countries—could not have been undertaken otherwise. Because of this strong position as a mineral producer, the Dominion was able to supply the Allied countries with a large share of their needs for such metals and minerals as nickel, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, asbestos and mica. Throughout the War, for instance, Canada supplied 80 to 85 p.c. of the Allied nickel requirements. From the mines in the Eastern Townships of Quebec came most of the asbestos used by the Allied countries. From imported ore was produced sufficient aluminum to supply, during a considerable portion of the War, close to 40 p.c. of the Allied needs for that metal. That the mineral industry gave of its best is amply borne out by its production record, and this in spite of the restrictions that were necessary in an all-out effort—restrictions such as the dislocation of labour, the loss of men due to enlistments, the difficulties of obtaining supplies, etc. The gold industry suffered the most, but it gladly co-operated by helping to man the base-metal and other industries.

In reference to the production record, the Minister has stated that during six years of war Canada produced nickel, copper, lead and zinc to a total value of more than a thousand million dollars. Canadian mines produced approximately 810,000 tons of nickel, 1,800,000 tons of copper, 1,600,000 tons of zinc, and 1,300,000 tons of lead. The Dominion exported over 76 p.c. of this total output. At the request of the United Kingdom, Canadian producers of copper, lead and zinc agreed in the early weeks of the War to supply that country with their surplus output of the three metals at the then prevailing prices. Certain minor upward adjustments were permitted under the terms of the agreement, but the adjusted prices were well below those that could have been obtained in the open market.

To meet the needs for the non-ferrous base metals, plant facilities had to be greatly extended. Production rates soon increased well beyond those of the peak pre-war years and, as a further measure of assuring that needed supplies were made available, the production of civilian goods requiring the use of metals in their manufacture was greatly curtailed and in some cases eliminated.

One of the greatest accomplishments on the Canadian industrial front during the War was in the production of aluminum. From a pre-war annual production of less than 29,750 tons of primary metal, the output increased to 340,500 tons in 1942, and reached a peak of 495,600 tons in 1943. This compares with a peak output of only 12,100 tons during the War of 1914-18.

Every effort was made in the early years of the War to encourage the production of gold. This continued until about the end of 1941, in which year production reached a peak, and by which time a much greater need had developed for the production of other metals and minerals. From then onward there was a steady decline in the output of the metal though, despite this decline, Canada produced gold to a total value of close to $952,000,000 during the war years.

Within a few months of the commencement of the War, critical situations began to develop in the supply of the ores of the alloying metals, tungsten, molybdenum and chromium, and it became a matter of endeavouring to supply the needs from

domestic sources. In due course, with Government financial assistance and other aid, the problem was largely overcome, and a supply shortage that threatened to endanger a major part of the Dominion's war production program was surmounted.

As in the case of the metals, Canada drew heavily upon her wealth of non-metallic minerals. In furtherance of her war effort the Dominion produced a total of 106,000,000 tons of coal valued at $378,000,000; close to 2,600,000 tons of asbestos valued at $124,900,000; 57,800,000 bbl. of crude petroleum, 5,500,000 tons of gypsum, and 3,700,000 tons of salt. The production of clay products and other structural materials reached a total value of $269,000,000. The wide range of production also included sodium sulphate used in copper-nickel refining processes; fluorspar, used in the manufacture of steel; brucite, from which basic refractories used for the lining of metallurgical furnaces are made; and high-quality mica, indispensable for electrical and other uses. In addition, such minerals as graphite, nepheline syenite, barite, rock wool, quartz, talc, limestone, and sulphur were produced.

For several of the minerals, however, production was far from sufficient to meet requirements, the major shortages being in crude petroleum and coal and, though it was used in much smaller quantities, cryolite should also be included because of its vital use in the production of aluminum. On the opposite side of the ledger can be credited Canada's large exports of asbestos, gypsum, barite and mica, and lesser though important amounts of sodium sulphate, nepheline syenite and other minerals.

From the commencement of the War until 1943, when a peak was reached in the output of munitions, practically every unit of production in the mineral industry was operated at or near capacity. At several of the larger mines, because of the urgent need for production and the shortage of labour, underground development work had to be steadily curtailed, and in some cases it was discontinued. Within a year and a half of the commencement of the War almost every ton of metal and mineral produced was diverted to war use or to essential civilian use, and there was little relaxation of these restrictions until near the end of hostilities. The industry's widespread and diversified operations were so planned and directed that the Dominion's war industries were assured of a maximum supply of mineral raw materials with a minimum of delay in making them available. In net result Canada was enabled to expand her war industries virtually without limit other than that governed by the needs of the situation.

The Present Outlook

Long before the War had ended, the matter of the industry's outlook in the post-war years was engaging the attention of those concerned with its welfare. Already mining had shown a remarkable growth, but this growth was more evident in annual production figures than in an increase in physical assets as represented by the disclosure of new sources of mineral supply. The high rate of depletion of known reserves during the War only served to accentuate this feature. The fact that the known reserves of most of the principal metals are large was comforting knowledge only to the extent that there was no particular cause for concern for the next several years. The wasting asset angle can never be overlooked, however, in an industry like mining, and it was recognized that every effort would need to be made to stimulate prospecting and exploratory activities. Such efforts, it is generally agreed, should be continuous in nature and should form part of a long-range mineral policy.

It should be emphasized in this connection that Canada has reached a stage in its mineral development where careful planning and the use of scientific methods are required in the search for new sources of mineral supply. The present-day prospector and exploration company realizes that most of the so-called "easy finds" have probably been made, and that every advantage must be taken of the benefits of science to avoid wasted efforts and expenditure and to provide reasonable assurance of success. Geophysical methods of prospecting in conjunction with geological surveys are being used to an increasing extent, more particularly in areas where the overburden is thick. These methods have undergone considerable improvement in recent years, but they cannot be employed to full advantage until further improvements are made.

As had been expected, there was a substantial decline in the demand for most products of the mines following the cessation of hostilities. This caused no great concern, as there were indications that the decline was temporary in nature and that it would be followed in due course by a rising demand for these products. Throughout the War the production of civilian goods of all classes was reduced to a minimum in Canada and elsewhere. These goods, for the most part, require the use, directly or indirectly, of metals and minerals in their manufacture, and it seems evident from the extent of the demand for such goods, that tremendous quantities of these raw materials will be required. Moreover, as a result of scientific achievements during the War, many new products will be marketed in due course, and a marked increase in the use of transportation and other services can be expected. These latter factors will tend to increase the demand for metals and minerals. It seems likely also that the rehabilitation of the economy of war-torn portions of Europe and Asia will provide an important outlet for these products. It is well to keep in mind, however, that forecasts made at an early stage in the reconversion period are almost unavoidably influenced by what might be described as mass reaction resulting from a long period during which goods and services were in short supply. Thus the demand may level off when it is realized that production is again fully underway and that requirements can be obtained without difficulty.

In any event, as a producer of most of the principal metals and minerals, Canada is vitally concerned in all matters likely to affect the outlook for the mineral industry. What bearing the outlook will have on the economic development of the country as a whole can be best appraised, perhaps, by considering the divisions or branches of the industry in order of their importance from the viewpoint of their annual value of production. On this basis the gold industry is first in importance by a fairly wide margin, and is followed in order by the non-ferrous base metals; other metals or metallic ores; the fuels; and the non-metallic minerals, including the clay products and other structural materials. These groups are considered in the order given.

The Gold Industry.—Since 1930 gold has been the greatest single contributor to the Canadian mineral output. Production reached a peak of 5,345,179 fine oz. valued at $205,789,392 in 1941. Owing to wartime restrictions it declined steadily until the late summer of 1945, the output for that year amounting to 2,661,567 fine oz., valued at $102,470,330. Canada, however, has continued to hold second position as a gold producer, being exceeded only by South Africa.

Little comment is needed as to the importance of gold mining to the national welfare, for few industries have contributed more toward the strengthening of the Canadian economy. Prior to 1931 when the price of gold began to rise the major

operations were confined mainly to the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps in Ontario. The price continued to rise until January, 1934, when it was fixed by the United States Government at $35·00 an oz. Since late in 1939 the price in Canadian funds has been $38·50 an oz. The effect of the price rise was revolutionary. Properties that had long been abandoned were reopened; existing producers made plans for the extension of their activities; prospectors by the thousands set out in search for the metal, and within a few years gold-mining communities were springing up in areas here and there throughout the country that had hitherto been little more than a wilderness. Porcupine and Kirkland Lake still remain at the top of the list from the viewpoint of production, but they are sharing honours with such contributors to the output as the Bourlamaque and Cadillac areas in Quebec; the Little Long Lac, Pickle Crow, and Red Lake areas in Ontario; the God's Lake and Rice Lake areas in Manitoba; the Bridge River area in British Columbia; and the Yellowknife area in the Northwest Territories.

It is difficult by the use of figures alone to reveal the extent of the expansion in the industry, but the statement below gives an idea of the growth and suggests also something of the importance of this expansion to the national welfare.

Year	Mills in Operation	Total Daily Capacity	Annual Value of Gold Production	Employees	Salaries and Wages Paid
	No.	tons	$	No.	$
1928.....	30	18,000	39,082,005	9,400	15,154,300
1931.....	32	16,075	58,093,396	10,000	17,150,100
1934.....	115	33,392	102,536,553	18,400	28,184,500
1939.....	161	57,815	184,115,951	26,500	55,672,146
1941.....	148	64,870	205,789,392	33,350	64,105,100

Despite the marked decline in production since 1942, the outlook for the gold industry appears to be bright. As rapidly as conditions permit, the companies concerned are getting their properties into full-scale production and much of the ground that was lost during the War will have been regained by the end of 1946. Quite apart from this is the unprecedented amount of exploratory and related work that has been under way during the past two years and is continuing on an increasing scale. This work has been especially active in western Quebec, in various parts of Ontario, in the Snow Lake and adjoining areas in Manitoba, and in the Yellowknife area in the Northwest Territories. Reports from several of these areas indicate that 1946 will be a particularly active year, especially in relation to the diamond-drilling of deposits. In this exploratory work the results to date in the main have been encouraging. Several deposits of merit have already been disclosed and on some of these shaft sinking and other preliminary development work is under way. Few of the properties concerned, however, are likely to reach production before the end of 1947.

The outlook for the gold industry from the long-range viewpoint is more difficult to appraise, particularly as the price of the metal in relation to taxes, salaries and wages, and the prices of commodities, has a bearing on the future of the industry. The extent of the known reserves is an important factor, and in this connection it should be noted that most of the long-established producing mines, in particular those in the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine areas, are in a position to continue operations at the pre-war scale for several years. For the most part also, the properties that entered production since 1931 have reserves sufficient to assure continuous

operations well into the future; some of these properties are now among the leading contributors to the output. In the search for new sources of gold much attention continues to be given to the older areas, large portions of which are overlain by glacial drift of considerable thickness. Geophysical methods of prospecting will be used to an increasing extent in determining the possibilities of such areas. In the outlying areas, interest has been greatly stimulated as a result of recent discoveries, and the indications are that, despite such handicaps as high transportation costs, these areas will receive increasing attention.

The Non-Ferrous Base-Metal Industry.—Canada has long been the leading producer of nickel and during the past twenty years it has been a leading producer of copper, lead and zinc. Almost all of its nickel production is obtained from the properties of International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, in the Sudbury area and from the Falconbridge Mine in that area. Close to 50 p.c. of its copper production comes from the mines of International Nickel Company, the other chief sources of supply being the Noranda deposits in Quebec, the Flin Flon deposits in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Sherritt-Gordon Mine in Manitoba, and deposits of Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and of Granby Consolidated in British Columbia. About 96 p.c. of the lead output is obtained from the Sullivan Mine of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Kimberley, B.C., and this Mine is also the source of about 55 p.c. of the zinc output, the remainder of which is obtained chiefly from the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon deposits, and from mines in western Quebec.

Aside from the mines, concentrating plants and smelters, the productive facilities of the industry include a lead refinery and a zinc refinery at Trail, B.C., a zinc refinery at Flin Flon, Man., a copper refinery at Copper Cliff, Ont., a nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., and a copper refinery at Montreal East in Quebec. From a capacity viewpoint these refineries are among the largest in the world, the copper refinery at Copper Cliff being the largest in the British Empire. In addition to these facilities the industry maintains extensive research and sales organizations, and thus it has a well-integrated physical set-up that makes for efficiency of operation.

On its return to peacetime operation the industry faced an uncertain outlook. In large areas of the world economic conditions were in a chaotic state and in others they were sufficiently unsettled to preclude any worthwhile appraisal of the prospects. However, within a few months, limited but definite headway had been made in the reconversion of industry and in due course the outlook for the base metals became somewhat less uncertain.

To appraise the outlook properly it would be necessary to take many factors into consideration, such as world consumption and production trends in relation to the four metals concerned, competitive production costs, stocks of the metals on hand in the chief consuming countries, changes that may arise as a result of the War in regard to matters affecting world export and import trade, and the probable trend of economic conditions in the chief metal-consuming countries. It is considered sufficient for the purpose of this article, however, to bring to attention certain features in respect to each of the four metals by way of suggesting the probable trend.

Copper.—Canada's production of this metal during the past decade has ranged from a low of approximately 211,000 tons in 1936 to a record output of 328,000 tons in 1940. It declined to 238,000 tons in 1945. During the years 1936 to

1939, inclusive, Canada exported an average of 90 p.c. of its copper output, and during the years 1940 to 1944, inclusive, it exported an average of 64 p.c., the exports in both cases being mostly in the refined form. In the former period an average of 50 p.c. of the output was shipped to the United Kingdom, 13 p.c. to the United States, and the remainder of the surplus output was shipped mostly to Europe. In the latter period the corresponding figures are 42 p.c. to the United Kingdom and 17 p.c. to the United States.

Making allowance for a substantial increase in the domestic consumption as compared with the pre-war years, Canada is likely to have available for export at least 70 p.c. and probably as much as 80 p.c. of its output. World production and consumption had been fluctuating in an upward direction for several years prior to the War and this trend was continuing upward early in 1946. In the United Kingdom stocks are low mainly as a result of domestic consumption and partly as a result of shipments to European areas, and that country has already placed fairly large orders for Canadian copper.

In Continental Europe there appears to be a large potential demand for copper and for most of the other mine products, but this demand may be slow in developing as there are many difficulties in the way. Much time will be required to restore trade channels. Food is the main consideration of most of these countries at present and will probably continue to be for an indefinite period. The Dominion, prior to the War, shipped only a small percentage of its surplus output to Asiatic countries. In the United States, the demand for the metal has been well ahead of production and that country appears likely to become an important importer. If so, Canada will share in the trade, although Chile is in a more favourable position because of the large American investments in mines in that country.

Nickel.—As Canada is the source of from 80 to 85 p.c. of the world nickel supply, the outlook is governed mainly by the trend of business conditions in general. Present Canadian production capacity amounts to about 160,000 tons of the metal a year but, owing to a decline in nickel sales and the large volume of nickel on hand, International Nickel greatly curtailed its output shortly after the end of the War. This curtailment is expected to be temporary in nature.

Canada uses less than 10 p.c. of its nickel output and will thus have large surpluses available for export. In 1945 the United States steel industry was the chief consumer and used about 60 p.c. of the refined metal exported from Canada in that year. Early in 1946 the American steel industry was operating at about 90 p.c. of rated capacity, and sufficient orders for steel were on hand or in the offing to enable near-capacity operation well into the future. Many war uses of nickel were in industrial equipment converted to war services, and these will now resume their place in peacetime applications. New uses for the metal were developed during the War and these promise to compensate for losses to competitive materials. A marked increase in the use of nickel in the automotive industry is expected. The long-range outlook for the metal is considered to be favourable barring unforeseen developments.

Zinc.—Canada's production of zinc, including the metal content of concentrates, has ranged during the past decade from a low of 167,000 tons in 1936 to a record output of 305,000 tons in 1943. Production in 1945 amounted to 255,000 tons. About 75 p.c. of the total output is refined within the country and the remainder in the form of zinc concentrates is shipped to plants in the United States for treatment. These concentrates come mainly from a mine in British Columbia, another in Manitoba, and from a few properties in Quebec. Prior to the War, Canada

exported about 85 p.c. of its total output of zinc and during the War from 70 to 80 p.c. While in normal times the greater part of the exports go to the United Kingdom, in the later years of the War the United States has taken a larger share of the production.

Supplies of zinc in the United Kingdom are low and buying by that country in 1946 will possibly reach a total of 80,000 long tons of the metal, of which Canada will probably supply 30,000 long tons. The Dominion will have an estimated additional 90,000 to 95,000 tons available for export and this will probably be marketed chiefly in the United States, and most of the remainder in Continental Europe. Prior to the War, the United States supplied its own requirements of zinc, but in recent years it has been importing large tonnages of the metal, partly in the form of concentrates. Canadian high-grade zinc is in demand in that country, with prospects of an upward trend.

Lead.—In the past decade Canada has produced an average of approximately 207,000 tons of lead annually, with a peak output of 256,000 tons in 1942, and with an output of 173,000 tons in 1945. Practically all of the output is in the refined form. Domestic consumption during the past decade has averaged in the neighbourhood of 20 p.c. of the output. The United Kingdom has long been the chief importer of Canadian lead, and shipments to that country during the War ranged from 71,000 tons to 144,000 tons a year. Shipments of Canadian lead to the United States during the same period ranged from 9,000 tons to 97,000 tons a year, the latter figure being much higher than the pre-war average. In 1946, sales to the United Kingdom will likely account for more than 45 p.c. of the exportable surplus, and to the United States to about 15 p.c. Sales to UNRRA and to South American countries will account for most of the remainder.

Although the world output of lead showed a marked increase during the War, it is significant that no important mines have entered production for many years past. In Mexico and Australia, two of the leading producers, output has been declining, and in the United States, the leading producer, it will probably be necessary to import lead in large quantities to meet the requirements. Lead has always been used in large quantities in Europe for roofings and plumbing, and the need in that region has greatly expanded.

Other Metals and Ores.—This group in recent years has comprised antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, chromite, cobalt, magnesium, mercury, molybdenite concentrates, the platinum metals, selenium, silver, radium, tellurium, tin, and titanium ore. The production (exclusive of radium, figures for which are not available for publication) reached a total value of $23,458,400 in 1945, the value of output of the principal metals of the group being: platinum metals, $12,719,700; silver, $6,001,000; magnesium $1,463,900; selenium, $720,750; and cadmium, $630,600. Most of the metals are recovered as by-products in the production of the principal non-ferrous base metals, the chief exceptions being magnesium, radium, chromite and mercury.

Practically all of the output of the platinum metals comes from the mines of International Nickel Company, and for the past several years Canada has been the leading producer of these metals. About 43 p.c. of the silver comes from properties in British Columbia, chiefly the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, and the remainder is largely obtained from the various gold mines throughout Canada.

The production of magnesium in Canada is a development of the War. Production was commenced in September, 1942, and was continued until the summer of 1945, during which period a total of 24,018,162 lb. of magnesium was produced.

All of the output came from the Dominion Magnesium plant at Haleys, Ont., near Renfrew, and most of it was exported to the United Kingdom. It was recovered from dolomite, large deposits of which occur in the area, by use of a thermal reduction process.

Canada is abundantly supplied with dolomite and it also has large resources of magnesite, brucite and serpentines, which, if the need arises, can be used as source minerals in the production of magnesium.

Iron Ore.—Canada's potentialities as a producer of iron ore have been greatly enhanced as a result of the discovery a few years prior to the War of large deposits of hæmatite in the Steep Rock Lake area, 140 miles west of Port Arthur in Ontario, and of the more recent discoveries of large deposits of that ore in the Quebec-Labrador boundary region. Regular shipments from the Steep Rock deposits were commenced early in 1945 and from then until the close of navigation production was at a rate of about 4,000 tons of ore a day. The ore is shipped via Superior, Wisconsin and Port Arthur, mostly to Lower Lake American ports for use in the United States. Part of the output is high-grade lump ore suitable for open hearth use, but much the greater portion is blast furnace ore. Shipments from the deposits in 1945 amounted to approximately 504,000 tons.

In the Labrador-Quebec area the deposits of hæmatite so far discovered lie astride the boundary about 350 miles north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The iron-bearing rocks are several hundred miles in length and the known length of the deposits in the midst of this area is more than 100 miles. Although exploration even of a preliminary kind is far from complete, it is evident from this work that the area is a major potential source of high-grade iron ore. It seems possible that, with further exploration, the iron range will prove to be comparable in importance to the Mesabi Range of Minnesota, the output from which is 60,000,000 tons a year. As disclosed by exploratory work to date, the grade of the ore ranges from 59·3 to 69·4 p.c. iron. Less work has been done on the known deposits northward across the boundary in Quebec, but their grade and dimensions are similar to those in Labrador. Much of the ore is of Bessemer grade.

From 1924 to 1939 no iron ore was produced in Canada, and from then until 1945 practically all of the production came from the New Helen Mine in the Michipicoten area of Ontario. It is a siderite ore which is sintered to bring it up to commercial grade. Production in 1945 amounted to about 450,000 tons. The Company has opened up a pit at the east end of its property and most of the production for a time will come from this pit. In the same area the Josephine Mine is producing a lump ore which is shipped by rail to Sault Ste. Marie and a hæmatite ore high in silica which, after removal of the silica, will be mixed with ore from the New Helen Mine for sintering.

It seems likely that Canada's production of iron ore will long continue to show a general upward trend, the main reason for this view being that ore high in iron and low in silica and other impurities is becoming increasingly scarce in the United States and in Europe. It will probably be a matter of several years before production from the Labrador-Quebec deposits commences, but a ready market for this ore can be anticipated. Much of it will be lump ore which is the highest priced of all iron ores. The indications are that the deposits can be mined at low cost and that the ore can be transported to the St. Lawrence at moderate cost. There is a large potential market for the ore along the Atlantic seaboard of Canada and the United States where the short voyage will be advantageous. The largest potential market,

however, is in the areas now served by the mines of the Lake Superior region in the United States. There are already inquiries from the United Kingdom and western Europe which suggest the likelihood of substantial markets for the high-grade ore in these regions.

The Fuels.—The annual value of Canada's production of fuels during the past decade has ranged from a low of $59,983,320 in 1936 to a record of $97,291,007, in 1944, the total value of output in 1945 being $95,493,358. Coal is far in the lead, the value of its output ranging from a low of $43,982,171 in 1938 to a peak of $70,433,169 in 1944, and is followed in order by crude petroleum with a value ranging from a low of $3,421,767 in 1936 to a record of $16,470,417 in 1943, and by natural gas with a value ranging from a low of $10,762,243 in 1936 to a record of $13,301,655 in 1942.

Coal.—Production of coal in Canada is confined mainly to Alberta, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, with a much smaller production from New Brunswick and Manitoba. Alberta produces almost all ranks of coal, including a small tonnage of semi-anthracite; Nova Scotia produces medium and high volatile coking and non-coking bituminous coals; British Columbia produces bituminous coal of varying ranks, from low to high volatile; and Saskatchewan produces lignite. The coal production from Nova Scotia, augmented by a relatively small tonnage from New Brunswick, ordinarily provides in peacetime, not only for the requirements of the railways of the area, the steel industry, and the domestic market but also for much of the fuel requirements of Quebec and, to a lesser extent, Ontario. The increasing wartime expansion of industry and shortage of cargo space, however, caused an almost complete stoppage of the movement of coal into Quebec and Ontario from Nova Scotia. This situation has been improving since the end of the War and it is expected that substantial tonnages of coal will be shipped to Quebec and Ontario during 1946. During most of the War, coal operators in Nova Scotia were faced with a shortage of experienced workmen and this has tended to depress production. Conditions have been improving slowly, but considerable time is likely to elapse before full advantage can be taken of the demand for the coal within the Province and in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Western Canada practically all of the coal mines have been operating to the capacity of their available manpower.

From the viewpoint of the immediate and near future demand, the outlook for the Canadian coal industry is bright and, in fact, great difficulty is being experienced in meeting the requirements. Looking further ahead, however, the industry faces many problems, several of which are of an involved and complicated nature. In the main it appears largely to be a matter of the industry's ability to meet changing marketing conditions. There is a constant tendency among all types of consumers, for instance, to use fuels that will give the most efficient services at lowest costs and markets for coal are likely to become increasingly competitive. It will thus be necessary for the industry to keep fully abreast of changing trends in consumer requirements.

Crude Petroleum.—Canada obtains much the greater part of its output of crude petroleum from the Turner Valley Field in the foothills section of Alberta and the remainder comes from wells in the foothills and plains of Alberta; from the Norman Field in the Northwest Territories; from southwestern Ontario; and from the Moncton area in New Brunswick; Canadian production of crude petroleum is

sufficient to meet only a relatively small part of the requirements. It reached a peak of 10,364,796 barrels in 1942, in which year production from the Turner Valley Field reached a peak of 10,080,300 barrels. Output from that Field has shown a steady decline since then and the decline appears likely to continue. During the past three years several large United States and Canadian companies have been engaged in the geological exploration and drilling of various structures in the different sections of Alberta, but from a production viewpoint the results so far have not been particularly encouraging. Several areas in the Province, however, continue to receive active attention.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—Canada's production of this group of minerals reached a peak value of $85,094,549 in 1945, of which $46,806,342 was the value of clay products and other structural materials. Asbestos, with a value of $21,405,391 was the largest single contributor to the output and was followed in order by cement valued at $13,908,014, sand and gravel valued at $10,513,992, stone valued at $7,577,804, and salt valued at $4,025,083.

With the chief exception of asbestos, gypsum, barite, and nepheline syenite, Canada's production of the non-metallic minerals is marketed mainly within the country. Their production is accordingly governed largely by domestic demand, and frequently by localized demand. Transportation costs are an important factor in the marketing of many of them and that factor, together with Canada's relatively small population, has hampered the development of deposits too far from populated areas and industrial centres. The supplies of most of them are abundant, however, and taking into account the important part that non-metallic minerals play in the industrial life of a nation, it is evident that, as the Canadian economy continues to expand, new outlets will be found for these minerals.

Though only a comparatively few of the long list of non-metallic minerals are exported in large quantities, this export trade is likely to be of increasing importance. The chief item on the list is asbestos, of which Canada has been the leading exporter for many years. A large part of the production is exported in the unmanufactured state and most of the exports go to the United States, though substantial quantities are shipped to the United Kingdom and Australia. The outlook for the industry appears to be good. Throughout the War, Canadian producers were able to sell their entire output in spite of the loss of overseas markets, and these markets are again open to Canadian fibre. Development of raw asbestos products has been rapid in recent years, with particular reference to asbestos-cement products which require the short grades of fibre, the marketing of which formerly constituted a problem.

Most of Canada's output of gypsum is also exported. Contracts for export are generally made early in the year with the producer for the year's requirements of the purchaser. Consumption of gypsum in Canada is approximately 180,000 tons a year, mostly as calcined product. Nova Scotia is the chief producer followed in order by Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Canada, in recent years, has become an important producer and exporter of barite; the output in 1945 amounted to 140,200 tons, being more than five times greater than in 1943. All but a small percentage of the output comes from deposits in Hants County, N.S., and the remainder from a property south of Golden, B.C. During the last two years of the War, large tonnages of crude lump barite were

shipped from Canada to the United States mainly for military use. Most of the ground barite is exported for use in oil-well drilling in Trinidad, Venezuela and other South American countries.

The demand for clay products and other structural materials has been exceptionally strong and is likely to continue so in view of the many housing and other structural projects now under way. Practically all branches of the industry have been operating to the capacities of their available manpower. Several of the operating companies report serious shortages of labour and to a lesser extent of equipment, but this situation has been improving gradually. In the ceramic industry there is a large backlog of orders for appliances, the demand for which will probably not lessen for the next several years. Rural electrification, remodeling, the farm market, and exports can also be counted on to keep production in the ceramic industry at a high level. The artware section of the industry has been expanding rapidly in Canada. This phase of ceramics can play a large part in the rehabilitation of returned personnel, many of whom are already taking an active interest in the possibilities of a career in clay modeling, pottery and artcraft.

Summary Remarks

As mining is Canada's second largest primary industry, the progress it makes has an important bearing on the expansion of the Canadian economy as a whole. This progress during the past two decades has been particularly colourful. Nonferrous base-metal production in 1942, for instance, was almost ten times greater than in 1921, and gold production during the same period showed more than a fivefold increase in quantity and close to a tenfold increase in value. There have been marked increases also in the production of the fuels and of the non-metallic minerals. Every industry, in fact every phase of Canadian endeavour, has benefited from this growth. It has opened up new avenues of employment for Canadian workmen; it has provided new outlets for the products of Canadian farms and forests and of Canadian manufacturing plants; it has provided the railways with new sources of revenue; and it has paved the way for the settlement of areas that would otherwise have probably remained largely unsettled.

In the changeover from wartime to peacetime activities the industry has made greater progress than had been anticipated. In Canada and abroad there has been a widening demand for its products and, unless all present indications are misleading, this demand will continue to be strong well into the future. There is likely to be great opportunities for expansion in the industry, but increasing attention will need to be given to the problem of mineral discovery, more especially in reference to the disclosure of metal deposits. The rate of production has been excessively high in relation to what might be termed the rate of replenishment through discoveries, and continued growth can be assured only if a proper balance is maintained between the two. Any other course would, in time, prove to be unsound. There is also a need for a stock-taking of the country's mineral resources, for without such an inventory no suitable planned policy for the development of these resources can be formulated. Such an appraisal will not be simple. It will involve many qualifications, all of which will need to be taken into consideration. Mineral resources, for instance, can be enlarged by improved methods of mining and extraction of the metal from the ore; and an increase in price can raise marginal or submarginal ore into mineable grades. It is a task that will require the closest co-operation of all branches of the mineral industry, and of the manufacturing, chemical, and other

industries that use mineral raw materials, and the co-operation also of all branches of government both Dominion and provincial. The Bureau of Mines at Ottawa has made a start on this work, which will require several years to complete.

Section 1.—Mining Laws and Government Administration

Subsection 1.—Mining Laws and Regulations

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.

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.

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.

* Revised by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
† Compiled from material supplied by the Provincial Governments.

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 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.

Subsection 2.—Government Administration and Controls

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.

On Oct. 18, 1939, a Coal Administrator was appointed by Order in Council under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to administer coal problems as they arose as a result of the War. In the early months of 1941 it became apparent that the duplication of endeavour between the Coal Administration and the Dominion Fuel Board was creating difficulties of administration. The Government, therefore, by Order in Council P.C. 27-4600, on June 25, 1941, transferred the duties, functions and establishment of the Dominion Fuel Board to the Coal Administration for the duration of the War.

* Contributed by F. G. Neate, Deputy Coal Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa.

In the latter part of 1942 it became increasingly evident that there was grave danger of a coal shortage due to the increasing cost of production incident to the War and that many mines would go into bankruptcy and shut down if financial aid were not provided. On Nov. 23, 1942, by Order in Council P.C. 10674, the Emergency Coal Production Board was formed, the Coal Administrator being appointed as Chairman of the Board.

By the early months of 1943 the supply position was becoming grave and as supply was more within the function of the Department of Munitions and Supply a transfer was made of the duties and responsibilities of Coal Administration to that Department. This was accomplished on Mar. 5, 1943, by Order in Council P.C. 1752. The Coal Administrator under this Order became Coal Controller. On transference of Coal Administration to Coal Control, the Coal Controller became Chairman of the Emergency Coal Production Board. A breakdown of the responsibilities and duties of the Coal Controller and the Chairman of the Emergency Coal Production Board follows.

Dominion Fuel Board—

(1) The payment of subventions on the movement of coal and administration of Orders in Council governing such movements.
(2) The administration of the Domestic Fuel Act and Act 20-21 Geo. V and payments thereunder.
(3) Maintaining ordinary peacetime work and contacts, some of which had direct bearing on the war effort (e.g., production costs).

Coal Administration—

(1) The maintenance of the price ceiling on coal for domestic consumers, industrial, railway and others.
(2) The payment of subsidies through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, to maintain ceiling prices on coal (import subsidies).
(3) The licensing of coal dealers as per Order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board No. 1.
(4) Statistical records and tabulations of prices, sales and stocks of coal.
(5) Same data in respect to coke.
(6) The maintenance of adequate supply to the domestic population.
(7) The administration and payment (through the Commodity Price Stabilization Corporation Limited) of assistance in respect to cost-of-living bonus.

Coal Control—

(1) The control, maintenance and increase of coal production in conjunction with the Emergency Coal Production Board. At present Coal Control functions in an advisory and assisting capacity.
(2) Control and maintenance of coal imports.
(3) The distribution or allocation of available coal in Canada to war industry, railways and other industry.
(4) The allocation of Canadian coal to export markets and bunker supplies.
(5) The overseeing and allocation of coal supplies to the Armed Services in conjunction with the Purchasing Division of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

The Emergency Coal Production Board—

(1) Maintaining and stimulating production of Canadian coal, lignite, coke and peat.
(2) The opening and operation of new coal, lignite, coke and peat operations.
(3) Prohibiting or limiting operation of inefficient mines or plants.
(4) Directing the production policies and methods of coal mines, etc.
(5) Making recommendations to the Minister for the procurement or transfer of labour.
(6) Providing financial assistance to maintain or increase production and payment thereof.
(7) Suspending rules, regulations or laws impeding maximum production.
(8) Requiring adoption of production bonus or incentive plans.

Bounties.—Government bounties or subsidies for protective duties on various minerals have been paid in the past years; for further details see p. 585 of this volume.

Government Control.—The operation of various Government agencies during the War to stimulate production of major non-ferrous metals, petroleum and coal were reviewed in the Canada Year Book 1945, pp. 295-296.

The Metals Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply was dissolved at the end of November, 1945. The Oil Control, and the Crown Company, Wartime Oils Limited which operated under its direction, were likewise dissolved at the same time.

The Emergency Coal Production Board, operating in co-operation with the Coal Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply, continued throughout 1945 to extend 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. 315) 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.

In 1943, anticipating a severe shortage of domestic coal supplies in Western Canada, six strip mines were opened by companies set up for the purpose under the supervision of the Board's consulting engineer, financed by Government funds and under the management of experienced operators. It was felt that these operations would serve as: (a) sources of supply to fill shortages that the established underground mines could not fill; and (b) insurance against emergencies and to fill distress calls.

Modern buildings and equipment including tipples, machinery, roads, spur tracks, etc., were installed at all projects in order to facilitate the handling, loading, screening, etc., of the coal.

The Power Control of the Department of Munitions and Supply retained in force, through the 1945-46 burning season, a series of orders that had been issued in 1942, restricting the use of gas in southwestern Ontario.

Section 2.—Summary of Mineral 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.—Value and Volume 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, 1886-1945

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1886	10,221,255	2·23	1930.....	279,873,578	27·42	1939.....	474,602,059	42·12
1890.....	16,763,353	3·51				1940.....	529,825,035	46·55
1895.....	20,505,917	4·08	1931[1].....	230,434,726	22·21	1941.....	560,241,290	48·69
1900.....	64,420,877	12·15	1932.....	191,228,225	18·19	1942.....	566,768,672	48·63
1905.....	69,078,999	11·51	1933.....	221,495,253	20·83	1943.....	530,053,966	44·87
1910.....	106,823,623	15·29	1935.....	312,344,457	28·80	1944.....	485,819,114	40·57
1915.....	137,109,171	17·18	1936.....	361,919,372	33·05	1945[2].....	479,587,911	39·57
1920.....	227,859,665	26·63	1937.....	457,359,092	41·41			
1925.....	226,583,333	24·38	1938.....	441,823,237	39·62			

[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 was to encourage and assist in the location of deposits of other metals and minerals that were formerly imported, important among which were tungsten, molybdenite 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 Government of the United Kingdom 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 1945 was valued at $479,587,911; this figure was 1 p.c. lower than the 1944 total of $485,819,114. The reduction was principally in the metals group. The total value of all metals produced was $299,000,004, a decrease of 3 p.c. from the production in the previous year; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat, amounted to $95,493,358, a decrease of 2 p.c.; other non-metallics showed a slight increase, the figure being $38,288,207 in 1945 as against $37,251,009 in 1944, and the production of other structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, at $46,806,342 was 9 p.c. higher than the preceding year when it amounted to $42,984,937.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1942-44

Mineral	1942		1943		1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallics		$		$		$
Antimony ..... lb.	3,041,108	516,988	1,114,166	189,408	1,937,933	281,000
Arsenic (As_2O_3) ..... "	14,967,874	652,041	3,153,538	254,009	2,627,022	180,866
Bismuth ..... "	347,556	479,627	407,597	562,484	123,875	154,844
Cadmium ..... "	1,148,963	1,355,776	786,611	904,602	526,970	579,667
Chromite ..... ton	11,456	343,568	29,595	919,878	27,054	748,494
Cobalt ..... lb.	83,871	88,444	175,961	191,407	36,283	34,106
Copper ..... "	603,661,826	60,417,372	575,190,132	67,170,601	547,070,118	65,257,172
Gold ..... fine oz.	4,841,306	186,390,281 [1]	3,651,301	140,575,088 [1]	2,922,911	112,532,073 [1]
Indium ..... oz.	471	4,710	Nil	-	Nil	-
Iron ore ..... ton	545,306	1,517,077	641,294	2,032,240	553,252	1,909,608
Lead ..... lb.	512,142,562	17,218,233	444,060,769	16,670,041	304,582,198	13,706,199
Magnesium ..... "	808,718	355,836	7,153,974	2,074,652	10,579,778	2,575,695
Manganese ore ..... ton	435	8,932	48	985	Nil	-
Mercury ..... lb.	1,035,914	2,943,807	1,690,240	4,559,200	735,908	1,210,375
Molybdenite concentrates ..... "	227,586	134,963	784,715	549,515	2,127,508	1,079,698
Nickel ..... "	285,211,803	69,998,427	288,018,615	71,675,322	274,598,629	69,204,152
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc ..... fine oz.	222,573	8,279,221	126,004	5,233,068	42,929	1,960,085
Platinum ..... "	285,228	10,898,561	219,713	8,458,951	157,523	6,064,635
Pitchblende products	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Selenium ..... lb.	495,369	951,108	374,013	654,523	298,592	537,466
Silver ..... fine oz.	20,695,101	8,726,296	17,344,569	7,849,111	13,627,109	5,859,656
Tellurium ..... lb.	11,084	17,735	8,600	15,050	10,661	18,657
Thallium ..... "	Nil	-	Nil	-	128	1,690
Tin ..... "	1,237,863	643,689	776,937	450,623	516,626	299,643
Titanium ore ..... ton	10,031	50,906	69,437	308,290	33,973	165,195
Tungsten concentrates. lb.	520,981	406,275	1,508,621	1,083,538	886,745	245,780
Zinc ..... "	580,257,373	19,792,579	610,754,354	24,430,174	550,823,353	23,685,405
Totals, Metallics		**392,192,452**		**356,812,760**		**308,292,161**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 321.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1942-44—continued

Mineral		1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
Fuels							
Coal	ton	18,865,030	62,897,581	17,859,057	62,877,549	17,026,499	70,433,169
Natural gas	M cu. ft.	45,697,359	13,301,655	44,276,216	13,159,418	45,067,158	11,422,541
Peat	ton	172	1,204	782	7,000	644	5,397
Petroleum, crude	bbl.	10,364,796	15,968,851	10,052,302	16,470,417	10,099,404	15,429,900
Totals, Fuels		–	**92,169,291**		**92,514,384**		**97,291,007**
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)							
Asbestos	ton	439,459	22,663,283	467,196	23,169,505	419,265	20,619,516
Barite	"	19,667	188,144	24,474	279,253	118,719	1,023,696
Corundum	"	Nil	–	Nil	–	173	17,111
Diatomite	"	365	9,088	98	3,331	13	437
Feldspar	"	22,270	213,941	23,858	237,771	23,509	227,632
Fluorspar	"	6,199	146,039	11,210	318,424	6,924	217,701
Garnets (schist)	"	17	176	Nil	–	3	90
Graphite	"	[2]	117,904	1,903	197,431	1,582	171,166
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)	"	216	10,000	164	6,225	225	12,000
Gypsum	"	566,166	1,254,182	446,848	1,381,468	596,164	1,511,978
Iron oxides (ochre)	"	9,304	151,653	8,401	135,893	8,599	150,250
Magnesitic dolomite		[2]	1,059,374[4]	[2]	1,260,056[4]	[2]	1,139,281[4]
Magnesium sulphate	ton	1,140	38,760	Nil	–	Nil	–
Mica	lb.	6,019,671	383,567	8,050,692	553,856	6,684,846	841,026
Mineral waters	imp. gal	157,085	74,505	139,611	67,541	156,150	79,031
Nepheline syenite		[2]	246,893	[2]	292,010	[2]	217,989
Peat moss	ton	53,506	1,069,372	64,360	1,461,422	80,446	1,869,553
Phosphate	"	1,264	17,431	1,451	18,385	482	6,716
Quartz	"	1,738,174	1,538,162	1,776,749	1,608,448	1,740,262	1,658,409
Salt	"	653,672	3,844,187	687,686	4,379,378	695,217	4,074,021
Silica brick	M	4,273	263,006	4,165	295,505	3,997	312,092
Soapstone	ton	[2]	136,529	14,204[5]	135,469[5]	19,013[5]	204,127[5]
Sodium carbonate	"	256	2,048	468	5,148	44	484
Sodium sulphate	"	131,258	1,079,692	107,121	1,025,151	102,421	987,842
Sulphur [6]	"	303,714	1,994,891	257,515	1,753,425	248,088	1,755,739
Talc	"	15,499	174,295	11,959	131,216	13,584	153,122
Volcanic dust	"	Nil	–	50	257	Nil	–
Totals, Non-Metallics			**36,677,122**		**38,716,568**		**37,251,009**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials							
CLAY PRODUCTS							
Brick—							
Soft Mud Process—							
Face	M	11,385	233,251	9,260	206,826	7,917	177,659
Common	M	20,387	325,762	14,195	209,508	14,182	214,336
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—							
Face	M	39,104	872,287	34,623	867,630	55,175	1,360,083
Common	M	59,901	893,488	51,000	829,365	44,451	742,437
Dry Press—							
Face	M	12,871	278,701	10,504	256,362	13,990	337,715
Common	M	25,145	404,730	15,680	243,446	18,809	317,893
Fancy or ornamental brick	M	11	676	3,190	191,424	28	866
Sewer brick	M	513	9,480	225	4,203	233	4,391
Paving brick	M	153	9,353	151	8,967	321	18,793
Firebrick	M	3,816	197,830	3,644	192,618	3,180	164,837
Fireclay and other clay	ton	30,812	118,678	26,384	144,689	26,855	136,793
Bentonite	"	1,616	44,204	[3]	117,047	[3]	163,848
Fireclay blocks and shapes		–	210,246	–	256,655	–	221,251
Hollow blocks	ton	109,905	1,082,573	84,469	819,535	87,820	811,558
Roofing tile		–	32	–	827	Nil	–
Floor tile (quarries)		–	23,705	–	26,949	–	43,817
Drain tile	M	11,659	329,035	13,001	390,377	13,684	425,725
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.		–	1,392,545		1,116,846		964,732
Pottery, glazed or unglazed		–	646,088		701,144		838,544
Other clay products		–	9,059		23,775		52,147
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS			7,081,723		6,608,193		6,997,425

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 321.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1942-44—concluded

Mineral	1942		1943		1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials —concluded						
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... bbl.	9,126,041	14,365,237	7,302,289	11,599,033	7,190,851	11,621,372
Lime [7]..... ton	884,830	6,530,839	907,768	6,832,992	885,142	6,926,844
Sand and gravel..... "	26,349,907	9,005,414	25,744,469	9,005,857	28,399,986	10,280,119
Stone—						
Granite..... "	1,366,425	1,946,249	780,422	1,522,072	269,964	1,303,790
Limestone [7]..... "	6,442,583	6,468,525	6,265,181	6,105,749	5,565,286	5,528,459
Marble..... "	13,824	88,209	11,848	68,022	11,829	85,374
Sandstone..... "	153,365	226,810	164,163	250,603	146,766	223,453
Slate..... "	1,369	16,801	1,336	17,733	1,147	18,101
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....		38,648,084		35,402,061		35,987,512
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....		**45,729,807**		**42,010,254**		**42,984,937**
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....	-	**566,768,672**	-	**530,053,966**		**485,819,114**

[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 1935, 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, 1935-44

Mineral	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
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	0·1	0·2	[1]	[1]
Copper.....	10·3	10·9	15·1	12·8	12·8	12·4	11·5	10·7	12·7	13·4
Gold.....	37·0	36·3	31·3	37·6	38·8	38·6	36·7	32·9	26·5	23·2
Lead.....	3·4	4·1	4·6	3·1	2·6	3·0	2·8	3·0	3·1	2·8
Nickel.....	11·3	12·1	13·0	12·2	10·7	11·3	12·3	12·4	13·5	14·2
Pitchblende products.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0·2	0·1	0·2	[3]	[3]	[3]
Platinum metals.....	1·7	2·2	2·2	2·0	2·0	1·5	1·5	3·4	2·6	1·7
Silver.....	3·4	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·0	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·2
Zinc.....	3·2	3·1	4·0	2·7	2·6	2·7	3·1	3·5	4·6	4·9
TOTALS, METALLICS [4].....	71·0	71·7	73·1	73·1	72·4	72·2	70·6	69·2	67·3	63·5
FUELS										
Coal.....	13·4	12·7	10·7	10·0	10·2	10·3	10·4	11·1	11·9	14·5
Natural gas.....	3·0	3·0	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·2	2·4	2·5	2·3
Petroleum.....	1·1	0·9	1·2	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·6	2·8	3·1	3·2
TOTALS, FUELS [4].....	17·5	16·6	14·4	14·7	14·9	14·9	15·2	16·3	17·5	20·0

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 322.

3.—Percentages of the Total Value of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1935-44—concluded

Mineral	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)										
Asbestos	2·3	2·8	3·2	2·9	3·3	2·9	3·8	4·0	4·4	4·2
Gypsum	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·3
Quartz	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3
Salt	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·8
Sulphur	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·4
TOTALS, NON-METALLICS [4]	4·0	4·6	4·9	4·5	5·3	4·9	6·1	6·5	7·3	7·7
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·4	1·2	1·2	1·4
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS										
Cement	1·8	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·8	2·2	2·3	2·5	2·2	2·4
Lime	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·3	1·4
Sand and gravel	2·1	1·9	2·3	2·7	2·4	2·2	1·9	1·6	1·7	2·1
Stone	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·5
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	6·5	6·1	6·6	6·7	6·3	6·8	6·7	6·8	6·7	7·4
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 1933-44. 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, 1933-44

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for 1927-32 will be found at p. 319 of the 1940 Year Book.

Mineral	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
METALLICS												
Cobalt	70·2	89·5	102·5	133·5	76·3	69·1	110·2	119·5	39·6	12·6	26·5	5·5
Copper	225·4	274·1	314·8	316·3	398·2	429·2	457·4	492·6	483·4	453·6	432·2	411·0
Gold	168·1	169·4	187·3	213·7	233·5	269·4	290·4	302·8	304·7	276·0	208·1	166·6
Lead	93·9	122·0	119·5	135·0	145·2	147·6	136·9	166·3	162·1	180·5	156·5	107·3
Nickel	126·7	195·8	210·8	258·3	342·2	320·4	344·1	373·7	429·5	434·0	43·8	417·9
Platinum metals	260·3	1220·8	1106·8	1381·9	1463·9	1694·4	1454·6	1023·3	1134·6	2598·1	1768·8	1025·6
Silver	67·9	73·4	74·3	82·0	102·7	99·3	103·5	106·5	97·2	92·5	77·5	60·9
Zinc	132·8	199·1	213·9	222·2	247·0	254·4	263·1	282·8	341·7	387·0	407·3	367·4
FUELS												
Coal	72·2	83·8	84·3	92·4	96·1	86·7	94·3	106·6	110·6	114·5	108·4	103·3
Natural gas	120·5	120·6	129·7	146·4	168·6	174·1	183·2	214·7	226·4	237·9	230·5	234·6
Petroleum	314·3	387·1	396·9	411·7	807·7	1911·4	2147·5	2357·3	2780·6	2844·0	2758·3	2771·2
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)												
Asbestos	56·7	55·8	99·8	107·8	146·8	103·7	130·4	124·1	171·0	157·3	167·2	150·1
Gypsum	43·4	52·2	61·3	94·4	118·5	114·2	160·9	163·9	180·3	64·1	50·6	67·5
Quartz [1]	80·1	117·4	100·4	451·0	593·5	594·6	682·1	800·7	884·5	748·9	765·6	749·8
Salt	106·7	122·6	137·2	149·0	174·8	167·6	161·7	177·0	213·6	249·0	261·9	264·8
Sulphur [2]	148·7	133·6	174·8	316·5	339·2	291·3	547·5	442·2	673·8	787·0	667·3	642·9
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS [3]												
Cement	34·5	43·5	41·9	51·8	70·9	63·4	65·8	86·8	96·1	104·8	83·9	82·6
Lime	78·2	88·9	98·0	113·2	132·7	117·6	133·4	173·2	208·0	213·8	219·3	213·9
Sand and gravel	68·6	86·8	124·0	129·3	157·8	188·3	182·9	183·3	184·7	154·0	150·4	166·0
Stone	45·9	63·7	67·5	77·9	108·4	80·0	85·1	116·4	124·1	124·7	112·9	93·7

[1] Beginning with 1936 low-grade natural silica sand used as non-ferrous smelter flux is included.
[2] 1928=100, previous years not being comparable. [3] Excluding clay products.

Subsection 2.—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 declined steadily to 41·7 p.c. in 1945. 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 eight 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, gold and silver. Alberta, besides being a big producer of coal, is the most important province for the production of petroleum and natural gas.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911-28 at p. 323 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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[1]
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[1]
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[1]
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[1]
1932..	16,201,279	2,223,505	25,638,466	85,910,030	9,058,365	1,681,728	21,174,061	27,326,173	2,014,618
1933..	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504	2,073,052
1934..	23,310,729	2,156,151	31,269,945	145,565,871	9,776,934	2,977,061	20,228,851	41,206,965	1,669,083
1935..	23,183,128	2,821,027	39,124,696	158,934,269	12,052,417	3,816,943	22,289,681	48,692,050	1,430,246
1936..	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1944..	33,981,977	4,133,902	90,182,553	210,706,307	13,830,406	22,291,848	51,066,662	57,246,071	2,379,388
1945[2]..	33,630,855	4,403,793	88,751,614	199,807,489	13,609,973	22,477,310	51,421,626	63,694,196	1,791,055

[1] Yukon production only. [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 1944.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1944

NOTE.—Quantities and values of minerals produced during 1944 in Yukon were—gold, 23,818 fine oz., $916,993; silver, 32,066 fine oz., $13,788; lead, 105,727 lb., $4,758; tungsten concentrates, 5,593 lb., $3,780; total, $939,319: and in the Northwest Territories—gold, 20,775 fine oz., $799,838; silver, 13,677 fine oz., $5,881; copper, 11,902 lb., $1,428; natural gas, 1,500 M cu. ft., $335; petroleum, 1,223,675 bbl., $632,587; total, $1,440,069. 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.	–							1,937,933
$		–	–	–		–		281,000
Arsenic (As_2O_3) lb.			2,268,067	558,955		–		–
$			153,944	26,922				–
Bismuth.....lb.			–	–				123,875
$				–	–	–	–	154,844
Cadmium.....lb.				–	20,921	119,639		386,410
$			–		23,013	131,603		425,051
Chromite.....ton			27,054		–	–		–
$			748,494	–	–			
Cobalt.....lb.			–	36,283		–	–	
$			–	34,106	–	–	–	–
Copper.....lb.			108,055,172	285,307,278	43,878,639	73,514,499		36,302,628
$	–		12,966,620	33,845,632	5,265,437	8,821,740		4,356,315
Gold [1].....fine oz.	5,840		746,784	1,731,836	74,168	122,782	51	196,857
$	224,840		28,751,184	66,675,686	2,855,468	4,727,107	1,963	7,578,994
Iron ore.....ton	–		–	553,252	–	–	–	–
$			–	1,909,608		–		–
Lead.....lb.	–		10,487,842	1,065,741		–		292,922,888
$	–		471,953	47,958				13,181,530
Magnesium.....lb.	–	–	–	10,579,778				–
$	–			2,575,695				–
Mercury.....lb.	–	–	–	–				735,908
$	–		–	–				1,210,375
Molybdenite lb.		–	2,124,693	2,815				–
concentrates. $		–	1,078,616	1,082				
Nickel.....lb.			–	274,598,629				
$				69,204,152				
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.....fine oz.				42,929				
$				1,960,085				
Platinum...fine oz.				157,523	–		–	
$			–	6,064,635	–	–		
Selenium.....lb.			146,352	65,000	12,957	74,283	–	
$	–		263,434	117,000	23,323	133,709	–	–
Silver.....fine oz.	188		2,500,681	3,143,275	569,873	1,735,773	4	5,631,572
$	81		1,075,293	1,351,608	245,045	746,382	2	2,421,576
Tellurium.....lb.			–	9,900	113	648		–
$				17,325	198	1,134		
Thallium.....lb.				–	128	–		–
$					1,690			
Tin.....lb.					–			516,626
$			–					299,643
Titanium ore...ton			33,973			–		–
$			165,195	–				–
Tungsten lb.			–	63,152	–			818,000
concentrates. $			–	5,212	–	–		236,788
Zinc.....lb.			137,378,439	2,429,176	45,822,278	87,130,087		278,063,373
$			5,907,273	104,455	1,970,358	3,746,594		11,956,725
Totals, Metallics..... $	**224,921**		**51,582,006**	**183,941,161**	**10,384,532**	**18,308,269**	**1,965**	**42,102,841**
Fuels								
Coal.....ton	5,745,671	345,123	–			1,372,766	7,428,708	2,134,231
$	30,728,535	1,845,277	–	–		2,034,914	26,814,937	9,009,506
Natural M cu. ft.	–	702,464		7,082,508		119,116	37,161,570	–
gas. $		341,636	–	4,694,097		46,656	6,339,817	
Peat.....ton		–	444	200		–	–	
$		–	3,597	1,800			–	
Petroleum, bbl.		23,296	–	125,067			8,727,366	
crude. $		32,832		296,420			14,468,061	
Totals, Fuels.. $	**30,728,535**	**2,219,745**	**3,597**	**4,992,317**		**2,081,570**	**47,622,815**	**9,009,506**

[1] Current values in Canadian funds.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1944—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)								
Asbestos.....ton		–	419,265		–			
$	–		20,619,516				–	–
Barite.....ton	106,106		–		–			12,613
$	970,774			–	–			52,922
Corundum.....ton	–			173	–			–
$	–			17,111	–		–	
Diatomite.....ton	5			.	–			8
$	175		–	–	–			262
Feldspar.....ton	–		17,842	5,667				–
$	–		177,271	50,361	–			
Fluorspar.....ton	–		18	6,906	–			
$	-		670	217,031	–			
Garnets (schist)ton	–			3				
$	–			90				
Graphite.....ton	–			1,582	–			
$			–	171,166	–	–		
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)....ton		225						
$	–	12,000		–	–			–
Gypsum.....ton	401,284	42,040		90,288	38,330			24,222
$	489,932	200,748	–	348,873	368,498			103,927
Iron oxides ton	–	–	8,117	–	-			482
(ochre). $			142,050					8,200
Magnesitic dolomite and brucite $			1,139,281	–				–
Mica.....lb.			2,274,634	3,486,212				924,000
$			178,899	646,745		–		15,382
Mineral imp. gal.			148,965	7,185				–
waters. $			78,226	805				
Nepheline-syenite..... $		–	–	217,989	–			–
Peat moss.....ton		2,000	19,033	12,491	1,128			45,794
$		64,000	359,724	144,820	41,878			1,259,131
Phosphate.....ton		–	482	–	-			..
$	–		6,716	–		–		–
Quartz.....ton	10,100		236,091	1,326,288		143,101		24,682
$	27,350		639,429	868,389	–	50,085	–	73,156
Salt.....ton	38,809		–	603,806	27,267	–	25,335	–
$	281,482		–	2,906,117	488,776		397,646	
Silica brick.....M	2,931		–	1,066	–			
$	177,003		–	135,089				
Soapstone [1].....ton	-		19,013	–				
$			204,127	–				
Sodium ton			–	–				44
carbonate. $				–		–		484
Sodium ton				–		102,421		–
sulphate. $			–	–		987,842		–
Sulphur.....ton			116,887	17,876		–		113,325
$			453,501	178,760				1,123,478
Talc.....ton			–	13,584				–
$	–			153,122				
Totals, Non-Metallics..... $	**1,946,716**	**276,748**	**23,999,410**	**6,056,468**	**899,152**	**1,037,927**	**397,646**	**2,636,942**
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials								
CLAY PRODUCTS								
Clay—								
Bentonite..... $	–	–			160,268	–	2,076	1,504
Fireclay.....ton	2,919				..	948	–	3,763
$	10,711		–	–		9,133		18,589
Kaolin.....ton	–		424	–		–		–
$			5,758	–	–	–	–	
Other clay....ton		–	–	486		18,315	–	
$		–		1,785		90,817	–	

[1] Includes some talc.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1944—concluded

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—concluded								
Brick—Soft Mud Process—								
Face..... M			–	7,489				428
$		–	–	166,738	–	–	–	10,921
Common..... M	6	1,703	1,350	3,862	516	180	4,827	1,738
$	96	29,267	18,836	67,166	8,115	2,060	53,232	35,564
Brick—Stiff Mud Process—(wire cut)								
Face..... M		1,411	21,724	29,930	800	138	880	292
$	–	42,337	518,375	743,375	24,000	4,179	17,407	10,410
Common..... M	5,981	3,293	31,009	2,999	250	214	683	22
$	96,315	38,379	538,624	48,256	5,000	2,853	12,685	325
Dry Press—								
Face..... M	–	–	2,241	8,182		4	3,100	463
$	–	–	63,947	204,747		138	48,719	20,164
Common.... M		–	8,779	3,930		–	6,100	
$		–	163,884	88,112			65,897	
Fancy or ornamental brick. M		–	–	28				
$		–		866				–
Firebrick..... M	3	–		–				3,177
$	147			–				164,690
Sewer brick... M				233				–
$			–	4,391				
Paving brick.. M			–	321				
$		–		18,793		–		
Fireclay blocks and shapes.... $	270		–			194,824		26,157
Structural Tile—								
Hollow ton	13,139	1,668	31,288	28,344		2,829	8,157	2,395
blocks. $	119,595	14,071	283,329	271,977		23,503	72,556	26,527
Floor tile (quarries).... $	–		–	43,817		–	–	–
Drain tile..... M	158	54	618	10,785		85	251	1,733
$	5,733	1,909	28,005	309,245		3,400	10,434	66,999
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... $	159,373	3,360	178,333	312,081			243,245	68,340
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.... $		75,288	82,000	60,000			617,326	3,930
Other clay products..... $	10,454	2,440	700	6,047				32,506
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS..... $	402,694	207,051	1,881,791	2,347,396	197,383	330,907	1,143,577	486,626
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS								
Cement.....bbl.			3,249,302	1,863,210	865,756		699,989	512,594
$	–	–	4,736,004	2,730,381	1,698,567		1,370,502	1,085,918
Lime [1].....ton	3,362	19,798	339,082	429,285	29,894		18,852	44,869
$	42,957	227,647	2,504,078	3,311,177	301,132	–	158,957	380,896
Sand and ton	911,970	1,960,382	8,541,400	9,529,803	1,102,448	1,163,097	833,524	4,357,362
gravel. $	411,041	958,524	2,140,856	4,417,427	296,086	533,175	328,151	1,194,859
Stone [1].....ton	98,433	69,988	2,593,842	2,988,283	31,929	–	12,726	199,791
$	225,113	244,187	3,334,811	2,909,980	53,554		43,049	348,483
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.... $	679,111	1,430,358	12,715,749	13,368,965	2,349,339	533,175	1,900,659	3,010,156
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.... $	**1,081,805**	**1,637,409**	**14,597,540**	**15,716,361**	**2,546,722**	**864,082**	**3,044,236**	**3,496,782**
Grand Totals.. $	**33,981,977**	**4,133,902**	**90,182,553**	**210,706,307**	**13,830,406**	**22,291,848**	**51,066,662**	**57,246,071**

[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 of other than 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, 1938-44, and by Provinces, 1944

Group and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
METALLICS	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
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
1944	418	[2]	58,486	116,427,696	409,904,049	312,982,733
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
1944	6,279	[2]	29,953	63,720,867	14,156,767	78,491,468

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated. [2] Not available.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1938-44, and by Provinces, 1944—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
1944	248	[2]	8,233	12,164,400	8,104,871	29,632,077
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
1944	6,007	[2]	8,206	12,495,351	11,219,057	32,916,190
Grand Totals						
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**
1944	**12,952**	[2]	**104,878**	**204,808,314**	**443,384,744**	**454,022,468**
1944						
PROVINCE						
P.E.I. and Nova Scotia	509	[2]	13,538	30,815,335	7,664,988	25,208,621
New Brunswick	429	[2]	1,631	2,240,478	463,353	3,631,871
Quebec	3,747	[2]	27,973	49,498,836	191,719,356	145,964,861
Ontario	6,242	[2]	33,194	64,766,975	176,635,812	161,819,719
Manitoba	145	[2]	1,732	3,369,320	9,697,444	10,288,654
Saskatchewan	195	[2]	2,652	5,328,535	21,184,997	18,362,133
Alberta	882	[2]	11,582	23,389,050	5,674,431	42,672,706
British Columbia	724	[2]	11,871	23,118,465	30,058,974	43,986,511
Yukon	8	[2]	139	482,424	72,348	867,920
Northwest Territories	71	[2]	566	1,798,896	213,041	1,219,472

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated. [2] Not available.

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1942, 1943 and 1944 is presented in Table 8. The difficulties imposed by the War in the way of labour shortages, lack of new equipment and essential supplies necessary for the mines, have resulted in a steady drop in the gross value of production for the entire auriferous quartz mining industry. The value of recoverable metals, gold, silver, etc., which was $179,000,000 in 1941 fell to $161,000,000 in 1942, $117,000,000 in 1943 and $94,000,000 in 1944.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1942-44

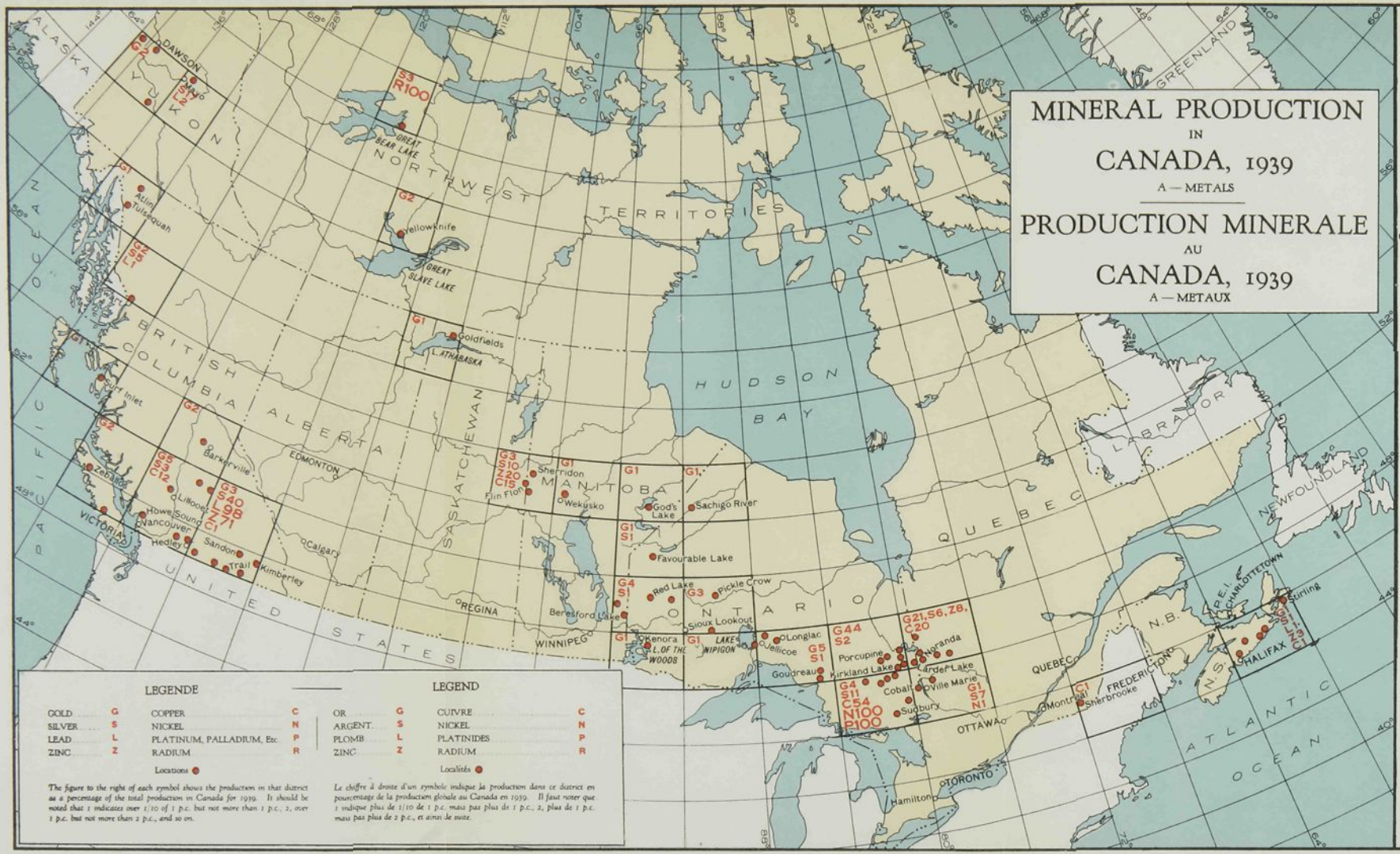
Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
Metallics	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Alluvial gold 1942	80	10,071,917	471	1,283,274	206,635	4,114,995
1943	43	11,372,849	237	646,283	157,758	1,892,214
1944	47	[2]	211	598,556	84,104	1,197,021
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
1944	262	[2]	17,226	37,023,505	19,029,032	75,234,384
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
1944	26	[2]	5,175	10,710,071	24,191,776	38,198,039
Silver-cobalt 1942	14	358,691	192	283,980	150,043	600,207
1943	21	587,039	221	290,654	142,312	578,861
1944	11	[2]	165	260,575	99,600	323,260
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
1944	20	[2]	2,769	5,810,290	4,489,198	16,802,759
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
1944	9	[2]	7,628	14,678,695	9,048,726	54,621,089
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
1944	27	[2]	1,385	2,809,013	2,057,850	3,303,143
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
1944	16	[2]	23,927	44,536,991	350,903,763	123,303,038
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**
1944	**418**	[2]	**58,486**	**116,427,696**	**409,904,049**	**312,982,733**
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	48,329,450
1944	394	[2]	25,596	55,020,537	12,712,820	54,344,700
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
1944	3,621	[2]	1,810	2,885,654	201,152	9,571,205
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
1944	2,264	[2]	2,547	5,814,676	1,242,795	14,575,563
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**	**55,351,328**	**12,653,594**	**75,686,828**
1944	**6,279**	[2]	**29,953**	**63,720,867**	**14,156,767**	**78,491,468**
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
1944	10	[2]	4,050	6,401,185	4,016,059	17,820,317
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
1944	42	[2]	529	772,385	467,937	1,636,093
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
1944	14	[2]	328	490,872	387,941	1,124,037
Iron oxides 1942	5	194,541	47	44,288	26,615	125,038
1943	5	254,891	47	46,554	27,028	108,865
1944	6	[2]	55	49,876	37,485	112,765
Mica 1942	106	1,460,769	361	258,605	37,313	346,254
1943	78	458,402	430	357,992	54,395	499,461
1944	70	[2]	400	359,797	56,624	784,402

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated. [2] Not available.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1942-44—concluded

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Process Supplies[1]	Net Income from Sales
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)—conc.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
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
1944	39	[2]	1,183	1,154,009	383,376	1,780,000
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
1944	9	[2]	710	1,302,143	1,498,424	3,287,660
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
1944	6	[2]	113	133,883	68,165	289,084
Miscellaneous [3].....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
1944	52	[2]	865	1,500,250	1,188,860	2,797,719
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**	**30,833,183**
1944	**248**	[2]	**8,233**	**12,164,400**	**8,104,871**	**29,632,077**
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
1944	102	[2]	1,889	2,819,912	1,451,686	4,711,125
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
1944	8	[2]	358	356,892	66,816	767,798
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
1944	110	[2]	2,247	3,176,804	1,518,502	5,478,923
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
1944	8	[2]	1,207	2,254,775	5,764,387	6,882,354
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
1944	42	[2]	815	1,414,426	2,046,550	5,005,235
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
1944	5,381	[2]	1,773	2,494,657	391,738	9,888,381
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
1944	466	[2]	2,164	3,154,689	1,497,880	5,661,297
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
1944	5,897	[2]	5,959	9,318,547	9,700,555	27,437,267
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**
1944	**6,007**	[2]	**8,206**	**12,495,351**	**11,219,057**	**32,916,190**
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**	**207,575,955**	**498,885,557**	**475,529,364**
1944	**12,952**	[2]	**104,878**	**204,808,314**	**443,384,744**	**454,022,468**

[1] Includes freight and smelter charges and cost of ores treated. [2] Not available. [3] Includes natural abrasives.

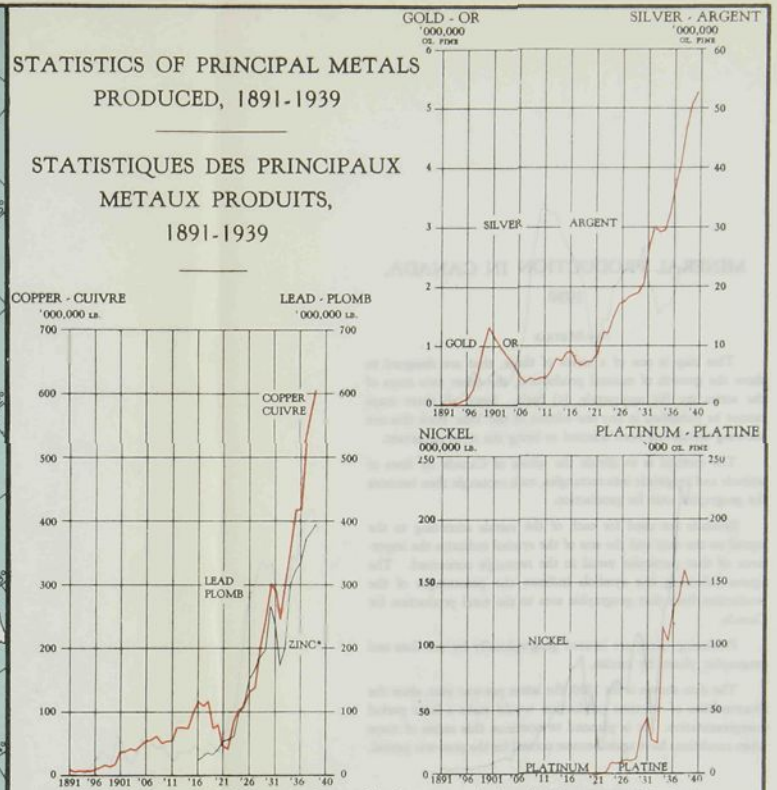


The figure to the right of each symbol shows the production in that district as a percentage of the total production in Canada for 1939. It should be noted that 1 indicates over 1/10 of 1 p.c. but not more than 1 p.c., 2, over 1 p.c. but not more than 2 p.c., and so on.

Le chiffre à droite d'un symbole indique la production dans ce district en pourcentage de la production globale au Canada en 1939. Il faut noter que 1 indique plus de 1/10 de 1 p.c. mais pas plus de 1 p.c., 2, plus de 1 p.c. mais pas plus de 2 p.c., et ainsi de suite.

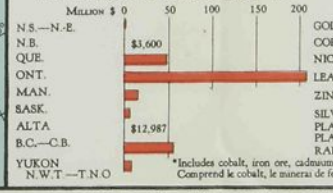
STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL METALS PRODUCED, 1891-1939

STATISTIQUES DES PRINCIPAUX METAUX PRODUITS, 1891-1939



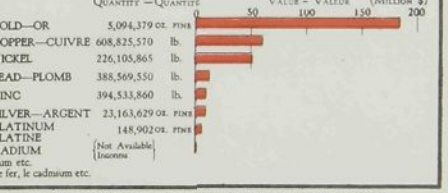
*Estimated Foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. — Récupération estimative dans les smelters étrangers et zinc affiné au Canada.

TOTAL VALUE OF METAL* PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES, 1939
VALEUR TOTALE DE LA PRODUCTION METALLIQUE,* PAR PROVINCE, 1939



*Includes cobalt, iron ore, cadmium etc.
Comprend le cobalt, le minerai de fer, le cadmium etc.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METALS IN CANADA, 1939
PRODUCTION DES PRINCIPAUX METAUX AU CANADA, 1939



Draughted in the Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Resources, from production data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Carte tracée à la Commission géologique du Ministère des Mines et Ressources, d'après les données sur la production du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1939

A—Metals

This map is one of a series of three, that are designed to show the growth of mineral production, the other two maps of the series are (b) non-metals, (c) fuels. Since all three maps cannot be published in any one edition of the Year Book this one showing metals has been selected as being the most important.

The method is to divide the whole of Canada by lines of latitude and longitude into rectangles, each rectangle then becomes the geographic unit for production.

Symbols are used for each of the metals according to the legend on the map and the size of the symbol indicates the importance of that particular metal in the rectangle concerned. The figures following the symbols indicate the percentages of the production from that geographic area to the total production for Canada.

Producing mines are located geographically by red dots and geographic places by circles.

The data shown is for 1939, the latest pre-war year, since the abnormalities of wartime production would make a later period unrepresentative. It is planned to continue this series of maps when conditions have again become normal for the post-war period.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals

Subsection 1.—Canadian Production of Metallic Minerals

The metals of chief importance in Canada are copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, those of the platinum group, silver and zinc. Production of these metals is given in the following tables. 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**).

9.—Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, 1926-45

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.....	108,055,172	285,307,278	43,878,639	73,514,499	36,302,628	547,070,118[2]	65,257,172[2]
1945[3]....	107,638,064	236,347,673	40,100,000	66,400,000	25,799,009	476,284,746	59,499,670

[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; 74,963 lb. valued at $7,561 in 1942; and 11,902 lb. valued at $1,428 in 1944. [3] Subject to revision.

10.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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..	5,840	746,784	1,731,836	74,168	122,782	51	196,857	44,593[2]	2,922,911[2]
1945[3]..	3,378	664,226	1,590,339	66,903	109,000	7	188,380	39,334[2]	2,661,567[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; 20,775 oz. fine in 1944; and 8,737 oz. fine in 1945. [3] Subject to revision.

11.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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[3]	115,595,279[3]
1936..	418,959	23,361,683	83,318,960	4,878,733	1,715,804	3,818	15,831,388	1,764,076[3]	131,293,421[3]
1937..	696,931	24,894,685	90,522,454	5,526,636	2,305,351	1,610	17,699,936	1,678,890	143,326,493
1938..	934,248	30,998,426	101,883,578	6,532,209	1,759,489	10,728	21,302,578	2,784,734[3]	166,205,990[3]
1939..	1,082,170	34,455,998	111,533,873	6,537,003	2,787,194	12,974	22,659,323	5,047,416[3]	184,115,951[3]
1940..	855,432	39,238,238	125,574,988	5,863,357	3,962,613	8,277	23,754,924	5,221,254[3]	204,479,083[3]
1941..	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..	224,840	28,751,184	66,675,686	2,855,468	4,727,107	1,963	7,578,994	1,716,831[3]	112,532,073[3]
1945[4]..	130,053	25,572,701	61,228,052	2,575,766	4,196,500	270	7,252,630	1,514,358[3]	102,470,330[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; $799,838 in 1944; and $336,374 in 1945. [4] Subject to revision.

12.—Iron-Ore Shipments and Production of Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1926-45

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	553,252	395,902	1,456,826	1,852,628	182,428	3,024,410
1945[1]	1,134,808	374,303	1,403,655	1,777,958	186,978	2,881,323

[1] Subject to revision.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, 1926-45

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	304,582,198	13,706,199
1936	383,180,909	14,993,869	1945[1]	345,455,080	17,119,703

[1] Subject to revision.

14.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, 1926-45

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	274,598,629	69,204,152
1933	83,264,658	20,130,480	1939	226,105,865	50,920,305	1945[1]	243,956,502	61,838,259

[1] Subject to revision.

15.—Quantities and Values of Platinum and Palladium Produced in Canada, 1926-45

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....	157,523	6,064,635	42,929	1,960,085
1936.....	131,571	5,320,731	103,671	2,483,075	1945[2]...	162,000	6,237,000	155,600	6,482,719

[1] Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium. [2] Subject to revision.

16.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, 1926-45

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....	13,627,109	5,859,656
1933.....	15,187,950	5,746,027	1939....	23,163,629	9,378,490	1945[1]...	12,866,597	6,000,605

[1] Subject to revision.

17.—Production of Silver in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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	146,505
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....	43·00	188	2,500,681	3,143,275	569,873	1,735,773	5,631,572	32,066	13,677
1945[2]...	46·64	114	2,107,349	3,184,590	496,020	1,455,000	5,596,360	25,223	1,940

[1] First reported production. [2] Subject to revision.

18.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1926-45

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.....	550,823,353	23,685,405	4·300
1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3·315	1945[2].....	509,638,004	31,350,307	6,151

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. [2] Subject to revision.

Subsection 2.—World Production of Metallic Minerals

Complete figures of world production of such metals as copper, lead and nickel are not available for the war years.

19.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891, 1895, 1900-41[1]

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

Year	Quantity	Value[1]	Year	Quantity	Value[1]	Year	Quantity	Value[1]
	oz. fine	$		oz. fine	$		oz. fine	$
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	1913....	22,556,347	466,284,303	1928....	18,885,849	390,386,574
1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	1914....	21,652,883	447,608,337	1929....	19,207,452	397,153,303
1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	1915....	22,846,608	472,283,884	1930....	20,903,736	432,118,638
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1916....	22,032,542	455,455,670	1931....	22,284,290	460,650,527
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1917....	20,346,043	420,592,147	1932....	24,098,676	498,163,970
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	1918....	18,588,127	384,251,378	1933....	25,400,295	525,070,547
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	1919....	17,339,679	358,443,791	1934....	27,372,374	958,033,090[2]
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,300	1920....	16,146,830	333,784,924	1935....	29,999,245	1,049,973,580
1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1921....	15,997,692	330,702,190	1936....	32,930,554	1,152,569,390
1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1922....	15,496,859	320,349,102	1937....	35,118,298	1,229,140,430
1908.....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1923....	17,845,349	368,896,948	1938....	37,703,334	1,319,616,690
1909.....	21,965,111	454,059,100	1924....	18,619,481	384,899,578	1939....	39,534,430	1,383,705,050
1910.....	22,022,180	455,239,100	1925....	18,673,178	384,009,921	1940....	41,067,101	1,437,348,535
1911.....	22,397,136	462,989,761	1926....	19,117,568	395,198,984	1941....	40,332,204	1,411,627,140
1912.....	22,605,068	467,288,203	1927....	19,058,736	393,979,954			

[1] World totals for the years since 1941 have not been published. [2] At $20·67 + per oz. fine prior to 1934; at $35 per oz. fine for 1934 and later years.

20.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Principal Countries, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint; many of the figures are estimates, the sources of which are given as footnotes to the U.S. Mint table. It is not possible to obtain official figures or even reliable estimates for many countries, mainly European, during the war years, and world totals have therefore been omitted.

Country	1942				1943[1]			
	Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value ($35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value ($0·38645 per oz.)[2]	Quantity	Value ($35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value ($0·45062 per oz.)[2]
NORTH AMERICA—	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$	oz. fine	$
U.S.A.	3,583,080	125,407,800	55,859,658	21,586,965	1,380,758	48,326,530	40,794,568	18,382,848
Canada	4,841,306	169,445,710	20,695,101	7,997,622	3,649,671	127,738,485	17,230,939	7,764,606
Mexico	799,107	27,968,745	84,864,359	32,795,832	634,752	22,216,320	86,453,345	38,957,606
TOTALS[3]	9,239,243	323,373,505	162,525,239	62,807,879	5,683,916	198,937,060	145,737,560	65,672,259
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.	333,000	11,665,000	4,300,000	1,661,735	302,300	10,580,500	3,586,000	1,615,923
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Argentina	20,994	734,790	1,133,828	438,168	20,000	700,000	1,100,000	495,682
Bolivia	20,228	707,980	8,139,378	3,145,463	8,327	291,428	7,299,561	3,289,328
Brazil	196,660	6,883,100	23,664	9,145	160,336	5,611,760	30,061	13,546
Chile	187,335	6,556,725	905,140	349,791	269,807	9,443,245	1,093,542	492,772
Colombia	596,618	20,881,630	246,243	95,161	565,500	19,792,500	209,944	94,605
Peru	257,655	9,017,925	16,035,022	6,196,734	196,868	6,890,380	14,659,744	6,605,974
Venezuela	88,150	3,085,250	Nil	-	58,000	2,029,965	Nil	-
TOTALS[3]	1,508,206	52,787,210	26,745,220	10,335,691	1,393,452	48,770,768	24,693,600	11,127,430
EUROPE—								
Czecho-slovakia	[5]		[5]		[5]		[5]	
France	[5]		[5]	—	[5]		[5]	
Germany	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—
Roumania	83,817	2,933,595	89,218	34,478	86,615	3,031,525	101,982	45,955
Sweden	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	-
U.S.S.R.	[5]		[5]		[5]		[5]	
Yugoslavia	[5]		[5]		[5]	—	[5]	
TOTALS						—		
ASIA—								
British India[4]	257,000	8,995,000	[5]		252,353	8,832,355	[5]	
China	[5]	—	[5]		[5]		[5]	
Chosen	[5]	—	[5]		[5]		[5]	
Japan	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—
Philippine I.	158,726	5,555,410	231,197	89,346	13,764	481,740	26,061	11,748
TOTALS		—	—					
OCEANIA—								
Australia	1,100,000	38,500,000	10,000,000	3,864,500	751,279	26,294,765	8,000,000	3,604,960
Fiji	90,973	3,184,055	28,911	11,173	64,420	2,254,700	19,518	8,795
New Zealand	—		300,000	115,935	-		772,727	348,206
TOTALS	1,190,973	41,684,055	10,328,911	3,991,608	815,699	28,549,465	8,792,245	3,961,961
AFRICA—								
Belgian Congo	499,944	17,498,040	[5]		453,300	15,865,500	3,750,579	1,690,086
British W.A.	800,000	28,000,000	[5]		[5]	—	[5]	-
French W.A.	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—
S. Rhodesia	760,030	26,601,050	163,776	63,291	656,684	22,983,940	119,322	53,769
Tanganyika	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—	[5]	—
Union of S.A.	14,126,852	494,439,820	1,477,557	571,002	12,804,379	448,153,265	1,334,042	601,146
TOTALS		—				—		
Totals for World[6]			—	—		—		

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Average price per fine ounce at New York. [3] Totals include other countries not specified. [4] Including Burma. [5] Information not available. [6] Data incomplete; world totals omitted.

21.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1900-41[1]

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1860-99, inclusive, will be found at p. 346 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Average Price per fine oz.[2]	Year	Quantity	Value	Average Price per fine oz.[2]	Year	Quantity	Value	Average Price per fine oz.[2]
	'000 oz. fine	$'000	$		'000 oz. fine	$'000	$		'000 oz. fine	$'000	$
1900.....	173,591	107,626	0·620	1914...	172,264	95,282	0·553	1928...	257,925	151,214	0·583
1901.....	173,011	103,807	0·600	1915...	173,001	88,338	0·519	1929...	260,970	139,961	0·536
1902.....	162,763	86,265	0·530	1916...	180,802	121,410	0·686	1930...	248,708	96,310	0·387
1903.....	167,689	90,552	0·543	1917...	186,125	156,345	0·895				
								1931...	195,920	56,842	0·290[2]
1904.....	164,195	95,233	0·579	1918...	203,159	200,000	0·985[2]	1932...	164,893	46,506	0·282
1905.....	172,318	105,114	0·610	1919...	179,850	201,588	1·121	1933...	169,159	59,201	0·350
1906.....	165,054	111,724	0·677	1920...	173,296	176,658	1·019	1934...	190,398	91,930	0·483
1907.....	184,207	121,857	0·662	1921...	171,286	108,074	0·631	1935...	220,704	142,535	0·646
1908.....	203,131	108,655	0·535	1922...	209,815	158,207	0·679	1936...	253,696	115,175	0·454
1909.....	212,149	110,351	0·520	1923...	246,010	172,276	0·700	1937...	274,574	124,077	0·452
1910.....	221,716	119,897	0·541	1924...	239,485	178,311	0·745	1938...	267,765	116,577	0·435
1911.....	226,193	121,981	0·539	1925...	245,214	172,498	0·703	1939...	265,927	104,762	0·394
1912.....	230,904	141,937	0·615	1926...	253,795	159,569	0·629	1940...	272,510	95,610	0·351
1913.....	210,013	126,970	0·605	1927...	253,981	144,947	0·570	1941...	262,854	92,249	0·351

[1] World totals for the years since 1941 have not been published. [2] At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918-22, inclusive, and 1931-42, for which the means of the New York bid and asked prices were used.

Section 5.—Production of Fuels

THE COAL DEPOSITS AND COAL RESOURCES OF CANADA*

The Origin of Coal

The coals of Canada range in physical appearance from soft, friable, brown, peaty material in which the leaf, plant and tree fragments are distinctly discernible, and in some cases separable, to hard compact steel grey to jet black mineral fuel having a conchoidal fracture in which none of the original vegetable structure can be recognized. For many years the hard dense coals were regarded as of non-vegetable origin, and it is only within recent years, with the perfecting of the process of making thin sections of these hard coals, that their vegetal constitution has been satisfactorily proved. It is now generally accepted that all coals have been formed from ancient swamp vegetation which, like that of our present-day peat bogs, either grew on the spot now occupied by the coal deposits or were floated into it from an outside source and deposited in water close to land. For this reason coal deposits are always associated with sediments of fresh or brackish water origin and in some areas the individual beds or "seams" are traceable for great distances.

The presence of a clay bed at the base of a coal seam containing rootlets indicates that the coal has been formed from vegetation that grew *in situ*, whereas the absence of such a clay floor, a marked irregularity in the thickness of the coal deposit within short distances, and the presence in the coal seam of large boulders and pebbles or other foreign material, point to the coal deposit having been formed of vegetation that was rafted into the basin, the boulders and gravel having been carried along by the roots of trees. With few exceptions, a coal seam may be

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regarded as an ancient peat deposit that, through bacterial and other chemical agencies and the heat and pressure developed through burial beneath younger sediments or through crustal movements of the earth, has been converted into a compact mineral fuel. A few coals, such as splint coals, cannel coals, and boghead coals, which are composed largely of wind- and water-borne plant cuticles, spores and pollen-coatings, and waxy and fatty algæ, have been formed principally of aquatic organisms, both plant and animal, but the majority of ordinary coals, designated as humic or xyloid coals, are believed to have been formed mainly from terrestrial vegetation, consisting largely of forest growth. In this respect, the bogs that gave rise to the coal deposits differ somewhat from the common present-day peat bogs, the vegetation of which consists principally of grasses, mosses and turf. One of the most accessible modern fuel-peat bogs in Canada occurs at Alfred, Ont., 45 miles east of Ottawa. Over much of the plains region of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the coal deposits are still in about the same attitude in which the material accumulated, but elsewhere the seams are generally gently to steeply inclined. In places the coal seams are greatly disturbed, being vertical or even overturned, and associated with folded, faulted and plunging structures that reveal great variations of attitude when traced along their trend. Such changes in the attitude and nature of the deposit have, in a number of fields, proved to be the controlling factor in the economic development of the deposit.

Chemical Composition of Coals.—Regarded chemically, coals consist of an organic complex derived from the destructive distillation of two principal plant constituents, lignin and cellulose, and composed of the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in various combinations associated with minor amounts of nitrogen and sulphur. For all practical purposes, coals may be considered as composed of four principal components, moisture, volatile matter, fixed carbon and ash, the latter consisting largely of transported mineral matter. The proportion of these four ingredients vary in different coals but, with the exception of the ash content which is largely accidental, are relatively the same in coals that have a common origin and that have been subjected to about the same degree of metamorphism. Thus in the evolution of coal from peat to anthracite there is a progressive increase in fixed carbon and a corresponding decrease in moisture and volatile matter. Accompanying the change in physical and chemical character there is a corresponding change in the heat value of the coal as determined in calories or British thermal units, the maximum heat value being contained in coals in which the fixed carbon and volatile matter components are most effectively balanced rather than in those coals having the highest percentage of fixed carbon.

Geological and Geographical Distribution of Coal Deposits in Canada

The coal deposits of Canada occur in formations of at least five geological ages. The oldest coal deposits of mineable thickness are those of Carboniferous age estimated at roughly 250,000,000 years old. These occur in several Pennsylvanian formations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and some of the Islands of the Arctic Archipelago. Next in age are coal deposits occurring in northwestern British Columbia and Yukon of possible Jurassic age estimated at roughly 175,000,000 years old. Closely following these are the coal deposits of Lower Cretaceous age estimated at approximately 150,000,000 years old. These embrace the lignite deposits of the Onakawana Field of northern Ontario and the coal deposits of the Kootenay and Luscar formations that outcrop along the inner foothills belt of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta and eastern British Columbia. These are succeeded

by the coal deposits of Upper Cretaceous age that occur in three formations that underlie much of the plains region of Alberta and outcrop along the outer Foothills belt, and the coal deposits of Vancouver Island, British Columbia; they are estimated at about 100,000,000 years old. The three formations in Alberta in which they occur are the Foremost and Oldman formations of the Belly River Series, and the uppermost or Edmonton formation. The youngest coals in Canada are those of Paleocene and later Tertiary ages, estimated at 50,000,000 to 30,000,000 years old. They comprise the lignite deposits of southern Saskatchewan and their extension into southern Manitoba and southeastern Alberta, the Tertiary deposits of the outer Foothills belt of central Alberta, and numerous small isolated basin coal deposits occurring in central British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The coal deposits of the different geological ages reveal a wide range with respect to continuity, uniformity of thickness of seams and quality of the coal. The Lower Cretaceous coal deposits of western Alberta and eastern British Columbia appear to be much more uniform in quality and thickness of seams and more extensive than are either the carboniferous coal deposits of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick or the Upper Cretaceous coal deposits of Alberta or Vancouver Island. The coal deposits of Tertiary age are generally characterized by wide variations in thickness and quality of coal within short distances. This is, in a large measure, an expression of the environmental conditions that existed when the deposits were being formed, and the relative sizes of the coal-forming bogs.

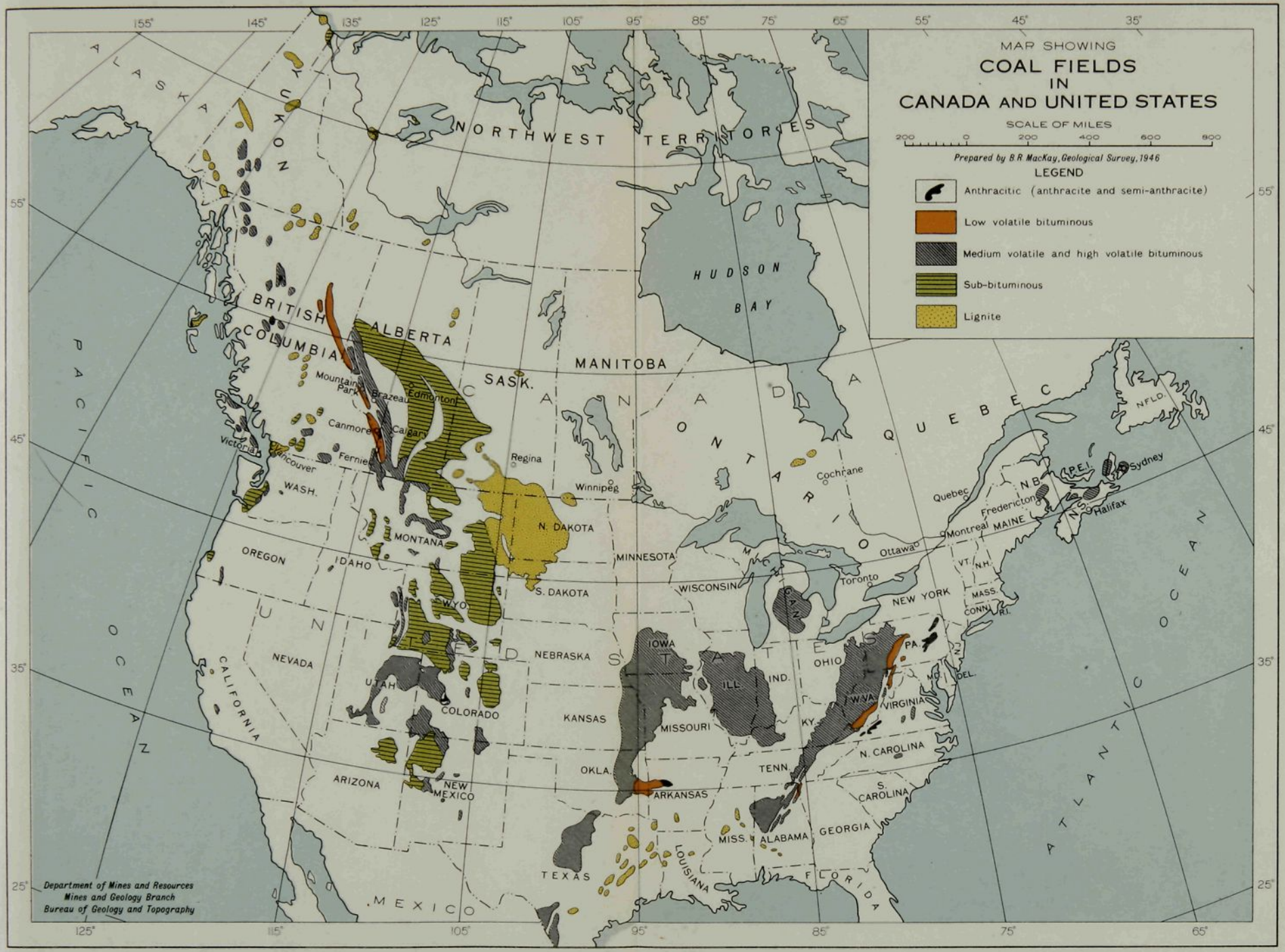
Classification of Coals of North America

On physical character, chemical composition and heat value, coals of various types or modes of occurrence have been subdivided into different classes or ranks. In that the coals differ as to the original material of which they are composed and as to their manner of deposition, it is to be expected that no hard and fast division lines can be drawn between coals of the adjacent ranks. In fact, up until recent years no uniform classification of coals existed, and coals having the same physical and chemical composition and heat value were designated in Canada and the United States by different names. The need for a uniform and scientific classification of coals of the United States and Canada based on the physical and chemical properties of the coal has long been felt, the divergence in classification being especially noticeable in applying regulations governing the importation and exportation of coals under reciprocity agreement between these two countries. To establish such a uniform classification, an Associate Committee on Coal Classification of the National Research Council was set up in 1928 to work according to the procedure of the American Standards Association, in close association with an earlier formed Sectional Committee on Classification of Coals functioning under the sponsorship of the American Society for Testing Materials. This Committee was concerned with a classification of coals of the whole of North America. After nearly ten years of united effort, a uniform classification of the coals of North America was evolved which has been concurred in by both the American and Canadian Committees. This classification is essentially a chemical classification based on the fixed carbon percentage and the calorific value of the coal calculated on a mineral-matter-free basis, "the higher rank of coals being classified on the dry basis, and the lower rank coals according to B.T.U. per pound on the moist (as mined) basis. Agglomerating properties, that is, weakly caking properties, and slacking indices, the tendency for certain low-rank, high-moisture coals to slack and crumble due to weathering, are used to differentiate between certain adjacent groups". This A.S.T.M. classification by rank arranges the coals into the following four classes and thirteen groups:—

Class	Group	Limits of Fixed Carbon (F.C.) and Calorific Value (B.T.U.) on Mineral Matter-Free Basis and Requisite Physical Properties.
CLASS I—	Anthracitic Class—	
Group 1	Meta-Anthracite group	Dry F.C. 98 p.c. or more.
Group 2	Anthracite group	Dry F.C. 98 p.c. to 92 p.c.
Group 3	Semi-Anthracite group	Dry F.C. 92 p.c. to 86 p.c., non-agglomerating.
CLASS II—	Bituminous Class—	
Group 1	Low Volatile Bituminous group	Dry F.C. 86 p.c. to 78 p.c.
Group 2	Medium Volatile Bituminous group	Dry F.C. 78 p.c. to 69 p.c.
Group 3	High Volatile A Bituminous group	Dry F.C. less than 69 p.c. and moisture B.T.U. 14,000 or more.
Group 4	High Volatile B Bituminous group	Moist B.T.U. 14,000 to 13,000.
Group 5	High Volatile C Bituminous group	Moist B.T.U. 13,000 to 11,000 either agglomerating or non-weathering.
CLASS III—	Sub-bituminous Class—	
Group 1	Sub-bituminous A group	Moist B.T.U. 13,000 to 11,000 both weathering and non-agglomerating.
Group 2	Sub-bituminous B group	Moist B.T.U. 11,000 to 9,500.
Group 3	Sub-bituminous C group	Moist B.T.U. 9,500 to 8,300.
CLASS IV—	Lignitic Class—	
Group 1	Lignite group	Moist B.T.U. less than 8,300 (consolidated).
Group 2	Brown coal group	Moist B.T.U. less than 8,300 (unconsolidated).

This distribution of the various classes of coal of Canada and the United States is shown on the map facing this page.

The chief factors that have been operative in determining the rank or stage of metamorphism of a coal are geological age, and heat and pressure produced by mountain-building forces or by igneous intrusions. Age has doubtless played an important part in maturing the coal, but it does not appear to have been very effective in raising the rank of the coal as is evident from the fact that the oldest coals in Canada, those of Carboniferous age in Nova Scotia, estimated at 250,000,000 years old, have attained only to the rank of High Volatile A, B and C Bituminous coals which are the same as those reached by much younger coals in the outer Rocky Mountains Foothills belt of Tertiary Paleocene age that are estimated at about 30,000,000 years old. So, also the Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Onakawana field of northern Ontario, estimated at 150,000,000 years old, are still in the lignite or brown coal stage, whereas coals of this age in the Rocky Mountain Foothills have been raised to the ranks of Medium and Low Volatile Bituminous and even Anthracite. This increase in the rank of the western coals is due to pressure exerted by the overthrust of the Rocky Mountains as is clearly shown by the examination of the analysis of the coal samples obtained from mines located at varying distances from the Rocky Mountain front westward from the Saskatchewan border. These reveal a progressive increase in the rank of the coal from lignite at the Saskatchewan border through Sub-bituminous and Bituminous stages to reach the Anthracite rank in the vicinity of Banff. For the same reason the coals occurring in the same geological formation being mined at Redcliff and at Lethbridge are of different geological ranks, those at Redcliff being of Sub-bituminous C rank, and those at Lethbridge being of Bituminous High Volatile B rank.


MAR SHOWING
COAL FIELDS
IN
CANADA AND UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
200 0 200 400 600 800
Prepared by B R MacKay, Geological Survey, 1946
LEGEND
Anthracitic (anthracite and semi-anthracite)
Low volatile bituminous
Medium volatile and high volatile bituminous
Sub-bituminous
Lignite
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
HUDSON BAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASK.
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NFLD.
P.E.I.
N.B.
N.S.
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Victoria
Vancouver
Mountain Park
Brazeau
Edmonton
Canmore
Calgary
Fernie
Regina
Winnipeg
Cochrane
Quebec
Fredericton
Sydney
Halifax
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
WASH.
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
N. DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
S. DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
MICH.
NEW YORK
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
MAINE
WYO.
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
N.J.
DEL.
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
KY.
W.VA.
VIRGINIA
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLA.
ARKANSAS
TENN.
N. CAROLINA
S. CAROLINA
GEORGIA
MISS.
ALABAMA
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
FLORIDA
Department of Mines and Resources
Mines and Geology Branch
Bureau of Geology and Topography

Heat derived from igneous intrusions and lava flows have also been effective in raising the rank of the coal in the immediate vicinity of the igneous rocks, the coal at the contact being commonly raised to the rank of Anthracite. Examples of this are to be found in association with igneous dykes as at Telkwa, Kathlyn Lake, and Groundhog coal areas in northern British Columbia.

Estimated Coal Reserves

So many unknown factors exist pertaining to the nature and formation of the coal, the character of the associated sediments, and the folding, faulting and erosion to which the coal seams have been subsequently subjected, that it is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the amount of coal within any particular field without having made a thorough geological examination, supplemented by surface prospecting, systematic drilling, sampling of the coal seams or actual mining operations.

The estimate of Canada's coal resources as given in Geological Survey Memoir 59, Coalfields and Coal Resources of Canada—by D. B. Dowling, 1915, was compiled for the 12th International Geological Congress held in Canada in 1913. These estimates include all known coal seams 1 foot or over in thickness to a vertical depth of 4,000 feet and seams 2 feet or more in thickness lying between 4,000 and 6,000 foot cover. At the time the estimate was made, data pertaining to many of the coalfields of Canada were meagre and the estimates were based on certain assumptions that have since been found to be inaccurate. Since that date, geological investigations, drilling and actual mining operations have been carried on in many of the areas and have shown that the coal seams are not commercial or are not as extensive as Dowling assumed. The figures placed on the thickness of coal seams and the depth to which the calculations were carried made it obvious that these estimates could not be regarded as more than rough estimates of probable coal in the ground and not those representing available reserves. Under existing mining conditions no coal seam, 1 foot in thickness, can be profitably mined by itself at a depth of 4,000 feet, and therefore should not be considered as an economic asset. The minimum thickness at which a seam at this depth can be mined is placed at 3 feet. At present coal mining is being carried on at Springhill, N.S., in Carboniferous rocks at a depth of 3,820 feet but, due to the presence of "bumps" accompanied by fatal results, it is unlikely that coal mining in this Province can be profitably carried on much below this depth. Accordingly, 4,000 feet is here taken as the limit of mining in the Carboniferous measures of Nova Scotia.

There is no possibility, however, that such a depth can be reached in the mining of Lower Cretaceous coals of Western Canada. The deepest cover experienced in mining these deposits is at Coal Creek, Fernie, B.C., where mining operations in several seams had to be discontinued when the cover reached a thickness of approximately 2,500 feet, necessitating the abandonment of the workings and the opening up of a new colliery. Here, also, the minimum thickness of coal seams mineable at this depth should be placed at 3 feet, and estimates of available coal reserves are being made on this basis. Comparable figures may be taken for the Bituminous coals of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary ages in the Foothills of the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver Island, but it is unlikely that the lignite deposits of Tertiary age could be profitably mined at a depth of more than 1,000 feet.

Estimates of available coal reserves now being compiled for the Royal Commission on Coal by various mining companies, Departments of Mines of the several coal-producing provinces and by the Geological Survey, indicate that the reserves of available coal form not more than about 25 p.c. of what was previously listed under resources as actual, probable and possible reserves. These show, however, that, with the exception of one important district, the reserves of available coal are amply sufficient to take care of market requirements for many generations to come. The map facing p. 347 shows by different colours the areas of developed and potential coal deposits of the various ranks and, by size of circle, the relative production in 1945 of coal in the various provinces and the principal mining districts of each province where the production exceeds 10,000 tons. Brief descriptions of the coal deposits of each of these provinces follow.

Nova Scotia.—The coal deposits of Nova Scotia occur in several formations of Carboniferous Pennsylvanian age. The coalfields fall into two main groups: (1) that of Cape Breton Island, comprising the Sydney County coalfield on the east coast, the Inverness County coalfield on the west coast, and the small unproductive Richmond County coalfield at the southwestern part of the Island; and (2) that of Nova Scotia mainland, comprising the Pictou County coalfield in the eastern part of the Province, and the Cumberland County coalfield in the northwestern part of the Province.

Sydney County Coalfield.—The Sydney County coalfield is spread along the east coast of Cape Breton for a distance of 30 miles from Port Morien on the southeast, to Cape Daulphin on the northwest. Its productive measures reach inward for a maximum distance of 5 miles and seaward for an undertermined distance. The coal seams occur at several areas in the uppermost 6,800 feet of strata of Pennsylvanian Carboniferous age. There are 15 or more seams in the formation, 11 of which, ranging in thickness from 3 to 9 feet, either have been or are being mined in one or more of the five mining districts of this coalfield. The coal measures and contained seams are flexed into gentle indulations, and with few exceptions, dip seaward at low angles. The coal in most of the land areas has been worked-out and present mining operations, as well as available reserves, lie in the submarine areas. There are no serious structural faults to interfere with extensive mining operations seaward, but over much of the areas the coal cannot be mined profitably due to its inferior grade, or to the coal seams splitting and becoming too thin to mine. This coalfield is the oldest and most important in Canada from the standpoint of past history, present production, and reserves available for future development. It has been under development for nearly 200 years, its production of marketed coal up-to-date, amounting to over 200,000,000 tons, and its total worked-out coal, consisting of that mined and that left in the old wokrings, being estimated to amount to over 406,000,000 tons. Its production in 1945 amounted to 3,688,657 tons, and its available coal reserves are estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons, an amount which should meet the requirements of the maximum annual output for a period of about 200 years. The coal mined in the Sydney coalfield is an excellent coking bituminous coal, with some deposits of "cannel" coal. The coal is classed as High Volatile "A" Bituminous and High Volatile "B" Bituminous coal.

Inverness County Coalfield.—The Inverness County coalfield embraces a group of four small detached coal areas that occur along the west coast of Cape Breton Island in Inverness County from Port Hood at the southwest to Margaree Harbour at the north, a distance of 40 miles. They embrace Port Hood, Mabou, Inverness, St. Rose and Chimney Corner coal areas. Coal seams in all these areas have been worked,

but in recent years mining operations have been confined largely to the Inverness area. The 4 coal seams mined in the Inverness and the 2 seams mined in the Mabou areas are of the same geological horizon as those mined at Sydney, whereas the 6-7 foot thick seam mined at Port Hood, the 4 feet and 7 feet thick seams mined at St. Rose, and the 8 foot-3 inch and the 5 foot-8 inch thick seams being mined at Chimney Corners, belong to a lower geological horizon. The coal deposits in the land areas of these several basins have been nearly worked-out, and the aggregate reserves estimated at about 18,000,000 tons are located largely in the submarine areas opposite the old workings of the different areas. The 91,020 tons of coal mined in the Inverness field in 1945, classed as High Volatile "C" Bituminous coal came largely from Inverness coal mine and other small operations in this area.

Richmond County Coalfield.—Coal seams are known to occur at Whiteside on Little River and at Seacool Bay near the southern entrance of the Strait of Canso, where seams 3, 4, 5 and 11 feet thick occur. A few thousand tons have been mined at the old Richmond coal mine. The coal measures are highly inclined and faulted, and the commercial possibilities of the area are considered to be small.

Pictou County Coalfield.—The Pictou County coalfield occupies a down-faulted block that has its centre about 3 miles due south of New Glasgow. It extends about 11 miles in an east-west direction and has a maximum width of about 3 miles. It comprises 3 detached coal areas, each of which possesses a different series of coal-bearing strata; in the southwestern part of the Pictou field is the Westville area, in which the 4 coal seams mined belong to the Westville member, the oldest of the series; in the central part of the Pictou coalfield is the Stellarton or Albion area, in which the 5 seams that have been mined or are being mined are in the Albion member; and in the eastern part is the Thorburn or Vale coal basin, in which the 5 seams mined belong to the Vale or Thorburn member, which is the youngest of the series. Coal production in the Pictou Field in 1945 amounted to 555,689 tons. The coal mined at Stellarton is High Volatile "A" Bituminous, and that at Westville is Medium Volatile Bituminous coal. The Pictou Field is one of the earliest developed fields in Nova Scotia, its total production to date amounts to 40,000,000 tons, its total worked-out coal is estimated at over 132,000,000 tons, and its available reserves are estimated at about 35,000,000 tons.

Cumberland County Coalfield.—Cumberland County coalfield contains 2 detached coal-bearing areas, Joggins coal area in which the coal measures extend from Chignecto Bay eastward for a maximum distance of 19 miles, and dip to the south, and the Springhill coal area in which the measures are on the south limb of a westerly plunging syncline, all the mine slopes being located at Springhill about 15 miles east of Joggins. The two areas are separated by the deep trough of a broad structural basin. The coal seams at Cumberland are considerably younger than those of the Joggins area. At Joggins a maximum of 5 seams have been mined ranging from 2 feet-6 inches to 5 feet in thickness. Traced eastward from the coastline at Chignecto Bay or where worked down the dip, the coal seams have been found to thin and peter out or to become too dirty to mine. Mining at present is restricted to the Joggins River, River Hebert and MacCan areas. The coal measures of the Springhill area contain at least 25 coal seams, five of which, from the bottom up, seams Nos. 6, 7, 2, 1 and 3 having thicknesses of 6, 5, 10, 10 and 11 feet, respectively, have either been or are being mined. This area possesses the main reserves of the Cumberland Coalfield. The output for 1945 from this ares was 777,123 tons. The coal mined at Springhill is classified as High Volatile "A" Bituminous and that at Joggins as High Volatile "B" Bituminous.

New Brunswick.—Carboniferous coal-bearing rocks underlie more than 10,000 square miles of central New Brunswick, but only in the Grand Lake region and at Beersville are the coal seams of sufficient thickness to be mineable. The main deposit occurs in what is known as the Minto Coal Basin. Here there are 2 seams but only one of them, the uppermost, is of sufficient thickness to be mined. This seam ranges in thickness from 16 to 30 inches, and averages about 20 inches thick. The seams occur near the base of the middle member of the Grand Lake Formation, and are estimated to underlie an area of 37,675 acres. The probable and possible coal reserves of this area have been calculated at approximately 78,000,000 tons. The estimate is regarded as conservative as indicating available coal. Coal is being mined by both underground workings and by means of open-cut stripping operations, the latter being conducted wherever the coal is sufficiently thick, and the overburden does not exceed 35 feet. There are over a dozen separate mining operations in this basin, centred about the village of Minto and the town of Chipman, the relative production of coal mined at these two centres being indicated on Map II, facing p. 347. The coal production for the district for 1945 amounted to 358,745 tons. The coal mined is classed as High Volatile "A" Bituminous rank.

Ontario.—The lignite deposits of the Onakawana field in northern Ontario have attracted considerable attention since 1929, when systematic drilling was begun to prove up the extent and nature of the deposit which outcrops at Blacksmith Rapids on Abitibi River. During the following three years there were drilled 116 boreholes, spaced 1,000 feet apart, to the base of the deposit. These showed that the lignite underlay an area of approximately 6 square miles; in the eastern part of the field it consists of a single seam 10 to 30 feet thick, and in the central and southwestern part of the field, of two seams aggregating about 35 feet thick. During the past 15 years, the Ontario Department of Mines and the Ontario Research Foundation have been endeavouring to evolve some method by which these deposits could be economically mined and marketed, but recently the Department has announced that this has proved unsuccessful and that tests are being discontinued.

Manitoba.—The coal resources of Manitoba are dependent on the continuity of the 4½ foot seam of lignite that is being mined by the Woodlands Coal Company in LSD 2, S. 13, Tp. 1, Rg. 24, W. of the Principal Meridian. This mine is situated about one-quarter mile from the old Baden Mine that is located in LSD 15, S. 12, of the same Township and which is believed to be on the same seam. The old D. McArthur Mine located in LSD 10, S. 11, Tp. 2, Rg. 23, 7½ miles to the northeast and about 10 miles along the contour of the hill, is believed to be also on the same seam. If this assumption is correct, mineable coal will likely be found to underlie an area of about 10 square miles.

Saskatchewan.—The coal deposits of Saskatchewan are all of lignitic rank. They occur in formations of two geological ages. The Ravenscrag formation of Tertiary age and the Belly River formation of Upper Cretaceous age. The Tertiary deposits are by far the most important with respect to present and future mining development. These deposits occur in the southern part of the Province which is divisible into three districts; the Souris River district on the east, the Wood Mountain-Willowbunch district in the centre, and the Cypress Hills district on the west. The most important of the coal deposits are the upper 4 seams which occur in the Estevan area of the Souris River district, and which are mined by both open-pit and underground operations. Elsewhere throughout the Tertiary area, coal mining is being largely carried on by numerous small operations. Due to meagre data pertaining

to the existence, thickness, quality and continuity of the coal seams over much of this extensive district, any estimates as to the available coal must be regarded as only rough approximations. The coal mined in 1945, most of which came from the Estevan area, amounted to 1,533,142 tons.

The Belly River formation of Upper Cretaceous age contains seams of lignite which outcrop at widely separated areas in western Saskatchewan, and especially along the valley of the South Saskatchewan River. The seams range in thickness from a few inches up to a maximum recorded thickness of 11 feet of dirty coal, but as yet, no seams have been discovered that are sufficiently thick or of sufficient purity to be mined profitably, and until such deposits are discovered, the coal seams should not be regarded as available reserves.

Alberta.—Alberta contains by far the largest reserves of coal of any of the provinces of Canada. The deposits occur in the following six geological formations: the Kootenay and Luscar formations of Lower Cretaceous age; the Foremost and Oldman formations of the Belly River series, and the Edmonton formation all of Upper Cretaceous age; and the Coalspur beds of Tertiary Paleocene age. The coal deposits of the Province have been arranged by the Provincial Government into 50 coal areas, which may be conveniently grouped into 4 main classes. These are: (1) Coal deposits of Lower Cretaceous age of the Inner Foothills Belt; (2) Coal deposits of Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary Paleocene ages of the Outer Foothills Belt; (3) Coal deposits of Foremost and Oldman formations of the Belly River Series of Upper Cretaceous age of the Plains Region; and (4) Coal deposits of the Edmonton formation of Upper Cretaceous age of the Plains Region.

The Lower Cretaceous coal deposits extend along the Rocky Mountain Foothills from the International Boundary to beyond Smoky River, a distance of 460 miles. This belt has been transversely divided into 10 coal areas. Mining of the deposits to date has been largely restricted to where the belt is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Crowsnest Pass, and along Bow River, and to the Mountain Park and Nordegg areas that are reached by branch lines of the Canadian National Railway. Between these areas there are large reserves of coal that have not as yet been mined. The coals mined at Blairmore, Bellevue, Coleman and Carbondale in the Crowsnest Pass, and at Mountain Park, Cadomin and Luscar in the Mountain Park district, are largely of Medium Volatile and High Volatile "A" Bituminous ranks. On the other hand, those being mined at Canmore and at Nordegg are of Low Volatile Bituminous rank. The total production in 1945 amounted to 3,460,736 tons.

The coal deposits of the Outer Foothills Belt occur in narrow bands of Belly River and Edmonton formations of Upper Cretaceous age, and in the Coalspur beds of Tertiary Paleocene age. This coal-bearing Belt extends from near the International boundary north to beyond the Canadian National Railway at Entrance, a distance of 370 miles. The Belt has been divided transversely into 7 coal areas, which from north to south are Prairie Creek, Coalspur, Saunders, Red Deer, Morley, Pekisko and Pincher Creek. The production from these deposits in 1945 amounted to 678,803 tons, 616,000 tons of which was mined in the Coalspur district. These coals were formerly designated as sub-bituminous coals, but are now classified as High Volatile "C" Bituminous.

The coal deposits of the Outer Plains Region belong largely to the Foremost and Oldman formations of the Belly River series of Upper Cretaceous age. They occur in 18 of the coal areas of Alberta. The production from these areas in 1945 amounted to 937,311 tons, the 3 main producing areas being Lethbridge, Taber

and Brooks. The coals from most of these areas are classified as Sub-bituminous "A", "B" and "C" ranks, except those in the Lethbridge and Magrath areas which being closer to the mountain front have been raised to the rank of High Volatile "B" Bituminous coals.

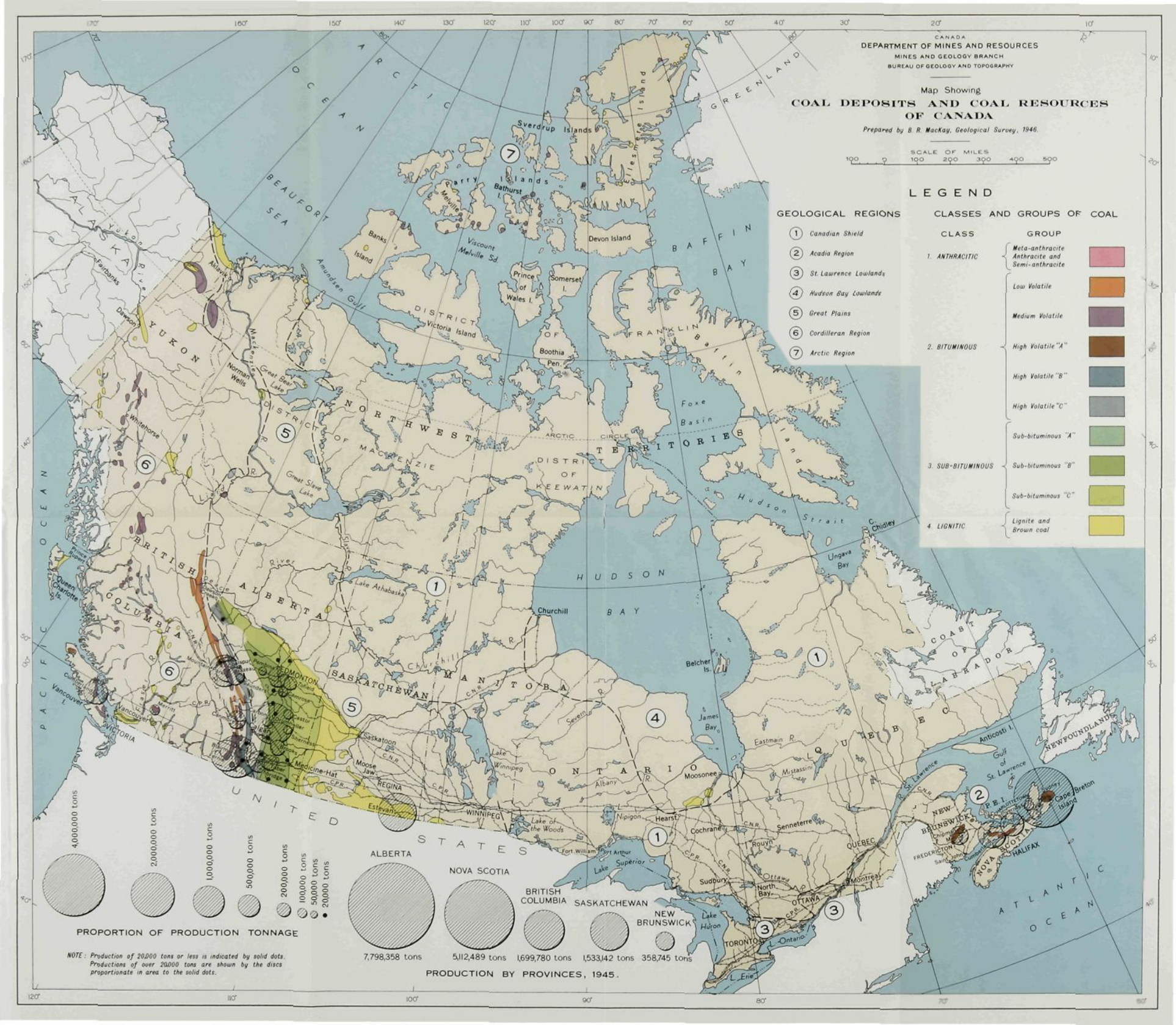
The coal deposits of the Inner Plains Region belong largely to the Edmonton formation of Upper Cretaceous age. They occur in 15 of the coal areas of Alberta and, in 1945, produced a total of 2,657,921 tons, of which the Edmonton district produced 408,306 tons and the Drumheller district 1,722,667 tons. The coal of the Edmonton region is classed as Sub-bituminous "C" and that of the Drumheller as Sub-bituminous "B" coal.

British Columbia.—The coal deposits of British Columbia occur in formations of three geological ages, Lower Cretaceous, Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary. The Lower Cretaceous deposits are the most important with respect to both present and future development. They include: the coalfields of the Crowsnest district in southeastern British Columbia; the coalfields of the Peace River district in northeastern British Columbia; and those of the Telkwa, Groundhog and numerous other small bituminous coal basins in northern and northwestern British Columbia. In 1945 the production from the Crowsnest district coming wholly from Michel, Coal Creek and Elk River Collieries, amounted to 974,000 tons, the production from the Telkwa Coal Basin amounted to 78,561 tons, and from Hasler Creek Mine amounted to 3,547 tons. The coal mined in the Crowsnest district is classed as Medium Volatile Bituminous coal, that of the Telkwa Basin as High Volatile "A" Bituminous coal, and that of the Peace River district as Low Volatile Bituminous coal. Where igneous intrusions occur, as in the Lake Kathlyn and Groundhog areas, the coals have been raised to Anthracitic rank.

The coal deposits of Upper Cretaceous age are restricted to the Coastal Region, and embrace the Nanaimo, Comox, Tsable River and Suquash coalfields of Vancouver Island, and the Yakoun River coal area of Graham Island. The mining of these deposits is confined to the Nanaimo and Cumberland areas which in 1945 produced 623,950 tons. The coal mined in these areas is classed as High Volatile "A" Bituminous. The reserves of the Nanaimo field are small, and the main production in the future will have to come largely from the Comox and Tsable River deposits. Geological data pertaining to the extent of these deposits are too meagre to estimate their available reserves.

Coal deposits of Tertiary age occur in numerous small basins in southern, central and northwestern British Columbia, and underlie a large area in the northern part of Graham Island. The deposits include those at Princeton, Tulameen, Merritt, White Lake, Hat Creek, North Kamloops, Coal Creek, Bowron, Stikine River and Liard River coal areas. The coals are largely Lignite and Sub-bituminous, but in a few localities as at White Lake where the coal seams have been invaded by igneous dykes and covered by lava flows, the coal in the immediate vicinity of the intrusion has been raised to Bituminous or even Anthracitic rank. Mining of these deposits in 1945 was largely restricted to the Tulameen and Merritt deposits, which produced 63,000 tons.

The total production for British Columbia in 1945 amounted to 1,699,780 tons.


CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH
BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY
Map Showing
COAL DEPOSITS AND COAL RESOURCES OF CANADA
Prepared by B. R. MacKay, Geological Survey, 1946.
SCALE OF MILES
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
LEGEND
GEOLOGICAL REGIONS
1 Canadian Shield
2 Acadia Region
3 St. Lawrence Lowlands
4 Hudson Bay Lowlands
5 Great Plains
6 Cordilleran Region
7 Arctic Region
CLASSES AND GROUPS OF COAL
CLASS
GROUP
1. ANTHRACITIC
Meta-anthracite Anthracite and Semi-anthracite
2. BITUMINOUS
Low Volatile
Medium Volatile
High Volatile "A"
High Volatile "B"
High Volatile "C"
3. SUB-BITUMINOUS
Sub-bituminous "A"
Sub-bituminous "B"
Sub-bituminous "C"
4. LIGNITIC
Lignite and Brown coal
ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
GREENLAND
BAFFIN BAY
Sverdrup Islands
Ellesmere Island
Parry Islands
Bathurst I.
Melville I.
Banks Island
Viscount Melville Sd.
Devon Island
Prince of Wales I.
Somerset I.
Boothia Pen.
Amundsen Gulf
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
Victoria Island
Foxe Basin
Baffin Land
ALASKA
Yukon R.
Fairbanks
Aklavik
YUKON
Dawson
Mackenzie R.
Norman Wells
Great Bear Lake
Whitehorse
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
Great Slave Lake
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Hudson Strait
C. Chidley
Ungava Bay
HUDSON BAY
Churchill
Belcher Is.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Queen Charlotte Is.
Prince Rupert
Vancouver I.
Vancouver
VICTORIA
ALBERTA
Peace R.
Slave R.
Lake Athabaska
EDMONTON
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
REGINA
Estevan
Churchill R.
MANITOBA
WINNIPEG
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Fort William
Port Arthur
Lake Superior
ONTARIO
Albany R.
Moosonee
James Bay
Severn R.
Eastmain R.
Mistassini
QUEBEC
LABRADOR COAST
Anticosti I.
Gulf of St. Lawrence
NEWFOUNDLAND
Cape Breton Island
P.E.I.
NEW BRUNSWICK
FREDERICTON
Saint John
NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX
Cochrane
Senneterre
Rouyn
Hearst
Nipigon
Sudbury
North Bay
OTTAWA
Montreal
QUEBEC
TORONTO
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Lake Huron
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
4,000,000 tons
2,000,000 tons
1,000,000 tons
500,000 tons
200,000 tons
100,000 tons
50,000 tons
20,000 tons
PROPORTION OF PRODUCTION TONNAGE
NOTE: Production of 20,000 tons or less is indicated by solid dots. Productions of over 20,000 tons are shown by the discs proportionate in area to the solid dots.
ALBERTA 7,798,358 tons
NOVA SCOTIA 5,112,489 tons
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1,699,780 tons
SASKATCHEWAN 1,533,142 tons
NEW BRUNSWICK 358,745 tons
PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES, 1945.

Yukon.—Coal deposits of Jurassic-Cretaceous and of Tertiary ages occur widely distributed throughout the Yukon. Those of Jurassic-Cretaceous age occur at the following areas: Fish Lake and Wheaton areas in Whitehorse district; Big Salmon, Claire Creek, Cassiar Bar, Hootelanqua, Mason Landing and Kynocks area in Laberge district; at Five Fingers, Minto, Tantalus and Ptarmigan Creek areas in Carmacks district; at Nordenskieold and Kynocks areas in Aishihik district; in Old Crow district; in Peel River district; and at Moose River in the Arctic Coast district. These deposits are largely of Bituminous rank.

Deposits of Lignite of Tertiary-Paleocene age occur in the following areas: Rock Creek coalfield in Dawson district; Indian River coal area, Ogilvie district; Wade Creek, Duke River and Sheep Creek areas in Klaune district; Jarvis River area in Kaskawulsh district; Squaw Creek in Dezadeash district; Liard River and Hyland River areas in Watson Lake district, and in the Bonnet Plume district.

Coal mining to date has been confined to small mines located at Tantalus, Butte, Five Fingers, Rock Creek and Moose River, to meet local demands.

Northwest Territories.—Lignite deposits of Tertiary age occur at 6 localities on the mainland, and have been reported from 10 widely separated localities on the Arctic Islands. Bituminous coal either as seam outcrops in Pennsylvanian rocks of Carboniferous age or as float coal have been reported from 32 localities, extending from Banks Island to Ellesmere Island a distance of over 1,000 miles, as indicated on the map facing this page.

Subsection 1.—Canadian Production of Fuels

Coal

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal and oil, output is relatively small in comparison with domestic requirements.

22.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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....	5,745,671	345,123	Nil	1,372,766	7,428,708	2,134,231	"	17,026,499	70,433,169
1945[2]....	5,232,667	367,132	"	1,552,016	7,829,468	1,711,182	"	16,692,465	68,854,233

[1] First reported production. [2] Subject to revision.

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 United States coalfields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. 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.

23.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal into Canada, 1926-45

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	14,108	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191
1934	3,500,563	18,414,060	9,471,605	16,641,659	2,791	9,661	12,974,959	35,065,380
1935	3,442,835	17,445,102	8,630,686	15,867,107	5,246	19,040	12,078,767	33,331,249
1936	3,418,556	17,897,635	9,700,002	17,039,408	4,873	18,347	13,123,431	34,955,390
1937	3,488,278	17,317,449	11,180,827	20,835,587	1,494	5,582	14,670,599	38,158,618
1938	3,475,801	18,079,657	9,533,729	17,734,567	2,961	11,690	13,012,491	35,825,914
1939	4,288,461	21,938,333	10,706,786	19,628,410	3,398	11,942	14,998,645	41,578,685
1940	3,944,255	23,123,417	13,479,986	26,499,046	2,493	7,669	17,426,734	49,630,132
1941	3,853,010	24,026,095	16,534,449	37,558,900	934	3,046	20,388,393	61,588,041
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	4,452,991	33,417,990	24,270,692	79,718,988	171	1,038	28,723,854	113,138,016
1945	3,412,739	27,568,369	21,648,350	74,861,376	467	2,229	25,203,991	103,546,591[2]

[1] Includes coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.

[2] During 1945 Canada also imported 142,435 short tons of briquettes of coal or coke valued at $1,114,617.

24.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, 1926-45

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	1,010,240	5,984,827
1936	411,574	1,792,584	1945[1]	840,708	5,303,543

[1] Subject to revision.

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1926-44 are shown in Table **25** and detailed figures of coal made available for consumption in 1944 are given in Table **26**; 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.

25.—Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, 1926-44

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[3]
			From U.S.A.	From United Kingdom	Total[2]			
	short tons	p.c.	short tons	short tons	short tons	p.c.	short tons	short tons
1926	15,086,296	47·7	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	52·3	31,651,851	3·349
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
1944	15,660,808	35·7	27,948,008	218,511	28,166,201	64·3	43,827,009	3·659

[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. 127.

26.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1944

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	-	4,413,227	4,413,227
Bituminous	11,776,439	999,407	24,513,527	35,290,559
Sub-bituminous	729,427	Nil	Nil	729,427
Lignite	4,520,633	10,833	171	4,509,971
Totals	**17,026,499**	**1,010,240**	**28,926,925**	**44,943,184**

[1] Coal reaching Canadian ports whether or not it is cleared from customs.

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 1945, Alberta was credited with over 54 p.c. of the total value and 82 p.c. of the total quantity, while Ontario consumed over 43 p.c. of the value and over 16 p.c. of the total quantity.

27.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Consumed in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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 1940 Canada Year Book.

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.....	702,464	341,636	7,082,508	4,694,097	37,161,570	6,339,817	45,067,158	11,422,541
1945[2].....	655,000	321,000	8,256,000	5,449,000	41,730,000	7,094,000	50,794,000	12,879,000

[1] Totals for Canada include small amounts consumed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. [2] Subject to revision.

Petroleum

A brief account of the development of the petroleum industry in Canada is given at pp. 266-267 of the 1941 Year Book. At pp. 316-317 of the 1943-44 edition, the developments of oil production in the Northwest Territories are covered.

The quantity of crude petroleum produced in 1945 was less by 15 p.c. than that produced in 1944. The greatest decline was shown by the Northwest Territories due to the closing of the Whitehorse refinery in March, 1945, which was followed by the shutting down of the majority of the producing wells in the Fort Norman field. Only those required for production of aviation fuel and for use in the mining areas of the Northwest Territories have since been producing.

28.—Production of Crude Petroleum in Canada, by Provinces, 1933-45

Year	New Brunswick		Ontario		Alberta[1]		Northwest Territories		Canada	
	bbl.	$	bbl.	$	bbl.	$	bbl.	$	bbl.	$
1933.....	8,835	18,111	136,058	253,486	995,832	2,844,157	4,608	23,037	1,145,333	3,138,791
1934.....	11,106	22,277	141,385	299,874	1,253,966	3,104,823	4,438	22,188	1,410,895	3,449,162
1935.....	12,954	18,230	165,041	346,156	1,263,510	3,102,227	5,115	25,575	1,446,620	3,492,188
1936.....	17,112	24,075	165,495	350,767	1,312,368	3,019,930	5,399	26,995	1,500,374	3,421,767
1937.....	18,089	25,496	165,205	356,000	2,749,085	4,961,002	11,371	56,855	2,943,750	5,399,353
1938.....	19,276	27,246	172,641	359,268	6,751,312	8,775,094	22,855	68,565	6,966,084	9,230,173
1939.....	22,799	32,082	206,379	401,430	7,576,932	9,362,363	20,191	50,477	7,826,301	9,846,352
1940.....	22,167	31,220	187,644	397,078	8,362,203	10,694,394	18,633	37,265	8,590,978[2]	11,160,213[2]
1941.....	31,359	44,102	160,238	337,760	9,918,577	13,985,906	23,664	47,328	10,133,838	14,415,096
1942.....	28,089	39,467	143,845	306,242	10,117,073	15,514,665	75,789	108,477	10,364,796	15,968,851
1943.....	24,530	34,342	132,492	311,356	9,601,530	15,724,518	293,750	400,201	10,052,302	16,470,417
1944.....	23,296	32,832	125,067	296,420	8,727,366	14,468,061	1,223,675	632,587	10,099,404	15,429,900
1945[3].....	31,000	44,000	114,000	272,000	8,039,000	13,169,000	351,000	259,000	8,550,000[2]	13,759,000[2]

[1] These figures are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the figures of the Alberta Government given on p. 352. [2] Includes 331 bbl. at $256 in Saskatchewan in 1940 and 15,000 bbl. at $15,000 in Saskatchewan in 1945. [3] Subject to revision.

The Alberta Oil Fields.*—Over 90 p.c. of Canada's oil is produced from the wells of Alberta. The year 1942 was the peak year for oil production in that Province when, for the first time in its history, the oil fields produced over 10,000,000 barrels. Since then there has been a steady decline in production. During the first half of 1945 the rate of decline was noticeably reduced, due to the encouraging performance of newly completed wells in the Turner Valley, but the trend changed in the latter part of the year with the result that the output of Turner Valley in 1945 was 7,422,061 bbl., a decrease of 904,253 bbl. from the 1944 figure. Over 90 p.c. of Alberta's production comes from the Turney Valley.

The situation was brighter in other producing fields of the Province in which the total increased from 462,412 bbl. in 1944 to 633,379 bbl. in 1945, offsetting to some extent the decrease in the Turner Valley. Conrad, Princess, Lloydminster and Vermilion were the principal contributors to this increase. During December, 1945, the Conrad Field presented an average of 517 bbl. daily from 17 wells; Princess, 207 bbl. from 8 wells; Lloydminster, 115 bbl. from 9 wells; and Vermilion 569 bbl. from 47 wells. The figures covering Lloydminster deal only with the wells on the Alberta side of the boundary; the field extends into the Province of Saskatchewan where production is also being obtained. Ram River in the foothills area is reported to be reaming its No. 3 Well and has also started its No. 4 on the Clearwater River. Development is being continued in the Jumping Pound area and the Home Brazeau Well, about 25 miles to the northwest of the railway terminus of Brazeau, is being watched with considerable interest. This general district has for some time been regarded as possessing potential possibilities.

Exploratory work was intensified throughout the Province in 1945 and will be continued during 1946.

* Statements taken from "1945 Alberta Oil Review" by J. L. Irwin, Supervisor of Publications, Government of Alberta.

29.—Production of Petroleum from Alberta Wells, 1914-45

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
	bbl.		bbl.		bbl.		bbl.
1914-21.....	56,675	1928.....	489,532	1935.....	1,263,968	1942.....	10,136,296
1922.....	15,796	1929.....	999,523	1936.....	1,320,428	1943.....	9,674,548
1923.....	10,003	1930.....	1,436,259	1937.....	2,796,874	1944.....	8,788,726
1924.....	17,749	1931.....	1,454,816	1938.....	6,743,101	1945.....	8,055,440
1925.....	180,885	1932.....	918,154	1939.....	7,593,492	**Total**.....	**83,186,858**
1926.....	219,598	1933.....	1,012,784	1940.....	8,495,207		
1927.....	332,312	1934.....	1,266,049	1941.....	9,908,643		

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 100,000,000,000 tons and that of the United States Bureau of Mines at 250,000,000,000 tons. The yield at present is about one barrel of oil per ton of sands.

At Bitumount, 50 miles north of McMurray on the Athabaska River, an Oil Sands Limited plant is being erected and experimentation regarding processing of the sand in that area has been carried out. Overburden covering the outcrop is very light at Bitumount and the product, being soft, lends itself more readily to separation than the harder outcrop in other parts of the reserve.

Another feature of the Bitumount area is the question of usage of the separated sand for glass manufacture. The sand analysed for such purpose has been favourably reported on, and quantities have been transported to points of manufacture.

Subsection 2.—Empire and World Production of Fuels

Coal.—The total estimated coal production of the world in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, amounted to about 1,420,000,000 long tons, a decrease of 6 p.c. from the previous year.

Petroleum.*—Oil production for the world, in 1945, reached a total of 2,493,680,000 bbl.; this figure is exclusive of production in Russia and countries previously controlled by the Axis. The countries contributing the major part of this total were: United States, 1,754,190,000 bbl.; Venezuela, 295,550,000 bbl.; Near and Middle East, 184,690,000 bbl.; and Mexico, 42,340,000 bbl. The production of each of these countries showed an increase over 1944.

The British Empire produces only about 2 p.c. of world production of petroleum. Table 30 shows Empire production for the years 1942 to 1945.

* Preliminary data supplied by J. L. Irwin, Supervisor of Publications, Government of Alberta.

30.—Petroleum Production in the British Empire, 1942-45

Country	1942	1943	1944	1945	P.C. of Total 1945
	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	
Bahrein Island	7,250,000	6,570,000	6,800,000	7,304,000	13·6
Brunei	Nil	Nil	11,000,000	8,000,000	14·9
Burma	2,500,000	913,000	750,000	750,000	1·4
Canada	10,384,019	10,123,205	10,099,404	8,567,947	16·0
England	Nil	Nil	670,000	500,000	0·9
India	2,500,000	2,555,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5·6
Sarawak	Nil	Nil	4,000,000	4,000,000	7·5
Trinidad	21,500,000	25,000,000	22,000,000	21,500,000	40·1
Totals, British Empire	**44,134,019**	**45,161,205**	**58,319,404**	**53,621,947**	**100·0**
P.C. British Empire of World	2·15	1·95	2·27	2·15	

Section 6.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals (Excluding Fuels)

Asbestos is by far the most important mineral included in this group followed by salt, gypsum and sulphur. Figures of production of these minerals since 1926 are given in the following tables. A reference to Table 2 at p. 320 and Table 6 at p. 325 shows numerous other minerals, used chiefly for chemical and industrial purposes, which are classified under this group. Among these may be mentioned quartz, peat moss, 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.

31.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, 1926-45

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	419,265	20,619,516
1933	158,367	5,211,177	1939	364,472	15,859,212	1945[1]	460,051	21,405,391

[1] Subject to revision.

32.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	$
1926	8,165	252,345		Nil	2,037	262,547	1,480,149
1927	14,391	254,181		"	100	268,672	1,614,667
1928	19,604	279,841		"	Nil	299,445	1,495,971
1929	27,819	302,445		"	"	330,264	1,578,086
1930	23,058	248,637		"	"	271,695	1,694,631
1931	27,718	231,329	–	"	"	259,047	1,904,149
1932	31,897	231,138	508[1]	"	"	263,543	1,947,551
1933	34,278	244,107	1,499	231	"	280,115	1,939,874
1934	42,886	276,751	1,664	452	"	321,753	1,954,953
1935	38,701	320,003	1,538	101	"	360,343	1,880,978
1936	38,774	350,044	2,498	Nil	"	391,316	1,773,144
1937	47,865	407,701	3,391	"	"	458,957	1,799,465
1938	44,950	388,130	2,920	"	4,045	440,045	1,912,913
1939	47,885	370,843	2,453	"	3,319	424,500	2,486,632
1940	42,495	412,401	3,076	"	6,742	464,714	2,823,269
1941	54,007	477,170	13,051	"	16,617	560,845	3,196,165
1942	50,199	558,407	22,706	"	22,360	653,672	3,844,187
1943	47,775	594,889	27,523	"	17,499	687,686	4,379,378
1944	38,809	603,806	27,267	"	25,335	695,217	4,074,021
1945[2]	36,558	585,260	26,300	"	29,886	678,004	4,025,083

[1] First recorded commercial production. [2] Subject to revision.

33.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

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	401,284	489,932	42,040	90,288	38,330	24,222	596,164	1,511,978
1945[1]	631,413	792,076	47,000	88,513	43,981	11,473	822,380	1,928,043

[1] Subject to revision.

34.—Quantities and Values of Sulphur Produced in Canada, 1926-45

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	tons	$		tons	$		tons	$
1926.....	8,975	63,899	1933.....	57,373	510,299	1940.....	170,630	1,298,018
1927[1].....	25,229	198,388	1934.....	51,537	515,502	1941.....	260,023	1,702,786
1928.....	38,589	321,033	1935.....	67,446	634,235	1942.....	303,714	1,994,891
1929.....	42,781	350,843	1936.....	122,132	1,033,055	1943.....	257,515	1,753,425
1930.....	37,730	314,835	1937.....	130,913	1,154,992	1944.....	248,088	1,755,739
1931.....	50,107	429,457	1938.....	112,395	1,044,817	1945[2].....	245,859	1,860,860
1932.....	53,172	470,014	1939.....	211,278	1,668,025			

[1] Prior to 1927 figures show sulphur content of pyrites shipped; 1927-45 figures are for sulphur content of pyrites shipped plus sulphur recovered from smelter gases. [2] Subject to revision.

Section 7.—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 following tables give figures for the main structural materials.

35.—Values of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926....	626,188	383,233	13,222,702	17,650,738	2,608,110	359,409	2,144,391	2,964,627	39,959,398
1927....	1,160,201	475,365	15,073,707	19,662,038	2,373,075	574,304	2,541,689	2,949,040	44,809,419
1928....	997,331	400,140	16,849,955	20,438,279	3,166,797	809,371	3,478,580	3,596,728	49,737,181
1929....	1,334,934	585,696	18,424,828	25,001,461	4,291,397	1,190,168	3,665,321	4,041,029	58,534,834
1930....	1,239,306	624,012	17,966,698	21,812,563	4,284,457	1,101,062	2,646,327	4,053,040	53,727,465
1931	970,933	630,542	18,104,022	15,225,817	2,534,749	562,964	2,185,839	3,943,429	44,158,295
1932....	432,075	779,492	8,062,951	8,827,968	1,259,733	176,681	1,039,093	1,820,290	22,398,283
1933....	378,320	644,570	5,747,715	7,340,086	667,012	111,938	654,334	1,152,712	16,696,687
1934....	511,026	669,726	6,115,682	8,988,681	761,742	260,030	843,629	1,136,245	19,286,761
1935....	1,660,981	1,241,957	7,241,494	8,894,538	1,459,614	269,320	973,774	1,473,722	23,215,400
1936....	1,763,516	931,827	7,503,022	10,326,967	1,666,789	380,115	1,245,549	1,925,293	25,770,741[1]
1937....	2,293,325	1,128,931	10,350,583	15,121,178	1,673,124	585,673	1,303,533	2,413,352	34,869,699
1938....	1,611,111	2,188,889	11,619,514	11,997,177	1,805,875	781,224	1,627,462	2,247,414	33,878,666
1939....	1,829,207	1,911,041	12,319,773	12,856,694	1,646,797	556,973	1,947,453	2,314,821	35,382,759
1940[2]...	1,855,771	936,161	15,001,749	16,636,844	2,600,304	906,181	2,971,550	2,795,389	43,703,949
1941[2]...	1,330,888	1,145,412	16,631,657	18,652,999	2,197,095	631,732	2,626,277	3,416,996	46,633,056
1942[2]...	1,980,912	1,305,343	17,723,293	16,557,804	2,317,933	707,123	2,836,160	3,564,405	46,992,973
1943....	1,597,791	911,121	15,430,999	15,020,990	2,288,339	932,412	2,661,834	3,166,768	42,010,254
1944....	1,081,805	1,637,409	14,597,540	15,716,361	2,546,722	864,082	3,044,236	3,496,782	42,984,937
1945[3]...	1,411,813	1,686,187	16,578,513	16,549,678	2,971,050	683,509	3,143,755	3,781,837	46,806,342

[1] Includes $27,663 for sand and gravel in Prince Edward Island. [2] Includes value of cement containers. [3] Preliminary figures.

36.—Values (Total Sales) of Clay Products Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-45

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1926....	362,667	75,851	2,702,298	5,356,469	248,497	214,113	804,933	592,495	10,357,323
1927....	416,417	87,185	2,734,738	5,853,035	201,464	311,204	889,358	679,788	11,173,189
1928....	496,577	72,192	3,097,295	6,177,664	291,791	377,896	1,162,264	706,039	12,381,718
1929....	653,157	160,006	3,187,702	6,830,162	362,240	502,522	1,342,427	866,427	13,904,643
1930....	495,333	162,536	2,464,044	5,221,214	215,967	349,283	997,685	687,516	10,593,578
1931....	467,126	143,348	2,360,908	3,552,800	122,628	166,257	529,716	498,505	7,841,288
1932....	172,557	68,151	1,064,551	1,639,508	49,773	109,739	329,584	216,355	3,650,218
1933....	125,500	46,917	580,088	1,024,579	20,966	92,207	198,373	174,205	2,262,835
1934....	157,158	59,897	632,322	1,261,006	37,916	90,997	246,677	194,437	2,680,410
1935....	270,478	62,478	593,162	1,370,225	74,755	98,150	326,679	216,636	3,012,563
1936....	355,254	102,256	691,765	1,573,936	55,564	95,584	315,777	280,891	3,471,027
1937....	406,846	123,876	1,053,153	2,033,845	95,531	115,330	338,638	349,640	4,516,859
1938....	340,253	123,625	1,022,194	2,083,496	105,334	118,713	377,337	365,132	4,536,084
1939....	339,952	129,985	1,274,776	2,346,638	78,892	148,774	461,079	371,140	5,151,236
1940....	490,543	171,745	1,546,246	2,508,540	102,906	164,828	838,856	520,883	6,344,547
1941....	529,435	193,643	1,944,358	3,087,616	84,817	224,897	952,144	558,426	7,575,336
1942....	618,441	246,041	1,741,297	2,549,486	80,890	271,325	1,013,497	560,746	7,081,723
1943....	478,571	216,446	1,504,428	2,453,829	132,382	348,725	978,649	495,163	6,608,193
1944....	402,694	207,051	1,881,791	2,347,396	197,383	330,907	1,143,577	486,626	6,997,425
1945[1]...	393,250	174,250	2,510,295	2,756,724	232,071	290,550	1,360,745	667,300	8,385,185

[1] Subject to revision.

37.—Quantities and Values of Production, Imports and Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, 1926-44

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	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	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
1944.....	7,190,851	11,621,372	14,004	97,966	210,449	377,434	6,994,406	11,341,904

[1] 'Production' as used here means quantity and value of sales. [2] The barrel of cement equals 350 lb. or 3½ cwt.

38.—Quantities and Values of Sand, Sand and Gravel, and Stone Produced in Canada, 1942-44

Material and Purpose	1942		1943		1944	
	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value
	tons	$	tons	$	tons	$
Sand—						
Moulding sand	35,807	41,825	42,656	76,199	31,947	65,168
For building, concrete, roads, etc.	2,535,366	934,777	1,970,316	775,392	1,605,514	743,191
Other	56,723	16,204	77,223	17,609	50,513	18,761
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast	4,610,323	957,781	3,837,111	712,140	4,428,721	900,610
For concrete, roads, etc.	16,139,859	6,010,412	16,060,686	6,155,625	16,648,511	6,898,582
For mine filling	836,757	147,602	1,486,585	270,863	3,007,422	397,578
Crushed gravel	2,135,072	896,813	2,269,892	998,029	2,627,358	1,256,229
Totals, Sand, Sand and Gravel	**26,349,907**	**9,005,414**	**25,744,469**	**9,005,857**	**28,399,986**	**10,280,119**
Stone—						
Building	24,897	361,781	17,087	314,428	23,142	396,202
Monumental and ornamental	10,956	461,332	11,235	514,263	15,942	737,564
Limestone for agriculture	286,184	641,200	271,036	533,217	316,945	601,042
Chemical Uses—						
Flux	759,410	1,043,283	837,554	682,635	626,052	523,554
Pulp and paper	207,994	330,933	215,382	374,880	208,665	374,137
Other	273,907	280,817	276,290	272,612	274,645	272,681
Rubble and riprap	412,528	330,274	540,627	418,925	201,601	187,823
Crushed	5,883,760	4,829,644	4,942,578	4,421,787	4,219,635	3,641,959
Totals, Stone [1]	**7,978,066**	**8,746,594**	**7,222,950**	**7,964,179**	**5,994,992**	**7,159,177**

[1]Totals include minor items not specified.

CHAPTER XIII.—POWER GENERATION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Water Power

Canada's basic geological formations and their superimposed topographical features have resulted in a fresh-water area officially estimated at 228,307 square miles. This is larger than the fresh-water area of any other country and more than double that of the whole land area of Great Britain and Ireland. As all of this fresh-water area is above sea-level, and much of it at considerable altitudes, its outflow in its descent to the sea creates sources of potential energy at every rapid and fall along its course. By what may be regarded as a special dispensation of nature, more than half of this potential power occurs in that section of Canada comprising the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which is without commercial fuel deposits and in which is concentrated over 80 p.c. of the industrial development of the Dominion.

Since the turn of the present century, water power has been a dominant factor in the evolution of the Canadian economy. In 1900, Canada was predominantly an agricultural country and water power, with the advent of long-distance transmission of electricity, was just beginning to exert its influence in the development of large-scale industry. In the succeeding decades this influence grew rapidly fostering the economic utilization of the resources of land, mine and forest throughout the Dominion and bringing Canada to a position of first-rate importance among the manufacturing countries of the world. Water-power installation, which totalled only 173,000 h.p. in 1900, grew to 890,000 h.p. in 1910, to 2,470,000 h.p. in 1920, to 5,727,000 h.p. in 1930, to 8,289,000 h.p. in 1940, and at the beginning of 1946 had reached a total of 10,283,610 h.p. This total places Canada in a position second only to the United States in the development of water power and, on the commonly accepted basis of one horse-power being the equivalent of the work of ten men, furnishes energy equal to that of more than 100,000,000 workers.

* 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.

From hydro-electric developments ranging in size from a few hundred to more than one million horse-power, networks of transmission lines carry power not only to most urban centres in Canada and to industries in isolated locations but also in increasing degree to rural areas in many parts of the Dominion. Low-cost hydro-electric energy is fundamental to the economic mining, milling and refining of base and precious metals, and enables these metals to be fabricated into a multitude of manufactured products. It supplies the enormous power needs of pulp, paper and other wood products industries, and of the lesser but important needs of food processing, textile, and many other industries throughout Canada.

These great hydro-electric undertakings, built to meet the domestic and industrial requirements of the country in peacetime, have been of incalculable value to Canada's participation in two world wars. This is particularly true of the War of 1939-45 in which mechanization played such an enormous part. During the six years of this War more than 2,000,000 h.p. was added to Canada's water-power installation, virtually all of which was utilized for war production and great quantities of power also were diverted from peacetime to wartime use. This huge supply of power enabled Canada to produce materials and munitions of war on a scale entirely disproportionate to her population. Aluminum, so essential for the manufacture of aircraft, took at least one-quarter of all electric energy generated in Canada at the time of its peak production and, together with the output of base metals, alloys, explosives, tanks, guns, 'planes, ships, motor-vehicles, and other munitions, resulted in about one-third of the developed water-power capacity of the Dominion being devoted to war purposes.

With the War at an end, the power industry has entered a period of readjustment. Some of the new generating capacity, added during the war years, will be required to supply the normal growth in demand for power which was curtailed by wartime restrictions and some will be needed to provide normal reserves for emergencies which were not available under war conditions. In certain regions there is a prospect of surplus power capacity due to the cessation of war demands, while in others new hydro-electric developments are being undertaken or are being planned to provide for the growing needs of communities and industries.

Subsection 1.—Water-Power Resources of Canada and Their Utilization

An extensive discussion of Canada's water-power 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.

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.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1944 and 1945

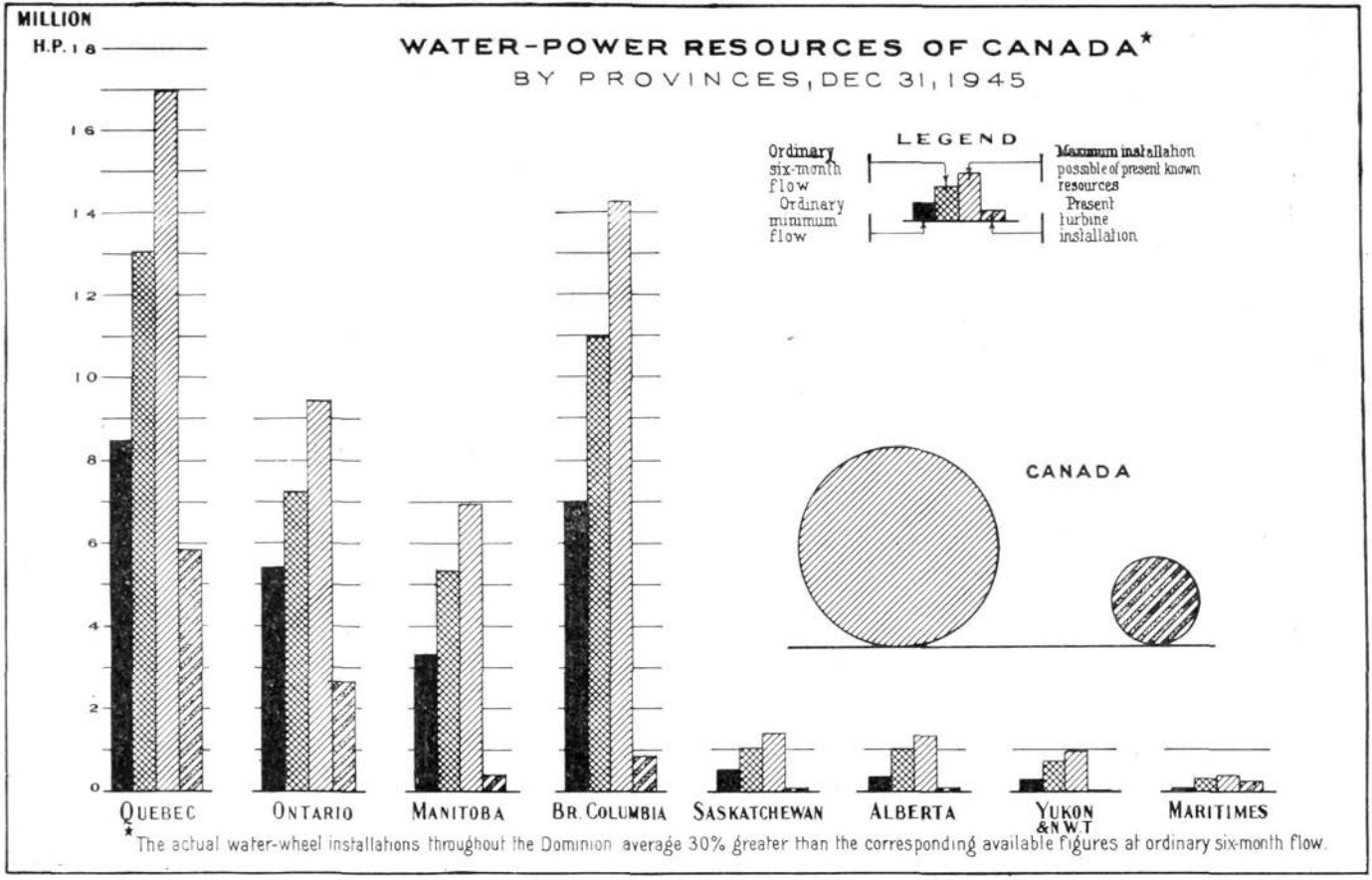
Province or Territory	Available 24-Hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency December 1945		Turbine Installation	
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow	Dec. 31, 1944	Dec. 31, 1945
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,617	2,617
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	133,384	133,384
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,347	133,347
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	5,848,572	5,848,572
Ontario	5,407,000	7,261,000	2,673,443	2,673,290
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	864,024	864,024
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	19,719	19,719
Canada	**25,516,400**	**39,832,700**	**10,283,763**	**10,283,610**

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 51,700,000 h.p. In other words, the turbine installation at Dec. 31, 1945, 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 33·5 p.c. of the total hydraulic installation at Jan. 1, 1900, to 90 p.c. at Jan. 1, 1946. The growth of installation during the period 1931-45 is shown in Table 2. Attention is drawn to the heavy increase in installation during the war years 1939-43 inclusive, also to the relatively small increase in 1944 and the decrease in 1945 due to the cessation of war demands.

The only new installation of magnitude made during 1945 was that of a 19,000-h.p. unit at the Alexander Development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario on the Nipigon River. This brought the capacity of the Alexander Station to a total of 73,000 h.p.



*The actual water-wheel installations throughout the Dominion average 30% greater than the corresponding available figures at ordinary six-month flow.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1931-45

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	Canada [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	5,848,572	2,673,443	422,825	90,835	94,997	864,024	10,283,763
1945	2,617	133,384	133,347	5,848,572	2,673,290	422,825	90,835	94,997	864,024	10,283,610

[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, 1944 and 1945. 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 10,283,610 h.p. in Table 3 is divided 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 9,315,359 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 637,765 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 330,486 h.p. and provides a broad market for central station power.

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.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1945

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			Total[4]
	In Central Electric Stations[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills[2]	In Other Industries[3]	
	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	5,436,787	271,221	140,564	5,848,572
Ontario	2,359,232	228,016	86,042	2,673,290
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	**9,315,359**	**637,765**	**330,486**	**10,283,610**
Percentages of total installation	90·5	6·2	3·3	100·0

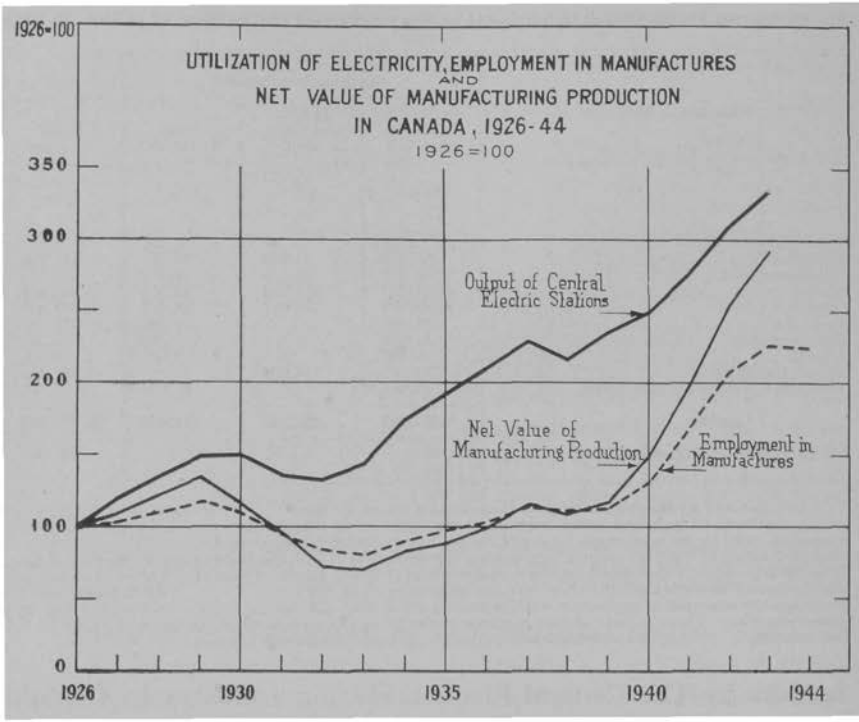
[1] Includes only hydro-electric stations that develop power for sale. [2] Includes only water power *actually developed* by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations totalled in the first column, aggregating approximately 1,370,000 h.p., making a total of almost 2,008,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers rated at more than 1,750,000 h.p. [3] Includes only water power *actually developed* in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations totalled in the first column. [4] All water wheels and hydraulic turbines installed in Canada.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada

An article dealing with Government control of power in wartime is given at pp. 336-337 of the 1945 Canada Year Book.

The close relation between the utilization of electric energy and industrial development is indicated by the chart on p. 364 where the three indices of net value of manufacturing production, employment in manufacturing industries and utilization of electricity are brought together. Indices are based on 1926=100. Canada with annual supplies of electric power produced at low cost and with bountiful reserves of raw materials, well-trained and efficient labour and excellent transportation facilities is in a position that holds great promise during the reconversion of the post-war era.

Summary of Energy Generated by Type of Station, 1943 and 1944.—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, 1943 and 1944

Province or Territory	1943			1944		
	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	346	14,270	14,616	385	15,583	15,968
Nova Scotia	376,466	203,004	579,470	328,535	254,054	582,589
New Brunswick	395,182	110,952	506,134	394,315	127,636	521,951
Quebec	23,468,385	9,439	23,477,824	23,270,739	6,776	23,277,515
Ontario	10,307,375	1,298	10,308,673	10,536,054	2,520	10,538,574
Manitoba	2,219,227	4,498	2,223,725	2,228,799	4,056	2,232,855
Saskatchewan	Nil	232,195	232,195	Nil	243,884	243,884
Alberta	338,176	174,809	512,985	322,015	233,019	555,034
British Columbia and Yukon	2,555,155	68,816	2,623,971	2,472,510	157,899	2,630,409
Totals	**39,660,312**	**819,281**	**40,479,593**	**39,553,352**	**1,045,427**	**40,598,779**

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 increase from 1939-44 being particularly large, owing to the effects 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 1940-44, and amounted to only 2,743,121,000 kwh. in the latter year.

5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, 1931-44

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
1944.....	626	[3]	215,246,391	9,713,791	40,598,779	2,238,023	19,770	36,945,296

[1] Excluding duplications. [2] Not including auxiliary-plant equipment. [3] Not available.

Although the amount of power used by domestic customers or for residential purposes has been between only 4 and 7 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, 1931-44

Year	Customers	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
1944	1,906,452	3,046,980	1,598	27·96	1·75

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, 1944

NOTE.—Kva. means kilo-volt-amperes.

Type of Equipment and Province	Power Plants	Water Wheels and Turbines			Thermal Engines			Generators		
		No.	Capacity	Average Capacity	No.	Capacity	Average Capacity	No.	Capacity	Average Capacity
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT	No.		h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		kva.	kva.
P.E. Island	9	6	363	61	16	8,852	553	20	6,945	347
Nova Scotia	49	58	108,215	1,866	34	96,515	2,839	93	169,635	1,824
New Brunswick	14	17	107,010	6,295	18	44,240	2,458	34	129,262	3,802
Quebec	101	294	5,397,912	18,360	11	3,015	274	303	4,573,219	15,093
Ontario	134	351	2,340,232	6,653	17	1,461	86	366	1,882,903	5,145
Manitoba	22	43	508,300	11,821	31	3,514	113	73	410,621	5,625
Saskatchewan	145	Nil	–	–	284	168,966	595	285	142,846	501
Alberta	79	9	91,000	10,111	153	106,995	699	154	165,250	1,073
British Columbia and Yukon	73	85	714,937	8,411	55	12,264	223	141	593,183	4,207
Totals	**626**	**863**	**9,267,969**	**10,739**	**619**	**445,822**	**720**	**1,469**	**8,073,864**	**5,496**
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT	Nil	Nil	–	–	111	185,117	1,668	100	157,866	1,579
Grand Totals	**626**	**863**	**9,267,969**	**10,739**	**730**	**630,939**	**864**	**1,569**	**8,231,730**	**5,246**

8.—Electric Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1939-44

Province or Territory	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island	7,747	8,285	11,869	13,096	14,616	15,968
Nova Scotia	436,269	444,061	480,177	516,828	579,470	582,589
New Brunswick	459,546	469,587	533,074	489,469	506,134	521,951
Quebec	15,234,384	16,010,914	17,741,218	20,803,715	23,477,824	23,277,515
Ontario	8,007,127	8,841,010	9,635,697	10,181,711	10,308,673	10,538,574
Manitoba	1,775,257	1,747,628	1,926,696	2,080,810	2,223,725	2,232,855
Saskatchewan	167,242	175,889	196,341	211,557	232,195	243,884
Alberta	251,806	274,121	319,743	418,704	512,985	555,034
British Columbia and Yukon	1,998,652	2,137,788	2,472,848	2,639,289	2,623,971	2,630,409
Totals	**28,338,030**	**30,109,283**	**33,317,663**	**37,355,179**	**40,479,593**	**40,598,779**

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.

Table 9 shows the number of farm customers, the average annual consumption, average annual revenue exclusive of the 8 p.c. Federal tax, and the average revenue per kilowatt hour sold to these customers in each province for 1944.

Effective Jan. 1, 1944, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission reclassified its rural customers, including under "farm customers" only farm contracts whereby one or more dwellings occupied by persons engaged in the operation of the farm would be counted as one customer. This classification excluded other dwellings, stores, garages, repair shops, etc., also small properties of five acres or less except under special conditions. This change in classification explains the apparent decrease in farms served as shown in previous years. The Ontario Government pays for part of the cost of installing services to farm customers, which accounts in part for the lower average revenue per kilowatt hour in Ontario as compared with the other provinces.

9.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations, 1944

Province or Territory	Customers	Kilowatt Hours Delivered		Revenue Received		
		Total	Average per Customer	Total	Average per Customer	Average per kwh.
	No.			$	$	cts.
Prince Edward Island	929	529,208	570	39,718	42·75	7·5
Nova Scotia	8,838	4,277,462	484	262,048	29·65	6·1
New Brunswick	6,815	1,832,898	269	163,441	23·98	8·9
Quebec	32,711	15,675,628	479	702,023	21·46	4·5
Ontario	62,303	117,169,762	1,881	2,469,124	39·63	2·1
Manitoba	1,070	1,026,447	959	42,552	39·77	4·1
Saskatchewan	293	227,505	776	22,073	75·33	9·7
Alberta	1,244	1,665,071	1,338	94,635	76·07	5·7
British Columbia and Yukon	2,406	4,525,990	1,881	127,509	53·00	2·8
Totals	**116,609**	**146,929,971**	**1,260**	**3,923,123**	**33·64**	**2·7**

Subsection 2.—Public Ownership of Central Electric Stations*

Water power is developed in Canada by provincial commissions, by municipalities and by private companies—hydro-electric plant. The first such provincial commission was formed in Ontario in 1906 to act as trustee for a group of municipalities to develop and distribute electricity. It now generates and purchases power, transmits it to urban municipalities, serves large power customers and distributes power in rural municipalities. Somewhat similar commissions have since been formed in each of the other provinces.

* 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, 1930-44

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
1944	202	1,484,784	14,910,198	3,092,295	3,335,268

A large portion of the power development in Quebec has been connected with pulp and paper plants and with the aluminum industry. These power plants are operated as separate organizations and deliver power to the parent companies at relatively low rates. Also substantial blocks of power are produced in Quebec for export to Ontario. The large switch from private to public plants in Quebec was due to the acquisition of the Montreal Light and Power Company and the Beauharnois Power Company by the newly formed Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

Table 11 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1944. Table 21 at p. 379 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

11.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

Province or Territory	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	1,446	4,320	Nil	1,955
Nova Scotia	27	30,440	247,519	82,045	88,355
New Brunswick	6	39,945	113,557	12,860	39,620
Quebec	23	338,325	5,416,662	1,032,060	1,034,745
Ontario	74	851,447	8,087,486	1,801,660	1,797,840
Manitoba	8	82,926	668,604	155,000	157,290
Saskatchewan	41	48,302	159,741	Nil	109,896
Alberta	11	69,506	193,938	"	95,173
British Columbia and Yukon	10	22,447	18,371	8,670	10,394
Totals	**202**	**1,484,784**	**14,910,198**	**3,092,295**	**3,335,268**

Because of the absence of free market determination of prices and regulation of services in an industry that is semi-monopolistic, regulation of electrical utilities has been attempted in most provinces. The governing bodies, their general regulations and their activities are summarized by provinces.

Nova Scotia.—In 1909 legislation was first enacted in Nova Scotia relating to the use of water power in "An Act for the Further Assisting of the Gold Mining Industry". This was the most advanced legislation until the development of water power within the Province of Nova Scotia was initiated under the Acts of 1914 and carried on in an investigatory manner in co-operation with the Dominion Government until 1919, when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created under the Power Commission Act. Certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government through the Dominion Water and Power Bureau with which the Nova Scotia Power Commission is closely associated. The control of the water resources of the Province is vested in the Crown and administered under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Commission pays the regular fees for water rights.

The function and policy of the Commission is the supply of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. The Rural Electrification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service. It provides for financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions, the construction of which have been approved by the 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, 1945, showed fixed assets of $18,379,723, including work in progress of $142,339, current assets $196,608, contingency and renewal reserves $1,996,452, sinking fund reserves $2,406,682 and special and general reserves of $1,452,767.

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 Table **12.**

12.—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	1945	Initial	1945
		h.p.	h.p.	kwh.	kwh.
Mushamush System	1921	800	1,030	208,752	1,591,700
St. Margaret System	1922	10,700	15,700	19,538,000	32,401,800
Sheet Harbour System—					
Malay Falls	1924	5,550	5,550	6,536,860	35,401,910
Ruth Falls	1925	6,290	10,590		
Mersey System—					
Original	1928	29,400	29,400	85,863,390	144,771,100
Cowie Falls	1938	10,200	10,200		
Tusket System	1929	2,820[1]	2,820	3,680,540	10,107,427
Roseway System	1930	560	560	365,600	2,459,872
Markland System	1931	1,400	1,200	5,813,555	4,765,200
Antigonish System	1931	[2]	500	389,520	2,797,240
Canseau System, Diesel	1937	72	374	21,650	63,911
Totals			77,924		234,360,160
Canseau System, Steam			1,125[3]		3,303,096
Grand Total					**237,663,256**

[1] Mininum head. [2] Distribution system only. [3] Rated in kilowatts.

The nine systems comprise 1,617·92 miles of combined transmission and distribution lines and served 34 wholesale and 9,200 retail customers at Nov. 30, 1945. Nineteen generating stations and 38 generating units are in service with a total installed capacity of 77,924 h.p., and a steam installation of 1,125 kw. in two units. The total delivery to customers, which is somewhat variable, has reached 249,449,505 kwh. per year.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was incorporated under the Electric Power Act, 1920. Generating stations owned and operated by the Commission are as follows:—

Plant	*Type*	*Capacity*
		h.p.
Musquash	Water power	10,000
Grand Lake	Steam	26,800
Kouchibouguac	Water power	200
Grand Manan	Diesel	310
St. Quentin	Diesel	280
TOTAL		37,590

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.

13.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1924, and 1941-45

Item	1924	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
High-voltage transmission lines.....miles	138	342	342	344	348	348
Distribution line..... "	67	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,326
Indirect customers.... No.	11,561	21,000	21,500	Nil	Nil	Nil
Direct customers..... "	1,129	19,200	19,400	20,368	21,955	24,166
Plant capacities..... h.p.	11,100	27,260	27,260	27,260	32,510	37,590
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	82,400,000	91,000,000	103,800,000	115,524,000	122,508,320
Capital invested..... $	3,780,000	9,972,000	10,274,000	10,470,000	11,066,400	11,509,962
Annual revenues..... $	310,000	1,413,000	1,605,900	1,741,800	1,899,500	2,024,468

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 the same powers were 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 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 Metis 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 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, Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission acquired the control, among other assets, of the following hydro-electric plants:—

Hydro-Electric Plant	*River*	*Installed Capacity*
Cedars	St. Lawrence	200,000 h.p.
Chambly	Richelieu	9,000 h.p.
Sault-au-Récollet	Rivière-des-Prairies	45,000 h.p.
Beauharnois	St. Lawrence	680,000 h.p.

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 Aluminum Company of America at Massena, N.Y., 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 Massena, N.Y., and 250,000 h.p. to Ontario.

14.—Growth of the Quebec Enterprise 1935-45

Year	Municipalities Served	Customers Served	Power Distributed	
			Total	Primary
	No.	No.	h.p.	h.p.
1935	61	266,744	540,000	405,000
1936	61	268,818	585,000	455,000
1937	61	271,274	600,000	480,000
1938	61	273,637	733,000	635,000
1939	61	277,010	773,000	676,000
1940	61	281,027	806,000	699,000
1941	61	285,648	892,000	784,000
1942	61	289,038	1,032,000	827,000
1943	61	293,005	1,044,000	942,000
1944	61	298,767	1,060,000	897,000
1945	61	305,049	1,045,000	883,000

15.—Distribution of Primary Power to Systems, 1940-45

(Coincident with Montreal System peak)

System	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Montreal System	396,000	429,000	413,000	440,000	466,000	512,000
Beauharnois Local System	30,000	32,000	36,000	129,000	77,000	27,000
Beauharnois 25-cycle System (H.E.P.C. of Ontario)	150,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Massena System	123,000	123,000	128,000	123,000	104,000	94,000
Totals	**699,000**	**784,000**	**827,000**	**942,000**	**897,000**	**883,000**

In addition to the ownership and operation of these generating and distribution systems, the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission administers the 48,000 h.p. Upper River plant at Rapid 7. Primary power statistics for this Northern Quebec System (Cadillac-Noranda district) are as follows: 1941, 14,010 h.p.; 1942, 14,660 h.p.; 1943, 15,030 h.p.; 1944, 16,820 h.p.; and 1945, 14,720 h.p.

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 1944, the largest was 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. By the end of the War of 1939-45 provision for existing needs was made—including plants and power under contract for delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,545,000 h.p.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.—The Annual Reports of the Commission present in great detail descriptions and statistics of operation, construction, municipal work and transmission and distribution. The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner-municipalities.

The initial capital expenditure required to serve about twelve municipalities amounted to approxmately $3,600,000. At Oct. 31, 1944, the total capital investment amounted to $492,830,876, of which $356,142,096 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 $136,688,780 were investments by municipalities in local distributing systems of their own, including other assets. Similarly, total reserves of the Commission and of the municipal electrical utilities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes amounted to $344,684,635 of which $224,069,106 represented reserves of the Commission and $120,615,529 of the municipalities.

16.—Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1931-44

NOTE.—Statistics for 1910-30 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
1944	904	878,085	2,416,135	492,831,000

17.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1940-44

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks)

System and District	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara System	1,425,469	1,682,975	1,676,273	1,738,606	2,043,646[1]
Georgian Bay System	42,217	47,407	45,276	48,189	
Eastern Ontario System	154,207	180,650	176,895	203,944	
Thunder Bay System	97,855	128,539	106,716	124,638	127,212
Manitoulin District	330	504	464	491	[2]
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing District	5,121	5,791	5,416	6,126	245,299[2]
Sudbury District	17,208	19,597	20,909	19,670	
Abitibi District	197,453	230,965	222,788	180,563	
Patricia District	14,209	15,791	11,059	8,579	
St. Joseph District					
Totals	**1,954,069**	**2,312,219**	**2,265,796**	**2,330,806**	**2,416,157**

[1] These three systems now combined and known as Southern Ontario System. [2] Manitoulin District now part of the Northern Ontario Properties.

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 1944, total assets of $206,192,679, as compared with liabilities of $16,073,251. Of the difference, $109,802,098 was allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of $80,317,330. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets, the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. Between 1933 and 1944 total assets increased by $70,414,010 while total liabilities decreased by $33,847,503.

*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. During the war years non-essential rural service was suspended except where such service increased the production of foodstuffs.

18.—Electrical Service to Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1940-44

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Rural power districts	No.	184	184	120	120	120
Townships served	"	448	465	467	467	467
Consumers	"	123,022	131,524	135,106	136,341	146,633
Primary distribution lines	miles	19,492	20,104	20,072	20,119	21,023
Power supplied	h.p.	76,105	88,796	84,032	88,878	100,514
Revenues from customers	$	4,693,125	5,179,552	5,484,475	5,618,695	5,666,392
Total expenses	$	4,619,454	4,965,343	5,348,154	5,297,242	5,235,814
Net surpluses	$	73,671	214,209	136,321	321,453	430,578
Capital invested	$	36,615,083	38,812,593	39,295,995	39,494,638	41,257,200
Provincial grants-in-aid[1]	$	*18,148,898*	*19,237,773*	*19,480,391*	*19,580,576*	*20,426,487*

[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 first stretch of transmission line was completed in 1920 from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie.

For the first ten years power was purchased in bulk from the Winnipeg Hydro System. At the expiration of this period, the Seven Sisters Agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Winnipeg Electric Company, provided for the reservation of a block of power for the Power Commission for thirty years.

* 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).

The Manitoba Power Commission Act of 1931 provided for the establishment of a Commission. The new Commission, comprised of 3 members, reorganized the administration of the utility by cancelling bulk contracts and beginning service direct to the consumer; municipalities and towns having contracts for street lighting only. This proved to be the turning point in the utility's development, making possible the adoption of a policy by which the Commission might eventually establish a standard rate for all towns and villages regardless of their distance from the source of supply or the sparsity of population. The tremendous expansion of the utility since 1933 shows the importance of this reorganization. In 1933 there were 65 cities, towns and villages on the System; in 1944, 2,154 circuit miles of transmission line served 157 cities, towns and villages. The revenue of the utility increased from $820,107 in 1933 to over $2,000,000 in 1944; kilowatt hours distributed from 16,928,294 in 1933 to 81,012,452 in 1944; and investment in reserves from $216,558 in 1933 to $4,976,432 in 1944.

In 1942 the Chairman of the Commission acted on the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission to study the feasibility of farm electrification in the Province. It was found that, despite the fact farms are, on the average, more than a mile apart in Manitoba, it would be practicable to bring electrical service to 53,000 farms. As soon as materials were available construction began in the summer of 1945 to bring electricity to farms in seven districts chosen as farm electrification test areas. After analysing the information and experience gained by the test project, the Power Commission will be prepared to launch the province-wide program. In conjunction with the farm project the Commission will build lines to serve 200 villages.

The Commission operates a central steam-heating system and gas plant at Brandon as well as steam stand-by plants throughout the Province.

The utility enters actively into the appliance merchandising field as a service to customers and as part of a load-building program designed to raise revenue by increasing consumption which, in turn, will enable the utility to lower rates.

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 (203 in number, including those on the former system of Prairie Power Company Limited), the Commission supplies approximately 18,034 individual consumers directly and 16,341 indirectly. In 1945, 2,262 miles of transmission lines were owned and operated, including those taken over from Prairie Power Company Limited.

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 these acquisitions and constructions are given in the 1941 Year Book and subsequent editions.

In 1945 a transmission line and distribution systems were completed to provide service to Lestock, Leross and Kelliher; a transmission line was constructed to connect the town of Wadena, on the Commission's system, with the villages of Rose Valley and Kelvington, in which the Commission has been operating local plants; a short transmission line was built to the summer resort of Buena Vista, and another from Aylsham to Carrot River; and a transmission line was constructed from the city of Swift Current, on the Commission's system, to the village of Cadillac, on the system of Dominion Electric Power Limited. At the close of the year certain other transmission-line projects were under construction.

Of the 17 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 1945 was $1,963,613. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve to the amount of $4,073,410. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1945, was approximately $10,661,321.

During the year 1945, the Commission acquired control of Dominion Electric Power Limited by purchasing the common stock of that Company, which owns and operates electrical generating plants, transmission lines and distribution systems in the Province. The Company's generating plants are situated at Estevan, Taylorton, Melville, Assiniboia, Gravelbourg, Shaunavon, Gull Lake, Davidson, Biggar, Radville, Eastend, Herbert, Perdue and Hudson Bay Junction. It owns and operates 220 miles of transmission line and supplies 33 towns and villages. In the meantime these properties continue to be operated in the name of Dominion Electric Power Limited, but the Commission's intention is to absorb them into the Commission's own system as soon as is practicable.

On Dec. 1, 1945, the Commission acquired control of Prairie Power Company Limited by purchasing the common stock of that Company, which owned and operated electrical transmission lines and distribution systems in southeastern Saskatchewan. Power for the Company's system was purchased from the cities of Regina and Weyburn, the National Light and Power Company Limited, Moose Jaw, and Dominion Electric Power Limited, Estevan. The assets of the Company were immediately transferred to the Commission and incorporated in the Commission's system. The transmission lines so acquired were 540 miles in length and the town and village distribution systems so acquired numbered 53.

Regina and Weyburn, as well as several towns and villages, own and operate municipal plants and distributing systems. There are two 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.

19.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-45

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]	[2]	[2]	6,290,431
1931	3	117	[2]	8,324	46,040,000	1,414,420	7,287,827
1932	3	117	16,124	7,875	46,426,171	1,803,503	7,345,916
1933	3	123	16,124	7,574	44,401,494	1,674,444	7,411,986
1934	3	123	15,833	7,754	44,863,396	1,817,528	7,428,330
1935	4	123	13,644	8,219	46,889,172	1,986,105	7,504,726
1936	4	123	13,747	8,506	49,757,756	1,967,025	7,535,783
1937	4	126	13,513	8,620	49,165,813	1,918,473	7,609,910
1938	4	129	13,658	9,183	49,435,169	1,954,995	7,765,571
1939	4	129	13,606	9,467	55,055,958	2,085,702	8,174,141
1940	4	134	14,416	10,268	56,717,006	2,423,188	8,271,730
1941	4	136	14,416	10,542	65,225,001	2,019,107	8,511,974
1942	4	139	15,413	11,450	70,084,762	2,100,225	8,617,455
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
1945	4	203	16,341	18,034	87,248,840	3,098,450	10,661,321

[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 4 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 is 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.—Authority was given to the British Columbia Power Commission under the provisions of the Electric Power Act, assented to Mar. 28, 1945, to enter the public ownership field. The Commission has done so by acquiring the electric system of the West Canadian Hydro Electric Corporation, operating a water-power plant at Shuswap Falls in the northern portion of the Okanagan Valley; the Nanaimo Duncan Utilities Limited system, operating water-power plants and steam plant near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island; and has also purchased several smaller privately owned utilities. It has undertaken surveys and is about to commence the construction of a hydro-electric plant of 25,000 h.p. on the Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

Grand Forks, Kaslo, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke and the municipality of Peachland, each distribute electric energy generated by either fuel or water power, while Courtenay, Cranbrook, Fernie, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Merritt, New Westminster, the municipalities of Penticton and Summerland, the village of McBride and the improvement districts of Cranberry, Westview and Wildwood each purchase energy at wholesale rates and undertake distribution.

Subsection 3.—Private Ownership of Central Electric Stations

Summary statistics of privately owned central electric stations are given for the years 1930 to 1944 in Table **20.**

20.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1930-44

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
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
1944	424	753,239	25,688,581	6,175,674	6,373,523

[1] Exclusive of auxiliary equipment.

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric-power field can be seen from the column in Table 21 showing electric energy generated. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations in 1944, 44 p.c. was generated by privately owned or commercial stations in the Province of Quebec; this percentage decreased from 57 in 1943 as a result of the taking over of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Beauharnois Power Company by the publicly owned Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

All stations in Ontario produce less than one-half as much power as the Quebec stations and only 23 p.c. of the total for Ontario stations is produced by privately owned stations.

21.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1944

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	5,983	11,648	363	7,260
Nova Scotia	22	63,546	335,070	26,170	116,375
New Brunswick	8	27,377	408,394	94,150	111,630
Quebec	78	277,827	17,860,853	4,365,852	4,366,182
Ontario	60	80,637	2,451,088	538,572	538,853
Manitoba	14	35,317	1,564,251	353,300	354,524
Saskatchewan	104	29,233	84,143	[1]	59,070
Alberta	68	35,892	361,096	91,000	102,822
British Columbia and Yukon	63	197,427	2,612,038	706,267	716,807
Totals	**424**	**753,239**	**25,688,581**	**6,175,674**	**6,373,523**

[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, 1942 to 1945 were $598,038, $618,953, $641,253 and $639,320, respectively.

Exports for the calendar years 1942-45 are shown in Table 22. 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).

22.—Electric Energy Exported from Canada, 1942-45

Company	1942	1943	1944	1945
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.	393,852,800	394,200,000	395,280,000	394,245,000
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	1,012,364,271	1,085,363,938	1,108,216,985	1,120,730,061
Canadian Niagara Power Company	318,856,519	314,512,111	312,033,481	322,722,441
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus).	6,423,500	30,214,300	64,931,100	99,409,843
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co.	35,282,000	35,040,000	38,094,000	38,365,000
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.	25,562,379	30,889,205	29,195,321	40,384,249
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.	183,150	206,320	248,520	273,250
Southern Canada Power Co.	1,262,694	2,505,684	2,261,256	2,462,695
Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.[1]	653,517,236	643,037,269	627,047,466	614,842,478
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.	550,800	727,100	1,164,000	2,708,400
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	4,258,300	6,885,000	5,293,000	4,574,000
Northport Power and Light Co.	273,024	16,368	16,444	15,206
Northern B.C. Power Co.	22,310	18,020	17,290	12,170
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.	299,800	283,300	292,200	291,800
Manitoba Power Commission	1,030,200	1,139,420	1,220,133	1,399,240
Totals	**2,453,738,983**	**2,545,038,035**	**2,585,311,196**	**2,642,435,833**

[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 1943. Table **24** gives the combined statistics for both industries from 1930. The figures for the 14 years show that primary power increased from 1,738,924 h.p. to 2,289,094 h.p. or by 31·6 p.c. while the installation of electric motors operated by purchased power shows an increase of no less than 82·1 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 total primary power installed, manufacturing establishments accounted for 87·2 p.c. and mines for 12·8 p.c., while of the total electric motors operated by purchased power, manufacturing accounted for 86·4 p.c. and mining for 13·6 p.c.

The mining industry showed an uninterrupted increase in the amount of equipment operated by purchased power from 1933 to 1941; 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.

23.—Percentage of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43

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	6,978,672	5,668,039	81·2
1943	7,404,308	5,981,280	80·8

24.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943

NOTE.—Totals for the years 1923-29 are given at p. 297 of the 1941 Year Book. Figures by provinces and industrial groups for each year since 1936 are given in the corresponding table in previous Year Books beginning with the 1939 edition.

Year	Steam-Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 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	839,897	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
Totals, 1941	917,474	179,461	724,199	1,821,134	4,028,942	5,850,076	740,112	4,769,054
Totals, 1942	927,509	224,358	741,751	1,893,618	4,076,277	5,969,895	800,917	4,877,194

24.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943—continued

Year and Province or Group	Steam-Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded							
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1943								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,217	963	1,262	3,442	1,117	4,559	Nil	1,117
Nova Scotia	70,195	14,194	15,581	99,970	95,736	195,706	62,883	158,619
New Brunswick	84,115	11,820	27,693	123,628	126,157	249,785	55,364	181,521
Quebec	207,493	62,776	328,662	598,931	1,640,633	2,239,564	174,062	1,814,695
Ontario	404,942	95,129	264,482	764,553	1,906,531	2,671,084	314,998	2,221,529
Manitoba	17,323	7,048	293	24,664	141,260	165,924	6,629	147,889
Saskatchewan	20,023	14,370	80	34,473	43,735	78,208	284	44,019
Alberta	31,247	17,240	744	49,231	89,611	138,842	5,837	95,448
British Columbia	151,621	34,293	110,796	296,710	375,313	672,023	140,573	515,886
Yukon and N.W.T.	104	40	Nil	144	12	156	Nil	12
Canada, 1943	**988,280**	**257,873**	**749,593**	**1,995,746**	**4,420,105**	**6,415,851**	**760,630**	**5,180,735**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	54,214	35,075	28,728	118,017	296,936	414,953	35,385	332,321
Animal products	25,450	11,695	3,164	40,309	139,013	179,322	3,536	142,549
Textile products	27,495	4,067	25,290	56,852	209,982	266,834	34,520	244,502
Wood and paper products	516,015	118,378	621,949	1,256,342	1,510,149	2,766,491	493,210	2,003,359
Iron and its products	186,336	45,393	3,261	234,990	974,212	1,209,202	123,697	1,097,909
Non-ferrous metal products	28,156	11,113	55,550	94,819	607,151	701,970	17,911	625,062
Non-metallic mineral products	57,698	14,092	848	72,638	241,583	314,221	9,157	250,740
Chemicals and allied products	89,793	17,586	10,803	118,182	407,580	525,762	40,296	447,876
Miscellaneous industries	3,123	474	Nil	3,597	33,499	37,096	2,918	36,417
	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**
Totals, 1941	**156,334**	**107,922**	**66,722**	**330,978**	**782,064**	**1,113,042**	**106,501**	**888,565**
Totals, 1942	**154,350**	**107,450**	**74,880**	**336,680**	**672,097**	**1,008,777**	**118,748**	**790,845**
1943								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	48,057	9,347	"	57,404	68,839	126,243	9,375	78,214
New Brunswick	1,530	1,212	"	2,742	1,881	4,623	227	2,108
Quebec	1,637	28,154	2,965	32,756	172,285	205,041	9,032	181,317
Ontario	3,578	27,460	2,375	33,413	269,718	303,131	8,868	278,586
Manitoba	205	1,398	1,900	3,503	21,375	24,878	1,673	23,048
Saskatchewan	1,305	5,373	Nil	6,678	65,957	72,635	2,347	68,304
Alberta	43,456	10,508	"	53,964	44,093	98,057	8,038	52,131
British Columbia	46,738	19,593	28,510	94,841	49,386	144,227	41,965	91,351
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	3,347	4,700	8,047	1,575	9,622	23,911	25,486
Canada, 1943	**146,506**	**106,392**	**40,450**	**293,348**	**695,109**	**988,457**	**105,436**	**800,545**

24.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943—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							
1943	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
GROUP								
Metals	32,483	46,114	27,095	105,692	459,664	565,356	77,038	536,702
Non-metals	110,020	40,568	12,350	162,938	202,763	365,701	27,591	230,354
Fuels	*107,624*	*21,809*	*12,000*	*141,433*	*127,798*	*269,231*	*23,922*	*151,720*
Other non-metals	*2,396*	*18,759*	*350*	*21,505*	*74,965*	*96,470*	*3,669*	*78,634*
Stone, sand and gravel	4,003	19,710	1,005	24,718	32,682	57,400	807	33,489
	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**
Totals, 1941	**1,073,808**	**287,383**	**790,921**	**2,152,112**	**4,811,006**	**6,963,118**	**846,613**	**5,657,619**
Totals, 1942	**1,081,859**	**331,808**	**816,631**	**2,230,298**	**4,748,374**	**6,978,672**	**919,665**	**5,668,039**
1943								
Prince Edward Island	1,217	963	1,262	3,442	1,117	4,559	–	1,117
Nova Scotia	118,252	23,541	15,581	157,374	164,575	321,949	72,258	236,833
New Brunswick	85,645	13,032	27,693	126,370	128,038	254,408	55,591	183,629
Quebec	209,130	90,930	331,627	631,687	1,812,918	2,444,605	183,094	1,996,012
Ontario	408,520	122,589	266,857	797,966	2,176,249	2,974,215	323,866	2,500,115
Manitoba	17,528	8,446	2,193	28,167	162,635	190,802	8,302	170,937
Saskatchewan	21,328	19,743	80	41,151	109,692	150,843	2,631	112,323
Alberta	74,703	27,748	744	103,195	133,704	236,899	13,875	147,579
British Columbia	198,359	53,886	139,306	391,551	424,699	816,250	182,538	607,237
Yukon and N.W.T.	104	3,387	4,700	8,191	1,587	9,778	23,911	25,498
Canada, 1943	**1,134,786**	**364,265**	**790,043**	**2,289,094**	**5,115,214**	**7,404,308**	**866,066**	**5,981,280**

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 25 cover fuel used for such heating purposes and for power. 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 and electricity used in metallurgical processes, such as in the electrolytic refining of non-ferrous metals, are excluded.

The value of fuel consumed in the manufacturing and mining industries in 1943 showed an increase of 67·4 p.c. over 1940. Of the 1943 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 47·7 p.c. of the total, of Quebec 30·7 p.c., of British Columbia 7·6 p.c. and of Nova Scotia 4·7 p.c.

The iron and its products group used 21·8 p.c. of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, wood and paper products 20·2 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 16·3 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 15·6 p.c. and vegetable products 9·2 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.

25.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943

NOTE.—Includes fuel used for heating purposes, but not that used as raw material. Totals for 1922-29 are given at p. 300 of the 1941 Year Book. Figures by provinces and industrial groups for each year since 1936 are given in the corresponding table in previous Year Books beginning with the 1939 edition.

Year	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	5,797,070	12,360,737	1,754,791	10,172,976	6,205,343	77,693,404
Totals, 1941	54,493,713	6,388,464	17,734,137	1,896,184	12,554,559	9,819,759	102,886,816
Totals, 1942	66,546,304	7,002,130	21,345,936	2,213,637	13,180,067	11,224,569	121,512,643

25.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943—continued

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel	Total
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded						
1943	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	64,687	4,027	3,094	11,895	Nil	10,577	94,280
Nova Scotia	2,718,262	183,346	625,318	49,662	1,441,698	323,664	5,341,950
New Brunswick	3,142,117	30,472	141,689	137,031	31,196	353,075	3,835,580
Quebec	27,935,922	582,173	7,014,088	1,126,664	2,579,555	2,625,480	41,863,882
Ontario	35,516,598	5,521,715	11,110,140	572,814	9,019,937	4,543,164	66,284,368
Manitoba	2,211,080	50,992	324,822	185,180	199,766	282,741	3,254,581
Saskatchewan	925,245	2,053	408,189	84,482	297,922	295,433	2,013,324
Alberta	476,606	22,920	89,752	37,850	1,092,088	266,998	1,986,214
British Columbia	2,402,304	863,168	2,684,839	261,765	535,948	2,564,021	9,312,045
Yukon and N.W.T	7,469	Nil	698	2,230	Nil	7,724	18,121
Canada, 1943	**75,400,290**	**7,260,866**	**22,402,629**	**2,469,573**	**15,198,110**	**11,272,877**	**134,004,345**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products	7,595,263	527,980	453,139	759,203	1,058,588	1,983,767	12,377,940
Animal products	4,301,586	59,344	330,418	775,837	271,689	1,181,287	6,920,161
Textiles and textile products	5,558,720	12,449	84,758	56,819	77,735	196,558	5,987,039
Wood and paper products	20,499,897	24,113	1,833,984	356,194	182,784	4,169,316	27,066,288
Iron and its products	11,972,095	725,951	9,210,424	93,745	5,452,483	1,775,003	29,229,701
Non-ferrous metal products	11,670,442	4,573,459	4,480,656	32,334	735,060	358,175	21,850,126
Non-metallic mineral products	6,252,254	1,256,885	5,366,189	340,830	6,900,237	810,694	20,927,089
Chemicals and allied products	7,108,231	75,571	636,119	44,989	373,895	745,005	8,983,810
Miscellaneous industries	441,802	5,114	6,942	9,622	145,639	53,072	662,191
	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**	**7,555,604**
Totals, 1941	**3,886,157**	**113,093**	**1,593,714**	**613,999**	**650,809**	**1,015,647**	**7,873,419**
Totals, 1942	**4,280,928**	**114,306**	**1,515,674**	**716,135**	**980,236**	**1,001,295**	**8,608,574**
1943							
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	1,335,467	666	4,983	405	11,707	21,932	1,375,160
New Brunswick	79,220	Nil	740	144	16,592	6,983	103,679
Quebec	1,218,114	4,578	299,471	146,598	Nil	317,619	1,986,380
Ontario	816,006	108,409	387,566	131,328	115,776	293,385	1,852,470
Manitoba	51,782	127	14,462	20,352	Nil	16,289	103,012
Saskatchewan	186,779	1,028	191,268	Nil	"	50,715	429,790
Alberta	360,134	Nil	13,623	935	648,282	68,107	1,091,081
British Columbia	589,320	1,382	449,749	326,966	Nil	111,906	1,479,323
Yukon and N.W.T	704	194	145,003	103,179	"	22,811	271,891
Canada, 1943	**4,637,526**	**116,384**	**1,506,865**	**729,907**	**792,357**	**909,747**	**8,692,786**

[1] Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations, salt, cement, lime and clay products.

25.—Cost of Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1930-43, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943—concluded

Year and Province	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel	Total
	COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES[1]						
1943	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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**
Totals, 1941	**58,379,870**	**6,501,557**	**19,327,851**	**2,510,183**	**13,205,368**	**10,835,406**	**110,760,235**
Totals, 1942	**70,827,232**	**7,116,436**	**22,861,610**	**2,929,772**	**14,160,303**	**12,225,864**	**130,121,217**
1943							
Prince Edward Island	64,687	4,027	3,094	11,895	Nil	10,577	94,280
Nova Scotia	4,053,729	184,012	630,301	50,067	1,453,405	345,596	6,717,110
New Brunswick	3,221,337	30,472	142,429	137,175	47,788	360,058	3,939,259
Quebec	29,154,036	586,751	7,313,559	1,273,262	2,579,555	2,943,099	43,850,262
Ontario	36,332,604	5,630,124	11,497,706	704,142	9,135,713	4,836,549	68,136,838
Manitoba	2,262,862	51,119	339,284	205,532	199,766	299,030	3,357,593
Saskatchewan	1,112,024	3,081	599,457	84,482	297,922	346,148	2,443,114
Alberta	836,740	22,920	103,375	38,785	1,740,370	335,105	3,077,295
British Columbia	2,991,624	864,550	3,134,588	588,731	535,948	2,675,927	10,791,368
Yukon and N.W.T.	8,173	194	145,701	105,409	Nil	30,535	290,012
Canada, 1943	**80,037,816**	**7,377,250**	**23,909,494**	**3,199,480**	**15,990,467**	**12,182,624**	**142,697,131**

[1] Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations, salt, cement, lime and clay products.

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES

CONSPECTUS

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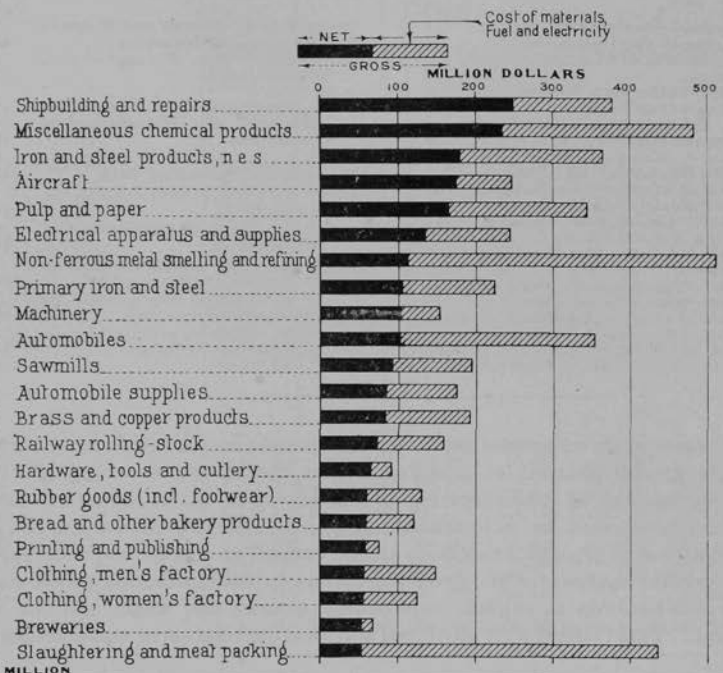
This Chapter deals with manufacturing industries in Canada in two main Parts. Part I gives general analyses of manufactures in the Dominion including: the historical development of manufacturing in Canada in so far as statistical data are available; production by industrial groups and individual industries, 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 provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production.

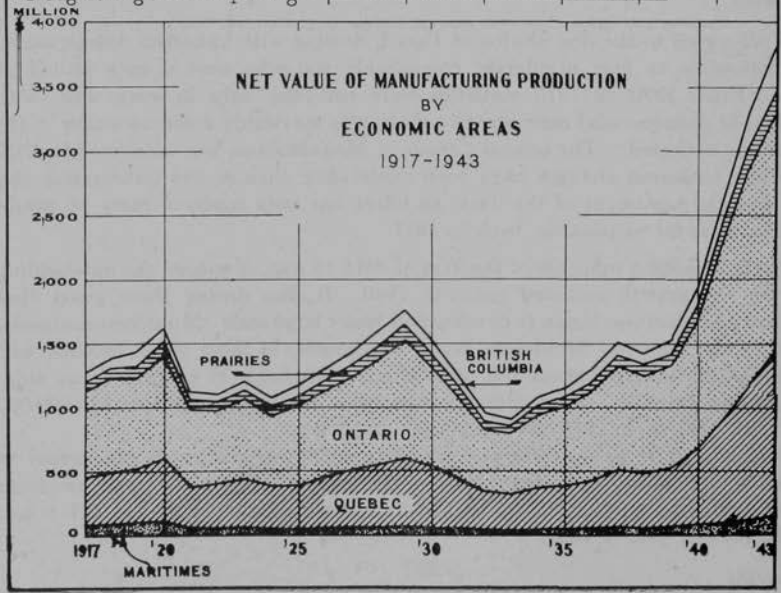
With regard to the first section of Part I, dealing with historical development, it is impossible to give absolutely comparable statistics over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses, and there was inevitably some 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.

The far-reaching influence of the War of 1914-18 was, of course, the outstanding factor in the growth recorded prior to 1940. 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. Shipbuilding construction alone amounted to $35,000,000 in 1917, $75,000,000 in 1918 and $86,000,000 in 1919.

Canada's effort in the War of 1939-45 brought manufacturing production to a much higher level than ever before. The output of manufactured products in 1944 amounted to $9,073,692,519 which represented an increase of 161·1 p.c. over the pre-war year of 1939.

GROSS AND NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION
IN INDUSTRIES WITH OVER $ 50,000,000 NET
(CLASSIFIED BY NET VALUE)





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, 1917-44

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	2,81[illegible],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	4,690,493,083	3,816,413,541	8,732,860,999
1944	27,483	[3]	1,222,882	2,029,621,370	4,832,333,356	4,015,776,010	9,073,692,519

[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. [3] Capital not collected in 1944.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Significant Years, 1917-44

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
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
1944	241	[3]	1,786	1,694,763	6,993,510	3,570,835	10,713,644
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]	1,004	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
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
1944	1,281	[3]	37,812	59,940,411	103,463,123	93,376,638	204,421,664
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
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
1944	937	[3]	23,164	32,345,080	83,993,599	62,258,478	152,106,577
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
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
1944	9,657	[3]	424,115	668,156,053	1,494,253,053	1,350,519,134	2,929,685,183
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
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	2,278,871,511	1,844,651,587	4,221,101,063
1944	10,730	[3]	564,392	975,038,060	2,310,347,858	1,930,043,913	4,339,797,784

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1. [3] Capital not collected in 1944.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, Significant Years, 1917-44 —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
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
1944	1,290	[4]	40,937	62,758,081	226,234,925	120,339,926	352,334,594
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
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
1944	1,054	[4]	12,361	17,703,103	131,215,017	40,833,333	175,349,234
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
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
1944	1,165	[4]	22,186	33,227,729	172,082,537	77,415,753	252,949,894
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
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
1944[3]	2,116	[4]	96,062	178,639,118	303,560,016	337,137,197	655,844,689
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
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
1944	12	[4]	67	118,972	189,718	280,803	489,256

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1. [3] British Columbia only.
[4] Capital not collected in 1944.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-44

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
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
1944	5,941	[3]	130,679	183,943,948	763,606,750	485,551,491	1,270,518,297
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
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	971,190,129
1944	4,388	[3]	94,195	129,215,389	835,586,247	246,064,720	1,092,015,647
Textiles and Textile Products—							
1917	1,067	191,338,745	76,978	47,764,436	131,225,C32	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
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
1944	2,481	[3]	153,122	195,805,681	419,988,642	351,186,488	781,771,688
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
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
1944	10,452	[3]	189,674	284,436,559	497,656,158	550,826,986	1,093,725,822
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
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	1,131,858,008	1,396,768,112	2,575,976,547
1944	2,192	[3]	411,944	818,452,454	1,104,083,922	1,390,703,087	2,540,992,974

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1. [3] Capital not collected in 1944.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-44—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-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
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
1944	635	[3]	104,314	182,909,292	549,317,062	399,498,519	992,345,975
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—							
1917	1,075	145,423,082	20,795	18,224,724	36,994,392	53,092,396	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
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
1944	748	[3]	31,590	56,130,338	234,714,319	152,525,053	416,268,879
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
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
1944	981	[3]	81,822	137,422,977	360,412,749	355,260,598	733,569,232
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	41,251,081
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
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
1944	665	[3]	25,542	41,304,732	66,967,507	84,159,068	152,484,005

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1. [2] See footnote 2, Table 1. [3] Capital not collected in 1944.

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 6,415,851 in 1943, an increase of about 286·9 p.c. in 27 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 6·12 in 1943. 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 1943. 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 1944 was $7,708,000,000, 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. With the commencement of the War, however, it was necessary to export more and more of such goods to the United Kingdom, and while this was done mainly by increasing production, Government control of consumption at home grew stronger as the War advanced. In the case of manufactured vegetable products, the figures for 1944 showed large excesses of exports over imports for such products as cereal foods (including flour), canned and dehydrated 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, 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 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.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, Significant Years, 1917-44

Item	1917	1920	1929[1]	1933	1937	1939	1943	1944
Establishments.....No.	21,845	22,532	22,216	23,780	24,834	24,805	27,652	28,483
Capital.....$	2,383,991,229	2,923,667,011	4,004,892,009	3,279,259,838	3,465,227,831	3,647,024,449	6,317,166,727	[2]
Averages, per establishment.....$	106,843	129,756	180,271	137,900	139,536	147,028	228,452	[2]
Averages, per employee.....$	3,848	4,882	6,009	6,997	5,247	5,542	5,090	[2]
Averages, per wage-earner.....$	4,309	5,616	6,933	8,584	6,363	6,838	6,029	[2]
Totals, employees.....No.	606,523	598,893	666,531	468,658	660,451	658,114	1,241,068	1,222,882
Averages, per establishment..... "	27·8	26·6	30·0	19·7	26·6	26·5	44·9	42·9
Totals, salaries and wages.....$	497,801,844	717,493,876	777,291,217	436,247,824	721,727,037	737,811,153	1,987,292,384	2,029,621,370
Averages, per establishment.....$	22,788	31,843	34,988	18,345	29,062	29,744	71,868	71,257
Averages, per employee.....$	821	1,198	1,166	931	1,093	1,121	1,601	1,660
Employees on salaries.....No.	64,918	78,334	88,841	86,636	115,827	124,772	193,195	192,558
Averages, per establishment..... "	3·0	3·5	4·0	3·6	4·7	5·0	7·0	6·8
Salaries.....$	85,353,667	141,837,361	175,553,710	139,317,946	195,983,475	217,839,334	388,857,505	418,065,594
Averages, per salaried employee.....$	1,315	1,811	1,976	1,608	1,692	1,746	2,013	2,171
Employees on wages.....No.	541,605	520,559	577,690	382,022	544,624	533,342	1,047,873	1,030,324
Averages, per establishment..... "	24·8	23·1	26·0	16·1	21·9	21·5	37·9	36·2
Wages.....$	412,448,177	575,656,515	601,737,507	296,929,878	525,743,562	519,971,819	1,598,434,879	1,611,555,776
Averages, per wage-earner.....$	762	1,106	1,042	777	965	975	1,525	1,564
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	4,690,493,083	4,832,333,356
Averages, per establishment.....$	70,482	92,547	91,361	40,698	80,814	74,024	169,626	169,657
Averages, per employee.....$	2,539	3,482	3,045	2,065	3,039	2,790	3,779	3,952
Values added in manufacture[3].....$	1,281,131,980	1,621,273,348	1,755,386,937	919,671,181	1,508,924,867	1,531,051,901	3,816,413,541	4,015,776,010
Averages, per establishment[3].....$	58,646	71,954	79,015	38,674	60,760	61,724	138,016	140,989
Averages, per employee[3].....$	2,112	2,707	2,634	1,962	2,285	2,326	3,075	3,284
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	8,732,880,999	9,073,692,519
Averages, per establishment.....$	129,128	164,501	174,804	82,173	145,988	140,084	315,813	318,565
Averages, per employee.....$	4,651	6,189	5,826	4,170	5,489	5,280	7,037	7,420
Power employed .....h.p.	1,658,475	2,068,875	3,855,648	4,135,008	4,712,283	5,045,287	6,415,851	[4]
Averages, per establishment..... "	76	92	174	174	190	203	232	[4]
Averages, per wage-earner..... "	3·06	3·97	6·67	10·82	8·65	9·46	6·12	[4]

[1] A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive, increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. There was, therefore, a 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] Capital not collected in 1944. [3] Net values of products; see footnote 1, Table 1. [4] Not available at time of going to press.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, 1928-44

Year	Value of Products Manufactured	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods[1]		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption
		Value of Net Imports[2]	Value of Domestic Exports	
	$	$	$	$
1928	3,582,345,302	954,387,551	698,376,615	3,838,356,238
1929	3,883,446,116	939,130,201	686,876,071	4,135,700,246
1930	3,280,236,603	675,828,233	490,108,470	3,465,956,366
1931	2,555,126,448	423,519,849	347,456,198	2,631,190,099
1932	1,980,471,543	281,855,757	267,765,614	1,994,561,686
1933	1,954,075,785	298,068,344	365,232,113	1,886,912,016
1934	2,393,692,729	357,320,284	419,094,297	2,331,918,716
1935	2,653,911,209	385,597,041	582,041,141	2,457,467,109
1936	3,002,403,814	468,455,981	676,890,803	2,793,968,992
1937	3,625,459,500	566,876,483	781,099,407	3,411,236,576
1938	3,337,681,366	472,193,253	587,758,795	3,222,115,824
1939	3,474,783,528	542,364,930	646,853,938	3,370,294,520
1940	4,529,173,316	807,636,948	913,049,979	4,423,760,285
1941	6,076,308,124	1,123,994,913	1,292,855,603	5,907,447,434
1942	7,553,794,972	1,283,884,068	2,056,368,079	6,781,310,961
1943	8,732,860,999	1,305,838,746	2,444,862,298	7,593,837,447
1944	9,073,692,519	1,302,413,996	2,668,575,781	7,707,530,734

[1] Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods for the years 1928 to 1938 are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years, while for 1939 to 1944 they are for calendar years.
[2] 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 100·0 p.c. in 1943. 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 93·1 p.c. in 1943.

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 p.c. 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 War of 1939-45 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 in 1943 increased by 76·6 p.c. since 1939 and by 85·1 p.c. since 1929. The chemical and allied products group, with an increase of 262·5 p.c., reported the greatest expansion in output since 1939. This was followed by the iron and its products group with an increase of 222·2 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 129·9 p.c., miscellaneous industries 68·0 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 55·6 p.c., animal products 40·4 p.c., textiles and textile products 33·7 p.c., vegetable products 24·6 p.c., and wood and paper products 21·4 p.c. There was also an increase in the volume of consumer goods. As was to be expected, the increase was not so great as that for the output of equipment and supplies needed by the Armed Forces. Drink and tobacco increased by 50·5 p.c., food 26·8 p.c., and clothing 24·7 p.c.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Significant Years, 1923-43

(1935-39=100)

Group and Classification	1923	1929	1933	1939	1941	1942	1943
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products	63·6	98·7	73·8	109·0	137·2	136·3	135·8
Animal products	75·0	87·9	79·6	107·2	138·2	145·2	150·5
Textiles and textile products	64·3	86·1	81·1	104·9	143·1	152·3	140·2
Wood and paper products	65·0	99·4	69·6	104·4	131·3	131·2	126·7
Iron and its products	81·5	128·5	50·0	101·9	217·1	289·3	328·3
Non-ferrous metal products	42·7	81·3	57·6	111·1	165·4	213·7	255·4
Non-metallic mineral products	76·4	124·6	66·8	105·1	148·8	157·6	163·5
Chemicals and allied products	59·2	84·8	69·9	108·9	219·6	369·6	394·8
Miscellaneous industries	89·9	123·5	66·1	110·7	157·4	180·2	186·0
Totals, All Industries	**67·5**	**101·4**	**67·7**	**106·3**	**155·9**	**179·9**	**187·7**
Purpose Classification—							
Food	73·7	89·4	79·9	107·0	131·7	130·7	135·7
Clothing	69·2	95·8	81·7	108·2	136·0	142·7	134·9
Drink and tobacco	50·1	92·6	63·4	111·6	149·5	171·1	167·9
Personal utilities	85·1	101·5	70·7	108·5	140·0	144·6	141·7
House furnishings	62·1	108·3	68·7	106·5	140·4	149·5	149·7
Books and stationery	56·1	79·3	73·5	104·7	112·8	106·7	107·2
Producers materials	69·3	101·8	63·6	106·9	151·1	172·3	172·7
Industrial equipment	64·3	109·2	59·2	105·1	184·9	222·8	257·0
Vehicles and vessels	77·4	142·6	57·7	97·4	230·8	310·2	373·0
Miscellaneous	45·0	66·2	59·9	115·5	230·8	430·9	405·1

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Significant Years, 1923-43

(1935-39=100)

Group and Classification	1923	1929	1933	1939	1941	1942	1943
Food	**73·7**	**89·4**	**79·9**	**107·0**	**131·7**	**130·7**	**135·7**
Breadstuffs	81·0	98·7	84·3	106·9	128·3	130·9	138·7
Fish	108·5	114·1	86·7	98·8	164·0	145·4	131·9
Fruit and vegetable preparations	32·9	70·8	64·5	109·9	136·8	123·0	107·0
Meats	72·7	78·5	76·2	106·0	143·4	153·1	165·3
Milk products	69·8	77·2	78·7	107·3	125·4	136·5	145·5
Oils and fats	52·0	40·9	41·9	156·4	243·0	296·4	314·0
Sugar	79·2	88·5	82·5	109·4	115·7	76·9	83·3
Infusions	64·4	75·0	82·5	105·8	111·5	145·3	156·2
Miscellaneous	46·5	67·4	66·5	110·4	143·8		
Clothing	**69·2**	**95·8**	**81·7**	**108·2**	**136·0**	**142·7**	**134·9**
Boots and shoes	73·0	100·6	80·0	113·4	115·8	114·1	107·9
Fur goods	41·1	97·6	81·0	118·3	154·4	157·5	169·7
Garments and personal furnishings	75·3	94·2	80·2	103·1	148·7	166·5	153·9
Gloves and mittens	59·2	84·0	76·4	100·4	148·3	166·4	167·1
Hats and caps	58·6	95·3	74·3	104·5	131·8	133·8	130·9
Knitted goods	64·8	86·1	83·1	112·4	128·1	124·0	118·2
Waterproofs	48·9	89·8	65·7	100·4	309·4	329·2	250·0
Drink and Tobacco	**50·1**	**92·6**	**63·4**	**111·6**	**149·5**	**171·1**	**167·9**
Beverages, alcoholic	49·5	105·9	60·5	102·8	147·6	179·2	165·8
Beverages, non-alcoholic	35·9	61·3	54·9	136·4	183·9	179·9	178·6
Tobacco	55·3	90·7	77·1	111·3	134·4	162·7	170·6
Personal Utilities	**85·1**	**101·5**	**70·7**	**108·5**	**140·0**	**144·6**	**141·7**
Jewellery and time-pieces	78·4	88·5	67·7	108·1	155·9	161·8	140·0
Recreational supplies	193·3	176·7	48·2	114·1	124·7	131·8	152·4
Personal utilities	56·1	79·8	78·1	107·5	135·9	139·6	142·6
House Furnishings	**62·1**	**108·3**	**68·7**	**106·5**	**140·4**	**149·5**	**149·7**
Books and Stationery	**56·1**	**79·3**	**73·5**	**104·7**	**112·8**	**106·7**	**107·2**
Producers Materials	**69·3**	**101·8**	**63·6**	**106·9**	**151·1**	**172·3**	**172·7**
Farm materials (fertilizers)	8·0	13·4	51·7	124·8	122·1	159·2	204·5
Manufacturers materials	58·7	88·1	64·4	105·6	148·7	167·8	169·1
Building materials	109·3	152·9	58·8	111·2	160·9	167·1	154·8
General materials	86·0	120·3	69·3	108·5	171·3	183·7	190·0
Industrial Equipment	**64·3**	**109·2**	**59·2**	**105·1**	**184·9**	**222·8**	**257·0**
Farming equipment	97·7	144·7	43·3	85·1	152·8	206·6	240·7
Manufacturing equipment	66·5	101·3	44·9	107·6	241·0	284·3	293·5
Trading equipment	55·2	77·2	80·0	107·7	126·8	Nil	Nil
Service equipment	67·7	75·8	72·5	100·4	127·1	166·2	317·8
Light, heat and power equipment	46·6	104·8	61·7	105·0	169·8	196·6	220·7
General equipment	74·2	114·4	58·5	106·4	212·2	260·5	292·8
Vehicles and Vessels	**77·4**	**142·6**	**57·7**	**97·4**	**230·8**	**310·2**	**373·0**
Miscellaneous	**45·0**	**66·2**	**59·9**	**115·5**	**230·8**	**430·9**	**405·1**
Totals, All Manufactures	**67·5**	**101·4**	**67·7**	**106·3**	**155·9**	**179·9**	**187·7**

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 War of 1939-45 upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline during the depression, money values of both wages and products were naturally affected more than 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 several reasons why the variation in 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 1943 increased by 88·6 p.c. as against an increase of 76·6 p.c. in the physical volume of production. Salaries and wages paid were 169·3 p.c. higher and the gross value of production 151·3 p.c. higher. Another signficant 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 1943 this figure jumped to 392.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Significant Years, 1929-43

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			1943 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	+17·9	+ 51·3	+ 61·1
Animal products	−21·5	−25·2	−43·3	+ 2·5	+ 9·9	− 3·3	+ 26·9	+ 67·8	+110·2
Textile products	− 7·9	−23·3	−30·7	+16·5	+12·8	− 2·6	+ 30·5	+ 78·6	+101·4
Wood and paper products	−36·1	−46·8	−52·9	−12·0	−14·0	−20·0	+ 27·0	+ 60·2	+ 72·7
Iron and its products	−48·6	−64·5	−72·6	−15·2	−22·2	−30·0	+260·0	+425·6	+365·4
Non-ferrous metals	−36·6	−48·4	−41·9	+11·8	+ 9·5	+46·7	+145·8	+213·1	+148·6
Non-metallic minerals	−42·0	−50·5	−42·8	−21·3	−22·8	− 9·4	+ 34·6	+ 77·2	+ 86·7
Chemicals	− 7·8	−17·2	−33·0	+35·3	+39·4	+15·2	+308·4	+364·6	+379·6
Miscellaneous products	−22·6	−37·3	−52·9	+13·9	+ 4·7	−15·3	+106·7	+196·8	+228·6
Averages, All Industries	−29·7	−43·9	−49·7	− 1·3	− 5·1	−10·5	+ 88·6	+169·3	+151·3

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents for the year 1943 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 rearrangement 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 406)

9.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Province, Industry and Group	Establishments	Capital Employed	Employees on Salaries		
				Male	Female	Salaries
	PROVINCE	No.	$	No.	No.	$
1	Prince Edward Island	230	3,881,832	271	68	307,549
2	Nova Scotia	1,278	179,363,703	2,972	1,109	6,625,069
3	New Brunswick	862	111,287,910	2,380	867	5,664,351
4	Quebec	9,372	2,230,620,386	43,885	18,757	124,885,674
5	Ontario	10,587	2,994,953,988	60,493	35,552	202,362,514
6	Manitoba	1,245	173,752,507	4,408	1,878	11,760,728
7	Saskatchewan	976	60,674,093	2,196	803	4,474,979
8	Alberta	1,133	111,682,419	3,018	1,181	6,935,127
9	British Columbia	1,961	450,360,048	9,039	4,301	25,812,131
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories	8	589,841	17	Nil	29,383
	Canada	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**128,679**	**64,516**	**388,857,505**
	INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
1	Vegetable products	5,913	684,292,303	17,007	7,262	46,834,700
2	Animal products	4,380	324,811,863	12,564	4,629	29,678,029
3	Textiles and textile products	2,384	455,056,029	11,987	6,888	43,890,793
4	Wood and paper products	9,974	1,103,984,216	26,767	9,768	68,036,425
5	Iron and its products	2,044	1,852,506,052	31,852	19,312	105,475,801
6	Non-ferrous metal products	597	674,802,402	10,521	6,178	36,085,180
7	Non-metallic mineral products	747	351,164,254	3,781	1,583	11,927,013
8	Chemicals and allied products	945	759,864,951	10,430	6,722	35,091,843
9	Miscellaneous industries	668	110,684,657	3,770	2,174	11,837,721
	1.—Vegetable Products—					
1	Aerated and mineral waters	455	23,593,578	1,091	397	2,956,464
2	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	211	45,319,223	1,950	787	6,050,742
3	Bread and other bakery products	2,996	57,067,417	3,211	1,166	6,153,520
4	Breweries	61	71,607,123	1,420	274	4,594,285
5	Distilleries	16	46,505,176	448	208	1,637,890
6	Flour and feed mills	1,131	70,869,815	1,725	493	3,375,757
7	Foods, breakfast	34	7,145,901	134	69	392,104
8	Foods, stock and poultry	138	15,522,877	506	229	1,344,962
9	Foods, miscellaneous	259	38,991,544	1,382	624	4,071,424
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	382	60,753,837	1,155	630	3,158,358
11	Ice cream cones	6	683,678	13	12	35,717
12	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	16	2,955,709	59	27	155,614
13	Malt and malt products	11	11,191,838	60	28	237,013
14	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	51	73,550,768	1,754	1,009	5,772,177
15	Starch and glucose	8	6,835,054	120	79	463,253
16	Sugar refineries	10	44,144,876	305	119	1,185,276
17	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	70	78,331,842	1,337	989	4,097,173
18	Tobacco processing	15	13,891,592	159	35	483,558
19	Vegetable oil mills	11	4,249,673	47	30	154,992
20	Wine	30	8,997,862	116	52	450,310
21	All other industries	2	2,082,920	15	5	64,111
	Totals, Vegetable Products	**5,913**	**684,292,303**	**17,007**	**7,262**	**46,834,700**
	2.—Animal Products—					
1	Animal oils and fats	8	396,162	21	8	56,986
2	Belting, leather	17	1,538,450	63	30	210,679
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather	20	1,659,158	56	20	177,726
4	Boots and shoes, leather	222	34,873,991	1,601	609	4,839,365
5	Butter and cheese	2,314	72,237,363	4,393	1,427	7,091,185
6	Cheese, processed	22	5,012,787	115	78	306,152
7	Condensed milk	26	7,134,362	171	87	452,994
8	Dairy products, other	86	3,487,971	140	59	320,967
9	Fish curing and packing	523	30,741,194	874	196	1,552,071
10	Fur dressing and dyeing	16	2,045,693	126	41	378,824
11	Fur goods	495	21,722,623	958	377	2,570,989
12	Gloves and mittens, leather	65	3,563,928	198	80	473,534
13	Hair goods, animal and human	15	386,837	21	10	75,160
14	Leather tanneries	78	26,093,568	361	131	1,444,218
15	Miscellaneous leather goods	244	9,397,166	638	222	1,538,862
16	Sausage and sausage casings	76	1,572,082	114	29	199,331
17	Slaughtering and meat packing	153	102,948,528	2,714	1,225	7,988,986
	Totals, Animal Products	**4,380**	**324,811,863**	**12,564**	**4,629**	**29,678,029**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1943

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.	$	$	$	$	
815	398	990,563	4,559	123,519	6,432,079	3,021,848	9,577,446	1
28,033	5,331	48,580,643	195,706	7,001,585	96,551,817	84,909,686	188,463,088	2
16,029	3,949	24,786,830	249,785	5,266,690	76,711,513	58,956,676	140,934,879	3
262,141	112,464	533,437,946	2,239,564	88,466,441	1,483,627,797	1,280,097,615	2,852,191,853	4
337,710	136,262	754,036,698	2,671,084	97,577,966	2,278,871,511	1,844,651,587	4,221,101,063	5
22,940	7,777	42,081,097	165,924	5,256,485	200,464,756	99,146,670	304,867,912	6
7,114	1,570	11,970,887	78,208	3,034,716	111,193,185	37,895,459	152,123,360	7
13,007	3,407	22,559,242	138,842	3,305,278	142,057,051	65,796,813	211,159,142	8
75,022	13,859	159,899,642	672,023	15,901,830	294,445,005	341,699,478	652,046,313	9
43	2	91,331	156	19,865	138,369	237,709	395,943	10
762,854	**285,019**	**1,598,434,879**	**6,415,851**	**225,954,375**	**4,690,493,683**	**3,816,413,541**	**8,732,860,999**	
57,854	35,120	110,898,679	414,953	17,179,167	635,042,582	410,340,183	1,062,561,932	1
49,415	21,429	84,789,552	179,322	9,604,872	750,435,541	211,149,715	971,190,128	2
52,733	86,379	147,414,835	266,834	10,280,535	446,136,675	334,242,717	790,659,927	3
124,277	23,053	196,808,367	2,766,491	45,327,307	447,399,954	508,835,982	1,001,563,243	4
330,763	53,817	727,907,883	1,209,202	47,350,427	1,131,858,008	1,396,768,112	2,575,976,547	5
68,147	24,676	150,789,216	701,970	50,100,572	615,283,895	369,005,912	1,034,390,379	6
22,716	2,914	41,355,327	314,221	27,114,547	215,139,225	146,460,170	388,713,942	7
45,338	29,798	111,585,351	525,762	17,652,671	368,111,343	379,453,873	765,217,887	8
11,611	7,833	26,885,669	37,096	1,344,277	81,085,860	60,156,877	142,587,014	9
3,537	559	5,304,958	5,909	757,384	13,742,105	26,514,286	41,013,775	1
3,968	6,764	9,988,145	25,659	1,081,470	39,346,522	39,833,554	80,261,546	2
16,082	6,370	26,737,540	19,721	3,951,112	56,951,269	59,543,244	120,445,625	3
4,556	363	8,257,811	26,356	1,246,925	15,918,326	52,493,557	69,658,808	4
1,277	809	2,694,071	10,859	1,031,114	15,038,821	18,076,155	34,146,090	5
4,691	254	6,639,981	131,582	1,912,200	169,488,522	29,726,569	201,127,291	6
493	322	1,191,337	6,646	264,334	6,350,264	7,457,569	14,072,167	7
1,410	86	1,989,766	15,377	351,434	33,041,989	7,201,280	40,594,703	8
1,552	2,234	3,673,273	12,037	521,416	50,194,167	22,082,845	72,798,428	9
4,996	5,113	9,192,110	27,644	1,365,602	44,564,481	26,298,614	72,228,697	10
35	57	98,050	52	23,691	283,269	391,780	698,740	11
254	245	496,290	1,984	104,797	1,736,082	1,324,838	3,165,717	12
330	10	616,136	6,073	475,350	7,542,967	3,985,832	12,004,149	13
8,681	4,469	19,570,331	83,052	1,908,247	68,297,492	59,952,041	130,157,780	14
673	145	1,088,500	4,934	463,161	8,197,669	3,224,088	11,884,918	15
1,537	313	2,883,197	25,427	1,191,889	38,618,832	11,429,028	51,239,749	16
2,350	6,129	7,987,208	3,864	262,220	31,476,712	32,353,003	64,091,935	17
718	758	1,412,976	959	74,642	21,023,560	3,228,516	24,326,718	18
311	5	437,681	4,592	114,341	7,609,395	1,764,887	9,488,623	19
347	115	558,830	1,364	72,001	2,403,109	2,794,035	5,269,145	20
56	Nil	80,488	862	5,837	3,217,029	664,462	3,887,328	21
57,854	**35,120**	**110,898,679**	**414,953**	**17,179,167**	**635,042,582**	**410,340,183**	**1,062,561,932**	
88	Nil	135,446	797	60,340	500,157	374,390	934,887	1
194	50	298,317	302	19,763	1,272,048	721,062	2,012,873	2
453	202	681,953	3,644	106,283	1,419,334	1,709,838	3,235,455	3
8,967	7,488	16,838,433	8,998	398,810	42,648,779	32,536,365	75,583,954	4
11,748	1,613	16,745,181	50,165	3,570,718	166,881,687	45,318,999	215,771,404	5
285	417	758,837	1,463	63,207	13,745,245	4,527,909	18,336,361	6
898	136	1,297,477	7,260	731,659	21,448,238	5,891,919	28,071,816	7
309	95	501,422	2,853	119,923	2,600,923	2,525,581	5,246,427	8
5,526	2,025	7,585,018	21,766	850,145	43,366,785	20,588,039	64,804,969	9
693	290	1,135,323	2,210	64,785	586,801	2,298,185	2,949,771	10
1,874	1,641	4,659,347	814	115,030	26,486,962	12,529,622	39,131,614	11
825	1,585	2,147,865	425	38,284	4,590,836	3,919,867	8,548,987	12
176	53	214,352	114	8,329	589,611	455,886	1,053,826	13
3,653	451	5,713,482	17,492	810,557	28,786,142	15,176,348	44,773,047	14
1,845	2,099	3,688,434	2,198	98,767	9,674,884	8,986,643	18,760,294	15
244	85	383,011	685	65,152	3,552,316	1,128,398	4,745,866	16
11,637	3,199	22,005,654	58,136	2,483,120	382,284,793	52,460,664	437,228,577	17
49,415	**21,429**	**84,789,552**	**179,322**	**9,604,872**	**750,435,541**	**211,149,715**	**971,190,128**	

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	77	4,110,935	195	79	533,852
2	Bags, cotton and jute	30	9,899,757	110	61	495,402
3	Batting and wadding	4	1,477,355	35	10	132,802
4	Carpets, mats and rugs	17	7,504,095	134	73	505,043
5	Clothing, men's factory	410	60,916,655	2,774	1,277	9,371,388
6	Clothing, women's factory	781	44,299,242	2,736	1,552	9,614,045
7	Clothing contractors, men's	106	936,176	173	27	361,376
8	Clothing contractors, women's	61	458,423	83	27	221,459
9	Cordage, rope and twine	11	13,552,590	101	49	411,100
10	Corsets	27	4,776,317	204	282	935,756
11	Cotton and wool waste	25	1,861,763	62	30	259,113
12	Cotton textiles, miscellaneous	81	4,481,545	215	108	649,316
13	Cotton thread	7	4,284,795	114	72	390,748
14	Cotton yarn and cloth	40	85,060,925	666	510	3,019,462
15	Dyeing and finishing of textiles	40	7,897,269	214	113	866,966
16	Flax, fibre	41	2,467,138	67	5	149,312
17	Gloves and mittens, fabric	14	705,855	45	26	106,015
18	Hats and caps	167	9,583,006	650	324	2,189,272
19	Hosiery and knitted goods	191	58,023,438	1,303	917	5,053,371
20	Miscellaneous textiles	19	15,750,343	279	167	1,234,207
21	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	38	7,628,976	256	213	1,028,107
22	Oiled and waterproofed clothing	11	1,561,621	47	24	169,924
23	Silk and artificial silk	33	50,361,261	661	436	2,666,842
24	Woollen cloth	73	29,598,969	479	303	2,064,278
25	Woollen goods, miscellaneous	35	12,980,371	159	85	734,466
26	Woollen yarn	43	14,359,917	220	116	712,470
27	All other industries	2	517,292	5	2	14,701
	Totals, Textiles and Products	**2,384**	**455,056,029**	**11,987**	**6,888**	**43,890,793**
	4.—Wood and Paper Products—					
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies	9	276,572	10	9	23,710
2	Blueprinting	25	374,304	35	18	110,967
3	Boat building	98	2,289,804	134	30	226,769
4	Boxes and bags, paper	155	28,216,082	878	563	3,343,532
5	Boxes, wooden	164	12,604,919	432	166	1,134,210
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	57	918,939	88	12	117,292
7	Coffins and caskets	56	4,318,971	144	43	357,317
8	Cooperage	56	2,127,128	81	25	152,695
9	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	104	9,080,578	504	257	1,835,344
10	Excelsior	9	303,385	15	7	32,456
11	Flooring, hardwood	21	4,780,878	90	44	312,931
12	Furniture	449	32,174,700	1,307	477	3,634,325
13	Lasts, trees and shoe findings	17	1,490,500	75	45	204,162
14	Lithographing	42	13,236,554	427	292	1,978,652
15	Miscellaneous paper products	170	29,511,735	819	533	3,112,805
16	Miscellaneous wooden products	193	7,610,979	331	136	905,577
17	Planing mills, sash and door factories	827	42,184,892	1,611	446	3,525,505
18	Printing and bookbinding	1,328	48,615,815	2,936	1,234	7,793,465
19	Printing and publishing	771	57,725,311	5,599	3,150	15,209,561
20	Pulp and paper	106	667,458,143	3,972	1,412	14,663,655
21	Refrigerators, other than electric	14	776,682	34	15	100,417
22	Roofing paper, etc	17	5,493,441	211	135	841,253
23	Sawmills	5,140	115,273,788	6,648	564	7,139,172
24	Trade composition	36	1,189,197	63	27	188,716
25	Woodenware	18	1,095,672	34	13	79,389
26	Wood turning	63	3,760,138	131	48	307,971
27	All other industries	29	11,095,109	158	67	704,577
	Totals, Wood and Paper Products	**9,974**	**1,103,984,216**	**26,767**	**9,768**	**68,036,425**
	5.—Iron and Its Products—					
1	Agricultural implements	37	61,820,335	1,204	715	3,734,420
2	Aircraft	45	228,616,099	5,302	4,632	15,346,887
3	Automobiles	5	139,610,450	2,145	1,219	8,426,267
4	Automobile supplies	101	78,194,016	1,455	1,012	5,396,823
5	Bicycles	8	4,064,999	63	51	152,331
6	Boilers, tanks and plate work	38	25,122,738	698	336	2,446,482
7	Bridge and structural steel	22	39,458,775	880	369	3,479,351
8	Castings, iron	198	60,193,907	1,068	562	3,607,731
9	Hardware and tools	241	62,873,901	1,477	1,181	6,153,810
10	Heating and cooking apparatus	72	20,176,358	622	350	2,077,557
11	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	161	276,501,433	3,764	2,299	13,092,925
12	Machinery	256	123,621,515	3,186	1,917	10,905,591
13	Machine shops	405	15,820,936	953	325	2,529,538
14	Primary iron and steel	63	235,386,238	1,734	955	6,263,581

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1943—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.	$	$	$	$	
565	1,029	1,614,098	544	43,925	7,279,923	3,709,846	11,033,694	1
279	968	1,176,850	1,628	67,882	19,822,334	4,195,192	24,085,408	2
168	96	366,998	1,712	43,075	1,687,955	1,121,459	2,852,489	3
497	464	1,193,074	3,117	121,940	2,553,349	3,088,636	5,763,925	4
7,355	19,479	27,895,687	5,512	463,079	91,554,837	57,782,196	149,800,112	5
4,657	16,807	22,771,432	3,126	301,546	69,264,831	55,271,412	124,837,789	6
833	1,558	2,539,521	288	58,088	212,513	3,432,004	3,702,605	7
169	892	1,004,426	136	16,444	61,297	1,626,646	1,704,387	8
798	583	1,868,608	8,376	153,053	8,197,636	4,300,242	12,650,931	9
139	1,595	1,309,058	570	26,875	2,891,021	4,214,643	7,132,539	10
190	171	411,491	1,047	59,791	3,770,209	1,338,303	5,168,303	11
282	1,213	1,235,406	733	33,032	5,204,156	3,449,441	8,686,629	12
182	602	738,850	2,466	98,714	3,345,189	2,888,622	6,332,525	13
12,057	10,293	25,126,749	113,097	3,095,541	80,663,290	43,121,043	126,879,874	14
1,003	326	1,579,794	4,984	517,124	2,981,932	5,509,861	9,008,917	15
897	18	788,707	2,996	54,058	Nil	3,437,208	3,491,266	16
74	466	403,973	248	9,174	907,060	935,838	1,852,072	17
1,682	2,658	4,683,644	2,632	182,290	10,921,710	10,962,150	22,066,150	18
6,086	14,038	18,796,615	22,988	1,171,947	38,532,495	40,504,777	80,209,219	19
1,274	778	2,946,920	9,160	315,130	10,681,139	10,325,037	21,321,306	20
857	1,608	2,549,264	2,278	106,552	7,257,795	8,067,021	15,431,368	21
202	550	882,630	273	24,250	3,175,467	1,718,206	4,917,923	22
5,600	4,223	11,047,316	38,079	1,709,918	19,454,469	29,275,701	50,440,088	23
4,239	3,673	9,075,309	19,531	1,013,492	31,434,044	20,776,418	53,223,954	24
1,351	451	2,280,140	11,496	280,120	11,126,574	5,893,707	17,300,401	25
1,275	1,777	3,049,059	9,651	307,836	12,773,403	7,125,410	20,206,649	26
22	63	79,221	166	5,659	382,047	171,698	559,404	27
52,733	**86,379**	**147,414,835**	**266,834**	**10,280,535**	**446,136,675**	**334,242,717**	**790,659,927**	
36	2	35,291	356	6,186	160,452	248,375	415,013	1
83	33	125,668	81	11,361	174,268	457,713	643,342	2
628	49	914,807	2,214	40,668	1,708,157	1,818,731	3,567,556	3
3,863	4,719	8,768,242	12,272	466,583	30,402,491	22,996,602	53,865,676	4
4,674	929	6,110,841	18,764	343,160	12,376,958	10,822,682	23,542,800	5
246	1	278,568	1,338	37,606	455,115	558,764	1,051,485	6
742	159	927,438	2,379	66,155	1,577,752	2,234,490	3,878,397	7
668	27	855,916	2,884	59,404	2,651,493	1,583,602	4,294,499	8
1,464	621	3,898,138	3,002	126,202	1,954,901	8,324,625	10,405,728	9
92	23	111,520	885	15,508	151,231	238,099	404,838	10
1,182	67	1,447,121	6,816	141,393	4,023,952	3,466,570	7,631,915	11
9,978	1,678	14,289,491	26,174	741,242	19,062,790	27,303,493	47,107,525	12
456	248	690,889	1,975	39,194	888,047	1,125,961	2,053,202	13
1,431	862	3,232,807	2,984	113,137	5,974,949	8,113,027	14,201,113	14
2,501	2,528	5,735,226	12,198	469,438	27,192,425	20,747,351	48,409,214	15
2,104	893	3,361,052	7,876	216,134	4,884,538	6,790,846	11,891,518	16
9,986	1,374	13,643,433	65,630	895,402	34,864,939	27,658,085	63,418,426	17
6,714	4,060	13,431,838	15,901	606,135	20,280,797	33,217,585	54,104,517	18
7,570	1,644	14,514,828	29,179	900,130	16,368,501	58,785,596	76,054,227	19
30,507	1,129	56,535,767	2,081,573	36,211,064	143,956,462	165,485,944	345,653,470	20
273	35	378,070	594	17,177	600,199	773,314	1,390,690	21
598	154	1,036,796	3,005	299,677	5,030,933	5,368,153	10,698,763	22
35,469	1,273	42,425,131	454,451	3,149,576	101,021,760	91,714,000	195,885,336	23
233	9	413,390	124	17,156	76,389	868,072	961,617	24
583	162	701,953	2,619	21,659	772,733	1,057,848	1,852,240	25
1,176	232	1,345,850	4,941	73,731	1,808,946	2,602,658	4,485,335	26
1,020	142	1,598,296	6,276	242,229	8,978,776	4,473,796	13,694,801	27
124,277	**23,053**	**196,808,367**	**2,766,491**	**45,327,307**	**447,399,954**	**508,835,982**	**1,001,563,243**	
10,297	1,849	20,863,460	31,302	1,210,780	25,213,399	30,528,390	56,952,569	1
44,420	15,175	111,479,821	35,203	1,749,421	60,448,010	183,831,155	246,028,586	2
20,630	271	49,142,998	92,219	2,227,727	248,652,602	101,349,626	352,229,955	3
14,748	4,416	34,931,744	69,052	2,203,570	89,986,643	82,884,770	175,074,983	4
515	104	1,290,400	2,333	77,470	1,543,280	1,748,290	3,369,040	5
4,225	210	8,640,089	19,075	547,891	16,270,970	20,547,071	37,365,932	6
9,228	497	19,696,521	37,671	1,005,517	24,014,652	47,495,665	72,515,834	7
13,484	802	25,120,125	60,074	2,414,611	26,677,705	46,386,822	75,479,138	8
12,686	3,884	27,068,277	33,336	1,347,034	24,233,712	65,715,287	91,296,033	9
4,936	418	8,041,537	12,441	539,943	10,382,209	16,723,722	27,645,874	10
28,999	13,505	82,717,380	127,511	3,294,764	181,658,309	179,745,001	364,698,074	11
20,740	2,396	41,912,453	80,686	1,799,257	48,685,844	101,874,475	152,359,576	12
4,956	375	8,865,464	11,004	366,560	4,649,965	18,234,509	23,251,034	13
30,032	1,501	59,390,887	303,570	18,985,135	101,413,794	103,552,130	223,951,059	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	34	125,160,005	1,870	399	5,118,819
16	Sheet metal products	191	77,846,582	1,365	897	4,712,027
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	87	241,992,825	3,568	1,776	10,054,058
18	Wire and wire goods	80	36,044,940	498	317	1,977,603
	Totals, Iron and Its Products	**2,044**	**1,852,506,052**	**31,852**	**19,312**	**105,475,801**
	6.—Non-ferrous Metal Products—					
1	Aluminum products	17	19,180,869	389	316	1,194,325
2	Brass and copper products	158	73,747,578	1,387	761	5,100,651
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	223	161,260,825	5,497	3,616	19,509,058
4	Jewellery, silverware, etc	124	13,924,608	456	305	1,795,267
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	23	3,691,479	80	74	377,408
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	16	392,217,159	2,456	919	7,160,290
7	White metal alloys	36	10,779,884	256	187	948,181
	Totals, Non-ferrous Metal Products	**597**	**674,802,402**	**10,521**	**6,178**	**36,085,180**
	7.—Non-metallic Mineral Products—					
1	Abrasive products	15	13,172,836	257	229	1,083,113
2	Asbestos products	13	5,798,080	95	36	293,318
3	Cement	8	50,438,932	75	16	215,137
4	Cement products	140	4,442,971	221	45	469,687
5	Clay products from domestic clay	105	17,162,747	190	58	570,300
6	Clay products from imported clay	24	5,542,318	121	65	423,659
7	Coke and gas products	33	109,465,222	813	375	2,290,284
8	Glass products	91	21,412,222	385	217	1,397,584
9	Gypsum products	9	4,092,304	39	12	97,405
10	Lime	45	4,607,651	78	21	158,629
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	48	15,637,918	198	86	639,498
12	Petroleum products	52	90,196,659	1,006	342	3,524,801
13	Salt	9	5,490,594	82	53	366,555
14	Sand-lime brick	4	358,158	10	Nil	25,355
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental	151	3,345,642	211	28	371,688
	Totals, Non-metallic Mineral Products	**747**	**351,164,254**	**3,781**	**1,583**	**11,927,013**
	8.—Chemicals and Allied Products—					
1	Acids, alkalies and salts	38	102,927,307	1,086	388	3,519,362
2	Adhesives	22	4,408,819	129	53	418,465
3	Coal tar distillation	10	5,087,610	77	23	254,427
4	Fertilizers	26	17,913,098	281	129	995,264
5	Gases, compressed	38	7,519,123	199	247	776,314
6	Inks, printing and writing	32	3,041,328	152	69	749,447
7	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	205	41,791,686	1,674	1,594	5,744,243
8	Miscellaneous chemical products	200	505,359,005	4,424	2,579	13,594,284
9	Paints, pigments and varnishes	96	33,330,845	1,145	757	4,329,273
10	Polishes and dressings	52	3,793,548	156	115	492,760
11	Soaps, washing compounds, etc	134	22,765,347	800	429	2,840,746
12	Toilet preparations	86	9,989,810	293	335	1,344,790
13	Wood distillation	6	1,937,425	14	4	32,468
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products	**945**	**759,864,951**	**10,430**	**6,722**	**35,091,843**
	9.—Miscellaneous Industries—					
1	Artificial flowers and feathers	26	750,517	52	34	156,185
2	Automobile accessories, fabric	9	1,522,402	78	39	280,553
3	Brooms, brushes and mops	88	6,155,907	301	147	801,422
4	Buttons	25	2,353,642	117	46	373,464
5	Candles	12	989,423	51	21	137,282
6	Fountain pens and pencils	11	3,429,912	114	116	499,481
7	Ice, artificial	53	4,529,794	94	38	239,911
8	Jewellery cases and silverware cabinets	4	472,695	19	20	68,336
9	Lamps, electric and lamp shades	24	790,121	66	26	210,362
10	Mattresses and springs	76	10,080,519	341	144	1,248,185
11	Miscellaneous, including carpet sweepers	6	161,615	10	5	26,171
12	Motion pictures	5	1,042,955	299	192	973,441
13	Musical instruments	25	3,365,348	108	38	283,690
14	Pipes, tobacco	5	74,690	7	Nil	9,691
15	Regalia and society emblems	12	155,114	13	8	29,680
16	Scientific and professional equipment	46	63,633,603	1,512	1,019	4,804,517
17	Signs, electric, neon and other	31	2,703,325	98	39	292,847
18	Sporting goods	34	3,161,913	129	56	322,344
19	Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal	43	1,035,442	91	44	250,127
20	Statuary, art goods and novelties	65	1,093,961	94	40	238,201
21	Store display accessories	9	156,781	18	7	38,806
22	Toys	45	1,290,220	83	48	217,455
23	Typewriter supplies	8	1,404,799	55	36	268,122
24	Umbrellas	6	329,959	20	11	67,448
	Totals, Miscellaneous Industries	**668**	**110,684,657**	**3,770**	**2,174**	**11,837,721**
	Grand Totals, All Industries	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**128,679**	**64,516**	**388,857,505**

Materials, and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1943—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.	$	$	$	$	
27,649	577	54,323,860	130,456	4,007,840	83,069,419	72,079,328	159,156,587	15
10,746	3,947	21,865,881	27,469	1,240,412	48,922,922	46,760,657	96,923,991	16
68,153	2,350	143,541,278	113,759	3,428,518	123,317,336	249,815,120	376,560,974	17
4,319	1,540	9,015,708	22,041	903,977	12,717,237	27,496,094	41,117,308	18
330,763	**53,817**	**727,907,883**	**1,209,202**	**47,350,427**	**1,131,858,008**	**1,396,768,112**	**2,575,976,547**	
3,784	1,449	7,569,498	28,034	758,124	15,136,675	17,041,486	32,936,285	1
15,719	4,032	35,630,550	73,109	3,254,224	108,330,435	81,403,059	192,987,718	2
22,132	15,683	57,397,936	103,572	2,440,467	109,281,060	134,049,332	245,770,859	3
2,080	1,495	4,721,865	4,658	163,887	11,882,521	11,866,959	23,913,367	4
477	251	965,772	1,059	42,275	1,906,068	3,388,471	5,336,814	5
22,577	797	41,331,442	484,572	43,105,101	356,251,255	111,857,020	511,213,376	6
1,378	969	3,172,153	6,966	336,494	12,495,881	9,399,585	22,231,960	7
68,147	**24,676**	**150,789,216**	**701,970**	**50,100,572**	**615,283,895**	**369,005,912**	**1,034,390,379**	
2,542	308	5,370,656	13,971	2,988,814	11,581,923	22,039,191	36,609,928	1
684	133	1,103,390	4,250	180,871	2,424,245	2,639,622	5,244,738	2
1,091	27	1,939,081	96,980	3,089,380	2,467,709	7,152,763	12,709,852	3
944	12	1,285,744	5,018	244,805	2,343,350	3,051,105	5,639,260	4
1,718	207	2,339,541	21,448	1,157,471	104,336	5,346,386	6,608,193	5
737	194	1,344,702	2,896	332,902	929,854	3,122,660	4,385,416	6
3,130	63	5,665,314	40,563	5,078,910	32,434,667	23,387,021	60,900,598	7
3,419	1,667	6,917,107	17,376	1,965,967	9,095,016	15,238,355	26,299,338	8
376	9	534,807	4,759	307,748	2,707,124	2 402,173	5,417,045	9
797	2	1,249,764	9,820	1,747,012	177,470	4,908,510	6,832,992	10
1,544	78	2,581,151	12,512	1,023,575	10,182,144	10,254,834	21,460,553	11
4,614	123	9,223,931	71,838	8,240,688	138,159,884	40,705,482	187,106,054	12
495	52	856,454	5,871	596,252	943,522	3,648,854	5,188,628	13
45	1	58,958	690	22,025	66,673	124,549	213,247	14
580	38	884,727	6,229	138,127	1,521,308	2,438,665	4,098,100	15
22,716	**2,914**	**41,355,327**	**314,221**	**27,114,547**	**215,139,225**	**146,460,170**	**388,713,942**	
6,122	449	11,538,361	198,667	8,502,717	27,714,019	42,142,717	78,359,453	1
414	55	673,256	2,276	211,889	3,037,649	2,486,613	5,736,151	2
314	10	534,908	1,209	326,448	4,059,598	2,154,239	6,540,285	3
1,691	103	3,319,478	33,713	1,141,339	19,036,806	6,927,212	27,105,357	4
614	20	1,072,439	9,940	344,136	1,380,575	7,487,515	9,212,226	5
277	73	534,422	2,271	41,837	1,920,857	2,694,771	4,657,465	6
1,512	2,407	4,268,319	5,993	352,555	18,997,079	31,423,052	50,772,686	7
29,943	24,482	80,901,747	250,450	5,198,468	242,940,411	234,521,138	482,660,017	8
2,242	445	3,932,450	11,135	510,175	22,754,700	21,802,970	45,067,845	9
190	242	415,459	307	30,652	3,559,818	2,791,572	6,382,042	10
1,428	563	3,012,280	8,329	661,730	16,625,211	14,204,387	31,491,328	11
312	949	1,041,243	1,087	51,749	5,123,030	10,335,425	15,510,204	12
279	.....	340,989	385	278,976	961,590	482,262	1,722,828	13
45,338	**29,798**	**111,585,351**	**525,762**	**17,652,671**	**368,111,343**	**379,453,873**	**765,217,887**	
83	482	404,783	362	6,316	522,641	956,426	1,485,383	1
177	364	875,312	969	25,982	4,549,381	1,772,048	6,347,411	2
1,104	684	1,676,751	2,121	81,598	4,539,386	4,729,206	9,350,190	3
451	418	940,435	1,325	55,163	1,428,330	2,337,689	3,821,182	4
73	58	130,813	97	14,791	541,683	591,533	1,148,007	5
169	357	542,246	646	30,339	2,082,623	1,979,339	4,092,301	6
562	14	800,729	11,585	267,119	132,777	2,274,398	2,674,294	7
73	117	192,702	194	7,534	237,861	389,084	634,479	8
156	230	342,682	404	13,971	611,338	762,697	1,388,006	9
1,760	611	3,053,496	6,111	185,951	9,898,511	7,599,398	17,683,860	10
17	27	33,102	58	4,038	82,394	71,039	157,471	11
59	35	146,097	86	10,925	973,905	2,391,770	3,376,600	12
615	45	757,825	1,686	67,742	828,539	1,344,091	2,240,372	13
30	7	32,568	24	1,568	45,926	66,480	113,974	14
15	28	38,781	25	845	117,587	122,120	240,552	15
4,700	2,975	13,935,440	7,974	397,904	48,383,410	24,320,313	73,101,627	16
244	19	418,794	179	61,599	289,210	1,707,673	2,058,482	17
409	221	713,977	1,661	42,923	2,377,897	1,670,660	4,091,480	18
188	39	285,787	258	13,217	204,925	897,228	1,115,370	19
234	401	495,708	161	14,272	726,281	1,040,321	1,780,874	20
34	13	40,791	31	3,243	68,135	142,437	213,815	21
307	537	670,210	416	21,279	1,118,028	1,748,216	2,887,523	22
138	74	270,136	710	14,558	1,093,512	939,003	2,047,073	23
13	77	86,504	13	1,400	231,580	303,708	536,688	24
11,611	**7,833**	**26,885,669**	**37,096**	**1,344,227**	**81,085,860**	**60,156,877**	**142,587,014**	
762,854	**285,019**	**1,598,434,879**	**6,415,851**	**225,954,375**	**4,690,493,083**	**3,816,413,541**	**8,732,860,999**	

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 7,208 between 1940 and 1943; this in spite of the fact that the output of agricultural implements remained at about the same level. The increase was due to a change-over of some of the plants to war production. It is therefore impossible to trace industrial trends from the principal statistics alone, as published in this report.

Subsection 2.—Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products

Significant changes have occurred since 1922 in the importance of the various groups shown in the purpose classification. 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 16·8 p.c. in 1943. 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 increased from 7·7 p.c. in 1939 to 14·6 p.c. in 1943 and industrial equipment from 15·2 p.c. to 17·1 p.c. The other groups with the exception of "miscellaneous" showed 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 1922-43, and in Detail for 1943.

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 1922-43, and in Detail for 1943—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	42,330,661	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**	**3,465,237,831**	**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**
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**
1943						
Food	8,421	592,585,732	123,531	159,966,391	1,094,856,728	1,464,737,993
Drink and tobacco	647	242,927,173	28,044	40,435,534	99,602,633	238,506,471
Clothing	2,592	244,217,485	119,715	141,914,240	292,357,250	523,922,505
Personal utilities	730	68,356,782	18,059	24,516,425	50,345,687	104,512,562
House furnishings	881	121,791,799	38,472	54,067,442	80,661,310	178,461,622
Books and stationery	2,476	159,733,494	45,647	71,581,405	72,022,230	204,779,758
Vehicles and vessels	385	816,203,389	217,970	425,756,663	587,491,411	1,272,121,963
Producers materials	8,554	2,503,815,480	361,570	582,769,064	1,449,892,836	2,748,227,057
Industrial equipment	2,724	1,051,234,389	223,783	387,609,582	707,744,312	1,492,541,620
Miscellaneous	242	516,300,504	64,277	98,675,638	255,518,686	505,049,448
Totals, 1943	**27,653**	**6,317,166,727**	**1,241,068**	**1,987,292,384**	**4,690,493,083**	**8,732,860,999**

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1922-43, and in Detail for 1943—concluded.

Year and Purpose Heading	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No	$	No.	$	$	$
1943—DETAIL						
Food	**8,421**	**592,585,732**	**123,531**	**159,966,391**	**1,094,856,728**	**1,464,737,993**
Breadstuffs	4,407	197,316,501	49,685	62,312,545	284,915,924	435,662,563
Fish	523	30,741,194	8,621	9,137,089	43,366,785	64,804,969
Fruit and vegetable preparations	382	60,753,837	11,894	12,350,468	44,564,481	72,228,697
Meats	229	104,520,610	19,247	30,576,982	385,837,109	441,974,443
Milk products	2,448	87,872,483	21,971	27,474,215	204,676,093	267,426,008
Oils and fats	8	396,162	117	192,432	500,157	934,887
Sugar	10	44,144,876	2,274	4,068,473	38,618,832	51,239,749
Miscellaneous	414	66,840,069	9,722	13,854,187	92,377,347	130,466,677
Drink and Tobacco	**647**	**242,927,173**	**28,044**	**40,435,534**	**99,602,633**	**238,506,471**
Beverages, alcoholic	77	118,112,299	9,355	17,184,057	30,957,147	103,804,898
Beverages, non-alcoholic	485	32,591,440	6,214	9,270,562	16,145,214	46,282,920
Tobacco	85	92,223,434	12,475	13,980,915	52,500,272	88,418,653
Clothing	**2,592**	**244,217,485**	**119,715**	**141,914,240**	**292,357,250**	**523,922,505**
Boots and shoes, leather	222	34,873,991	18,665	21,677,798	42,648,779	75,583,954
Fur goods	511	23,768,316	6,000	8,744,483	27,073,763	42,081,385
Garments and personal furnishings	1,385	111,386,813	62,619	76,024,148	163,984,499	287,177,432
Gloves and mittens	79	4,269,783	3,299	3,131,387	5,497,896	10,401,059
Hats and caps	193	10,333,523	5,965	7,433,884	11,444,351	23,551,533
Knitted goods	191	58,023,438	22,344	23,849,986	38,532,495	80,209,219
Waterproofs	11	1,561,621	823	1,052,554	3,175,467	4,917,923
Personal Utilities	**730**	**68,356,782**	**18,059**	**24,516,425**	**50,345,687**	**104,512,562**
Jewellery and time-pieces	128	14,397,303	4,565	6,778,170	12,120,382	24,547,846
Recreational supplies	104	7,817,481	2,596	2,965,501	4,324,464	9,219,375
Personal utilities	498	46,141,998	10,898	14,772,754	33,900,841	70,745,341
House Furnishings	**881**	**121,791,799**	**38,472**	**54,067,442**	**80,661,310**	**178,461,622**
Books and Stationery	**2,476**	**159,733,494**	**45,647**	**71,581,405**	**72,022,230**	**204,779,758**
Vehicles and Vessels	**385**	**816,203,889**	**217,970**	**425,756,663**	**587,491,411**	**1,272,121,963**
Producers Materials	**8,554**	**2,503,815,480**	**361,570**	**582,769,064**	**1,449,892,836**	**2,748,227,057**
Farm materials	26	17,913,098	2,204	4,314,742	19,036,806	27,105,357
Manufacturers materials	1,242	1,830,184,797	212,315	358,712,733	986,208,953	1,839,330,104
Building materials	6,781	581,154,092	122,783	189,245,234	370,147,554	749,299,037
General materials	505	74,563,493	24,268	30,496,355	74,499,523	132,492,559
Industrial Equipment	**2,724**	**1,051,234,389**	**223,783**	**387,609,582**	**707,744,312**	**1,492,541,620**
Farming equipment	46	62,096,907	14,122	24,656,881	25,373,851	57,367,582
Manufacturing equipment	273	125,112,015	29,063	53,713,095	49,573,891	154,412,778
Trading equipment	144	9,830,141	1,845	2,906,050	1,788,559	8,109,034
Service equipment	377	111,881,176	19,835	31,890,721	70,658,427	132,910,184
Light, heat and power equipment	368	387,771,295	63,255	109,263,698	297,509,735	533,325,594
General equipment	1,516	354,542,855	95,663	165,179,137	262,839,849	606,416,448
Miscellaneous	**242**	**516,300,504**	**64,277**	**98,675,638**	**255,518,686**	**505,049,448**

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, 1943

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
			$
Food—			
Biscuits, all kinds	ton	73,035	23,700,297
Bread, pies, cakes, etc.	–	–	113,699,084
Butter, factory made	lb.	311,709,476	105,103,734
Cheese, factory made	"	207,841,716	45,407,575
Confectionery, all kinds	–	–	40,352,368
Cream, sold in dairy factories	lb.	18,191,262	12,881,003
Feed, chopped grain	ton	1,493,337	50,786,495
Fish, canned and otherwise prepared	–	–	43,839,627
Flour, wheat	bbl.	23,993,269	112,368,871
Feeds, stock, poultry, etc.	–	–	47,283,277
Fruits and vegetables, canned	lb.	269,144,819	19,557,223
Ice cream, factory made	gal.	15,213,593	18,475,628
Jams, jellies and marmalades	lb.	97,926,596	11,387,611
Lard	"	89,505,583	12,816,561
Meats, cured	"	745,815,271	166,944,830
Meats, sold fresh	"	885,935,612	168,036,224
Milk, sold in factories	gal.	115,370,989	46,276,080
Milk, evaporated and condensed	lb.	205,283,301	17,511,560
Pickles, sauces and catsup	–	–	6,935,722
Powders, edible	–	–	29,991,791
Sausage, fresh and cured	lb.	124,346,102	23,652,487
Shortening	"	98,351,787	14,232,293
Soup, canned	"	92,279,552	10,569,930
Sugar, granulated (cane and beet)	"	756,756,906	43,422,107
Tea and coffee, prepared	"	66,143,074	31,323,630
Drink and Tobacco—[1]			
Aerated waters	gal.	58,020,492	36,785,322
Beer, ale, stout and porter	"	95,691,158	114,758,766
Cigarettes	M	13,591,320	155,930,531
Cigars	"	200,370	9,665,753
Spirits, potable, sold	Pr gal.	6,407,571	27,104,237
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	lb.	28,677,508	40,992,976
Tobacco, raw leaf, processed	"	74,239,405	24,247,496
Wine, sold	gal.	3,500,525	5,548,620
Clothing—			
Coats, men's and women's	No.	2,984,787	74,193,319
Dresses, women's and misses'	"	12,813,383	39,850,610
Footwear, leather	pr.	29,382,256	71,541,449
Footwear, rubber	"	11,987,720	14,498,440
Hats and caps, men's and boys'	doz.	717,898	9,328,327
Hats and caps, women's	"	476,012	8,258,240
Hosiery, all kinds	"	8,374,383	33,700,438
Shirts, fine and work	"	1,322,804	16,871,749
Suits, men's and boys'	No.	1,516,269	25,486,783
Suits, women's and misses'	"	552,957	5,806,408
Underwear	doz.	3,333,155	20,145,865
Uniforms, woollen	No.	2,634,432	22,444,324
Personal Utilities—			
Bags, leather		–	6,604,642
Jewellery		–	6,666,642
Pianos, organs and parts		–	1,044,262
Plated ware, all kinds		–	4,341,594
Radio sets and accessories		–	65,244,952
Soap		–	25,313,557
Sporting goods		–	2,866,824
Toilet preparations and perfumes		–	15,277,133
Toys and games		–	5,828,028
House Furnishings—			
Blankets, all kinds	lb.	12,098,957	9,161,290
Brooms and brushes	–	–	4,648,740
Carpets, mats and rugs	carpet yd.	1,366,302	3,766,750
Furniture, household, including beds and couches	–	–	38,133,653
Heating and ventilating equipment and furnaces	–	–	12,376,414
Kitchenware	–	–	1,923,908
Mattresses	No.	1,079,373	7,303,407
Mops	–	–	1,169,581
Springs, bed and other furniture	–	–	3,775,007
Stoves, coal, wood, electric and gas	No.	252,520	8,345,390

[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, 1943—continued

Commodity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
			$
Books and Stationery—			
Advertising matter, printed		-	13,662,981
Books and catalogues, printed		-	8,345,965
Circular letters, bank notes, etc., printed		-	7,777,280
Periodicals, printed for publishers		-	7,094,692
Periodicals, printed by publishers—			
Subscriptions and sales			25,235,785
Gross revenue from advertising			38,973,967
Sheet forms, commercial, printed		-	14,169,958
Vehicles and Vessels—			
Aircraft, including parts and repairs		-	289,087,222
Automobiles, commercial		-	222,487,817
Automobile parts and accessories		-	176,604,607
Cars, steam and electric, and parts		-	47,919,662
Ships and ship repairs		-	446,351,387
Miscellaneous—			
Abrasives, artificial		-	27,389,744
Bags, cotton and jute	doz.	10,663,109	22,017,274
Bags, paper	-	-	9,824,140
Bars, iron and steel, hot rolled	net ton	470,556	42,081,805
Batteries, electric	-	-	13,824,241
Blooms, billets and slabs		-	13,906,485
Boilers, heating and power, and parts		-	20,914,641
Boxes, paper and wood		-	57,563,712
Calcium and sodium compounds		-	26,636,128
Cans, tin		-	22,408,219
Castings, iron and steel	ton	442,502	60,159,171
Coke	"	3,551,773	31,339,978
Cotton fabrics	yd.	395,193,059	75,509,673
Enamels, lacquers and varnishes	-	-	15,552,468
Explosives		-	42,894,156
Farm implements and parts			17,023,359
Ferro-alloys			24,832,066
Forgings, steel and other		-	30,920,960
Gas, sold	M cu. ft.	20,403,544	18,609,364
Gases, compressed and liquefied	-	-	14,787,145
Gasoline	imp. gal.	869,288,237	110,043,999
Glass, pressed and blown		-	17,167,808
Hardware			7,993,104
Leather, shoe			32,780,296
Lumber, sawn		-	152,748,670
Machinery, industrial, household, etc.			64,296,067
Medicines and pharmaceuticals		-	39,643,087
Munitions and other war supplies		-	849,066,333
Oil, fuel and gas	imp. gal.	866,020,855	44,172,747
Paints, mixed, ready for use	"	7,852,146	18,776,917
Paper, newsprint, wrapping and book		-	189,565,706
Paper boards			40,763,380
Pipes and fittings, iron, steel, etc.			23,903,002
Plates, sheets, etc., iron and steel	-	-	45,177,734
Pulp, wood, made for sale	short ton	1,696,915	107,513,273
Refrigerators, electric	No.	2,137	239,113
Rods and bars, brass, bronze, etc.	lb.	63,118,639	11,083,553
Rods, wire, copper, steel, etc.	ton	148,673	19,150,125
Rolled iron and steel forms, semi-finished	-	-	13,906,485
Sash, doors and other millwork			22,963,962
Scientific instruments	-	-	65,168,759
Silk, artificial and mixtures, continuous filament	yd.	60,781,533	28,459,978
Smelter and refinery products	-	-	511,213,376
Spun rayon and mixtures	yd.	22,030,660	8,174,346
Steel ingots and castings (sold)	net ton	151,924	30,077,984
Steel shapes erected, bridge, etc.	"	92,878	15,590,162
Steel shapes, fabricated and other	-	-	16,657,809
Tire fabrics	lb.	21,726,110	10,113,893
Tools, all kinds	-	-	22,080,876
Twine and rope	lb.	105,953,749	14,221,952
Wires and cables, electrical	-	-	35,474,819
Wire, wire rope and cable, steel	-	-	16,658,909
Woollen cloth, woven and other	yd.	26,568,665	47,835,806
Yarn, cotton, artificial silk, wool, etc.	lb.	77,636,039	52,832,254

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 1943 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; capital invested per employee was $5,441 and average salaries and wages $1,831. For the industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were $4,417 and $1,297.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1924-43.

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 1924-43—continued.

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1933						
Farm origin	9,695	844,582,058	158,602	137,711,749	454,882,704	791,956,470
Mineral origin	3,539	1,306,641,651	130,565	138,101,092	271,434,337	601,428,003
Forest origin	7,796	882,445,602	102,807	99,046,012	133,550,374	335,886,257
Marine origin	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	17,380,323
Wild life origin	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	13,000,927
Mixed origin	1,795	219,550,595	69,122	55,619,701	89,802,145	194,423,805
Grand Totals, 1933	**23,780**	**3,279,259,838**	**468,658**	**436,247,824**	**967,788,928**	**1,954,075,785**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	5,746	609,044,529	93,433	81,655,182	263,007,043	494,048,930
From animal husbandry	3,949	235,537,529	65,169	56,056,567	191,875,661	297,907,540
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,695**	**844,582,058**	**158,602**	**137,711,749**	**454,882,704**	**791,956,470**
Canadian 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	160,793,500	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
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

12.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Significant Years 1924-43—concluded.

Year and Origin	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1942—concluded						
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**	**1,152,691**	**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
1943						
Farm origin	10,299	1,216,233,910	275,337	357,141,351	1,602,302,829	2,394,035,243
Mineral origin	4,256	3,667,230,050	673,988	1,234,374,825	2,358,826,073	4,788,289,815
Forest origin	9,870	1,094,903,638	181,019	259,111,310	445,445,053	991,157,515
Marine origin	523	30,741,194	8,621	9,137,089	43,366,785	64,804,969
Wild life origin	511	23,768,316	6,000	8,744,483	27,073,763	42,081,385
Mixed origin	2,193	284,289,619	96,103	118,783,326	213,478,580	452,492,072
Grand Totals, 1943	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**1,241,068**	**1,987,292,384**	**4,690,493,083**	**8,732,860,999**
Farm Origin Group—						
From field crops	6,269	819,635,374	153,149	200,773,531	772,653,116	1,279,733,823
From animal husbandry	4,030	396,598,536	122,188	156,367,820	829,649,713	1,114,301,420
Totals, Farm Origin	**10,299**	**1,216,233,910**	**275,337**	**357,141,351**	**1,602,302,829**	**2,394,035,243**
Canadian origin	9,468	940,503,127	216,663	277,316,138	1,341,198,884	1,954,615,390
Foreign origin	831	275,730,783	58,674	79,825,213	261,103,945	439,419,853

Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1943, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in significant years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1943, COMPARED AS TO RANK, SIGNIFICANT YEARS 1922-43

NOTE.—Where a dash is given it indicates that the industry did not rank among the forty leading industries.

Industry	Rank in—							
	1943	1942	1941	1939	1937	1933	1929	1922
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	
Miscellaneous chemical products	2	5	19	38	–	–	–	–
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Shipbuilding and repairs	4	6	17	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	5	12	36	–	–	–	–	–
Automobiles	6	4	4	5	4	11	4	6
Pulp and paper	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	2
Aircraft	8	18	23	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical apparatus and supplies	9	9	6	9	8	16	8	17
Primary iron and steel	10	7	7	11	12	31	16	20

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 rearrangement 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

	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, miscellaneous	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	60,448,010	183,831,155	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	Bridge 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**	**3,812,222,739**	**2,987,386,665**	**6,985,271,959**
	Totals, All Industries	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**1,241,068**	**1,987,292,384**	**4,690,493,083**	**3,816,413,541**	**8,732,860,999**
	Percentages to all industries	68·0	80·0	77·4	79·6	81·3	78·3	80·0
	Primary textiles[1]	598	282,181,561	79,464	94,362,645	215,326,696	169,700,637	393,483,549

[1] On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks first in number of employees, fifth in salaries and wages paid and fourth in gross value of production.

14.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of Products, 1944

NOTE.—Statistics of "Capital invested" not collected in 1944.

	Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	
						Net	Gross
		No.	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	153	23,867	38,697,789	458,484,382	81,738,368	543,034,100
2	Non-ferrous smelting and refining	16	23,927	44,536,991	313,996,140	123,303,038	474,206,801
3	Miscellaneous chemical products	228	50,437	82,008,829	227,608,024	198,943,420	431,494,036
4	Aircraft	45	79,572	161,055,010	137,734,065	286,653,701	426,981,558
5	Pulp and paper	104	37,896	75,833,408	157,995,141	174,492,103	369,846,086
6	Shipbuilding and repairs	94	67,076	138,967,246	101,056,440	224,632,290	329,299,643
7	Automobiles	5	22,499	53,879,982	234,578,288	87,185,302	324,090,755
8	Electrical apparatus and supplies	234	48,834	82,304,460	120,413,034	160,169,974	283,071,440
9	Iron and steel products, *n.e.s.*	170	36,963	75,076,875	126,539,119	126,852,257	256,407,290
10	Butter and cheese	2,282	18,622	25,358,470	168,490,247	45,836,735	218,143,356
11	Sawmills	5,506	43,516	51,516,085	118,167,020	96,528,955	216,556,623
12	Flour and feed mills	1,087	7,289	10,511,975	187,116,957	26,780,541	215,790,282
13	Primary iron and steel	64	30,763	60,837,031	92,214,866	103,018,391	212,509,681
14	Petroleum products	48	6,809	14,317,939	153,558,664	47,986,185	210,547,416
15	Rubber goods	56	21,421	35,978,717	82,187,888	82,813,307	169,511,036
16	Railway rolling-stock	37	29,911	61,355,214	78,432,377	85,513,150	167,806,607
17	Automobile supplies	104	20,366	38,671,730	84,155,653	73,868,168	160,195,390
18	Brass and copper products	162	17,633	33,490,354	72,460,196	74,656,771	149,851,354
19	Machinery	258	26,692	50,452,569	50,665,344	95,131,051	147,519,776
20	Clothing, men's factory	418	27,016	35,367,534	78,316,230	59,295,540	138,056,755
21	Clothing, women's factory	835	25,810	34,669,358	72,815,459	60,839,942	133,966,487
22	Bread and other bakery products	2,917	27,530	35,164,136	59,824,616	61,474,839	125,261,098
23	Cotton yarn and cloth	41	21,900	27,865,543	66,948,167	46,599,735	116,707,311
24	Sheet metal products	194	16,852	27,140,973	57,624,118	51,027,176	109,928,858
25	Fruit and vegetable preparations	458	15,368	16,411,988	63,223,982	42,302,840	107,335,254
26	Miscellaneous food industries	269	6,885	8,893,913	68,580,203	28,293,696	97,434,861
27	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	219	14,260	17,325,577	42,475,278	42,433,072	86,011,499
28	Hosiery and knitted goods	200	22,939	25,535,277	39,132,779	43,882,156	84,217,935
29	Breweries	61	7,125	14,188,533	18,021,526	63,118,812	82,491,793
30	Printing and publishing	766	18,328	31,621,654	17,455,960	63,588,253	81,950,271
31	Acids, alkalies and salts	37	7,964	15,752,782	29,540,390	42,801,806	81,323,151
32	Hardware, tools and cutlery	242	16,359	29,790,676	20,610,853	56,847,740	78,860,180
33	Scientific and professional equipment	48	9,844	19,734,303	34,592,256	43,578,970	78,534,483
34	Boots and shoes, leather	228	18,638	22,636,194	42,657,644	33,247,109	76,297,886
35	Castings, iron	196	15,559	28,952,121	27,810,836	43,688,126	73,967,421
36	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	69	10,587	13,105,796	36,864,416	34,303,711	71,442,389
37	Coke and gas products	34	4,747	8,940,613	37,809,253	25,287,651	69,575,715
38	Fish curing and packing	535	9,664	10,327,695	45,906,542	22,066,801	68,882,879
39	Feeds, stock and poultry	206	3,239	5,160,729	55,812,112	11,113,161	67,497,152
40	Sugar refineries	11	2,590	4,576,060	48,033,547	14,364,944	63,874,868
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,637**	**917,297**	**1,568,012,129**	**3,929,910,012**	**3,086,259,787**	**7,200,481,476**
	Totals, All Industries	**28,483**	**1,222,882**	**2,029,621,370**	**4,832,333,356**	**4,015,776,010**	**9,073,692,519**
	Percentage to all industries	65·4	75·0	77·2	81·3	76·8	79·3
	Primary textiles[1]	613	77,816	96,743,445	194,509,683	174,820,999	378,075,214

[1] On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks second in number of employees, third in salaries and wages paid and fifth in gross value of production.

Section 4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production

The subjects treated under this Section, in as much detail as limitations of space permit, include capital, employment, salaries and wages and size of establishments.

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 1943 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was $6,317,000,000 as compared with $2,334,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 171 p.c., while wholesale prices declined about 13 p.c. in the same period.

15.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Significant Years, 1917-43

Province or Industrial Group	1917	1920	1929	1933	1939	1941	1942	1943
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	2·5	2·8	2·8
New Brunswick	2·6	3·5	2·3	2·7	2·5	2·0	1·9	1·8
Quebec	28·4	30·1	31·1	31·6	32·4	34·7	34·3	35·3
Ontario	49·6	50·1	49·6	48·4	48·3	47·6	48·0	47·4
Manitoba	3·6	3·2	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·3	3·2	2·8
Saskatchewan	1·0	0·8	1·1	1·2	1·0	1·0	0·8	0·9
Alberta	2·1	1·6	2·0	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·8	1·8
British Columbia and Yukon	7·3	6·0	7·8	8·0	7·6	6·9	7·1	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	12·9	12·0	10·8
Animal products	8·9	7·6	6·1	6·2	6·9	6·2	5·9	5·1
Textiles and textile products	8·2	10·4	9·0	9·1	9·5	9·0	8·4	7·2
Wood and paper products	23·0	26·5	28·8	27·2	26·4	22·1	19·7	17·5
Iron and its products	29·8	24·8	20·6	18·8	19·1	23·2	26·3	29·3
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	3·7	7·5	8·1	9·5	11·1	11·2	10·7
Non-metallic mineral products	6·2	7·4	7·9	9·0	8·0	6·7	6·0	5·6
Chemicals and allied products	7·5	4·2	4·1	4·7	4·7	7·3	8·6	12·0
Miscellaneous industries	1·4	1·7	1·5	1·0	1·1	1·5	1·9	1·8

16.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943, with Totals for Significant Years, 1924-42

Year, Province or Industrial 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, 1933	**23,780**	**2,151,091,557**	**573,587,617**		**554,580,664**	**3,279,259,838**
Totals, 1937	**24,834**	**2,126,929,809**	**757,322,293**		**580,975,729**	**3,465,227,831**
Totals, 1939	**24,805**	**2,168,887,084**	**784,543,558**		**693,593,807**	**3,647,024,449**
Totals, 1941	**26,293**	**2,523,213,656**	**929,051,356**	**378,109,962**	**1,075,128,992**	**4,905,503,966**
Totals, 1942	**27,862**	**2,740,826,451**	**1,092,063,176**	**404,306,102**	**1,251,589,816**	**5,488,785,545**
PROVINCE, 1943						
Prince Edward Island	230	2,079,533	529,646	285,766	986,887	3,881,832
Nova Scotia	1,278	92,028,183	31,957,646	22,592,192	32,785,682	179,363,703
New Brunswick	862	60,286,741	18,375,637	5,740,960	26,884,572	111,287,910
Quebec	9,372	1,059,284,069	478,397,975	166,178,728	526,759,614	2,230,620,386
Ontario	10,587	1,381,616,267	674,091,828	232,683,256	706,562,637	2,994,953,988
Manitoba	1,245	94,296,011	27,185,310	22,564,358	29,706,828	173,752,507
Saskatchewan	976	30,041,247	10,377,381	7,319,282	12,936,183	60,674,093
Alberta	1,133	64,391,736	14,909,801	14,525,409	17,855,473	111,682,419
British Columbia	1,961	218,592,648	94,954,866	51,774,221	85,038,313	450,360,048
Yukon and Northwest Territories	8	286,901	46,929	109,352	146,659	589,841
Canada, 1943	**27,652**	**3,002,903,336**	**1,350,827,019**	**523,773,524**	**1,439,662,848**	**6,317,166,727**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1943						
Vegetable products	5,913	282,619,237	147,178,142	91,891,156	162,603,768	684,292,303
Animal products	4,380	141,661,687	51,918,182	52,120,456	79,111,538	324,811,863
Textiles and textile products	2,384	190,613,728	113,098,355	25,036,301	126,307,645	455,056,029
Wood and paper products	9,974	707,656,824	138,239,069	35,482,901	222,605,422	1,103,984,216
Iron and its products	2,044	737,776,577	559,488,023	133,009,303	422,232,149	1,852,506,052
Non-ferrous metal products	597	353,314,896	129,588,556	28,360,562	163,538,388	674,802,402
Non-metallic mineral products	747	223,248,695	46,362,712	31,345,015	50,207,832	351,164,254
Chemicals and allied products	945	332,751,244	126,483,598	122,764,226	177,865,883	759,864,951
Miscellaneous industries	668	33,260,448	38,470,382	3,763,604	35,190,223	110,684,657

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. 397 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 of 1939-45 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 and 1943 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, 1931-43.

(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.			
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
1943.....	193,195	1,047,873	1,241,068	205·6	199·4	187·7	91·3	94·1

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 August, 1943, when 1,067,890 wage-earners were employed, an increase of 96·4 p.c. over the same month in 1939.

18.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Significant Years, 1922-43

Month	1922	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS							
January	324,257	502,644	340,027	490,337	560,093	700,133	892,366	1,023,261
February	336,729	519,423	347,777	496,160	570,169	719,822	914,395	1,030,878
March	349,110	536,866	355,888	503,475	578,317	739,680	930,043	1,036,648
April	360,248	555,711	358,759	509,739	590,221	757,658	946,291	1,033,748
May	382,504	574,905	377,659	530,864	611,678	787,137	967,551	983,058
June	393,935	575,693	392,196	531,245	622,561	806,635	985,796	1,058,645
July	391,186	573,554	393,464	529,575	635,124	819,732	997,670	1,056,975
August	389,511	567,022	402,249	543,605	651,923	843,252	1,011,341	1,067,890
September	392,423	564,796	410,954	562,355	675,381	861,774	1,014,030	1,066,595
October	385,262	553,338	405,757	568,564	672,603	859,591	1,005,830	1,053,486
November	378,992	527,213	396,384	563,117	668,883	858,832	1,009,262	1,049,738
December	367,724	499,893	380,612	544,817	652,486	842,848	992,880	1,021,630
	MALE							
January	243,682	397,459	257,445	381,997	436,221	549,976	683,455	751,269
February	253,178	410,865	260,728	385,955	443,947	564,176	698,435	755,181
March	263,849	426,713	267,259	391,623	450,941	579,757	708,845	757,702
April	274,821	443,560	271,348	398,982	463,870	597,256	720,285	755,888
May	294,095	459,783	285,705	416,963	483,027	621,396	736,499	764,158
June	304,395	460,294	296,937	417,975	493,555	636,633	750,012	776,003
July	304,020	459,051	300,329	417,987	504,422	646,237	756,047	779,687
August	301,234	449,721	302,969	421,895	512,538	654,782	753,663	777,733
September	298,918	441,510	304,908	431,509	523,781	662,465	748,193	767,043
October	291,973	432,576	301,315	437,220	524,875	661,454	739,884	754,484
November	286,511	412,114	294,945	432,920	523,330	659,011	739,471	753,211
December	277,854	391,903	285,690	422,538	514,079	649,766	731,647	738,073
	FEMALE							
January	80,575	105,185	82,582	108,340	123,872	150,157	208,911	271,992
February	83,551	108,558	87,049	110,205	126,222	155,646	215,960	275,697
March	85,261	110,153	88,629	111,852	127,376	159,923	221,198	278,946
April	85,427	112,142	87,411	110,757	126,351	160,402	226,006	277,860
May	88,409	115,122	91,954	113,901	128,651	165,741	231,052	218,900
June	89,540	115,399	95,259	113,270	129,006	170,002	235,784	282,642
July	87,166	114,503	93,135	111,588	130,702	173,495	241,623	277,288
August	88,277	117,301	99,280	121,710	139,385	188,470	257,678	290,157
September	93,505	123,286	106,046	130,846	151,600	199,309	265,837	299,552
October	93,289	120,762	104,442	131,344	147,728	198,137	265,946	299,002
November	92,481	115,099	101,439	130,197	145,553	199,821	269,791	296,527
December	89,870	107,990	94,922	122,279	138,407	193,082	261,233	283,557

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—From 1932, the first year for which figures on hours worked per week by wage-earners are available, to 1943, 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 50·6 in 1941, some of this increase no doubt being due to the inclusion of overtime. For 1942 and 1943 there was a counter movement in the hours worked, especially among females, due to the employment of many workers

on a part-time basis. Whereas in 1939 there were only 2·8 p.c. of the male and 5·3 p.c. of the female wage-earners working under 30 hours per week, in 1943 these percentages rose to 4·6 p.c. and 10·1 p.c., respectively. Also the number of hours worked by females averaged 5·6 less than the number of hours worked by their male co-workers.

19.—Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Working Specified Numbers of Hours[1] per Week in the Month of Highest Employment, 1938-43

NOTE.—Hours worked per week in 1932-37 are given at p. 386 of the 1942 edition of the Canada Year Book.

Hours Worked per Week	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
30 or less	24,073	19,849	29,313	36,064	48,714	74,406
31 43	99,125	85,597	72,856	77,461	98,200	128,755
44	83,763	81,128	70,526	85,040	88,049	88,964
45 47	66,268	64,031	61,293	69,844	80,613	100,861
48	121,625	130,506	149,321	190,437	244,899	248,083
49-50	62,294	65,822	79,808	92,931	105,434	115,606
51-54	39,596	46,165	80,611	120,645	147,229	151,231
55	20,575	24,316	37,775	55,701	63,702	62,701
56-64	60,755	61,067	144,474	187,184	193,297	176,730
65 or over	8,755	8,478	47,341	63,913	73,590	60,665
Totals, Wage-Earners	**586,829**	**586,959**	**773,318**	**979,220**	**1,143,727**	**1,208,002**
Average Hours per Week	**46·7**	**47·2**	**50·1**	**50·6**	**50·2**	**48·8**
	MALE					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
30 or less	15,439	12,868	19,307	23,635	30,166	39,985
31-43	75,842	64,780	53,422	50,969	59,146	68,530
44	59,983	57,667	48,028	60,062	58,342	53,563
45-47	47,877	45,703	42,128	43,554	47,403	62,701
48	97,287	103,636	120,253	149,612	182,783	185,913
49-50	45,981	48,378	55,596	63,541	70,870	75,975
51-54	33,744	37,439	61,992	90,044	106,657	114,739
55	16,493	19,766	28,893	43,431	48,996	49,194
56-64	56,171	56,837	128,100	165,242	171,775	158,657
65 or over	8,224	8,036	43,878	59,250	67,776	56,837
Totals, Male Wage-Earners	**457,041**	**455,110**	**601,597**	**749,340**	**843,914**	**866,094**
Average Hours per Week	**47·3**	**48·1**	**50·9**	**51·5**	**51·3**	**50·4**
	FEMALE					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
30 or less	8,634	6,981	10,006	12,429	18,548	34,421
31-43	23,283	20,817	19,434	26,492	39,054	60,225
44	23,780	23,461	22,498	24,978	29,707	35,401
45-47	18,391	18,328	19,165	26,290	33,210	38,160
48	24,338	26,870	29,068	40,825	62,116	62,170
49-50	16,313	17,444	24,212	29,390	34,564	39,631
51-54	5,852	8,726	18,619	30,601	40,572	36,492
55	4,082	4,550	8,882	12,270	14,706	13,507
56-64	4,584	4,230	16,374	21,942	21,522	18,073
65 or over	531	442	3,463	4,663	5,814	3,828
Totals, Female Wage-Earners	**129,788**	**131,849**	**171,721**	**229,880**	**299,813**	**341,908**
Average Hours per Week	**44·6**	**45·2**	**47·3**	**47·6**	**46·9**	**44·8**

[1] For 1938 and 1939, the hours worked do not include overtime, while for 1940 to 1943 overtime is included.

20.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours[1] in Month of Highest Employment, by Sex, Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943

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	11	18	38	16	120	29	180	20	86	283	801	56·0
Nova Scotia	1,522	2,417	1,301	1,161	5,071	1,201	5,620	924	7,602	3,642	30,461	52·4
New Brunswick	896	1,188	392	794	3,388	1,994	3,202	719	6,247	1,367	20,187	52·4
Quebec	10,256	20,548	13,663	21,021	47,746	27,651	41,083	18,911	69,691	28,413	298,983	52·2
Ontario	20,771	33,357	22,562	31,835	74,803	36,490	52,103	26,494	62,872	20,076	381,363	49·7
Manitoba	1,060	1,694	2,719	1,351	7,360	3,061	3,069	837	3,930	899	25,980	49·3
Saskatchewan	575	627	439	407	1,120	614	1,372	408	2,754	592	8,908	51·7
Alberta	673	1,347	1,396	864	3,554	1,295	3,050	471	2,607	471	15,728	49·4
British Columbia	4,211	7,334	11,053	5,252	42,709	3,640	5,054	410	2,848	1,094	83,605	46·2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	10	–	–	–	42	–	6	–	20	–	78	48·5
Canada[2]	**39,995**	**68,530**	**53,563**	**62,701**	**185,913**	**75,975**	**114,739**	**49,194**	**158,657**	**56,837**	**866,094**	**50·4**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP												
Vegetable products	6,665	5,610	3,284	4,209	10,650	6,165	11,663	3,832	15,196	5,589	72,863	50·2
Animal products	2,377	3,561	1,727	3,548	3,467	5,363	6,059	3,147	5,157	1,324	35,730	49·1
Textiles and textile products	1,957	5,558	6,840	3,361	7,187	14,671	4,834	5,209	5,743	1,944	57,304	48·9
Wood and paper products	7,558	11,043	10,594	10,232	32,192	9,831	17,511	9,677	46,563	8,265	163,466	51·3
Iron and its products	14,282	29,368	20,098	31,457	80,994	28,093	48,492	18,471	64,678	32,740	368,673	51·0
Non-ferrous metal products	3,046	5,249	2,714	5,035	25,651	5,829	10,122	6,065	9,170	2,714	75,595	50·0
Non-metallic mineral products	1,172	2,559	3,718	1,055	6,619	1,291	2,649	856	4,423	1,353	25,705	49·2
Chemicals and allied products	2,149	4,587	3,149	2,609	17,430	3,170	11,388	1,153	6,019	2,468	54,122	49·3
Miscellaneous industries	779	995	1,439	1,185	1,723	1,562	2,021	784	1,708	440	12,636	48·8

[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, Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943—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	9	24	9	8	49	6	19	4	96	19	243	52·8
Nova Scotia	492	790	590	447	637	793	1,014	440	740	60	6,003	47·2
New Brunswick	350	678	352	487	1,066	667	541	180	242	9	4,572	45·7
Quebec	8,357	21,649	10,740	14,246	27,944	17,049	17,789	5,076	5,969	1,275	130,094	45·9
Ontario	22,342	31,610	16,270	19,057	24,095	19,394	15,576	7,562	9,783	2,128	167,817	43·9
Manitoba	722	1,920	2,903	1,129	1,077	761	573	73	365	50	9,573	43·4
Saskatchewan	125	163	180	172	521	92	222	33	160	132	1,800	48·2
Alberta	207	477	971	599	1,206	208	177	37	97	28	4,007	45·2
British Columbia	1,817	2,914	3,386	2,015	5,575	661	581	102	618	127	17,796	43·7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	60·0
Canada[2]	**34,421**	**60,225**	**35,401**	**38,160**	**62,170**	**39,631**	**36,492**	**13,507**	**18,073**	**3,828**	**341,908**	**44·8**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP												
Vegetable products	9,466	10,377	4,052	5,751	7,962	4,004	4,592	1,371	3,806	795	52,176	43·0
Animal products	1,867	3,522	1,979	3,322	2,675	3,145	1,893	692	803	110	20,008	44·7
Textiles and textile products	7,256	18,620	14,344	11,264	16,625	17,011	5,600	4,314	989	337	96,360	44·6
Wood and paper products	4,144	4,847	4,368	3,525	4,245	2,691	1,882	1,071	1,070	289	28,132	43·2
Iron and its products	5,136	9,496	4,672	6,678	13,543	5,771	7,800	3,148	8,467	1,657	66,368	47·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2,398	4,424	2,027	3,048	4,528	4,709	4,224	2,304	1,566	281	29,509	46·3
Non-metallic mineral products	241	666	247	458	998	310	318	29	81	10	3,358	44·6
Chemicals and allied products	2,715	6,605	2,266	2,892	10,463	1,139	9,356	326	895	343	37,000	45·7
Miscellaneous industries	1,198	1,668	1,446	1,222	1,131	851	827	252	396	6	8,997	43·3

[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, 1943

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	2,914	6,097	4,765	11,230	21,372	4,044	8,353	919	8,853	8,566	77,113	50·2	1
2	Aircraft	1,885	3,012	2,715	1,943	6,148	2,208	11,867	1,682	13,296	5,744	50,500	53·2	2
3	Sawmills	1,525	1,851	1,308	1,470	12,793	2,047	6,590	2,307	31,703	1,635	63,229	54·3	3
4	Pulp and paper	1,305	2,143	499	890	11,833	1,737	3,767	862	6,786	3,934	33,756	52·0	4
5	Primary iron and steel	1,564	3,347	1,467	1,543	7,638	1,777	3,697	1,311	8,278	2,014	32,636	50·8	5
6	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,073	2,952	1,146	1,398	11,477	2,365	10,048	853	3,432	1,551	36,295	49·8	6
7	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	1,352	3,717	804	2,620	6,145	1,461	2,184	3,288	7,755	4,550	33,876	52·1	7
8	Railway rolling-stock	310	2,654	3,645	1,585	15,661	2,131	2,152	406	968	436	29,948	47·4	8
9	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	637	790	205	1,368	18,537	259	1,138	64	1,338	169	24,505	48·0	9
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	885	1,376	909	1,841	1,569	3,216	5,593	5,000	3,211	897	24,497	51·3	10
11	Machinery	864	1,397	1,584	919	880	2,370	3,981	2,223	5,757	3,365	23,340	53·9	11
12	Automobiles	778	2,004	864	3,323	10,387	1,070	2,052	161	1,059	49	21,747	46·9	12
13	Bread and other bakery products	918	347	364	582	2,715	1,547	4,188	1,251	4,996	242	17,150	51·9	13
14	Brass and copper products	845	1,941	740	1,080	3,803	1,448	2,064	757	3,668	1,479	17,825	50·7	14
15	Automobile supplies	726	1,309	593	1,490	1,605	1,888	3,077	900	3,084	1,228	15,890	51·2	15
16	Castings, iron	523	923	689	1,057	1,840	2,173	2,623	999	2,482	1,440	14,749	51·8	16
17	Hardware and tools	660	795	390	698	854	1,827	1,116	2,707	3,618	1,433	14,098	53·3	17
18	Cotton yarn and cloth	178	157	39	119	1,114	8,982	405	1,064	788	292	13,138	50·5	18
19	Slaughtering and meat packing	1,141	1,321	283	877	1,403	1,619	2,684	1,068	3,389	771	14,556	50·5	19
20	Sheet metal products	604	1,098	872	1,054	1,361	1,637	1,612	1,108	2,037	733	12,116	50·2	20
21	Agricultural implements	196	448	142	2,114	4,271	723	1,083	569	1,151	166	10,863	49·2	21
22	Planing mills, sash and door factories	715	814	1,008	685	1,051	1,630	1,825	1,021	2,521	624	11,894	50·6	22
23	Furniture	533	914	953	2,937	647	909	1,228	2,121	644	293	11,179	48·4	23
24	Bridge and structural steel	690	653	415	577	593	2,410	1,520	195	2,070	1,150	10,273	51·5	24
25	Boots and shoes, leather	483	880	407	1,607	1,000	2,007	1,534	1,028	464	71	9,481	47·9	25
26	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	494	1,466	344	988	1,297	1,169	1,669	451	1,389	249	9,496	48·4	26
27	Printing and publishing	542	2,046	1,239	1,172	1,729	388	379	46	231	102	7,874	43·6	27
28	Clothing, men's factory	193	1,137	4,001	426	1,262	504	198	20	52	23	7,816	44·0	28
29	Printing and bookbinding	491	699	2,742	852	1,062	316	444	115	412	174	7,307	45·3	29
30	Acids, alkalies and salts	231	418	623	142	3,043	122	310	47	1,446	226	6,608	49·7	30
31	Hosiery and knitted goods	245	344	169	472	1,134	1,212	815	1,093	603	252	6,339	50·3	31
32	Silk and artificial silk	184	522	204	394	869	1,423	542	422	1,005	284	5,849	50·4	32
33	Fruit and vegetable preparations	2,883	1,109	230	516	376	519	927	455	2,387	2,616	12,018	49·2	33
34	Machine shops	509	512	472	312	440	642	990	334	1,317	687	6,215	51·0	34
35	Heating and cooking apparatus	205	458	252	339	948	758	626	532	965	202	5,285	50·3	35
36	Scientific and professional equipment	108	254	274	281	935	666	1,016	256	853	170	4,813	51·0	36
37	Flour and feed mills	333	255	89	144	1,364	259	776	142	1,403	487	5,252	51·9	37
38	Boxes, wooden	623	405	174	337	855	484	501	1,187	1,005	187	5,758	49·3	38
39	Clothing, women's factory	211	1,747	1,249	502	756	184	203	20	93	11	4,976	42·5	39
40	Petroleum products	86	668	2,469	90	1,303	76	192	6	296	50	5,236	45·4	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**30,642**	**54,980**	**41,337**	**51,964**	**164,070**	**62,207**	**95,969**	**38,990**	**136,785**	**48,552**	**725,496**	**50·7**	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	**39,985**	**68,530**	**53,563**	**62,701**	**185,913**	**75,975**	**114,739**	**49,194**	**158,657**	**56,837**	**866,094**	**50·4**	

[1] Includes 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, 1943

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	1,885	4,816	765	1,929	9,744	912	9,166	315	720	313	30,565	47·1	1
2	Clothing, men's factory	1,239	4,309	6,545	1,884	4,163	3,325	628	23	25	7	22,148	43·6	2
3	Clothing, women's factory	1,643	5,648	3,919	2,949	3,492	584	442	30	52	1	18,760	41·7	3
4	Electrical apparatus and supplies	1,429	2,579	832	2,101	1,764	3,776	3,491	2,175	645	244	19,036	47·0	4
5	Aircraft	1,232	1,916	1,735	1,013	3,325	773	3,837	699	3,871	692	19,093	49·0	5
6	Hosiery and knitted goods	1,410	2,617	914	2,088	2,962	2,198	1,342	1,261	113	204	15,109	45·0	6
7	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	1,506	2,538	501	2,498	3,590	768	1,531	779	2,401	696	16,808	47·3	7
8	Cotton yarn and cloth	481	491	60	314	1,533	6,395	631	898	131	63	10,997	48·4	8
9	Boots and shoes, leather	526	1,433	424	1,520	949	1,761	739	378	211	12	7,953	45·3	9
10	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	1,821	1,586	980	1,193	916	755	642	244	149	20	8,306	41·0	10
11	Bread and other bakery products	1,191	732	679	727	2,231	517	808	213	166	12	7,276	43·6	11
12	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	773	2,077	360	1,016	1,285	319	510	25	108	1	6,474	41·8	12
13	Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,849	2,665	465	1,071	901	885	1,351	644	2,573	611	15,016	43·6	13
14	Boxes and bags, paper	895	1,081	447	754	692	759	569	175	142	23	5,537	42·8	14
15	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	656	1,641	344	786	409	847	589	122	158	1	5,553	42·8	15
16	Automobile supplies	416	1,109	238	561	431	471	694	116	620	78	4,734	45·8	16
17	Silk and artificial silk	259	871	256	600	616	1,129	318	476	86	-	4,611	45·8	17
18	Printing and bookbinding	1,073	789	1,494	480	801	180	214	54	151	60	5,287	41·3	18
19	Brass and copper products	235	707	399	348	1,022	400	414	83	813	21	4,442	47·5	19
20	Sheet metal products	573	913	440	702	652	830	355	440	201	11	5,117	44·5	20
21	Hardware and tools	440	579	188	416	423	1,176	259	645	433	48	4,607	47·1	21
22	Woollen cloth	310	465	162	426	260	783	793	604	138	11	3,952	47·3	22
23	Slaughtering and meat packing	450	679	188	693	494	430	465	191	303	49	3,942	45·2	23
24	Scientific and professional equipment	188	474	284	369	585	490	548	67	229	1	3,235	46·5	24
25	Hats and caps	256	1,191	426	360	316	247	209	23	25	1	3,054	41·5	25
26	Miscellaneous paper products	453	501	523	413	354	412	216	130	50	2	3,054	42·9	26
27	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	339	939	846	433	233	68	48	-	70	11	2,987	41·0	27
28	Machinery	182	486	360	280	266	397	483	87	504	51	3,096	47·7	28
29	Shipbuilding and repairs	190	391	569	127	1,431	192	91	38	50	7	3,086	44·8	29
30	Miscellaneous food products	435	590	465	512	468	102	238	26	130	2	2,968	42·5	30
31	Miscellaneous leather goods	314	354	608	456	353	159	80	30	31	2	2,387	42·5	31
32	Agricultural implements	72	136	64	155	1,426	95	146	145	106	1	2,346	47·7	32
33	Woollen yarn	287	306	96	190	159	548	221	145	140	9	2,101	45·1	33
34	Furniture	221	385	308	565	159	160	93	137	69	7	2,105	43·7	34
35	Glass products	142	399	117	320	578	132	122	16	47	5	1,878	44·2	35
36	Printing and publishing	371	406	337	183	327	151	93	6	29	-	1,903	40·8	36
37	Fur goods	168	604	237	141	246	109	117	47	209	46	1,927	44·3	37
38	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	97	146	65	122	727	165	131	372	32	2	1,859	44·4	38
39	Corsets	70	158	249	751	311	123	63	-	-	-	1,725	44·9	39
40	Gloves and mittens, leather	230	168	297	235	315	427	99	6	5	-	1,753	44·0	40
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries[2]	**28,277**	**49,867**	**23,185**	**31,685**	**59,910**	**33,959**	**32,786**	**11,865**	**15,936**	**3,325**	**286,787**	**45·1**	
	Totals, All Industries[2]	**34,421**	**69,225**	**35,401**	**38,163**	**62,170**	**39,641**	**36,492**	**13,597**	**18,073**	**3,828**	**341,998**	**44·8**	

[1] Includes 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.

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

In 1943 the 27,652 establishments covered employed 193,195 salaried employees and 1,047,873 wage-earners, a total of 1,241,068 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing 156 were classed as salary earners and 844 as wage-earners; the former earned 19·6 p.c. and the latter 80·4 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

A notable feature during the past few years was the reduction in the disparity between average annual salaries and wages. Whereas, in 1939 average annual wages were only 55·8 p.c. of average annual salaries, in 1943 the percentage rose to 75·8 This tendency towards equalization was, in part, due to the controls adopted by the Government which tended to stabilize salaries more so than wages. The increase in average wages was also influenced by the fact that large numbers of wage-earners were employed in the highly paid iron and steel industries and by the increase in number of hours worked, some of it at overtime pay.

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, 30 p.c. were found in the textile group. Normally the percentage is much higher. In 1942 and 1943 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 1943 amounted to $2,013 which was $267 or 15·3 p.c. higher than in 1939. Salaried employees in Ontario with $2,107 received the highest salary. Quebec came second with $1,994 and British Columbia third with $1,935. The fact that head offices of many large corporations are located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tends 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, 1943, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-42

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		359,560,339	935
1926 [1]	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	109,580	483,328,312	999
1929 [1]	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922	601,737,507	1,042

[1] The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1931 to 1943 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.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-42—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.	$	$
1933	**67,875**	**18,761**	**139,317,946**	**1,608**	**287,266**	**94,756**	**296,929,878**	**777**
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**
1942	**123,125**	**54,062**	**334,870,793**	**1,890**	**732,319**	**242,585**	**1,347,934,049**	**1,383**
PROVINCE, 1943[1]								
Prince Edward Island	271	68	307,549	907	815	398	990,563	817
Nova Scotia	2,972	1,109	6,625,069	1,623	28,033	5,331	48,580,643	1,456
New Brunswick	2,380	867	5,664,351	1,744	16,029	3,949	24,786,830	1,241
Quebec	43,885	18,757	124,885,674	1,994	262,141	112,464	533,437,946	1,424
Ontario	60,493	35,552	202,362,514	2,107	337,710	136,262	754,036,698	1,591
Manitoba	4,408	1,878	11,760,728	1,871	22,940	7,777	42,081,097	1,370
Saskatchewan	2,196	803	4,474,979	1,492	7,114	1,570	11,970,887	1,378
Alberta	3,018	1,181	6,935,127	1,652	13,007	3,407	22,559,242	1,374
British Columbia	9,039	4,301	25,812,131	1,935	75,022	13,859	159,899,642	1,799
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	–	29,383	1,728	43	2	91,331	2,030
Canada, 1943	**128,679**	**64,516**	**388,857,505**	**2,013**	**762,854**	**285,019**	**1,598,434,879**	**1,525**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1943[1]								
Vegetable products	17,007	7,262	46,834,700	1,930	57,854	35,120	110,898,679	1,193
Animal products	12,564	4,629	29,678,029	1,726	49,415	21,429	84,789,552	1,197
Textiles and textile products	11,987	6,888	43,890,793	2,325	52,733	86,379	147,414,835	1,060
Wood and paper products	26,767	9,768	68,036,425	1,862	124,277	23,053	196,808,367	1,336
Iron and its products	31,852	19,312	105,475,801	2,062	330,763	53,817	727,907,883	1,893
Non-ferrous metal products	10,521	6,178	36,085,180	2,161	68,147	24,676	150,789,216	1,624
Non-metallic mineral products	3,781	1,583	11,927,013	2,224	22,716	2,914	41,355,327	1,614
Chemicals and allied products	10,430	6,722	35,091,843	2,046	45,338	29,798	111,585,351	1,485
Miscellaneous products	3,770	2,174	11,837,721	1,992	11,611	7,833	26,885,669	1,383

[1]For a subdivision of annual earnings of wage-earners, by sex, see Table 26.

The average wage in 1943 amounted to $1,525 which was $550 or 56·4 p.c. higher than in 1939. Manufacturing industries in British Columbia paid the highest average wages of $1,799, followed by Ontario with $1,591, Nova Scotia $1,456, Quebec $1,424, Saskatchewan $1,378, 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 of the distribution of employees by provinces and groups as well as average annual earnings are given in Table 23, and a subdivision of wage-earners, by sex, in Table 26.

Average Annual Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—In only 6 industries did average salaries exceed $2,500 in 1943; bridge and structural steel, pulp and paper, breweries, petroleum products, cotton yarn and cloth and automobiles. In 22 average salaries ranged between $2,000 and $2,500, in 9 between $1,500 and $2,000, and in the remaining 3 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 $1,900, were paid in 6 industries, in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is high and the proportion of female workers is low. The automobile industry with $2,351 was the highest in this group, followed by shipbuilding and repairs with $2,036, bridge and structural steel $2,025, petroleum products $1,947, miscellaneous iron and steel products $1,946, and railway rolling-stock $1,925. In 13 other industries average wages ranged between $1,600 and $1,900 in all of which the proportion of female workers was low. In 14 other industries average wages ranged between $1,100 and $1,600 while in the remaining 7 they were below $1,100. The latter 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 40 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, 1943, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1942

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		1943	1942	Male	Female		1943	1942
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
1	Shipbuilding and repairs	3,568	1,776	10,054,058	1,881	1,718	68,153	2,350	143,541,278	2,036	1,846
2	Aircraft	5,302	4,632	15,346,887	1,545	1,494	44,420	15,175	111,479,821	1,871	1,733
3	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	3,764	2,299	13,092,925	2,159	1,716	28,999	13,505	82,717,380	1,946	1,749
4	Miscellaneous chemical products	4,424	2,579	13,594,284	1,941	1,653	29,943	24,482	80,901,747	1,486	1,331
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	5,497	3,616	19,509,058	2,141	2,009	22,132	15,683	57,397,936	1,518	1,443
6	Pulp and paper	3,972	1,412	14,663,655	2,724	2,686	30,507	1,129	56,535,767	1,787	1,701
7	Primary iron and steel	1,734	955	6,263,581	2,329	2,286	30,032	1,501	59,390,887	1,883	1,797
8	Railway rolling-stock	1,870	399	5,118,819	2,256	2,314	27,649	577	54,323,860	1,925	1,839
9	Automobiles	2,145	1,219	8,426,267	2,505	2,191	20,630	271	49,142,998	2,351	2,135
10	Machinery	3,186	1,917	10,905,591	2,137	1,946	20,740	2,396	41,912,453	1,812	1,701
11	Sawmills	6,648	564	7,139,172	990	926	35,469	1,273	42,425,131	1,155	1,057
12	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	2,456	919	7,160,290	2,122	2,014	22,577	797	41,331,442	1,768	1,729
13	Brass and copper products	1,387	761	5,100,651	2,375	2,038	15,719	4,032	35,630,550	1,804	1,629
14	Automobile supplies	1,455	1,012	5,396,823	2,188	2,094	14,748	4,416	34,931,744	1,823	1,721
15	Clothing, men's factory	2,774	1,277	9,371,388	2,313	2,151	7,355	19,479	27,895,687	1,040	977
16	Hardware and tools	1,477	1,181	6,153,810	2,315	2,005	12,686	3,884	27,068,277	1,634	1,542
17	Bread and other bakery products	3,211	1,166	6,153,520	1,406	1,293	16,082	6,370	26,737,540	1,191	1,108
18	Clothing, women's factory	2,736	1,552	9,614,045	2,242	2,014	4,657	16,807	22,771,432	1,061	975
19	Slaughtering and meat packing	2,714	1,225	7,988,986	2,028	1,966	11,637	3,199	22,005,654	1,483	1,410
20	Printing and publishing	5,599	3,150	15,209,561	1,738	1,632	7,570	1,644	14,514,828	1,575	1,505

24.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1943, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1942—concluded

	Industry	Salaries					Wages				
		Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
		Male	Female		1943	1942	Male	Female		1943	1942
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
21	Castings, iron	1,068	562	3,607,731	2,213	2,016	13,484	802	25,120,125	1,758	1,662
22	Cotton yarn and cloth	666	510	3,019,462	2,568	2,476	12,057	10,293	25,126,749	1,124	1,070
23	Sheet metal products	1,365	897	4,712,027	2,083	2,099	10,746	3,947	21,865,881	1,488	1,366
24	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	1,754	1,009	5,772,177	2,089	2,175	8,681	4,469	19,570,331	1,488	1,388
25	Agricultural implements	1,204	715	3,734,420	1,946	1,835	10,297	1,849	20,863,460	1,718	1,516
26	Hosiery and knitted goods	1,303	917	5,053,371	2,276	2,104	6,086	14,038	18,796,615	934	879
27	Butter and cheese	4,393	1,427	7,091,185	1,218	1,112	11,748	1,613	16,745,181	1,253	1,153
28	Bridge and structural steel	880	369	3,479,351	2,786	2,594	9,228	497	19,696,521	2,025	2,007
29	Boots and shoes, leather	1,601	609	4,839,365	2,190	2,016	8,967	7,488	16,838,433	1,023	906
30	Printing and bookbinding	2,936	1,234	7,793,465	1,869	1,820	6,714	4,060	13,431,838	1,247	1,186
31	Scientific and professional equipment	1,512	1,019	4,804,517	1,898	–	4,700	2,975	13,935,440	1,816	1,320
32	Furniture	1,307	477	3,634,325	2,037	1,893	9,978	1,678	14,289,491	1,226	1,153
33	Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,611	446	3,525,505	1,714	1,529	9,986	1,374	13,643,433	1,201	1,103
34	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	1,950	787	6,050,742	2,211	2,093	3,968	6,764	9,988,145	931	874
35	Acids, alkalies and salts	1,086	388	3,519,362	2,388	2,298	6,122	449	11,538,361	1,756	1,680
36	Silk and artificial silk	661	436	2,666,842	2,431	2,374	5,600	4,223	11,047,316	1,125	1,050
37	Breweries	1,420	274	4,594,285	2,712	2,811	4,556	363	8,257,811	1,679	1,581
38	Petroleum products	1,006	342	3,524,801	2,615	2,465	4,614	123	9,223,931	1,947	1,797
39	Fruit and vegetable preparations	1,155	630	3,158,358	1,769	1,722	4,996	5,113	9,192,110	909	806
40	Boxes and bags, paper	878	553	3,343,532	2,320	2,433	3,863	4,719	8,768,242	1,022	1,010
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**95,675**	**47,222**	**284,188,194**	**1,989**	**1,866**	**628,096**	**215,807**	**1,340,595,826**	**1,589**	**1,441**
	Totals, All Industries	**128,679**	**64,516**	**388,857,505**	**2,013**	**1,890**	**762,854**	**285,019**	**1,598,434,879**	**1,525**	**1,383**

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.

The figures given in Tables 25 to 28 are based on an analysis of a pay-list covering one week in the month of highest employment. For this reason the figures 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 the firms. For a particular industry, however, the month of highest employment is more significant as in such case it coincides for a great number of firms engaged in the same industry.

Average weekly earnings of male wage-earners for manufacturing as a whole amounted to $33·80 in 1943, an increase of $11·57 or 52·1 p.c. as compared with 1939. Average hourly earnings advanced from 46·2 cents in 1939 to 67·1 cents in 1943. Due to an increase of 2·3 hours in the working week, the increase in hourly earnings was only 45·3 p.c. Annual earnings at $1,726 were 60·4 p.c. higher.

Female wage-earners received on an average $19·33 per week in 1943, an increase of $6·55 or 51·3 p.c. as compared with 1939. Hourly earnings at 43·1 cents were 52·3 p.c. higher, while annual earnings at $987 were 59·5 p.c. higher.

25.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners, 1934-43

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
1943	1,726	33·80	0·671	50·4
	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
1943	987	19·33	0·431	44·8

[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, Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
	MALE			
PROVINCE	$	$	Cents	No.
Prince Edward Island	992	26·44	47·2	56·0
Nova Scotia	1,571	32·22	61·5	52·4
New Brunswick	1,369	26·69	50·9	52·4
Quebec	1,642	32·49	62·2	52·2
Ontario	1,812	34·99	70·4	49·7
Manitoba	1,553	30·86	62·6	49·3
Saskatchewan	1,461	29·34	56·8	51·7
Alberta	1,492	29·49	59·7	49·4
British Columbia	1,903	37·57	81·3	46·2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,092	46·38	95·6	48·5
Canada [1]	**1,726**	**33·80**	**67·1**	**50·4**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP				
Vegetable products	1,440	27·81	55·4	50·2
Animal products [1]	1,369	28·58	58·2	49·1
Textiles and textile products	1,406	28·14	57·5	48·9
Wood and paper products	1,431	27·86	54·3	51·3
Iron and its products	1,978	38·92	76·3	51·0
Non-ferrous metal products	1,799	34·97	69·9	50·0
Non-metallic mineral products	1,698	32·75	66·6	49·2
Chemicals and allied products	1,788	33·42	67·8	49·3
Miscellaneous industries	1,643	32·87	67·4	48·8
	FEMALE			
PROVINCE	$	$	Cents	No.
Prince Edward Island	459	12·25	23·2	52·8
Nova Scotia	853	17·51	37·1	47·2
New Brunswick	720	14·04	30·7	45·7
Quebec	916	18·09	39·4	45·9
Ontario	1,042	20·13	45·9	43·9
Manitoba	829	16·48	38·0	43·4
Saskatchewan	1,005	20·19	41·9	48·2
Alberta	925	18·30	40·5	45·2
British Columbia	1,239	24·46	56·0	43·7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	676	15·00	25·0	60·0
Canada [1]	**987**	**19·33**	**43·1**	**44·8**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP				
Vegetable products	785	15·16	35·3	43·0
Animal products [1]	799	16·70	37·4	44·7
Textiles and textile products	848	16·97	38·0	44·6
Wood and paper products	821	16·00	37·0	43·2
Iron and its products	1,371	26·98	57·2	47·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1,144	22·24	48·0	46·3
Non-metallic mineral products	954	18·42	41·3	44·6
Chemicals and allied products	1,025	19·16	41·9	45·7
Miscellaneous industries	997	19·96	46·1	43·3

[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, 1943.

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	46·18	1	98·5	1	2,371	1	46·9
2	Scientific and professional equipment	43·88	2	86·0	3	2,124	3	51·0
3	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	41·40	3	79·5	6	2,173	2	52·1
4	Shipbuilding and repairs	40·55	4	80·8	5	2,051	5	50·2
5	Automobile supplies	40·14	5	78·4	9	2,000	6	51·2
6	Aircraft	39·68	6	74·6	13	1,967	8	53·2
7	Bridge and structural steel	38·85	7	75·4	12	2,071	4	51·5
8	Brass and copper products	38·57	8	76·1	11	1,929	10	50·7
9	Acids, alkalies and salts	38·07	9	76·6	10	1,801	18	49·7
10	Petroleum products	37·38	10	82·3	4	1,971	7	45·4
11	Primary iron and steel	37·35	11	73·5	15	1,913	12	50·8
12	Railway rolling-stock	37·29	12	78·7	8	1,941	9	47·4
13	Clothing, women's factory	37·05	13	87·2	2	1,773	22	42·5
14	Machinery	36·98	14	68·6	21	1,890	13	53·9
15	Agricultural implements	36·54	15	74·3	14	1,796	19	49·2
16	Electrical apparatus and supplies	36·22	16	70·6	18	1,822	15	51·3
17	Machine shops	35·95	17	70·5	19	1,714	24	51·0
18	Hardware and tools	35·70	18	67·0	25	1,803	17	53·3
19	Castings, iron	35·39	19	68·3	22	1,795	20	51·8
20	Pulp and paper	35·01	20	67·3	24	1,814	16	52·0
21	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	34·91	21	72·1	17	1,919	11	48·4
22	Printing and publishing	34·47	22	79·1	7	1,763	23	43·6
23	Miscellaneous chemical products	33·69	23	67·7	23	1,828	14	49·8
24	Sheet metal products	32·72	24	65·2	27	1,658	25	50·2
25	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	31·91	25	66·5	26	1,778	21	48·0
26	Clothing, men's factory	31·80	26	72·3	16	1,568	27	44·0
27	Slaughtering and meat-packing	31·38	27	62·1	29	1,596	26	50·5
28	Heating and cooking apparatus	31·37	28	62·4	28	1,538	29	50·3
29	Printing and bookbinding	31·14	29	68·7	20	1,568	28	45·3
30	Hosiery and knitted goods	27·63	30	54·9	30	1,328	33	50·3
31	Flour and feed mills	27·00	31	52·0	34	1,371	32	51·9
32	Bread and other bakery products	26·78	32	51·6	35	1,390	30	51·9
33	Silk and artificial silk	26·42	33	52·4	33	1,374	31	50·4
34	Furniture	26·30	34	54·3	31	1,280	35	48·4
35	Planing mills, sash and door factories	25·59	35	50·6	36	1,233	36	50·6
36	Boots and shoes, leather	25·59	36	53·4	32	1,222	37	47·9
37	Cotton yarn and cloth	25·49	37	50·5	37	1,319	34	50·5
38	Sawmills	24·00	38	44·2	40	1,162	38	54·3
39	Boxes, wooden	23·55	39	47·8	38	1,139	39	49·3
40	Fruit and vegetable preparations	22·37	40	45·5	39	1,113	40	49·2
	Averages, Forty Leading Industries	**34·67**	–	**68·4**	–	**1,784**	–	**50·7**
	Averages, All Industries [1]	**33·80**	–	**67·1**	–	**1,726**	–	**50·4**

[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, 1943.

NOTE.—For the rank of these industries as regards th 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	Aircraft	32·04	1	65·4	2	1,587	2	49·0
2	Shipbuilding and repairs	31·59	2	70·5	1	1,598	1	44·8
3	Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27·83	3	58·8	4	1,460	3	47·3
4	Scientific and professional equipment	27·47	4	59·1	3	1,330	4	46·5
5	Brass and copper products	26·34	5	55·5	5	1,318	5	47·5
6	Agricultural implements	26·06	6	54·6	6	1,281	6	47·7
7	Automobile supplies	24·67	7	53·9	7	1,230	7	45·8
8	Machinery	22·15	8	46·4	9	1,132	8	47·7
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	21·63	9	46·2	10	1,089	9	47·0
10	Hardware and tools	21·40	10	45·4	14	1,080	11	47·1
11	Slaughtering and meat packing	21·07	11	46·6	8	1,071	12	45·2
12	Fur goods	20·27	12	45·8	12	979	15	44·3
13	Sheet metal products	20·24	13	45·5	13	1,026	14	44·5
14	Miscellaneous chemical products	19·72	14	41·9	18	1,069	13	47·1
15	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	19·66	15	45·9	11	1,081	10	42·8
16	Furniture	18·55	16	42·4	17	902	17	43·7
17	Clothing, women's factory	18·04	17	43·3	15	863	21	41·7
18	Glass products	17·91	18	40·5	19	929	16	44·2
19	Hats and caps	17·62	19	42·5	16	852	22	41·5
20	Woollen cloth	17·56	20	37·1	23	898	18	47·3
21	Cotton yarn and cloth	17·34	21	35·8	25	897	19	48·4
22	Clothing, men's factory	17·03	22	39·1	20	840	24	43·6
23	Narrow fabrics, laces, etc	16·65	23	37·5	22	864	20	44·4
24	Hosiery and knitted goods	15·88	24	35·3	27	764	29	45·0
25	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	15·57	25	38·2	21	852	23	41·0
26	Silk and artificial silk	16·26	26	33·3	33	794	27	45·8
27	Woollen yarn	15·25	27	33·8	32	803	26	45·1
28	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	15·25	28	36·5	24	807	25	41·8
29	Miscellaneous paper products	15·19	29	35·4	26	785	28	42·9
30	Boots and shoes, leather	15·04	30	33·2	35	719	32	45·3
31	Miscellaneous leather goods	14·80	31	34·8	28	723	31	42·5
32	Boxes and bags, paper	14·75	32	34·5	29	752	30	42·8
33	Gloves and mittens, leather	14·50	33	33·0	36	718	33	44·0
34	Fruit and vegetable preparations	14·27	34	32·7	37	710	36	43·6
35	Printing and bookbinding	14·20	35	34·4	30	715	34	41·3
36	Miscellaneous food products	14·15	36	33·3	34	700	37	42·5
37	Printing and publishing	13·90	37	34·1	31	711	35	40·8
38	Corsets	13·46	38	30·0	40	681	40	44·9
39	Bread and other bakery products	13·23	39	30·3	39	687	39	43·6
40	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	13·14	40	32·0	38	690	38	41·0
	Averages, Forty Leading Industries	**19·50**		**43·2**	–	**993**	–	**45·1**
	Averages, All Industries[1]	**19·33**		**43·1**	–	**987**	–	**44·8**

[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 1943 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 139·0 in 1943, an increase of about 57 p.c

29.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners, in Manufacturing Industries, 1931-43

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
1943	1,598,434,879	1,047,873	1,525	163·6	118·4	139·0

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 176 p.c. during the period 1924-43 while wage-earners increased but 151 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. Of the increase in the net value of production since 1939 amounting to $2,285,361,640, $1,249,481,231 or 54·7 p.c. was passed along in increased salaries and wages.

30.—Percentages of Salaries and Wages Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-43

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
1943	3,816,413,541	388,857,505	1,598,434,879	10·2	42·0	52·2

[1] Equivalent to "net value of products"; see footnote 1, Table 1, p. 389.

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 1,287 in 1943, and their output was about 76 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, 1942 and 1943.

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 or over	118	1,298,198,865	11,001,685	81	923,724,311	11,404,004
Totals and Averages	**23,597**	**4,063,987,279**	**172,225**	**24,800**	**3,474,540,560**	**140,102**
	1942			1943		
Under $25,000	14,795	122,480,176	8,278	13,954	124,794,223	8,943
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	3,747	133,241,883	35,560	3,781	135,438,061	35,821
50,000 " 100,000	2,972	210,027,304	70,669	3,216	228,807,450	71,147
100,000 " 200,000	2,256	319,335,510	141,549	2,390	341,815,362	143,019
200,000 " 500,000	1,993	626,891,411	314,547	2,108	664,348,960	315,156
500,000 " 1,000,000	898	638,513,941	711,040	916	647,958,228	707,378
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	923	1,886,374,534	2,043,743	1,006	2,115,862,125	2,103,243
5,000,000 or over	278	3,616,930,213	13,010,540	281	4,473,836,590	15,921,127
Totals and Averages	**27,862**	**7,553,794,972**	**271,115**	**27,652**	**8,732,860,999**	**315,813**

[1] Includes central electric stations and dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. [2] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Size 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 1943 the number had increased to 378 and the percentage of total employees to 49·0. In a further subdivision of this group in 1943 it was found that 219 establishments employed between 500 and 999 persons, 55 between 1,000 and 1,499, and 104 employed over 1,500. All told, there were 5 plants employing over 10,000 persons, all of these being engaged in war production. The largest one had an employment of a little over 14,000, with the next two employing between 11,000 and 12,000, and the fourth and fifth largest plants employing 10,000 to 11,000 persons.

32.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified by Number of Employees, by Provinces, 1943

Province or territory	Up to 500	500 to 799	800 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 and over	Total
Prince Edward Island	230	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	230
Nova Scotia	1,267	5	1	"	5	1,278
New Brunswick	855	3	1	2	1	862
Quebec	9,243	55	15	20	39	9,372
Ontario	10,394	90	31	25	47	10,587
Manitoba	1,236	2	2	2	3	1,245
Saskatchewan	974	1	Nil	1	Nil	976
Alberta	1,128	3	1	1	"	1,133
British Columbia	1,939	8	1	4	9	1,961
Yukon and Northwest Territories	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Canada	**27,274**	**167**	**52**	**55**	**104**	**27,652**

33.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1929, 1939, 1942 and 1943

Group	1929[1]			1939[2]		
	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment	Establishments	Employees	Average per Establishment
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	12,273	30,446	2·5	13,002	28,020	2·2
5 to 20 employees	6,160	62,310	10·1	6,985	68,151	9·8
21 " 50 "	2,531	81,846	32·3	2,330	75,324	32·3
51 " 100 "	1,262	90,238	71·5	1,158	81,646	70·5
101 " 200 "	745	103,944	139·5	695	97,063	139·7
201 " 500 "	444	136,397	307·2	458	139,687	305·0
501 or over	182	189,253	1,040·0	172	168,168	977·7
Totals and Averages	**23,597**	**694,434**	**29·4**	**24,800**	**658,059**	**26·5**
	1942			1943		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	13,622	30,300	2·2	13,154	29,288	2·2
5 to 14 employees	6,580	54,895	8·3	6,606	54,478	8·2
15 " 49 "	4,265	115,925	27·2	4,444	120,417	27·1
50 " 99 "	1,520	106,208	69·9	1,536	107,153	69·7
100 " 199 " "	885	123,083	139·1	875	121,139	138·4
200 " 499 "	631	193,072	306·0	659	200,912	304·9
500 or over	359	528,608	1,472·4	378	607,681	1,607·6
Totals and Averages	**27,862**	**1,152,091**	**41·4**	**27,652**	**1,241,068**	**44·9**

[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 for each of the twenty-five leading industries in the tables following.

34.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, each Employing 200 or more Persons in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1943

	Industry	Number of Such Establishments	Percentage of Total Number in the Industry	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry
1	Non-ferrous smeltering and refining[1]	10	62·5	84·4
2	Miscellaneous chemical products	23	11·5	94·1
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	26	17·0	54·3
4	Shipbuilding and repairs	31	35·6	96·8
5	Iron and steel products, miscellaneous	29	18·5	94·9
6	Automobiles[1]	3	60·0	99·1
7	Pulp and paper	58	54·7	91·7
8	Aircraft	26	57·8	98·1
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	44	19·7	81·7
10	Primary iron and steel	33	52·4	92·4
11	Butter and cheese	12	0·5	13·3
12	Flour and feed mills	9	0·8	45·1
13	Sawmills	29	0·6	41·3
14	Brass and copper products	22	39·2	80·7
15	Petroleum products	9	17·3	69·5
16	Automobile supplies	25	24·8	88·0
17	Railway rolling-stock	21	61·8	96·4
18	Machinery	38	14·8	69·6
19	Clothing, men's factory	43	10·5	52·7
20	Rubber goods, including footwear	18	35·3	94·1
21	Cotton yarn and cloth	25	62·5	94·6
22	Clothing, women's factory	13	1·7	13·3
23	Bread and other bakery products	18	0·6	23·9
24	Sheet metal products	23	12·0	65·8
25	Hardware, tools and cutlery	27	11·2	63·4

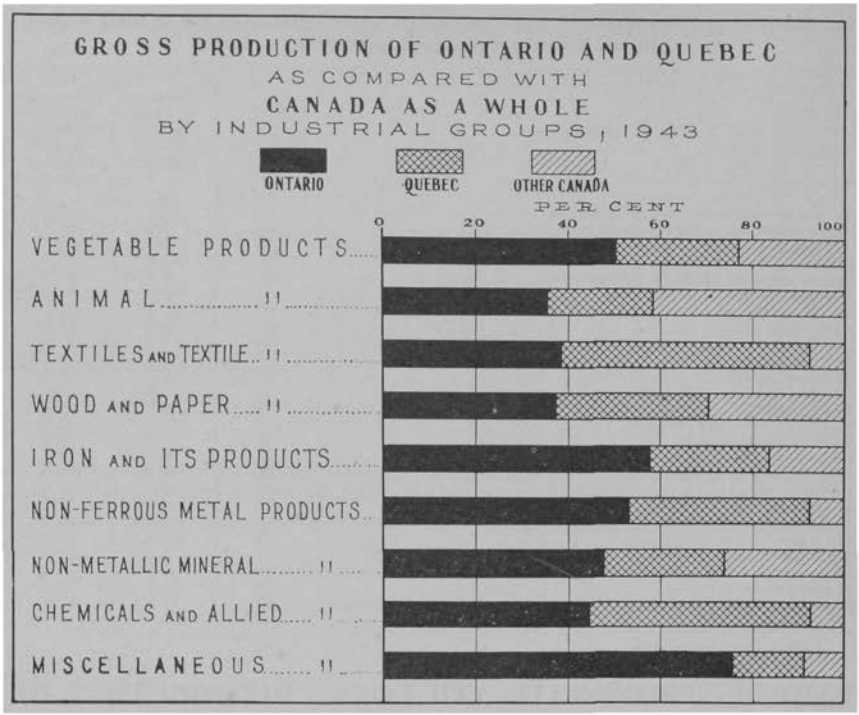
[1] 500 or more employees.

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 1943 amounted to $7,073,300,000 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 and chemicals, but in each of the other groups Ontario has the greater production. The standing of these two provinces is most nearly approached by British Columbia in the case of the wood and paper products group, where the latter province accounts for 15·8 p.c. of the gross production compared with 37·1 p.c. for Ontario and 33·7 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 possible to publish this detail, and the provincial distribution by groups instead of by industries is 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, 1943

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada—						
Vegetable products	5,913	684,292,303	117,243	157,733,379	635,042,582	1,062,561,932
Animal products	4,380	324,811,863	88,037	114,467,581	750,435,541	971,190,128
Textiles and textile products	2,384	455,056,029	157,987	191,305,628	446,136,675	790,659,927
Wood and paper products	9,974	1,103,984,216	183,865	264,844,792	447,399,954	1,001,563,243
Iron and its products	2,044	1,852,506,052	435,744	833,383,684	1,131,858,008	2,575,976,547
Non-ferrous metal products	597	674,802,402	109,522	186,874,396	615,283,895	1,034,390,379
Non-metallic mineral products	747	351,164,254	30,994	53,282,340	215,139,225	388,713,942
Chemicals and allied products	945	759,864,951	92,288	146,677,194	368,111,343	765,217,887
Miscellaneous industries	668	110,684,657	25,388	38,723,390	81,085,860	142,587,014
Totals	**27,652**	**6,317,166,727**	**1,241,068**	**1,987,292,384**	**4,690,493,083**	**8,732,860,999**
Prince Edward Island—						
Vegetable products	40	717,574	229	175,791	627,270	1,025,019
Animal products	103	924,092	682	477,917	4,604,472	5,938,482
Textiles and textile products	[1]	–	–	–	–	–
Wood and paper products	77	744,622	333	227,252	245,707	660,720
Iron and its products	6	794,139	239	336,562	314,348	901,436
Non-metallic mineral products	[1]	–	–	–	–	
Chemicals and allied products[2]	4	701,405	69	80,590	640,282	1,051,789
Totals	**230**	**3,881,832**	**1,552**	**1,298,112**	**6,432,079**	**9,577,446**

[1] Less than three establishments.

[2] Includes textiles and non-metallic mineral products.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1943—continued

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—						
Vegetable products	174	13,216,237	3,260	3,558,900	8,902,776	17,444,152
Animal products	216	8,725,273	3,401	3,435,714	17,639,798	25,279,407
Textiles and textile products	24	8,313,630	2,513	2,629,083	6,823,938	11,437,088
Wood and paper products	750	26,405,857	6,083	6,149,005	11,891,411	25,185,060
Iron and its products	71	100,313,536	20,392	36,309,282	29,650,246	79,993,879
Non-metallic mineral products	24	18,784,291	1,383	2,515,363	19,232,488	24,924,747
Chemicals and allied products	14	3,466,794	361	547,962	2,315,213	3,986,473
Miscellaneous industries	5	138,085	52	60,403	95,947	212,282
Totals	**1,278**	**179,363,703**	**37,445**	**55,205,712**	**96,551,817**	**188,463,088**
New Brunswick—						
Vegetable products	154	14,645,023	2,937	3,405,529	21,491,288	31,722,418
Animal products	168	7,657,368	2,484	2,235,376	13,057,436	17,970,536
Textiles and textile products	21	11,370,926	1,895	1,921,060	4,290,319	7,577,636
Wood and paper products	448	52,482,008	9,568	12,172,653	28,019,388	56,842,659
Iron and its products	37	18,336,234	4,824	8,725,990	5,599,072	18,930,490
Non-ferrous metal products	[1]		–	–	–	
Non-metallic mineral products	20	2,333,914	280	325,705	484,261	1,512,133
Chemicals and allied products	8	2,477,865	300	424,902	2,623,304	3,674,722
Miscellaneous industries[2]	6	1,984,569	937	1,239,966	1,146,445	2,704,285
Totals	**862**	**111,287,910**	**23,225**	**30,451,181**	**76,711,513**	**140,934,879**
Quebec—						
Vegetable products	1,787	203,797,020	36,886	46,296,420	164,877,757	286,491,549
Animal products	1,753	79,888,292	29,580	33,736,192	161,551,292	220,610,793
Textiles and textile products	1,252	216,526,820	86,532	101,590,134	240,980,746	428,740,491
Wood and paper products	3,320	458,802,294	58,039	79,998,502	150,712,594	337,206,122
Iron and its products	424	490,619,715	120,658	228,977,493	305,671,337	674,027,880
Non-ferrous metal products	141	307,909,067	38,956	66,144,682	259,520,145	410,157,670
Non-metallic mineral products	178	91,929,194	7,882	12,806,416	58,343,283	101,383,384
Chemicals and allied products	310	365,861,886	53,482	82,261,382	131,742,322	371,789,166
Miscellaneous industries	207	15,286,098	5,232	6,512,399	10,228,321	21,784,798
Totals	**9,372**	**2,230,620,386**	**437,247**	**658,323,620**	**1,483,627,797**	**2,852,191,853**
Ontario—						
Vegetable products	2,533	340,098,461	56,520	81,037,948	318,290,355	534,430,942
Animal products	1,526	136,967,989	30,960	44,451,863	264,930,717	348,346,452
Textiles and textile products	911	202,281,026	60,127	77,663,606	168,532,577	304,732,783
Wood and paper products	2,932	378,246,732	69,232	104,022,411	163,594,970	372,248,223
Iron and its products	1,119	1,040,217,975	222,680	429,810,324	689,611,416	1,480,540,197
Non-ferrous metal products	384	315,314,528	64,570	109,551,139	304,530,818	549,243,536
Non-metallic mineral products	356	165,872,106	16,517	29,428,576	91,867,716	185,292,260
Chemicals and allied products	484	330,565,536	32,137	52,590,733	211,897,880	338,236,584
Miscellaneous industries	342	85,389,635	17,274	27,842,612	65,615,062	108,030,086
Totals	**10,587**	**2,994,953,988**	**570,017**	**956,399,212**	**2,278,871,511**	**4,221,101,063**

[1] Less than 3 establishments. [2] Includes non-ferrous metal products.

1.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Each Province, Classified by Industrial Groups, 1943—concluded

Province and Group	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Manitoba—						
Vegetable products	268	30,055,927	4,823	6,204,318	34,345,376	53,894,709
Animal products	200	24,301,972	6,493	9,300,721	103,228,805	123,058,339
Textiles and textile products	85	9,326,724	4,465	4,679,057	16,820,531	24,611,746
Wood and paper products	467	27,897,856	5,546	7,395,193	9,687,304	25,089,625
Iron and its products	85	36,722,558	10,478	18,131,628	15,837,538	41,933,150
Non-ferrous metal products	22	2,876,176	501	820,220	6,895,645	8,103,429
Non-metallic mineral products	44	17,167,353	947	1,388,927	4,573,733	9,179,666
Chemicals and allied products	39	22,435,859	3,035	4,933,881	6,998,096	14,863,116
Miscellaneous industries	35	2,968,082	715	987,880	2,077,728	4,134,132
Totals	**1,245**	**173,752,507**	**37,003**	**53,841,825**	**200,464,756**	**304,867,912**
Saskatchewan—						
Vegetable products	195	14,079,881	2,089	2,774,364	23,308,875	34,191,818
Animal products	96	11,481,149	3,252	4,508,221	48,798,585	57,923,590
Textiles and textile products	6	388,461	48	49,343	1,026,505	1,153,649
Wood and paper products	604	6,239,767	2,827	2,873,618	3,432,926	8,996,391
Iron and its products	30	8,606,535	2,124	3,683,719	5,425,127	10,065,800
Non-ferrous metal products	[1]	–		–	–	
Non-metallic mineral products	29	9,069,792	739	1,422,698	12,160,852	19,041,962
Chemicals and allied products	9	369,026	91	121,962	222,890	515,040
Miscellaneous industries[2]	7	10,439,482	513	1,011,941	16,817,425	20,235,110
Totals	**976**	**60,674,093**	**11,683**	**16,445,866**	**111,193,185**	**152,123,360**
Alberta—						
Vegetable products	289	26,324,332	3,457	4,793,215	27,887,925	44,697,465
Animal products	151	21,566,909	5,240	7,359,748	85,080,380	101,377,205
Textiles and textile products	25	2,243,499	818	915,317	2,319,783	3,880,610
Wood and paper products	526	11,349,999	4,305	4,890,265	7,026,407	16,404,706
Iron and its products	61	17,923,802	4,175	7,433,330	4,624,647	14,955,614
Non-ferrous metal products	6	408,212	94	159,727	406,350	703,610
Non-metallic mineral products	43	20,006,368	1,778	2,695,366	13,637,703	24,626,450
Chemicals and allied products	19	11,352,381	507	946,073	584,436	3,301,024
Miscellaneous industries	13	506,917	239	301,328	489,420	1,212,458
Totals	**1,133**	**111,682,419**	**20,613**	**29,494,369**	**142,057,051**	**211,159,142**
British Columbia—						
Vegetable products	473	41,357,848	7,042	9,486,894	35,310,960	58,663,860
Animal products	167	33,298,819	5,945	8,961,829	51,544,056	70,685,324
Textiles and textile products	58	4,397,061	1,555	1,827,614	4,972,738	8,042,794
Wood and paper products	845	141,734,581	27,913	47,097,551	72,772,481	158,877,310
Iron and its products	210	138,685,852	50,144	99,905,258	75,105,851	254,527,951
Non-ferrous metal products	41	36,941,922	4,360	8,421,833	26,784,666	44,769,371
Non-metallic mineral products	51	25,766,824	1,448	2,653,718	14,728,258	22,478,441
Chemicals and allied products	61	22,863,390	2,349	4,814,480	11,465,268	28,317,893
Miscellaneous industries	55	5,313,751	1,465	2,542,596	1,760,727	5,683,369
Totals	**1,961**	**450,360,048**	**102,221**	**185,711,773**	**294,445,005**	**652,046,313**
Yukon and N.W.T.—						
Wood and paper products	5	80,500	19	18,342	16,766	52,427
Iron and its products	1					
Non-metallic mineral products	1	509,341	43	102,372	121,603	343,516
Miscellaneous industries	1					
Totals	8	589,841	62	120,714	138,369	395,943

[1] Less than three establishments.

[2] Includes non-ferrous metal products.

The degree of concentration of manufacturing production in large units is illustrated in Table 2. In the Province of Quebec 55·3 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing were employed in establishments having 500 or more employees, as compared with 51·0 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. In 1943 Ontario resumed her normal position in second place with 53·6 p.c., while British Columbia came third with 44·7 p.c., followed by Nova Scotia with 43·2 p.c., Manitoba 35·7 p.c., New Brunswick 35·4 p.c. and Alberta 27·9 p.c.

2.—Concentration of Manufacturing Production in Each Province, 1943

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	11	0·9	43·2
New Brunswick	7	0·8	35·4
Quebec	129	1·4	55·3
Ontario	193	1·8	53·6
Manitoba	9	0·7	35·7
Saskatchewan	2	[1]	[1]
Alberta	5	0·4	27·9
British Columbia	22	1·1	44·7
Totals	**378**	**1·4**	**51·0**

[1] Cannot be shown.

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1943

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 form important branches of manufacturing production.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1943

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Fish curing and packing	71	211,781	493	296,608	2,014,210	2,847,149
2	Butter and cheese	29	451,589	130	120,938	1,642,233	1,999,588
3	Bread and other bakery products	14	124,842	74	54,264	163,020	327,845
4	Fruit and vegetable preparations	6	284,201	71	37,245	217,679	289,027
5	Sawmills	60	151,983	133	41,119	111,900	232,790
6	Printing and publishing	4	256,058	107	101,413	33,423	211,006
7	Planing mills, sash and door factories	3	158,957	39	43,874	62,742	120,583
8	Starch and glucose	3	47,045	19	14,932	64,496	99,257
9	All other leading industries[2]	6	1,549,030	301	399,445	1,859,513	2,881,686
	Totals, Leading Industries	**196**	**3,235,486**	**1,367**	**1,109,838**	**6,169,216**	**9,008,931**
	Totals, All Industries	**230**	**3,881,832**	**1,552**	**1,298,112**	**6,432,079**	**9,577,440**
		NOVA SCOTIA					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Shipbuilding and repairs	26	35,013,070	8,235	16,153,195	11,252,509	33,957,019
2	Primary iron and steel	6	49,399,083	6,899	11,176,181	12,199,604	23,931,519
3	Fish curing and packing	167	6,149,931	2,655	2,525,331	12,385,430	17,880,481
4	Sawmills	565	3,120,712	2,646	1,609,892	4,619,384	8,446,279
5	Pulp and paper	5	16,701,047	753	1,431,679	2,354,427	6,224,609
6	Butter and cheese	28	1,820,012	502	637,350	4,348,212	6,041,112
7	Bread and other bakery products	95	1,294,364	787	875,968	2,285,959	4,267,742
8	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	8	2,461,121	835	909,109	2,032,636	3,996,076
9	Planing mills, sash, doors, etc.	36	2,081,129	726	918,954	2,553,967	3,952,020
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	23	1,941,093	980	847,985	2,157,036	3,443,453
11	Railway rolling-stock	3	6,167,516	613	985,577	1,813,732	3,311,221
12	Hosiery and knitted goods	3	2,008,042	814	770,709	1,478,670	2,832,463
13	Clothing men's, factory	6	714,627	599	581,249	1,868,688	2,666,499
14	Printing and publishing	32	1,532,477	808	1,001,609	434,078	2,592,143
15	Aerated waters	32	976,013	303	413,779	798,270	2,421,763
16	All other leading industries[2]	8	26,079,658	4,765	8,229,486	23,737,668	39,928,802
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,043**	**157,459,895**	**32,920**	**49,068,053**	**86,320,270**	**165,893,201**
	Totals—All Industries	**1,278**	**179,363,703**	**37,445**	**55,205,712**	**96,551,817**	**188,463,088**
		NEW BRUNSWICK					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	6	39,153,267	2,963	5,465,585	14,338,931	30,976,554
2	Sawmills	328	6,176,161	3,972	3,604,071	8,750,695	15,770,038
3	Shipbuilding and repairs	4	8,423,746	2,043	3,897,771	1,276,666	8,114,244
4	Fish curing and packing	108	4,116,523	1,470	1,057,245	5,597,394	7,975,407
5	Foods, miscellaneous	10	3,252,729	349	455,803	4,225,701	5,715,918
6	Butter and cheese	37	1,582,545	368	400,683	3,336,523	4,523,921
7	Slaughtering and meat packing	4	1,123,974	280	366,436	3,235,837	3,922,129
8	Bread and other bakery products	81	1,290,863	694	757,655	1,768,542	3,409,564
9	Planing mills, sash, doors, etc.	24	1,707,639	698	839,639	1,722,466	3,133,808
10	Fertilizers	3	1,979,365	211	291,140	2,282,806	3,033,322
11	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	5	2,170,234	598	611,026	1,165,283	2,530,618
12	Heating and cooking apparatus	3	1,834,493	602	905,846	701,290	2,267,600
13	All other leading industries[2]	5	19,682,589	2,891	4,471,084	15,665,057	23,827,937
	Totals, Leading Industries	**618**	**92,494,128**	**17,139**	**23,123,984**	**64,067,191**	**115,201,060**
	Totals, All Industries	**862**	**111,287,910**	**23,225**	**30,451,181**	**76,711,513**	**140,934,879**

[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; slaughtering and meat packing, iron castings, sheet metal products, fertilizers, cotton and jute bags; in Nova Scotia; cotton yarn and cloth, aircraft, miscellaneous iron and steel products, wire, coke and gas and petroleum; in New Brunswick; sugar refineries, railway rolling-stock, cotton yarn and cloth, silk and artificial silk goods.

Section 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1943

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, with the exception of 1942 when it was in first place.

Quebec, with about 33 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 1943 it was displaced by the miscellaneous chemical products industry for the premier position. In addition to supplying about 6 p.c. of the gross value of Quebec manufactures, the pulp and paper industry furnishes about 48 p.c. of the Dominion total for this industry. The value of tobacco products forms approximately 88 p.c., cotton yarn and cloth 75 p.c., women's factory clothing 68 p.c., leather boots and shoes 65 p.c., men's factory clothing 57 p.c., railway rolling-stock 54 p.c., and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining 51 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, 1943

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Miscellaneous chemical products	65	292,686,999	43,294	65,868,926	87,957,250	277,993,561
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	7	223,113,548	14,653	24,999,106	173,136,348	259,643,014
3	Pulp and paper	46	352,925,347	18,118	33,245,158	68,415,285	167,460,120
4	Iron and steel products, misc.	46	101,789,900	10,707	22,338,847	105,962,208	161,748,317
5	Shipbuilding and repairs	12	112,644,704	24,716	49,935,171	54,390,948	130,208,952
6	Aircraft	15	51,724,948	29,942	54,221,972	24,277,771	95,631,112
7	Cotton yarn and cloth	16	47,376,429	16,622	19,907,475	62,545,536	95,568,886
8	Railway rolling-stock	9	54,135,290	15,788	31,485,260	48,496,748	86,274,059
9	Clothing, men's factory	234	33,860,344	16,412	18,773,355	52,769,008	85,179,641
10	Clothing, women's factory	459	29,811,953	16,922	20,641,118	46,656,792	83,076,981
11	Electrical apparatus and supplies	37	53,416,244	15,111	25,474,845	42,486,018	73,178,995
12	Brass and copper products	37	24,887,300	6,406	12,118,159	36,615,109	63,968,639
13	Slaughtering and meat packing	29	14,714,488	2,643	4,054,749	52,994,484	59,803,813
14	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	46	67,391,439	9,448	10,509,342	28,107,500	56,359,476
15	Butter and cheese	1,050	18,096,046	4,640	4,594,110	43,815,062	53,098,380
16	Boots and shoes, leather	132	19,719,453	12,371	13,631,442	28,125,338	49,140,489
17	Sawmills	1,915	25,071,371	10,904	8,814,290	25,933,018	45,641,615
18	Petroleum products	7	21,837,603	1,020	2,189,093	35,296,425	45,493,574
19	Machinery	44	39,402,193	8,181	15,366,481	16,570,856	43,350,998
20	Hardware and tools	49	21,034,790	7,279	12,794,488	8,362,726	34,698,061
21	Silk and artificial silk	23	27,946,959	7,275	8,846,030	12,546,814	33,921,329
22	Primary iron and steel	16	36,242,566	6,482	12,299,476	12,534,428	32,341,735
23	Acids, alkalies and salts	11	25,457,191	2,957	5,224,023	15,407,087	31,298,558
24	Bread and other bakery products	1,094	15,934,313	7,161	8,318,082	14,873,000	31,253,441
25	Hosiery and knitted goods	67	19,580,803	8,753	9,061,317	14,440,532	30,429,048
26	Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	17	9,294,672	4,414	5,292,977	18,325,708	29,631,535
27	Bridge and structural steel	5	13,004,555	3,746	7,955,749	10,732,624	23,706,805
28	Breweries	8	27,221,304	2,745	5,375,494	6,736,071	22,940,424

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1943—concluded

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
29	Flour and feed mills	185	8,852,665	951	1,471,968	18,718,317	21,928,036
30	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	60	10,423,146	3,559	3,893,209	11,783,823	21,050,579
31	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	84	16,413,996	2,852	4,319,426	8,199,686	20,531,611
32	Sheet metal products	37	18,944,001	4,147	6,253,604	9,777,817	20,490,715
33	Paints, pigments and varnishes	28	16,071,234	1,863	3,275,468	9,375,320	19,509,060
34	Castings, iron	49	19,993,884	3,921	6,645,389	7,607,573	19,283,329
35	Fur goods	200	10,066,972	2,372	3,441,790	13,101,182	18,909,523
36	Foods, miscellaneous	71	10,341,187	1,419	1,885,413	11,657,571	18,826,028
37	Printing and publishing	72	13,818,976	4,512	7,287,290	4,021,313	17,662,997
38	Woollen cloth	24	8,352,626	2,681	3,181,880	10,477,274	16,814,951
39	Planing mills, sash and door factories	380	9,613,436	3,505	3,861,524	10,308,514	16,508,239
40	Aerated mineral waters	161	8,506,567	2,092	3,024,390	5,666,545	16,304,322
	Totals, Leading Industries[2]	**6,847**	**1,931,721,442**	**362,584**	**561,877,886**	**1,269,205,629**	**2,430,860,948**
	Totals, All Industries	**9,372**	**2,230,620,386**	**437,247**	**658,323,620**	**1,483,627,797**	**2,852,191,853**
	Percentage of leading industries to all industries	73·0	86·6	82·9	85·3	85·5	85·2

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity. [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, 1943

The gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario in 1943 represented about 48 p.c. of the total for the whole Dominion, while that of Quebec amounted to about 33 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 War of 1939-45. 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 War, these industries in general have made good progress, 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. In 1943 the percentage dropped again to 48·3, indicating a relatively greater expansion of war production in other provinces.

Ontario also has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production of any province. The outstanding industries in which this Province is pre-eminent are 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 1943 are as follows: leather tanneries 88, rubber goods 77, primary iron and steel 71, electrical apparatus and supplies 69, fruit and vegetable preparations 62, castings, iron, 61, flour and feed mills 58, furniture 57, and hosiery and knitted goods 56.

5.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1943

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Automobiles	4	139,042,369	24,160	57,374,388	248,469,070	351,765,839
2	Miscellaneous chemical products	103	194,009,882	15,468	24,092,005	149,549,019	193,083,839
3	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	7	122,321,138	8,053	15,480,299	136,259,146	186,600,741
4	Iron and steel products, misc.	88	149,113,964	32,243	61,888,749	65,294,838	175,507,602
5	Automobile supplies	66	76,222,109	20,898	39,271,414	88,407,719	171,536,667
6	Electrical apparatus supplies	160	106,573,606	31,254	50,616,473	65,504,908	169,654,250
7	Primary iron and steel	27	145,658,861	19,127	39,265,015	74,591,373	159,789,576
8	Slaughtering and meat packing	73	43,332,609	6,052	10,406,562	121,303,945	137,658,150
9	Brass and copper products	97	46,184,782	14,339	26,643,839	69,639,261	123,671,646
10	Flour and feed mills	721	36,329,020	3,890	5,377,482	99,556,725	116,144,871
11	Pulp and paper	40	188,668,105	11,002	22,260,167	47,008,529	108,256,330
12	Aircraft	22	122,195,091	27,015	51,851,346	36,861,594	106,218,069
13	Rubber goods (includes rubber footwear)	30	64,142,412	11,446	19,981,095	49,940,233	100,382,855
14	Machinery	170	74,195,355	17,491	32,447,269	26,899,489	94,340,123
15	Butter and cheese	861	31,010,821	8,199	10,943,960	62,971,936	83,750,034
16	Scientific and professional equipment	26	60,880,506	9,340	16,978,620	47,443,392	70,051,899
17	Petroleum products	16	38,021,549	2,773	5,913,719	49,050,861	69,227,431
18	Sheet metal products	108	46,577,935	10,350	16,634,566	31,620,821	62,418,799
19	Agricultural implements	24	60,376,726	13,634	24,092,278	24,559,428	55,478,204
20	Bread and other bakery products	1,091	26,706,329	12,684	16,020,726	25,480,001	54,679,416
21	Hardware and tools	173	40,206,520	11,439	19,666,658	14,518,564	53,705,295
22	Clothing, men's factory	118	20,433,388	10,741	14,822,803	28,161,803	48,660,442
23	Shipbuilding and repairs	21	36,325,397	9,578	18,594,067	14,487,826	48,636,195
24	Castings, iron	91	31,671,005	9,325	17,521,350	16,867,024	46,240,835
25	Hosiery and knitted goods	109	35,131,718	12,090	13,381,272	21,452,633	44,619,441
26	Fruit and vegetable preparations	182	40,929,323	6,687	7,321,381	26,303,054	44,457,791
27	Railway rolling-stock	14	35,463,784	6,868	13,252,763	20,848,579	43,241,631
28	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	79	26,498,700	6,974	8,886,874	20,502,109	43,180,774
29	Leather tanneries	28	23,314,483	3,845	6,153,339	24,986,340	39,132,892
30	Printing and publishing	294	26,796,034	7,923	14,070,862	8,605,732	37,655,340
31	Coke and gas products	17	66,473,788	2,613	4,747,433	19,816,608	35,383,368
32	Acids, alkalies and salts	21	57,201,970	4,286	8,177,086	11,231,978	34,509,997
33	Woollen cloth	37	19,709,253	5,262	7,109,117	19,806,500	33,722,858
34	Abrasive products	13	11,215,111	2,975	5,865,833	10,120,319	33,363,062
35	Clothing, women's factory	265	11,409,827	6,873	9,576,695	17,497,254	33,185,455
36	Printing and bookbinding	566	26,298,069	8,113	11,697,672	12,643,456	32,101,895
37	Boxes and bags, paper	88	16,713,092	5,775	7,329,297	17,399,695	31,462,238
38	Bridge and structural steel	12	18,517,411	4,622	9,841,267	7,884,755	31,071,257
39	Aluminum products	13	18,025,162	4,891	7,527,350	13,441,619	29,862,491
40	Miscellaneous paper products	94	19,237,261	3,739	5,538,390	15,944,759	29,431,364
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**5,969**	**2,353,134,465**	**434,037**	**758,621,481**	**1,862,932,895**	**3,363,840,962**
	Totals, All Industries	**10,587**	**2,994,953,988**	**570,017**	**956,399,212**	**2,278,871,511**	**4,221,101,063**
	Percentage of leading industries to all industries	56·3	78·6	76·1	79·2	81·7	79·7

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

Section 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1943

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 Prairie Provinces as an economic group, slaughtering and meat packing had the largest gross value of production in 1943, amounting to $213,029,871, followed by flour and feed mills with $61,866,161, butter and cheese $55,722,185, petroleum products $39,919,567, and railway rolling-stock $21,558,745. These five industries accounted for about 60 p.c. of the total production of the Prairie Provinces. Other leading industries, in the order named, were: bread and other bakery products, miscellaneous iron and steel products, sawmills, breweries, miscellaneous foods, men's factory clothing, etc.

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1943

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		MANITOBA					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	12	15,284,201	3,500	5,553,888	84,022,051	96,073,714
2	Flour and feed mills	44	7,724,348	681	886,019	15,870,232	18,880,791
3	Butter and cheese	92	5,137,123	1,480	2,100,586	13,550,346	18,289,093
4	Railway rolling-stock	4	16,731,822	4,789	9,179,850	8,114,107	17,695,431
5	Miscellaneous chemical products	8	16,849,933	2,358	3,988,750	4,429,898	9,563,019
6	Clothing, men's factory	30	3,135,408	1,968	1,915,748	5,626,878	8,327,702
7	Foods, miscellaneous	20	2,787,705	478	515,996	5,965,378	7,430,755
8	Clothing, women's factory	27	2,100,124	1,396	1,563,377	4,208,470	6,758,069
9	Bags, cotton and jute	4	2,871,694	243	326,340	5,660,956	6,584,755
10	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	14	1,988,695	771	902,144	2,209,768	5,682,890
11	Bread and other bakery products	131	2,944,125	1,283	1,551,525	2,461,775	5,468,541
12	Printing and publishing	75	3,568,842	1,001	1,539,987	748,688	4,224,666
13	Primary iron and steel	4	2,516,811	959	1,499,389	1,313,557	4,154,981
14	Breweries	6	3,380,679	427	735,620	714,118	4,050,783
15	All other leading industries[2]	5	14,013,613	816	1,671,266	7,909,719	13,244,166
	Totals, Leading Industries	**476**	**101,035,123**	**22,150**	**33,930,485**	**162,805,941**	**226,429,356**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,245**	**173,752,507**	**37,003**	**53,841,825**	**200,464,756**	**304,867,912**
		SASKATCHEWAN					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	8	6,240,074	1,738	2,639,523	32,621,292	37,309,755
2	Flour and feed mills	57	8,209,150	718	1,072,058	18,397,989	23,625,491
3	Butter and cheese	69	4,661,503	1,398	1,725,155	15,690,567	19,772,808
4	Petroleum products	9	7,434,207	604	1,181,478	11,892,749	18,032,525
5	Sawmills	417	2,239,632	1,406	928,556	1,707,647	3,934,544
6	Bread and other bakery products	97	1,851,640	762	850,289	1,828,473	3,738,277
7	Breweries	5	2,722,075	231	412,814	523,731	2,910,824
8	Printing and publishing	118	2,016,246	788	1,206,100	507,316	2,635,847
9	Foods, miscellaneous	5	383,015	157	157,584	2,006,734	2,478,096

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 447.

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1943—concluded

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		SASKATCHEWAN—concluded					
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
10	Planing mills, sash and door factories	17	861,280	284	362,261	617,625	1,178,111
11	Aerated and mineral waters	20	716,543	165	221,243	393,046	1,164,982
12	All other industries[2]	3	17,505,171	1,770	3,374,071	22,520,479	28,541,432
	Totals, Leading Industries	**825**	**54,840,536**	**10,021**	**14,131,132**	**108,707,648**	**145,322,692**
	Totals, All Industries	**976**	**60,674,093**	**11,683**	**16,445,866**	**111,193,185**	**152,123,360**
		ALBERTA					
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	12	14,603,857	3,492	5,258,306	68,340,363	79,646,402
2	Flour and feed mills	88	9,209,366	824	1,116,532	15,974,085	19,359,879
3	Petroleum products	7	7,769,463	547	1,078,186	11,718,323	18,511,038
4	Butter and cheese	109	5,803,647	1,447	1,741,910	13,774,841	17,660,284
5	Bread and other bakery products	135	2,811,529	1,130	1,413,868	2,947,752	6,192,555
6	Sawmills	314	2,865,560	1,988	1,552,506	2,280,686	5,493,110
7	Breweries	5	5,023,459	302	606,348	985,003	4,716,046
8	Railway rolling-stock	3	7,805,766	1,134	2,027,300	1,718,413	3,863,314
9	Printing and publishing	83	2,869,790	753	1,145,153	511,973	3,102,664
10	Clothing, men's factory	6	1,630,791	547	623,726	1,807,392	2,903,496
11	Planing mills, sash and door factories	31	1,476,206	519	717,095	1,108,573	2,297,666
12	Castings, iron	11	1,560,081	560	889,984	559,607	2,056,125
13	Printing and bookbinding	52	1,531,787	433	643,935	501,256	1,445,186
14	Foods, miscellaneous	13	231,208	81	109,955	1,159,731	1,431,645
15	Aerated and mineral waters	19	697,542	182	279,548	448,955	1,417,675
16	Boxes, wooden	5	805,539	269	364,966	596,199	1,113,287
17	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	7	402,564	174	223,234	479,221	1,054,549
18	All other industries[2]	16	32,124,546	3,205	5,751,200	10,191,494	24,111,680
	Totals, Leading Industries	**916**	**99,222,701**	**17,587**	**25,543,752**	**135,103,867**	**196,376,601**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,133**	**111,682,419**	**20,613**	**29,494,369**	**142,057,051**	**211,159,142**

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity. [2] Other leading industries, individual statistics for which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry are: Manitoba, bridge and structural steel, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining and pulp and paper: Saskatchewan, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, miscellaneous iron and steel products, and bags, cotton and jute: Alberta, cement, glass products, miscellaneous iron and steel products, primary iron and steel, wood preservation, malt and malt products, sugar refineries, acids, alkalies and salts and cheese, processed.

Section 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1943

British Columbia in 1943 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 $155,536,396 contributed 24 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 31,238 persons or 30·6 p.c. of the total number engaged in manufacturing in 1943. 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 $87,069,697, and the pulp and paper industry fourth with $28,881,845. Third in importance was fish curing and packing, based principally on the estuarial salmon fisheries. British

Columbia accounted for 50 p.c. of the total production of this industry in Canada. Other important industries were: slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products, planing mills, machinery, fruit and vegetable preparations, 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, 1943

	Industry	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Shipbuilding and repairs	22	49,285,202	31,238	64,939,484	41,888,498	155,536,396
2	Sawmills	411	52,462,241	14,989	25,453,959	42,784,719	87,069,697
3	Fish curing and packing	69	18,904,590	3,176	4,767,503	20,999,610	32,228,395
4	Pulp and paper	7	59,288,302	3,867	8,159,504	10,571,060	28,881,845
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	10	7,328,838	985	1,614,503	18,606,648	21,471,555
6	Petroleum products	6	5,306,062	381	808,160	12,354,907	14,807,862
7	Planing mills, sash and door factories	63	8,849,176	2,857	4,167,291	6,401,128	13,875,792
8	Machinery	24	7,998,161	2,102	4,227,760	4,668,551	12,869,989
9	Fruit and vegetable preparations	59	8,974,867	1,714	1,938,435	7,997,776	12,141,843
10	Bread and other bakery products	258	4,109,412	2,254	3,048,683	5,142,747	11,108,244
11	Butter and cheese	39	3,674,077	1,017	1,571,674	7,751,967	10,636,184
12	Fertilizers	5	7,160,846	1,089	2,522,693	6,952,933	10,431,665
13	Acids, alkalies and salts	4	9,573,752	405	854,229	760,059	9,943,939
14	Iron and steel products, misc.	17	8,303,327	1,747	3,907,446	2,223,792	9,027,820
15	Sheet metal products	17	8,762,512	1,155	1,955,066	4,969,745	8,941,389
16	Boilers, tanks and plate work	5	2,564,636	269	587,101	4,438,249	7,439,883
17	Foods, miscellaneous	27	3,508,972	432	489,902	5,810,059	6,782,218
18	Printing and publishing	69	5,397,685	1,623	2,788,427	1,295,658	6,571,460
19	All other industries[2]	6	94,513,259	14,741	26,802,524	40,639,410	91,287,697
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,118**	**365,965,917**	**86,041**	**160,604,344**	**246,257,516**	**551,053,873**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,961**	**450,360,048**	**102,221**	**185,711,773**	**294,445,005**	**652,046,313**
	Percentage of leading industries to all industries	57·0	85·0	84·2	86·5	83·6	84·5

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

[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 and non-ferrous 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 centres, shows by provinces the proportion of the gross manufacturing production contributed by cities and towns having a gross production of over $1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns in 1943 accounted for 90·8 p.c. and 90·2 p.c., respectively, of the totals for those provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish-packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportions fell to 71·4 p.c. and 79·1 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, 1943.

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	2	57	4,870,270	9,577,446	51·0
Nova Scotia	18	372	136,492,956	188,463,088	72·4
New Brunswick	14	310	100,586,204	140,934,879	71·4
Quebec	95	4,913	2,623,845,496	2,852,191,853	90·2
Ontario	137	7,355	3,832,257,786	4,221,101,063	90·8
Manitoba	7	800	277,508,486	304,867,912	91·0
Saskatchewan	8	291	115,936,161	152,123,360	76·2
Alberta	7	463	178,252,563	211,159,142	84·4
British Columbia	13	1,314	515,670,718	652,046,313	79·1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	Nil	-	-	395,943	-
Canada	**301**	**15,875**	**7,785,420,640**	**8,732,860,999**	**89·1**

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-43

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
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
1943	2,992	721,223,427	194,643	307,922,631	665,209,935	1,184,114,458
Toronto 1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
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
1936	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
1943	3,238	647,907,281	156,459	259,307,913	481,504,056	961,923,997
Hamilton 1933	469	171,625,714	21,524	21,523,337	35,672,272	83,530,255
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
1943	485	315,896,136	54,671	95,576,332	164,271,139	362,743,019

For footnote, see end of table, p. 450.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-43—concluded

City and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Windsor.....1933	247	66,398,372	10,212	10,719,819	25,752,258	49,359,245
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
1943	229	206,850,571	38,516	85,965,874	247,504,385	417,745,229
Vancouver.....1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883
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
1943	898	193,795,910	45,971	81,059,815	130,442,455	288,196,900
Winnipeg.....1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,286
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
1943	688	100,511,565	24,898	35,807,283	106,485,838	174,523,234

[1] Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity. For cost of fuel and electricity in 1943, 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, 1943

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	37	2,198,394	563	641,082	43,626	2,088,193	3,584,517
Summerside	20	817,900	219	195,089	25,767	867,843	1,285,753
Nova Scotia—							
Amherst	23	4,511,476	3,155	4,708,435	199,468	3,547,403	11,462,414
Berwick	7	364,395	265	248,357	52,232	710,136	1,163,713
Bridgetown	9	624,318	273	206,758	48,981	779,130	1,196,894
Dartmouth	14	4,346,718	212	329,539	29,502	782,957	1,479,324
Digby	10	386,966	163	140,214	12,540	515,579	1,043,200
Halifax	113	26,662,732	6,910	11,180,207	570,174	14,840,271	35,348,278
Lunenburg	16	1,595,446	660	953,956	64,359	1,953,936	3,551,404
New Glasgow	27	2,641,801	873	1,417,901	137,910	1,764,102	3,699,698
North Sydney	12	798,897	276	367,895	25,532	1,350,133	2,190,960
Sydney	44	58,542,687	6,494	10,796,565	2,381,735	15,719,487	29,482,649
Trenton	4	10,233,178	2,655	4,472,244	683,782	4,652,633	12,230,900
Truro	25	4,510,659	1,175	1,211,858	119,389	2,764,710	5,253,879
Windsor	13	1,415,386	364	354,776	28,816	1,359,780	2,058,284
Yarmouth	30	4,206,643	981	1,124,639	98,549	3,207,032	5,047,356

[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, 1943—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.	$	$	$	$
New Brunswick—							
Campbellton	18	1,388,376	580	806,914	49,491	779,475	2,101,872
Fredericton	28	1,591,881	570	657,888	54,619	1,692,779	2,897,240
Moncton	53	8,556,537	2,818	4,210,609	299,183	8,084,606	14,262,784
Newcastle	12	793,437	334	292,835	16,588	1,083,713	1,515,000
St. Andrews	4	863,202	138	226,813	6,929	929,660	1,270,592
Saint John	126	22,684,335	5,396	7,138,588	711,656	26,317,429	41,988,274
St. Stephen	12	2,495,273	511	640,243	59,379	1,346,427	2,655,559
Sussex	14	557,424	271	298,790	12,199	1,061,010	1,969,532
Quebec—							
Acton Vale	13	1,515,850	736	809,621	51,426	1,516,817	2,929,081
Asbestos	14	3,231,790	470	617,816	131,458	1,673,061	2,698,751
Beauharnois	13	21,271,834	2,274	3,857,166	2,884,017	9,977,203	19,661,691
Berthier	11	3,700,546	545	573,195	98,031	1,287,980	2,775,058
Brownsburg	7	8,823,602	3,153	5,298,173	134,663	4,133,077	11,289,214
Cabano	5	335,362	295	298,651	3,187	712,942	1,271,156
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	17	8,849,770	2,157	2,717,033	280,025	3,597,422	7,775,490
Chambly-Canton	7	1,112,065	532	633,717	66,900	992,566	2,195,863
Chicoutimi	22	1,785,463	409	466,794	35,968	658,118	1,460,063
Coaticook	21	2,598,794	904	895,855	65,035	2,359,999	3,969,526
Drummondville	29	15,540,224	4,827	5,923,661	784,886	4,597,576	19,585,869
Farnham	18	3,640,354	823	932,848	108,302	2,908,865	4,853,512
Granby	44	16,214,831	4,231	4,821,105	287,497	11,243,927	23,623,750
Grand-Mère	17	18,431,598	1,786	2,211,947	843,000	4,855,792	11,914,537
Hull	50	18,258,306	3,547	5,100,855	965,778	13,320,881	22,644,228
Huntingdon	11	1,323,252	488	724,348	54,637	2,125,174	3,574,002
Joliette	44	3,925,498	1,760	1,905,901	219,463	2,880,532	6,488,074
Jonquière	13	1,640,235	352	547,440	103,069	1,147,824	2,318,105
Lachine	36	36,468,094	7,607	15,999,965	896,727	21,609,934	50,621,042
La Pérade	10	515,028	218	196,316	44,031	1,206,947	1,680,109
Laprairie	14	2,786,653	369	483,395	191,424	339,691	1,545,716
La Salle	14	14,401,126	1,488	2,161,079	459,587	9,766,970	20,844,342
Lennoxville	7	984,487	282	416,452	103,155	665,190	1,447,549
Lévis	21	822,600	298	399,959	19,404	844,944	1,488,817
Longueuil	13	45,874,491	9,889	19,615,656	314,539	8,239,815	36,631,482
Loretteville	19	640,340	579	521,213	16,261	849,158	1,574,569
MacMasterville	5	6,372,245	805	1,475,519	196,002	5,181,142	8,955,185
Marieville	14	1,142,320	607	511,998	25,419	1,756,420	2,650,264
Matane	14	1,186,031	325	338,059	3,095	788,278	1,695,975
Mégantic	13	720,469	501	517,418	7,622	681,697	1,318,361
Montmagny	27	3,009,674	1,200	1,332,697	76,326	2,267,834	4,930,710
Montreal	2,992	721,223,427	194,643	307,922,631	15,119,220	665,209,935	1,184,114,458
Montreal East	18	58,258,103	3,989	7,612,885	4,424,365	97,837,762	126,791,276
Mount Royal	4	2,108,460	540	640,967	17,578	1,031,533	2,350,796
Nicolet	13	1,071,794	416	376,824	17,428	829,633	1,853,557
Outremont	14	6,120,388	927	1,414,575	71,127	5,740,510	10,534,158
Plessisville	15	1,541,874	727	779,416	43,623	1,074,251	2,345,614
Pointe-aux-Trembles	8	765,720	450	515,797	33,507	1,249,103	2,254,089
Princeville	7	548,874	183	179,346	16,346	1,829,494	2,187,194
Quebec	309	111,821,277	25,876	34,461,191	2,782,550	37,317,318	101,451,883
Richmond	8	1,364,068	497	538,673	21,791	756,524	1,533,294
Rimouski	24	2,432,413	727	848,466	23,548	2,513,405	4,262,215
Rivière-du-Loup	19	1,291,500	359	507,253	62,677	537,498	1,301,555
St. Césaire	17	597,848	299	247,269	14,271	655,365	1,013,660
St. George E.	13	843,377	507	472,849	42,063	848,341	1,733,670
St. Hyacinthe	68	11,082,658	5,012	5,242,487	332,293	12,425,392	22,674,925
St. Jean	57	14,981,867	4,163	5,496,457	518,313	8,263,930	17,702,995
St. Jérôme	32	9,273,554	2,719	2,881,648	299,015	15,241,046	24,092,883
St. Lambert	10	1,523,178	467	649,690	45,534	1,106,597	2,563,119
St. Laurent	18	17,285,564	11,906	19,410,782	469,058	12,140,847	39,622,541
St. Tite	17	441,896	193	214,444	7,704	750,879	1,170,246
Shawinigan Falls	40	66,795,570	6,721	10,773,222	9,022,471	35,278,145	72,099,227
Sherbrooke	87	28,409,684	8,010	10,519,643	770,726	18,562,872	39,833,746
Terrebonne	16	861,791	486	569,721	23,713	1,187,150	2,032,425
Three Rivers	69	61,667,167	6,713	9,830,292	3,577,923	19,409,629	40,432,616
Thurso	8	1,225,013	258	283,292	6,804	707,158	1,573,457
Trois Pistoles	12	257,276	123	128,069	8,192	958,971	1,307,995
Valleyfield	31	10,734,019	3,866	4,575,650	445,024	8,288,775	15,092,208
Victoriaville	29	3,474,332	1,801	1,935,633	71,971	3,728,190	7,151,202
Warwick	12	1,191,002	329	395,731	49,950	1,252,839	2,067,960
Waterloo	17	3,971,122	1,155	1,385,440	86,658	1,934,805	8,727,592
Westmount	12	3,206,656	1,358	2,306,817	201,211	2,735,822	8,511,042
Windsor	9	4,007,044	718	1,168,030	472,631	2,744,135	5,895,051

[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, 1943—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							
Acton	17	5,088,512	940	1,218,182	142,166	6,534,825	10,064,153
Almonte	10	1,026,101	322	386,766	34,776	1,865,821	2,611,985
Amherstburg	9	5,664,902	618	995,460	903,448	1,084,027	7,189,505
Arnprior	14	3,287,122	402	567,539	60,417	1,375,312	2,555,943
Aurora	10	1,630,682	437	631,449	35,293	2,536,592	3,707,019
Barrie	16	1,630,924	513	677,899	56,629	3,788,544	4,808,683
Belleville	47	10,654,783	2,993	4,269,703	404,155	4,841,683	15,151,225
Bloomfield	8	917,333	134	133,529	16,647	663,215	1,086,905
Brampton	22	2,750,667	809	1,286,968	50,345	2,342,948	4,121,936
Brantford	118	48,376,209	14,023	22,797,244	1,093,493	26,397,320	66,252,865
Brighton	13	580,574	247	282,211	26,391	571,864	1,257,991
Brockville	34	6,067,871	1,699	2,137,868	229,680	10,849,255	15,377,987
Burlington	9	1,699,792	434	608,353	49,895	1,984,793	3,412,633
Caledonia	10	813,008	191	292,731	97,421	1,102,334	2,112,880
Campbellford	15	1,144,685	394	403,546	44,162	1,899,618	2,767,384
Carleton Place	10	2,803,913	861	1,137,292	85,825	2,453,893	4,258,977
Chatham	55	19,366,962	2,423	3,766,249	309,720	14,198,423	22,129,587
Chesley	12	880,458	293	329,384	24,840	645,529	1,162,440
Cobourg	21	3,077,481	629	930,115	115,877	1,981,184	3,946,716
Collingwood	15	4,504,890	1,752	2,973,174	87,291	3,768,135	8,263,323
Cornwall	48	31,865,512	5,123	7,113,792	1,741,636	11,434,161	26,704,155
Dryden	11	5,079,553	413	653,341	247,628	1,253,662	2,883,666
Dundas	24	10,255,557	1,647	2,736,892	92,109	2,400,694	8,143,098
Dunnville	20	3,892,964	756	978,296	65,869	1,796,862	3,434,866
Eastview	11	844,166	339	483,075	60,816	3,017,455	3,868,546
Elmira	20	2,725,783	541	795,987	69,205	1,601,855	3,391,929
Forest	12	479,279	179	180,102	29,432	645,334	1,033,820
Fort Erie	13	10,733,075	3,037	6,538,437	80,328	7,309,955	21,321,701
Fort William	45	34,286,478	6,623	12,242,821	1,492,067	12,086,260	36,592,632
Frankford	8	2,823,695	849	1,335,540	46,704	1,983,572	4,094,977
Galt	73	19,035,116	5,684	8,422,823	570,581	10,423,300	25,291,893
Gananoque	16	4,306,446	1,030	1,594,973	154,539	3,487,838	7,791,496
Georgetown	16	4,157,177	618	935,129	139,159	1,985,136	3,918,022
Goderich	14	2,626,974	455	615,302	174,540	4,412,783	6,232,349
Gravenhurst	8	695,637	330	383,874	13,959	521,704	1,153,154
Grimsby	16	1,064,025	432	498,020	33,264	685,197	1,479,069
Guelph	91	16,587,381	5,631	7,818,551	556,168	17,648,429	34,199,614
Hagersville	5	1,215,367	89	122,195	39,447	676,524	1,352,429
Hamilton	485	315,896,136	54,671	95,576,332	11,826,095	164,271,139	362,743,019
Hanover	15	2,864,822	967	1,149,066	57,887	2,056,790	3,924,514
Hespeler	14	5,230,319	1,334	1,831,463	180,820	4,710,656	9,332,590
Humberstone	10	5,251,326	600	753,725	66,028	5,662,102	7,535,629
Ingersoll	22	5,759,263	1,590	2,532,815	158,405	5,584,843	10,933,196
Kincardine	12	1,333,804	628	667,687	42,248	923,697	2,009,383
Kingston	50	33,366,384	6,846	9,734,470	852,504	19,893,212	45,358,638
Kitchener	154	45,668,496	12,240	18,426,863	1,061,662	50,137,928	90,496,101
Leamington	11	8,526,583	987	1,269,598	128,232	6,132,362	9,465,102
Leaside	42	71,335,820	13,290	24,406,029	599,084	60,954,359	100,128,734
Lindsay	27	5,896,542	1,684	2,147,058	284,661	3,595,721	7,561,627
Listowel	16	1,171,436	412	516,787	74,184	2,337,329	3,483,968
London	232	48,505,955	13,501	20,059,499	1,166,590	35,237,389	81,178,623
Meaford	15	922,005	322	356,515	34,023	704,940	1,458,102
Merritton	13	12,225,078	2,354	4,587,693	690,998	9,011,314	19,674,433
Midland	17	5,943,304	1,100	1,653,622	61,848	3,883,913	8,292,965
Milton	12	2,256,655	421	607,705	143,627	883,140	2,952,205
Mimico	14	1,539,423	331	408,740	22,955	354,726	1,207,126
Napanee	17	1,099,822	384	447,567	57,816	678,488	1,544,183
New Liskeard	15	2,447,433	587	777,693	29,227	959,274	2,056,367
Newmarket	14	4,150,440	795	1,116,021	78,482	2,774,418	5,517,495
New Toronto	24	46,160,004	6,159	12,322,966	1,328,801	49,167,414	85,226,690
Niagara Falls	68	79,389,448	7,843	13,860,444	4,470,224	28,569,899	53,965,697
North Bay	24	1,407,712	425	629,366	59,473	1,158,854	2,371,486
Oakville	17	2,053,109	569	809,999	51,457	1,966,716	4,284,824
Orillia	38	5,957,961	2,296	3,116,226	195,037	3,936,791	9,885,851
Ottawa	212	38,989,696	11,520	18,276,988	1,053,666	21,315,934	53,235,387
Owen Sound	39	8,691,734	2,579	3,687,970	214,723	4,399,418	11,227,077
Paris	21	7,231,343	1,193	1,491,842	89,684	3,017,266	5,561,948
Pembroke	31	3,252,742	1,088	1,238,061	111,197	1,730,609	4,218,016
Penetanguishene	13	1,152,185	463	591,711	24,950	779,466	1,815,929
Perth	18	3,750,534	895	1,180,225	73,232	2,442,552	5,995,266
Peterborough	85	49,913,613	9,728	15,737,084	782,988	51,629,519	92,082,644

[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, 1943—concluded

Province and Municipality	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products[1]
Ontario—concluded	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Port Arthur	32	19,615,665	2,997	5,632,446	1,052,862	9,225,735	20,404,837
Port Dalhousie	4	709,477	206	356,532	9,947	234,145	1,025,951
Port Hope	18	4,217,758	873	1,440,812	155,897	1,485,771	4,556,439
Prescott	14	876,590	478	500,479	15,705	674,587	1,521,193
Preston	32	8,134,141	2,230	3,343,391	170,504	5,324,927	11,349,573
Renfrew	25	3,558,050	977	1,295,392	127,658	2,950,456	5,679,287
Richmond Hill	11	1,879,571	741	1,550,511	23,640	786,658	3,740,450
Ridgetown	11	492,446	218	252,756	13,293	695,481	1,268,107
St. Catharines	95	46,279,431	11,109	20,218,926	1,120,063	47,153,262	86,742,678
St. Mary's	18	5,208,695	510	750,423	394,023	2,521,715	4,409,694
St. Thomas	38	5,075,333	1,613	2,149,220	122,464	3,436,150	8,162,748
Sarnia	45	78,070,050	5,138	9,575,966	3,397,693	40,953,552	63,611,788
Sault Ste. Marie	45	65,174,285	5,032	10,231,037	4,426,732	18,124,655	48,118,627
Simcoe	24	9,281,321	1,085	1,446,378	121,623	6,617,050	10,665,823
Smiths Falls	20	3,765,012	1,187	1,780,987	84,643	2,704,303	5,010,710
Southampton	5	657,986	346	473,587	31,088	747,635	1,616,021
Stratford	58	9,613,471	3,425	5,221,756	269,605	8,885,711	15,945,712
Strathroy	18	1,402,270	584	614,926	39,159	2,183,881	3,633,196
Streetsville	8	428,837	126	189,927	23,209	1,211,089	1,525,181
Sudbury	42	3,209,584	659	932,664	82,392	1,938,787	3,654,476
Swansea	6	2,890,914	741	1,118,694	135,522	1,737,213	3,826,882
Tavistock	11	650,549	261	265,954	21,887	1,436,532	1,922,905
Thorold	19	16,447,505	1,543	3,158,255	1,579,801	6,233,079	14,131,726
Tilbury	7	1,871,918	714	1,250,436	98,331	3,280,045	6,452,744
Tillsonburg	20	2,007,985	630	856,014	85,777	4,638,981	6,603,091
Timmins	21	1,567,478	340	415,808	43,011	766,062	1,578,939
Toronto	3,238	647,907,281	156,459	259,307,913	11,700,345	481,504,056	961,923,997
Trenton	24	5,040,060	1,318	1,604,168	300,728	6,513,583	10,632,929
Walkerton	16	1,415,039	463	545,683	29,263	704,222	1,490,093
Wallaceburg	15	7,112,597	2,277	3,611,751	691,791	5,275,257	13,137,833
Waterloo	48	12,837,514	3,015	4,589,325	224,056	6,887,829	15,939,906
Welland	53	48,552,603	9,939	18,081,870	4,829,654	36,050,331	82,250,094
Wellington	8	723,850	154	131,586	34,865	717,433	1,197,004
West Lorne	6	663,757	204	287,327	15,033	1,143,923	1,876,282
Weston	27	15,858,377	4,694	8,418,299	258,956	8,548,304	18,774,374
Whitby	11	1,358,234	389	544,392	30,587	993,710	1,865,129
Windsor	229	206,850,571	38,516	85,965,874	4,731,441	247,504,385	417,745,229
Wingham	12	724,043	304	373,785	23,527	1,070,925	1,697,775
Woodstock	57	10,524,570	3,481	4,971,730	312,442	9,702,860	19,456,441
Manitoba—							
Brandon	34	3,039,538	615	787,980	106,324	4,533,704	6,223,280
Neepawa	8	727,431	110	146,587	95,498	499,449	1,044,923
St. Boniface	51	14,660,736	3,272	4,870,367	498,989	59,805,608	73,140,799
The Pas	6	1,014,804	177	272,691	4,711	412,871	1,222,511
Transcona	6	23,596,700	4,064	7,310,518	608,365	8,778,658	17,694,001
Winnipeg	688	100,511,565	24,898	35,807,283	2,201,271	106,485,838	174,523,234
Saskatchewan—							
Melville	8	249,137	71	76,423	24,031	995,690	1,222,438
Moose Jaw	42	8,079,517	1,478	2,207,838	405,101	25,744,184	31,776,952
North Battleford	11	745,232	290	465,744	25,579	570,209	1,427,537
Prince Albert	27	3,717,814	1,304	1,908,179	141,973	10,045,646	13,313,303
Regina	102	18,911,228	3,430	5,721,379	981,545	23,305,802	35,785,047
Saskatoon	78	10,330,510	1,965	2,811,927	371,393	20,934,495	29,992,998
Swift Current	11	396,789	105	130,248	22,366	935,808	1,306,818
Yorkton	12	545,003	134	169,146	28,604	778,156	1,111,068
Alberta—							
Calgary	203	44,273,115	6,233	9,754,177	637,883	45,750,478	70,849,587
Edmonton	186	27,767,185	6,641	9,838,153	573,203	62,670,798	82,896,502
Lethbridge	30	2,726,503	633	835,248	71,675	2,778,488	5,659,070
Medicine Hat	23	7,932,986	1,035	1,320,073	77,575	8,652,443	11,711,748
Red Deer	12	495,706	106	127,671	23,349	1,026,297	1,384,081
British Columbia—							
Kelowna	22	2,051,961	468	625,860	44,578	1,279,493	2,360,040
Mission	12	1,212,865	197	267,266	23,305	1,429,256	1,994,354
Nanaimo	23	759,563	263	390,355	30,980	475,381	1,160,826
Nelson	25	1,125,305	329	460,995	32,198	818,652	1,673,138
New Westminster	91	20,463,591	5,037	8,744,444	518,582	19,915,427	37,402,702
Port Alberni	9	5,961,673	1,141	2,178,737	94,505	3,483,693	8,841,286
Port Moody	4	1,511,822	365	720,300	35,837	1,065,738	2,278,783
Prince Rupert	21	8,018,957	1,905	4,367,808	197,805	4,974,868	13,092,453
Vancouver	898	193,795,910	45,971	81,059,815	3,138,236	130,442,455	288,196,900
Vernon	21	1,147,605	398	517,641	64,702	1,045,451	2,012,685
Victoria	143	18,731,583	5,686	10,378,408	471,301	10,127,295	32,083,580

[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 emergency housing under Wartime Housing Limited and the Veterans' Land Act.

Section 2 gives the value of construction contemplated, as shown by contracts awarded and building permits issued, to the end of 1945, and is therefore in the nature of a forecast of work still to be undertaken. Section 3 includes a statement on the recently instituted annual survey of dwelling units constructed in Canada. It also 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 1944 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. 467.

Section 1.—The Government and the Construction Industry

Subsection 1.—Government Control Over Construction*

From the outbreak of war to 1941, the rapid expansion of industry had 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. Until the latter part of 1944 a very strict licensing policy was followed and licences were granted only to those projects that were most essential to the war effort.

As prospects of an end of the War in Europe improved, licences were granted more freely to allow the construction of dwellings and of industrial projects likely to provide post-war employment. Further relaxations in the Control were put into effect following V-E Day in May, 1945, and V-J Day in August, 1945. All remaining restrictions were removed on Dec. 5, 1945, and the Control itself was dissolved on that date.

Public Contracts.—Previous to the War, Dominion Government contracts for the construction and maintenance of public buildings, harbour facilities, bridges, etc., were let by the Department of Public Works. During the war years, such contracts for civilian purposes continued under the jurisdiction of that Department, though all war construction contracts were let by the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Department of Transport and the Department of National Defence.

* Prepared by the Publicity Branch, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa.

Since the establishment of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply in January, 1946, government reconstruction programs, so far as they concern construction projects, are determined as to urgency and put into execution in order of importance. Also, each project is scored as to whether the available labour and materials required might be deterring any more necessary housing construction. Close liaison is being carried on between the Department of Reconstruction and Supply and the Department of Public Works.

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.

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 part of the capital actually spent, since the borrowers contributed large amounts on their own account.

The National Housing Act, 1944.—The National Housing Act, 1944, the third general housing Act proclaimed in Canada, was proclaimed (with the exception of Part IV which makes provision for Home Extension and Home Improvement Loans) on Jan. 18, 1945. It has been administered since Jan. 1, 1946, by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, which was created to act in place of, or on behalf of, the Minister of Finance in the operation of the National Housing Act and provide discounting facilities for the loan and mortgage companies.

As of Dec. 31, 1945, 31,700 family housing units had been erected under the three Acts, the average loan made for the construction of each unit being approximately $3,270.

This Act covers the entire housing field and makes provision for:—

(1) Loans to prospective home-owners wishing to build for themselves.

(2) Loans to assist in the construction of co-operative housing projects.

(3) Loans to builders who intend building either for sale or for rental purposes.

(4) Loans to limited-dividend corporations undertaking the construction of low-rental housing projects.

(5) Guarantees to life insurance companies investing funds in the construction of low-rental and moderate-rental housing projects.

(6) Assistance to municipalities collaborating with limited-dividend corporations or life insurance companies in slum-clearance schemes.

(7) Housing research and community planning.

The following statistics relate to the 1944 Act only and cover the period from Jan. 18, 1945, to Dec. 31, 1945: number of loans made 4,838; number of family housing units, 5,386; amount of loans approved $22,512,225; average amount of loan $4,655.

Loans to Prospective Home-Owners.—Loans are made through any of the 48 approved lending institutions authorized to make loans under the National Housing Act of 1944. Twenty-five per cent of the money borrowed is loaned by the Dominion Government and 75 p.c. by the lending institution. The rate of interest charged is 4·5 p.c. per annum, and the period of the loan is usually 20 years but may be increased to as much as 30 years, where approved community planning and proper zoning regulations exist.

Houses must be designed and built according to minimum standards and specifications laid down by Order in Council and must meet with the approval both of the lending institution and of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The Corporation provides, free of charge, a booklet of low-cost house designs and working drawings may be obtained at a cost of $10 per set.

The maximum loan procurable under the Act for building a single-family house is $6,400, and then only for a house containing four or more bedrooms. For smaller houses the amount is reduced. The required equity, or down payment, on a loan of $6,400 is $1,600; and the rate of repayment on a loan of this amount over a 20-year period is $40·35 per month, plus one-twelfth of the estimated annual and school taxes.

Loans to Co-operative Groups.—Loans to groups of prospective home-owners who intend to build co-operative housing projects are made in much the same manner as to an individual. The usual maximum loan for any single-family housing unit, whether the project consists of separate houses or of a block of apartments, is $6,400. The interest rate is 4·5 p.c. per annum, and the normal period of amortization is 20 years. In a co-operative group of this nature, if any one shareholder fails to make his payments on the loan, the responsibility for them devolves upon the other members of the group. There is considerable interest being shown at the present time in co-operative housing. This subject is dealt with in Chapter XVII, pp. 617-618.

Loans to Builders.—Loans to builders building for *sale* are handled in a manner similar to those made to individual home-owners—except that 25 p.c. of the total amount of the loan is withheld until the house has been sold to a satisfactory purchaser who can assume the National Housing Act mortgage from the builder.

Financing the builder who proposes to *rent* his houses is slightly different. In such cases, the loan may not exceed 80 p.c. of the lending value of the project and, except in the Province of Quebec, a chattel mortgage must be given in addition to the original mortgage for any rental project containing more than four family-housing units. The chattels referred to are such apparatus and equipment as form an integral part of the property which is security for the joint loan (refrigeration equipment, gas and electric stoves, etc.). Further, even though approved community planning and proper zoning regulations exist, the period of the loan (which is normally 20 years) cannot be increased to more than 25 years.

Loans to Limited-Dividend Housing Corporations. — A limited-dividend housing corporation is a corporation or group of persons who decide to erect a large-scale low-rental housing project from which they will receive not more than 5 p.c. profit per annum on their original investment.

Let us assume that they wish to purchase a tract of land and to erect on it two or three hundred low-rental houses. The total scheme will cost, say, $1,000,000. The corporation can borrow up to $900,000 from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for their purpose—provided, of course that the Government is satisfied as to the soundness of the project both from a financial and from a constructional point of view.

The corporation will pay 3 p.c. interest per annum on the loan, the period of which is the life of the project up to a maximum of 50 years. After that period the project must be disposed of according to pre-determined arrangements. Meanwhile, the limited-dividend housing corporation will have been permitted to make only 5 p.c. profit per annum on their original $100,000 investment.

Guarantees to Life Insurance Companies.—By provision of the National Housing Act, life insurance companies may invest up to 5 p.c. of their total assets in Canada in the purchase of land and the erection thereon of low-rental and moderate-rental housing projects, including accommodation for retail stores, shops, offices, etc., but not including hotels. Any life insurance company so investing may receive from the Dominion Government a guarantee of a net return of 2·5 p.c. per annum of the cost of the project for the period of the project's useful life, up to a maximum of 50 years.

If the company chooses to accept this guarantee on its investment, it must retain ownership of the project, and it must also establish a reserve comprising all net earnings in any year after its completion in excess of 6 p.c. per annum on the cost of the project. Out of this reserve any advances made under the guarantee must be repaid.

In addition to insurance companies, any approved lending institution may be declared by the Order in Council to be eligible for the advantages available under this particular section of the National Housing Act.

Slum Clearance.—Let us suppose that a municipality wishes to clear an objectionable slum area with the assistance of the National Housing Act and to rebuild it with low-cost housing. First, it must buy the land and properties concerned. Then, having cleared them, it must sell the land to a limited-dividend housing corporation or to an insurance company that intends to construct a housing project of the kind previously referred to. The municipality may then obtain a grant from the Dominion Government of 50 p.c. of the amount by which the cost of acquiring and clearing the land has exceeded the price obtained for it from the insurance company or corporation, provided that the remaining 50 p.c. is borne by the municipality, either alone or with the help of its Provincial Government.

Housing Research and Community Planning.—Provision is also made under the Act for the following kinds of research and specialized public services: (a) investigation into housing conditions and measures to be taken for their improvement; (b) preparation of plans of low-cost houses; (c) public education on the subject of community planning, etc.; (d) research into all aspects of building; (e) studies of land utilization in co-operation with municipalities; (f) technical development.

The following table brings together the loans made under the housing legislation passed since 1935.

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Acts of 1938 and 1944, by Provinces, 1937-45

NOTE.—This table is a combined statement of the net loans (cancellations and new loans) made under the three Acts named. Loans and amounts approved under the 1935 Act from October, 1935, to December, 1936, are given at p. 447 of the 1945 Year Book.

Province	LOANS								
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E.I....	4	5	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
N.S.....	186	139	144	94	72	14	4	6	59
N.B.....	48	50	50	30	25	7	Nil	Nil	23
Que.....	303	355	512	397	425	91	246	−19[1]	462
Ont.....	604	1,076	2,823	3,152	2,458	686	1,170	772	2,067
Man.....	36	110	264	429	602	61	164	218	634
Sask....	2	5	30	24	22	1	Nil	18	94
Alta.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	469
B.C.....	243	784	724	1,101	1,089	147	136	398	625
Totals...	**1,426**	**2,524**	**4,549**	**5,228**	**4,693**	**1,007**	**1,720**	**1,393**	**4,433**
	AMOUNTS								
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I....	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	–	–	–	–	–
N.S.....	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	247,930	48,820	12,800	20,600	265,760
N.B.....	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	90,375	23,120	–	–	100,620
Que.....	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,428,137	327,730	815,678	−4,140[1]	2,991,770
Ont.....	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	7,568,169	2,017,116	3,695,642	2,718,435	10,254,206
Man.....	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	1,993,960	187,554	516,144	777,992	3,030,448
Sask....	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	79,100	3,600	–	62,460	402,620
Alta.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,098,800
B.C.....	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	3,265,552	420,956	410,869	1,279,680	3,119,000
Totals...	**8,066,195**	**14,641,949**	**20,307,718**	**17,886,082**	**14,673,223**	**3,028,896**	**5,451,133**	**4,855,027**	**22,263,224**

[1] Loans cancelled exceeded loans approved by the number and amount stated.

Subsection 3.—Wartime Construction and Emergency Housing

Wartime Construction.—Material on construction for war purposes appears at pp. 447-448 of the 1945 Canada Year Book. During the War, this type of construction was controlled by the Department of Munitions and Supply, which was amalgamated on Jan. 1, 1946, with the Department of Reconstruction and renamed the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The construction contracts awarded for war purposes are given in Table 2.

2.—Construction Contracts (Commitments) Awarded for War Purposes Through the Department of Munitions and Supply, 1940-45

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 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	1945
Air Force Projects—							
Contracts	No.	630	898	1,012	738	302	60
Value	$'000	69,945	72,684	82,935	49,138	11,532	1,893
Army Projects—							
Contracts	No.	98	220	496	212	166	52
Value	$'000	14,250	13,946	53,125	22,975	8,969	3,959
Naval Projects—							
Contracts	No.	28	90	225	230	194	86
Value	$'000	960	10,909	36,430	24,183	10,379	3,939
Housing Projects[1]	$'000		33,601	32,044	7,954	5,071	Nil
Totals	**$'000**	**85,155**	**131,140**	**204,534**	**104,250**	**35,951**	**9,791**
Contracts awarded by the Dept. of Transport for Airfield Construction	$'000	17,100	29,400	53,600	44,200	26,200	2,500
Grand Totals	**$'000**	**102,255**	**160,540**	**258,134**	**148,450**	**62,151**	**12,291**

[1] Awarded by Wartime Housing Limited.

Wartime Housing Limited.—In 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 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 1, 1944, Wartime Housing Limited had either erected or under construction the following buildings in connection with war workers:—

17,344 Houses	1 Port control building
69 Staff houses	20 Community halls
15 Bunk houses	2 Chinese living quarters
3 Men's centres	1 Building for coloured people
10 Women's centres	2 Hospitals
19 Dining halls	1 General store
30 Schools	1 Help's quarters
2 Manning pools	1 Hiring hall
7 Administration buildings	1 Wood camp
1 Marine school	4 Waterworks buildings

In the later stages of the War and since the end of hostilities, some munition workers' houses were moved and converted to houses for service men and veterans, and certain staff houses and other buildings were declared surplus as the need for them disappeared with the removal of wartime conditions.

The housing situation, even by May 1, 1944, had become very acute in a number of municipalities. Where the situation affected the general population, it was found that the families of men in the Armed Forces were under a handicap in securing proper housing accommodation because the head of the family was at that time 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, Wartime Housing Limited started during 1944 and completed in 1945, 1,287 houses (37 apartments) for veterans in various centres as follows:—

Sea Island, B.C.	25 apts.	Sarnia, Ont.	50 houses
Vancouver, B.C.	100 houses	Toronto, Ont.	250 "
Brantford, Ont.	100 "	Windsor, Ont.	250 "
Hamilton, Ont.	200 "	Hull, Que.	125 "
London, Ont.	50 "	Saint John, N.B.	50 "
Oshawa, Ont.	75 "	Halifax, N.S.	12 apts.

During the latter half of 1945, an extensive program for houses for service men and returning veterans was entered upon. Contracts were placed for 6,711 houses in the centres listed, all of which were completed and occupied early in 1946. A larger program of building low-rental houses is planned for completion by the end of 1946.

Kamloops, B.C.	100 houses	Fort William, Ont.	100 houses
Kelowna, B.C.	100 "	London, Ont.	50 "
Penticton, B.C.	100 "	Ottawa, Ont.	200 "
Vancouver, B.C.	1,006 "	Owen Sound, Ont.	50 "
Victoria, B.C.	150 "	Peterborough, Ont.	100 "
Calgary, Alta.	500 "	Port Arthur, Ont.	100 "
Edmonton, Alta.	350 "	Preston, Ont.	50 "
Lethbridge, Alta.	50 "	Sarnia, Ont.	150 "
Moose Jaw, Sask.	150 "	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	50 "
Prince Albert, Sask.	50 "	St. Catharines, Ont.	50 "
Regina, Sask.	300 "	Smiths Falls, Ont.	50 "
Saskatoon, Sask.	300 "	Toronto, Ont.	600 "
Sutherland, Sask.	30 "	Hull, Que.	150 "
Yorkton, Sask.	50 "	Montreal, Que.	428 "
St. Boniface, Man.	100 "	Point-aux-Trembles, Que.	25 "
St. James, Man.	50 "	Sherbrooke, Que.	75 "
Transcona, Man.	25 "	Saint John, N.B.	100 "
Winnipeg, Man.	550 "	Halifax, N.S.	255 "
Brantford, Ont.	100 "	Halifax, N.S.	17 apts.
Cornwall, Ont.	50 "		

Construction Plans under the Veterans' Land Act.—In May, 1944, in anticipation of the needs of the post-war period, a construction program was set up which provided for the building of 3,000 homes on small holdings of one acre, to be sold under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act.

No actual construction was undertaken in 1944. Activities were confined to the surveying and purchasing of land suitable for subdivisions of one-acre lots, and to the organizing of sources of supply of seasoned lumber.

By April, 1945, construction of 3,000 homes was under way, centred mainly, on the perimeters of the following points:—

MARITIMES—			SASKATCHEWAN—		
Moncton	20		Prince Albert	15	
Truro	15		Regina	25	
Charlottetown	10		Saskatoon	25	
Miscellaneous	30		Moose Jaw	15	
	—	75		—	80
QUEBEC—			ALBERTA—		
Montreal	117		Edmonton	120	
Sherbrooke	30		Calgary	105	
	—	147	Red Deer	25	
			Lethbridge	30	
				—	280
ONTARIO—			BRITISH COLUMBIA—		
Toronto	400		Victoria	99	
Ottawa	140		Vancouver	310	
Hamilton	100		Kamloops	30	
London	100		Vernon	20	
Windsor	100		Chilliwack	45	
Miscellaneous	388		Mission	25	
	—1,228		Nanaimo	20	
				—	549

A great many difficulties were encountered due to the insufficiency and inefficiency of labour, both skilled and unskilled, to the lack of materials and consequent delays in deliveries and to extremely bad weather conditions during critical stages of construction. Consequently, the program was seriously retarded, and the costs rose above carefully prepared estimates.

Although only approximately 60 p.c. of the program was completed by Dec. 31, 1945, the balance will be available by June 1, 1946.

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 large 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 figures published by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, for construction contracts awarded during 1945 showed a total of $409,032,700. This represented a 40 p.c. increase over 1944 and was the highest value reached since 1930. A peak of $577,000,000 was recorded in 1929; and a depression low of $97,000,000 in 1933. The large volume of work in 1945 was carried out despite difficulties in the supply of building materials and construction labour.

The volume of residential building, which accounted for almost one-half of the total value of all construction, showed an increase of 49·4 p.c. over 1944. This was largely in single-family dwellings, apartment construction being down $2,570,000 or 29·1 p.c. from the previous year. It is expected that residential construction in 1946 will exceed the 1945 total as the demand for new homes has not begun to be met. At the present time, the only limiting factor in house construction is the availability of materials and labour.

Industrial construction showed an increase of 28·7 p.c. over 1944, while activities in road-building and hydro-electric projects were responsible for the rise of 53·3 p.c. in engineering construction. Business or commercial construction was up 25·8 p.c. from the 1944 total; with the exception of public building construction, every subdivision in this classification showed an increase.

The centre of construction activity in the Dominion in 1945 was Ontario with awards totalling $151,856,000, or 37·1 p.c. of the total. Quebec followed with 29·8 p.c., and British Columbia with 9·3 p.c. The greatest percentage increases over 1944 were shown by Saskatchewan and Manitoba, amounting to 181·6 p.c. and 72·2 p.c., respectively.

3.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1912-45

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts
	$		$		$
1912	463,083,000	1924	276,261,100	1936	162,588,000
1913	384,157,000	1925	297,973,000	1937	224,056,700
1914	241,952,000	1926	372,947,900	1938	187,277,900
1915	83,916,000	1927	418,951,600	1939	187,178,500
1916	99,311,000	1928	472,032,600	1940	346,009,800
1917	84,841,000	1929	576,651,800	1941	393,991,300
1918	99,842,000	1930	456,999,600	1942	281,594,100
1919	190,028,000	1931	315,482,000	1943	206,103,900
1920	255,605,000	1932	132,872,400	1944	291,961,800
1921	240,133,300	1933	97,289,800	1945	409,032,700
1922	331,843,800	1934	125,811,500		
1923	314,254,300	1935	160,305,000		

4.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, by Provinces and Types of Construction, 1940-45

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Province and Type of Construction	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Province	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,135,100	413,800	566,100	719,300	657,900	904,900
Nova Scotia	12,106,900	25,309,300	19,780,500	7,535,500	9,157,200	14,681,900
New Brunswick	6,900,100	11,013,300	5,958,900	6,620,600	9,898,000	10,720,000
Quebec	96,326,300	154,541,200	92,235,500	61,816,700	89,884,800	121,943,400
Ontario	146,806,100	145,598,600	108,679,500	83,025,300	111,741,800	151,856,000
Manitoba	28,003,700	11,701,600	13,914,300	10,083,900	12,906,400	22,228,700
Saskatchewan	12,566,700	11,098,700	5,480,200	3,970,000	5,677,600	15,986,100
Alberta	23,940,100	15,598,800	14,401,100	18,529,300	19,501,900	32,677,800
British Columbia	17,224,800	18,716,000	20,578,000	13,803,300	32,536,200	38,033,900
Grand Totals	**346,009,800**	**393,991,300**	**281,594,100**	**206,103,900**	**291,961,800**	**409,032,700**
Type of Construction						
RESIDENTIAL—						
Apartments	8,530,700	6,177,300	868,200	913,400	8,856,600	6,282,800
Residences	59,139,200	86,222,100	78,411,600	78,195,700	122,386,500	189,740,400
TOTALS, RESIDENTIAL	67,669,900	92,399,400	79,279,800	79,109,100	131,243,100	196,023,200
BUSINESS—						
Churches	2,523,300	2,808,900	1,250,700	1,198,400	1,688,100	3,321,700
Public garages	2,564,500	3,347,900	959,200	1,269,900	1,940,100	3,245,400
Hospitals	8,760,200	6,445,100	5,037,600	6,144,600	18,529,300	22,061,300
Hotels and clubs	3,844,200	2,220,200	5,211,300	2,370,400	2,442,300	2,589,800
Office buildings	4,974,100	5,464,700	5,090,300	2,826,700	3,742,900	5,316,500
Public buildings	57,903,500	50,870,100	65,856,300	30,660,400	13,022,000	7,407,400
Schools	6,139,600	5,743,600	3,261,200	4,304,800	8,346,700	15,583,700
Stores	8,080,700	9,406,100	2,994,600	1,813,100	3,999,300	6,571,200
Theatres	1,290,000	2,115,300	302,200	244,200	322,500	401,400
Warehouses	8,519,400	12,130,200	8,201,400	10,185,400	14,590,700	19,798,500
TOTALS, BUSINESS	104,599,500	100,552,100	98,164,800	61,017,900	68,623,900	86,296,900
INDUSTRIAL	121,760,800	92,805,300	74,084,500	32,857,000	58,712,100	75,540,200
ENGINEERING—						
Bridges	2,639,200	3,550,900	1,351,200	2,059,200	1,519,000	2,099,300
Dams and wharves	3,834,800	12,440,900	6,950,900	3,708,200	5,718,400	2,467,000
Sewers and watermains	3,880,900	6,772,400	3,567,800	1,795,200	2,244,900	5,284,900
Roads and streets	28,844,400	25,093,000	12,414,200	11,222,600	14,428,100	20,231,300
General engineering	12,780,300	60,377,300	5,780,900	14,334,700	9,472,300	21,089,900
TOTALS, ENGINEERING	51,979,600	108,234,500	30,065,000	33,119,900	33,382,700	51,172,400

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 1945 registered an increase of 53·2 p.c. compared with 1944.

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—Statistics for these series covering years previous to 1944 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	1944	1945
	$	$
Prince Edward Island	**283,670**	**600,705**
oCharlottetown	283,670	600,705
Nova Scotia	**3,971,420**	**4,101,950**
Amherst	53,700	41,031
Bridgewater	8,650	67,150
Dartmouth	109,385	280,095
Glace Bay	181,163	308,684
•Halifax	2,793,092	1,923,295
Liverpool	6,725	47,425
oNew Glasgow	110,895	221,610
New Waterford	45,140	68,210
North Sydney	18,800	107,500
•Sydney	325,985	474,780
Sydney Mines	62,190	118,840
Truro	217,130	330,170
Yarmouth	38,565	113,160
New Brunswick	**1,227,879**	**1,686,709**
Campbellton	36,973	78,938
Chatham	3,785	7,000
Dalhousie	25,355	13,210
oFredericton	43,440	176,260
•Moncton	462,616	584,725
Newcastle	25,510	14,750
•Saint John	623,700	742,076
St. Stephen	6,500	69,750
Quebec	**38,933,871**	**50,250,668**
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	183,805	512,437
Chicoutimi	682,955	635,325
Coaticook	63,810	55,615
Drummondville	912,450	384,850
Granby	911,404	586,269
Grand 'Mère	119,200	310,890
Hampstead	464,550	227,490
Hull	443,968	673,675
Iberville	106,450	178,475
Joliette	212,520	1,214,145
Jonquière	267,900	294,375
Lachine	576,192	973,111
Laprairie	86,159	71,250
La Tuque	353,485	1,082,924
Lévis	261,300	291,350
Longueuil	256,315	506,535
Mégantic	38,485	106,595

Province and Municipality	1944	1945
	$	$
Quebec—concluded		
•Montreal (•Maisonneuve)	18,675,039	21,932,698
Montreal East	195,181	391,348
Montreal North	338,655	516,390
Montreal West	26,250	41,050
Mount Royal	1,648,375	1,761,650
Noranda	10,270	216,850
Outremont	288,900	866,100
Point-aux-Trembles	164,630	297,055
Pointe Claire	234,273	255,613
•Quebec	3,573,455	4,351,565
Rimouski	143,450	213,700
Rivière-du-Loup	66,433	86,024
Rouyn	76,730	86,953
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts	199,875	216,854
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue	117,555	31,195
St. Hyacinthe	385,060	730,961
St. Jean	421,670	304,050
St. Jérôme	431,845	504,420
St. Joseph-de-Grantham	91,295	194,593
St. Lambert	160,735	267,700
St. Laurent	908,834	406,230
oShawinigan Falls	867,875	1,181,070
•Sherbrooke	1,218,250	1,749,945
Sorel	176,590	1,109,390
•Three Rivers	636,226	1,388,020
Val d'Or	101,875	248,885
Valleyfield	295,110	476,249
Verdun	1,212,870	2,090,860
•Westmount	325,617	227,939
Ontario	**46,793,136**	**80,053,564**
Amherstburg	49,750	120,810
Barrie	183,425	599,325
oBelleville	219,120	411,755
Bowmanville	10,925	28,040
Bracebridge	6,800	18,100
Brampton	182,011	243,994
•Brantford	953,309	609,776
Brockville	69,845	314,175
Burlington	304,994	278,660
Campbellford	18,200	24,450
oChatham	389,206	1,019,320
Cobourg	26,875	52,100
Cochrane	6,450	34,800
Collingwood	28,833	23,548
Cornwall	326,470	491,133
Dundas	93,197	506,700
Eastview	217,990	338,350
Etobicoke Twp	1,970,830	4,486,247

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 204 Municipalities in Canada, 1944 and 1945—concluded

Province and Municipality	1944	1945	Province and Municipality	1944	1945
	$	$		$	$
Ontario—continued			**Ontario**—concluded		
Forest Hill	1,133,350	1,191,050	○ Woodstock	188,422	332,413
Fort Erie	46,982	62,861	○ {York Twp.	2,067,450	2,666,175
Fort Frances	44,825	114,427	○ {York East Twp.	1,630,935	2,326,973
• Fort William	683,000	1,071,229			
○ Galt	231,853	447,861	**Manitoba**	**6,680,229**	**11,025,760**
Gananoque	39,417	44,945			
Gloucester Twp.	295,000	480,195	• Brandon	400,675	229,299
Goderich	25,656	39,802	Brooklands	30,175	53,685
• Guelph	190,670	417,106	Dauphin	101,436	98,810
Haileybury	23,225	28,445	North Kildonan	68,065	105,670
• Hamilton	3,288,593	5,557,629	Portage la Prairie	102,385	83,526
Hanover	25,675	28,060	○ St. Boniface	1,475,958	1,891,515
Hawkesbury	5,500	42,220	Selkirk	21,705	92,000
Huntsville	38,125	76,655	The Pas	10,750	20,525
Ingersoll	20,200	37,402	Transcona	49,605	627,005
Kapuskasing	163,240	206,900	• Winnipeg	4,419,475	7,823,725
Kenora	52,871	111,763			
• Kingston	628,387	1,441,461			
Kirkland Lake (Twp. of Teck)	142,223	201,888	**Saskatchewan**	**2,715,680**	**7,457,215**
• Kitchener	851,271	1,796,856			
Leamington	17,120	252,826	Biggar	4,100	15,900
Leaside	1,954,635	2,464,965	Estevan	34,240	75,850
Lindsay	47,625	225,800	Melville	99,825	62,350
Listowel	8,930	16,460	• Moose Jaw	206,762	931,653
• London	1,095,775	1,660,465	North Battleford	65,815	194,725
Long Branch	181,390	1,001,886	Prince Albert	488,555	472,160
Mimico	449,197	359,355	• Regina	1,139,748	2,790,579
Napanee	50,181	56,015	• Saskatoon	445,281	2,376,740
New Liskeard	30,535	50,387	Swift Current	90,394	304,966
Newmarket	140,650	70,125	Weyburn	24,900	41,797
New Toronto	258,953	687,931	Yorkton	116,060	190,495
○ Niagara Falls	436,593	563,386			
North Bay	119,793	407,345			
North York Twp.	2,756,512	11,280,993	**Alberta**	**10,584,572**	**17,338,804**
Oakville	94,363	338,211			
Orillia	125,454	171,730	• Calgary	3,815,422	7,280,137
○ Oshawa	578,980	902,703	Drumheller	30,220	61,880
• Ottawa	2,913,429	3,007,496	• Edmonton	5,757,605	7,988,248
○ Owen Sound	127,460	403,170	○ Lethbridge	646,720	1,602,554
Paris	24,435	38,157	○ Medicine Hat	334,605	405,985
Parry Sound	160,495	61,415			
Pembroke	156,272	147,385			
Perth	10,635	87,300	**British Columbia**	**17,538,008**	**24,671,705**
• Peterborough	613,075	878,505			
Petrolia	6,000	32,500	Chilliwack	236,275	429,640
• Port Arthur	528,904	1,445,908	Cranbrook	19,421	55,152
Port Colborne	183,703	136,341	Fernie	8,855	13,110
Preston	35,765	177,787	○ Kamloops	170,340	469,473
Renfrew	117,300	503,100	Kelowna	359,010	736,875
○ Riverside	228,325	616,250	○ Nanaimo	99,681	134,704
• St. Catharines	655,993	952,258	Nelson	87,572	181,851
St. Mary's	5,150	45,275	• New Westminster	1,102,741	1,491,926
• St. Thomas	154,488	846,880	○ North Vancouver	305,755	342,970
○ Sarnia	1,302,761	1,539,012	Prince George	305,220	155,160
○ Sault Ste. Marie	685,883	686,233	○ Prince Rupert	239,295	275,354
Scarboro Twp.	955,499	2,767,467	Revelstoke	18,929	41,115
Simcoe	102,130	162,600	Rossland	12,465	18,895
Smiths Falls	57,850	51,450	Trail	65,268	67,220
• Stratford	113,771	155,236	• Vancouver	12,601,818	16,843,897
Sudbury	951,990	854,900	Vernon	152,420	412,778
Swansea	66,850	183,730	• Victoria	1,752,943	3,001,585
Tillsonburg	31,200	138,230			
Timmins	144,432	254,883	**Totals—204 Municipalities**	**128,728,465**	**197,187,080**
• Toronto	7,054,814	11,518,918			
Trenton	61,294	80,090	**Totals—58 Municipalities (• ○)**	**96,303,973**	**136,963,438**
Wallaceburg	16,982	31,850			
Waterloo	229,436	634,562			
○ Welland	220,030	292,335			
Weston	186,227	396,222			
Whitby	51,980	128,840	**Totals—35 Municipalities (•)**	**83,418,721**	**117,453,652**
• Windsor	3,416,792	1,961,097			

The indexes given in Table 6 show, so 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, 1930-45

NOTE.—These cities are the 35 referred to (•) in Table 5. Figures for the years 1910-29 are given at p. 422 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Value of Building Permits	Average Index Numbers of—		
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Wages in Construction Industries[1]	Employment in Building Construction[2]
	$	(1926=100)	(1939=100)	(1926=100)
1930	152,404,222	90·8	119·1	134·3
1931	101,821,221	81·9	114·7	104·3
1932	38,443,406	77·2	104·5	54·1
1933	19,890,150	78·3	92·5	38·5
1934	24,911,430	82·5	90·7	47·8
1935	42,839,627	81·2	93·6	55·4
1936	36,337,439	85·3	94·2	55·4
1937	49,694,847	94·4	96·9	60·1
1938	54,532,781	89·1	99·2	60·1
1939	53,048,231	89·7	100·0	62·1
1940	70,789,456	95·6	104·5	83·5
1941	85,003,123	107·3	111·6	139·5
1942	64,571,168	115·2	118·6	157·9
1943	51,646,345	121·2	127·7	160·2
1944	83,418,721	127·3	129·6	95·3
1945	117,453,652	124·1	[3]	101·6

[1] Compiled by the Department of Labour; this index is also computed on the base 1935-39=100. [2] As reported by employers. [3] Not available.

Employment in Building Construction, 1945.—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 1,167 employers, averaged 101·6 in 1945 an increase of 6·3 points from the 1944 index.

Section 3.—Statistics of Completed Construction

The Annual Survey of Dwelling Units Constructed in Canada.*—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with various other Government agencies concerned, recently instituted an annual survey to ascertain the number of new houses and dwelling units being constructed in Canada, commencing with the year 1945. The data resulting from the survey will relate to the type of building, the general pattern or type of construction, and the locality, and also will show the number of new dwelling units created by the conversion or reconversion of existing buildings to provide additional housing.

Commencing with 1946, it is planned to have the statistics reported progressively as construction of the new houses, or dwelling units, is completed, so that current data on new housing construction may be available.

The Survey is an outgrowth of an informal inter-departmental Housing Statistics Committee formed in March, 1945, when the need for additional information by the various agencies of government concerned with housing problems was most urgent in view of the critical nature of the housing situation. At that time, it was found that there were no co-ordinated statistics available on the number of dwelling units built each year. The National Housing Administration and Wartime Housing Limited (see pp. 455 and 459) did compile figures relating to their respective jurisdictions, but these represented only a small percentage of total dwelling units completed. After examining various statistical methods of approach, the Committee recommended that nothing less than an actual count should be adopted: sampling and other methods of estimating were not suited to work of this kind, since construction of dwelling units showed a strong tendency to be concentrated not only in certain parts of the country and particularly urban sections but also in certain areas of those sections.

The Committee reported that municipalities were the most basic and potentially comprehensive sources of information because of their property-taxing interest and because they have experienced assessment organizations. When the Bureau of Statistics was requested to make the survey, the method instituted, therefore, was to have municipal authorities fill out a questionnaire for each housing unit completed in such a way that the data would be available as soon as possible after its completion. This method also lends itself to the extension of statistical work in the housing field to provide additional information to meet possible future requirements.

Figures from this survey for 1945, as shown in Table 7, provide a much needed measure of this type of construction and enable the problem of housing in Canada to be factually analysed. It should be clearly understood that the figures of the Annual Census of Construction below, are inclusive of the survey figures given in this table. The survey merely segregates the construction of houses and dwellings from the broader field. About 41,000 new dwelling units were completed between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1945, and, in addition, nearly 6,000 dwelling units were completed by conversion or reconversion. A comparison of the total number of dwelling units, exclusive of conversions, with the total number of new buildings, shows that there was an average of 1·32 dwelling units per building.

* More detailed information is contained in the Bulletin "Housing Statistics 1945—Dwelling Units, Types of Buildings and Types of Construction", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Data as recorded in the 1941 Census *re* dwellings, households and families are given in the Population Chapter, pp. 119-126.

7.—New Dwelling Units and Conversions Completed in 1945, by Types of Building

Item	New Construction				Conversions	Total[1]
	Single Dwellings	Semi-Detached, Doubles or Rows	Duplexes or Triplexes	Apartments or Flats		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Municipalities	31,743	2,019	2,926	2,965	5,922	46,713
Urban	*17,132*	*1,376*	*2,720*	*2,551*	*5,319*	*30,011*
Rural	*14,611*	*643*	*206*	*414*	*603*	*16,702*
Unorganized areas	122	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	124
Totals, All Provinces	31,865	2,019	2,926	2,965	5,923	46,837
Metropolitan Areas—						
Halifax, N.S.	140	Nil	Nil	18	29	189
Saint John, N.B.	129	2	8	1	19	163
Quebec, Que.	277	127	215	205	185	1,054
Montreal, Que.	1,063	314	1,497	1,369	460	4,797
Ottawa, Ont.	977	28	80	122	271	1,497
Toronto, Ont.	2,727	362	6	49	300	3,458
Hamilton, Ont.	482	Nil	Nil	18	103	613
London, Ont.	267	"	"	4	175	446
Windsor, Ont.	689	"	"	Nil	53	747
Winnipeg, Man.	991	5	14	5	237	1,259
Vancouver, B.C.	2,412	51	25	87	294	2,875
Victoria, B.C.	465	Nil	8	18	154	650
Other urban	10,523	632	905	698	3,109	16,613
Rural	10,723	498	168	371	534	12,476
Canada[2]	**31,970**	**2,019**	**2,934**	**2,965**	**5,928**	**46,960**

[1] Includes business premises, other types and unclassified. [2] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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 8 to 11.

EXPENDITURES BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT, 1941-44.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$
Steam Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	66,896,972	71,204,046	90,854,109	113,009,130
Maintenance of equipment	70,591,242	78,784,947	87,421,513	101,879,476
Totals, Steam Railways	137,488,214	149,988,993	178,275,622	214,888,606
Electric Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures	2,540,985	2,831,429	3,570,773	3,955,970
Maintenance of equipment	4,847,588	5,990,038	7,940,274	8,868,565
Totals, Electric Railways	7,388,573	8,821,467	11,511,047	12,824,535
Telegraph maintenance	736,431	718,007	676,917	792,109
Telephone maintenance, additions and extensions	14,352,345	14,805,097	14,987,263	16,468,760
GRAND TOTALS	159,965,563	174,333,564	205,450,849	244,974,010

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 1944 figures, comparable statistics are now available covering the years 1935-44. Returns are received from general trade and subcontractors, municipalities, the Harbours Board, and Dominion and Provincial Government departments. The figures cover alterations, maintenance and repairs, as well as new construction. Summary statistics are given in Tables **8**, **9** and **10.**

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. 462. 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.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, 1941-44

NOTE.—Comparable figures from 1935 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1940 edition.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
Firms reporting.....No.	15,031	13,754	12,600	16,121
Salaried employees..... "	28,428	26,596	25,015	26,767
Salaries paid..... $	43,424,113	43,871,755	43,726,277[1]	44,285,139
Wage-earning employees (average).....No.	147,930	148,671	130,285	97,125
Wages paid..... $	192,207,668	218,171,716	207,707,516[1]	153,418,845
Total employees.....No.	176,358	175,267	155,300	123,892
Salaries and wages paid..... $	235,631,781	262,043,471	251,433,793[1]	197,703,984
Cost of materials used..... $	370,188,739	324,732,380	278,888,384	200,801,042
Value of work performed[2]..... $	639,750,624	635,649,570	572,426,551	449,838,059
New construction[2]..... $	*491,396,828*	*490,317,917*	*422,423,651*	*265,819,003*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs[2]... $	*148,353,796*	*145,331,653*	*150,002,900*	*184,019,056*
Subcontract work performed..... $	128,852,198	124,023,873	97,800,007	74,214,349
New construction..... $	*114,979,136*	*110,162,964*	*84,084,608*	*67,851,459*
Alterations, maintenance and repairs.... $	*13,873,062*	*13,860,909*	*13,715,404*	*16,362,890*

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book. [2] Includes subcontract work indicated in the lower part of the table.

9.—Value of Work Performed by the Construction Industry in Canada, 1941-44

Province or Group	1941	1942	1943	1944
Province	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,938,721	1,468,348	1,645,660	1,961,471
Nova Scotia	33,152,991	54,259,398	40,667,401	29,832,726
New Brunswick	18,550,864	14,194,800	12,006,608	13,657,043
Quebec	181,859,687	205,400,748	159,875,335	131,064,232
Ontario	261,238,765	217,829,022	216,715,281	165,395,169
Manitoba	29,609,648	22,091,947	20,190,673	19,357,321
Saskatchewan	20,668,374	15,602,922	11,128,058	12,423,241
Alberta	35,295,959	33,389,725	25,142,003	27,569,213
British Columbia and Yukon	57,435,615	71,412,660	85,055,532	48,577,643
Totals	**639,750,624**	**635,649,570**	**572,426,551**	**449,838,059**
Group				
Contractors, builders, etc.	563,977,540	575,215,433	510,998,908	381,216,381
Municipalities	21,494,113	19,608,132	19,946,581	23,782,546
Harbour Commissions	1,460,472	1,454,960	1,139,984	1,304,594
Provincial Government Departments	34,848,840	33,157,163	34,109,733	36,520,088
Dominion Government Departments	17,969,659	6,213,882	6,231,345	7,014,450
Type of Work Performed				
Building construction	374,491,173	351,774,680	301,884,888	220,299,940
Street, highway, power, water, etc., construction	185,199,892	199,432,471	186,913,006	142,431,180
Harbour and river construction	15,456,146	17,846,591	16,614,824	10,692,622
Trade construction	64,603,413	66,595,828	67,013,833	76,414,317

The Construction Industry in Canada, 1944.—The value of work performed by the construction industry in 1944 amounted to $449,838,059 as compared with $572,426,551 in the preceding year, a decrease of 21·4 p.c.

The value of building construction fell from $301,884,888 in 1943 to $220,299,940 in 1944. The construction of industrial buildings showed a sharp decline from $140,396,554 to $71,131,759, while the construction of armouries, barracks, hangars, etc., was reduced from $58,216,173 to $15,001,136. On the other hand, the value of residential building advanced from $63,684,367 to $83,927,360, institutional from $13,148,233 to $21,005,720, and commercial from $26,439,561 to $29,233,965. Construction work involving engineering, harbours, rivers, etc., declined from $203,527,830 in 1943 to $153,123,802 in 1944.

In the industry as a whole, employment was provided for a total of 123,892 persons in 1944, recording a decrease of 31,408 from the total for the preceding year, while the aggregate of salaries and wages at $197,703,984 was $53,729,809 lower. The cost of materials used in 1944 was $200,801,042, a decline in expenditure for this purpose of $78,087,342.

In 1944, reports received numbered 16,121 as compared with 12,600 in 1943. A good part of the increase was recorded in the number of reports received from owner-builders due, in all likelihood, to the number of persons, desperately in need of housing accommodation, who erected their own homes because they were unable to obtain the services of a contractor. These statistics are included in the tables showing the operations of general contractors, trade contractors and sub-contractors. Although the increase in the number of reports was considerable, the comparatively small extent of their operations does not appreciably affect other totals.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1944

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
Province	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	470	721,126	1,014,390	1,298,011	663,460	1,961,471
Nova Scotia	11,531	13,660,224	13,558,520	16,680,617	13,152,109	29,832,726
New Brunswick	4,319	6,471,332	5,734,951	7,464,681	6,192,362	13,657,043
Quebec	37,146	58,652,589	64,351,331	81,924,078	49,140,154	131,064,232
Ontario	42,901	72,680,458	65,743,260	90,228,113	75,167,056	165,395,169
Manitoba	4,733	7,664,369	10,054,567	11,105,900	8,251,421	19,357,321
Saskatchewan	3,219	4,928,392	5,292,484	6,154,054	6,269,187	12,423,241
Alberta	6,311	10,114,224	10,588,592	17,642,563	9,926,650	27,569,213
British Columbia	13,262	22,811,270	24,462,947	33,320,986	15,256,657	48,577,643
Totals	**123,892**	**197,703,984**	**200,801,042**	**265,819,003**	**184,019,056**	**449,838,059**
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc.	92,912	157,826,635	181,451,684	245,847,555	135,368,826	381,216,381
Municipalities	10,181	14,175,814	7,821,706	7,075,843	16,706,703	23,782,546
Harbour Commissions	612	866,625	348,448	100,911	1,203,683	1,304,594
Provincial Govt. Depts.	17,373	20,685,698	8,872,324	10,873,349	25,646,739	36,520,088
Dominion Govt. Depts.	2,814	4,149,212	2,306,880	1,921,345	5,093,105	7,014,450

Table 11 classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1944. The item "Trade Construction" covers such items as bricklaying, 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 reports of the Bureau of Statistics on the construction industry.

11.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1944

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	67,480,008	16,447,352	83,927,360
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	1,214,497	1,537,197	2,751,694
Churches, hospitals, etc.	13,746,617	7,259,103	21,005,720
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls	6,128,400	9,099,299	15,227,699
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings	46,056,711	31,232,611	77,289,322
Garages and service stations	2,091,799	3,732,581	5,824,380
Radio stations	682,959	17,260	700,219
Armouries	6,897,349	874,330	7,771,679
Aeroplane hangars	3,485,053	500,531	3,985,584
All other building construction	636,452	1,179,831	1,816,283
Totals, Building Construction	**148,419,845**	**71,880,095**	**220,299,940**

11.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1944—concluded

Type of Construction	New Construction	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance	Total Value
	$	$	$
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks	31,618,546	38,900,118	70,518,664
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.	3,151,634	3,356,015	6,507,649
Water, sewage and drainage systems	9,369,296	4,271,410	13,640,706
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit	11,861,544	8,565,576	20,427,120
Railway construction, steam and electric	2,704,824	1,053,833	3,758,657
Aerodromes or landing fields	15,465,141	1,096,474	16,561,615
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery	9,366,141	1,650,628	11,016,769
Totals, Street, etc., Construction	**83,537,126**	**58,894,054**	**142,431,180**
Harbour and River Construction	**6,026,900**	**4,665,722**	**10,692,622**
Trade Construction	**27,835,132**	**48,579,185**	**76,414,317**
Grand Totals	**265,819,003**	**184,019,056**	**449,838,059**

Employment in Construction.—In Tables 12 and 13 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 1944, was August with 122,606 wage-earners and the lowest was February with 72,321.

12.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, by Months, 1943 and 1944

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
1943	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, by Months, 1943 and 1944—concluded

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.
1944						
January	63,326	6,151	433	3,669	1,738	75,317
February	60,600	6,221	436	3,330	1,734	72,321
March	58,976	6,431	464	5,365	1,918	73,154
April	59,418	7,564	486	9,094	1,860	78,422
May	67,637	9,384	515	17,139	2,118	96,793
June	75,649	10,539	511	20,277	2,331	109,307
July	80,608	10,556	502	25,493	2,456	119,615
August	82,667	10,803	530	26,075	2,531	122,606
September	80,599	10,086	502	19,689	2,629	113,505
October	79,286	9,454	506	19,848	2,597	111,691
November	76,387	8,781	502	19,427	2,384	107,481
December	65,766	7,019	472	10,103	1,929	85,289
Monthly Averages	70,910	8,583	488	14,959	2,185	97,125
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wages Paid During Year	120,870,399	11,354,568	630,304	17,207,162	3,356,412	153,418,845

13.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	1943		1944	
	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	360	486,335	398	570,025
Nova Scotia	15,050	16,287,584	10,451	11,462,517
New Brunswick	3,457	4,529,884	3,818	5,497,136
Quebec	41,212	62,563,103	30,023	46,616,747
Ontario	40,786	65,563,183	31,932	53,879,207
Manitoba	4,019	6,414,524	3,424	5,552,366
Saskatchewan	2,540	3,574,465	2,497	3,839,126
Alberta	5,356	8,614,517	4,576	7,869,555
British Columbia	17,505	35,967,519	10,006	18,132,166
Totals	**130,285**	**204,001,114**	**97,125**	**153,418,845**

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE

CONSPECTUS

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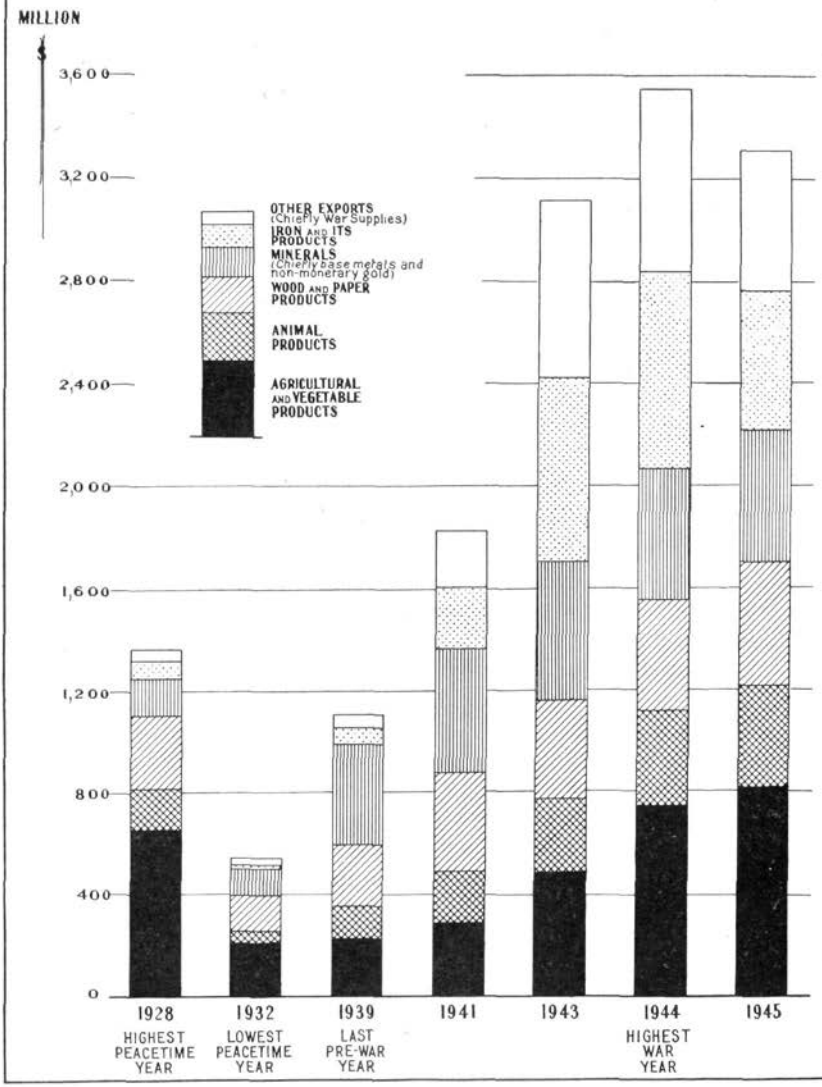
General Review

It is accepted as a commonplace that prosperity in this country is dependent to a large degree on foreign trade. This has been true for the best part of Canada's existence as a nation, but it is, perhaps, even more important to-day. In this Chapter of wartime editions of the Year Book, the fundamental changes that have taken place during the war years in the character of Canada's external trade have been emphasized. As a result of the War, all the major primary resources of Canada were in abnormal demand and exports rose to unprecedented levels—a condition that resulted in a high domestic prosperity. At the same time, the insatiable demands for munitions of war and the wave of new capital investment developed, in some degree, a one-sided economy and built up a capital structure out of relationship with normal export requirements.

The changes brought about are clearly reflected in the export figures of the period which reached a level of $3,500,000,000 in 1944. These figures, for convenience, are summarized in chart form on p. 474 but are analysed in detail at pp. 540-551. Values of exports more than tripled during the war years. This probably represented more than a doubling in physical volume after compensating for the increase in prices during the period. In any case, it indicates the enormous increase in the capacity for wartime production for export that has resulted from: (a) the restriction of domestic consumption during the war years; (b) the assured outlet

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (INCLUDING GOLD) BY MAIN GROUPS



for all goods produced and the removal of financial restrictions normally limiting international transactions and (c) the large volume of new capital investments made in Canada during the War period.

In the chart, exports are shown by main groups and the years that have been selected are: 1928, the year of highest peacetime exports; 1932, the lowest year of the depression of the 30's; 1939, the latest pre-war year; and the years 1941, 1943, 1944 and 1945, to show the growth of wartime exports to their maximum point in 1944. It will be noticed that, compared with peacetime years, increases were substantial in all groups but particularly in iron and its products, miscellaneous war supplies, and vegetable products. The two first groups include such exports as ships and vessels, aircraft, military vehicles, guns, rifles, cartridges, shells, explosives, special electrical apparatus, army and navy stores, etc.—definitely wartime products —and, whereas in 1939 such exports were less than 9 p.c. of total exports, in 1944 they reached 38·5 p.c. But, even apart from purely wartime exports, the huge increases that have taken place in many other directions, notably grains and meats, have been brought about by conditions of war and cannot be expected to hold such levels under peacetime conditions of trade.

It is the post-war task to readjust this abnormal position to peacetime conditions and to seek outlets for the new productive capacity where possible, so as to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. The problem, however, is complicated because it is dependent not only on efforts and policies made within Canada, but on the ability of other countries to meet their own reconstruction problems—countries that have come out of the War in a far weaker position than Canada has, and that will depend on help of a substantial sort before they can hope to re-establish themselves in world markets.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has laid down four main principles that should govern Canada's post-war trade policy: (1) A full share should be taken in supplying stricken peoples; (2) Canada's place in the British market must be kept; (3) new markets must be found; and (4) business must be prepared to give increasing emphasis to the importance of export trade and not regard it merely as an adjunct to the domestic market. The conditions and circumstances behind these principles and what has been done by the Government to facilitate their application is reviewed below.

Mutual Aid was Canada's recognition of the necessity of providing a method of financing Allied needs for Canadian goods and services which were necessary for the the prosecution of the War and for which the receiving countries were not able to pay because of insufficient dollar resources. But even with Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid, the War led to a serious deterioration of the international financial position of most belligerent nations overseas. This was particularly true of the United Kingdom whose external assets were greatly reduced in the earlier years of the War and whose liabilities to other countries grew rapidly as a result of overseas war expenditures. At the same time reconstruction, difficulties of internal industrial reconversion, and the accumulation of demands which were deferred during the War, built up an extraordinarily heavy demand for commodities in those countries, such as Canada, which were more fortunately situated with respect to supply. Consequently, when wartime financial measures were discontinued after the War, it was necessary to introduce some new method of financing commodity movements regarded as essential for the restoration of the economies of overseas countries and the eventual revival of international trade on a more normal basis. Without

special financial measures the desirable volume of international trade could not be reached because, during the transitional years, many countries would have insufficient income from their own exports of goods and services and inadequate liquid reserves to cover their abnormal transitional requirements for commodities.

Loans and export credits by the Canadian Government have been designed to replace Mutual Aid as post-war means of enabling the needs of overseas customers for Canadian goods to be met during the transition period, or until such time as the war-torn countries receiving them have re-established their trade and finances. Such credits are adjusted to the financial position of the customer and differ from Mutual Aid in that they are credits repayable in the future when the countries concerned can discharge them. Under the post-war conditions now existing, they are as necessary to the healthy maintenance and development of Canadian export trade as they are to the rehabilitation of the countries receiving the goods exported. In this connection, it is well to remember that Canada in proportion to her new-found productive capacity enjoys a very limited internal market. This points to a large unused capacity in the exporting industries under post-war conditions if efforts are not made to promote trade. The nation will be called upon to import more, over the long run, if she is to increase exports. For, while it is true that Canada has emerged from the War with a large export surplus financed largely by export credits, there still remains the necessity for a substantial long-term increase in imports once the abnormal financing of exports in the transitional years has terminated.

Already Canada is committed to an outlay of $2,000,000,000 on export credits. Of this, $1,250,000,000 will go to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to other nations, including $242,500,000 to France and smaller amounts to China, the Low Countries and some other countries. Only a portion of the $2,000,000,000 will be used during 1946; a small amount of some export credits was spent in 1945. The loan of $1,250,000,000 to the United Kingdom is made to facilitate the United Kingdom's purchase of goods and services in Canada and to assist in the restoration of external commercial and financial relations. Already the financial agreement with the United Kingdom has produced most constructive results in the comprehensive manner in which the outstanding accounts between the two countries have been cleared and the way prepared for maintaining a desirable flow of trade through normal channels during the next few years. The agreement provides for the final clear-cut settlement of the claims and obligations arising out of the wartime collaboration between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The total of Canada's financial aid to the United Kingdom and other countries is shown in the following statement which gives all Mutual Aid, gifts, loans and export credits for the War and post-war period to Mar. 31, 1946.

WAR AND POST-WAR ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(1) Contribution to the United Kingdom—	
War Appropriation (U.K. Financing) Act, 1942	$1,000,000,000
(2) Mutual Aid (Expenditures according to preliminary accounts to Mar. 31, 1946)—	
United Kingdom	$2,068,700,000
Australia	91,100,000
British West Indies	5,500,000
China	27,000,000
France	24,100,000
India	13,400,000
New Zealand	14,900,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	160,800,000
Total, Mutual Aid	$2,405,500,000

WAR AND POST-WAR ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES—*concluded*

(3) Canadian Contributions to UNRRA—		
First Contribution	$	77,000,000
Second Contribution		77,000,000
Total, Contributions to UNRRA	$	154,000,000
Gifts of Wheat to Greece (War Appropriation Acts)	$	12,633,331[1]
(4) Loans under the Export Credits Insurance Act—		
Loans authorized as at Mar. 31, 1946—		
Belgium	$	25,000,000
China		60,000,000
Czechoslovakia		19,000,000
France		242,500,000
Netherlands		125,000,000
Netherlands East Indies		15,000,000
Norway		13,000,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		3,000,000
	$	502,500,000
Additional Loans Conditionally Agreed Upon—		
Belgium	$	75,000,000
Netherlands East Indies		50,000,000
Norway		17,000,000
	$	142,000,000
Unallocated as at Mar. 31, 1946		105,500,000
Total, Credits Authorized	$	750,000,000
(5) Other War Loans as at Mar. 31, 1946—		
Loan of 1942 to United Kingdom	$	538,564,404
Loan to Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for purchase of wheat		7,500,000

[1] Reported to House of Commons as at Feb. 28, 1946.

In addition to the above, there is the Loan to the United Kingdom of $1,250,000,000 under the financial agreement signed Mar. 6, 1946, by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom and later approved by legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament on May 7, 1946.

The indebtedness of the United Kingdom to Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan agreements, the disposition of which is covered by Article 7 of the financial agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, was carried in the accounts of Canada as an advance under Section 3 of the War Appropriation Acts.

At pp. 477-484 of the 1945 Year Book an outline is given of the Government organization set up to promote trade under wartime conditions.

One of the most promising fields of post-war trade to Canadian exporters, viz., that offered by Latin America, has been keenly explored by the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Most-favoured-nation treaties have now been concluded between Canada and nearly all South American and Central American countries. Canadian trade with Latin America is expected to exceed $100,000,000 during 1946. The total value of imports of the Latin American Republics from all countries in immediate pre-war years was about $1,000,000,000. This indicates the extent of the market, yet Canada exported only $19,000,000 worth of goods to ten Latin American Republics in 1939 at a time when this trade was being encouraged. An examination of Latin American imports shows that many commodities required by these countries are produced in Canada, such as iron and steel, chemicals, wood and manufactures of wood, vehicles,

paints, wheat, mining and industrial machinery, electrical apparatus, etc. For the year 1945, Canada's exports to Latin America amounted to $54,000,000 a substantial increase compared with the $19,000,000 for 1939, especially considering that war was still being waged for most of the year, but Canada's imports from Latin America reached $66,000,000 compared with $15,000,000 in 1939. While the figures, therefore, show the opportunities for reciprocal trade that now exist between Canada and the Latin Americas, they also indicate that the balance of trade so far has been very definitely against Canada.

For economic as well as political reasons, the two continents of North and South America have been drawn closer together as a result of the War. Due to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Japan, from which Latin America drew heavily, and the decline in imports from the United Kingdom and other European countries, Latin American countries were increasingly dependent on North America in the war years for materials and finished goods to keep their economies functioning. The goodwill Canada has built up in these markets should stand her in good stead in the years ahead.

Turning now to the last principle of trade policy mentioned on p. 475, it is clear enough that the present shortage of all kinds of goods is so serious that considerable time will elapse before it will be possible to satisfy all the urgent needs at home let alone demands from abroad. The tendency and even the temptation, therefore, will be to take the narrow view and look to this ready-to-hand and profitable domestic market at the expense of the more specialized export field. Such a policy might well lead to the building up of quite the wrong kind of productive organization.

The goal that has been officially set for Canada's post-war foreign trade, while fairly high, is not unreasonably so in the opinion of Government experts who have closely studied the world situation. But to attain it and hold it, Canadian exporters need to take the long view and plan in terms of the years ahead when competition will be much keener. Even in the case of export staples that Canada has always shipped abroad in large quantities, producers will need to keep closely in touch with changing requirements abroad. The immediate outlook for farm products including live-stock products is definitely promising. Newsprint and lumber will be in strong demand for several years, as will the products of the mines, such as most metals, asbestos, etc.

The above review has dealt almost entirely with commodity trade. However, external trade in commodities is only a part, though a very important part, of the broader field made up of the international exchange of values comprising goods, services, securities, etc. This relationship is shown in its proper proportions in Part III of this Chapter. However, since commodity exports and imports constitute the largest factor in Canada's international transactions, and the one in which the greatest majority of Canadians are most vitally interested, this Chapter is devoted chiefly to the consideration of commodity trade.

PART I.—THE GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL TRADE

Section 1.—The Development of Tariffs

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.

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.—The Canadian Tariff Structure

The Canadian Tariff consists mainly of three sets of rates, viz., Preferential, Intermediate, and General. British Preferential rates 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 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 from countries that have been accorded tariff treatment more favourable 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 specified classes 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 establish a "fair market value" as a basis of applying duties to be collected. The term "fair market value" 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". 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 value" 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.—The Canadian Tariff Act was written in 1907 and, although there have been many changes and revisions, there has been no complete overhaul since that time. In 1931, a Tariff Board was established to make inquiry into and report on any matter in relation to goods that are subject to or exempt from customs or excise duties or on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The duties of this Board are more specifically described at pp. 965-966 of the 1941 Year Book. Since the start of the War in 1939 and in view of the turn taken by wartime trade, the Tariff Board has been inoperative. Its officers and experts worked with various war bureaus and its earlier research is now unrelated to the wide changes that have been brought about in industry and trade as a result of the War. In the post-war formulation of Canadian trade and tariff policies, a change has been introduced by the setting up of a special Interdepartmental Committee. The Canadian Tariff Board has not been abolished, indeed the Chairman of the Board is also head of the Interdepartmental Committee, but will resume its functions along with the Committee. The Committee is to hear representations from industrialists and businessmen. These arrangements should serve a useful purpose in providing valuable guidance to the Government in the formulation of trade policy.

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 and Venezuela, continues as outlined in the 1941 Year Book at pp. 387-393.

Reinstatement of Agreements Suspended During War.—During the War, Canadian trade agreements and similar commercial treaty arrangements with several countries were terminated automatically or suspended by applica-

* This Agreement was terminated as from Jan. 2, 1938, but each country, in its own legislation, still grants tariff preferences to the other.

tion of Enemy Trade Regulations (see p. 492). Since the end of hostilities, however, trading has been resumed with a number of friendly countries that had been under enemy occupation and the trade agreements with them have been reinstated. An exchange of notes of July 19-24, 1945, between Canada and Czechoslovakia terminated the suspension of the Convention of Commerce of Mar. 15, 1928, between the two countries. A similar arrangement was made with the Netherlands by an exchange of notes of Feb. 1-5, 1946, reinstating the Convention of Commerce of July 11, 1924, between Canada and the Netherlands including Curaçao and Surinam but, since trade had not been resumed between Canada and the Netherlands East Indies, it was agreed that the Convention would not, for the present, be operative for that territory. Canada has now accorded to Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Norway and Yugoslavia the benefits of the trade agreements made with them but suspended during the period of hostilities. As regards Syria and Lebanon, trading has been resumed and the benefits of the French Convention are being temporarily accorded to them pending notification that the formalities respecting the cancellation of the French Mandate are completed.

Since it has not been possible to resume private trading with Poland, the Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935, with that country remains suspended as regards the relations between Canada and Poland. However, reductions made in the Canadian tariff under that Convention continue to be accorded to countries granted most-favoured-nation treatment by Canada. The benefits of the intermediate rates of the Canadian tariff and any lower duties of the Canada-France and Canada-United States Agreements also apply to most-favoured-nations.

Extension of Trade Agreements with Latin America.—A Canadian Trade Mission visited Mexico, Central America and Colombia in February, 1946, and further extended Canada's friendly trade relations with Latin America by the conclusion of trade agreements with Mexico and Colombia. An Exchange of Notes with Honduras affirmed that the Governments of both countries desire to place their commercial relations on a more satisfactory basis by the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

The Trade Agreement with Mexico provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries in matters concerning customs duties and subsidiary charges as well as in respect of rules and formalities connected with importation and of laws and regulations affecting the taxation, sale, distribution or use of imported goods. Under the Agreement, imports into Canada from Mexico, previously subject to the general tariff, are accorded the intermediate tariff and any lower rates granted by Canada to other foreign countries. The tariff treatment accorded by Canada to other British countries is excluded from the operation of the Agreement. No immediate reduction in customs duties was made by Mexico for Canadian goods as the Mexican tariff consists of a single column of duties applicable equally to imports from all countries, and any tariff reductions made by Mexico in favour of a particular country, for example those arising out of the Mexico-United States Agreement of 1942, were generalized and made applicable to all other countries including Canada. The Agreement came into force provisionally on Feb. 8, 1946, the date of its signature and, during its provisional application, may be terminated on three months' notice by either party. Thirty days after exchange of ratifications in Ottawa the Agreement is to go into force definitively for two years. Its duration is automatically continued thereafter for one-year periods, subject to termination on six months' notice by either party.

The Trade Agreement with Colombia was signed on Feb. 20, 1946. This Agreement will come into effect thirty days after exchange of ratifications in Ottawa and is to remain in force for two years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice by either party. In general, it consolidates the existing tariff treatment extended by each country to the other as provided by a Treaty of Commerce between Colombia and the United Kingdom concluded in 1866 and which governed also Canada's trade relations with Colombia. The new Agreement marks the establishment of the first direct trade convention between Colombia and Canada and it provides in general, for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment as described above with respect to the treaty of Mexico. The same concessions are given by Canada to Colombia as to Mexico and, in return, Canada receives the benefit of duty reductions established by the 1935 Colombia-United States Agreement.

While the Trade Mission was in Honduras in February, 1946, it was agreed that Canada and Honduras would conclude a modus vivendi providing for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment respecting customs duties, formalities and the laws and regulations regulating sale or distribution of imported goods pending the conclusion of a formal trade agreement.

Trade Agreements at Present in Force.—At the present time (Mar. 31, 1946), Canada's tariff relations with other countries are affected by trade agreements, conventions of commerce or similar arrangements made directly between Canada and the country concerned or by participation in treaties made by the United Kingdom with foreign powers, listed as follows:—

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.

Empire Countries—concluded

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
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. Provisional application may be terminated on three months' notice. To come into force definitely thirty days after exchange of ratifications for two years and thereafter until terminated on six 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.

Non-Empire Countries—continued

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
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. Protocol of Aug. 20, 1912, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice. Exchange of Notes Dec. 30, 1938, continued Treaty in force until Sept. 30, 1939, and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
	To be replaced by Trade Agreement signed Feb. 20, 1946.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. To come into force thirty days after exchange of ratification for two years and thereafter until terminated on six 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.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Convention of Commerce signed Mar. 15, 1928; in force Nov. 14, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
DENMARK	Treaties of Peace and Commerce with United Kingdom of Feb. 13, 1660-61 and July 11, 1670, apply to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Declaration of May 9, 1912, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
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.
MEXICO	Trade Agreement signed Feb. 8, 1946; in force provisionally same date.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Provisional application may be terminated on three months' notice. To come into force definitely thirty days after exchange of ratifications for two years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
NETHERLANDS, SURINAM AND CURAÇAO.	Convention of Commerce, signed July 11, 1924; in force Oct. 28, 1925.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
NORWAY	Convention of Commerce and Navigation with United Kingdom of Mar. 18, 1928, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Convention of May 16, 1913, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
PANAMA	Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 12 of the United Kingdom-Panama Treaty to 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.

Non-Empire Countries—concluded

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
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. Declaration of Nov. 27, 1911, provides means for separate termination by Dominions 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. Convention of Mar. 30, 1914, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
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.
YUGOSLAVIA	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of United Kingdom - Serb - Croat - Slovene Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927; in force Aug. 9, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.

Section 2.—Adjustments in Government Administration to Meet the Post-War Needs of External Trade*

During the war years the Department of Trade and Commerce reorganized and adapted its administrative machinery to war conditions. Agencies were created to control the flow of civilian commodities to and from this country and generally adapt foreign trade functions to vital needs. The Government has already relaxed the controls of these wartime bodies as much as possible or readjusted or reorganized

* Prepared from material contributed by the several Branches concerned and submitted through B. C. Butler, Director, Trade Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

their functions to assist in the transitional period until a full peacetime trade program is reached. Controls exercised by the Export Permit Branch have been eased on many commodities except those in short supply. The former Export Planning Branch has gone out of existence, its unfinished business being carried out by a new Export Division of the Foreign Trade Service. The work of the Shipping Priorities Committee is also almost completed. With the wartime shipping controls ended on Mar. 3, 1946, the Canadian Shipping Board announced that only a modified form of maritime control will be carried on for a further transitional period of six months.

As will be apparent from what has been told in earlier editions of the Year Book, the Department of Trade and Commerce was, during the latter years of war, considering plans for post-war trade expansion. The Department then laid the foundations for the recently organized Foreign Trade Service to assist Canadian and foreign exporters and importers in every phase of foreign trade. Built around an expanded Trade Commissioner Service, new divisions were added and old divisions reorganized to cope with every angle of foreign trade. A special section was organized to foster the country's new interest in imports.

Subsection 1.—Foreign Trade Service

Formerly called the Commercial Intelligence Service, this branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been appropriately renamed the "Foreign Trade Service" in recognition of its greatly increased functions as compared with the services offered in the past. These functions are now carried out by seven divisions: Trade Commissioner Service, Export Division, Import Division, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Wheat and Grain Division, Industrial Development Division, and Trade Publicity Division. Other Divisions may be added later to deal with special phases of foreign trade promotion.

Trade Commissioner Service.—The Trade Commissioner section might be defined as the sales department of the Foreign Trade Service. Consisting of a headquarters at Ottawa and 32 offices in 15 foreign and 17 British Empire countries, the organization seeks to place Canada in as many world markets as possible. The work of the Trade Commissioners in the field is co-ordinated at Ottawa by four global areas headed by area chiefs. The area officers are thoroughly familiar with every aspect of foreign trade in their geographical or political areas. They are responsible to the Director of the Division for the presentation of official information on all trade matters in their respective territories. The four territories are the British Empire, Europe, Latin America and Asia.

Trade Commissioners represent Canada in the 32 foreign offices. These Foreign Service Officers bring together exporters and importers of Canada and other countries. They study potential markets for specific Canadian products, report on the exact kind of goods wanted, competitive conditions, trade regulations, tariffs, shipping and packaging regulations. Enquiries for Canadian goods are passed to Ottawa or directly to interested Canadian firms. For the Canadian importer, Trade Commissioners look for sources of raw materials and other goods wanted in Canada, and give assistance to the foreign exporter who wishes to market his produce in Canada.

In countries where Canada maintains a diplomatic mission as well as a Trade Office, Trade Commissioners form an integral part of the mission and assume the titles of Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary, Commercial Attaché, Consul

or Vice Consul, according to their status as Foreign Service Officers. To refresh their knowledge of the Canadian industrial picture as a whole, trans-Canada tours are arranged from time to time for Trade Commissioners. Contacts with Canadian exporters and importers are made or re-established, and the Trade Commissioners are given an opportunity to pass on information regarding the trade conditions and potentialities of their territories directly to those most concerned.

Certain foreign offices, closed before or during the War, are being re-opened, including offices at Singapore, Shanghai, Batavia, Hong Kong, Oslo, The Hague (instead of Rotterdam), Athens, and possibly Calcutta. New offices are planned for São Paulo, Stockholm, Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo and possibly for Central America.

Trade Commissioner Offices are located at the following centres: Argentina; Australia (Melbourne and Sydney); Belgium; Brazil; British India; British West Indies (Trinidad and Jamaica); Chile; Colombia; Cuba; Egypt; France; Ireland; Mexico; Netherlands; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; Portugal; South Africa (Johannesburg and Cape Town); United Kingdom (4 offices in London, one office in Liverpool and one in Glasgow); and the United States (Washington, New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles).

Export Division.—The Export Division of the Foreign Trade Service is the link between Canadian exporters and the Trade Commissioner Service in the promotion of export trade. The Division is organized in 13 commodity sections headed by specialists in each commodity field. Commodity officers maintain close liaison with Canadian exporters, actual and prospective, and, in conjunction with the Trade Commissioner Service, advise them on potential markets for their products, the selection of agents and trade regulations and practices. At the present time the commodity sections are: animals, fish and animal products; plant products; chemicals and allied products; textiles; leather and rubber; iron and steel; machinery; non-ferrous metals; non-metallic minerals and products; consumers' durable goods; radio and electronic equipment; pulp and paper; lumber and wood products; and transportation equipment.

The Export Division maintains an Exporters' Directory which lists Canadian export firms and details of their products. Copies of this Directory are on hand in every Trade Commissioner's office and are used as a means of keeping foreign buyers in touch with Canadian manufacturers offering desired commodities.

It is the general aim of the Department to relax or remove wartime export controls as quickly as possible so that trade expansion may proceed. When the Export Division came into existence in November, 1945, the Export Permit Branch was brought under its jurisdiction. Controls over more and more items are being removed but there are commodities still in short supply, particularly foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, steel, lumber, etc., whose distribution still demands close surveillance. Permits are required for these short-supply materials to maintain a planned international allocation, thus ensuring the fulfilling of Canada's obligations to UNRRA, the United Kingdom and liberated areas, and to protect domestic supplies. In many cases export control must be continued to recover government-paid subsidies required to maintain the domestic price ceiling.

Although the Export Planning Division went out of existence as such with the formation of the Export Division, most of the unfinished business of this Division has been taken over by the Commodity Officers. The commodity export quotas still required are prepared by the Commodity Officers in conjunction with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board or the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

Import Division.—On the basis that, in the long view, a great exporting nation must also be a great importing nation, the Import Division has been created. Parallel with the plans for Canadian export expansion, the Import Division is developing Canada's import trade by the following objectives: the re-establishment of import connections severed because of the War; the development of new sources of supply of low-cost raw materials and food products; the fostering of direct instead of indirect imports where this will produce a saving to importers; the obtaining of recognition for Canada as a buyer as well as a seller in foreign markets; the enlargement of the Canadian market for imports; the removal of war-engendered obstacles and restrictions to import trade; and the investigation of import requirements generally. A Trade Investigation Section is being organized to co-ordinate the large amount of investigation and research required to carry out the functions of the Import Division. Every angle of import trade will be analysed where necessary from the viewpoint of value, volume, demand and supply, substitutes, practices, etc. Study will be made of import conditions from the angle of reducing difficulties that might be encountered by Canadian importers and foreign exporters. Details of Canadian import regulations including invoicing, packaging, marking of goods and general handling will be examined and passed on to the Trade Commissioners who will be able to advise the foreign exporter and thus facilitate the flow of import goods into Canada.

The Import Division has set up a Directory of Canadian Importers in which importers are being invited to register the detail of their trade field. The Directory will be used by the Trade Commissioners as a guide and an assistance in Canadian import activities in their respective territories.

The Import Division has taken over the work of the import section of the Shipping Priorities Committee and is now responsible for securing shipping space for Canadian imports affected by shipping priorities still in existence and, in conjunction with other administrative authorities, seeing that Canada receives a fair allocation of products subject to international control of distribution.

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division.—The Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division collects and makes available to Government agencies and exporters, data on trade agreements and trade relationships with other countries, tariffs, import and exchange regulations, quotas and embargoes. More generally, questions related to trade agreements and commercial policies of other countries are of concern to this Division. This involves minute investigation into all aspects of commercial policy and research into tariff and financial developments, as well as the preparation of data required for preliminary study and preparation of new trade agreements, trade agreement renewals and revisions.

The Foreign Tariffs Section of this Division supplies information to Canadian exporters and other branches of the Government on tariffs, quotas, embargoes, documentation and other technical factors in the import regulations of foreign countries. New foreign trade laws and tariff regulations are perused constantly so that a record of up-to-date information is maintained and available upon request.

The Commercial Relations Section collects and records data required for prospective trade negotiations. Problems related to tariff hindrances and other trade obstructions are studied. The value of mutual concessions with trading countries is examined. The Section deals with representations made by Canadian exporters and initiates or advises regarding appropriate action. In carrying out these functions

it is often necessary for the Research Section to seek the assistance of specialists from other government departments in the various phases of export industry such as agriculture, forestry, mining, etc.

The Economic Section, still in the development stage, will be designed to carry out studies of special subjects (e.g., non-tariff restrictions to world trade, export subsidies, quantitative controls, and import permits).

Wheat and Grain Division.—The problems of Canada's grain trade and milling industry are handled by this Division, close liaison being maintained with the various organizations connected with the trade. The Division acts as a procurement agency in securing supplies of cereals and certain cereal products for the Supply Missions of various countries and also for UNRRA's requirements. The Director of the Division serves as the Secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet and as the Departmental liaison officer to the Canadian Wheat Board. In addition, the Director represents Canada on the Executive Committee of the International Wheat Council.

Trade Publicity Division.—The Trade Publicity Division must educate the exporters and importers of Canada and foreign countries as to the assistance offered by the Divisions of the Foreign Trade Service. The Division seeks to make Canadian businessmen and the public generally, conscious of the large part export and import trade will play in the future prosperity of the country, and to make foreign businessmen aware of Canada both as a source of a wide variety of products and as a good market. News items and articles presenting Canada as a trading nation are submitted to domestic and foreign daily papers and periodicals. The Trade Publicity Division has taken over the weekly publication of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The Journal serves as a vehicle for Trade Commissioners' reports on the constantly changing trade conditions of the countries in which they are stationed and it is circulated to Canadian businessmen and manufacturers interested in exports and imports. Other publications and booklets are planned to give Canadian exporters and importers an informed approach on all foreign trade matters. Pamphlets and other advertising material are produced in foreign languages to stimulate interest in Canada's foreign trade with other countries. Advertising campaigns in Canada and abroad will assist in the attainment of these objects.

Industrial Development Division.—This Division will be devoted to work in connection with the establishment of new industries and the development of new products that are adaptable to manufacture in Canada, especially those for which markets are known to exist abroad. A large staff is not envisaged, the work consisting principally of close collaboration with the industrial development agencies of the provinces and municipalities as well as the railways, banks, power companies and other private interests.

Subsection 2.—Canadian Commercial Corporation

Organized to meet a wartime need, in January, 1944, by Order in Council P.C. 70, the Canadian Export Board served as a procurement agency for large quantities of civilian commodities required by UNRRA and foreign purchasing

missions in cases where for a variety of reasons private trading was not feasible. Operating on a completely non-profit basis, the Canadian Export Board, before the establishment of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, awarded contracts totalling $404,275,000.

A direct result of this service to foreign governments was the preservation of overseas contacts for Canadian goods and in many instances the establishment of sound trading relationship with new markets and for new products. Drawing on the resources of the various sections of the Foreign Trade Service and other Divisions of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Export Board offered procurement missions the best service possible in terms of price and supply.

By Order in Council P.C. 1218 of Mar. 29, 1946, the Canadian Commercial Corporation was established to succeed the Canadian Export Board in purchasing for UNRRA and the governments of other countries. This Corporation will also become an agency for the purchase of Canadian import requirements in cases where these purchases cannot be made by private firms without a Government intermediary. Such cases are expected to arise in connection with the procurement of supplies from territory under military occupation or where commodities in short supply are allocated by international agreement.

Subsection 3.—Export Credits

For the general purpose of protecting and expanding Canadian foreign trade interests, the Export Credits Insurance Act was passed by Parliament in August, 1944. The Act is in two Parts, Part I incorporating the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, and Part II providing for loans or guarantees to governments of other countries or their agencies.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation.—Administered by a board of directors, including the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, the Corporation insures exporters against credit losses involved in the export or an agreement for the export of goods. Policies are issued on a yearly basis, covering exporters' sales to all countries and protecting them against the main risks of loss involved in foreign trade. The main risks covered by Export Credits Insurance Policies include: insolvency or protracted default on the part of the buyer; exchange restrictions in the buyer's country preventing the transfer of funds to Canada; cancellation or non-renewal of an import licence or the imposition of restrictions on the import of goods not previously subject to restrictions; the occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada, or of war, revolution, etc. in the buyer's country; and additional transport or insurance charges occasioned by interruption or diversion of voyage outside Canada or the continental United States of America.

The insurance is available under two main classifications: (i) General Commodities, (ii) Capital Goods. Coverage for General Commodities can be procured by exporters under two types of Policies: (i) the Contracts Policy, which insures an exporter against loss from the time he books the order until payment is received; or (ii) the Shipments Policy, obtainable at lower rates of premium, and which covers the exporter from the time of shipment until payment is received. Insurance of

Capital Goods offers protection to exporters of such commodities as plant equipment, heavy machinery, etc., which are subject to extended credit of longer periods than is customary for General Commodities. Specific Policies are issued for transactions involving Capital Goods, but the general terms and conditions are the same as those applicable to Policies for General Commodities.

The Corporation insures exporters under all Policies up to 85 p.c. of the contract price, or gross invoice value of shipments. This co-insurance plan also operates in the distribution of recoveries obtained after payment of a loss, and these recoveries are shared by the Corporation and the exporter in the proportion of 85 p.c. and 15 p.c., respectively.

Loans to Foreign Governments.—Part II of the Export Credit Insurance Act provides for the extension of loans to foreign countries for the purpose of developing trade between Canada and those countries. The Act empowers the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce "if he deems it advisable for the purpose of facilitating and developing trade between Canada and any other country", to make loans to, guarantee the obligations of or purchase, acquire or guarantee any security issued by the government or by the agency of the government of such country. These loans, guarantees, acquisitions or purchases must be requested by the government concerned who must undertake to indemnify the Government of Canada against the loss in connection therewith.

The aggregate of the loans to be made and securities held was increased from $100,000,000 to $750,000,000 on Dec. 8, 1945. See also p. 477.

Section 3.—The Easing of Controls on Enemy Trading Regulations

Because of occupation by an enemy State, or by reason of real or apprehended hostilities, a number of countries, during the years 1939 to 1942, were brought within the scope of the provisions of the Enemy Trading Regulations (originally brought into force by Order in Council P.C. 2512 of Sept. 5, 1939, and later provided for under "Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1943", Order in Council P.C. 8526 dated Nov. 13, 1942). A list of these countries or territories and the dates on which they were brought under the Regulations is given at p. 474 of the 1945 Year Book.

The Regulations prohibited trading or attempting to trade with "enemy territories"; 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.

Beginning late in 1943, it became possible to grant permission for the resumption of trade with certain liberated areas and also for the opening up of communications and the making of remittances. The areas to which such permission has been granted and the dates (to Apr. 30, 1946) are listed in the following statement:—

Territory	Permission to Resume— Trade	Communications	Remittances
Algeria	Nov. 24, 1943	–	
Belgium	Feb. 24, 1945	Jan. 22, 1945[1]	
Bulgaria	–	Feb. 9, 1945	
Burma	Nov. 23, 1945	–	
Channel Islands	July 7, 1945	May 28, 1945	
China	Dec. 15, 1945	–	
Corsica	Nov. 24, 1943	–	
Czechoslovakia	July 7, 1945	June 13, 1945	
Denmark	July 7, 1945	May 19, 1945	
Estonia	–	June 13, 1945	
Finland	Sept. 14, 1945	Feb. 24, 1945	
France, Andorra and Monaco	Jan. 31, 1945	Nov. 3, 1944[2]	Dec. 8 and 18, 1944
French zone of Morocco	Nov. 24, 1943	–	–
Greece	July 7, 1945	Feb. 10, 1945[3]	Mar. 14, 1945
Hong Kong	Nov. 23, 1945	–	–
Italy	Oct. 13, 1945	June 13, 1945[4]	
Latvia	–	June 13, 1945	
Lithuania	–	June 13, 1945	
Luxembourg	July 7, 1945	Apr. 12, 1945	
Malay Peninsula	Nov. 23, 1945	–	
Netherlands	July 7, 1945	Jan. 22, 1945	
Norway	July 7, 1945	May 19, 1945	–
Philippine Islands	July 7, 1945	May 10, 1945	May 10, 1945
Poland	–	June 13, 1945	–
Roumania		Mar. 16, 1945	
Sardinia and Mainland Provinces of Italy (occupied by Forces of United Nations)		–	Mar. 30, 1944
Sicily	–		Mar. 22, 1944
Singapore	Nov. 23, 1945		–
State of North Borneo	Nov. 23, 1945		
State of Sarawak	Nov. 23, 1945		
Thailand	Jan. 21, 1946		
Tunisia	Nov. 24, 1944	–	
Yugoslavia	July 7, 1945	Apr. 13, 1945	

[1] Liberated areas, Nov. 22, 1944. [2] Liberated areas. [3] Mainland and islands excepting Macedonia, Thrace and Crete, Nov. 22, 1944. [4] Liberated areas, Oct. 25, 1944.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF EXTERNAL COMMODITY TRADE*

Actually about 75 to 80 p.c. of Canada's enormous export business since 1940 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 is very important and still plays a vital role in sustaining the agricultural and industrial life of the country. Canada's normal pre-war customary export markets have been cut off during the past five years 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 1945, 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 from 1940-44. See the article on "Changes in Canadian Manufacturing Production from Peace to War, 1939-44", at pp. 364-381 of the 1945 Year Book. The 1945 figures indicate the shift of Canada's trade from wartime material.

* 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 XXXII, Sect. 1, under "External Trade"

General Explanations Regarding Canadian Trade Statistics.—External trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods, which transactions may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments, as in Part III of this Chapter, such financial transactions are the sole consideration). Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and it is necessary to explain these.

For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used, as well as certain features of the statistics that necessitate adjustments to the external trade figures, be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

Quantities and Values.—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means imports entered for consumption. "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than the 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 (30·7 p.c. in 1944) 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.

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. During the war years, 1939-45, the information was not released but the table will be made available as soon as possible.

Statistics showing the *net* exports of non-monetary gold, including changes in stocks held under earmark, which supplement the trade figures, are given below.

I.—NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, 1939-45

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$'000,000	$'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	8·7
February	12·9	12·4	14·7	16·6	12·8	8·1	8·4
March	15·5	16·2	19·7	16·1	12·8	12·9	10·2
April	10·6	18·0	14·3	14·1	13·5	9·3	6·8
May	15·9	16·9	16·1	15·5	12·5	9·4	10·2
June	17·2	15·1	18·4	16·8	12·2	10·9	4·7
July	15·2	15·9	17·3	16·3	10·0	6·6	8·0
August	9·0	17·6	12·6	13·1	10·2	10·0	8·5
September	17·3	16·5	21·2	15·0	11·8	8·7	6·8
October	22·8	18·9	17·4	19·3	11·3	8·4	7·7
November	15·0	16·6	15·4	12·6	8·8	10·1	9·8
December	14·9	17·3	17·4	13·9	12·2	5·9	6·2
TOTALS	184·4	203·0	203·7	184·4	142·0	109·7	96·0

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 27 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 past four 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, 1919-45

NOTE.—These figures are available on a calendar-year basis only since 1919; for figures for the years ended Mar. 31, 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
1945	798,795,201	786,979,941	1,585,775,142	3,218,330,353	49,093,935	3,267,424,288	+1,681,649,146

Section 2.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade

Since Confederation the records of Canadian trade have emphasized the importance of trade relationships with the United Kingdom and the United States. In the early years of the Dominion, when the United Kingdom was lending Canada capital on a considerable scale, that country supplied more than half of the Canadian imports, even though, as a purchaser of Canadian goods, she took second place to the United States. To-day, though there have been vast changes and shifting trends, Canadian trade is still carried on predominantly with these two countries.

Subsection 1.—Canada's Place in the World Economy

An outline of Canada's place in the world economy before the outbreak of war is given at pp. 404-408 of the 1941 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Changes in Distribution in Recent Years

The War altered the structure of world trade and Canada, being a leading trading nation, was immediately affected. The Government controls of trade and the exchange restrictions that were of necessity imposed indicate some of the difficulties that existed in the international trade field under war conditions.

The main transformation took place in trade with belligerent countries. With the Allied Nations, especially with the United Kingdom (exports) and the United States (imports and exports) trade bounded forward, and trade with neutral countries maintained a satisfactory level considering all existing conditions. With enemy countries, however, including all the extensive occupied areas, trade was, of course, cut off entirely and the resulting situation was one of great abnormality.

Exports to Principal Destinations.—In 1939 purchases of the United Kingdom and United States represented 76·6 p.c. of all Canadian exports; in 1944 they took 73·7 p.c. and in 1945, 67·1 p.c., a decrease of about 12 p.c., marking the decline of wartime trade. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from $328,100,000 in 1939 to $963,200,000 in 1945. These figures do not include shipments of food and war material on British Account consigned from Canada direct to theatres of war such as Egypt, French Africa and Italy. Exports to these destinations on British Account were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the country of consignment, rather than to the United Kingdom. Shipments of agricultural products consisting mainly of wheat and flour rose from $94,200,000 in 1939 to $237,000,000 in 1945, while animal and animal products advanced from $73,600,000 to $226,900,000, the increase in this group being concentrated in the food items of canned fish, meats, cheese and eggs. The flow of guns, trucks, tanks and military vehicles of all kinds to the United Kingdom swelled the exports in the iron group from $16,000,000 in 1939 to $297,400,000 in 1944; this group, however, decreased to $162,500,000 in 1945. The non-ferrous metals—aluminum, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, etc.—already at a high level in 1939, advanced from $83,400,000 to a peak of $135,300,000 in 1944 but decreased to $78,400,000 in 1945. Exports of chemicals and products to the United Kingdom valued at $5,700,000 in 1939 reached a peak of $31,100,000 in 1942 and amounted to $16,400,000 in 1945. The miscellaneous commodities group includes shipments of shells, aircraft, ships and Canadian military stores,

and for this reason the value of exports to the United Kingdom under this heading soared from $4,400,000 in 1939 to $261,600,000 in 1944; the figure for 1945 was $120,500,000, less than one-half the 1944 total.

Exports to the United States showed a more rapid rate of increase after 1941 than during the earlier years of the War, reflecting the effects of the Hyde Park Agreements. There was also a higher percentage of civilian goods in Canada's trade with the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries than with countries which were in actual war theatres. The increased demand for civilian supplies from Canada was due, in part, to the loss of European sources of supply. One example of this condition is shown in the greatly increased shipments of wood-pulp to the United States, a market in peacetime for imports from the Baltic countries. Exports of agricultural products to the United States in 1945 amounted to $279,000,000, a decrease of $175,300,000 from the all-time high value of $454,300,000 reached in 1944 but an increase of 250 p.c. compared with $79,500,000 in 1939; the increases were made up largely of unprecedented amounts of wheat, barley and oats. Sales of non-ferrous metals to the United States reached the highest point in 1945, valued at $214,600,000 an increase of 37 p.c. over 1944. Exports to the United States classified under the miscellaneous group reached a record level in 1943 at $221,000,000 but declined to $161,300,000 in 1944 and $125,100,000 in 1945. The more important items in this category were shells and ammunition, ships and aircraft.

Exports from Canada to European countries other than the United Kingdom were valued at $57,900,000 in 1939. With the enemy occupation of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other territories, the value dropped to $11,600,000 in 1941, when the U.S.S.R. received the largest proportion, $5,300,000. The trend of the War as well as Canada's increasing contribution of material aid can be traced in the distribution of exports after 1941. Shipments of war materials to the U.S.S.R. accounted for the major part of exports to other Europe in 1942 and 1943. The value of goods to other Europe reached $322,800,000 in 1944 and $406,000,000 in 1945. The invasion of Italy in 1943 was reflected in exports to that country in 1944 valued at $160,100,000; but dropped to $89,500,000 in 1945. After the Normandy invasion, direct shipments to France amounted to $15,900,000; in 1945 they had increased to $76,900,000.

The figures on exports to Africa bear witness to the progress of the War in that theatre. In 1939 the value was comparatively small at $22,700,000. By 1941, with exports to Egypt at $79,200,000, the value to Africa had risen to $125,400,000. War material for all the Mediterranean and Near East continued to pour into Egypt from Canada during 1942, the value soaring to $213,100,000. The invasion of North Africa was followed by exports to French Africa, valued at $71,300,000 in 1943 while in the same year Egypt took material to the value of $188,700,000. Direct shipments to Italy in support of the 1944 campaign reduced the value of supplies consigned to French Africa to $32,200,000 in 1944 and $16,900,000 in 1945 while goods to Egypt dropped to $108,300,000 in 1944, and $36,400,000 in 1945.

During the war period, Canadian shipments to Switzerland consisted almost entirely of relief supplies and Red Cross parcels to prisoners of war. The extent of this aid is indicated by the value of exports to Switzerland amounting to $11,600,000 in 1943 and $16,100,000 in 1944 with a slight decrease to $10,900,000 in 1945. Canada's gift of wheat for relief in Greece accounts for the value of exports to that Country amounting to $6,100,000 in 1943, $8,600,000 in 1944 and $25,600,000 in 1945.

Exports to Asia have also undergone major alterations. In 1939 this trade was valued at $44,800,000 featured by exports to Japan amounting to $28,200,000. After Pearl Harbor, Canadian material to the value of $167,900,000 was sent to British India in 1942. The next year the value of supplies to India amounted to $134,600,000, in 1944 to $174,800,000 and in 1945 to $307,500,000. Exports to China in 1942 were valued at $7,800,000. No shipments were possible in 1943 but in 1944 war material consigned to China amounted to $14,900,000 and in 1945 to $6,600,000. Exports to other Asiatic countries were: to Iraq, $20,200,000 in 1942, $22,100,000 in 1943, $5,700,000 in 1944, and $3,500,000 in 1945; to Turkey, $14,500,000 in 1943, $7,100,000 in 1944 and $700,000 in 1945.

The entrance of Japan into the War affected Canadian exports to Australia. This trade showed little change until 1942 when it increased to $78,900,000 compared with $37,300,000 in 1941. Materials shipped to New Zealand in 1942 were valued at $30,300,000 as against $10,000,000 in 1941. Due to increasing supplies being available from United States shipments to this area declined in 1943 and 1944; a slight increase was shown in 1945 over the previous year.

Trade with South America showed only normal variations during the war years consisting as it did of civilian goods with no war theatre included in that territory, but increased from $25,900,000 in 1944 to $47,600,000 in 1945.

For statistical purposes, North America (United States excluded) embraces Newfoundland, Mexico, Central Amercia, West Indies, Bermuda and other smaller countries. Exports to this group rose from $28,700,000 in 1939 to $108,600,000 in 1945. Goods supplied to Newfoundland in 1939 were valued at $8,500,000 whereas in 1945 the value was $40,500,000. Normally, civilian supplies for Newfoundland come principally from United Kingdom and United States and the loss of these sources of supply during the war years has been met by Canadian goods. Exports to Mexico and the various countries of the West Indies and Central America have also shown large increases during this period, no doubt indicating that, despite shipping and production difficulties, Canada has aided to a great extent in supplying civilian requirements affected by the closing of European and other sources of supply.

Table 2 gives the value of the exports of Canada to principal destinations for the years 1941-45.

Imports from Principal Sources.—The value of imports to Canada increased almost 135 p.c. between 1939 and 1944, but the figures for 1945 show a decline of about 10 p.c. Imports from Europe, with the exception of the United Kingdom, were greatly curtailed from 1939, but imports from all other sources increased at practically the same high rate. The value of supplies from the United States more than doubled in the two-year period 1939-41. This was the time of preparation for greatly increased productive capacity of war factories and the bulk of imports consisted mainly of machinery, machine tools, and industrial equipment of all kinds as well as raw materials and components. The imports of aircraft and other supplies for the Air Training Plan also swelled the volume during the same period both from the United Kingdom and the United States. Since 1941 the rate of increase has slackened but the demands of the war program for materials, fuel and equipment have kept imports at a very high level. During 1943-44 the value of imports reached an average of over $145,000,000 per month as compared with a monthly average of less than $63,000,000 in 1939. The submarine warfare and lack of available shipping curtailed shipments from some sources. War with Japan stopped the flow of strategic materials from the Straits Settlements and the

East Indies and for a time greatly reduced shipments from other eastern countries. Table 2 sets forth the value of imports from principal geographical sources from 1941 to 1945.

Subsection 3.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

Trade by Continents.—The continued increase in Canada's imports in 1944 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 2. 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. By 1945, however, imports from the United Kingdom had increased by 27·1 p.c. while those from the United States decreased 16·9 p.c. On the other hand, North America supplied 80·6 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1945 as compared with 68·4 p.c. in 1939; the United Kingdom percentage was only 8·9 p.c. as compared with 15·2 p.c. in 1939.

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 from 1942. The same traffic accounted for the increases in the percentages of Canada's exports to Africa during the war years. Other North America (chiefly Newfoundland), after reaching a high point of 4·8 p.c. in 1941, declined to 3·1 p.c. in 1943 and 1944 and 3·4 p.c. in 1945. Exports to South America, which declined from 1·9 p.c. of the total in 1941 to 0·7 p.c. in 1943, increased to 1·5 p.c. in 1945.

2.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Continents, 1941-45

Item and Continent	Values (Millions of Dollars)					Percentages of Totals				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Imports										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	219·4	161·1	135·0	110·6	140·5	15·2	9·8	7·8	6·3	8·9
Other Europe	6·9	5·2	5·3	9·3	18·6	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·5	1·2
North America—										
United States	1,004·5	1,304·7	1,423·7	1,447·2	1,202·4	69·3	79·4	82·1	82·3	75·8
Other North America	36·6	32·9	53·2	66·5	76·9	2·5	2·0	3·1	3·8	4·8
South America	56·8	44·1	45·0	54·8	56·7	3·9	2·7	2·6	3·1	3·6
Asia	74·8	46·2	23·3	32·9	40·4	5·2	2·8	1·3	1·9	2·5
Oceania	36·9	36·2	38·8	25·2	28·5	2·5	2·2	2·2	1·4	1·8
Africa	12·9	13·8	10·8	12·4	21·8	0·9	0·8	0·6	0·7	1·4
Totals, Imports	**1,448·8**	**1,644·2**	**1,735·1**	**1,758·9**	**1,585·8**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Exports (Domestic)										
Europe—										
United Kingdom	658·2	741·7	1,032·6	1,235·0	963·2	40·6	31·4	34·8	35·9	29·9
Other Europe	11·6	53·3	93·5	322·8	406·0	0·7	2·3	3·1	9·4	12·6
North America—										
United States	599·7	885·5	1,149·2	1,301·3	1,197·0	36·9	37·5	38·7	37·8	37·2
Other North America	77·6	95·9	91·3	107·7	108·6	4·8	4·0	3·1	3·1	3·4
South America	29·8	19·8	19·8	25·9	47·6	1·9	0·8	0·7	0·8	1·5
Asia	69·6	202·1	179·9	212·1	336·7	4·3	8·5	6·0	6·2	10·5
Oceania	49·1	110·6	78·1	58·1	55·6	3·0	4·7	2·6	1·7	1·7
Africa	125·4	254·9	327·1	177·0	103·6	7·8	10·8	11·0	5·1	3·2
Totals, Exports	**1,621·0**	**2,363·8**	**2,971·5**	**3,439·9**	**3,218·3**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Trade by Countries.—Table 3 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.

3.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1939 and 1943-45

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1945

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1945 compared with—		
1939	1943	1944	1945		1939	1943	1944	1945	1939	1943	1944
				Imports							
1	1	1	1	United States	496,898	1,423,672	1,447,226	1,202,418	+142·0	−15·6	−16·9
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	114,007	134,965	110,599	140,517	+23·3	+4·1	+27·1
5	4	3	3	British India and Burma	10,358	17,090	27,878	30,568	+195·1	+78·9	+9·6
27	13	4	4	Venezuela	1,943	6,004	13,826	17,267	+788·7	+187·6	+24·9
4	6	8	5	Australia	11,269	11,453	12,540	17,180	+52·5	+50·0	+37·0
26	11	10	6	Newfoundland	1,955	7,176	9,306	16,600	+749·1	+131·3	+78·4
41	5	6	7	Mexico	479	12,503	13,119	13,508	[1]	+8·0	+3·0
10	16	5	8	Colombia	5,437	5,021	13,782	11,678	+114·8	+132·6	−15·3
7	10	13	9	British Guiana	6,891	8,255	7,225	9,338	+35·5	+13·1	+29·2
14	3	11	10	New Zealand	4,266	24,776	8,744	9,276	+117·4	−62·6	+6·1
13	8	7	11	Jamaica	4,357	9,350	12,624	9,273	+112·8	−0·8	−26·5
15	17	15	12	British South Africa	3,991	3,770	5,551	8,433	+111·3	+123·7	+51·9
82	47	28	13	Honduras	17	193	1,349	8,016	[1]	[1]	+494·2
19	18	17	14	Switzerland	3,459	3,752	4,766	7,863	+127·3	+109·6	+65·0
29	16	14	15	Brazil	1,111	4,800	7,224	7,601	+584·2	+58·4	+5·2
31	9	19	16	Cuba	889	8,552	4,229	7,512	+745·0	−12·2	+77·6
12	7	9	17	Argentina	4,406	10,199	9,564	7,333	+66·4	−28·1	−23·3
48	21	26	18	Gold Coast	251	1,713	1,758	6,367	[1]	+271·7	+262·2
83	48	16	19	San Domingo	16	170	4,962	6,201	[1]	[1]	+25·0
18	14	18	20	Ceylon	3,562	5,605	4,262	5,683	+59·5	+1·4	+33·3
16	15	12	21	Barbados	3,874	5,115	8,207	5,466	+41·1	+6·9	−33·4
				Totals, the Above 21 Countries	**679,436**	**1,704,134**	**1,728,741**	**1,548,098**	**+127·9**	**−9·2**	**−10·4**
				Grand Totals, Imports	**751,855**	**1,735,077**	**1,758,898**	**1,585,775**	**+111·1**	**−8·6**	**−9·8**
				British Empire	188,900	238,631	220,354	271,668	+43·8	+13·8	+23·3
				Foreign countries	562,155	1,496,446	1,538,544	1,314,107	+133·8	−12·2	−14·6
				Exports (Domestic)							
1	1	1	1	United States	380,392	1,149,232	1,301,322	1,196,977	+214·7	+4·2	−8·0
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	328,099	1,032,647	1,235,030	963,238	+193·6	−6·7	−22·0
13	4	3	3	British India and Burma	5,396	134,576	174,794	307,938	[1]	+128·8	+76·2
23	17	4	4	Italy	2,231	8,815	160,118	89,470	[1]	+915·0	−44·1
12	–	13	5	France	6,973	Nil	15,865	76,917	[1]	[1]	+384·8
51	6	6	6	Russia	275	57,660	103,264	58,820	[1]	+2·0	−43·0
8	8	7	7	Newfoundland	8,506	43,473	47,950	40,515	+376·3	−6·8	−15·5
10	–	90	8	Netherlands	7,357	Nil	[2]	39,970	+443·3	[1]	[1]
48	3	5	9	Egypt	369	188,664	108,290	36,417	[1]	−80·7	−66·4
11	–	88	10	Belgium	7,261	Nil	1	34,618	+376·8	[1]	[1]
3	7	8	11	Australia	32,029	46,686	43,513	32,226	+0·6	−31·0	−25·9
5	9	10	12	British South Africa	17,965	35,611	23,597	31,593	+75·9	−11·3	+33·9
52	20	18	13	Greece	271	6,150	8,574	25,563	[1]	+315·7	+198·1
6	10	17	14	New Zealand	11,954	28,115	11,916	19,102	+59·8	−32·1	+60·3
74	5	9	15	French Africa	106	71,311	32,163	16,908	[1]	−76·3	−47·4
14	23	19	16	Brazil	4,407	4,964	7,324	16,748	+280·0	+237·4	+128·7
17	14	11	17	Trinidad and Tobago	4,211	13,706	16,474	16,433	+290·2	+19·9	−0·2
15	16	15	18	Jamaica	4,313	8,986	13,884	14,404	+234·0	+60·3	+3·7
19	22	16	19	Eire	3,597	4,985	11,971	14,278	+296·9	+186·4	+19·3
92	–	–	20	Yugoslavia	20	Nil	Nil	11,711	[1]	[1]	[1]
24	15	12	21	Switzerland	1,850	11,580	16,129	10,922	+490·4	−5·7	−32·3

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 502.

3.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Leading Countries, 1939 and 1943-45—concl.

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1945 compared with—		
1939	1943	1944	1945		1939	1943	1944	1945	1939	1943	1944
				Exports (Domestic)—concluded							
37	–	–	22	Poland	1,280	Nil	Nil	9,249	+622·6	[1]	[1]
76	81	41	23	Morocco	93	7	1,282	9,192	[1]	[1]	+617·0
46	19	23	24	Ceylon	438	7,364	6,199	8,290	[1]	+12·6	+33·7
20	18	21	25	Mexico	3,004	8,330	6,273	8,165	+171·8	−2·0	+30·2
7	–	–	26	Norway	10,904	Nil	Nil	7,842	−28·1	[1]	[1]
28	24	24	27	Other British West Indies	1,608	4,365	5,819	6,865	+326·9	+57·3	+18·0
62	–	–	28	Czechoslovakia	181	Nil	Nil	6,717	[1]	[1]	[1]
22	85	14	29	China	2,636	[2]	14,901	6,573	+149·4	[1]	−55·9
31	21	26	30	British Guiana	1,586	5,740	5,739	6,418	+304·7	+11·8	+11·8
18	25	29	31	Argentina	4,117	3,677	3,645	6,003	+45·8	+63·3	+64·7
				Totals, the Above 31 Countries	**853,429**	**2,876,644**	**3,376,037**	**3,130,082**	**+266·8**	**+8·8**	**−7·3**
				Grand Totals, Exports	**924,926**	**2,971,475**	**3,439,953**	**3,218,330**	**+248·0**	**+8·3**	**−6·4**
				British Empire	430,806	1,401,662	1,620,451	1,486,848	+245·1	+6·1	−8·2
				Foreign Countries	494,120	1,569,813	1,819,502	1,731,482	+250·4	+10·3	−4·8

[1] Percentages over 1,000 not calculated, being too high for comparison. [2] Less than $1,000.

Imports from Principal Countries.—Over 75 p.c. of Canada's imports in 1945 came from the United States, although purchases from that country decreased 16·9 p.c. as compared with 1944. The value of goods received from British Empire countries increased by 23·3 p.c. over 1944, and while purchases from foreign countries as a whole showed a drop, notable increases were shown in imports from Russia, Switzerland, Venezuela, Honduras and Cuba. In Table 4 will be found the values of imports from all important countries in recent years.

4.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1940-45

Country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	161,216,352	219,418,957	161,112,706	134,965,117	110,598,584	140,517,448
Eire	372,277	157,044	69,903	2,383	3,061	8,949
Aden	792	3,188	24,154	2,310	3,340	1,790
Africa—						
British East	1,738,890	2,115,309	3,476,502	1,173,796	1,080,476	1,538,813
British South	3,443,466	4,182,286	4,731,610	3,769,741	5,551,060	8,433,239
Southern Rhodesia	139,684	493,814	300,761	1,146,188	355,747	541,511
British West—						
Gold Coast	1,003,753	2,156,838	2,653,084	1,713,019	1,758,349	6,366,791
Nigeria	78,860	722,537	579,482	951,217	2,402,263	3,421,857
Sierra Leone	4,941	1,653	2,536	383	Nil	9,359
Bermuda	61,406	89,803	208,677	26,827	490,195	93,979
British East Indies—						
British India	16,042,369	17,867,306	21,346,332	17,090,463	27,878,428	30,567,646
Burma	570,230	280,899	67,354	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ceylon	4,640,673	6,063,998	6,784,420	5,605,258	4,262,041	5,682,509
Straits Settlements	27,076,156	38,737,309	14,651,235	7,540[1]	Nil	Nil
Other	166,835	140,591	29,559	Nil	"	"
British Guiana	8,965,041	8,428,892	6,091,298	8,254,939	7,225,327	9,338,050
British Honduras	187,852	342,392	272,371	427,482	455,506	449,949
British Sudan	25,701	31,128	67,744	19,389	34,030	67,465

[1] Ex-bond.

4.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1940-45—continued

Country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—concl.						
British West Indies—						
Barbados	3,582,302	3,948,241	699,588	5,114,974	8,207,291	5,466,019
Jamaica	4,177,534	6,781,685	5,572,255	9,350,284	12,623,908	9,273,433
Trinidad and Tobago	3,111,311	3,899,197	2,009,336	758,447	979,223	3,100,801
Other	1,413,472	2,183,646	713,565	1,044,269	1,147,029	856,673
Falkland Islands	Nil	Nil	272,518	1,040,943	243,453	424,458
Gibraltar	"	"	312	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hong Kong	861,631	916,075	410,305[1]	1,363[1]	"	"
Malta	6,484	Nil	31,907	9,503	2,522	21,340
Newfoundland	3,075,036	4,272,689	5,115,771	7,175,546	9,306,436	16,599,575
Oceania—						
Australia	16,570,676	19,235,081	12,889,201	11,452,951	12,539,796	17,179,660
Fiji	3,099,664	3,849,075	3,091,474	2,300,963	3,627,732	1,607,300
New Zealand	5,737,817	13,552,398	19,891,750	24,776,024	8,744,370	9,275,764
Other British Oceania	Nil	Nil	281,639	6,037	228,957	409,374
Palestine	11,930	70,039	327,197	444,016	604,782	414,710
Totals, British Empire	**267,383,135**	**359,942,070**	**273,776,546**	**238,631,372**	**220,353,906**	**271,668,462**
Foreign Countries						
Abyssinia	203	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,789
Afghanistan	Nil	"	7,041	929	57,863	2,078,855
Argentina	6,541,862	4,763,752	9,738,479	10,198,617	9,563,674	7,333,108
Belgium	3,392,958	75,826	5,499	894	Nil	379,851
Belgian Congo	2,561	305,949	504,376	1,735,884	791,700	333,313
Bolivia	34,415	9,848	25,729	Nil	13,884	25,428
Brazil	6,243,342	19,443,946	11,165,826	4,800,253	7,223,879	7,600,758
Bulgaria	3,816	70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chile	174,688	233,471	791,794	595,975	723,000	561,563
China	4,524,113	2,548,954	117,006	21,567	1,892	239
Colombia	9,850,734	12,912,526	1,996,535	5,021,004	13,782,108	11,678,076
Costa Rica	112,587	546,095	1,492,991	1,529,521	1,360,831	593,755
Cuba	1,430,735	4,329,619	5,912,717	8,551,838	4,229,398	7,511,912
Denmark	67,776	4,342	461	Nil	Nil	5,940
Greenland	1,415,300	477,209	1,471,411	1,253,719	127,996	270,915
Ecuador	25,676	169,713	47,477	260,510	565,513	1,964,479
Egypt	989,664	2,658,266	1,061,096	57,206	179,356	213,394
Estonia	820	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finland	11,445	11	60	"	"	"
France	4,698,843	334,674	20,473	5,630	8,971	273,190
French Africa	30,888	3,102	Nil	75,685	31,627	308,279
French East Indies	44,189	8,154	"	Nil	3,780	Nil
French Oceania	4,053	177,447	47,025	215,816	8,157	43,519
French West Indies	5,833	Nil	1,998	Nil	87,452	94,067
Madagascar	6,365	"	69,927	51,587	79,510	119,217
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7,956	8,811	16,841	23,695	12,936	10,580
Germany	349,037[1]	10,617[1]	2,064[1]	Nil	Nil	2,105
Greece	120,026	28,679	13,114	1,402	"	2,369
Guatemala	59,011	607,840	1,098,308	1,070,047	2,692,928	1,778,955
Haiti	227,441	330,744	221,191	685,677	2,097,021	513,722
Honduras	45,976	78,461	167,862	192,855	1,348,800	8,016,664
Hungary	96,961	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iceland	25,549	64,539	101,843	595	23,675	30,602
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	515,221	253,732	17,697	Nil	Nil	973,619
Italy	1,342,971	43,718[1]	1,338[1]	2,600	282	533
Tripoli	340	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Italian Africa, other	Nil	"	"	"	"	663
Japan	5,887,330	2,338,473	1,045,014[1]	6,774[1]	"	Nil
Korea	Nil	125	Nil	Nil	"	"
Latvia	15,946	Nil	1,235	"	"	"
Liberia	Nil	590	933	"	8,177	12,366
Mexico	733,797	1,896,412	4,970,432	12,503,263	13,119,399	13,508,165
Morocco	39,613	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	110,826
Netherlands	1,170,442	135,388	36,132	47,341[1]	51,021	401,232
Netherlands East Indies	1,811,233	4,595,693	1,141,150	122,726[1]	21,828	17,818
Netherlands Guiana	77,732	635,651	1,920,369	6,998,223	1,109,282	Nil
Netherlands West Indies	851,576	911,601	877,329	975,779	508,016	830,350
Nicaragua	1,805	664	10,248	218,383	1,303	610
Norway	268,241	3,177	Nil	Nil	Nil	640,975
Panama	23,322	387,902	155,677	78,144	5,671	33,698
Paraguay	63,843	105,708	558,816	559,719	208,133	241,148

[1] Ex-bond.

4.—Total Imports, by Countries, 1940-45—concluded

Country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Foreign Countries—conc.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Persia (Iran)	83,937	176,074	70,731	10,029	26,876	405,511
Peru	712,418	2,833,002	936,159	691,940	94,549	148,588
Poland	3,466	236	299	Nil	Nil	Nil
Portugal	581,304	569,592	450,013	556,739	1,308,014	1,657,586
Azores and Madeira	207,115	155,089	105,433	89,080	46,499	63,025
Portuguese Africa	51,308	187,615	355,479	91,183	128,451	306,307
Portuguese Asia	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Roumania	10,626	"	"	"	"	"
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	98,779	78,038	108	2,533	16,188	1,747,448
Salvador	44,420	431,152	794,437	1,208,412	2,561,457	1,502,191
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	3,791,690	4,831,663	612,453	169,509	4,961,660	6,200,829
Spain	1,110,777	519,766	406,270	907,708	3,024,203	4,353,475
Canary Islands	11,872	5,574	1,122	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sweden	1,586,823	669,945	78,943	1,851	24,414	1,092,519
Switzerland	3,547,119	4,003,867	3,898,103	3,752,070	4,766,023	7,862,889
Syria	3,397	7,575	5,708	14,697	29,680	19,381
Thailand (Siam)	57,204	30,489	2,495	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turkey	175,084	42,459	40,130	13,942	2,330	276,993
United States	744,231,156	1,004,498,152	1,304,679,665	1,423,672,486	1,447,225,915	1,202,417,634
Alaska	143,163	285,116	461,579	824,800	135,930	113,319
Hawaii	389,366	82,668	4,290	2,692	1,345	6,507
Philippine Islands	690,523	761,059	105,950	Nil	Nil	25
Puerto Rico	84,918	1,401	24,422	17,357	66,985	51,143
Uruguay	431,157	688,378	1,322,340	550,806	248,468	95,360
Venezuela	3,118,309	6,526,784	9,273,744	6,003,826	13,826,241	17,267,303
Yugoslavia	62,375	22,477	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Foreign Countries	**814,567,584**	**1,088,849,580**	**1,370,465,387**	**1,496,445,518**	**1,538,544,291**	**1,314,106,680**
Grand Totals	**1,081,950,719**	**1,448,791,650**	**1,644,241,933**	**1,735,076,890**	**1,758,898,197**	**1,585,775,142**

Exports to Principal Countries.—The United States and the United Kingdom together took 67·1 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1945. In Table 5 will be found the values of exports to all important countries in recent years.

It should be carefully noted that in the figures of Canadian exports, by countries, all the goods shown as exported to certain countries may not finally be consumed in those countries, while, on the other hand, some countries may ultimately buy and consume more Canadian goods than the Canadian export statistics indicate. In many cases the country of final destination is not known at the time when goods leave Canada and, therefore, exports to countries such as the United Kingdom, which carries on a large entrepôt trade, are higher than would be the case if the exports in question were credited to the countries of final consumption. Exports to other countries, such as Switzerland (which obtains Canadian goods indirectly), would be correspondingly higher than the Canadian export statistics indicate.

5.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1940-45

Country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire						
United Kingdom	508,095,949	658,228,354	741,716,647	1,032,646,964	1,235,030,206	963,237,687
Eire	5,775,895	1,932,025	4,816,343	4,984,644	11,971,034	14,278,282
Aden	102,107	84,147	50,460	78,793	126,587	156,199
Africa—						
British East	4,790,012	3,898,219	5,066,925	18,706,941	6,209,080	3,786,516
British South	37,874,145	36,094,938	27,543,400	35,610,948	23,597,002	31,593,023
Southern Rhodesia	1,865,067	3,041,445	1,247,404	1,385,845	1,187,236	2,008,504
British West—						
Gambia	13,923	67,591	413,622	552,895	72,828	32,666
Gold Coast	329,615	721,960	983,826	2,062,069	682,837	890,075
Nigeria	103,118	348,250	1,146,865	3,565,487	911,640	318,420
Sierra Leone	155,485	482,574	1,851,425	1,433,764	851,546	376,015
Other	Nil	465	Nil	Nil	Nil	21
Bermuda	1,566,952	2,903,204	2,802,092	2,010,808	2,471,775	2,510,537
British East Indies—						
British India	11,241,674	38,037,046	167,883,730	134,575,758	174,794,243	307,460,947
Burma	361,492	2,713,204	433,816	Nil	Nil	477,783
Ceylon	392,017	340,564	1,325,431	7,364,265	6,199,212	8,289,889
Straits Settlements	4,281,111	9,630,178	3,167,694	Nil	Nil	1,113,802
Other	8,005	5,305	Nil	"	"	2,383
British Guiana	2,579,192	5,542,906	6,131,509	5,740,141	5,738,519	6,417,575
British Honduras	317,770	279,354	163,110	226,702	531,897	883,652
British Sudan	99,210	39,433	127,662	223,787	46,892	93,547
British West Indies—						
Barbados	1,999,004	3,210,742	1,761,008	2,955,309	4,247,716	4,750,392
Jamaica	5,716,705	8,464,555	6,880,652	8,985,731	13,884,332	14,404,089
Trinidad and Tobago	7,422,510	15,152,179	14,756,161	13,706,279	16,473,815	16,432,835
Other	2,223,036	3,736,374	2,931,130	4,365,206	5,819,395	6,865,244
Falkland Islands	759	1,916	26,607	61,918	115,190	8,485
Gibraltar	7,749	19	5,921	17,604	395,116	585,644
Hong Kong	1,718,829	3,056,530	44	Nil	Nil	99,033
Malta	22,425	9,824	40,430	990,564	3,056,019	4,739,757
Newfoundland	12,640,233	31,873,447	50,832,382	43,473,162	47,949,849	40,515,102
Oceania—						
Australia	33,860,272	37,289,830	78,865,637	46,685,907	43,513,019	32,225,763
Fiji	337,798	433,091	324,283	297,460	461,533	261,010
New Zealand	9,785,502	9,980,713	30,336,344	28,114,548	11,915,612	19,102,227
Other British Oceania	3,087	2,098	4,590	21,895	27,574	64,478
Palestine	266,491	1,038,427	179,597	816,229	2,169,196	2,866,255
Totals, British Empire	**655,957,139**	**878,640,907**	**1,153,816,747**	**1,401,661,623**	**1,620,450,900**	**1,486,847,837**
Foreign Countries						
Abyssinia	Nil	46	Nil	479	4,291	7,162
Afghanistan	2,672	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	6,254
Albania	Nil	"	"	"	"	496,799
Argentina	6,107,215	7,172,104	4,164,516	3,676,780	3,644,997	6,002,870
Austria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22
Belgium	1,289,803	"	"	"	1,014	34,617,705
Belgian Congo	153,380	683,069	2,612,086	2,781,392	1,225,280	944,666
Bolivia	237,053	429,844	260,939	198,351	206,346	319,260
Brazil	5,062,829	8,097,143	3,737,892	4,964,355	7,324,271	16,747,957
Bulgaria	69,602	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chile	1,436,333	1,788,426	1,058,667	1,028,012	1,648,496	2,561,589
China	2,503,512	6,598,592	7,802,549	216	14,900,905	6,572,798
Colombia	1,437,709	1,791,755	1,215,251	1,338,035	2,215,189	5,010,701
Costa Rica	210,810	289,877	218,024	174,161	314,116	521,391
Cuba	1,858,853	2,528,972	2,117,428	2,415,634	3,725,156	4,534,806
Czechoslovakia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,717,100
Denmark	117,140	"	"	"	"	108,714
Greenland	33,880	280,779	413,695	336,436	48,469	887,860
Ecuador	130,721	162,147	249,930	215,156	300,942	360,390
Egypt	8,395,558	79,194,596	213,127,850	188,664,419	108,290,439	36,416,925
Estonia	10,865	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finland	89,393	83,494	"	"	"	172
France	11,924,203	Nil	"	"	15,864,731	76,916,610
French Africa	44,856	159,260	611,564	71,310,653	32,163,019	16,908,030
French East Indies	44,325	5,887	Nil	Nil	Nil	60
French Guiana	39,495	31,380	63,390	65,600	29,247	50,297
French Oceania	24,773	23,657	140,369	23,762	177,777	143,206
French West Indies	230,886	180,848	40,191	48,892	208,086	351,460
Madagascar	1,045	Nil	Nil	618,346	71,759	53,716
St. Pierre and Miquelon	277,842	373,675	585,477	541,487	579,693	736,813

5.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold), by Countries, 1940-45—concluded

Country	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Foreign Countries—conc.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Germany	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,724,506
Greece	737	176,323	2,423,445	6,149,561	8,573,945	25,563,317
Guatemala	203,705	248,675	243,146	242,308	348,615	423,963
Haiti	128,159	121,319	390,482	279,322	505,304	612,468
Honduras	127,751	275,545	242,446	122,529	114,167	187,649
Hungary	91,752	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	115
Iceland	547,827	1,836,426	2,708,313	2,163,955	2,654,386	3,681,058
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	99,051	1,175,473	20,158,668	22,067,185	5,747,391	3,494,447
Italy	942,850	Nil	Nil	8,814,884	160,117,718	89,470,246
Tripoli	Nil	"	"	Nil	Nil	18,857
Italian Africa, other	"	"	"	"	48,666	6,470
Japan	11,366,892	1,501,901	"	"	Nil	Nil
Korea	17	69	"	"	"	"
Liberia	20,206	13,515	11,568	18,053	18,831	83,832
Lithuania	5,898	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexico	4,328,406	4,254,767	5,583,644	8,329,614	6,272,758	8,165,058
Morocco	37,859	28,538	4,988	6,723	1,282,253	9,191,782
Netherlands	1,395,652	Nil	Nil	Nil	94	39,970,165
Netherlands East Indies	1,532,897	3,651,732	547,828	"	Nil	855,770
Netherlands Guiana	70,703	139,549	128,458	133,143	194,483	173,544
Netherlands West Indies	222,923	424,054	3,474,011	483,517	328,797	798,590
Nicaragua	130,667	213,480	184,952	214,922	250,514	317,199
Norway	3,210,222	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,841,764
Panama	532,246	740,405	764,609	734,961	672,459	1,006,301
Paraguay	13,897	21,353	2,397	15,343	29,747	43,537
Persia (Iran)	32,837	38,679	124,140	446,319	1,005,016	1,816,498
Peru	1,527,210	1,941,909	1,026,049	766,452	1,339,275	3,956,688
Poland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,249,195
Portugal	1,356,546	491,843	343,396	888,430	620,139	2,356,226
Azores and Madeira	101,883	2,047	781	Nil	68,689	21,402
Portuguese Africa	1,985,288	616,839	185,385	120,339	381,183	811,610
Portuguese Asia	1,144	1,583	Nil	Nil	847	3,742
Roumania	61,160	Nil	"	"	Nil	Nil
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	591	5,331,405	36,602,778	57,660,335	103,264,280	58,819,525
Salvador	194,141	252,462	196,325	154,747	274,802	385,828
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	191,574	260,222	151,638	125,036	397,872	732,166
Spain	346,824	239,679	10,609	169,021	89,801	991,587
Canary Islands	1,212	168	Nil	45,409	Nil	49,154
Spanish Africa	2,047	Nil	"	4,482	1,178	Nil
Sweden	586,920	28,166	8,832	44,337	16,105	4,168,832
Switzerland	744,157	1,497,012	6,269,559	11,579,500	16,128,941	10,921,964
Syria	13,064	2,295	28,013	69,327	67,401	630,408
Thailand (Siam)	264,201	122,860	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turkey	1,066	17,200	411,829	14,451,586	7,064,340	709,637
United States	442,984,157	599,713,463	885,523,203	1,149,232,444	1,301,322,402	1,196,976,726
Alaska	133,673	231,144	245,699	89,103	278,457	222,766
American Virgin Islands	52,617	86,135	53,822	23,787	7,796	18,009
Guam	4,710	15,584	1,056	361	1,110	5,425
Hawaii	1,160,411	1,374,836	932,838	2,906,692	1,956,388	3,933,711
Philippine Islands	1,517,536	1,548,490	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,153,264
Puerto Rico	656,526	1,184,740	870,315	1,279,407	1,970,579	2,301,314
Uruguay	610,077	930,610	884,125	842,905	1,330,974	1,857,305
Venezuela	1,719,511	1,733,952	797,384	735,449	1,810,339	4,053,042
Yugoslavia	1,128	270	Nil	Nil	Nil	11,710,521
Totals, Foreign Countries	**522,997,281**	**742,362,268**	**1,209,956,549**	**1,569,813,654**	**1,819,502,265**	**1,731,482,516**
Grand Totals	**1,178,954,420**	**1,621,003,175**	**2,363,773,296**	**2,971,475,277**	**3,439,953,165**	**3,218,330,353**

Subsection 4.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire

Trade with the United Kingdom.—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 War in 1939 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 War of 1939-45, 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 now face many problems: British exports 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 Canada is going to be able to sell 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. Since 1942 the United States has been Canada's best customer.

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 6. Details of the commodities that made up that trade in the calendar years 1942-45 appear in Tables 14 and 15 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 6.

6.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1886-1945

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

6.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1886-1945 —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
1944	110,598,584	1,447,225,915	109,755,322	91,318,376	220,353,906	1,538,544,291
1945	140,517,448	1,202,417,634	131,151,014	111,689,046	271,668,462	1,314,106,680
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
1944	1,235,030,206	1,301,322,402	385,420,694	518,179,863	1,620,450,900	1,819,502,265
1945	963,237,687	1,196,976,726	523,610,150	534,505,790	1,486,847,837	1,731,482,516
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

6.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1886-1945 —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	13·7	86·3
1944	6·3	82·3	6·2	5·2	12·5	87·5
1945	8·9	75·8	8·2	7·1	17·1	82·9
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	52·9
1944	35·9	37·8	11·2	15·1	47·1	52·9
1945	29·9	37·2	16·3	16·6	46·2	53·8

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 9, at p. 511, 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.

7.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1944 and 1945

Country	Imports, 1944			Imports, 1945		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	41,281,525	69,317,059	110,598,584	37,626,600	102,890,848	140,517,448
Eire	3,061	[1]	3,061	8,936	13	8,949
Africa—						
British East	[1]	1,080,476	1,080,476	[1]	1,538,813	1,538,813
British South	303,099	5,247,961	5,551,060	499,197	7,934,042	8,433,239
Southern Rhodesia	13,126	342,621	355,747	82,835	458,676	541,511
Gold Coast	1,111,838	646,511	1,758,349	2,341,076	4,025,715	6,366,791
Nigeria	941,802	1,460,461	2,402,263	1,236,794	2,185,063	3,421,857
Bermuda	1,490	488,705	490,195	783	93,196	93,979
British East Indies—						
British India	10,177,462	17,700,966	27,878,428	14,391,240	16,176,406	30,567,646
Ceylon	4,038,314	223,727	4,262,041	5,031,608	650,901	5,682,509
British Guiana	133,603	7,091,724	7,225,327	213,059	9,124,991	9,338,050
British West Indies—						
Barbados	51,047	8,156,244	8,207,291	224,392	5,241,627	5,466,019
Jamaica	626,246	11,997,662	12,623,908	1,151,144	8,122,289	9,273,433
Trinidad and Tobago	96,376	882,847	979,223	503,101	2,597,700	3,100,801
Other	81,126	1,065,903	1,147,029	55,010	801,663	856,673
Newfoundland	14,249	9,292,187	9,306,436	63,244	16,536,331	16,599,575
British Oceania—						
Australia	712,057	11,827,739	12,539,796	1,242,441	15,937,219	17,179,660
Fiji	[1]	3,627,732	3,627,732	[1]	1,607,300	1,607,300
New Zealand	42,181	8,702,189	8,744,370	52,866	9,222,898	9,275,764
Palestine	1,661	603,121	604,782	95	414,615	414,710
Totals, British Empire[2]	**59,874,657**	**160,479,249**	**220,353,906**	**65,155,320**	**206,513,142**	**271,668,462**
Foreign Countries						
Argentina	6,632,724	2,930,950	9,563,674	5,397,455	1,935,653	7,333,108
Belgium	[1]	[1]	[1]	74,663	305,188	379,851
Brazil	5,358,812	1,865,067	7,223,879	4,508,858	3,091,900	7,600,758
China	1,892	[1]	1,892	239	[1]	239
Colombia	4,503,792	9,278,316	13,782,108	3,599,307	8,078,769	11,678,076
Cuba	1,307,459	2,921,939	4,229,398	1,850,287	5,661,625	7,511,912
Denmark	[1]	[1]	[1]	5,540	400	5,940
Greenland	[1]	127,996	127,996	[1]	270,915	270,915
Egypt	3,389	175,967	179,356	13,085	200,309	213,394
France	8,971	[1]	8,971	190,766	82,424	273,190
Germany	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	2,105	2,105
Guatemala	2,495,329	197,599	2,692,928	1,230,383	548,572	1,778,955
Haiti	510,485	1,586,536	2,097,021	366,394	147,328	513,722
Honduras	8,211	1,340,589	1,348,800	360	8,016,304	8,016,664
Iraq	[1]	[1]	[1]	973,619	[1]	973,619
Italy	137	145	282	42	491	533
Mexico	3,673,454	9,445,945	13,119,399	5,018,632	8,489,533	13,508,165
Netherlands	51,021	[1]	51,021	347,238	53,994	401,232
Netherlands East Indies	21,828	[1]	21,828	17,818	[1]	17,818
Peru	18,794	75,755	94,549	43,726	104,862	148,588
Portugal	1,093,617	214,397	1,308,014	1,086,137	571,449	1,657,586
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	3,504	12,684	16,188	550,834	1,196,614	1,747,448
San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	27,469	4,934,191	4,961,660	144,079	6,056,750	6,200,829
Spain	2,786,341	237,862	3,024,203	3,982,109	371,366	4,353,475
Sweden	19,414	5,000	24,414	629,716	462,803	1,092,519
Switzerland	4,463,942	302,081	4,766,023	7,202,568	660,321	7,862,889
Turkey	2,330	[1]	2,330	240,215	36,778	276,993
United States	787,654,642	659,571,273	1,447,225,915	692,146,196	510,271,438	1,202,417,634
Alaska	77,018	58,912	135,930	76,410	36,909	113,319
Puerto Rico	31,215	35,770	66,985	1,736	49,407	51,143
Venezuela	44,594	13,781,647	13,826,241	32,758	17,234,545	17,267,303
Totals, Foreign Countries[2]	**824,876,927**	**713,667,364**	**1,538,544,291**	**733,639,881**	**580,466,799**	**1,314,106,680**
Grand Totals	**884,751,584**	**874,146,613**	**1,758,898,197**	**798,795,201**	**786,979,941**	**1,585,775,142**

[1] None recorded. [2] Includes other countries not specified.

8.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and from the United States to Totals of Dutiable and Free, 1919-45

NOTE.—These figures are available on a calendar-year basis since 1919; for the fiscal years 1868-1910, see the Canada Year Book 1927-28, p. 499, and for the years 1911-19 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
1944	4·7	7·9	6·3	89·0	75·5	82·3
1945	4·7	13·1	8·9	86·6	64·8	75·8

9.—Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable[1] and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all Countries, 1919-45

NOTE—For the fiscal years 1868-1918, 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 1919-43 may be found in Vol. I, "Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1945", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Year	United Kingdom		United States		All Countries		Year	United Kingdom		United States		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.		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	1935	26·2	13·8	27·4	16·3	28·1	16·2
1920	22·1	16·2	22·5	14·0	22·5	14·7	1936	26·7	12·7	26·3	15·6	26·7	14·7
1921	20·9	16·6	20·3	12·9	20·6	14·1	1937	25·8	12·0	23·8	14·3	24·9	13·7
1922	24·8	20·1	23·0	13·9	24·5	16·2	1938	23·8	11·0	22·9	13·6	23·9	13·0
1923	24·5	20·1	22·5	13·8	24·9	16·7	1939	25·3	11·7	22·9	13·8	24·2	13·6
1924	22·3	18·3	22·3	13·2	22·9	15·1							
1925	22·1	18·2	23·1	13·0	23·3	15·1	Ended Dec. 31—						
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	1939	27·0	12·4	21·3	13·0	24·2	13·8
1928	25·6	20·6	23·3	13·5	24·2	15·5	1940	24·8	8·4	20·3	12·4	23·9	12·9
1929	25·9	20·6	23·4	14·1	24·4	15·8	1941	23·4	4·7	18·8	11·6	21·9	11·1
1930	25·5	20·0	23·3	14·4	24·3	15·9	1942	24·2	5·8	19·0	9·2	21·5	9·4
1931	26·9	19·5	24·8	15·2	26·0	16·4	1943	18·7	5·2	18·9	10·0	20·7	10·0
1932	29·2	21·9	27·4	17·9	29·3	19·7	1944	16·3	6·1	18·7	10·2	20·1	10·1
1933	25·8	16·6	28·1	17·4	30·1	19·0	1945	17·6	4·7	19·3	11·1	21·1	10·6
1934	26·2	14·2	28·6	16·8	29·2	16·9							

[1] See text at p. 509.

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 War of 1939-45 is discussed at pp. 414-415 of the 1941 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of war in 1939 there has been a sharp expansion in imports from the United States. To a large extent this was a reflection of the war expenditures of the Dominion Government. The large volume of British purchases in Canada also contributed to this rise since the United States was 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 enhanced the national income with the result that the greater demands for consumer goods 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 1944 as compared with 1939 being 242·1 for exports and 191·3 for imports. In 1945, however, imports declined 17 p.c. and exports 8 p.c. The exchange situation as it has developed since the War is described in the Section on the balance of international payments, pp. 560-569.

A record of the value and proportion of trade with the United States since 1886 is given in Table **6**, pp. 507-509. The commodities of Canadian import and export trade with the United States are shown for the calendar years 1942-45 in Tables **14** and **15**, pp. 520-551.

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 the war years, the situation changed such imports rising from 4·6 p.c. in 1940 to 21·8 p.c. in 1944.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going via the United States also showed a considerable decline between the fiscal years 1927 and 1938, 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. Owing to war conditions, they rose from 14·4 p.c. in 1940 to 43 p.c. in 1943, but showed a decline in 1944 to 30·7 p.c.

10.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries via the United States, 1944

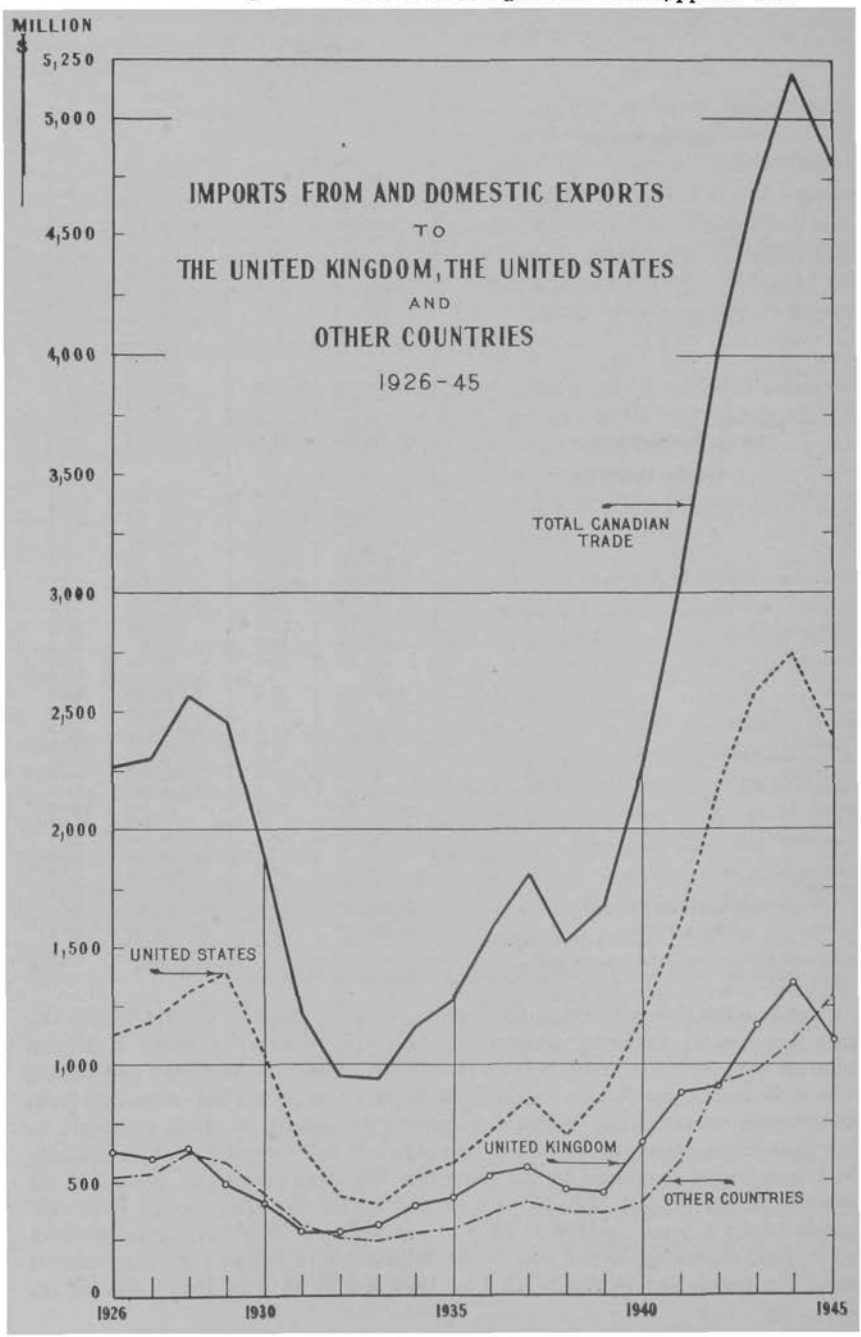
NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1941 and 1942 are given at pp. 469-471 of the 1943-44 Year Book, and for 1943 at p. 505 of the 1945 edition.

Country	Imports via United States		Domestic Exports via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	$		$	
British Empire				
United Kingdom	16,332	[1]	163,315,118	13·2
Eire	Nil	–	62,559	0·5
Australia	2,311,664	18·4	4,361,432	10·0
Bermuda	163,908	33·4	2,324,821	94·1
British East Africa	484,406	44·8	6,176,442	99·5
British South Africa	1,590,060	28·6	7,649,738	32·4
British Guiana	4,817,361	66·7	3,871,549	67·5
British Honduras	85,444	18·8	486,928	91·5
British India	5,506,202	19·8	110,654,899	63·3
British West Indies	4,534,279	19·8	23,683,558	58·6
Ceylon	560,234	13·1	4,817,449	77·7
Gold Coast	998,061	56·8	682,630	100·0
Malta	Nil	–	1,975,006	64·6
Newfoundland	"	–	112,904	0·2
New Zealand	487,696	5·6	930,435	7·8
Palestine	11,015	1·8	1,857,994	85·7
Southern Rhodesia	190,009	53·4	810,279	68·2
Totals, British Empire [2]	**22,459,895**	**10·2**	**335,875,219**	**20·7**
Foreign Countries				
Argentina	6,736,817	70·4	667,735	18·3
Brazil	4,344,469	60·1	7,169,290	97·9
Chile	212,817	29·4	1,644,506	99·8
China	Nil	–	97,776	0·7
Colombia	8,285,513	60·1	2,200,332	99·3
Costa Rica	933,855	68·6	264,112	84·1
Cuba	1,632,149	38·6	2,608,113	70·0
Egypt	27,525	15·3	88,613,455	81·8
Guatemala	1,536,585	57·1	342,422	98·2
Haiti	544,856	26·0	462,483	91·5
Honduras	437,264	32·4	94,435	82·7
Iraq	Nil	–	5,500,419	95·7
Mexico	4,968,063	37·9	5,548,295	88·5
Panama	1,230	21·7	670,340	99·7
Peru	10,784	11·4	1,329,068	99·2
Portugal	732,906	56·0	615,864	99·3
Portuguese Africa	27,219	21·2	319,956	83·9
Puerto Rico	51,379	76·7	884,856	44·9
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	3,957	24·4	30,554,935	29·6
Spain	1,458,468	48·2	89,801	100·0
Sweden	Nil	–	5,105	31·7
Switzerland	2,856,928	59·9	14,245,976	88·3
Turkey	Nil	–	6,764,506	95·8
Uruguay	99,908	40·2	1,024,730	77·0
Venezuela	6,374,462	46·1	1,381,397	76·3
Totals, Foreign Countries [2]	**45,622,777**	**50·0** [3]	**320,463,933**	**61·8** [3]
Grand Totals	**68,082,672**	**21·8** [3]	**656,339,152**	**30·7** [3]

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Includes other countries not specified. [3] Percentage worked out on totals of Tables 4 or 5 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 War of 1939-45. Canadian exports to 'other foreign countries' increased from 4·5 p.c. in 1886 to 22·9 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 caused the percentage to rise to 15·1 in 1944 and to 16·6 in 1945. One of the

brighter spots in this trade is that exports to Latin American countries climbed from $19,000,000 in 1939 to $54,000,000 in 1945. A record of the value and proportion of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 6, pp. 507-509.



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 in all groups except miscellaneous commodities which includes aircraft, articles for the Imperial Army and Navy and war materials imported under special orders in council for which a very high increase had been recorded in 1942 and was well maintained in the later year. In 1944 increases were shown in the value of agricultural and vegetable products, wood, wood products and paper, iron and its products, non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and allied products. In 1945 decreases were shown in all the main groups except agricultural and vegetable products, animals and products, fibres and textiles, and wood and paper. Miscellaneous commodities showed the largest decrease amounting to 41·3 p.c., while iron and its products decreased 10·2 p.c. These two groups accounted for large shipments of war materials and were mainly responsible for the 9·8 p.c. decrease of total imports in 1945.

Canadian domestic exports for 1943 totalled $2,971,000,000, more than three times greater than the value of the 1939 exports. 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.

Exports in 1944 showed increases in all groups except the non-metallic minerals and products and miscellaneous. In the agricultural and vegetable group the outstanding items were the grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax) and flour. Other important commodities in this category were potatoes, fodders and rubber manufactures. The increase in the value of animal products exported reflected the heavy shipments of meats, cheese, canned fish and eggs, particularly to the United Kingdom. Under fibres and textiles are recorded certain war materials such as parachutes, uniforms, blankets and web equipment, increasing the value of this group of exports in 1944 to over four times the 1939 value. Unlike all other commodity groups, the wood and paper products category contains a high percentage of essential civilian goods, but nevertheless, the values have almost doubled since 1939 due to increased demands for lumber, newsprint, wood pulp and other products. Shipments of military vehicles of all kinds and of guns accounted for a large proportion of the increases recorded in the iron group. Other war equipment including aircraft, shells, ships and Canadian military stores, grouped under miscellaneous commodities, showed a drop of one-third from the peak of $578,500,000 in 1943.

In 1945, although the total exports showed a decrease of 6·4 p.c., this was largely accounted for by the decline in miscellaneous commodities and iron and its products. Agricultural and vegetable products, and wood and paper continued to show increases.

The following statement shows values of exports of foods, munitions and war materials during the years 1939-45. Included are the shipments of finished war equipment such as vehicles, guns, shells, aircraft and ships as well as raw material for their production. The main items of food are listed together with certain com-

modities for civilian use such as newsprint, wood-pulp, lumber and pulpwood. The item of non-ferrous metals includes aluminum, brass, copper, lead, nickel and zinc, mainly in primary forms, and in addition large amounts of finished radio equipment. The exports of non-metallic minerals consist principally of asbestos, artificial abrasives, coal and petroleum oils.

II.—EXPORTS OF FOODS, MUNITIONS AND WAR MATERIALS, 1939-45
(In Millions of Dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Wheat	109·0	119·5	161·9	121·8	234·5	384·2	475·8
Flour	16·4	26·4	44·8	45·8	66·3	90·0	97·9
Fish, canned	9·3	9·8	16·4	20·0	18·4	21·2	23·9
Bacon	32·7	58·8	77·5	100·6	116·1	148·3	96·5
Cheese	12·2	15·7	13·6	26·9	26·8	27·1	27·9
Milk, processed	3·3	4·3	7·2	6·8	5·2	5·9	13·0
Eggs, fresh and powdered	0·3	2·8	4·2	9·8	15·1	21·9	44·1
Planks and boards	48·8	67·7	74·2	80·1	74·2	90·1	98·9
Pulpwood	11·9	12·5	15·9	20·3	18·6	20·0	23·9
Wood-pulp	31·0	60·9	85·9	95·3	100·0	101·6	106·0
Newsprint	115·7	151·4	154·4	141·1	144·7	157·2	179·5
Iron: pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	5·2	12·9	21·8	20·5	22·7	17·0	19·4
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	351·9
Guns	[1]	2·7	13·0	73·7	143·9	239·6	82·7
Non-ferrous metals	182·9	194·7	244·0	308·9	332·7	339·9	352·5
Non-metallic minerals	29·3	33·8	45·2	56·6	62·2	58·4	59·6
Explosives	0·6	2·8	20·2	24·3	17·3	19·1	29·2
Other chemicals and products	23·7	28·4	38·5	53·0	69·1	81·6	82·1
Ships	0·5	0·1	2·0	106·8	88·9	23·3	15·6
Aircraft and parts	0·4	6·0	20·2	27·0	44·8	107·1	108·2
Canadian Army and Navy stores	[1]	1·4	40·3	55·1	48·6	45·6	7·0
Cartridges and shells	0·8	12·5	41·9	300·4	353·9	313·9	174·8
TOTALS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS	924·9	1,179·0	1,621·0	2,363·8	2,971·5	3,440·0	3,218·3

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

11.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1944 and 1945

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914[1]	1926	1932	1944	1945	1914[1]	1926	1932	1944	1945
All Countries										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97·6	210·7	97·6	212·7	235·6	201·2	588·9	204·1	741·3	819·4
Animals and Products	41·1	53·5	17·5	36·4	46·6	76·6	168·0	55·6	372·9	398·1
Fibres and Textiles	109·2	184·2	69·0	190·6	196·8	1·9	7·1	4·8	59·7	56·9
Wood and Paper	37·4	46·4	22·8	43·6	49·8	63·2	286·3	134·0	440·9	488·0
Iron and Its Products	143·8	219·6	67·3	428·4	384·5	15·5	75·6	16·3	772·9	555·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	35·6	50·8	22·0	106·6	99·1	53·3[2]	74·7	44·2	339·9	352·5
Non-Metallic Minerals	85·3	152·7	95·3	271·0	265·4	9·3	27·1	9·7	58·4	59·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	17·1	31·3	27·9	80·8	79·7	4·9	16·5	11·0	100·7	111·3
Miscellaneous Commodities	52·1	59·1	33·2	388·8	228·3	5·7	17·0	10·2	553·2	377·4
Totals, All Countries	**619·2**	**1,008·3**	**452·6**	**1,758·9**	**1,585·8**	**431·6**	**1,261·2**	**489·9**	**3,440·0**	**3,218·3**
United Kingdom										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16·2	37·7	21·5	4·7	4·3	146·8	339·3	108·8	159·5	237·0
Animals and Products	5·7	6·2	2·5	1·8	2·3	35·4	73·3	28·8	249·6	226·9
Fibres and Textiles	60·6	72·1	27·2	45·1	48·0	0·2	0·9	1·2	12·1	14·5
Wood and Paper	3·7	3·8	3·5	1·3	1·4	12·8	16·4	12·1	90·8	98·5
Iron and Its Products	17·3	15·4	12·5	7·1	7·0	1·4	6·9	5·2	297·4	162·5
Non-Ferrous Metals	4·8	5·7	3·7	8·0	16·3	16·6[2]	13·8	15·1	135·3	78·4
Non-Metallic Minerals	6·3	10·4	12·3	10·5	10·5	0·4	1·8	1·3	4·8	8·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·3	5·0	4·7	8·4	4·8	0·6	3·3	2·9	24·1	16·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	13·2	8·4	5·6	23·6	45·9	1·0	3·5	2·8	261·6	120·5
Totals, United Kingdom	**132·1**	**164·7**	**93·5**	**110·6**	**140·5**	**215·2**	**459·2**	**178·2**	**1,235·0**	**963·2**

11.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1944 and 1945—concl.

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914[1]	1926	1932	1944	1945	1914[1]	1926	1932	1944	1945
United States										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	44·1	97·0	33·7	112·9	122·2	34·1	61·1	4·7	454·3	279·0
Animals and Products	23·3	35·0	9·7	18·4	20·8	32·3	69·7	15·3	88·3	103·7
Fibres and Textiles	32·5	70·4	25·5	108·2	109·3	1·2	3·3	0·9	9·7	10·2
Wood and Paper	31·7	39·9	17·2	41·4	46·6	45·2	244·1	105·2	299·6	329·3
Iron and Its Products	121·4	196·8	51·6	420·0	375·0	2·0	10·1	2·1	46·6	48·3
Non-Ferrous Metals	27·7	40·3	16·3	83·8	65·8	34·2[2]	33·1	14·8	156·4	214·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	74·2	126·8	69·5	234·1	224·0	7·2	17·5	5·5	37·9	34·8
Chemicals and Allied Products	9·6	20·2	17·3	70·0	71·3	3·2	8·4	4·7	47·2	51·9
Miscellaneous Commodities	31·8	42·3	22·7	358·5	167·4	4·0	10·6	5·5	161·3	125·1
Totals, United States	**396·3**	**668·7**	**263·5**	**1,447·2**	**1,202·4**	**163·4**	**457·9**	**158·7**	**1,301·3**	**1,197·0**

[1] Year ended Mar. 31, 1914. [2] Includes gold.

Subsection 2.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported

Canada's Principal Imports.—In the interpretation of the trends in imports, it should be borne in mind that no individual year is entirely free of abnormalities in some particulars. In the matter of price fluctuations, which affect the significance of trade figures when expressed by value, the Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the 1926 base, was 59·3 in the calendar year 1889, 52·1 in 1899, 59·5 in 1909, 134·0 in 1919, 86·6 in 1930, 82·9 in 1940, 90·0 in 1941, 95·6 in 1942, 100·0 in 1943, 102·5 in 1944 and 103·6 in 1945.

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 early years of the War on the trade is discussed. The War has naturally upset the normal pattern of imports and it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to define a trend during the six years of war. For one thing it is quite impossible to define, in each category, how much of a certain commodity was imported specifically for war requirements and how much of such imports were of a normal nature.

The figures of Table 12 serve, in a broad way, to show the wide fluctuations that have taken place and, by going back to the 1941 Year Book at pp. 426-427, Table 14, and comparing these figures with those shown in Table 12 on p. 518, the reader will obtain some idea of the disruption that has taken place.

The change in actual order of commodities is not so wide as the change in value. It must be remembered, however, that the values of imports have shown sharp increases during the war years and therefore are quite misleading as a measure of the quantities imported.

12.—Leading Imports Over Three Decades, 1920-45

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1945, and include only those valued at $5,000,000 or more. Imperial Army and Navy stores, and war material entered under special conditions, are not included.

Commodity	1920[1]	1930	1940	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal	60,072,629	56,694,366	49,630,132	101,245,455	113,138,016	102,431,974
Machinery, except farm	36,716,791	50,434,725	71,496,542	105,953,513	78,551,171	92,780,717
Petroleum, crude	20,306,693	41,362,227	48,373,401	66,430,545	71,997,667	72,411,691
Fruits	33,463,270	30,973,926	27,942,504	46,884,506	61,887,009	71,489,172
Automobile parts	12,674,823	23,358,763	47,580,369	67,118,013	80,320,522	67,855,156
Rolling-mill products	39,985,746	46,508,984	55,610,396	65,595,967	51,399,117	55,049,280
Farm implements, etc	14,578,106	21,944,231	30,673,217	20,228,341	40,611,124	50,435,476
Cotton goods	49,088,060	21,924,835	19,417,177	52,837,415	51,768,282	50,251,558
Electrical apparatus	15,550,254	30,281,152	21,250,135	48,541,588	57,859,136	43,052,284
Cotton, raw	33,854,457	14,216,310	25,057,813	33,277,071	40,815,119	39,153,076
Sugar and products	73,618,354	26,496,027	29,114,803	25,925,994	31,773,694	32,104,387
Engines and boilers	12,997,757	10,827,352	12,385,134	46,999,089	63,158,580	28,039,843
Woollen goods, carpets	45,545,127	27,930,638	17,047,437	23,751,329	19,937,385	24,516,353
Vegetables	5,722,600	9,363,138	7,711,990	14,121,096	15,047,784	22,031,764
Books and printed matter	11,228,018	16,827,309	16,655,462	17,961,897	18,230,115	21,444,851
Furs	12,887,520	9,585,433	8,885,540	8,613,879	11,434,257	21,205,173
Silk, artificial	[2]	13,780,922	6,692,400	12,066,775	17,066,417	20,848,983
Petroleum, refined	10,566,592	22,638,611	13,837,540	19,591,546	21,783,555	20,352,406
Flax, hemp and jute	15,923,836	11,807,906	14,993,003	15,195,131	18,352,297	17,829,444
Tea	8,336,163	12,659,556	10,805,144	11,879,425	13,092,439	17,729,139
Glass and glassware	6,926,459	8,284,741	10,140,591	10,673,438	13,960,132	16,097,986
Rubber products	18,059,435	12,842,452	35,114,831	22,920,967	14,659,180	15,097,626
Clay and products	6,371,567	10,746,681	11,125,118	13,446,817	12,636,557	13,680,579
Paper	9,949,574	12,907,658	8,858,180	10,701,738	12,156,601	13,376,067
Grain and grain products	9,806,073	16,627,636	7,387,511	10,078,807	12,378,464	12,507,089
Wool, raw	2,672,211	3,194,583	13,174,896	26,904,032	11,325,644	12,327,497
Oils, vegetable	15,973,417	11,517,903	10,049,902	12,451,354	11,356,882	11,479,380
Coke	2,476,450	5,635,212	5,899,180	11,262,998	9,630,597	11,368,606
Stone and products	3,687,702	7,059,423	7,584,272	11,309,682	10,608,620	9,887,719
Aluminum	2,747,385	6,296,272	8,945,554	25,142,045	12,863,713	9,610,687
Drugs, medicinal	3,402,932	3,652,371	4,337,292	7,323,676	7,644,786	9,440,067
Scientific equipment	3,282,803	4,289,934	6,290,771	9,808,566	8,450,669	9,215,794
Coffee and chicory	5,077,103	5,123,746	3,666,333	7,781,391	14,237,552	9,155,591
Paints and varnishes	3,821,880	4,663,681	5,500,622	6,281,152	7,465,070	8,660,314
Iron ore	4,601,716	3,324,190	5,513,215	9,056,389	7,393,926	8,595,799
Wood, manufactured	7,893,284	9,209,556	5,652,744	6,031,625	7,092,144	8,482,578
Dye, tanning materials	5,623,720	3,372,435	7,265,081	7,459,421	7,032,319	8,296,920
Beverages, alcoholic	9,135,536	37,936,640	6,030,721	4,550,595	5,512,354	8,292,154
Tools and hand implements	2,050,286	2,351,031	4,101,114	11,260,224	8,602,837	7,944,826
Synthetic resins and plastics	[2]	[2]	2,315,577	6,063,671	6,662,404	7,631,586
Noils, tops, waste wool	5,830,957	2,812,234	13,176,253	7,293,532	6,098,968	6,874,850
Leather	17,102,702	9,728,114	5,658,836	6,311,822	5,711,817	6,562,768
Wood, unmanufactured	14,112,391	11,028,838	6,933,760	5,582,231	6,156,651	6,457,220

[1] Year ended Mar. 31. [2] None recorded.

Canada's Principal Exports.—In the interpretation of the figures of the commodities exported, as shown in Table **13**, 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 change from pre-war to wartime export trade was marked by trends as significant as in the imports, but the changes were not nearly as erratic.

Canada's trade took on a one-way aspect and while total imports increased from $751,055,534 in 1939 to $1,758,898,197 in 1944, with a slight decrease to $1,585,775,142 in 1945, exports grew steadily from $924,926,104 to $3,439,953,165 in 1944 and showed but a minor decrease in 1945, $3,218,330,353. It is natural that the growth of food staples, munitions of war, and commodities needed in waging war should have shown a steady growth until peak production was attained in the summer of 1944.

The expansion of industralization is indicated in the very great increases shown in the exports of automobiles, electrical apparatus, locomotives, farm implements and machinery in many other forms.

As would be expected during the war years, exports of food production, cheese, milk products, eggs, meats, fish, etc., have made great advances. With the continued food shortages in occupied countries and shipments to UNRRA, it is expected exports of these products will continue to remain high.

13.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Three Decades, 1920-45

NOTE.—Commodities are arranged in order of importance in 1945 and include only those valued at $5,000,000 or more. Certain war materials, such as guns, aircraft, explosives, shells and cartridges, are not included.

Commodity	1920[1]	1930	1940	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wheat	185,045,806	185,786,026	119,530,365	234,457,747	384,150,471	475,786,639
Automobiles	14,883,607	18,798,783	54,306,062	240,799,660	246,243,030	206,795,478
Newsprint	53,640,122	133,370,932	151,360,196	144,707,065	157,190,834	179,450,771
Meats	96,161,234	7,569,023	63,289,240	130,790,199	192,000,812	166,974,394
Aluminum in bars, etc.	5,680,871	7,728,857	32,970,742	124,460,894	95,804,012	121,778,512
Wood-pulp	41,383,482	39,059,979	60,930,149	100,012,275	101,563,024	106,054,911
Planks and boards	75,216,193	36,743,267	67,736,934	74,182,168	90,119,300	98,934,569
Wheat flour	94,262,922	37,540,495	26,351,695	66,273,692	90,001,207	97,854,944
Automobile parts	3,097,466	1,587,571	10,289,580	213,942,858	139,344,916	93,852,013
Fish	40,687,172	30,097,635	29,843,173	56,902,467	63,853,850	80,225,623
Electrical apparatus	424,474	2,291,323	3,283,175	41,100,452[2]	71,700,494[2]	60,956,632[2]
Nickel	9,039,221	20,505,324	61,163,197	68,346,346	68,400,634	54,778,226
Oats	9,349,455	1,061,147	6,177,281	42,294,389	60,863,632	47,659,619
Eggs[3]	3,496,827	70,938	2,771,063	15,063,890	21,872,217	44,119,601
Copper in forms	541,338	827,944	40,492,368	18,060,843	33,242,301	34,054,603
Rubber and products	10,069,963	25,242,539	12,950,485	6,251,275	25,666,793	31,328,264
Fertilizers	6,694,037	5,606,400	8,584,098	18,143,829	23,999,623	30,428,347
Furs	20,628,109	15,202,168	15,617,244	25,584,189	27,029,329	29,572,474
Cheese	36,336,863	13,207,021	15,723,486	26,811,113	27,062,454	27,909,305
Barley	20,206,972	987,223	1,117,488	32,434,955	45,588,059	24,101,380
Pulpwood	8,454,863	13,611,617	12,521,880	18,565,265	20,012,285	23,881,928
Whisky	1,504,132	21,746,593	7,886,707	11,770,081	14,874,488	22,976,871
Asbestos, raw	8,767,856	8,453,257	15,524,305	22,381,471	19,645,694	21,842,242
Locomotives and parts	6,606,233	186,722	88,839	3,188,798	10,683,348	21,473,114
Zinc	950,082	6,253,781	12,038,433	16,516,365	15,209,035	20,373,174
Farm implements, etc.	11,614,400	10,302,404	9,537,256	10,283,789	13,433,857	20,196,085
Machinery, except farm	6,416,591	6,108,818	13,457,598	10,043,296	24,947,313	19,868,680
Iron: pigs, ingots, etc.	6,595,688	2,761,587	12,899,923	22,693,642	17,014,143	19,430,884
Vegetables	11,656,483	9,941,890	5,174,687	7,798,987	13,603,156	17,595,758
Seeds	4,846,855	3,187,950	3,358,333	28,934,971	27,692,314	17,337,880
Stone and products	3,531,916	5,605,393	10,645,731	19,148,361	16,629,875	14,509,129
Fruits	8,347,549	10,401,267	5,862,481	6,894,933	10,585,739	13,905,413
Platinum or platinum metals in concentrates, etc.	39,058	1,610,945	5,898,616	7,717,142	6,769,237	13,297,660
Milk, processed	8,517,771	2,948,246	4,296,718	5,221,577	5,864,289	12,984,861
Veneers and plywoods	[4]	145,063	3,762,861	11,392,880	14,375,939	12,364,501
Cattle, all kinds	46,064,631	3,398,076	12,442,420	9,603,688	9,156,475	12,257,388
Abrasives	1,474,177	2,899,424	7,734,459	17,572,431	14,764,895	12,152,856
Sugar and products	30,695,005	3,274,144	1,642,639	5,352,666	7,816,812	11,932,757
Wool clothing	6,006,287	280,110	604,437	7,322,525	15,912,169	11,386,436
Petroleum and products	1,176,644	2,441,632	1,034,108	7,346,371	9,056,674	11,252,448
Rolling-mill products	7,428,807	1,535,143	6,885,898	4,594,686	10,129,635	10,188,798
Cotton and products	6,148,697	813,798	9,371,636	8,133,034	9,251,759	10,141,068
Lead	1,193,144	8,273,580	9,490,324	9,647,410	7,044,983	9,176,739
Paper board	4,568,066	2,250,458	8,791,893	5,620,624	7,666,025	8,457,490
Tobacco	3,688,181	1,329,273	2,743,768	5,257,788	5,823,375	8,084,693
Shingles, wood	10,848,602	4,132,181	7,606,118	6,210,565	6,984,078	8,000,968
Electrical energy	[4]	4,243,934	4,892,327	7,715,095	7,841,607	7,574,374
Rye	3,475,834	527,256	1,367,341	4,090,839	8,476,033	6,876,329
Shooks of wood	517,417	690,570	4,231,154	3,712,756	5,610,304	6,874,590
Oatmeal and rolled oats	4,283,772	2,267,422	4,487,704	612,829	3,870,908	5,698,602
Coal	13,183,666	3,345,998	2,361,551	5,428,362	5,984,827	5,303,543

[1] Year ended Mar. 31. [2] Chiefly radio and wireless apparatus. [3] In the shell and dried for war years. [4] 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 1942-45 are given in Table **14**, while corresponding statistics for domestic exports appear in Table **15**.

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no imports recorded.

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
	A. MAINLY FOOD					
	Fresh Fruits—					
1	Bananas	stem	934,931	1,115,979	2,973,105	4,301,656
		$	2,123,115	2,276,154	6,252,867	13,363,697
2	Grapefruit	lb.	65,941,464	84,311,002	89,622,817	106,618,916
		$	1,813,990	3,194,726	3,806,859	4,613,702
3	Grapes	lb.	41,247,909	46,123,639	44,627,181	57,254,911
		$	2,661,818	4,028,204	4,533,707	4,385,326
4	Lemons	box	416,558	459,922	482,787	551,554
		$	1,572,192	2,492,077	2,900,316	3,225,657
5	Oranges	cu. ft.	8,151,515	10,544,356	11,935,744	11,847,980
		$	12,083,511	21,878,257	27,850,861	27,277,147
6	Pears	lb.	8,838,795	6,594,004	7,547,783	32,970,489
		$	536,574	537,388	468,193	2,117,435
7	Strawberries	lb.	7,822,245	2,502,961	730,417	872,864
		$	698,456	468,118	168,967	221,320
	Totals, Fresh Fruits[1]	$	24,476,326	39,195,749	50,211,815	61,337,524
	Dried Fruits—					
8	Currants	lb.	5,437,440	5,236,626	5,574,192	5,601,400
		$	336,916	344,328	375,696	405,112
9	Dates	lb.	2,069,150	202,068	20	12,546,569
		$	182,170	68,293	27	970,595
10	Prunes and dried plums	lb.	20,305,442	19,359,783	30,057,708	23,420,437
		$	1,581,250	1,175,451	1,838,207	1,197,177
11	Raisins	lb.	37,610,366	46,336,368	59,419,369	59,679,190
		$	2,568,253	3,186,920	4,344,355	4,098,131
	Totals, Dried Fruits[1]	$	5,199,003	5,449,233	6,951,059	7,126,591
	Preserved Fruits—					
12	Peaches and apricots, canned	lb.	31,273	465	14,744	71,405
		$	2,054	35	1,476	5,934
13	Pineapples, canned	lb.	1,070,354	12,000	225,071	343,109
		$	60,412	1,648	23,030	40,155
	Totals, Preserved Fruits[1]	$	241,979	853,347	1,809,227	1,811,953
14	Fruit juices	$	1,852,067	1,386,177	2,914,908	1,213,104
	Nuts—					
15	Coconuts	$	146,723	1,491	15,660	63,146
16	Nuts, not shelled	lb.	17,280,173	24,001,986	90,072,526	74,531,313
		$	814,100	2,899,915	9,664,177	8,812,085
17	Nuts, shelled	lb.	6,293,763	512,470	4,064,674	6,990,729
		$	1,763,955	292,426	2,419,535	3,438,524
	Totals, Nuts[1]	$	4,211,960	3,640,491	13,458,435	14,321,516
	Vegetables—					
18	Onions	$	358,836	94,957	949,612	153,668
19	Potatoes, sweet	$	277,536	409,303	434,109	540,085
20	Potatoes, *n.o.p.*, except seed	cwt.	402,856	631,807	208,932	1,987,605
		$	912,255	1,866,959	307,241	4,864,743
21	Tomatoes, fresh	lb.	54,472,076	56,065,212	64,271,619	79,981,038
		$	2,684,622	4,129,518	5,266,020	6,176,342
22	Vegetables, canned	lb.	78,400	883,221	1,478,089	2,597,244
		$	12,378	121,862	198,961	336,379
23	Pickles and sauces	$	33,872	82,957	169,469	352,395
	Totals, Vegetables[1]	$	9,244,953	14,121,096	15,047,784	22,031,764
	Grains and Products—					
24	Biscuits	lb.	60,871	11,096	202,315	985,588
		$	7,784	1,247	28,474	143,082
25	Corn	bu.	4,631,973	2,803,872	4,213,970	1,659,972
		$	4,754,712	3,749,529	5,870,021	2,640,330
26	Rice	cwt.	478,146	940,984	513,018	569,640
		$	2,463,412	4,501,836	2,462,057	2,576,149
	Totals, Grains and Products[1]	$	8,609,593	10,078,807	12,378,464	12,507,089

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no imports recorded.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
				7,544	6,617	1,900	43	1
			-	43,218	34,493	12,116	260	
				65,469,572	82,005,179	89,518,447	106,352,812	2
				1,800,672	3,049,214	3,800,090	4,601,264	
				41,052,372	46,085,623	44,627,181	57,244,336	3
				2,640,047	4,019,786	4,533,707	4,381,802	
			-	416,558	459,922	482,787	551,079	4
				1,572,192	2,492,077	2,900,316	3,224,595	
			-	8,127,216	10,329,746	11,935,744	11,847,836	5
		-	-	12,053,039	21,595,788	27,850,861	27,276,879	
		-	-	8,834,775	6,593,764	7,547,783	32,856,417	6
		-	-	536,153	537,293	468,193	2,103,558	
		-	-	7,822,245	2,502,961	730,417	872,864	7
		-	-	698,456	468,118	168,967	221,320	
		-	-	22,168,214	36,307,457	43,181,979	47,210,515	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	8
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	705,090	202,068	20	349	9
		-	-	119,762	68,293	27	242	
		-	-	20,305,312	19,359,783	30,057,708	23,420,437	10
		-	-	1,581,219	1,175,451	1,838,207	1,197,177	
		-	-	4,433,965	16,064,310	30,086,882	31,812,621	11
		-	-	328,475	1,045,638	2,074,911	1,776,484	
		-	-	2,536,349	2,843,637	4,220,413	3,400,042	
				100		14,744	70,997	12
				20		1,476	5,862	
						9,661	8,023	13
						1,145	1,045	
579	6,110	7,851	370	2,692	56,042	136,657	241,512	
550	179	128		1,760,136	1,371,395	2,824,719	668,290	14
-		-		-	1,459	15,014	127	15
-				553,591	8,201,332	29,375,209	20,984,767	16
-				72,920	1,626,355	5,773,023	4,580,497	
2,800			-	7,564	114,956	1,562,676	3,127,177	17
891				1,769	88,642	872,099	1,321,200	
891				76,826	1,716,456	6,660,136	5,901,824	
				330,104	94,311	835,130	153,668	18
				277,536	409,303	434,109	539,965	19
				402,845	631,807	208,932	1,987,605	20
				912,144	1,866,959	307,241	4,864,743	
-			-	30,883,554	33,219,559	34,992,837	43,550,372	21
				1,701,117	2,578,956	2,891,861	3,683,311	
1,044				55,772	883,221	1,338,902	2,576,340	22
216			-	8,867	121,862	173,924	332,351	
8,766			380	16,792	82,831	163,605	327,652	23
9,076	22		380	8,176,019	12,548,254	12,466,027	19,443,149	
118	-		700	50,224	298	198,753	972,792	24
12	-		303	6,721	53	27,994	141,289	
	-		-	4,631,973	2,803,872	4,213,970	1,659,972	25
				4,754,712	3,749,529	5,870,021	2,640,330	
				203,192	852,521	513,018	569,640	26
				1,132,503	4,046,034	2,462,057	2,576,149	
1,768			471	7,159,833	9,492,974	12,320,098	12,369,648	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
	A. Mainly Food—concluded					
	Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
1	Olive oil	cwt.	1,238	589	340	820
		$	63,478	36,504	23,733	54,897
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food[1]	$	316,104	2,197,790	1,409,234	643,798
	Sugar and Its Products—					
2	Confectionery	lb.	47,425	161	1,383	2,084,259
		$	10,152	170	1,072	365,274
3	Molasses and syrups	$	916,944	1,751,447	2,506,274	2,684,598
4	Sugar, for refining	cwt.	6,095,716	8,253,976	8,916,586	8,376,764
		$	16,421,694	23,654,547	28,709,555	28,482,362
5	Sugar, above No. 16 D.S., other, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	155,811	154,464	141,822	113,858
		$	486,342	486,504	519,955	467,997
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products[1]	$	17,915,490	25,925,994	31,773,694	32,104,387
6	Cocoa and chocolate	$	3,796,957	2,451,910	3,694,518	3,890,619
7	Coffee and chicory	lb.	46,446,064	60,866,947	96,898,344	55,496,972
		$	4,457,277	7,781,391	14,237,552	9,155,591
8	Spices	$	1,174,612	1,023,573	871,287	880,106
9	Tea	lb.	31,166,990	38,581,584	41,470,437	53,454,367
		$	11,444,930	11,879,425	13,092,439	17,729,139
10	Yeast	lb.	1,386,999	1,560,928	1,611,681	1,902,592
		$	210,293	237,674	236,028	282,421
11	Hops	lb.	3,552,565	1,456,635	1,971,976	2,346,464
		$	2,931,892	1,272,846	1,617,795	1,915,984
12	Liquorice	lb.	1,237,899	1,496,341	968,631	1,471,571
		$	155,582	192,818	136,053	217,755
	Totals, A. Mainly Food[1]	$	96,277,574	127,762,500	170,037,986	187,389,373
	B. Other Than Food					
	Beverages, Alcoholic—					
13	Brandy	pf. gal.	193,095	117,985	149,871	206,934
		$	523,316	327,409	409,870	598,651
14	Gin	pf. gal.	55,063	20,725	10,806	9,937
		$	244,642	101,726	58,433	53,309
15	Rum	pf. gal.	400,487	207,165	295,938	530,750
		$	824,912	498,347	818,560	1,866,889
16	Whisky	pf. gal.	756,865	426,383	481,420	782,602
		$	4,639,307	2,976,559	3,480,697	4,350,629
17	Wines, non-sparkling and sparkling	$	789,751	524,196	601,358	1,356,994
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1]	$	7,180,980	4,550,595	5,512,354	8,292,154
18	Gums and resins	$	3,478,903	2,900,261	3,567,434	3,930,659
19	Oilcake and meal	cwt	408,327	519,784	422,779	48,740
		$	811,247	995,990	1,081,642	202,509
	Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
20	Cotton-seed oil, crude	cwt.	101,244	187,036	306,224	244,814
		$	1,029,716	2,122,991	3,189,021	2,882,508
21	Coconut oil for soap	gal.	1,422,062	224,192	84,722	10,889
		$	858,152	76,487	59,525	26,967
22	Palm oil for soap	cwt	110,406	237,518	171,216	296,426
		$	588,467	1,323,517	731,491	1,263,147
23	Peanut oil, not edible	cwt	136,851	17,705	758	162
		$	1,332,134	270,592	13,805	2,958
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food[1]	$	10,450,777	10,253,564	9,947,648	10,835,587
24	Plants, shrubs, trees and vines	$	310,876	238,413	323,714	967,590
	Rubber and Products—					
25	Rubber, crude (including latex)	lb.	73,811,579	45,907,076	16,451,728	18,660,947
		$	17,242,081	14,522,029	6,602,743	6,966,668
26	Recovered, powdered and substitute	cwt.	348,615	386,359	328,303	371,584
		$	2,519,757	5,529,544	4,516,043	3,818,379
27	Tires, pneumatic	$	133,756	107,362	105,400	134,614
	Totals, Rubber and Products[1]	$	23,136,069	22,920,967	14,659,180	15,097,626

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
				632	562	340	68	1
				34,498	35,172	23,733	4,383	
	-			182,721	2,143,785	1,108,058	586,368	
40,510		-	-	6,015	161	1,383	43,758	2
8,797		-	-	1,274	170	1,072	15,821	
-	-	-	-	483,644	383,517	298,547	506,470	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
-			-	58	107	15	838	5
-				342	485	120	4,251	
30,740	659	1,061	169	522,334	390,354	312,614	588,562	
		169	68,838	346,927	409	18,405	5,187	6
50			-	1,561,839	1,769,008	861,746	1,338,020	7
13		-	-	371,204	450,177	265,789	379,939	
4,029		29,428	2,499	467,849	465,099	228,879	210,618	8
41,729		-	..	11	28	-	-	9
11,350				17	44	-	-	
-				1,386,844	1,560,928	1,611,681	1,902,592	10
				210,249	237,674	236,028	282,421	
	-			3,552,565	1,456,635	1,971,976	2,346,464	11
				2,931,892	1,272,846	1,617,795	1,915,984	
	-	-		1,237,899	1,496,341	963,741	1,447,964	12
	-	-		155,582	192,818	133,512	209,877	
60,646	9,806	40,908	75,245	47,105,707	69,560,764	85,926,532	93,631,450	
103	1							13
805	8	-	-					
55,063	20,725	10,770	9,937	-		36		14
244,642	101,726	58,223	53,309			210		
97,501	45,678	44,416	32,155		-	-		15
383,854	235,543	254,786	189,064	-	-	-	-	
729,795	411,592	442,464	468,238	23,544	13,092	38,031	314,364	16
4,546,747	2,912,850	3,359,024	3,597,905	79,695	56,948	118,348	752,724	
32,861	7,012	8,576	13,744	17,782	23,871	29,981	31,423	17
5,361,377	3,373,864	3,823,361	3,896,310	97,477	80,819	148,593	800,775	
22,779	2,786	14,729	15,234	2,478,903	2,324,200	2,638,490	2,969,672	18
-	-	.	..	390,272	386,073	347,487	48,740	19
				793,121	832,235	981,339	202,509	
	-	-		9,129	59,167	6,119	5,056	20
	-			128,403	835,389	91,298	70,898	
		-		28,609	-	6,667	10,889	21
	-	-		30,080	-	15,452	26,967	
	-	-	-	9,625	77,525	121	32	22
	-	-	-	96,528	597,873	2,536	668	
	-	-	-	11,220	7,650	758	162	23
				102,522	110,500	13,805	2,958	
56,747	38,361	20,806	14,239	3,305,893	4,515,574	3,454,741	3,635,312	
238,037	143,328	80,695	57,105	57,698	68,760	206,621	524,753	24
32,022				12,408,110	42,619,059	15,149,935	14,817,962	25
10,893	-	-	-	3,184,055	13,615,537	6,103,287	6,025,618	
408	591	263	151	343,517	384,452	327,693	370,072	26
5,132	7,274	8,684	2,762	2,512,280	5,521,086	4,507,128	3,813,765	
12,303	10,011	6,974	5,364	119,115	97,351	98,426	129,172	27
503,208	568,465	542,736	57,641	8,553,841	21,441,200	13,615,653	14,081,445	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
	B. Other Than Food—concluded					
	Seeds—					
1	Flaxseed	bu.	75	829	276	1,446
		$	306	3,235	1,538	7,798
2	Grass seed	lb.	4,633,292	2,803,797	4,182,097	3,549,806
		$	456,241	321,096	552,714	540,770
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	1,297,042	1,851,295	1,665,245	1,597,758
	Tobacco—					
3	Tobacco, raw	lb.	1,452,330	1,323,847	1,380,157	1,581,290
		$	1,020,657	1,169,594	1,624,571	2,375,583
4	Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	58,527	6,896	61,784	136,211
		$	140,252	28,736	91,112	245,359
	Totals, Tobacco[1]	$	1,160,909	1,198,330	1,715,683	2,620,942
5	Broom corn	$	655,445	960,561	669,817	1,067,878
6	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	1,315,509	1,330,078	1,419,146	1,443,902
		$	976,596	993,196	1,234,818	1,334,559
	Totals, B. Other Than Food[1]	$	51,461,930	48,684,446	42,616,975	48,168,728
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	$	**147,739,504**	**176,446,946**	**212,654,961**	**235,558,101**
	II. Animals and Animal Products					
7	Animals, living	$	618,859	1,136,859	1,310,132	1,580,873
8	Bone, ivory and shell products	$	547,380	643,445	698,077	656,216
9	Feathers and quills	$	242,661	341,333	188,381	280,634
	Fishery Products—					
10	Fish, fresh	$	1,055,189	1,460,820	2,037,136	2,455,104
11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	$	556,636	491,013	441,176	271,726
12	Fish, preserved or canned	$	33,506	72,616	79,809	74,206
	Totals, Fishery Products[1]	$	1,888,204	2,285,519	2,843,553	3,108,426
	Furs—					
13	Furs, undressed	$	5,081,121	6,488,629	8,902,521	15,754,797
14	Furs, dressed and manufactures of furs	$	1,367,740	2,125,250	2,531,736	5,450,376
	Totals, Furs[1]	$	6,448,861	8,613,879	11,434,257	21,205,173
15	Hair and bristles	$	785,991	1,186,168	1,441,550	1,647,624
16	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	356,540	347,652	230,597	121,689
		$	6,700,266	6,349,456	4,497,546	3,059,479
	Leather, Unmanufactured—					
17	Glove leather	$	578,308	661,948	466,143	463,358
18	Tanned leather	$	350,433	218,804	253,507	496,629
19	Waxed or glazed leather	$	1,692,573	1,571,517	–	–
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured[1]	$	4,192,509	3,257,767	2,975,681	3,510,208
	Leather, Manufactured—					
20	Boots and shoes	pair	514,682	628,056	577,024	623,616
		$	1,522,737	1,794,752	1,674,924	1,744,795
21	Gloves and mitts	$	857,564	464,186	278,273	428,101
22	Harness and saddlery	$	202,753	116,373	91,666	85,820
	Totals, Leather, Manufactured[1]	$	3,238,657	3,054,055	2,736,136	3,052,560
	Meats—					
23	Canned meats	lb.	4,555,124	5,640,494	5,684,701	655,545
		$	505,097	918,016	926,372	104,857
24	Pork, in brine	lb.	444,096	800	–	200
		$	66,286	60		35
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	1,841,246	2,255,722	1,615,794	537,615

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
		185		75	829	91	1,446	1
–	–	1,102		306	3,235	436	7,798	
2,800	41,776	·		4,350,668	2,515,679	3,899,196	3,171,091	2
1,341	5,409	–		405,153	262,336	481,807	423,938	
46,575	103,292	80,922	52,554	1,051,936	1,599,340	1,395,771	1,339,198	
62,789	65,941	158,189	114,559	688,845	579,443	482,342	539,611	3
36,171	41,541	117,188	102,967	560,160	676,104	747,597	990,730	
50,564	3,322	–	2,442	131	206	56,820	118,272	4
114,838	4,762		7,850	406	558	62,261	131,839	
151,009	46,303	117,188	110,817	560,566	676,662	809,858	1,122,569	
–				641,539	947,256	528,852	995,382	5
4,098				1,311,411	1,323,411	1,384,127	1,413,916	6
3,440				973,156	988,312	1,203,211	1,308,687	
6,411,099	4,285,192	4,690,852	4,243,888	20,366,546	35,207,938	27,013,524	28,587,768	
6,471,745	**4,294,998**	**4,731,760**	**4,319,132**	**67,472,253**	**104,768,702**	**112,940,056**	**122,219,218**	
17,582	32,440	88,701	83,708	601,129	1,104,315	1,221,327	1,495,819	7
134,769	3,657	286	83,256	398,395	638,651	680,597	544,529	8
16,610	2,231	5,534	44,727	221,760	338,371	173,546	222,922	9
·				170,257	124,694	313,241	602,805	10
11			–	34,750	66,168	54,560	73,254	11
1,147			–	9,786	1,030	7,330	17,360	12
2,328	16	1,636	2,448	358,476	361,087	582,351	926,125	
253,793	85,441	19,323	14,004	2,630,675	3,210,077	4,538,138	4,521,011	13
691,567	411,137	230,957	248,771	675,539	1,713,555	2,294,637	4,557,283	14
945,360	496,578	250,280	262,775	3,306,214	4,923,632	6,832,775	9,078,294	
21,667	18,825	3,703	7,172	742,753	807,010	1,148,947	1,213,930	15
–	–	–	·	51,472	19,501	15,335	11,649	16
		–		1,023,386	463,504	331,970	212,616	
116,780	46,061	56,943	103,159	461,528	615,887	409,200	359,854	17
155,127	70,096	45,219	46,050	52,938	27,758	25,567	26,578	18
536,034	419,067	·	–	1,154,523	1,145,973	–	–	19
2,167,422	1,083,534	854,275	898,973	1,862,848	2,032,988	1,914,096	2,131,979	
65,695	6,975	264	2,320	439,143	610,634	456,277	491,448	20
216,037	33,755	1,277	5,402	1,291,965	1,749,753	1,496,598	1,531,025	
855,799	459,793	272,103	393,639	1,549	4,393	3,534	7,658	21
33,617	7,900	12,754	23,121	169,080	108,473	78,912	62,446	22
1,219,126	611,541	382,828	565,000	2,000,219	2,429,108	2,171,418	2,243,825	
2,059		4,274	1,121	798	20,016	31,786	1,882	23
460		1,128	396	80	6,480	9,069	1,036	
–		·	–	444,096	800	–	200	24
				66,286	60		35	
3,083	87	1,215	698	962,254	1,063,258	315,572	125,022	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
	Milk and Its Products—					
1	Butter	lb.	592,816	1,154	740	3,495
		$	156,751	498	596	1,423
2	Cheese	lb.	858,427	535,223	567,692	649,477
		$	226,752	177,386	211,305	246,745
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	1,176,106	314,380	596,895	349,940
	Oils, Fats, Greases—					
3	Oils, fish, seal and whale	$	1,321,526	1,731,048	1,393,171	2,208,378
4	Animal oils, fats, greases and wax	$	2,749,844	1,626,110	1,283,165	1,592,615
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases[1]	$	4,071,370	3,357,158	2,676,336	3,800,993
5	Eggs in the shell	doz.	7,415	4,588	11,506	38,805
		$	8,986	7,119	18,309	32,012
6	Eggs, *n.o.p.*	$	12,368	20,016	2,033	2,047
7	Gelatine, edible	lb.	1,759,263	1,375,478	1,601,632	1,370,786
		$	865,302	696,537	805,010	650,155
8	Sausage casings	$	875,729	1,286,947	1,116,943	1,318,752
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**34,931,002**	**36,476,082**	**36,378,816**	**46,625,324**
	III. Fibres and Textiles[2]					
	Cotton and Its Products—					
9	Cotton, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	285,498,416	152,927,527	182,821,612	203,329,152
		$	41,267,797	34,352,763	41,868,509	40,494,990
10	Cotton yarn, thread and cordage	lb.	12,533,642	13,955,152	10,588,822	7,820,123
		$	9,124,847	9,880,537	8,024,033	7,208,054
11	Cotton piece goods (fabrics)	lb.	46,965,401	55,672,611	48,945,147	39,911,082
		$	32,581,607	37,754,780	37,241,918	34,943,856
12	Handkerchiefs	$	1,043,283	868,060	660,347	537,198
13	Lace and embroideries	$	1,150,987	1,001,647	1,271,439	1,367,175
14	Wearing apparel	$	664,930	343,415	274,484	573,154
	Totals, Cotton and Its Products[1]	$	88,801,632	86,114,486	92,583,401	89,404,634
	Flax, Hemp and Jute—					
15	Raw and unmanufactured	cwt.	98,310	63,564	116,415	71,731
		$	829,205	504,301	1,093,076	713,379
16	Yarn, thread and twine	lb.	3,504,647	4,192,979	4,373,428	5,717,184
		$	1,365,429	1,561,071	1,328,276	1,638,699
17	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	8,146,410	10,272,371	13,146,347	12,156,639
18	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	61,501	16,564	8,842	9,529
19	Handkerchiefs	$	482,153	683,994	685,338	703,979
20	Towels and sheets	$	866,009	881,017	568,979	599,569
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute[1]	$	13,070,140	15,195,131	18,352,297	17,829,444
	Silk and Its Products—					
21	Silk, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	106,015			
		$	374,769	–	–	–
22	Yarn, twist and thread	$	123,031	6,482	13,027	6,477
23	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	1,129,817	1,238,850	1,453,754	2,043,177
24	Wearing apparel	$	97,874	41,036	33,299	35,137
	Totals, Silk and Its Products[1]	$	1,734,986	1,297,029	1,509,588	2,089,037

[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 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
511			1,964	17,777	446	423	613	1
128			589	8,835	229	271	433	
–			487	354,056	275,506	311,345	290,249	2
			117	109,461	114,805	144,753	132,212	
213		126	2,577	664,426	187,667	478,271	214,151	
60,960	123,443	147,853	142,350	497,511	277,216	222,089	178,824	3
15,768	139,515	–	152,905	475,469	269,936	528,210	524,670	4
76,728	262,958	147,853	295,255	972,980	547,152	750,299	703,494	
–				5,767	4,318	11,431	38,295	5
–				8,291	6,914	18,237	31,574	
–				12,368	20,016	2,033	2,047	6
				1,296,993	1,064,634	1,064,112	748,346	7
–				748,346	616,998	639,015	446,993	
				2,181	1,310	5,816	4,668	8
4,687,434	**2,559,259**	**1,810,306**	**2,328,153**	**15,096,386**	**16,820,890**	**18,399,689**	**20,806,010**	
173,134	67,036	3,723	988	199,535,782	142,531,461	171,887,212	180,135,221	9
52,364	21,189	1,530	470	30,581,510	32,335,839	39,544,581	36,264,180	
5,132,420	5,668,948	5,380,478	4,717,905	7,400,215	8,286,204	5,208,344	3,102,218	10
4,415,535	4,815,158	4,965,775	4,977,117	4,708,460	5,065,379	3,058,258	2,230,937	
7,835,094	6,694,085	2,387,825	1,742,313	39,047,821	48,971,358	46,550,168	38,159,161	11
7,478,250	5,770,508	2,200,636	2,808,182	25,071,728	31,972,903	35,030,720	32,109,680	
944,571	754,260	527,324	255,020	47,795	58,094	100,791	79,762	12
647,503	470,762	729,770	714,066	484,434	523,352	515,818	604,868	13
610,158	316,924	246,026	510,032	22,665	13,481	23,155	59,337	14
15,907,579	12,679,421	8,913,808	9,619,233	62,086,210	71,325,653	81,262,234	75,233,960	
100	240		–	26,671	17,363	40,074	30,201	15
1,485	268	–	–	198,246	184,412	243,778	308,440	
2,326,508	547,458	433,902	606,818	532,661	3,432,628	3,447,843	3,436,658	16
1,069,652	682,260	499,422	630,185	218,746	836,676	749,180	731,343	
1,941,764	1,257,087	839,994	810,583	593,621	818,682	417,598	310,863	17
58,761	14,242	7,959	8,104	2,740	2,220	751	1,369	18
468,460	679,594	664,080	667,386	2,984	2,877	1,736	1,598	19
823,363	838,607	548,403	580,049	133	139	1,603	682	20
4,869,672	3,843,485	2,919,455	3,069,707	1,778,482	2,716,570	2,189,511	2,324,731	
		–		106,015				21
–		–	–	374,769	–	–	–	
28,771	–	210	–	94,260	6,482	12,817	6,477	22
283,398	138,329	136,773	156,574	829,881	1,090,930	1,289,122	1,778,891	23
95,479	39,750	31,006	25,895	1,095	1,185	1,892	8,803	24
416,053	187,622	175,392	183,576	1,300,737	1,099,715	1,305,936	1,796,964	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries 1942	1943	1944	1945
	III. Fibres and Textiles[2]—concluded					
	Wool and Its Products—					
1	Wool, raw and unmanufactured	lb.	87,040,100	87,775,159	34,598,698	37,978,067
		$	34,274,575	34,197,564	17,424,612	19,202,347
2	Woollen yarns and warps	lb.	2,680,602	3,154,700	2,731,697	4,608,497
		$	3,119,686	4,404,363	3,777,642	6,108,762
3	Piece goods (fabrics)	lb.	10,390,388	9,942,699	7,478,243	6,275,951
		$	16,274,645	18,132,815	14,732,983	14,193,624
4	Carpets and rugs	sq. ft.	2,793,298	277,442	620,587	1,739,279
		$	941,833	154,749	472,789	1,206,761
5	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	1,191,150	546,151	518,471	2,528,156
6	Blankets	lb.	433,479	304,422	232,971	355,320
		$	358,486	276,239	225,466	308,298
	Totals, Wool and Its Products[1]	$	56,436,602	57,948,893	37,361,997	43,718,956
	Silk Artificial—					
7	Unmanufactured artificial silk	lb.	5,464,789	6,015,656	7,347,702	6,911,621
		$	1,883,411	2,071,558	2,270,392	2,052,064
8	Yarns, twist and thread	lb.	3,541,497	4,924,866	10,161,758	13,954,822
		$	3,489,780	4,652,641	7,929,967	9,898,406
9	Piece goods (fabrics)	$	4,892,997	5,087,954	6,558,972	8,409,844
10	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	295,744	182,974	163,063	202,135
	Totals, Artificial Silk[1]	$	10,731,278	12,066,775	17,066,417	20,848,983
11	Kapok, fibre, manila, sisal, istle, etc.	cwt.	813,975	772,026	848,899	762,586
		$	6,392,504	7,205,403	8,035,054	6,944,596
12	Binder twine	cwt.		22,515	-	41
		$		195,593	-	482
13	Cordage, rope, twine, etc	$	1,302,801	1,552,641	1,650,741	1,495,908
14	Gloves	$	119,682	25,949	10,200	21,205
15	Hats, caps, bonnets and berets	$	200,247	150,348	198,079	315,447
16	Oilcloth, artificial leather and other coated fabrics	$	3,317,311	6,144,409	6,763,386	5,821,989
17	Rags and waste	cwt.	438,601	446,371	414,142	438,630
		$	2,980,215	3,314,260	3,282,219	3,541,099
18	Clothing and wearing apparel	$	1,232,264	1,215,740	385,645	534,717
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**189,065,886**	**195,283,341**	**190,575,143**	**196,761,222**
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
19	Logs	M ft.	29,616	16,345	16,499	12,731
		$	829,989	642,779	665,516	371,648
20	Railroad ties	No.	219,213	311,162	263,151	186,974
		$	368,835	530,746	512,944	364,040
21	Lumber	M ft.	40,807	34,308	35,828	51,315
		$	3,088,291	2,980,592	3,161,448	4,202,958
22	Veneers and plywoods	$	295,382	590,922	456,024	461,629
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]	$	5,372,002	5,589,231	6,156,651	6,457,220

[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 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
12,823,928	7,602,667	4,797,785	6,694,364	518,210	246,474	77,314	71,955	1
8,666,097	6,545,837	4,273,311	5,583,413	426,459	231,359	140,744	70,497	
2,572,336	3,028,162	2,622,033	2,730,205	108,266	119,467	109,664	1,878,292	2
3,006,386	4,272,682	3,654,681	3,954,802	113,300	122,833	122,961	2,153,960	
10,063,556	8,931,581	6,862,070	5,810,136	316,612	998,821	607,915	454,082	3
15,820,695	16,907,516	13,308,585	12,955,801	434,542	1,202,322	1,411,960	1,215,440	
1,928,862	158,069	9,059	311,423	13,737	44,181	64,298	54,100	4
603,044	61,245	3,476	188,957	10,633	36,382	78,414	30,433	
1,132,956	537,124	502,499	1,104,536	52,313	8,963	14,677	1,422,251	5
433,340	303,801	215,319	175,165	139	621	17,617	180,104	6
358,105	275,541	209,777	173,240	381	698	15,632	134,847	
29,716,126	28,725,409	22,049,750	24,055,064	1,184,151	1,713,902	1,896,934	5,103,221	
4,952,931	5,610,570	6,938,662	6,807,825	511,858	405,086	409,040	103,796	7
1,577,460	1,892,940	2,137,369	1,987,849	305,951	178,618	133,023	64,215	
3,317,187	4,087,157	4,412,713	4,113,375	224,310	837,709	5,749,045	9,841,447	8
3,223,958	3,966,418	4,375,455	4,141,134	265,822	686,223	3,554,512	5,757,272	
3,125,561	2,343,360	2,320,561	2,439,931	1,738,812	2,717,968	4,179,607	5,793,462	9
172,036	125,282	100,710	133,130	121,435	56,632	62,353	58,631	10
8,267,150	8,391,053	9,039,128	8,793,016	2,433,231	3,647,406	7,955,842	11,820,309	
–	2	–	22	119,590	32,441	45,604	36,069	11
–	104		739	894,714	277,725	412,179	429,916	
–	–	–			3	–	41	12
–					32	–	482	
920,545	1,047,001	1,299,404	1,240,238	325,060	403,193	350,450	254,413	13
111,277	8,899	4,086	20,137	7,911	17,050	5,097	939	14
165,840	113,576	114,135	118,272	32,913	34,757	82,882	195,266	15
884,930	257,465	96,809	188,220	2,432,381	5,886,944	6,666,577	5,633,769	16
4,547	1,279	981	3,799	420,101	441,607	411,084	425,611	17
127,963	40,163	15,614	63,745	2,618,513	3,249,002	3,228,471	3,365,307	
964,466	245,314	178,489	252,408	266,820	966,769	205,898	281,953	18
63,213,187	56,083,446	45,126,018	47,993,594	77,014,254	93,424,688	108,175,120	109,273,291	
–	–			29,611	16,345	15,921	12,731	19
–	–			829,893	642,779	649,464	371,648	
–				219,213	311,162	263,151	186,974	20
–				368,835	530,746	512,944	364,040	
			5	39,879	33,494	35,246	49,429	21
20			1,776	2,817,509	2,648,507	2,969,248	3,722,666	
				271,840	590,922	456,024	461,629	22
1,662	34	14,921	1,891	5,070,547	5,243,020	5,886,725	5,868,303	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concl.					
	Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cork, manufactures	$	1,345,378	1,253,584	1,617,180	1,981,770
2	Furniture	$	83,499	56,177	237,784	752,217
3	Barrels, staves, headings and other cooperage	$	888,523	608,594	1,157,092	1,148,332
4	Wood-pulp	cwt.	429,015	433,231	274,943	290,191
		$	1,298,521	1,452,133	1,100,412	1,166,078
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]	$	6,077,397	6,031,625	7,092,144	8,482,578
	Paper—					
5	Boxes and containers	$	437,447	484,734	748,969	670,085
6	Paper board	lb.	30,670,795	27,828,200	34,618,334	38,478,953
		$	1,883,582	1,658,077	1,977,137	2,407,038
7	Printing paper	lb.	3,904,434	2,620,892	3,053,648	4,023,821
		$	728,854	616,212	760,239	899,105
8	Wrapping and packing paper	lb.	6,129,466	6,193,785	5,786,304	6,510,268
		$	874,771	886,009	890,844	1,023,303
	Totals, Paper[1]	$	10,675,315	10,701,736	12,156,601	13,376,067
	Books and Printed Matter—					
9	Advertising pamphlets, etc.	lb.	1,695,923	1,486,267	1,458,415	1,885,733
		$	991,366	908,891	982,727	1,439,493
10	Bibles, prayer books, etc	$	656,317	1,035,186	1,153,478	1,151,333
11	Newspapers and magazines	$	7,224,545	7,371,231	6,456,186	7,578,213
12	Photographs, chromos, etc	$	1,038,137	1,207,692	1,332,334	1,381,900
13	Text books	$	1,316,861	1,535,473	1,801,932	2,166,769
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter[1]	$	16,052,269	17,961,897	18,230,115	21,444,851
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**38,176,983**	**40,284,489**	**43,635,511**	**49,760,716**
	V. Iron and Its Products					
14	Iron ore	ton	2,701,968	3,906,425	3,126,649	3,739,867
		$	6,230,197	9,056,389	7,373,926	8,595,799
15	Pigs, ingots, etc	cwt.	4,087,083	3,928,921	861,546	1,008,766
		$	12,446,859	11,255,609	2,175,759	3,066,379
16	Scrap iron and steel	ton	115,794	38,195	71,440	59,878
		$	1,941,724	713,157	1,087,695	818,021
17	Castings and forgings	$	6,767,048	9,149,795	7,382,782	8,186,092
	Rolling-Mill Products—					
18	Bars, rods and rails	cwt.	2,548,433	2,524,944	1,325,057	931,812
		$	13,026,652	11,683,531	6,030,058	4,447,147
19	Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip	cwt.	15,308,109	10,064,911	11,545,389	12,476,161
		$	52,431,003	35,890,276	39,668,866	45,465,265
20	Structural iron and steel	cwt.	5,900,435	6,938,109	2,046,138	1,883,779
		$	15,679,961	18,022,160	5,700,193	5,136,868
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products[1]	$	81,137,616	65,595,967	51,399,117	55,049,280
	Tubes and Pipes—					
21	Boiler tubes	$	975,693	1,478,688	1,317,294	1,346,494
22	Seamless tubing, 5c. per lb. or over	$	1,823,945	2,439,495	1,100,012	883,329
23	Wrought or seamless tubing	$	1,905,492	2,348,810	1,581,119	935,376
24	Fittings for pipes	$	869,310	1,274,890	672,287	974,705
	Totals, Tubes and Pipes[1]	$	6,232,506	8,504,286	5,681,634	5,641,488
25	Wire	$	3,233,811	2,920,114	3,021,507	4,314,531
26	Chains	$	3,398,050	3,139,071	2,561,716	1,886,515
	Engines and Boilers—					
27	Automobile engines	No.	543	358	731	859
		$	3,318,005	4,297,792	5,124,663	4,811,010
28	Marine engines	No.	1,051	771	2,378	859
		$	1,404,962	2,726,006	2,421,953	795,100
29	Engines for aircraft	No.	689	769	1,148	95
		$	3,612,704	8,580,642	18,229,591	702,080

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
46,342	75,695	65,749	17,442	916,014	917,131	944,236	1,039,457	1
54,405	21,039	778	6,774	27,648	35,050	233,441	729,751	2
5,820			-	882,703	608,594	1,157,092	1,146,817	3
-		-		429,015	433,231	274,943	290,191	4
	-	-	-	1,298,521	1,452,133	1,100,412	1,166,078	
172,606	146,848	131,023	105,052	5,495,982	5,599,548	6,308,794	7,336,086	
22,928	1,682	320	59	414,268	483,052	748,649	670,026	5
305,013	25,419	26,977	36,107	30,365,782	27,802,781	34,591,357	38,442,846	6
41,349	3,463	4,584	6,522	1,842,233	1,654,614	1,972,553	2,400,516	
94,602	41,531	49,080	106,244	3,809,832	2,579,361	3,004,568	3,321,830	7
27,901	14,061	19,189	46,885	700,953	601,509	741,050	834,050	
22,009	120	9,491	4,360	6,107,457	6,193,665	5,776,813	6,505,908	8
4,825	21	4,085	2,445	869,946	885,988	886,759	1,020,858	
822,179	500,173	456,126	507,973	9,851,908	10,199,236	11,696,535	12,845,661	
85,770	37,227	39,418	34,721	1,608,643	1,443,765	1,417,906	1,842,262	9
101,212	66,724	66,938	78,911	888,369	837,663	914,856	1,347,216	
103,907	108,457	120,627	106,248	551,161	921,904	1,031,414	1,039,933	10
66,075	45,108	36,631	39,232	7,158,270	7,325,926	6,419,419	7,533,128	11
50,780	22,240	27,451	34,055	985,043	1,183,238	1,303,124	1,343,153	12
182,274	160,046	137,550	158,014	1,133,912	1,375,200	1,655,274	2,004,962	13
962,336	770,676	719,377	794,873	15,057,860	17,155,631	17,474,776	20,580,012	
1,958,783	**1,417,731**	**1,321,447**	**1,409,789**	**35,476,297**	**38,197,435**	**41,366,830**	**46,630,062**	
	11	22	17	2,033,961	2,978,388	2,501,737	2,988,484	14
-	648	1,683	1,400	4,872,747	7,352,074	6,275,867	7,184,356	
70,170	-	-	420	4,015,792	3,928,921	861,546	1,008,346	15
674,185			4,240	11,772,008	11,255,609	2,175,759	3,062,139	
24	78		418	113,709	37,397	70,871	59,390	16
300	1,240	-	2,243	1,913,695	704,428	1,079,291	815,388	
47,923	222,094	3,269	357,567	6,719,051	8,927,701	7,379,513	7,828,525	17
69	4		9,412	2,548,364	2,524,940	1,325,057	922,400	18
2,373	241	-	127,332	13,024,279	11,683,290	6,030,058	4,319,815	
7,263	8,051	9,793	11,291	15,300,721	10,056,860	11,535,596	12,462,533	19
87,947	103,669	127,858	146,266	52,338,337	35,786,607	39,541,008	45,231,611	
147	262	409	451	5,900,288	6,937,847	2,045,729	1,883,328	20
704	1,207	1,871	2,288	15,679,257	18,020,953	5,698,322	5,134,580	
91,024	105,117	129,729	275,886	81,041,873	65,490,850	51,269,388	54,686,006	
969	14,318	-	12,332	974,724	1,464,370	1,317,294	1,334,162	21
11,784	1,658	3,192	57,175	1,812,161	2,437,837	1,096,820	826,154	22
-	83	5,767	2,365	1,905,492	2,348,727	1,575,352	933,011	23
600	-	262	442	868,710	1,274,890	672,025	974,263	24
15,052	17,121	9,221	76,694	6,217,454	8,487,165	5,672,413	5,564,794	
5,762	3,818	8,924	603,208	3,227,641	2,916,296	3,012,364	3,710,113	25
294,024	281,021	295,183	275,465	3,104,026	2,858,050	2,264,809	1,611,050	26
-	1	-	-	543	357	731	859	27
2,423	12,032	5,646	7,206	3,315,582	4,285,760	5,119,017	4,803,804	
12	3	12	16	1,039	768	2,366	843	28
148,147	109,980	65,230	70,626	1,256,815	2,615,991	2,356,723	724,474	
313	28	2	12	375	718	1,146	83	29
784,248	259,972	7,934	308,019	2,821,996	8,170,201	18,221,657	394,061	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	V. Iron and Its Products—concluded					
	Engines and Boilers—concluded					
1	Engines, diesel	No.	395	789	1,382	1,557
		$	1,416,452	2,261,172	3,628,511	2,953,240
2	Other internal-combustion engines and parts	$	7,999,212	26,032,709	31,004,547	16,092,845
	Totals, Engines and Boilers[1]	$	19,581,827	46,999,089	63,158,580	28,039,843
	Farm Implements—					
3	Traction engines (farm)	No.	11,338	8,342	22,788	20,913
		$	9,041,960	7,271,678	18,045,109	19,678,971
	Traction engine parts	$	7,563,214	8,041,974	10,971,994	13,360,044
	Totals, Farm Implements[1]	$	23,643,799	20,228,341	40,611,124	50,435,476
	Hardware and Cutlery—					
5	Cutlery	$	1,100,989	593,779	769,327	1,071,257
6	Needles and pins	$	594,675	537,720	420,842	492,630
7	Nuts and washers	$	1,732,002	2,162,936	2,095,542	1,840,009
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery[1]	$	4,380,070	4,117,718	4,196,999	4,672,734
	Machinery, except Farm—					
8	Office and business machines	$	3,073,367	1,329,447	2,155,560	3,383,808
9	Air-compressing machinery	$	1,116,768	1,342,095	951,750	1,301,100
10	Cranes and derricks	$	2,036,745	3,165,662	1,872,046	2,519,722
11	Logging equipment	$	749,593	825,816	1,177,186	1,720,567
12	Metal-working machinery	$	21,423,539	29,306,346	16,341,063	17,794,825
13	Mining machinery	$	7,597,075	6,979,532	5,790,446	6,420,356
14	Paper-mill machines	$	675,747	250,225	421,397	749,456
15	Printing and book-binding machinery	$	2,448,655	1,586,575	2,192,430	2,870,369
16	Pumps, power	$	1,377,270	1,943,192	2,162,566	1,985,426
17	Sewing machines and other household machinery	$	2,006,946	918,863	1,386,036	2,206,646
18	Textile machinery	$	5,701,517	3,028,319	4,179,495	6,234,807
19	Road-paving machines and equipment	$	590,991	477,722	556,867	1,002,423
20	Steam shovels and parts	$	1,311,083	1,226,811	1,036,851	1,030,644
	Totals, Machinery, except Farm	$	71,602,594	105,953,513	78,551,171	92,780,717
21	Stamped and coated products	$	2,871,115	1,592,869	1,676,290	2,082,039
22	Tools	$	9,050,969	11,260,224	8,602,837	7,944,826
	Vehicles—					
23	Freight	No.	560	712	1,851	552
		$	3,183,336	1,968,795	8,096,606	1,939,667
24	Passenger	No.	485	104	364	549
		$	1,792,855	608,655	2,668,471	2,936,550
25	Parts	$	76,420,704	67,118,013	80,320,522	67,855,156
26	Railway cars and parts	$	1,420,069	917,007	963,843	1,247,278
	Totals, Vehicles [1]	$	91,762,113	72,889,889	96,272,998	77,110,697
27	Drums, tanks, cylinders	$	645,980	1,065,651	620,081	848,030
28	Furniture	$	58,141	25,708	166,775	258,557
29	Stoves and furnaces	$	627,798	346,963	717,359	2,996,415
30	Valves	$	1,060,297	2,657,627	1,487,778	1,342,383
31	Guns, rifles and firearms	$	2,331,926	3,895,809	7,739,095	765,330
	Totals, Iron and Its Products [1]	$	**377,765,477**	**420,190,144**	**428,360,899**	**384,459,898**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
	Aluminum—					
32	Alumina, bauxite and cryolite	cwt.	26,679,928	60,661,690	26,613,324	18,880,295
		$	13,310,045	23,168,464	10,271,910	7,787,227
33	Aluminum ingots, bars, rods, plates, etc.	cwt.	28,300	42,352	67,127	22,916
		$	853,037	1,328,284	2,006,270	642,028
34	Aluminum kitchenware	$	23,602	3,551	11,635	98,186
	Totals, Aluminum[1]	$	14,541,289	25,142,045	12,863,713	9,610,687

[1] Totals include items not specified

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
51	44	52	69	344	744	1,330	1,487	1
39,903	64,910	37,777	88,179	1,376,549	2,195,162	3,590,734	2,862,808	
704,258	263,758	128,464	116,489	7,294,516	25,759,427	30,875,944	15,961,888	2
1,951,623	1,188,762	317,613	684,534	17,623,306	45,649,199	62,840,418	27,338,588	
	–		–	11,338	8,342	22,784	20,912	3
–	–	–	–	9,041,960	7,271,678	18,028,381	19,676,862	
2,158	7,720	8,410	25,670	7,560,751	8,033,311	10,963,584	13,333,783	4
15,802	18,858	45,107	125,194	23,614,917	20,200,837	40,531,512	50,128,617	
11,612	17,017	7,580	270,391	1,088,675	576,762	761,726	800,639	5
284,660	265,047	159,555	214,060	309,551	272,378	261,149	278,272	6
1,779	768	787	1,301	1,730,223	2,162,168	2,094,755	1,838,708	7
337,120	322,762	181,014	511,198	4,041,517	3,794,432	4,015,760	4,127,478	
4,153	2,768	357	17,545	3,065,734	1,308,053	2,133,037	3,315,721	8
42,795	15,604	12,704	24,254	1,073,973	1,326,491	939,046	1,276,722	9
86,794	65,233	56,858	69,585	1,949,297	3,100,429	1,815,188	2,450,137	10
–	–	17,839	3,448	749,593	825,816	1,159,347	1,717,119	11
951,782	276,372	189,933	188,315	20,471,590	29,029,974	16,150,131	17,604,090	12
144,224	143,270	180,863	152,138	7,452,851	6,835,934	5,609,583	6,267,791	13
14,523	6,213	9,038	10,126	659,826	241,488	395,281	736,622	14
108,188	20,748	40,296	69,796	2,340,409	1,565,827	2,152,006	2,800,483	15
56,106	76,343	109,438	132,149	1,320,712	1,865,834	2,051,528	1,849,740	16
216,253	97,207	61,772	278,846	1,790,426	821,656	1,324,264	1,911,310	17
1,096,263	512,479	408,268	468,364	4,599,590	2,513,863	3,766,346	5,746,025	18
–	33	-	-	590,991	477,689	556,867	1,002,423	19
	-	–		1,302,064	1,215,300	1,034,792	1,030,644	20
3,274,508	1,611,852	1,321,458	1,900,041	68,281,367	104,300,501	77,180,724	90,719,605	
16,053	148,465	6,926	16,911	2,853,566	1,443,550	1,669,364	2,063,274	21
110,168	42,768	87,188	185,213	8,904,225	11,214,574	8,503,050	7,661,044	22
				560	712	1,850	552	23
-				3,183,336	1,968,795	8,094,525	1,939,667	
14	–	–	–	471	104	364	549	24
48,433	185	229	1,602	1,744,422	608,470	2,668,242	2,934,948	
68,753	40,050	55,843	42,661	76,351,454	67,077,963	80,264,679	67,812,495	25
505	-	-	62	1,419,564	917,007	963,843	1,247,216	26
183,745	75,731	85,777	220,014	91,577,702	72,814,158	96,185,140	76,890,683	
2,988	968	683	18,165	635,557	1,057,139	616,556	825,600	27
15,823	1,384	–	11,048	42,293	24,280	166,775	247,509	28
76,185	15,642	5,793	19,845	551,450	331,288	711,566	2,975,993	29
57,912	32,204	8,345	20,833	1,002,385	2,625,423	1,479,433	1,321,020	30
199,239	413,843	425,439	171,543	2,132,510	3,481,721	7,313,520	593,776	31
8,061,797	**7,205,673**	**7,133,616**	**6,968,162**	**368,138,292**	**411,038,680**	**419,992,355**	**374,977,997**	
356	66	124	279	5,680,447	10,065,299	3,361,776	2,780,844	32
5,455	1,017	1,884	4,349	5,788,451	7,058,921	3,630,320	3,041,154	
18	2	25	2,847	28,279	42,350	67,102	20,069	33
1,246	113	1,833	84,761	851,609	1,328,171	2,004,437	557,267	
10	–	–	–	23,592	3,551	11,635	98,186	34
7,342	1,974	7,435	170,806	7,016,741	9,031,530	6,216,572	4,698,077	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
1	Brass and manufactures	$	4,113,921	4,592,383	7,249,449	4,470,209
2	Copper and manufactures	$	801,281	911,508	642,116	1,185,721
3	Lead and manufactures	$	93,024	282,322	406,135	334,823
4	Nickel and manufactures	$	1,771,105	1,167,458	918,931	1,481,404
	Precious Metals and Manufactures—					
5	Electro-plated ware	$	1,626,963	881,208	958,814	888,206
6	Silver, unmanufactured	$	12,568	–	–	1,407
7	Platinum, palladium, iridium, etc	$	678,698	455,009	99,671	4,082,992
	Totals, Precious Metals [1]	$	2,584,765	1,432,701	1,252,882	5,280,719
8	Tin in blocks, pigs, etc	cwt.	72,051	26,311	26,823	71,950
		$	4,166,714	1,504,438	1,767,779	4,983,234
9	Zinc	$	1,641,881	3,041,084	1,330,934	990,618
10	Alloys	$	732,629	796,484	614,966	801,756
11	Clocks and watches	$	4,238,423	4,483,292	5,207,313	7,333,360
	Electrical Apparatus—					
12	Batteries	$	592,975	687,980	531,514	704,710
13	Dynamos, generators	$	2,001,852	3,261,899	2,953,156	3,157,657
14	Fixtures, electric light	$	1,121,435	902,781	863,594	1,738,771
15	Lamps, incandescent	$	369,399	283,954	284,091	589,243
16	Motors	$	3,020,439	3,500,714	3,521,930	3,793,705
17	Spark plugs, etc	$	32,695	40,511	55,024	44,209
18	Switches, etc	$	1,717,832	2,300,714	1,833,225	2,154,321
19	Telephones	$	1,304,367	2,166,851	1,759,049	2,128,417
20	*Transformers*	$	329,751	227,855	279,386	393,720
21	Tubes, radio	$	1,108,917	2,735,802	5,940,001	2,474,110
22	Wireless apparatus	$	6,503,494	19,559,155	27,494,084	13,160,814
	Totals, Electrical Apparatus [1]	$	28,174,113	48,541,588	57,859,136	43,052,284
23	Gas apparatus	$	193,485	277,220	385,877	381,032
24	Metallic articles for agr. implements, *n.o.p.*	$	2,334,251	2,370,658	583,229	250,079
25	Manganese, oxide of	cwt.	1,147,777	1,024,689	1,715,895	3,965,541
		$	860,248	1,445,252	2,370,109	4,571,592
26	Ores of metals, *n.o.p.*	$	4,096,037	3,227,568	2,144,638	2,182,664
27	Printing materials	$	684,653	700,072	816,514	1,185,373
28	Vessels, equipment for	$	6,470,646	10,287,987	5,058,489	3,428,294
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals [1]	$	**82,415,670**	**115,566,684**	**106,650,546**	**99,119,533**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
29	Asbestos	$	2,610,390	2,305,162	1,977,516	2,214,343
	Clay and Clay Products—					
30	Clays	$	1,535,299	1,371,179	1,587,029	1,665,696
31	Bricks and tiles	$	6,817,442	6,052,874	4,914,256	4,800,281
32	Pottery and chinaware	$	4,926,563	4,371,530	4,789,478	5,627,704
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products [1]	$	14,918,338	13,446,817	12,636,557	13,680,579
	Coal and Coal Products—					
33	Anthracite coal	ton	4,911,625	4,480,285	4,452,991	3,412,739
		$	31,506,629	30,918,555	33,417,990	27,568,369
34	Bituminous and lignite coal	ton	20,025,722	23,628,637	24,270,863	21,648,817
		$	50,344,590	70,326,900	79,720,026	74,863,605
35	Coke	ton	1,088,312	1,255,908	1,035,575	1,436,772
		$	9,484,469	11,262,998	9,630,597	11,368,606
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products [1]	$	92,001,610	113,340,477	123,064,624	115,193,642
	Glass—					
36	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc	$	1,411,088	1,171,778	2,433,236	2,830,031
37	Common window glass	sq. ft.	44,084,814	36,022,135	45,283,920	39,803,777
		$	2,524,747	2,049,442	2,424,874	2,204,785

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
86,200	858,086	3,090,395	101,210	4,020,942	3,728,878	4,156,374	4,367,007	1
18,798	23,270	12,499	30,071	780,783	888,061	626,709	1,151,105	2
9,687	912	2,577	1,988	83,324	264,227	388,432	332,835	3
38,577	13,934	9,543	84,570	1,732,343	1,153,524	909,388	1,313,415	4
26,539	12,430	10,992	19,008	1,599,160	868,778	947,783	866,602	5
849	–	–	–	11,719	–	–	1,407	6
494,683	346,660	11,469	3,774,907	184,015	108,349	88,202	308,085	7
721,246	412,126	67,971	3,848,005	1,861,987	1,020,185	1,181,056	1,418,570	
2,240		23,409	67,294	2,561	3,905	3,414	4,656	8
131,642	–	1,570,849	4,714,710	147,633	186,294	196,930	268,524	
887	900	78	191	1,640,994	3,040,184	1,330,856	990,427	9
80,044	62,709	220	146,495	652,585	733,775	614,746	655,261	10
34,326	65,036	1,792	6,581	1,317,274	1,340,620	1,096,979	1,317,481	11
90,105	17,108	24,521	76,665	502,870	670,872	506,993	628,045	12
69,930	307,680	63,420	76,571	1,928,076	2,953,859	2,886,418	3,073,999	13
8,696	31,367	25,648	18,071	1,112,677	871,414	836,962	1,720,200	14
1,074	740	961	4,212	366,805	283,097	283,130	585,031	15
211,409	63,164	78,801	130,697	2,806,245	3,436,361	3,442,088	3,656,361	16
8,552	4,069	489	4,181	24,143	36,442	54,535	40,028	17
35,465	27,973	58,249	59,096	1,674,463	2,259,153	1,773,001	2,029,428	18
134,002	15,911	35,040	42,070	1,170,365	2,150,940	1,724,009	2,086,347	19
4,567	2,180	3,715	28,909	325,184	224,830	275,177	362,372	20
3,412	30,797	25,663	127,540	1,105,505	2,705,005	5,914,338	2,346,570	21
243,197	486,402	962,389	1,499,836	6,257,399	19,072,720	26,531,655	11,660,968	22
1,463,672	1,930,850	1,990,397	2,481,602	26,648,264	46,576,623	55,844,220	40,493,660	
7,305	1,976	6,727	5,424	186,180	275,244	379,150	375,438	23
5,624	–	–	–	2,328,552	2,370,650	583,229	250,079	24
135	59	81	44	108,012	515,491	140,463	71,372	25
378	313	438	250	217,902	1,169,133	411,328	245,468	
50,883	99,805	118,121	63,200	1,267,613	755,582	128,609	426,728	26
22,140	9,729	12,160	7,230	662,513	690,343	804,354	1,177,957	27
1,506,227	1,928,429	1,079,161	805,719	4,964,369	8,359,558	3,979,268	2,622,575	28
4,290,584	**5,500,165**	**8,025,246**	**16,309,990**	**60,330,352**	**86,771,584**	**83,814,696**	**65,805,190**	
846,547	662,912	391,569	661,439	1,751,847	1,631,966	1,580,009	1,543,144	29
428,307	230,748	203,306	319,425	1,106,992	1,140,431	1,382,213	1,346,271	30
311,972	202,199	325,322	306,661	6,504,810	5,850,675	4,588,815	4,492,867	31
4,809,938	4,170,166	4,262,400	4,858,952	110,850	201,021	513,414	753,260	32
5,882,994	5,002,168	4,886,952	5,626,308	9,028,909	8,444,169	7,729,720	8,037,352	
379,524	384,788	218,511	28,382	4,532,101	4,095,497	4,234,480	3,384,357	33
2,633,171	2,658,726	1,451,110	179,620	28,873,458	28,259,829	31,966,880	27,388,749	
10,362	7,215	–	6	20,015,004	23,621,422	24,270,860	21,648,811	34
60,196	49,419	–	45	50,282,120	70,277,481	79,720,026	74,863,560	
–	–			1,088,312	1,255,908	1,035,575	1,436,772	35
–	–			9,484,469	11,262,998	9,630,597	11,368,606	
2,701,049	2,717,050	1,462,618	192,682	89,296,942	110,621,814	121,601,019	114,999,944	
84,992	53,708	75,137	58,052	1,325,688	1,117,565	2,358,008	2,770,426	36
38,975,499	29,207,221	23,770,063	16,216,664	4,867,015	6,523,214	21,462,357	23,587,113	37
2,230,338	1,662,969	1,289,289	894,151	287,770	377,099	1,133,552	1,310,634	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded					
	Glass—concluded					
1	Plate glass	sq. ft.	2,891,946	3,537,602	3,832,549	3,977,791
		$	1,046,653	1,215,588	1,365,004	1,449,417
2	Tableware of glass	$	350,780	273,086	803,433	1,205,192
	Totals, Glass[1]	$	11,112,005	10,673,438	13,960,132	16,097,986
3	Graphite and its products	$	653,423	501,652	438,038	459,367
	Petroleum and Asphalt—					
4	Asphalt	$	394,044	291,186	318,308	326,893
5	Crude petroleum	M. gal.	1,544,324	1,741,450	1,996,757	1,988,361
		$	57,526,771	66,430,545	71,997,667	72,411,691
6	Fuel oil for ships	gal.	20,716,795	27,816,694	23,215,553	35,395,731
		$	701,600	906,568	1,030,148	1,288,061
7	Gasoline	gal.	135,995,765	97,504,792	91,400,575	78,550,544
		$	12,909,899	11,938,713	13,187,455	9,571,414
8	Coal oil and kerosene	gal.	9,346,503	10,692,591	8,890,511	13,039,459
		$	658,876	673,080	581,669	801,575
9	Lubricating oils	gal.	15,137,879	13,482,300	13,692,987	10,515,900
		$	4,467,979	4,409,108	4,432,342	3,624,105
	Totals, Petroleum and Asphalt[1]	$	81,090,994	90,088,638	97,937,009	95,056,015
10	Diamond dust and other abrasives	$	4,547,846	4,688,618	4,711,206	4,723,809
11	Sand, silica	cwt.	10,818,082	10,180,865	9,152,056	8,208,540
		$	1,011,476	1,011,117	914,390	926,648
12	Carbons, electric	$	539,606	786,847	530,172	825,118
13	Diamonds, unset	$	957,348	1,407,044	2,073,098	3,299,415
14	Salt	cwt.	1,386,912	1,685,783	2,945,649	2,743,347
		$	440,848	589,108	847,057	805,002
15	Sulphur	cwt.	5,802,420	4,370,542	4,719,098	4,976,924
		$	4,680,672	3,524,006	3,875,649	4,063,324
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**221,352,938**	**250,943,166**	**271,014,110**	**265,405,010**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
16	Acids	$	3,783,956	4,328,934	3,287,948	3,302,751
17	Cellulose products (totals)	$	4,373,435	4,772,301	4,925,687	5,330,489
	Drugs and Medicines—					
18	Alkaloids and their salts	$	280,101	165,200	375,278	317,820
19	Drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical products	$	5,244,185	7,158,476	7,269,508	9,122,247
	Totals, Drugs and Medicines[1]	$	5,524,286	7,323,676	7,644,786	9,440,067
	Dyeing and Tanning—					
20	Coal-tar products	lb.	7,423,071	5,631,487	5,462,857	5,542,811
		$	6,043,400	4,532,193	4,697,840	5,073,026
21	Oak, quebracho and similar extracts	lb.	22,261,854	23,071,837	12,235,600	22,206,600
		$	1,103,673	1,186,161	626,450	1,320,053
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning[1]	$	8,868,510	7,459,421	7,032,319	8,296,920
22	Explosives	$	707,858	1,314,288	5,572,351	923,101
23	Fertilizers	$	3,714,955	3,867,402	4,251,050	3,706,518
24	Glycerine	lb.	194,515	80,935	140	86,280
		$	30,656	10,465	54	17,181
	Paints and Varnishes—					
25	Carbon black	lb.	29,735,074	27,657,408	38,886,224	45,268,826
		$	1,184,692	1,123,217	1,583,198	2,145,570
26	Lithopone	lb.	19,996,324	17,754,879	18,999,905	20,334,132
		$	948,244	857,507	932,787	1,017,275
27	Oxides	lb.	6,001,575	6,268,037	5,717,185	6,441,423
		$	1,151,364	964,147	1,040,206	1,238,768
28	Ready-mixed paints	gal.	167,763	207,212	226,791	250,797
		$	406,519	495,062	605,604	610,304
29	Varnish	gal.	119,556	122,549	137,883	121,928
		$	297,141	277,549	339,973	316,917
30	Zinc white	lb.	2,072,403	2,218,564	1,745,535	2,336,587
		$	156,484	174,075	137,612	180,261
	Totals, Paints and Varnishes[1]	$	6,420,095	6,281,152	7,465,070	8,660,314

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942–45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
745,562	621,942	582,468	716,277	2,146,384	2,915,660	3,250,081	3,261,514	1
338,803	253,602	239,199	287,943	707,850	961,986	1,125,805	1,161,474	
275,462	23,451	19,408	104,555	75,318	249,635	783,364	1,098,005	2
3,507,688	2,403,562	2,000,026	1,684,431	7,588,502	8,259,482	11,955,737	14,403,519	
201,698	131,454	83,591	62,301	433,388	346,225	311,031	339,744	3
983		148		391,567	291,186	318,160	324,052	4
6	–	–		1,173,620	1,410,641	1,207,972	1,121,444	5
1,617	104			46,712,787	57,116,616	48,665,813	46,104,083	
–				9,940,337	14,793,257	15,924,912	13,414,933	6
				298,717	490,213	697,055	509,916	
				111,049,081	90,150,562	89,328,542	70,924,544	7
				12,391,848	11,305,539	13,086,686	9,329,009	
				8,886,344	7,350,614	6,360,115	7,995,013	8
–	–	–		634,218	497,615	442,512	522,600	
2,109	31		18	15,135,321	13,481,420	13,692,987	10,515,733	9
1,485	62		44	4,465,907	4,408,281	4,432,342	3,623,920	
5,371	219	9,086	973	69,311,484	79,527,415	73,953,724	67,398,989	
69,365	96,209	222,474	234,405	4,415,999	4,538,810	4,421,200	3,959,994	10
13,440	–	–	–	10,804,642	10,180,865	9,152,056	8,208,540	11
1,440	–	–	–	1,010,036	1,011,117	914,390	926,648	
747	3,926	19,768	16,566	538,859	782,921	510,404	808,552	12
552,465	890,129	1,097,113	1,632,731	25,170	3,748	55,230	283,371	13
282,086	316,412	195,387	166,138	930,229	1,307,108	2,356,247	2,177,732	14
138,177	189,235	117,303	118,275	246,739	385,534	653,748	611,805	
1,098	36	–	6	5,801,322	4,370,506	4,719,098	4,976,918	15
932	103		109	4,679,740	3,523,903	3,875,649	4,063,215	
14,279,479	**12,449,554**	**10,497,086**	**10,522,818**	**193,556,139**	**224,919,269**	**234,060,356**	**224,020,486**	
137,239	42,199	21,901	102,078	3,464,757	3,912,560	2,560,419	2,657,070	16
86,545	52,674	35,239	101,685	4,284,328	4,719,517	4,889,289	5,228,456	17
184,294	117,366	323,095	317,769	66,380	47,834	52,183	51	18
609,657	774,507	568,870	630,352	4,562,837	6,329,933	6,480,109	7,945,848	19
793,951	891,873	891,965	948,121	4,629,217	6,377,767	6,532,292	7,945,899	
1,436,183	975,519	518,630	406,213	5,659,058	4,495,251	4,834,199	2,993,215	20
1,256,557	915,966	503,389	422,251	4,139,035	3,283,421	3,923,546	4,296,029	
–	–	–	–	2,800,772	2,519,788	1,091,700	1,072,100	21
				149,098	159,365	69,382	78,592	
1,471,438	1,080,327	707,454	584,542	5,731,798	4,857,834	5,264,512	5,730,398	
3,352	72,355	3,311,109	64,217	704,506	1,241,778	2,261,242	858,884	22
178,801	21	448	–	3,301,130	3,458,969	4,007,239	3,351,764	23
–	–	–		170,172	80,935	140	86,280	24
				22,611	10,465	54	17,181	
500			5,600	29,734,574	27,657,408	38,886,224	45,263,226	25
39	–	–	553	1,184,653	1,123,217	1,583,198	2,145,017	
9,916,252	9,639,100	10,099,500	10,854,250	10,080,072	8,115,779	8,900,405	9,479,882	26
468,031	474,014	498,024	553,202	480,213	383,493	434,763	464,073	
534,411	291,548	149,201	365,108	5,467,164	5,976,489	5,567,984	6,076,315	27
243,237	119,095	77,511	110,733	908,127	845,052	962,695	1,128,035	
13,744	5,191	4,439	5,559	154,005	202,021	222,352	245,238	28
30,258	15,606	18,245	19,700	376,180	479,456	587,359	590,604	
5,097	1,318	58	5	114,379	121,143	137,825	121,879	29
10,462	2,989	485	78	286,411	274,277	339,488	316,697	
811,843	–		648,040	1,260,560	2,218,564	1,745,535	1,688,547	30
56,132			45,409	100,352	174,075	137,612	134,852	
1,072,088	783,587	781,488	940,425	5,335,093	5,497,282	6,683,582	7,719,747	

14.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from All Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concl.					
1	Perfumery	$	185,424	67,070	180,876	402,176
	Soap—					
2	Laundry soap	lb.	2,946,363	2,918,400	2,910,351	2,884,502
		$	227,414	225,232	224,652	227,943
3	Toilet soap	$	48,548	16,444	45,588	96,784
	Totals, Soap[1]	$	294,496	262,901	292,570	405,448
	Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*—					
4	Sulphate of alumina	cwt.	819,563	753,249	693,852	697,666
		$	1,065,952	976,470	905,244	877,780
5	Ammonia and its compounds	$	180,690	128,678	209,105	196,760
6	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead	lb.	8,795,358	10,556,057	10,033,373	12,030,857
		$	3,063,925	3,568,496	3,378,702	4,056,553
7	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	6,987,900	8,937,949	25,827,157	6,920,561
		$	164,337	203,359	535,319	173,990
8	Calcium chloride	cwt.	46,827	103,034	72,075	54,850
		$	50,434	111,316	77,274	60,373
9	Potash and potassium compounds	$	501,317	636,654	640,024	679,219
10	Sodium compounds	$	5,124,365	4,739,426	4,591,576	3,698,147
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*[1]	$	12,464,564	12,848,243	11,951,806	11,270,438
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**66,824,327**	**70,548,287**	**80,842,673**	**79,758,655**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
	Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
11	Films	$	1,023,885	917,846	1,339,669	1,195,151
12	Dolls	$	22,104	753	12,556	122,472
13	Toys	$	119,375	29,877	146,279	555,672
	Totals, Amusement and Sporting Goods[1]	$	1,374,647	1,056,362	2,219,235	3,043,184
14	Brushes	$	195,722	118,411	189,551	387,453
15	Containers (outside coverings)	$	1,144,231	1,622,758	1,613,062	1,622,918
	Household and Personal Equipment—					
16	Buttons	$	385,061	392,765	496,263	525,788
17	Cases and boxes, fancy	$	122,675	63,372	339,634	844,359
18	Jewellery, *n.o.p.*	$	148,697	133,085	664,552	1,606,441
19	Pocket books, etc.	$	206,463	264,344	642,811	916,269
20	Refrigerators and parts	$	1,053,397	153,691	133,676	662,726
21	Tobacco pouches, pipes, etc.	$	573,346	532,182	330,746	498,816
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment[1]	$	4,752,931	3,941,563	5,829,432	8,431,393
22	Musical instruments	$	693,657	471,618	558,641	953,473
	Scientific and Educational Equipment—					
23	Philosophical and scientific apparatus	$	2,586,095	3,527,689	2,029,895	1,559,884
24	Surgical and dental instruments	$	3,163,247	3,129,807	2,893,572	3,376,785
	Totals, Scientific and Educational Equipment[1]	$	8,357,377	9,808,566	8,450,669	9,215,794
25	Ships and vessels	$	248,573	400,224	655,711	3,319,764
26	Vehicles, *n.o.p.*	$	37,446,999	66,809,086	65,418,282	16,439,765
27	Works of art	$	490,126	356,661	1,014,422	1,163,742
28	Special imports	$	414,919,466	327,081,034	281,107,085	166,095,597
29	Cartridges	$	7,111,246	8,533,538	10,989,016	4,909,591
30	Electric energy	kwh.	4,973,461	5,599,473	24,420,326	9,393,612
		$	70,546	73,967	295,656	128,209
31	Express parcels	$	848,058	685,315	763,788	948,833
32	Pencils and pens	$	111,265	85,039	108,907	185,216
33	Post Office parcels	$	1,420,650	1,567,073	1,737,820	1,787,698
34	Precious stones	$	41,983	41,326	231,362	730,526
35	Settlers' effects	$	3,023,994	2,442,230	3,020,879	3,708,415
36	Waste paper and other waste, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	202,177	235,070	566,744	565,661
		$	144,081	94,734	91,991	114,996
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**485,970,146**	**429,337,751**	**388,785,538**	**228,326,683**
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	$	**1,644,241,933**	**1,735,076,890**	**1,758,898,197**	**1,585,775,142**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942–45—concluded

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
179,477	58,831	60,635	32,785	440	5,142	120,010	368,022	1
736				2,945,627	2,918,400	2,910,351	2,884,502	2
36	–	–	.	227,378	225,232	224,652	227,943	
48,081	260	142	12	22	–	36,556	83,688	3
51,041	7,086	1,930	2,003	242,472	238,811	280,879	389,770	
75,861	98,337	46,848	93,511	743,702	654,912	647,004	604,155	4
86,135	118,273	56,026	89,148	979,817	858,197	849,218	788,632	
40,874	23,078	63,071	59,517	138,007	105,600	146,034	136,687	5
		–	–	8,795,358	10,556,057	10,033,373	12,030,857	6
				3,063,925	3,568,496	3,378,702	4,056,553	
		–		6,987,900	8,937,949	25,827,157	6,920,561	7
		–	–	164,337	203,359	535,319	173,990	
–	–	–	600	46,827	103,034	72,075	54,250	8
–	–	–	733	50,434	111,316	77,274	59,640	
24,098	22,055	17,834	96,343	477,219	601,567	512,932	489,687	9
1,974,191	993,889	1,308,581	537,980	3,150,174	3,745,537	3,282,995	3,160,167	10
2,661,558	1,711,010	1,866,450	1,172,336	9,774,725	11,059,474	9,890,437	9,898,208	
7,844,675	**5,618,579**	**8,359,311**	**4,747,598**	**56,672,552**	**62,419,027**	**69,969,591**	**71,309,405**	
127,236	27,869	40,016	23,447	896,649	889,943	1,299,529	1,097,123	11
21,815	695	1,732	34,474	82	58	9,780	84,284	12
103,900	26,464	28,063	106,636	15,248	3,364	117,831	441,057	13
418,867	129,940	116,177	234,713	944,885	926,245	2,099,429	2,711,905	
138,095	57,016	34,448	64,758	57,410	61,395	154,083	322,595	14
448,889	303,018	333,300	324,597	553,918	1,209,910	1,120,240	999,398	15
15,518	6,385	2,840	4,551	369,297	386,380	493,365	521,171	16
115,935	46,947	39,829	68,814	5,743	16,198	298,553	772,365	17
109,430	96,044	86,093	92,933	10,698	2,190	466,126	1,390,520	18
168,631	194,950	328,420	335,383	16,668	37,039	247,014	445,742	19
–	–	–	903	1,053,397	153,691	133,676	661,419	20
144,335	82,197	28,410	59,855	429,001	449,985	301,843	437,754	21
721,628	480,890	575,695	745,305	3,967,973	3,388,800	5,055,711	7,399,828	
82,534	28,740	25,687	56,437	608,909	441,700	530,194	866,659	22
246,039	343,299	244,175	95,679	2,336,285	3,184,318	1,785,045	1,457,112	23
150,514	68,805	87,839	90,382	3,009,024	3,057,226	2,805,733	3,277,062	24
551,514	491,196	445,048	342,630	7,793,789	9,292,549	7,973,002	8,754,118	
75	–	1,200	7,376	248,248	399,856	653,225	3,311,575	25
1,454,191	416,543	53,404	142,695	35,988,794	66,388,999	65,364,878	16,296,758	26
390,437	229,392	319,082	422,970	96,260	127,237	685,777	728,934	27
44,536,363	34,756,865	16,700,825	40,372,698	366,760,966	289,360,103	259,345,449	113,055,542	28
1,236,396	2,706,339	4,749,362	2,712,808	5,874,751	5,827,171	6,229,584	2,196,783	29
–	–	..	–	4,973,461	5,599,473	24,420,326	9,393,612	30
–	–	–	–	70,546	73,967	295,656	128,209	
2,023	91	594	119	846,006	685,205	763,194	948,714	31
49,683	14,135	7,674	24,105	61,502	70,904	101,233	161,111	32
26,640	15,217	7,462	4,869	1,393,680	1,551,633	1,730,144	1,782,695	33
15,369	22,592	25,216	37,746	2,510	2,249	126,128	561,148	34
109,261	41,740	62,230	191,687	2,776,828	2,346,684	2,842,304	3,344,554	35
179	25	388	–	201,507	234,947	566,356	565,661	36
717	97	206	–	142,034	94,441	91,785	114,996	
50,305,022	**39,835,772**	**23,593,794**	**45,918,211**	**430,923,040**	**385,312,211**	**358,507,222**	**167,375,975**	
161,113,706	**134,965,117**	**110,598,584**	**140,517,448**	**1,304,679,665**	**1,423,672,486**	**1,447,225,915**	**1,202,417,634**	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate no exports recorded.

No.	Item		All Countries 1942	1943	1944	1945
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
	A. MAINLY FOOD					
	Fruits—					
1	Apples, fresh	bbl.	301,586	292,127	1,024,733	572,238
		$	1,428,132	1,838,176	6,009,871	3,457,337
2	Fruits, canned	lb.	13,159,420	4,386,905	3,682,050	13,433,996
		$	884,899	476,110	427,197	1,566,404
	Totals, Fruits[1]	$	4,583,378	6,894,933	10,585,739	13,905,413
	Vegetables—					
3	Potatoes[2]	bu.	509,162	413,930	4,067,952	4,078,229
		$	691,999	639,738	4,711,647	5,710,355
4	Turnips	bu.	3,055,023	3,959,946	3,252,013	3,378,211
		$	1,775,606	3,566,329	1,911,576	2,416,631
5	Canned vegetables	lb.	34,602,533	8,426,615	10,266,427	28,231,276
		$	2,018,120	744,790	819,752	2,117,520
6	Pickles and sauces	$	307,887	828,492	709,637	1,142,697
	Totals, Vegetables[1]	$	5,409,478	7,798,985	13,603,156	17,595,758
	Grains and Products—					
	Grains—					
7	Barley	bu.	7,695,971	44,903,783	40,695,942	21,868,294
		$	5,140,228	32,434,955	45,588,059	24,101,380
8	Oats	bu.	14,345,081	74,463,476	83,392,645	71,116,842
		$	6,832,920	42,294,389	60,863,632	47,659,619
9	Rye	bu.	377,069	5,376,222	7,734,563	4,319,145
		$	227,124	4,090,839	8,476,033	6,876,329
10	Wheat	bu.	143,028,424	219,249,942	291,679,709	329,672,842
		$	121,817,692	234,457,747	384,150,471	475,786,639
	Totals, Grains[1]	$	134,801,397	314,988,486	500,892,249	556,994,827
11	Brans, shorts and middlings	cwt.	1,264,030	854,434	729,086	829,699
		$	2,291,718	1,864,858	1,621,577	1,864,665
12	Cereal foods	$	905,689	699,167	643,344	773,641
13	Malt	bu.	529,373	1,580,471	652,858	723,021
		$	661,573	2,081,936	1,147,607	1,297,630
14	Oatmeal and rolled oats	cwt.	401,968	128,516	800,396	1,191,325
		$	1,708,740	612,829	3,870,908	5,698,602
15	Wheat flour	bbl	10,638,143	12,896,995	13,938,631	13,730,584
		$	45,814,133	66,273,692	90,001,207	97,854,944
	Totals, Grains and Products[1]	$	188,755,356	391,407,046	606,800,697	671,113,303
	Sugar—					
16	Confectionery	$	1,578,979	3,298,171	4,833,478	7,374,140
17	Maple sugar	lb.	5,818,214	3,959,647	4,648,105	3,961,943
		$	1,438,779	1,160,414	1,341,283	1,130,896
	Totals, Sugar[1]	$	4,926,108	5,352,666	7,816,812	11,932,757
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD[1]	$	206,052,751	414,254,575	642,034,874	717,900,036
	B. OTHER THAN FOOD					
	Beverages, Alcoholic—					
18	Whisky	pf. gal.	2,166,513	2,073,211	2,569,112	4,022,027
		$	12,174,393	11,770,081	14,874,488	22,976,871
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1]	$	19,732,739	17,271,779	21,109,167	29,405,796
	Rubber—					
19	Belting of rubber	$	121,394	43,133	184,515	975,052
20	Canvas shoes, rubber soles	pair	82,843	11,755	48,198	1,050,118
		$	58,334	9,246	34,745	1,023,129
21	Boots and shoes, rubber	pair	1,159,703	443,451	833,990	2,083,697
		$	1,390,864	499,642	1,630,654	3,790,938
22	Heels and soles	$	12,534	9,588	451,814	323,205
23	Motor-vehicle tire casings	$	7,756,602	3,327,651	12,189,547	11,568,378
24	Motor-vehicle inner tubes	$	672,506	316,858	1,028,428	1,108,238
25	Hose	$	98,618	692,411	339,335	701,516
	Totals, Rubber[1]	$	11,632,184	6,251,275	25,666,793	31,328,264

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

[2] Excluding seed potatoes.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45

Note.—Dashes in this table indicate no exports recorded.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
81,888	134,672	339,475	258,535	152,856	101,156	609,444	268,957	1
243,747	654,299	1,635,716	1,393,797	813,069	780,366	3,824,227	1,657,337	
6,561,129	80,165	499,510	4,209,548	362,309	2,052	155,599	3,819,162	2
271,038	8,906	64,552	648,489	34,768	514	18,181	256,853	
1,302,933	1,159,785	2,402,323	3,032,106	2,158,768	4,676,828	7,123,602	9,441,088	
				7,798	63,646	3,460,971	3,433,319	3
–				8,544	87,049	3,870,494	4,709,487	
–				2,990,254	3,938,541	3,217,774	3,341,820	4
–	–	–	–	1,731,986	3,546,343	1,882,793	2,385,322	
4,915,612	132,016	349,597	1,672,597	12,567,441	60,767	69,910	10,066,914	5
315,655	13,973	26,454	118,754	585,186	16,732	22,474	600,051	
903	349	2,783	5,922	113	1,014	497	2,219	6
366,848	1,521,723	4,126,709	918,139	2,549,263	3,893,255	5,966,697	8,066,378	
				7,390,389	44,631,379	40,695,503	17,812,456	7
			–	4,873,267	32,241,585	45,587,241	21,017,933	
			6,625,475	13,336,841	73,280,531	82,357,198	55,147,523	8
			3,578,759	6,125,756	41,494,410	60,094,053	38,218,368	
			39,878	341,533	5,348,238	7,714,708	3,088,899	9
–	–	–	51,293	205,039	4,061,116	8,453,905	4,978,340	
90,086,714	96,832,260	80,704,650	113,313,762	35,625,600	104,424,654	180,621,508	92,258,282	10
77,518,820	98,314,434	100,162,587	163,349,684	29,228,077	117,263,508	243,822,346	128,792,108	
77,899,237	99,019,233	101,232,400	167,876,308	40,490,520	195,524,784	358,199,596	193,559,885	
824	–	–		1,188,764	773,074	648,953	719,230	11
1,889		–	–	2,160,518	1,724,106	1,469,245	1,640,715	
349,679	–		7,794	335,766	409,158	169,731	49,330	12
–	15,276		–	202,580	1,016,290	70,930	150,226	13
–	21,376	–	–	259,284	1,309,164	133,894	248,078	
272,141	314	297,513	626,113	1,751	25,242	310,896	25,170	14
1,086,486	1,832	1,338,462	2,796,069	6,342	85,198	1,510,470	89,774	
4,666,781	7,629,669	5,629,659	6,040,988	851,193	237,164	124,777	136,896	15
20,742,992	39,082,010	36,127,410	42,266,839	2,926,323	1,006,081	593,118	666,957	
100,101,425	138,127,158	138,702,867	213,084,523	47,436,230	203,343,903	369,080,953	200,032,109	
4,306	278,134	948,532	2,750,129	16,109	2,327	396,367	422,743	16
–				5,805,594	3,951,528	4,636,245	3,942,454	17
–				1,435,857	1,157,776	1,337,370	1,124,044	
4,314	279,406	969,933	2,765,509	2,555,150	1,803,961	2,303,094	2,584,331	
101,775,618	141,091,923	146,318,587	220,077,663	54,834,016	213,866,671	384,714,226	220,411,744	
8,155	3,826	6,756	5,418	1,673,732	1,685,524	2,055,327	3,314,983	18
48,458	26,680	46,636	36,818	9,180,750	9,319,461	11,402,247	18,100,910	
63,015	29,969	63,849	48,875	9,507,678	11,491,893	14,509,579	20,631,080	
9,116			182	708	105	1,610	23,944	19
–			190,764	96	40	5,000	398,985	20
–	–		153,257	201	51	4,150	436,903	
662,168	5,002		1,149,795	223	17	362,448	243,395	21
838,931	8,996		2,149,236	407	71	1,061,600	733,053	
3,748	–	–	–	–	7,835	415,135	252,977	22
3,642,555	1,014,214	6,014,444	4,719,738	1,391,400	624,876	3,505,673	2,313,593	23
282,202	95,596	442,377	388,075	141,762	74,540	349,397	302,203	24
13,095	482,214	29,391	43	413	95,779	75,929	210,032	25
5,178,397	1,675,794	6,617,015	7,666,317	1,673,603	1,691,853	14,217,054	15,411,044	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
	B. Other Than Food—concluded					
	Seeds—					
1	Clover seed	lb.	153,570[1]	86,436[1]	6,493,372	19,144,186
		$	2,029,879	927,995	1,185,815	5,201,506
2	Flaxseed	bu.	3,378,620	8,357,002	6,453,395	1,182,068
		$	7,451,860	24,366,885	20,609,662	3,768,907
3	Grass seed	lb.	323,281[1]	643,769[1]	8,196,846	11,104,185
		$	518,678	1,055,488	1,057,125	1,354,317
4	Potatoes, seed	bu.	1,434,985	1,351,313	2,537,884	3,163,016
		$	1,740,047	2,190,846	4,063,658	5,464,679
	Totals, Seeds[2]	$	12,031,223	28,934,971	27,692,314	17,337,880
5	Tobacco leaf	lb.	12,774,701	12,848,481	12,370,292	15,567,874
		$	3,789,914	4,241,203	4,933,341	6,722,709
6	Hay and fodder	$	1,693,724	8,204,457	12,601,528	8,119,890
	Totals, B. Other Than Food[1]	$	51,725,553	69,502,319	99,230,441	101,545,051
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products [2]	$	**257,778,304**	**483,756,894**	**741,265,315**	**819,445,087**
	II. Animals and Animal Products					
	Animals, Living—					
7	Cattle	No	215,778	62,725	59,173	79,507
		$	17,586,412	9,603,688	9,156,475	12,257,388
8	Horses	No.	4,764	17,697	22,196	19,059
		$	548,355	1,419,789	1,346,253	1,386,949
9	Swine	No.	5,999	9,326	9,739	9,218
		$	50,327	108,713	103,612	131,325
	Totals, Animals, Living [2]	$	19,249,598	11,414,807	12,857,484	15,845,369
	Fishery Products—					
	Fish, Fresh—					
10	Lobsters	cwt.	121,127	122,491	153,924	190,388
		$	3,004,577	4,331,095	5,786,784	9,518,018
11	Salmon	cwt.	48,073	48,479	37,739	53,669
		$	983,152	1,461,222	1,177,184	1,408,360
12	Whitefish	cwt.	146,041	138,226	147,702	136,858
		$	2,680,175	3,403,926	3,496,327	3,587,236
	Totals, Fish, Fresh[2]	$	18,858,259	27,520,898	31,477,878	44,232,442
	Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
13	Codfish, dried	cwt	237,795	208,187	223,420	232,873
		$	3,366,372	3,488,007	4,002,684	4,171,197
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc.[1]	$	7,299,935	8,409,410	10,458,571	11,791,019
	Fish, Preserved—					
14	Lobsters, canned	cwt.	16,526	24,010	29,325	24,750
		$	928,998	2,242,661	3,146,882	2,689,566
15	Salmon, canned	cwt.	776,574	591,243	540,039	596,140
		$	14,427,435	12,110,563	11,065,864	11,789,788
16	Sardines	cwt.	40,514	3,416	15,224	16,931
		$	529,561	50,934	268,604	361,910
	Totals, Fish, Preserved [2]	$	21,770,777	20,972,159	21,232,683	23,864,759
	Totals, Fishery Products [2]	$	49,786,965	57,148,016	63,853,850	80,225,623
	Furs—					
	Furs, Undressed—					
17	Beaver	$	2,610,610	4,906,481	5,813,426	5,637,951
18	Fox	$	4,442,923	6,775,788	5,622,392	5,554,462
19	Marten	$	559,483	680,491	768,579	939,632
20	Mink	$	4,283,918	6,292,459	6,793,705	9,598,353
21	Muskrat	$	1,133,774	2,791,426	2,547,958	2,759,033
	Totals, Furs, Undressed [2]	$	17,381,846	25,584,189	26,203,698	28,521,248
	Totals, Furs [2]	$	17,976,615	26,448,522	27,029,329	29,572,474

[1] Bushels. [2] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
44,375[1]	3,002[1]	1,110,450	2,803,595	100,029[1]	83,432[1]	5,381,932	13,283,773	1
614,085	74,041	451,276	1,277,490	1,414,327	853,943	734,257	2,412,543	
–	492,231	400	1,476	3,374,458	7,860,659	6,445,566	1,174,078	2
–	1,201,321	2,520	8,214	7,433,295	23,143,528	20,566,918	3,731,536	
8,334[1]	1,875[1]	1,442,880	2,510,320	314,046[1]	636,525[1]	6,698,495	8,316,069	3
37,261	6,660	144,278	246,007	471,171	1,020,104	896,724	1,059,329	
–	–	–	–	878,473	1,056,622	1,995,560	2,163,477	4
				1,056,434	1,691,083	2,918,454	3,353,412	
873,502	1,507,127	1,192,378	2,466,060	10,423,016	26,849,896	25,269,500	10,902,755	
10,347,030	9,743,526	8,528,844	12,406,262	51,971	232	340	310	5
3,190,900	3,408,317	3,594,457	5,532,507	12,737	104	214	208	
1,205	–	–	–	742,994	7,349,498	11,684,453	6,650,110	6
9,444,719	6,715,167	13,184,100	16,894,101	24,397,934	50,571,760	69,590,997	58,551,646	
111,220,337	**147,807,090**	**159,502,687**	**236,971,764**	**79,231,950**	**264,438,431**	**454,305,223**	**278,963,390**	
		1	4	212,393	58,595	53,275	70,658	7
		5,000	4,500	17,280,260	9,173,567	8,452,313	10,967,090	
		–	–	4,397	17,014	20,922	15,084	8
				494,961	1,324,210	1,172,800	772,614	
			–	170	520	241	782	9
		–		4,430	22,304	10,800	33,186	
		5,000	6,920	18,821,810	10,755,521	11,829,246	13,752,067	
				121,127	122,491	153,924	190,388	10
				3,004,577	4,331,095	5,786,784	9,518,018	
				48,016	48,479	37,720	53,619	11
				981,523	1,461,222	1,176,644	1,406,545	
				145,992	138,226	147,702	136,858	12
				2,679,225	3,403,926	3,496,327	3,587,236	
485,892	1,058,292	3,720,482	3,891,893	18,364,580	26,461,566	27,754,239	40,316,678	
	10,023	11,500		128,427	98,469	91,821	94,619	13
	176,237	191,209		1,962,599	1,863,057	1,870,872	1,886,097	
3,960	304,105	394,461	56,690	4,555,852	4,982,617	5,984,521	6,014,032	
		1,352	306	16,500	23,988	27,949	23,821	14
–	–	79,032	20,644	927,062	2,240,863	3,064,332	2,572,577	
738,518	555,922	512,445	398,532	3,508	14	–	–	15
13,860,849	11,605,958	10,664,747	9,147,916	39,502	370	–		
67	660	69	46	6,595	–	363		16
1,500	9,957	2,115	1,575	144,628		7,507		
18,277,343	15,851,731	13,524,653	9,190,560	1,384,484	2,499,442	3,641,062	3,239,099	
18,767,526	17,214,328	17,640,527	13,139,473	26,156,550	34,184,049	38,059,401	49,899,658	
–	–	–	53,658	2,606,655	4,903,976	5,812,326	5,570,383	17
54,859	62,160	28,303	777,285	3,911,216	6,153,040	4,998,301	4,153,027	18
–	..	–	6,725	547,355	674,450	762,259	929,418	19
5,013			124,778	4,277,915	6,287,113	6,792,475	9,461,083	20
–			38,288	1,119,290	2,769,770	2,526,991	2,690,373	21
156,257	66,844	28,303	1,358,485	16,708,820	24,918,945	25,538,085	26,459,991	
156,586	66,844	28,321	1,363,727	16,869,153	25,086,912	25,748,651	26,755,604	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
1	Hair and bristles	$	444,158	398,994	892,035	989,008
2	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	66,036	32,511	36,016	34,757
		$	851,814	564,827	541,073	557,877
3	Leather, unmanufactured	$	5,742,492	3,362,315	2,910,079	4,004,397
4	Leather, manufactured	$	3,144,208	2,788,916	3,552,692	3,748,363
	Meats—					
5	Bacon and hams	cwt.	5,281,325	5,629,656	6,957,574	4,498,346
		$	100,623,419	116,121,532	148,300,639	96,493,111
6	Beef, fresh	cwt.	139,205	97,001	1,032,038	1,899,409
		$	2,487,942	2,002,922	20,052,019	37,797,760
7	Pork, fresh	cwt.	14,990	166,254	119,824	9,512
		$	355,082	3,512,451	2,627,995	271,840
8	Pork, dry salted, pickled	cwt.	83,864	84,772	107,248	119,007
		$	908,913	1,081,331	1,421,353	1,764,399
9	*Poultry*	lb.	1,875,794	706,893	16,117,482	11,162,289
		$	598,565	239,433	4,904,366	3,197,844
	Totals, Meats [1]	$	110,428,586	130,790,199	192,000,812	166,974,394
	Milk and Its Products—					
10	Butter	cwt.	16,009	94,086	47,267	55,983
		$	580,019	3,819,800	1,881,278	2,235,749
11	Cheese	cwt.	1,415,039	1,297,410	1,314,292	1,354,093
		$	26,903,714	26,811,113	27,062,454	27,909,305
12	Milk, processed	cwt.	668,896	457,212	463,380	1,021,272
		$	6,775,900	5,221,577	5,418,581	12,092,924
	Totals, Milk and Its Products [1]	$	34,261,317	36,065,230	34,814,277	43,256,513
	Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
13	Fish and whale oil	gal.	800,983	775,421	1,388,090	1,494,548
		$	2,106,851	3,160,197	4,773,901	4,574,940
14	Lard and lard substitutes	cwt	16,123	7,335	323,105	31,099
		$	204,839	119,974	3,959,077	430,843
15	Tallow	cwt.	48	632	51,113	17,019
		$	527	5,830	477,569	161,410
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes [1]	$	2,323,455	3,297,110	9,237,047	5,201,096
16	Eggs (includes dried)	$	9,785,939	15,063,890	21,872,217	44,119,601
17	*Honey*	lb.	1,935,533	15,116	23,855	24,360
		$	223,442	2,531	4,586	4,627
18	Sausage casings	$	1,453,677	1,322,053	1,810,457	1,641,186
19	Tankage	cwt.	48,484	25,469	176,410	34,568
		$	91,184	50,085	493,213	70,882
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products [1]	$	**256,725,462**	**289,566,022**	**372,925,562**	**398,063,480**
	III. Fibres and Textiles					
20	Cotton	$	12,622,339	8,133,034	9,251,759	10,141,068
21	Silk socks and stockings	doz. pair	34,361	501	–	–
		$	271,646	3,010	-	-
22	Silk and manufacture of, *n.o.p.*	$	11,288	1,892	53	12
	Wool—					
23	Wool, raw	lb.	249,878	1,807,020	13,098,454	10,174,121
		$	107,727	723,798	4,889,482	3,743,447
24	Woollen clothing	$	2,148,572	7,322,525	15,912,169	11,336,436
	Totals, Wool [1]	$	3,264,950	9,057,644	24,592,233	19,558,724
25	Silk, artificial	$	2,826,273	4,521,697	6,551,940	8,961,459
26	Binder twine	cwt.	323,165	181,356	118,864	238,962
		$	2,744,940	1,770,419	1,244,293	2,793,834
27	Felt manufactures	$	474,925	439,408	511,564	414,710
28	Rags	cwt.	122,062	159,193	98,019	94,117
		$	1,121,344	1,258,630	1,186,405	1,240,651
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles [1]	$	**28,931,925**	**30,620,390**	**59,742,201**	**56,881,105**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
205,075	101,940	41,810	590	238,548	296,383	850,139	977,563	1
–	–	–	134	66,030	32,511	36,001	16,584	2
–	–	–	15,939	851,693	564,827	540,327	300,023	
526,700	466,332	675,101	796,484	3,267,067	1,977,119	1,298,939	1,220,837	3
762,532	383,312	430,753	464,149	296,334	503,284	273,412	637,094	4
5,249,519	5,603,093	6,923,103	4,460,693	.	–	–	–	5
99,723,878	115,344,888	147,268,341	95,359,210	14	.	–	–	
–	3,856	980,800	1,843,777	42,408	54	–	661	6
–	60,365	18,942,277	36,548,926	720,011	887	–	18,622	
–	149,124	103,751	–	84	35		3	7
–	3,078,515	2,214,551	.	2,114	539		38	
–	–	–	45	–	2	–	–	8
–	–	–	1,083	–	55	–	–	
–	58,230	2,165,048	–	833,547	10,080	12,762,038	10,413,616	9
–	20,112	700,025		258,106	3,131	3,777,158	2,927,382	
102,216,022	122,331,637	180,098,320	138,867,795	1,445,976	169,013	4,000,197	3,573,973	
	70,892	2		38				10
–	2,940,098	66	–	1,487	–	–	–	
1,313,740	1,266,047	1,288,729	1,328,554	70,675	1,049	1,445	1,444	11
24,558,965	25,895,674	26,319,221	27,123,611	1,523,894	38,126	52,426	51,385	
9,434	6,605	2,676	25,460	1	1	–	52,449	12
248,699	155,166	25,803	377,780	20	8		453,065	
24,807,664	28,990,938	26,345,090	27,502,948	1,526,843	250,244	58,682	630,784	
201,288	49,981	10,608	20,291	470,316	512,672	1,051,021	1,068,183	13
1,684,431	463,395	690,966	654,885	820,038	2,350,515	3,625,515	3,158,010	
–	–	89,213	14,434	4,876	2	4,017	1,793	14
–	–	1,066,456	170,796	57,268	29	65,240	30,577	
	–	–	–	–	582	8,021	6,547	15
–	–	–			5,236	76,984	56,554	
1,084,568	463,618	1,757,662	825,901	877,366	2,358,140	3,791,089	3,245,531	
9,101,095	14,371,882	21,224,833	43,025,812	39,373	70,801	35,850	465,709	16
1,888,484	–	–	–	8,534	4,256	40	–	17
216,297	–	–	–	1,367	874	7	–	
801,348	844,887	1,288,543	836,387	595,208	427,901	452,685	706,494	18
–	–	–	–	48,484	25,469	176,410	34,568	19
–		–		91,184	50,085	493,213	70,882	
158,646,446	**185,268,529**	**249,572,248**	**226,902,113**	**71,911,402**	**77,312,138**	**88,260,093**	**103,711,186**	
389,753	302,600	727,964	1,467,112	2,903,942	435,129	541,756	766,880	20
17	–	.	-	5	1	–	–	21
139				59	10			
68		–		2,959	1,197			22
		–		219,221	1,786,067	13,081,815	10,136,510	23
–	–	–	–	91,957	712,037	4,880,664	3,718,555	
76,191	2,104	2,013,622	3,934,625	905,915	1,308,201	848,295	843,393	24
78,304	142,138	4,093,341	5,942,040	1,309,135	2,623,123	5,999,477	4,827,400	
273,689	2,779,976	4,270,369	4,769,359	8,455	26,251	12,831	211,094	25
–	22,000	–	-	323,165	159,356	113,300	148,347	26
–	309,140	–	–	2,744,940	1,461,279	1,185,874	1,568,083	
1,322	205	–	2,205	12,571	8,291	10,220	8,307	27
–	994	1,493	938	121,400	156,962	95,314	92,370	28
	7,462	11,540	7,818	1,114,820	1,241,515	1,163,145	1,221,653	
2,089,519	**5,316,162**	**12,069,250**	**14,527,453**	**9,610,539**	**6,873,638**	**9,701,716**	**10,217,367**	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No.	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
	Logs and Round Timber—					
1	Logs, Douglas fir	M ft.	1,258	435	18,182	12,983
		$	22,116	9,488	438,607	313,099
2	Logs, hardwood	M ft.	20,589	22,633	23,188	15,684
		$	1,354,490	1,716,419	1,814,264	1,153,412
3	Poles, telegraph and telephone	No.	274,980	251,688	732,627	232,968
		$	1,234,412	1,067,997	3,631,679	1,368,620
4	Railroad ties	No.	2,261,409	693,440	2,049,785	1,053,671
		$	2,496,301	812,806	3,085,646	1,645,531
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber [1]	$	8,496,666	5,689,786	11,823,370	11,731,812
5	Lath	M	117,287	91,957	40,670	25,981
		$	591,871	530,853	268,956	173,866
	Planks and Boards—					
6	Birch	M ft.	64,179	69,941	87,092	92,577
		$	4,269,227	5,111,803	6,483,356	7,039,234
7	Douglas fir	M ft.	741,303	561,141	544,899	611,906
		$	24,057,746	19,212,664	20,838,303	24,513,798
8	Pine	M ft.	169,780	145,856	138,862	151,611
		$	7,618,606	7,547,801	8,145,250	9,628,316
9	Spruce	M ft.	928,356	647,668	725,994	726,542
		$	33,546,878	29,838,747	37,743,753	38,296,750
	Totals, Planks and Boards [1]	M ft	2,166,073	1,726,476	1,862,003	1,977,348
		$	80,115,443	74,182,168	90,119,300	98,934,569
10	Pulpwood	cord	1,808,406	1,408,363	1,390,826	1,576,821
		$	20,314,253	18,565,265	20,012,285	23,881,928
11	Shingles	squares	2,694,255	1,449,816	1,474,549	1,651,061
		$	10,714,159	6,210,565	6,984,078	8,000,968
12	Shooks	$	2,518,619	3,712,756	5,610,304	6,874,590
13	Spoolwood	M ft.	19,290	23,476	22,121	33,685
		$	1,172,475	1,411,068	1,650,819	2,948,635
14	Timber, square	M ft.	13,883	14,800	20,516	23,694
		$	576,452	556,336	830,224	1,060,012
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured [1]	$	132,851,226	125,289,282	155,658,672	168,695,666
	Wood, Manufactured—					
15	Doors	$	36,358	19,834	24,354	10,519
16	Match splints	$	869,084	1,006,275	1,038,860	1,176,476
	Wood-pulp—					
17	Chemical	cwt.	23,896,608	24,795,556	22,783,460	22,477,781
		$	83,174,372	88,042,077	89,713,703	91,777,819
18	Mechanical	cwt.	5,567,290	5,458,006	4,730,902	5,478,110
		$	10,507,449	10,068,592	10,134,383	12,101,310
	Totals, Wood-pulp [1]	cwt.	30,214,927	31,129,131	28,161,615	28,690,537
		$	95,266,873	100,012,775	101,563,024	106,054,911
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured [1]	$	97,787,846	103,152,555	105,084,487	111,209,372
	Paper—					
19	Pulp board, wall board and paper board	cwt.	2,521,835	1,712,940	2,087,343	2,243,631
		$	7,853,991	5,620,624	7,666,025	8,457,490
20	Book paper	cwt.	119,363	203,864	348,030	342,480
		$	917,884	1,558,247	3,012,611	3,062,502
21	Newsprint paper	cwt.	60,105,814	56,205,769	56,115,515	61,178,918
		$	141,065,618	144,707,065	157,190,834	179,450,771
22	Wrapping paper	cwt	682,066	458,508	509,822	581,912
		$	3,403,653	2,862,411	3,257,014	3,770,572
23	Newsprint paper, mutilated and waste paper	cwt.	1,310,198	943,356	993,454	1,147,121
		$	2,254,533	1,774,389	1,989,950	2,427,568
	Totals, Paper [1]	$	157,838,084	160,825,462	177,290,282	203,011,992
24	Books and printed matter	$	1,328,240	1,802,359	2,867,570	5,123,512
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper [1]	$	**389,805,396**	**391,069,658**	**440,901,011**	**488,040,542**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
				1,202	435	18,182	12,983	1
–	–	–	–	19,583	9,488	438,607	313,099	
15,983	15,953	16,485	9,943	4,125	6,368	6,614	5,338	2
1,195,316	1,383,498	1,343,434	749,294	133,999	301,020	463,062	363,753	
–	–	–	–	230,684	172,550	244,227	192,698	3
–	–	–	–	1,180,722	895,570	1,196,709	1,020,890	
1,571,082	359,567	1,650,111	794,456	662,632	330,398	392,949	187,064	4
1,780,302	432,162	2,578,191	1,279,607	684,777	374,457	504,053	270,805	
2,976,212	2,167,913	4,716,747	6,309,946	5,374,067	3,267,256	4,643,547	4,894,231	
		1,000		116,967	91,654	39,670	25,899	5
		7,560		590,687	529,132	261,396	172,959	
17,299	20,657	32,599	41,409	46,690	49,092	54,194	50,350	6
1,372,617	1,710,428	2,471,917	3,044,439	2,882,525	3,381,877	3,984,740	3,893,591	
276,848	411,755	355,828	428,103	423,553	86,889	106,081	85,284	7
8,320,020	13,615,602	13,042,302	16,587,275	13,891,850	2,919,567	3,863,871	3,141,329	
19,950	29,630	25,942	24,838	143,592	107,682	99,294	104,201	8
1,160,991	1,806,877	1,801,843	1,768,726	6,105,737	5,214,972	5,330,876	5,921,795	
260,281	262,005	267,649	216,610	633,785	367,495	442,170	481,311	9
9,706,681	12,812,818	14,664,383	10,784,007	22,297,743	15,809,401	21,912,655	25,683,586	
644,566	892,271	839,567	865,836	1,424,687	729,201	878,141	929,111	
22,495,138	35,537,756	38,105,685	38,647,395	53,141,003	33,568,015	44,545,191	50,201,375	
3,366	–			1,805,040	1,408,363	1,390,826	1,576,821	10
39,197	–	–		20,275,056	18,565,265	20,012,285	23,881,928	
–	–	–	–	2,684,799	1,440,088	1,443,624	1,605,800	11
–	–	–	–	10,672,522	6,154,946	6,777,646	7,692,553	
1,541,544	2,558,677	3,279,407	4,031,759	77,334	356,815	558,522	502,338	12
10,493	11,167	9,201	14,007	8,797	12,309	12,920	19,678	13
698,417	684,590	676,780	1,194,399	474,058	726,478	974,039	1,754,236	
2,826	10,268	11,970	12,827	7,441	1,278	462	306	14
139,400	343,769	463,853	569,669	265,449	54,533	17,776	8,458	
33,564,141	52,840,932	60,772,567	62,089,921	93,385,007	65,942,486	81,195,698	91,943,438	
–	–	–	–	80	337	118	99	15
786,679	830,108	999,315	1,082,096		12	–	–	16
4,375,024	4,211,009	4,804,595	4,618,514	19,144,810	20,104,107	17,263,406	16,898,702	17
15,014,772	15,367,688	19,155,841	19,412,140	66,949,423	70,981,457	67,571,853	68,304,266	
1,498,037	1,046,970	1,034,850	1,194,384	4,060,734	4,411,036	3,662,284	4,244,058	18
2,928,498	1,973,414	2,195,003	2,861,017	7,560,570	8,095,178	7,837,995	9,112,675	
5,881,125	5,267,838	5,856,164	5,817,694	23,948,509	25,380,853	21,556,224	21,872,610	
17,950,527	17,349,975	21,393,993	22,276,514	76,087,788	80,969,868	77,081,637	79,589,366	
19,029,396	18,730,499	22,926,073	23,820,219	76,521,433	81,619,533	78,050,823	81,568,314	
722,141	421,490	805,459	903,412	1,556,722	1,049,154	1,002,214	958,176	19
2,565,219	1,628,075	3,316,721	3,697,574	4,291,586	2,981,473	2,955,772	2,883,996	
6,050	–	40	15,923	4,664	4,672	443	3,159	20
52,972	–	362	146,177	22,591	35,089	10,254	23,981	
702,457	608,536	838,164	2,112,966	55,843,614	50,893,828	48,179,202	50,671,287	21
1,704,069	1,773,834	2,557,791	6,564,645	130,519,094	129,787,019	133,398,723	146,507,805	
116,378	75,318	103,707	216,349	202,509	27,284	27,336	17,074	22
615,800	408,161	568,109	1,244,300	770,656	119,165	127,882	74,102	
5,458	–	12,334	104,066	1,290,179	941,967	979,502	1,027,716	23
6,687		31,519	258,072	2,219,580	1,772,168	1,955,321	2,128,325	
5,145,878	4,065,517	6,697,321	12,259,676	137,952,484	135,022,933	138,729,430	152,541,919	
40,379	297,165	402,576	315,419	972,212	836,118	1,671,542	3,274,588	24
57,779,794	**75,934,113**	**90,798,537**	**98,485,235**	**368,831,136**	**283,421,070**	**299,647,493**	**329,328,259**	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	V. Iron and Its Products					
1	Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc.	ton	132,104	140,504	104,850	137,122
		$	19,485,405	21,415,119	15,660,622	14,925,295
2	Pigs, ingots and billets	ton	35,287	8,234	29,539	66,737
		$	1,021,777	1,278,523	1,353,521	4,505,589
3	Scrap iron or steel	ton	57,348	105,737	68,304	28,459
		$	742,461	1,390,391	1,017,549	387,006
4	Rolling-mill products	ton	39,255	39,935	161,346	132,731
		$	2,839,084	4,594,686	10,129,635	10,188,798
5	Tubes and pipes	$	820,363	459,189	2,429,330	3,095,601
6	Wire	$	1,040,770	956,635	2,111,606	2,660,799
7	Farm implements	$	9,121,748	10,283,789	13,433,857	20,196,085
8	Hardware and cutlery	$	3,090,344	3,163,097	3,575,329	4,076,988
	Machinery—					
9	Adding machines	$	299,297	64,763	12,344	31,204
10	Electric vacuum cleaners	$	19,515	2,003	2,129	1,576
11	Sewing machines	$	1,457,538	322,626	471,404	945,733
12	Washing machines and parts	$	21,698	6,340	33,230	176,032
13	Typewriters and parts	$	616,065	143,049	522,979	36,469
14	Metal-working machinery	$	9,007,679	2,610,747	9,033,293	7,194,753
	Totals, Machinery [1]	$	16,147,568	10,043,206	24,947,313	19,868,680
15	Tools	$	1,352,211	1,077,143	1,665,526	2,042,323
	Vehicles—					
16	Automobiles, freight	No	159,377	165,910	144,151	122,768
		$	190,430,347	240,637,118	246,153,176	206,729,941
17	Automobiles, passenger	No.	5,283	172	62	44
		$	3,881,264	162,542	89,854	65,537
18	Automobiles, parts of	$	62,960,913	213,942,858	139,344,916	93,852,013
	Totals, Vehicles [1]	$	328,257,346	507,423,955	433,246,539	351,889,317
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	$	73,659,449	143,900,491	239,575,589	82,746,505
	Totals, Iron and Its Products [1]	$	**467,121,439**	**716,644,883**	**772,935,430**	**555,090,103**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
20	Aluminum in bars, blocks, rods, sheets, etc.	cwt.	6,289,666	7,507,670	5,967,017	7,683,550
		$	112,154,078	124,460,894	95,804,012	122,848,793
21	Brass	$	3,227,534	7,424,675	7,066,662	4,362,717
	Copper—					
22	Copper in ore	cwt.	680,934	724,194	559,785	385,892
		$	4,766,438	5,069,358	3,918,495	2,701,244
23	Copper blister	cwt.	129,096	85,486	–	–
		$	1,290,939	846,896	–	–
24	Copper in ingots, bars, rods, strips, etc.	cwt.	2,508,754	1,777,996	3,065,931	2,732,603
		$	25,273,883	18,060,843	33,242,301	34,054,603
	Totals, Copper [1]	$	35,082,204	30,816,449	40,543,943	40,859,624
25	Lead in ore	cwt	118,590	114,702	190,003	156,682
		$	409,193	425,306	650,433	573,690
26	Lead in pigs, etc.	cwt	4,215,650	3,086,953	2,057,596	2,145,836
		$	15,243,454	9,222,104	6,394,550	8,603,049
	Nickel—					
27	Nickel in matte, etc.	cwt	825,257	728,302	676,965	565,905
		$	14,854,626	13,109,436	12,185,370	10,186,290
28	Nickel, fine	cwt.	1,766,161	1,904,792	1,950,174	1,563,364
		$	49,294,531	53,438,303	55,640,407	43,783,221
29	Nickel contained in oxide	cwt.	184,473	77,850	24,832	35,164
		$	4,258,050	1,798,607	574,857	808,715
	Totals, Nickel	$	68,407,207	68,346,346	68,400,634	54,778,226
	Precious Metals—					
30	Jewellers' sweepings and scrap, *n.o.p.*	$	845,440	1,162,357	908,221	1,004,790
31	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group in concentrates	$	9,831,127	7,717,142	6,769,237	13,297,660
32	Silver in ore	oz.	3,534,947	2,253,018	2,389,739	2,232,405
		$	1,487,045	1,040,297	1,170,475	1,153,196
33	Silver bullion	oz.	10,645,539	9,198,617	3,577,243	2,723,698
		$	4,465,595	4,517,756	1,762,944	1,443,814
	Totals, Precious Metals [1]	$	16,660,008	14,530,708	10,826,535	17,200,414

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—con.

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
84,350	109,766	57,432	46,636	31,746	24,323	35,978	75,190	1
13,592,251	18,267,138	10,580,297	5,494,771	2,541,061	1,646,762	2,021,375	7,316,692	
27,641	6,708	11,700	20,906	7,138	77	5,427	30,591	2
782,498	961,927	613,298	854,953	211,718	6,029	115,772	1,177,531	
–	–	–	–	57,348	105,737	68,249	28,459	3
–	–	–	–	742,461	1,390,391	1,016,484	387,006	
16,513	1,542	42,859	4,039	8,019	8,321	20,993	31,621	4
959,206	330,545	2,547,770	239,776	363,175	448,673	835,728	955,400	
265	9	246,335	–	33,825	19,979	26,151	74,629	5
178,874	2,240	233,532	234,851	85,790	392,888	1,290,968	971,355	6
4,694,038	5,790,964	4,401,863	4,479,719	2,866,943	2,154,814	5,873,641	8,993,712	7
883,217	577,514	1,039,489	667,509	247,937	158,881	541,923	499,743	8
116,415	45	3,981	2,543	130,667	65	56	180	9
83		–		1,519	1,224	1,121	265	10
–	–	–	–	7,141	1,621	4,135	6,255	11
861	–	315	653	–	1,011	691	683	12
40	15,362	13,781	3,777	106,673	22,080	493,037	5,110	13
818,987	16,436	148,422	345,159	6,153,939	2,086,685	3,908,536	3,276,235	14
2,019,079	4,277,431	6,974,546	1,854,444	7,963,347	3,018,886	8,121,274	4,533,884	
436,016	267,600	322,525	309,178	141,731	341,839	293,646	623,550	15
7,839	47,994	30,962	20,276	6	363	65	1	16
13,024,922	77,550,362	61,341,532	53,856,041	15,937	1,102,354	89,400	1,975	
1	–	–	1	2	-	1	1	17
830	–	–	1,900	2,611	–	4,500	350	
6,090,938	50,915,597	41,626,373	21,390,699	499,174	1,414,306	551,209	622,427	18
85,775,153	155,651,195	119,451,476	88,369,520	1,620,904	3,581,523	5,929,811	4,353,047	
9,038,706	45,993,784	147,455,991	57,003,509	11,872,813	30,365,635	15,375,568	8,855,156	19
120,757,744	**234,539,526**	**297,364,031**	**162,456,835**	**32,990,192**	**47,080,496**	**46,558,995**	**48,340,436**	
3,201,476	4,693,120	3,252,718	494,940	2,203,349	2,528,740	2,138,100	6,568,244	20
58,086,080	77,966,334	52,517,342	7,673,035	37,729,830	41,375,699	33,871,129	104,946,643	
1,015,183	383,862	378,565	265,302	1,750,724	6,713,741	5,596,189	2,953,977	21
12,353	8,853	9,799	8,428	668,581	715,341	549,986	367,281	22
86,371	61,971	68,593	58,996	4,680,067	5,007,387	3,849,902	2,570,967	
–	–	–	–	129,096	85,486	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	1,290,939	846,896	–	–	
2,274,882	1,534,851	1,916,666	589,700	16,406	302	832,343	1,551,771	24
22,675,569	15,383,312	18,856,549	6,267,496	206,636	9,020	10,820,188	20,105,403	
23,403,175	18,703,518	19,263,834	6,768,305	7,512,050	6,668,071	15,107,366	23,129,159	
–	–	–	–	118,590	114,702	190,003	156,682	25
				409,193	425,306	650,433	573,690	
2,764,470	2,883,359	1,850,467	1,423,559	1,410,667	–	3,168	369,111	26
7,666,756	8,005,482	5,152,127	3,953,320	7,446,403		20,197	2,337,383	
473,716	334,569	375,365	328,984	351,541	393,733	301,600	211,661	27
8,526,888	6,022,242	6,756,570	5,921,712	6,327,738	7,087,194	5,428,800	3,809,898	
38,937	8,945	7,889	3,518	1,631,134	1,798,620	1,751,165	1,484,085	28
1,318,658	245,995	216,964	96,822	45,008,409	49,570,762	48,286,349	40,844,025	
2,161	410	170	1,159	182,312	77,440	24,604	34,005	29
49,601	9,479	3,934	26,047	4,208,449	1,789,128	568,747	782,668	
9,895,147	6,277,716	6,977,468	6,044,581	55,544,596	58,447,084	54,283,896	45,436,591	
71,343				774,097	1,162,357	878,713	952,474	30
802,750		920,556	5,398,647	9,024,695	7,717,003	5,841,807	7,826,397	31
10,985		–	–	3,523,962	2,253,018	2,389,739	2,232,405	32
4,505	–	–		1,482,540	1,040,297	1,170,475	1,153,196	
–	4,335,905	221,863		10,645,539	4,861,714	3,355,389	2,688,953	33
	2,129,101	108,977		4,465,595	2,388,162	1,653,967	1,421,729	
878,606	2,129,101	1,029,898	5,398,647	15,775,518	12,395,885	9,735,630	11,609,904	

15.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to all Countries,

No	Item		All Countries			
			1942	1943	1944	1945
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
	Zinc—					
1	Zinc contained in ore	cwt.	1,522,277	2,225,503	2,266,069	1,835,597
		$	4,070,803	6,097,117	7,046,844	5,540,384
2	Zinc spelter	cwt.	3,043,171	2,586,297	1,919,700	2,439,204
		$	10,783,049	10,260,030	7,666,731	14,122,706
	Totals, Zinc [1]	$	15,056,461	16,516,365	15,209,035	20,373,174
3	Electrical apparatus	$	24,995,765	41,100,452	71,700,494	60,956,632
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals [1]	$	**308,903,239**	**332,704,960**	**339,908,279**	**352,545,645**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
	Asbestos—					
4	Asbestos, raw	ton	201,248	212,827	183,209	210,628
		$	16,247,970	16,533,440	14,284,336	16,224,118
5	Asbestos waste, refuse or shorts	ton	226,209	230,172	212,728	229,929
		$	5,666,831	5,848,031	5,361,358	5,618,124
	Totals, Asbestos [1]	$	22,088,162	22,520,680	19,829,883	22,183,890
6	Clay and products	$	369,027	368,010	525,852	627,248
	Coal and Its Products—					
7	Coal	ton	815,585	1,110,101	1,010,240	840,708
		$	4,278,345	5,428,362	5,984,827	5,303,543
8	Coke	ton	97,744	104,927	69,692	60,925
		$	1,565,037	1,638,697	960,630	808,025
9	Tar, pitch and oils	$	707,125	590,513	844,278	921,196
	Totals, Coal and Its Products [1]	$	6,550,507	7,657,572	7,789,735	7,032,764
10	Petroleum and products	$	6,076,313	7,346,371	9,056,674	11,252,448
11	Abrasives, artificial, crude	cwt.	4,158,707	4,830,239	4,301,974	3,560,829
		$	14,823,966	16,890,123	14,284,208	11,741,112
12	Gypsum	ton	489,867	185,210	386,949	558,632
		$	544,354	213,022	434,123	581,625
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals [1]	$	**56,580,147**	**62,191,606**	**58,398,213**	**59,555,035**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
13	Acids	$	3,133,071	2,518,818	2,342,333	2,830,480
14	Cobalt oxide and salts	$	285,424	135,630	829,469	975,035
15	Drugs, medicinal	$	2,606,591	4,505,224	5,938,896	7,485,043
	Fertilizers—					
16	Ammonium sulphate	cwt.	1,584,721	2,821,604	3,349,930	3,623,788
		$	2,908,266	4,794,695	5,505,115	6,179,877
17	Phosphate	cwt.	1,239,065	1,623,801	2,729,680	3,225,959
		$	2,260,003	3,738,966	6,356,078	7,644,036
	Totals, Fertilizers [1]	$	9,992,020	18,143,829	23,999,623	30,428,347
18	Explosives	$	24,276,465	17,311,411	19,071,701	29,247,315
19	Paints and varnishes	$	1,902,695	1,866,700	2,534,351	3,973,155
20	Soap	$	1,724,443	1,629,556	1,467,721	3,973,921
21	Soda and sodium compounds	$	5,409,577	4,910,822	4,262,799	5,419,817
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products [1]	$	**77,332,918**	**86,390,600**	**100,687,526**	**111,318,110**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
22	Aircraft and parts	$	27,010,443	44,786,592	107,113,517	108,152,016
23	Containers (outside coverings)	$	1,131,182	713,890	915,767	1,533,869
24	Electric energy [2]	M kwh.	2,547,876	2,524,465	2,617,941	2,559,878
		$	7,864,393	7,715,095	7,841,607	7,574,374
25	Films	$	1,090,956	803,267	1,559,626	2,308,922
26	Pens, pencils and parts	$	144,096	257,258	487,098	1,472,376
27	Settlers' effects	$	2,261,319	2,352,893	3,063,651	5,366,362
28	Ships and vessels	$	106,838,624	88,913,479	23,287,373	15,591,457
29	Army, Navy and Air Force stores	$	55,121,665	48,639,394	45,636,539	7,014,145
30	Cartridges	$	300,367,756	353,867,596	313,895,565	174,772,211
31	Gifts and donations	$	14,884,254	23,153,197	33,742,531	39,420,523
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities [1]	$	**520,594,466**	**578,530,264**	**553,189,628**	**377,391,246**
	Grand Totals, Exports of Canadian Produce	$	**2,363,773,296**	**2,971,475,277**	**3,439,953,165**	**3,218,330,353**

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] These figures are compiled from "export entries" in which there is a lag of up to one month and they do not, therefore, agree with the total exports as given at p. 380.

the United Kingdom and the United States, Calendar Years 1942-45—concluded

United Kingdom				United States				No.
1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945	
	–		–	1,522,277	2,225,503	2,266,069	1,835,597	1
–	–	–	–	4,070,803	6,097,117	7,046,844	5,540,384	
2,818,353	2,348,313	1,393,447	1,294,610	41,229	28,090	284,022	865,344	2
9,804,058	8,212,019	4,568,395	4,562,130	277,311	272,243	1,096,324	7,176,092	
9,804,058	8,212,019	4,569,478	4,562,130	4,550,723	6,528,578	8,446,954	13,267,103	
1,986,801	6,471,832	31,344,012	35,574,469	20,190,992	28,160,066	23,264,926	4,501,224	3
117,971,101	**134,674,095**	**135,268,457**	**78,435,789**	**159,907,673**	**170,676,384**	**156,356,150**	**214,610,610**	
22,119	27,541	16,027	28,799	165,621	160,906	145,852	135,432	4
1,501,001	1,968,478	1,259,318	1,921,285	13,634,954	12,650,879	11,334,463	10,033,542	
3,773	5,295	7,044	8,768	222,151	224,617	205,074	218,151	5
92,351	150,687	196,606	223,599	5,565,803	5,690,991	5,150,144	5,299,367	
1,596,144	2,119,465	1,455,924	2,145,303	19,243,177	18,355,955	16,518,978	15,392,422	
3		1,320		79,908	158,780	173,460	156,371	6
				412,191	711,540	630,456	493,120	7
–	–	–	–	1,822,594	2,937,864	3,254,335	2,642,849	
3,444	5,517	4,055	3,550	93,950	99,051	65,293	56,920	8
85,055	147,674	123,387	107,817	1,473,920	1,485,247	831,506	693,042	
84,173			–	616,322	573,603	800,356	640,584	9
169,228	147,674	123,387	107,817	3,912,836	4,996,714	4,886,197	3,976,475	
68,042	179,772	4,582	5,073,482	34,034	892,245	292,576	882,760	10
451,990	513,566	366,576	158,730	3,677,931	4,281,685	3,909,403	3,381,980	11
2,523,607	2,904,424	1,904,969	1,036,321	12,189,681	13,837,516	12,276,456	10,623,591	
–	–	–	67,778	489,367	185,210	382,799	488,228	12
			79,261	544,135	213,022	429,973	499,081	
6,004,913	**7,863,756**	**4,766,322**	**8,547,794**	**38,851,098**	**41,490,614**	**37,966,684**	**34,835,016**	
1,343,382	907,012	921,915	590,990	1,094,974	1,166,441	974,319	1,761,885	13
262,486	–	431,093	709,097	–	111,963	388,756	237,941	14
339,705	385,379	850,823	1,922,483	59,407	54,858	106,660	201,090	15
				955,716	1,002,312	1,448,211	1,149,538	16
–	–	–	–	1,733,015	1,681,471	2,297,080	1,818,704	
116,483	542,035	512,222	690,820	1,023,188	688,088	1,659,770	1,788,048	17
250,779	1,361,810	1,314,353	1,787,505	1,807,076	1,448,783	3,778,098	4,127,826	
270,342	1,390,840	1,351,919	1,835,109	7,703,228	12,102,094	14,402,984	17,083,821	
20,044,907	10,509,290	9,503,389	8,084,133	1,754,084	1,081,221	3,491,344	11,810,394	18
410,677	284,725	314,402	231,046	705,760	685,924	1,167,216	1,143,270	19
–	127	66,738	48,403	17,545	3,590	1,058	412	20
6,178	–	74,872	8,498	3,294,991	2,742,006	3,048,865	3,968,606	21
31,079,349	**22,937,125**	**24,057,480**	**16,436,727**	**29,159,923**	**37,148,777**	**47,216,022**	**51,891,338**	
21,534,577	15,892,949	14,021,703	23,270,728	4,965,376	25,918,220	89,955,279	82,562,662	22
99,215	388,969	519,253	216,709	111,330	101,125	129,660	99,857	23
–	–	–	–	2,547,854	2,524,449	2,617,922	2,559,867	24
–	–	–	–	7,862,866	7,713,905	7,840,202	7,573,592	
7,773	2,480	1,732	1,957	380,213	45,039	431,795	789,675	25
12,344	6,085	10,005	29,213	1,127	8,983	15,669	30,297	26
36,302	113,919	219,151	734,254	1,996,930	1,953,555	2,387,721	3,782,244	27
121,772	628,895	7,508,380	798,226	99,321,948	83,392,506	2,290,994	241,918	28
37,690,566	35,949,759	26,676,076	1,158,089	3,134,894	2,878,306	4,896,582	3,490,318	29
68,151,844	154,716,328	191,528,805	76,529,394	35,572,625	95,771,098	49,151,863	21,518,005	30
8,158,609	8,671,500	13,943,146	12,948,241	176,371	118,489	169,848	517,727	31
136,167,444	**218,306,568**	**261,631,194**	**120,473,977**	**155,029,290**	**220,790,896**	**161,310,026**	**125,079,124**	
741,716,647	**1,032,646,964**	**1,235,830,296**	**963,237,687**	**885,523,203**	**1,149,232,444**	**1,301,322,402**	**1,196,976,726**	

Subsection 3.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes 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 **16** the imports and exports for 1943, 1944 and 1945, 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. 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 $1,735,077,000 in 1943 to $1,758,898,000 in 1944, a rise of 1·4 p.c.; a decline of 9·8 p.c. was recorded for 1945. However, if the price level of 1935-39 had prevailed in these years, imports would have amounted to $1,104,816,000 in 1943 and $1,172,707,000 in 1944 and $1,088,560,000 in 1945.

Exports also decreased in 1945, both in value and in volume. On the basis of price levels prevailing during the period 1935-39, exports would have been valued at $1,991,546,000 in 1943, $2,169,035,000 in 1944 and $2,021,121,000 in 1945.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports decreased from 156·7 in 1943 to 149·6 in 1944, to 145·3 in 1945, while the index of unit values of exports showed an increase from 147·5 to 156·8 to 157·4. This would indicate a slightly more favourable position of Canada's barter terms in 1945 than in 1943, as the prices of imported goods decreased to a greater degree than did those of the exports exchanged for them.

16.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1943-45

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
Values as Declared	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	176,447	212,655	235,558	483,757	741,265	819,445
Animals and Animal Products	36,476	36,379	46,625	289,566	372,926	398,063
Fibres and Textiles	195,283	190,575	196,761	30,620	59,742	56,881
Wood and Paper	40,285	43,636	49,761	391,070	440,901	488,041
Iron and Its Products	420,190	428,361	384,460	716,645	772,935	555,090
Non-Ferrous Metals	115,567	106,651	99,120	332,705	339,908	352,546
Non-Metallic Minerals	250,943	271,014	265,405	62,192	58,398	59,555
Chemicals and Allied Products	70,548	80,842	79,759	86,390	100,688	111,318
Miscellaneous	429,338	388,785	228,326	578,530	553,190	377,391
Totals, Declared Values	**1,735,077**	**1,758,898**	**1,585,775**	**2,971,475**	**3,439,953**	**3,218,330**
On the Basis of 1935-39 Average Values						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	103,457	118,455	126,267	365,457	462,464	485,766
Animals and Animal Products	26,475	23,489	27,009	204,826	254,004	255,745
Fibres and Textiles	113,655	103,641	104,620	23,005	35,529	33,035
Wood and Paper	24,959	24,633	26,982	259,824	262,635	281,526
Iron and Its Products	257,814	263,822	300,499	284,013	289,102	227,177
Non-Ferrous Metals	60,686	59,515	58,385	305,234	315,677	308,457
Non-Metallic Minerals	183,972	193,583	190,476	49,113	45,509	47,804
Chemicals and Allied Products	63,097	78,257	76,395	69,432	83,978	91,458
Miscellaneous	270,701	307,312	177,927	430,642	420,137	290,153
Totals at 1935-39 Average Values	**1,104,816**	**1,172,707**	**1,088,560**	**1,991,546**	**2,169,035**	**2,021,121**
Index Numbers of Declared Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	138·5	166·9	184·9	196·3	300·7	332·5
Animals and Animal Products	132·2	131·8	168·9	234·9	302·5	322·9
Fibres and Textiles	200·2	195·4	201·7	240·2	468·6	446·1
Wood and Paper	134·8	146·0	166·5	177·2	199·8	221·2
Iron and Its Products	261·2	266·3	239·0	1,228·8	1,325·3	951·8
Non-Ferrous Metals	294·6	271·8	252·6	206·0	210·5	218·3
Non-Metallic Minerals	205·6	222·0	217·4	244·6	229·7	234·3
Chemicals and Allied Products	198·1	227·0	224·0	433·9	505·7	559·1
Miscellaneous	967·0	875·7	514·3	3,565·1	3·408·9	2,325·6
Total Indexes of Declared Values	**253·5**	**256·9**	**231·6**	**335·9**	**388·9**	**363·8**
Index Numbers of Average Values (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	170·4	179·3	186·4	128·0	154·9	163·1
Animals and Animal Products	138·1	155·2	173·1	141·4	146·8	155·7
Fibres and Textiles	171·3	183·3	187·5	133·2	168·3	172·3
Wood and Paper	161·4	177·2	184·4	149·2	166·4	171·9
Iron and Its Products	164·5	163·9	129·1	252·4	267·4	244·4
Non-Ferrous Metals	183·7	172·8	163·7	109·2	107·9	114·5
Non-Metallic Minerals	136·4	140·0	139·4	126·6	128·3	124·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	111·5	103·0	104·2	125·1	120·5	122·3
Miscellaneous	154·3	123·1	124·9	133·0	130·3	128·8
Total Indexes of Average Values	**156·7**	**149·6**	**145·3**	**147·5**	**156·8**	**157·4**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume (1935-39=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	81·3	93·1	99·2	153·4	194·1	203·9
Animals and Animal Products	95·7	84·9	97·6	166·1	206·0	207·4
Fibres and Textiles	116·9	106·6	107·6	180·3	278·4	258·9
Wood and Paper	83·5	82·4	90·3	118·8	120·1	128·7
Iron and Its Products	158·8	162·5	185·1	486·9	495·6	389·5
Non-Ferrous Metals	160·4	157·3	154·3	188·6	195·0	190·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	150·7	158·6	156·0	193·2	179·0	188·1
Chemicals and Allied Products	177·6	220·3	215·0	346·9	419·6	457·0
Miscellaneous	626·6	711·4	411·9	2,680·7	2,615·3	1,806·2
Total Indexes of Physical Volume	**161·8**	**171·7**	**159·4**	**227·7**	**248·9**	**231·1**

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 **17** have been specially tabulated to show at a glance this information for all countries of any importance that trade with Canada. Table **18**, 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 War must be borne in mind in using the figures for the past six years.

17.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1944.

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	
EUROPE												
Belgium	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	1	100·0
Eire	"	–	"	–	3	100·0	11,002	91·9	365	3·1	604	5·0
France	"	–	"	–	9	100·0	27	0·2	Nil	–	15,838	99·8
Italy	"	–	"	–	[1]	100·0	2,280	1·4	41	[2]	157,797	98·6
Netherlands	51	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	Nil	–	[1]	100·0
Spain	645	21·3	720	23·8	1,659	54·9	2	2·3	"	–	88	97·7
Sweden	Nil	–	Nil	–	24	100·0	Nil	–	"	–	16	100·0
Switzerland	"	–	"	–	4,766	100·0	"	–	6	[2]	16,123	100·0
United Kingdom	2,744	2·5	6,565	5·9	101,290	91·6	146,536	11·9	183,755	14·9	904,739	73·2
TOTALS, EUROPE[3]	3,536	2·9	7,285	6·1	109,052	91·0	171,365	11·0	204,551	13·1	1,181,936	75·9

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Totals include other countries not specified.

17.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1944—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
NORTH AMERICA	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
Bermuda	35	7·2	Nil	–	455	92·8	137	5·5	39	1·6	2,296	92·9
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados	Nil	–	5,907	72·0	2,300	28·0	322	7·6	550	12·9	3,376	79·5
Jamaica	2,803	22·2	9,084	72·0	737	5·8	612	4·4	323	2·3	12,949	93·3
Trinidad and Tobago	[1]	[2]	821	83·8	158	16·2	1,070	6·5	615	3·7	14,790	89·8
Other B.W.I.	579	50·5	384	33·5	184	16·0	262	4·5	159	2·7	5,398	92·8
Cuba	2,325	55·0	1,801	42·6	103	2·4	636	17·1	705	18·9	2,384	64·0
Mexico	12,107	92·3	112	0·8	901	6·9	1,014	16·2	1,233	19·7	4,025	64·1
Newfoundland	3,843	41·3	15	0·2	5,449	58·5	8,977	18·7	756	1·6	38,218	79·7
United States	313,825	21·7	34,596	2·4	1,098,805	75·9	558,334	42·9	260,289	20·0	482,699	37·1
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA[3]	344,984	22·8	59,198	3·9	1,109,571	73·3	571,895	40·6	264,951	18·8	572,153	40·6
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	2,493	26·1	3,059	32·0	4,011	41·9	58	1·6	235	6·4	3,352	92·0
Brasil	4,887	67·6	73	1·0	2,265	31·4	89	1·2	1,994	27·2	5,241	71·6
British Guiana	5,403	74·8	1,459	20·2	364	5·0	463	8·1	18	0·3	5,257	91·6
Colombia	13,712	99·5	19	0·1	51	0·4	17	0·8	362	16·3	1,837	82·9
Peru	88	93·2	1	0·8	6	6·0	58	4·3	188	14·1	1,093	81·6
Venezuela	13,549	98·0	[1]	[2]	277	2·0	412	22·8	53	2·9	1,345	74·3
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA[3]	42,401	77·3	4,869	8·9	7,558	13·8	1,423	5·5	3,251	12·5	21,255	82·0
ASIA												
British India	4,532	16·3	648	2·3	22,699	81·4	1,402	0·8	2,582	1·5	170,810	97·7
Ceylon	163	3·8	46	1·1	4,053	95·1	69	1·1	176	2·9	5,954	96·0
China	Nil	–	Nil	–	2	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	14,901	100·0
Netherlands East Indies	22	100·0	"	–	Nil	–	"	–	"	–	Nil	
TOTALS, ASIA[3]	4,811	14·6	694	2·1	27,388	83·3	1,921	0·9	3,488	1·6	206,666	97·5
OCEANIA												
Australia	5,633	44·9	3,180	25·4	3,726	29·7	323	0·7	7,945	18·3	35,244	81·0
Fiji	Nil	–	3,628	100·0	Nil	–	[1]	[2]	206	44·7	255	55·3
Hawaii	"	–	Nil	–	1	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	1,956	100·0
New Zealand	7,255	83·0	992	11·3	497	5·7	36	0·3	378	3·2	11,502	96·5
TOTALS, OCEANIA[3]	12,897	51·3	8,029	31·9	4,225	16·8	360	0·6	8,545	14·7	49,148	84·7
AFRICA												
British E. Africa	1,016	94·0	3	0·3	62	5·7	9	0·2	76	1·2	6,123	98·6
British S. Africa	4,313	77·7	577	10·4	661	11·9	104	0·4	2,747	11·7	20,747	87·9
British W. Africa	3,432	82·5	729	17·5	Nil	–	13	0·5	4	0·2	2,502	99·3
Egypt	142	79·4	4	2·4	33	18·2	10,043	9·3	95	0·1	98,152	90·6
S. Rhodesia	356	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	9	0·7	145	12·2	1,034	87·1
TOTALS, AFRICA[3]	9,784	78·9	1,837	14·8	780	6·3	16,572	9·4	3,177	1·8	157,298	88·8
Grand Totals	**418,412**	**23·8**	**81,913**	**4·7**	**1,258,573**	**71·5**	**763,535**	**22·2**	**487,962**	**14·2**	**2,188,456**	**63·6**
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom	2,744	2·5	6,565	5·9	101,290	91·6	146,536	11·9	183,755	14·9	904,739	73·2
Other	39,784	36·2	27,775	25·3	42,196	38·5	26,835	7·0	17,503	4·5	341,083	88·5
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE	42,528	19·3	34,340	15·6	143,486	65·1	173,371	10·7	201,258	12·4	1,245,822	76·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States	313,825	21·7	34,596	2·4	1,098,805	75·9	558,334	42·9	260,289	20·0	482,699	37·1
Other	62,058	68·0	12,977	14·2	16,283	17·8	31,831	6·1	26,415	5·1	459,934	88·8
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES	375,883	24·4	47,573	3·1	1,115,088	72·5	590,165	32·4	286,704	15·8	942,633	51·8

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Totals include other countries not specified.

18.—Imports of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, 1926-45

NOTE.—For figures for the fiscal years 1902-10, see the Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463, and for the fiscal years 1911-39, the 1940 edition, p. 533. Calendar-year figures are available only for 1926 and subsequent years.

Year	Sugar for Refining	Vegetable Oil for Soap	Cotton-seed Oil, Crude	Rubber, Raw (including Balata)	Tobacco, Raw	Hides and Skins	Cotton, Raw (including Linters)	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	Silk, etc., Raw
	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1926....	564,955	3,474,017	291,867	453,736	16,100,333	584,033	1,450,014	186,742	620,993
1927....	476,983	3,410,624	530,972	592,596	18,678,745	654,967	1,513,532	87,795	880,313
1928....	454,691	3,665,254	428,081	692,414	17,943,070	586,128	1,455,153	51,678	1,149,540
1929....	454,689	4,924,598	370,043	795,175	17,717,610	449,628	1,487,414	42,559	1,572,485
1930....	447,300	3,862,344	249,601	645,167	17,435,153	412,940	1,083,163	29,099	1,822,870
1931....	465,410	4,387,341	161,533	566,111	14,323,108	271,491	1,033,237	21,581	2,260,243
1932....	432,283	3,337,048	539,017	468,720	7,690,154	296,823	1,049,067	19,797	2,866,080
1933....	392,262	4,885,192	290,898	433,001	9,510,955	314,179	1,262,692	18,911	2,415,975
1934....	427,538	4,603,534	169,337	637,393	8,602,232	299,377	1,484,748	22,473	2,647,050
1935....	448,231	4,435,793	202,766	602,286	6,544,106	401,995	1,266,007	17,435	3,274,721
1936....	518,028	7,967,082	190,702	624,629	3,289,994	360,574	1,554,454	44,002	2,145,790
1937....	461,084	11,533,292	190,167	810,348	2,569,177	404,673	1,663,339	14,288	2,445,871
1938....	478,772	10,492,071	140,419	575,987	4,458,578	252,089	1,449,431	17,125	2,507,683
1939....	517,181	10,644,601	103,715	728,504	4,414,955	490,708	1,705,877	10,445	2,304,618
1940....	527,511	11,665,678	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	1,509,916	"	Nil
1944....	445,829	1,902,400	306,224	164,536	1,380,157	230,597	1,816,530	"	"
1945....	418,838	3,293,622	244,814	186,609	1,581,290	121,689	2,023,135	"	"

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
1944....	281,475	62,492	10,161,758	810,906	1,098,846	3,126,649	26,613,324	26,823	1,996,445
1945....	304,923	72,849	13,954,822	730,086	1,125,341	3,739,867	18,880,295	71,950	1,987,943

[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 **19**, the commodities comprising such trade are grouped according to the economic origin of the raw material of which the commodities are composed and classified by the degree of manufacture. The purpose classification given in Table **20** divides the commodities that enter into external trade according to the purpose for which the commodities are intended.

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.

19.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1944

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	163,397	32,201,535	36,023,403	108,324,164	414,409,383	570,155,158
Partly manufactured	Nil	1,441,049	2,240,165	1,928,897	363,909	3,341,478
Fully or chiefly manufactured	4,440,166	9,470,603	14,955,521	46,429,888	32,010,908	151,536,726
Totals, Field Crops	4,603,563	43,113,187	53,219,089	156,682,949	446,784,200	725,033,362
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	565,793	3,445,769	20,575,892	24,906,066	23,002,765	52,547,796
Partly manufactured	4,667,644	4,556,141	12,849,969	679,161	2,054,268	3,675,160
Fully or chiefly manufactured	18,186,973	6,320,031	27,560,534	209,720,548	1,760,979	245,629,418
Totals, Animal Husbandry	23,420,410	14,321,941	60,986,395	235,305,775	26,818,012	301,852,374
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	729,190	35,647,304	56,599,295	133,230,230	437,412,148	622,702,954
Partly manufactured	4,667,644	5,997,190	15,090,134	2,608,058	2,418,177	7,016,638
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,627,139	15,790,634	42,516,055	256,150,436	33,771,887	397,166,144
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS	28,023,973	57,435,128	114,205,484	391,988,724	473,602,212	1,026,885,736
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	150,593	90,466,955	131,037,498	Nil	8,694,852	8,695,804
Partly manufactured	22,693	5,227,699	41,035,683	2,879	434,857	455,880
Fully or chiefly manufactured	13,538,395	62,552,759	114,020,447	7,713,010	9,261,691	31,663,603
Totals, Field Crops	13,711,681	158,247,413	286,093,628	7,715,889	18,391,400	40,815,287
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	32,526	1,864,341	4,447,773	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	Nil	16,630	16,630	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured	440,388	1,914,644	2,384,497	"	"	53
Totals, Animal Husbandry	472,914	3,795,615	6,848,900		–	53
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	183,119	92,331,296	135,485,271	Nil	8,694,852	8,695,804
Partly manufactured	22,693	5,244,329	41,052,313	2,879	434,857	455,880
Fully or chiefly manufactured	13,978,783	64,467,403	116,404,944	7,713,010	9,261,691	31,663,656
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS	14,184,595	162,043,028	292,942,528	7,715,889	18,391,400	40,815,340

[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.

19.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, 1944—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	313,990	122,668,490	167,060,901	108,324,164	423,104,235	578,850,962
Partly manufactured	22,693	6,668,748	43,275,848	1,931,776	798,766	3,797,358
Fully or chiefly manufactured	17,978,561	72,023,362	128,975,968	54,142,898	41,272,599	183,200,329
Totals, All Field Crops	18,315,244	201,360,600	339,312,717	164,398,838	465,175,600	765,848,649
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	598,319	5,310,110	25,023,665	24,906,066	23,002,765	52,547,796
Partly manufactured	4,667,644	4,572,771	12,866,599	679,161	2,054,268	3,675,160
Fully or chiefly manufactured	18,627,361	8,234,675	29,945,031	209,720,548	1,760,979	245,629,471
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	23,893,324	18,117,556	67,835,295	235,305,775	26,818,012	301,852,427
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	**912,309**	**127,978,600**	**192,084,566**	**133,230,230**	**446,107,000**	**631,398,758**
Partly manufactured	**4,690,337**	**11,241,519**	**56,142,447**	**2,610,937**	**2,853,034**	**7,472,518**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**36,605,922**	**80,258,037**	**158,920,999**	**263,863,446**	**43,033,578**	**428,829,800**
Totals, Farm Origin	**42,208,568**	**219,478,156**	**407,148,012**	**399,704,613**	**491,993,612**	**1,067,701,076**
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials	9,753	2,436,278	2,910,450	28,303	25,596,449	26,263,387
Partly manufactured	27,273	187,508	220,213	18	101,508	638,563
Fully or chiefly manufactured	98,277	170,031	269,018	Nil	109,058	187,068
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**135,303**	**2,793,817**	**3,399,681**	**28,321**	**25,807,015**	**27,089,018**
Marine Origin						
Raw materials	1,636	536,957	2,348,887	3,721,413	28,187,001	31,915,779
Partly manufactured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	147,853	977,251	2,619,790	14,610,080	13,752,743	36,966,800
Totals, Marine Origin	**149,489**	**1,514,208**	**4,968,677**	**18,331,493**	**41,939,744**	**68,882,579**
Forest Origin						
Raw materials	14,921	984,773	1,062,499	2,152,522	25,925,009	30,541,109
Partly manufactured	15,898	8,566,917	8,775,015	78,448,348	124,273,229	216,976,250
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,294,399	35,619,593	38,378,636	10,326,662	149,470,154	193,700,767
Totals, Forest Origin	**1,325,218**	**45,171,283**	**48,216,150**	**90,927,532**	**299,668,392**	**441,218,126**
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials	1,805,572	181,885,644	219,990,638	7,403,527	32,518,578	43,416,744
Partly manufactured	1,814,102	11,031,139	13,150,962	102,684,009	131,897,975	261,688,001
Fully or chiefly manufactured	25,653,937	573,098,278	605,164,792	331,680,991	92,495,997	895,120,694
Totals, Mineral Origin	**29,273,611**	**766,015,061**	**838,306,392**	**441,768,527**	**256,912,550**	**1,200,225,439**
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials	Nil	2,538	14,328	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	17,254	3,568,814	3,624,202	11,540	1,163,145	1,186,405
Fully or chiefly manufactured	37,489,141	408,682,038	453,220,255	284,258,180	183,837,944	633,650,522
Totals, Mixed Origin	**37,506,395**	**412,253,390**	**456,859,285**	**284,269,720**	**185,001,089**	**634,836,927**
Recapitulation						
Raw materials	**2,744,191**	**313,824,790**	**418,411,868**	**146,535,995**	**558,334,037**	**763,535,777**
Partly manufactured	**6,564,864**	**34,595,897**	**81,912,839**	**183,754,852**	**260,288,891**	**487,961,737**
Fully or chiefly manufactured	**101,289,529**	**1,098,805,228**	**1,258,573,490**	**904,739,359**	**482,699,474**	**2,188,455,651**
Grand Totals	**110,598,584**	**1,447,225,915**	**1,758,898,197**	**1,235,030,206**	**1,301,322,402**	**3,439,953,165**

20.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1944

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
Producers Materials	$	$	$	$	$	$
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders	Nil	7,738,946	7,864,831	61	133,875,563	135,738,288
Fertilizers	448	4,106,388	4,395,221	1,384,147	15,408,241	25,038,685
Seeds	80,922	1,365,208	1,564,810	1,192,378	4,885,184	7,307,998
Other	236,082	1,434,270	1,674,090	Nil	1,458,240	1,517,735
TOTALS, FARM MATERIALS	317,452	14,644,812	15,498,952	2,576,586	155,627,228	169,602,706
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages	30,555	5,227,312	6,545,363	100,162,587	243,823,923	384,231,143
Tobacco, smokers supplies	117,188	747,597	1,624,571	3,594,457	4,023	4,937,150
Textiles, clothing, cordage	40,011,342	95,595,834	172,102,457	3,370,007	5,267,370	12,305,969
Fur and leather goods	932,171	8,335,175	18,721,794	797,304	27,897,604	30,871,333
Sawmills	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,807,287	2,091,815	4,255,465
Rubber industries	9,138	7,297,752	7,307,121	75,014	7,023,962	7,104,666
Other manufacturers	6,413,140	244,991,333	299,288,036	161,027,500	437,800,487	669,363,383
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS	47,513,534	362,195,003	505,589,342	270,834,156	723,909,184	1,113,069,109
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	3,283,185	21,677,100	24,971,112	43,467,992	54,972,915	116,183,384
Totals, Producers Materials [1]	**51,120,274**	**399,505,741**	**547,054,335**	**317,327,870**	**936,173,665**	**1,401,302,891**
Producers Equipment						
Farm	225,751	46,933,434	47,723,983	4,508,110	16,548,667	24,891,461
Commerce and industry	6,055,321	165,308,641	171,585,668	42,571,087	45,877,986	124,270,578
Totals, Producers Equipment	**6,281,072**	**212,242,075**	**219,309,651**	**47,079,197**	**62,426,653**	**149,162,039**
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel	1,451,110	127,534,904	129,515,259	2,351,597	7,980,050	23,505,716
Electricity	260	545,165	545,425	Nil	7,840,202	7,841,607
Lubricants	Nil	5,101,411	5,101,658	3,381	50,691	296,974
Totals, Fuel, etc.	**1,451,370**	**133,181,480**	**135,162,342**	**2,354,978**	**15,870,943**	**31,644,297**
Transport						
Road	153,493	104,035,768	104,191,342	125,919,452	11,299,678	445,591,755
Rail	Nil	1,162,490	1,162,490	Nil	99,310	13,262,694
Water	110,296	5,264,785	5,377,700	7,248,258	212,414	20,636,174
Aircraft	85,580	92,420,693	92,506,273	14,021,703	89,955,279	107,113,517
Totals, Transport	**349,369**	**202,883,736**	**203,237,805**	**147,189,413**	**101,566,681**	**586,604,140**
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry						
Advertising material	66,938	914,856	982,727	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers	470,502	8,313,777	9,295,401	1,087,362	497,905	5,814,401
Other	40,700	1,826,922	1,873,877	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials	**578,140**	**11,055,555**	**12,152,005**	**1,087,362**	**497,905**	**5,814,401**

[1] Totals include other items not stated.

20.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups, According to Purpose, 1944—concluded

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States	All Countries
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Consumer Goods						
Foods	60,280	73,473,867	134,263,543	293,807,116	59,097,369	449,504,600
Beverages	3,823,489	3,218,324	35,736,476	76,271	15,997,910	23,053,151
Smokers supplies	28,533	1,120,680	1,179,685	253,138	47,603	886,225
Clothing	3,350,497	2,941,992	6,550,291	2,455,302	2,597,539	27,872,381
Household goods	5,931,024	17,759,300	24,228,796	894,506	601,399	6,815,865
Jewellery, timepieces, etc.	1,228,265	2,304,718	8,754,689	263,160	126,712	953,876
Books, educational supplies, etc.	927,540	15,818,663	16,816,134	7,245,193	4,350,088	15,948,698
Recreation equipment, etc.	488,393	10,338,124	10,841,464	25,029	1,752,433	3,231,354
Medical supplies, etc.	837,541	14,666,408	16,649,739	1,514,661	548,051	5,553,520
Other	431,225	2,117,557	2,657,183	104,949	25,336	2,807,190
Totals, Consumer Goods	**17,106,787**	**143,759,633**	**257,678,000**	**306,639,325**	**85,144,440**	**536,626,860**
Totals, Munitions and War Stores	**24,562,737**	**263,082,845**	**288,589,857**	**348,488,185**	**68,018,775**	**572,260,764**
Totals, Live Animals for Food	**Nil**	**708,038**	**708,038**	**Nil**	**1,697,809**	**2,204,177**
Totals, Unclassified	**9,148,835**	**80,806,812**	**95,006,164**	**64,863,876**	**29,925,531**	**154,333,596**
Grand Totals	**110,598,584**	**1,447,225,915**	**1,758,898,197**	**1,235,030,206**	**1,301,322,402**	**3,439,953,165**

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 a 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. During the War, transactions on external account have constituted an even larger proportion of the national income than formerly. In the latter years of the War, gross credits on current account represented almost one-half of the national income compared with approximately one-third in the period before the War.

General Structure of the Balance of Payments.—The Canadian balance of payments before the War possessed quite definite outlines and characteristics. For some years net receipts from the excess of merchandise exports over import trade with all countries, newly mined gold, and travel expenditures exceeded the net external disbursements on interest and dividends account and for freight and other services. The growing current account credit balance in all countries in years immediately preceding the War was dependent, however, to a considerable

* Summarized from the Report "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926-44" prepared by C. D. Blyth, B.A., Chief, International Payments Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

extent upon expanding gold production. The more significant annual variations in the gross volume of current international transactions and in the current account balances arise usually from fluctuations in merchandise trade. Demand for Canadian exports varies widely from year to year, and Canadian demand for imports is closely related to fluctuations in the national income in Canada. The large element of interest charges in the total payments on account of interest and dividends makes for some rigidity in payments on income account, and possible fluctuations in the net balance from the tourist trade are moderated considerably by the substantial volume of Canadian travel expenditures outside of Canada, which usually fluctuate in the same direction as travel expenditures in Canada.

The geographical distribution of transactions has displayed very pronounced characteristics and has shown a concentration of dealings with the United Kingdom and the United States with credit balances on current account characterizing the balance of payments between Canada and the United Kingdom for a number of years preceding the War, and chronic debit balances being customary in the account with the United States. The main sources of the credit balance with the United Kingdom was the large income which Canada has had from exports of merchandise to the United Kingdom. In the years immediately before the War, this was customarily much greater than the total of current payments made by Canada to the United Kingdom for merchandise imports, shipping and other commercial and financing services and payments of interest and dividends on Canadian investments owned in the United Kingdom. This sterling income was, however, freely convertible before the War into United States dollars or other currencies for which Canadian demand exceeded the Canadian supply. Because of this existence of free exchange markets, there was no problem of settling the credit balance with the United Kingdom such as has developed during the War. The Canadian need for external income to meet payments in the United States and certain other countries where Canada usually has debit balances arises chiefly from the excess of purchases of merchandise in the United States over Canadian exports to that country combined with the large Canadian payments of interest and dividends to United States investors, and the payments for transportation, travel and other services. While there is, in good years, a substantial income from Canadian exports to the United States and from United States tourist expenditures in Canada, this, along with sales of newly mined gold, was not sufficient in any year before the War to meet the large payments for goods and services purchased in the United States.

Canada's special interest in a system of multilateral settlements is apparent from the structure of the Canadian balance of payments. For example, the existence of free exchange markets before the War provided a channel of international settlement, particularly between the nations of the British Commonwealth and the United States. It was, therefore, possible for there to be a considerable amount of disequilibrium or "unbalance" in Canada's current accounts with the United Kingdom and the United States without any special problems of settling these balances arising. Triangular settlements such as those arising from the unbalanced state of Canada's accounts with the United Kingdom and the United States were an integral part of the network of international commerce which had grown up over a long period. The system of multilateral settlements made it possible to settle balances like those arising from Canada's dealings with its principal trading partners.

Wartime Developments.—The War, however, interrupted the operation of the system of multilateral settlements by creating conditions under which sterling was no longer freely convertible into United States dollars. In addition, the current accounts of the belligerent nations became 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 produced problems with respect to the balances of payments with both the Sterling Area and the non-sterling area, and the situation made exchange control necessary.

During the wartime period, the external demand for Canadian production has been a dominant influence upon the balance of payments. British and other Allied requirements for munitions, food, raw materials and other goods and also for war services have been among the principal contributors to the great wartime development of productive capacity and of capital equipment in Canada. The rapid expansion of investment in new productive facilities created heavy demands for capital goods procurable only in the United States. The new kinds of industrial production also led to new demands for fuel, industrial materials and components which also had to be purchased in the United States. As a result of the new capacity and demands, the level of industrial production on overseas account rose to unprecedented heights.

In their external aspects, the financial problems accompanying this great achievement in production were twofold. There was the problem associated with the British scarcity of Canadian dollars to pay for the munitions, food and other commodities so urgently needed for the prosecution of the War and there was that arising from the Canadian shortage of United States dollars to pay for the capital equipment, materials and components required for the war production. These two tendencies contributed to the development of a greatly increased credit balance in the current account with the Sterling Area and an increased debit balance in the current account with the United States Dollar Area. Accompanying this great increase in disequilibrium was the interruption in the system of multilateral settlements already referred to. As a result of these developments, it was necessary to devise methods of overcoming these financial obstacles in order that they should not interfere with the Dominion's contribution to the War.

With the Sterling Area, the problem was 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. 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 were also effected by purchases of gold from the United Kingdom which, in turn, were sold in the United States to settle Canadian deficits there. In 1942, however, a new method of meeting the growing needs of the United Kingdom for Canadian dollars was introduced when a contribution of $1,000,000,000 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 $700,000,000 to the United Kingdom. A further development was the appropriation by the Canadian Government in 1943 of $1,000,000,000 for Mutual Aid, for the production and transfer of Canadian war supplies to the United Nations and in 1944 of $800,000,000. Capital debits arising from the repurchase by Canada of the British equity in the fixed capital

of war plants, amounting to $205,000,000 and the repayment of $190,000,000 by Canada of British working capital advances made to Canadian munitions producers earlier in the War, provided a considerable amount of the additional funds required to finance the British current account deficiency in 1943. There were also special receipts of United States dollars from the United Kingdom, and increasing current payments by the Canadian Government to meet the overseas expenditures of the Canadian Forces provided a very substantial source of Canadian dollars for the United Kingdom. In short, the United Kingdom was 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 made this possible were 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.

In the case of the balance of payments with non-Empire countries, 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 by the War, principally because of the rapid rise in Canadian imports from the United States. At the same time, net credits from other foreign countries whose currencies are convertible into United States dollars have sharply contracted with the decline in exports to Continental Europe and Asia.

Since, during the war period, the deficits incurred with the United States dollar area had to be settled with United States dollars, it became 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 provided the principal means of conserving United States dollars. Government measures 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 ships and munitions on a large scale to the United States Government and further development of the production of raw materials in Canada. Settlements made by the United Kingdom in United States dollars, and in gold sold in the United States, were also a factor in meeting deficits in the United States. Another factor has been the growing volume of imports of capital arising, mainly, from the purchase of outstanding Canadian bonds by United States investors.

In the last two years of the War, a combination of temporary developments led to a marked change in the current account with the United States. Although current payments by Canada for merchandise and services reached a record level in 1943 and declined only moderately in 1944, there were very striking increases in current receipts from sales of munitions to the United States Government and from sales of grain to the United States which reached their peak in 1944, when they considerably exceeded the level of total exports of all commodities from Canada to the United States in 1938. Other exports to the United States were also heavier and more diversified than formerly, as unusual demands were created by wartime incomes and temporary shortages. Another unusual source of substantial income in the latter years of the War originated in United States Government expenditures on defence activities in Canada, such as the construction of the Alaska highway and airfields, and the Canol project and other activities in northern Canada.

As a result of these various non-recurrent developments, the current account deficit with the United States was reduced to negligible size in 1943. In 1944, however, the unusual sources of receipts were so heavy there was a substantial surplus from current transactions in the United States before taking account of the large special payments to the United States Treasury in that year. When these payments are included in the current account, however, it is brought close to equilibrium for the year as a whole, there being a relatively small credit balance. These special payments were in connection with the termination of the financial aspects of the Hyde Park agreements and included various war expenditures such as reimbursements to the United States for airfields and telephone lines constructed in Canada.

Developments in 1944.—Canadian war production was at its peak in 1944 and this is reflected in the balance of payments in various ways. In the balance of payments between Canada and the Sterling Area the effects of maximum production were to increase gross expenditures of the Sterling Area in Canada, including the expenditure of Mutual Aid funds on Sterling Area account as well as the disbursement of the greatly augmented amount of funds actually received by the Sterling Area from payments by the Canadian Government of overseas war expenditures.

Food and munitions shipped to the British were at record levels. Exports of lumber and other wood products were also heavier than in the previous year but there was some recession in shipments of non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities to the United Kingdom, arising mainly from reduced requirements for aluminum. One of the greatest relative increases in the expenditures of the Sterling Area in Canada was in the value of exports on other Sterling Area account. This was partly a result of the development of Mutual Aid to Australia with the consequent direct financing of some commodities to that country which formerly had been financed through United Kingdom channels. But exports of civilian commodities to the other Sterling Area countries were much heavier in 1944 as well, with the result that the requirements of the other Sterling Area countries added a considerable amount to the direct requirements of the United Kingdom itself.

Sterling Area expenditures for war services were about the same in 1944 as in 1943. Payments to Canada for freight were higher, reflecting the increased movement of commodities from Canada and the increased earnings by the growing fleet of Canadian-operated merchant vessels. Total current expenditures of the Sterling Area in Canada increased from $2,066,000,000 in 1943 to $2,307,000,000 in 1944. This was between four and five times the size of Empire purchases of Canadian commodities and services in 1939.

The more normal sources of Canadian dollars which the Sterling Area has to meet these liabilities did not vary much in total in 1944. The value of imports from the Sterling Area into Canada showed little change and Canadian payments to the United Kingdom for freight, interest and dividends and other normal current services were only slightly higher in 1944. The most important change in the Sterling Area's supply of Canadian dollars, of course, came through the great increase in the payments by the Canadian Government to the United Kingdom for the expenses of the Canadian Forces overseas. These increased from $499,000,000 in 1943 to $1,085,000,000 in 1944.

As a result of these transactions, the Sterling Area had net current account deficits of $879,000,000 in 1944 compared with $1,216,000,000 in 1943. Mutual Aid provided a means of financing $834,000,000 of the deficit in 1944. Such aid

to the United Kingdom accounting for about $775,000,000 of the total. Most of the remainder was for Australia with smaller amounts for the British West Indies, India and New Zealand. These goods provided under Mutual Aid have been included with other exports in the balance of payments statements and consequently are reflected in the current account balances shown. Their inclusion among the credits is offset by debits of similar size which have been entered in the special "Mutual Aid" item. Another method of financing the deficit was the special receipt of United States dollars from the United Kingdom, equivalent to $55,000,000 Canadian. There were also debits on balance on capital account and other special official payments which were mainly for the purpose of adjusting inter-governmental transactions, and various currency settlements adjusting special transactions.

In the balance of payments with the United States, a combination of unusual developments created the unique conditions in which there was a credit balance on current account in 1944. Various abnormal wartime sources of dollars provided a surplus over and above Canada's current expenditures in the United States during the year. Receipts from the sale of munitions to the United States Government under the Hyde Park Agreements, and from the sale in the United States of over $300,000,000 of grain to meet wartime feed and other shortages, heavy exports of a great variety of other commodities for which scarcities and wartime incomes created swollen demands, and continued expenditures by the United States Government on defence activities in northern Canada all contributed to the extraordinary volume of current receipts. There was some improvement in United States tourist and travel expenditures in Canada accompanying the easing of American restrictions on pleasure travel by car but at the same time there was a further contraction in the net exports of non-monetary gold resulting from continued reductions in production. The consequent increase in total current receipts was considerably greater than the level of current expenditures in the United States. The principal reason for the moderate contraction in the level of imports was the greater use of Canadian sources of supply of materials and the virtual completion of the program of capital expansion in Canadian industry which entailed such large purchases of Canadian equipment in the United States in the early years. There was an appreciable increase in tourist and travel expenditures in the United States by Canadians accompanying some relaxation in travel restrictions in the month of May, 1944. Although payments of interest were slightly higher because of the increased United States holdings of Canadian bonds, there was a decline in dividend payments.

Inflows of capital continued to be extraordinarily heavy in 1944 with transactions in securities still representing the major part of the movements. Gross sales of Canadian securities to the United States were less than in 1943 but so also was the total of redemptions. While sales of Canadian bond issues payable in foreign currency were less in 1944 than in 1943, there was an increase in purchases of Canadian domestic bonds, and more capital was transferred to Canada for direct investment by United States businesses than was the case in the earlier years of the War. Capital payments continued to be for the most part for the redemption of securities or other debts.

There were special receipts of United States dollars from the United Kingdom amounting to $55,000,000 providing a means of settling part of the British deficit in Canada. There was also a substantial total of receipts from exchange recoveries and adjustments arising principally out of transactions with the Sterling Area.

A substantial part of the credit balance on current account with non-Empire countries in 1944 is represented by war supplies and services provided as Mutual

Aid by the Canadian Government to China, France and the U.S.S.R. The total of Mutual Aid to this group of countries amounted to $102,000,000. The gift of wheat to Greece by the Canadian Government is also part of the credit balance being offset by a debit entry in the capital account.

Statistics of the balance of international payments have been revised back to 1926. Details are given for the years 1939 to 1944 in Tables **3** to **5** and while, for the previous years, it is possible to give here only the summary figures in Tables **1** and **2**, details for those years may be secured from the report "The Balance of International Payments, 1926-1944", published by the International Payments Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A subdivision of tourist expenditures is shown in Table **6**, p. 569.

1.—Current Account Between Canada and All Countries, 1926-44

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Year	Current Receipts	Current Expenditures	Net Balance on Current Account	Year	Current Receipts	Current Expenditures	Net Balance on Current Account
1926	1,665	1,538	+127	1936	1,430	1,186	+244
1927	1,633	1,643	−10	1937	1,593	1,413	+180
1928	1,788	1,820	−32	1938	1,361	1,261	+100
1929	1,646	1,957	−311	1939	1,457	1,331	+126
1930	1,297	1,634	−337	1940	1,776	1,627	+149
1931	972	1,146	−174	1941	2,458	1,967	+491
1932	808	904	−96	1942	3,376	2,275	+1,101
1933	829	831	−2	1943	4,064	2,858	+1,206
1934	1,020	952	+68	1944	4,536	3,539	+997
1935	1,145	1,020	+125				

2.—Geographical Distribution of the Balance on Current Account[1] Between Canada and Other Countries, 1926-44

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Year	United Kingdom[2]	Other Overseas Countries[3]	United States[4]	All Countries
1926	+58	+300	−231	+127
1927	−19	+257	−248	−10
1928	−21	+338	−349	−32
1929	−99	+225	−437	−311
1930	−106	+113	−344	−337
1931	−54	+85	−205	−174
1932	−14	+86	−168	−96
1933	+26	+85	−113	−2
1934	+46	+102	−80	+68
1935	+62	+92	−29	+125
1936	+122	+123	−1	+244
1937	+135	+122	−77	+180
1938	+127	+122	−149	+100
1939	+137	+105	−116	+126
1940	+343	+98	−292	+149
1941	+734	+75	−318	+491
1942	+1,223	+58	−180	+1,101
1943	+1,149	+76	−19	+1,206
1944	+746	+234	+17	+997

[1] Net receipts or credit (+); net payments or debits (−). [2] Excluding wheat exports diverted to other overseas countries, and exports of gold. [3] Including estimated wheat sold in European countries. [4] Including all net exports of non-monetary gold.

3.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and All Countries, 1939-44

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
A. Credits—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	906	1,202	1,732	2,515	3,050	3,583
Net exports of non-monetary gold	184	203	204	184	142	110
Tourist expenditures	149	104	111	81	88	111
Interest and dividends	57	52	60	67	59	71
Freight and shipping	102	138	185	221	288	316
All other current credits	59	77	166	308	437	345
Totals, Current Credits	1,457	1,776	2,458	3,376	4,064	4,536
Special Gold Transactions [1]	2	248	-	23	143	55
Capital Credits	558	283	566	1,235	677	689
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	713	1,006	1,264	1,406	1,579	1,398
Tourist expenditures	81	43	21	26	36	58
Interest and dividends	306	313	286	270	261	264
Freight and shipping	119	132	167	228	294	244
All other current debits	112	133	229	345	688	1,575
Totals, Current Debits	1,331	1,627	1,967	2,275	2,858	3,539
Special Gold Transactions [1]	2	248	-	23	143	55
Capital Debits	694	471	1,063	1,341	1,360	746
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Mutual Aid		-		-	512	936
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+193	+196	+468	+1,109	+1,471	+2,185
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+184	+203	+204	+184	+142	+110
Tourist expenditures	+68	+61	+90	+55	+52	+53
Interest and dividends	−249	−261	−226	−203	−202	−193
Freight and shipping	−17	+6	+18	−7	−6	+72
All other current transactions	−53	−56	−63	−37	−251	−1,230
Totals, Current Account	+126	+149	+491	+1,101	+1,206	+997
Special Gold Transactions [1]	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Accounts	−136	−188	−497	−108	−683	−57
Billion Dollar Contribution	-	-	-	−1,000	-	
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	−512	−936
Balancing Item [2]	+10	+39	+6	+7	−11	−4

[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.

4.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Empire Countries, 1939-44

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
A. Credits—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	436	699	1,098	1,541	1,763	1,970
Tourist expenditures	9	6	3	2	1	2
Interest and dividends	5	3	5	7	5	9
Freight and shipping	43	76	119	127	148	169
War services		20	74	130	128	128
All other current credits	9	18	22	19	21	29
Totals, Current Credits	502	822	1,321	1,826	2,066	2,307
Capital Credits	97	116	181	884	20	146

4.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Empire Countries, 1939-44—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	177	236	279	226	200	196
Tourist expenditures	13	3	3	2	2	2
Interest and dividends	80	76	68	51	52	56
Freight and shipping	39	36	36	49	47	33
Canadian overseas expenditures	-	29	97	191	499	1,085
All other current debits	17	23	33	38	50	56
Totals, Current Debits	326	403	516	557	850	1,428
Special Gold Transactions [1]	2	248	-	23	143	55
Capital Debits	180	330	990	1,129	586	144
Billion Dollar Contribution			-	1,000	-	
Mutual Aid			-	-	502	834
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	+259	+463	+819	+1,315	+1,563	+1,774
Tourist expenditures	−4	+3	-	-	−1	-
Interest and dividends	−75	−73	−63	−44	−47	−47
Freight and shipping	+4	+40	+83	+78	+101	+136
All other current transactions	−8	−14	−34	−80	−400	−984
Totals, Current Account	+176	+419	+805	+1,269	+1,216	+879
Special Gold Transactions [1]	−2	−248	-	−23	−143	−55
Capital Account	−83	−214	−809	−245	−566	+2
Billion Dollar Contribution			-	−1,000	-	
Mutual Aid		-	-	-	−503	−834
Balancing Item [2]		+43	+4	−1	−4	+8

[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.

5.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Non-Empire Countries, 1939-44

(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
A. Credits—						
Merchandise exports—after adjustment	470	503	634	974	1,287	1,613
Net exports of non-monetary gold	184	203	204	184	142	110
Tourist expenditures	140	98	108	79	87	109
Interest and dividends	52	49	55	60	54	62
Freight and shipping	59	62	66	94	140	147
All other current credits	50	39	70	159	288	188
Totals, Current Credits	955	954	1,137	1,550	1,998	2,229
Special Gold Transactions [1]	2	248	-	23	143	55
Capital Credits	461	167	385	351	657	543
B. Debits—						
Merchandise imports—after adjustment	536	770	985	1,180	1,379	1,202
Tourist expenditures	68	40	18	24	34	56
Interest and dividends	226	237	218	219	209	208
Freight and shipping	80	96	131	179	247	211
All other current debits	95	81	99	116	139	434
Totals, Current Debits	1,005	1,224	1,451	1,718	2,008	2,111
Capital Debits	514	141	73	214	774	602
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	9	102

[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.

5.—Balance of International Payments Between Canada and Non-Empire Countries, 1939-44—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
C. Net Balances—						
Merchandise trade—after adjustment	−66	−267	−351	−206	−92	+411
Net exports of non-monetary gold	+184	+203	+204	+184	+142	+110
Tourist expenditures	+72	+58	+90	+55	+53	+53
Interest and dividends	−174	−188	−163	−159	−155	−146
Freight and shipping	−21	−34	−65	−85	−107	−64
All other current transactions	−45	−42	−29	+43	+149	−246
Totals, Current Account	−50	−270	−314	−168	−10	+118
Special Gold Transactions [1]	+2	+248	-	+23	+143	+55
Capital Account	−53	+26	+312	+137	−117	−59
Mutual Aid	-	-	-	-	−9	−102
Balancing Item [2]	-	−4	+2	+8	−7	−12

[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.

6.—Estimates of Tourist Expenditures Between Canada and Other Countries, 1938-44

(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]
1944	118	2	2	[2]	116	116	[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]
1944	59	2	2	[2]	57	57	[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	-
1944	+59	.	.		+59	+59	[2]

[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. 567-569. 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.

United States Travel Expenditures in Canada.—The important place that United States travel expenditures occupied in the Canadian economy in normal times was more fully appreciated during the War, as a result of unprecedented demands for United States dollars to pay for much-needed war materials. Sterling income from exports to the Sterling Area could no longer be converted into United States dollars to pay for purchases in the United States, and thus direct sources of United States exchange, such as the tourist trade, were of considerable 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 the war years 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 $116,600,000. Subsequent to the ending of hostilities, a sharp upsurge was experienced in tourist traffic and preliminary estimates for 1945 indicate United States expenditures of $164,000,000, compared with pre-war levels of $149,000,000 in 1937, $134,000,000 in 1938 and $137,000,000 in 1939. Thus, 1945 recorded the highest expenditures since 1930 and is indicative of post-war prospects. Tourist entries from the United States in the first quarter of 1946 confirm the upward trend.

Canadian Travel Expenditures in the United States.—The most significant factors influencing Canadian travel in the United States during the War were the restrictive measures introduced by the Dominion Government in order to con-

* Revised under the direction of C. D. Blyth, M.B.E., B.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

serve United States 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 United States 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 United States 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 United States 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 United States 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 United States dollars. Consequently, it became possible to lessen the restrictions on travel. After May, 1944, when the restrictions were modified, Canadian travel to the United States increased considerably and, with additional modifications which followed in May, 1945, further advances were recorded, funds being available from then on to cover any reasonable travel expenditures.

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. Mainly as a result of the change in travel restrictions in the spring of the year, Canadian expenditures in the United States increased to $57,100,000 in 1944. These expenditures compare with the pre-war level of Canadian expenditures in the United States of $65,000,000 in 1937, $66,000,000 in 1938 and $67,000,000 in 1939. Preliminary estimates for 1945 place Canadian tourist expenditures in the United States at $83,000,000, which surpasses the record of $81,000,000 in 1929, when, however, prices and travel costs were at somewhat lower levels in the United States. Further, the normal volume of overseas tourist travel by Canadians, expenditures on which averaged some $20,000,000 annually in the inter-war period, has, of necessity, been confined to the Americas.

Travel between Canada and Overseas Countries.—It is estimated that travellers from overseas countries spent approximately $3,000,000 in Canada in 1945, while Canadian expenditures overseas were $2,000,000 in the same year. As pleasure travel between Canada and overseas countries had 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.

7.—Expenditures of Foreign Travellers in Canada and Canadian Travellers Abroad, 1944 and 1945

Class of Traveller	1944			1945[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]	2,900	2,800	100	3,000	2,000	1,000
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile	24,423	3,805	20,618	54,700	8,000	46,700
Rail	67,163	33,123	34,040	65,200	42,500	22,700
Boat	7,892	1,140	6,752	12,800	1,900	10,900
Bus (exclusive of local bus)	6,350	8,706	−2,356	13,100	15,700	−2,600
Aeroplane	3,235	2,400	835	6,500	3,900	2,600
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.)	7,520	7,907	−387	12,100	11,000	1,100
Totals, United States	116,583	57,081	59,502	164,400	83,000	81,400
Totals, All Countries	**119,483**	**59,881**	**59,602**	**167,400**	**85,000**	**82,400**

[1]Subject to revision. [2] Includes travel between Canada and Newfoundland.

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 12,119,000 (1945 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, 1945-46*

The end of the War in 1945 did not mean the immediate disappearance of the need for all controls over the supply and distribution of goods and services. The tapering off of military requirements after V-E Day in May and the gradual improvement of civilian supplies permitted the relaxation of controls in some fields such as durable goods and various raw materials. On the other hand, the cessation of hostilities brought new demands on supplies of some goods, notably food, as the liberation of occupied countries brought large and urgent relief demands. Textile supplies deteriorated while demand increased and, to ensure the most effective use of limited supplies, the program of directed production was expanded in 1945. The re-establishment of ex-servicemen presented special problems particularly in the months following V-J Day in August, when the rate of demobilization was accelerated. Distribution controls were revised to reduce the difficulties confronting veterans who were interested in establishing businesses.

Equitable Distribution Policy.—One of the major changes made in 1945 was the revision of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's "Policy of Equitable Distribution" governing goods in short supply. Under this policy, introduced in October, 1942, manufacturers and wholesalers had been required to distribute goods in short supply in proportion to their 1941 sales to each customer. The policy had been effective in maintaining a fair distribution of scarce goods among established concerns. In 1945, however, it became apparent that some modification of the policy was required to facilitate the establishment of new businesses, a matter of particular concern to ex-service men, and to meet the problem arising out of the resumption of the manufacture of durable goods for which many of the 1941 distribution outlets had closed. In September, therefore, a revised policy was announced under which suppliers of some goods were exempted from the provisions of the equitable distribution policy and, in the case of certain other goods, they were permitted to distribute 20 p.c. of current production without restrictions while 80 p.c. remained subject to the rules of equitable distribution. The list of goods affected in these two categories was extended later in the year and again at the beginning of 1946. The spheres in which the equitable distribution policy no longer applied included capital equipment, electrical appliances, automobiles and radios, numerous pulp and paper products, tea and coffee, as well as goods exempted from maximum prices or on which the price ceiling had been suspended (see p. 855). Goods for which 20 p.c. free distribution applied included clothing, footwear and foods (except for rationed items, ice cream, lard, shortening, edible oils and starch where no relaxations could be made).

Foods.—With the end of the War, the urgent relief requirements of the European continent and the Far East imposed new demands on world food supplies. Enemy occupation and the War had disrupted food production and distribution in these areas, and shortages were intensified by droughts and bad harvests in 1945. Food production in other parts of the world could not be expanded beyond its wartime peak and was also adversely affected by local droughts in 1944 and 1945.

* Prepared by the Research Division, Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This article deals with developments in the year 1945 and the first four months of 1946. The development of distribution controls up to 1945 and the principles and administration of rationing are described in the Canada Year Books 1943-44 (pp. 521-526) and 1945 (pp. 567-571).

In this situation Canada, as a major exporter of foods, found it necessary to continue and in some cases to tighten the control of domestic consumption in order to make a maximum export surplus available and to make the best use of restricted imports of such important foods as sugar.

Meat.—Rationing of meat, first introduced in 1943, had been lifted in the spring of 1944. In July, 1945, however, it was announced that meat rationing would be re-imposed since it had become apparent that domestic consumption would have to be reduced if export commitments were to be met in the face of the downward trend of hog slaughterings. Control over commercial slaughtering was immediately re-established as part of the machinery of meat rationing and slaughter quotas were set, though in September it was feasible to suspend the quotas on cattle in view of the very heavy marketings.

Meatless Tuesdays and Fridays for restaurants became effective in July and consumer rationing in September. The weekly ration varies from one to three pounds depending upon the type of meat purchased. A change in the ration was made on September 22, when "fancy meats", such as liver and hearts, were removed from the ration in view of the risk of spoilage because of slow sales of these products. Some further adjustments were made in October.

In January, figures were released showing that the annual rate of domestic consumption had been reduced to 136 lb. per person in the last three months of 1945 as compared with 149 lb. for 1944. This was a reduction of about 8½ p.c. as compared with the 12 p.c. cut which had been estimated before the above changes in the ration had been made.

Butter.—The butter situation did not ease in 1945. Consumption of fluid milk increased further, at an accelerated pace, and large quantities of milk continued to be required to maintain shipments of cheese to the United Kingdom and evaporated milk to Europe.

The weekly butter ration stood at about 7 oz. per person in March, 1945. At the beginning of 1946, the ration was reduced to 6 oz. and during March and April to 4 oz. per week. At the end of January, quota users, such as restaurants and hotels, were informed that their quotas for the first quarter of 1946 would have to cover the period until the end of April.

Sugar.—The pooling of world sugar supplies was continued in 1945 as the need for conservation remained as acute as ever. In the spring, arrangements were made to reduce the gap between United Nations requirements and available supplies and to equalize the annual per capita consumption of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada at a rate of 70·8 lb. Further ration reductions, therefore, followed the cuts made in the first quarter of the year, when the consumer ration had been reduced slightly from 2 lb. every four weeks to 2 lb. each calendar month. In each of the five months June, July, August, October and December the ration was cut to 1 lb. The 2 lb. allowance was maintained in September to permit a maximum amount of home canning and also in November to allow for Christmas baking. The extra sugar ration for home canning remained unchanged at 10 lb. per person.

Quotas for industrial users were cut in January and again in July so that in the second half of 1945 they stood at the following proportions of 1941 usage: bakers 60 p.c.; biscuit and cereal manufacturers 55 p.c.; others, such as soft drink, confectionery and candy manufacturers, 50 p.c. Allotments to jam and wine manufacturers were also reduced and cuts put into effect for Armed Forces establishments.

In the second quarter of 1946, quotas for industrial users were raised by 10 p.c. of 1941 usage. Quota users such as hotels and restaurants also took a substantial cut during 1945.

Preserves.—No change was made in the level of the preserves ration. Sugar and preserve rationing were combined under one scheme effective the first of January, 1946. Under this system, either sugar or preserves may be acquired with the same coupon, whereas previously sugar coupons could not be used for preserves. The consumer ration of sugar and preserves remained at approximately the level of the last seven months of 1945.

Textiles.—There was little improvement in the textile situation in 1945. A high volume of domestic demand, augmented by the requirements of demobilized service personnel, more than offset the reduction in military requirements. Imports of cotton and worsted fabrics in 1945 were seriously restricted and, though efforts were made to increase domestic production of yarns and fabrics, total textile supplies were smaller in 1945 than in 1944. It was essential, therefore, that materials and productive capacity be directed toward the most essential types of output and this was done by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board through the system of "production directives"

Directed Production.—During 1943 and 1944 the Prices Board had set requirements for the output of certain essential garments, allocated the required output among the manufacturers, and assisted these manufacturers in obtaining the necessary materials and labour. In 1945 this system was extended to almost all essential garments. Since such a comprehensive program absorbed the bulk of a number of fabrics, control had to be extended to the production and distribution of fabrics. Garment manufacturers were required to produce the same proportionate output in each price range as in 1942 and steps were taken to get fabrics in the required price ranges produced and distributed.

The directive program found its most complete application in the field of woollen goods. Early in 1945, a directive was issued to weavers requiring production of specified quotas of all woollen and worsted fabrics. Production of essential children's clothing and men's work clothing was already under directive and a similar program was put into effect for men's suits, coats and trousers, women's suits, dresses, etc. Deliveries of woollen and worsted fabrics were controlled by a system of fabric purchase authorizations in accordance with this directive program.

In the case of cotton goods, control over the production and flow of fabrics was less formal. Production quotas were established for such garments as men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas, shorts, women's dresses and blouses, children's wear, and work clothing. The output of men's shirts and work clothing lagged behind planned levels, partly owing to the reduced imports of cotton fabrics from the United States. In March, 1946, special measures designed to step up shirt production were announced. Manufacturers were prohibited from using any shirting material for articles other than men's and boys' shirts until their production was up to the level directed by the Board. Shirt inventories were restricted to one month's production. It was also stated that a larger portion of the cotton fabric imports from the United States would be allocated to shirt manufacturers.

A shift to the production of more profitable higher-priced goods, apparent in various lines, was particularly marked in the case of rayon fabrics and the output of low-priced garments fell short of directed levels. In the latter part of 1945

special steps were taken to correct the situation and the rayon mills were given production schedules which directed them to produce specified quantities in the various price ranges. Such schedules are being continued in 1946.

Most of the important directives, such as those covering work clothing, men's suits, children's woollen clothing and women's low-priced dresses, were continued into 1946, though the direction of fabric supplies was less formal than previously.

Priority Suit Purchase Certificates for Service Men.—In view of the shortage of suits, special arrangements were made to ensure priority of purchase to demobilized service personnel. Under the plan, personnel discharged after May 1, 1945, received certificates entitling them to priority in the purchase of one suit. Retailers and merchant tailors secured replacement of suits sold against certificates on forwarding them to their suppliers. The latter in turn forwarded the certificates to the Textile Co-ordination and received drafts for the purchase of fabrics in addition to their quota. In July, it was stipulated that retailers would receive only 65 p.c. of their normal quota in the usual way and must surrender certificates for the remaining 35 p.c.

Raw Materials and Durable Goods.—In the course of 1945, most of the restrictions on distribution of durable goods were removed. In the later months of the year, a number of the Controls operating in the Department of Munitions and Supply were dissolved and regulations covering aircraft, metals, chemicals, oil and other materials were withdrawn. The following Controls remain: Motor Vehicles, Power, Steel, Coal, Rubber, Timber, Radio Active Substances, and Priorities. Jurisdiction over metals (except for steel) was transferred to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and restrictions on the use and distribution of tin, tin-bearing alloys, cast iron and steel scrap were continued in force.

Operations of the Priorities Officer of the Department of Munitions and Supply, which had been closely tied in with the priorities system in the United States, were reduced greatly with the end of the War and the consequent removal of a large proportion of the United States priority controls. In January, 1946, however, as a result of the United States steel strike, priority controls over steel were re-established and in March, 1946, certain priorities in the distribution of construction materials were introduced.

During 1945 it was possible to discontinue permit rationing of certain types of durable goods which had been under the jurisdiction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Such controls were lifted in regard to farm machinery, construction equipment and small-arms ammunition.

Motoring.—*Motor-Vehicles.*—The production of automobiles was halted in 1942 and stocks on hand were set aside as a Government pool. From this reserve, the needs of certain essential users such as physicians were met by the issue of permits from the Motor Vehicles Control in the Department of Munitions and Supply. In June, 1945, all restrictions on the manufacture of motor-vehicles were lifted but a priority system of distribution was introduced. Applications for a purchase permit for an automobile are made to the Regional Motor Vehicle Rationing Officer. Top priority was given to the needs of physicians, nurses, police, fire-fighters and other essential users. Incapacitated veterans who needed a car for their rehabilitation and veterans who required a car for business purposes also received priority assistance. Dealers were at first not permitted to sell to persons not holding priority certificates

but this restriction was removed in March, 1946, subject to the requirement that the dealers must meet all priority demands before selling to persons without priority certificates.

The few civilian trucks manufactured during the period March, 1942, to August, 1945, when restrictions on production were lifted, were also strictly rationed under permit from the Motor Vehicles Control. In September, 1945, a priority system was announced to cover sales of new trucks. Two priority groups were established, and dealers are required to give preference in filling orders to those placed by holders of priority certificates.

Tires and Tubes.—Tire rationing was introduced in May, 1942. In June, 1945, it was possible to terminate the rationing of tubes, and at the same time the list of persons eligible for new or used tires was extended. Further relaxations were made at the beginning of December and the larger size of truck tires, some farm machinery tires and all used tires were removed from the ration. At the end of the year, rationing of tires was completely removed.

Gasoline.—A coupon-rationing plan for gasoline was introduced, effective Apr. 1, 1942, and each motor-vehicle owner was required to register the vehicle with the Oil Controller and to obtain a gasoline allowance and ration book. Motorcycles, commercial vehicles and water-craft were also provided with gasoline under various categories. In 1945, the value of a ration coupon was increased after V-E Day and the whole rationing system terminated following V-J Day.

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 increase unduly 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 the widest 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 investigations and prosecutions, 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. Organizations

* Revised by F. A. McGregor, C.B.E., Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Justice.

or commercial arrangements of this class which operate to the detriment of the public by enhancing prices, fixing common prices, restricting competition, limiting production or otherwise restraining or attempting to restrain trade, are defined in the Act as combines. 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. Participation in the formation or in the operation of a combine is an indictable offence, subject to penalties up to $25,000 or two years' imprisonment. Prosecutions for alleged offences may be undertaken at the instance of the Attorney General of a province or the Attorney General of Canada. Investigations of alleged combines under the Act are conducted under the direction of a Combines Investigation Commissioner. The Act provides for publication of reports of such investigations and for prosecution when a combine is found to exist. The administration of the Combines Investigation Act was transferred from the Minister of Labour to the Minister of Justice, effective from Oct. 1, 1945, by Order in Council under the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act.

Principal court proceedings following investigations under the Combines Investigation Act completed during the war years between 1939 and 1945, 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. Thirty-six companies and individuals engaged in the tobacco business, including wholesalers and seven manufacturers, were convicted by a jury at Edmonton in 1941 for 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 four members of the Alberta Court of Appeals in 1942 on the ground that certain of the accused previously had been charged under Section 498 of the Criminal Code and on other grounds of procedure at the trial. In the shipping container cases, 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. A decision of the Privy Council, holding that these fines should be transmitted to the Minister of Finance for the public uses of Canada and not to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, was delivered in October, 1945.

An inquiry into the nature and effects of international cartels and other similar types of private monopolistic controls affecting Canadian trade was completed in 1945. The inquiry constituted a survey of the principal kinds of international industrial combinations which had restrictive or monopolistic effects upon the production and distribution of commodities entering into Canada's foreign and domestic trade in the pre-war period. It included an examination of needs for the prevention or public control of types of commercial combinations that were capable of unduly restricting Canadian trade. Recommendations in the published report of the inquiry, made by the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act to the

Minister of Justice in October, 1945, included a strengthening of the Combines Investigation Act in certain matters of procedure; provision of more adequate facilities for investigations under the Act, to include investigations of certain presently defined classes of unfair trade practices and of excessive restrictions based on such means as patents; wider use of government powers, additional to criminal law, to prevent the development of unlawful combines and to prevent effects similar to those of combines; and the establishment of an intergovernmental body which would be concerned with international aspects of undesirable cartel practices.

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 an Act in 1826, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed Acts 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 (1867) 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 War of 1939-45. 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.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Applications for patents	No.	10,413	9,064	9,678	10,024	11,227	12,672
Patents granted	"	7,234	7,834	8,346	7,686	7,803	7,084
Granted to Canadians	"	571	608	595	500	480	486
Caveats granted	"	378	318	246	233	223	302
Assignments	"	7,976	7,728	7,488	8,530	7,857	8,265
Fees received, net	$	350,607	333,646	351,553	348,036	366,254	388,593

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 7,084 patents granted in 1945, 5,682 or 80 p.c. were from inventors resident in the United States,

* 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.

486 from Canadian residents and 683 from residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while residents of Germany applied for 41, of Switzerland for 63, of Holland for 21, of France for 6, of Sweden for 49 and of other countries for 53.

During the war years following 1940, patent applications in Canada, contrary to the experience of most other countries, showed a steady increase. During the fiscal year 1944-45, 12,672 applications were received which was the highest number of applications made since 1931. However, the 7,084 patents granted was the lowest number for the past 25 years. Of the total patents issued, 7,044 were in English and 40 in French; 9 were granted to women inventors.

Patents applied for during the past 15 years, by the main branches of science or industry show the chemical arts, including plastics, fuels, medicines, pulp, metallurgy, electrochemistry and chemicals, as the leaders in number of inventions. Approximately 2,000 applications in this group have been received each year from 1931 to 1937 and over 2,500 from 1938 to 1943; a slight decrease was shown in 1944. Numerous applications in this class were for synthetic resins, dyestuffs, higher grades of gasoline, vitamin addition products, alloys and powder metallurgy, and the substitution of plastic for metal in many articles.

Inventions in the electrical class dealing with power generation and distribution, lighting, heating and intelligence transmission have been over 1,500 per year since 1936 reaching a peak of about 2,000 in 1938 and remaining relatively steady at between 1,600 to 1,700 since. Improvement in refrigeration, low-power fluorescent lighting, ultra-high frequency radio transmission, receiving apparatus and electrical apparatus involving electronics and their uses have been numerous in this group.

Transportation applications, including patents for transporting persons, goods and material by air, land or water, and especially in the substitution of paper and fibre for metals in making containers for goods in transit, had reached 2,000 in 1931 but, with the exception of 1936, have kept to the 1,000 to 1,200 level.

Heat and power inventions, involving hydraulic power, internal combustion and steam generators, heat transfer and control; patents for textiles; and the treatment of material of all kinds such as leather, metal, paper, wood fabric and tobacco have shown the least variation among the major groups. Hydraulic mechanism to control machine tools, aircraft and for many other uses was exceptionally active together with new methods and composition for improving the quality of finished textile materials.

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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Copyrights registered	No.	3,214	3,298	3,741	3,214	2,869	3,374
Industrial designs registered	"	402	336	256	177	266	326
Timber marks registered	"	21	11	7	9	8	10
Assignments registered	"	513	494	485	349	315	422
Fees received, net	$	13,535	15,995	15,247	14,252	15,405	16,847

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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

Item		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Trade marks registered	No.	1,721	1,687	1,443	1,185	1,164	1,144
Trade mark registrations assigned	"	1,229	798	392	692	693	706
Trade mark registrations renewed	"	410	376	311	365	627	696
Certified copies prepared	"	307	245	174	183	193	317
Shop cards registered	"	4	1	1	Nil	2	1
Fees received, net	$	51,719	51,107	42,186	42,385	48,556	76,089

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.

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 total revenue collected by the Service in the years ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945 amounted to $410,458 and $408,629, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, amounted to $418,752 and $420,337, respectively.

4.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

Article	1944				1945			
	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
Weights (Dominion)	129,777	124,344	5,433	4·37	125,442	120,559	4,883	3·89
Weights (metric)	2,467	2,385	82	3·44	2,090	2,011	79	3·78
Measures of capacity	50,189	49,659	530	1·07	51,642	51,051	591	1·14
Measures of length	9,258	9,224	34	0·37	8,715	8,675	40	0·46
Milk-cans	175,085	174,331	754	0·43	162,102	161,801	301	0·19
Ice-cream containers	5,843	5,806	37	0·64	6,041	6,041	Nil	-
Measuring devices (gas pumps)	46,608	41,376	5,232	12·65	45,768	40,456	5,312	11·60
Tank wagons	1,011	912	99	10·86	870	779	91	10·46
Babcock glassware	54,908	54,633	275	0·50	37,928	37,655	273	0·72
Weighing machines	213,450	190,517	22,933	12·04	215,548	192,835	22,713	10·54
Weighing machines (metric)	1,434	1,372	62	4·52	1,412	1,350	62	4·39
Domestic scales	355	348	7	2·01	367	365	2	0·54
Miscellaneous	2,398	2,360	38	1·61	2,054	2,001	53	2·58
Totals	**692,783**	**657,267**	**35,516**	**5·40**	**659,979**	**625,579**	**34,400**	**5·21**

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

* Revised by E. O. Way, I.S.O., Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.
† With the exception of the figures on gas sold in Canada, this material has been revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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 473,878 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year 1945, as compared with 444,992 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was $324,728 as compared with an expenditure of $302,988. The Branch also collected $640,120 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. 379.

5.—Electricity Meters in Use, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1922-45

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	1945	2,348,150

6.—Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1932-45

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.
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
1938	510,261	174,355	3	1,268	685,887	1945	552,411	208,046	4	1,529	761,990

7.—Manufactured and Natural Gas Sold in Canada, 1942-45

Year and Division	Manufactured					Natural				Total
	Domestic	House Heating	Industrial	Commercial	Miscellaneous	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Miscellaneous	
	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.
1942	9,592,040	991,228	4,958,969	3,260,988	111,172	15,833,766	6,621,553	6,124,803	974,299	48,468,818
1943	10,711,654	1,267,416	5,543,653	3,492,052	69,471	14,480,386	7,589,289	7,035,941	564,635	50,754,497
1944	12,098,351	1,333,339	5,786,717	3,671,522	47,350	14,565,801	6,144,211	7,410,938	1,062,106	52,120,335
1945	12,720,922	1,679,796	5,109,828	3,893,848	48,423	16,875,164	8,375,151	8,276,943	404,328	57,384,403
1945										
Eastern Canada	11,356,546	1,344,646	4,116,006	3,381,414	2,045	6,492,237	1,220,475	605,706	55,897	28,574,972
Western Canada	1,364,376	335,150	993,822	512,434	46,378	10,382,927	7,154,676	7,671,237	348,431	28,809,431

The figures given in Table 7 of manufactured and natural gas are published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the previously published series of gas sold by kinds has been discontinued.

Section 6.—Bounties

In cases were it is considered advisable for the Government to encourage the production of a particular commodity, bounties paid by the Government are recognized substitutes for protective duties. In the past they have been made use of by Canada to a considerable degree*, but the only bounty that has involved payments by the Dominion Government during the past ten years is a bounty of 49½ cts. per ton on bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The bounties paid for the fiscal years 1930-31 to 1940-41 are given at p. 562 of the 1942 Year Book; those for fiscal years since that time are as follows:—

Year Ended Mar. 31—	*Tonnage on Which Bounty Paid*	*Bounty Paid*
1942	765,775	$379,058·59
1943	766,144	379,241·26
1944	646,875	320,203·10
1945	709,091	351,000·04

Following the outbreak of war, Dominion and provincial wartime bonuses were introduced to encourage the production of particular commodities and had an effect similar to that of bounties (the Province of Alberta, for instance, instituted a bonus on wool of 4 cts. per lb. during this period). These bonuses are dealt with in the various sections of the Year Book where they have a direct relationship to production.

Bounties are also paid by certain provincial governments. The Government of Nova Scotia, under the Mines Act relating to coal, pays a bounty under specified conditions, the amount of which was $4,140 for each of the years 1943 and 1944, and $4,260 for 1945. In Ontario, under the Iron Ore Bounty Act passed in 1937, the following amounts have been paid: $118,705 in 1939, $313,864 in 1940, $302,016 in 1941 and $306,090 in 1942; no bounties have been paid since 1942. Provision also exists in British Columbia for the payment of bounties on the production of pig iron and steel, but at present these materials are not being produced in that Province.

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 beer by brewers, or others which certain provinces permit, while reserving regulative rights

* See p. 563 of the 1942 Year Book.

† Abridged from the report "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", by Miss L. J. Beehler, M.A., published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price 50 cents.

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.

Important Federal wartime restrictive measures* included War Order C.C. 14 which prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada on and after Nov. 1, 1942, and the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, Dec. 16, 1942) which prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 p.c., domestic wine to 80 p.c., and beer to 90 p.c., of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended Oct. 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine and beer were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit (except that taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date the Order came in force), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines, were 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, or of an advertisement "which, in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer or seller, requires to be published".

The Liquor Boards adopted various wartime restrictive measures, designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. However, supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower.

For the calendar year 1943 the production of beverage spirits in Canada was 2,700,000 proof gal. and there was also produced 20,300,000 proof gal. of industrial alcohol: in 1944 the beverage spirits totalled only 8,500,000 proof gal. whereas the industrial alcohol production rose to 26,700,000 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 industrial life. The production of spirits was 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, 1945, collected in excise duties, customs duties, excise taxes, licence fees, etc., $44,607,200 on spirits; $42,507,254 on malt and malt products and $2,012,112 on wines.†

* These restrictions were amended from time to time. By Aug. 3, 1945, all the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order except those prohibiting the advertising of spirits, etc., had been removed. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded on Aug. 30, 1945.

† These figures do not include sales tax, details of which are not available for separate commodities.

8.—Total Net Revenue Received by the Provincial Governments from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1939-45

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
	1945	7,428,911		1945	4,379,365
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
	1945	4,247,301		1945	4,162,775
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
	1945	17,120,638		1945	6,026,112
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
	1945	19,181,266		1945	7,881,497

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Certain Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent total consumption. For example, the quantities consumed by tourists reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

Obviously, figures of consumption are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees.

Spirits.—Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes. The quantities shown as "entered for consumption" are released from warehouses, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported.

Malt Liquors.—Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (1) production; (2) changes in warehouse stock; and (3) imports.

Wines.—The apparent consumption of native wines is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections.

9.—Apparent Consumption of Beverage Spirits in Canada, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1934-45

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	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	[1]	1,284,116	69	[1]	4,729,919
1944	2,620,297	[1]	823,422	3	[1]	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	[1]	1,043,709	273	[1]	3,719,918

[1] The large quantities of non-potable alcohol produced and exported for war uses in the years 1943-45 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 Bureau of Statistics report "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada"

10.—Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1934-45

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
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	"	110,223,815

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1934-45

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	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
1945	3,409,303	303,153	Nil	303,153	3,712,456

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, 1944 and 1945

Province	Loaded		Received from Foreign Connections		Totals Originated[1]	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	251,963	277,399	Nil	Nil	251,963	277,399
Nova Scotia	7,563,780	6,672,923	159,471	178,445	7,723,251	6,851,368
New Brunswick	3,708,747	3,480,801	620,147	858,218	4,328,894	4,339,019
Quebec	17,699,815	17,672,213	7,977,820	6,910,596	25,677,635	24,582,809
Ontario	35,108,857	36,522,406	37,946,916	33,034,888	73,055,773	69,557,294
Manitoba	6,514,256	6,242,308	288,521	315,467	6,802,777	6,557,775
Saskatchewan	14,658,078	13,534,717	732,503	850,890	15,390,581	14,385,607
Alberta	11,879,755	11,830,198	193,619	171,030	12,073,374	12,001,228
British Columbia	8,771,481	7,670,281	769,548	729,316	9,541,029	8,399,597
Totals	**106,156,732**	**103,903,246**	**48,688,545**	**43,048,850**	**154,845,277**	**146,952,096**
	Unloaded		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals Terminated[1]	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island	449,556	453,748	Nil	285	449,556	454,033
Nova Scotia	6,431,059	5,647,916	2,202,739	1,856,105	8,633,798	7,504,021
New Brunswick	3,357,173	3,176,948	3,581,089	3,668,894	6,938,262	6,845,842
Quebec	21,168,477	19,363,172	8,592,267	10,879,151	29,760,744	30,242,323
Ontario	42,919,267	44,535,317	39,821,944	32,534,800	82,741,211	77,070,117
Manitoba	5,621,238	5,871,973	1,683,211	857,693	7,304,449	6,729,666
Saskatchewan	4,829,695	5,077,501	57,606	31,066	4,887,301	5,108,567
Alberta	4,123,442	3,881,815	292,393	37,638	4,415,835	3,919,453
British Columbia	7,235,183	6,305,258	2,224,842	2,649,100	9,460,025	8,954,358
Totals	**96,135,090**	**94,313,648**	**58,456,091**	**52,514,732**	**154,591,181**	**146,828,380**

[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 1945, for instance, originated within the previous year.

Section 2.—Food Consumption of the Civilian Population, 1935-45

The importance of food consumption in the war years 1939-45 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 the 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, made it more necessary than ever to establish consumption data on a comparable basis.

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 1944 and 1945 (the estimates for 1945 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 summary 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.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1944 and 1945, with Averages, 1935-39

Item	Specification	Pounds per Capita per Annum			Percentages of 1935-39 Average	
		1935-39	1944	1945[1]	1944	1945[1]
Dairy Products (Excluding Butter)—						
Fluid whole milk	Retail wt.	347·3	401·0	404·2	115	116
Fluid cream, *n.e.s.*	"	12·8[2]	18·4[3]	18·4[3]	144	144
Cheese, cheddar	"	3·4	4·0	4·0	118	118
Cheese, other	"	0·3	0·3	0·3	100	100
Evaporated whole milk	"	6·1[4]	9·2	10·4	151	170
Condensed whole milk	"	0·6	0·9	1·0	150	167
Malted milk	"	0·1	0·06	0·04	60	40
Dried whole milk	"	0·1	0·4	0·4	400	400
Dried skim milk	"	1·8	2·6	2·4	144	133
Condensed skim milk	"	0·4	0·5[5]	0·6[5]	125	150
Skim milk cheese	"	0·1	0·4	0·4	400	400
Skim and buttermilk	"	4·8[4]	5·0	5·0	104	104
Milk in ice cream, *n.e.s.* (whole milk)	"	13·0[6]	24·5[6]	22·8[6]	188	175
Totals, Dairy Products	**Milk Solids**	**55·8[4]**	**67·3**	**67·6**	**121**	**121**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 592.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1944 and 1945, with Averages, 1935-39—continued

Item	Specification	Pounds per Capita per Annum			Percentages of 1935-39 Average	
		1935-39	1944	1945[1]	1944	1945[1]
Meats—						
Beef with bone	Carcass wt.	54·7	61·7	60·4	113	110
Veal	"	10·5	11·0	11·3	105	108
Lamb and mutton	"	5·6	4·8	4·2	86	75
Pork (excluding lard)	"	39·9	61·4	55·2	154	138
Offal	Edible wt.	5·8	7·4	7·3	128	126
Canned meat	Net wt. canned	1·4	2·1	0·9	150	64
Totals, Meats	**Carcass wt.**	**118·4**	**149·1**	**139·7**	**126**	**118**
Poultry, Game and Fish—						
Chickens	Retail wt., dressed	15·6	23·7	23·2	152	149
Other poultry	"	2·8	3·9	3·8	139	136
Game and rabbits	"	4·3[7]	4·3[7]	4·3[7]	100	100
Fish, Fresh, Frozen and Cured—						
Shellfish	Fresh, edible wt.	0·4	0·3	0·4	75	100
Other fish	Filleted wt.	8·8	7·1	6·6	81	75
Canned fish	Net wt., canned	2·7	2·4	1·4	89	52
Totals, Poultry, Game and Fish	**Edible wt.**	**26·0**	**29·0**	**27·3**	**112**	**105**
Eggs—						
Fresh	Retail wt.	30·3	36·2	38·9	119	128
Dried	Dried wt.	0·1	0·04	0·02	40	20
Totals, Eggs	**Fresh Egg equiv.**	**30·7**	**36·4**	**39·0**	**119**	**127**
Fats and Oils—						
Butter	Retail wt	31·0	29·7	28·6	96	92
Lard	"	3·9	7·5	4·7	192	121
Shortening	"	10·6	8·3	7·9	78	75
Other edible fats and oils	"	1·8	1·1	1·4	61	78
Totals, Fats and Oils	**Fat content**	**41·4**	**41·0**	**37·2**	**99**	**90**
Sugars and Syrups—						
Cane and beet sugar used for human consumption[8]	Refined wt.	94·7	83·8	68·9	88	73
Syrups, glucose, etc., used for human consumption[9]	Retail wt.	11·9	18·7	16·3	157	137
Honey	"	2·4	2·9	2·4	121	100
Totals, Sugars and Syrups	**Sugar content**	**104·0**	**97·6**	**79·2**	**94**	**76**
Potatoes—						
Potatoes, white	Retail wt.	192·3[4]	199·0	189·0	103	98
Sweet potatoes	"	0·6	0·6	0·7	100	117
Totals, Potatoes	**Retail wt.**	**192·9[4]**	**199·6**	**189·7**	**103**	**98**
Pulses and Nuts—						
Dry beans	Retail wt.	3·7	4·4	4·2	119	114
Dry peas	"	5·7	5·0	4·1	88	72
Soybeans	"	[10]	0·3	0·3	–	–
Peanuts	Shelled wt.	2·2	2·8	2·0	127	91
Treenuts	"	1·1	0·6	0·4	55	36
Totals, Pulses and Nuts	**Retail wt. incl. sh. wt. of Nuts**	**12·7**	**13·1**	**11·0**	**103**	**87**
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit—						
Fresh tomatoes	Retail wt.	15·4	22·8	22·1	148	144
Canned tomatoes and tomato products	Net wt., canned	10·0	19·0	15·7	190	157
Fresh citrus	Retail wt.	25·1[4]	47·4	48·6	189	194
Canned citrus	Net wt., canned	0·5	3·4	0·8	680	160
Totals, Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	**Fresh equiv.**	**58·5[4]**	**109·3**	**95·4**	**187**	**163**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 592.

2.—Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, 1944 and 1945, with Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Item	Specification	Pounds per Capita per Annum			Percentages of 1935-39 Average	
		1935-39	1944	1945[1]	1944	1945[1]
Fruit, other than Citrus—						
Fresh fruit	Retail wt.	40·5	51·9	42·5	128	105
Canned fruit	Net wt., canned	6·3	4·2	2·7	67	43
Frozen fruit	Retail wt.	0·2	0·3	0·05	150	25
Dried fruit	Processed wt.	8·3	8·6	7·7	104	93
Totals, Fruit, other than Citrus	**Fresh equiv.**	**80·2**	**90·8**	**76·6**	**113**	**96**
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables—						
Fresh—						
Cabbage and greens	Retail wt.	16·2	19·0	24·0	117	148
Carrots	"	15·4	12·7	13·5	82	88
Legumes	"	6·2	3·4	3·2	55	52
Canned	Net wt., canned	6·4	11·9	11·0	186	172
Totals, Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	**Fresh equiv.**	**44·2**	**47·0**	**51·7**	**106**	**117**
Other Vegetables—						
Fresh	Retail wt.	29·8	50·4	47·1	169	158
Canned	Net wt., canned	4·4	5·4	4·4	123	100
Totals, Other Vegetables	**Fresh equiv.**	**34·2**	**55·8**	**51·5**	**163**	**151**
Grain Products—						
Flour (including rye flour)	Retail wt.	184·8	177·3	180·5	96	98
Oatmeal and rolled oats	"	7·3	6·9	6·7	95	92
Wheat, corn, and other cereals	"	7·4	8·1	8·0	109	108
Rice (milled)	"	4·3	2·8	2·4	65	56
Starch	"	2·2	1·6	1·1	73	50
Cornmeal	"	1·4	1·3	10·8	93	57
Pearl barley	"	0·3	0·4	0·4	133	133
Buckwheat flour	"	0·2	0·1	0·1	50	50
Tapioca, sago, and arrowroot	"	0·3	[10]	[10]	7	7
Totals, Grain Products	**Retail wt.**	**208·2**	**198·5**	**200·0**	**95**	**96**
Beverages—						
Coffee	Green beans	3·7	4·9	4·9	132	132
Tea	Primary distribution wt.	3·5	2·9	3·2	83	91
Cocoa	Whole beans	3·7	3·1	3·0	84	81
Totals, Beverages	**Primary Distribution wt.**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**11·1**	**100**	**102**

[1] Subject to revision. [2] 25 p.c. butterfat cream. [3] 18 p.c. butterfat cream. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book. [5] Includes evaporated skim milk. [6] Includes whole milk equivalent of cream used in ice cream. [7] Estimate by Department of Mines and Resources. [8] Includes sugar used in manufactured products reported elsewhere in table, but excludes sugar used for industrial non-food purposes. [9] Excludes syrups and glucose used for industrial purposes. [10] Less than 0·05 lb.

Section 3.—The Grain Trade

Subsection 1.—Governmental Agencies Regulating or Co-operating with the Grain Trade

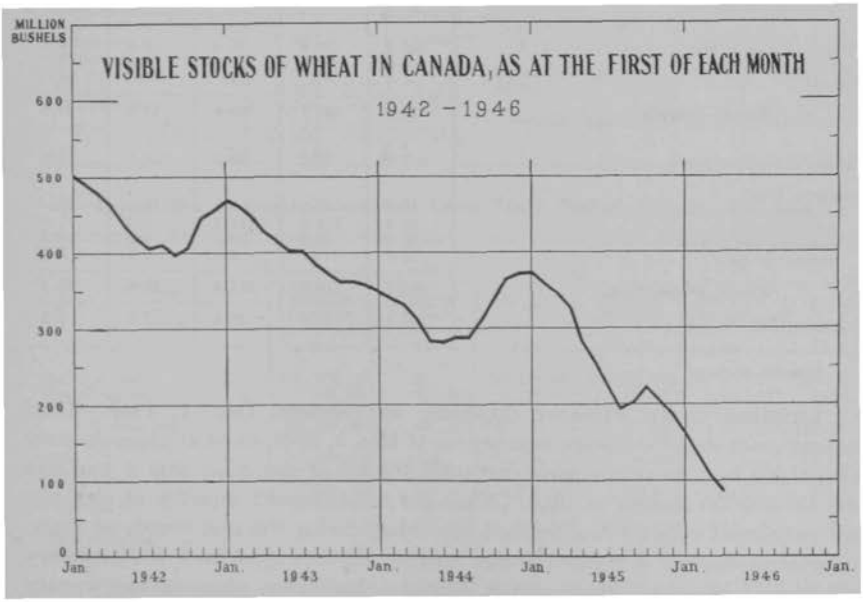
The agencies exercising control of the grain trade in Canada are: the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administers the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930; and the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935. An article on the Canadian Wheat Board and its operations 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

The disposition of Canadian wheat during the crop year ended July 31, 1945, was again featured by the heavy export of this grain which totalled 342,900,000 bushels as compared with 343,800,000 bushels for the corresponding period in 1943-44, a decline of less than 1,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat to the United States declined drastically from 159,200,000 bushels in 1943-44 to 41,900,000 bushels in 1944-45. A record crop of wheat in the United States in 1944, coupled with an urgent demand for food from Europe, served to divert much wheat from that country to overseas destinations.

A decrease in the domestic utilization of nearly 7,000,000 bushels can be attributed largely to a drop in live-stock numbers with consequent smaller requirements of wheat for feeding purposes. Wheat movement into the Canadian feed deficit areas of Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Dominion Freight Assistance Policy was somewhat less during the 1944-45 season than it was in the preceding year, owing to the materially improved grain production in these areas in 1944 as compared with production in 1943.



3.—Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Use of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1940-45

(Millions of Bushels)

Item	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Carryover Aug. 1	102·9	300·5	480·1	424·0	594·5	356·5
Production	520·6	540·2	314·8	556·1	284·5	416·6
Imports	0·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·4	0·4
Totals, Supply	**623·9**	**840·7**	**794·9**	**980·1**	**879·4**	**773·5**
Exports	192·7	231·2	222·0	214·7	343·8	342·9
Domestic use	130·7	129·4	148·9	170·9	179·1	172·2
Totals, Disposition	**323·4**	**360·6**	**370·9**	**385·6**	**522·9**	**515·1**
Carryover July 31	300·5	480·1	424·0	594·5	356·5	258·4

The domestic and export trade in Canada's five principal grain crops are shown in some detail in Table 4. Of the five grains, only the exports of oats and barley in 1944-45 displayed any increase over those of the previous year; rye exports declined nearly 50 p.c. while flaxseed shipments were less by almost 66 p.c.

4.—Distribution of Canadian Grain Crops, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1945

(Millions of Bushels)

Item	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
Carryover Aug. 1, 1944	356·5	108·5	45·9	5·6	3·6
Production in 1944	416·6	499·6	194·7	8·5	9·7
Imports	0·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	**773·5**	**608·1**	**240·6**	**14·1**	**13·3**
Exports in terms of grain	342·9	92·2	39·4	4·5	3·6
Domestic Use—					
Human consumption	49·9	5·0	0·3	0·4	Nil
Animal feed	85·3	379·6	151·2	6·2	"
Seed requirements	29·3	33·3	12·3	0·8	1·2[1]
Industrial use	7·7	Nil	8·6	0·2	5·6
Totals, Disposition	**515·1**	**510·1**	**211·8**	**12·1**	**10·4**
Carryover July 31, 1945	258·4	98·0	28·8	2·0	2·9

[1] Includes dockage.

Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada, Dec. 1, 1945.—Total licensed grain elevator storage capacity, as of Dec. 1, 1945, stood at approximately 566,700,000 bushels as compared with 596,400,000 at the same date a year ago and 597,800,000 bushels in 1943. While the total licensed capacity of elevators and permanent annexes has declined somewhat during the past couple of years, the greatest decrease in licensed storage capacity has been apparent in the temporary and special annexes. Most of the reduction has taken place in the western division. Despite the decline, however, total licensed storage capacity remains more than 30 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1939, licensed capacity of 423,000,000 bushels.

5.—Licensed Grain Elevator Capacity in Canada as at Dec. 1, 1945

Division and Elevator	Elevators and Permanent Annexes	Temporary and Special Annexes	Total
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Western Division			
Western country elevators	192,187	95,568	287,755
Private and mill elevators	14,740	243	14,983
Inter-public and semi-public terminals	18,100	Nil	18,100
Vancouver - New Westminster	20,460	"	20,460
Victoria	1,008	"	1,008
Prince Rupert	1,250	"	1,250
Churchill	2,500	"	2,500
Fort William - Port Arthur	88,231	41,463	129,695
Totals, Western Division	**338,476**	**137,274**	**475,750**
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
Walkerville	1,325	Nil	1,325
Totals, Bay Ports	35,575	3,072	38,647
Eastern Division—conc.			
Lower Lake Ports—			
Port Colborne, N.H.B.	3,000	Nil	3,000
Port Colborne Maple Leaf	2,250	"	2,250
Humberstone Robin Hood	2,000	"	2,000
Toronto	4,000	"	4,000
Kingston	2,350	"	2,350
Prescott	5,500	"	5,500
Totals, Lower Lake Ports	19,100		19,100
St. Lawrence Ports—			
Montreal, N.H.B.	15,162	Nil	15,162
Montreal Dominion Elevator	750	"	750
Sorel	3,000	"	3,000
Three Rivers	2,000	3,000	5,000
Quebec	4,000	Nil	4,000
Totals, St. Lawrence Ports	24,912	3,000	27,912
Maritime Ports—			
West Saint John	2,577	Nil	2,577
Saint John	500	"	500
Halifax	2,200	"	2,200
Totals, Maritime Ports	5,277	–	5,277
Totals, Eastern Division	**84,864**	**6,072**	**90,936**
Grand Totals	**423,340**	**143,346**	**566,686**

6.—Quantities of Grain Inspected, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1944 and 1945

Grain	1944			1945		
	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	395,129,448	Nil	395,129,448	413,325,030	Nil	413,325,030
Winter wheat	573,552	497,816	1,071,368	453,870	1,627,386	2,081,256
Totals, Wheat	395,703,000	497,816	396,200,816	413,778,900	1,627,386	415,406,286
Oats	135,624,000	Nil	135,624,000	139,374,840	2,190	139,377,030
Barley	82,710,775	1,800	82,712,575	73,971,640	3,383	73,975,023
Rye	8,338,000	Nil	8,338,000	4,318,670	Nil	4,318,670
Flaxseed	15,025,000	90,446	15,115,446	7,033,158	76,970	7,110,128
Corn	201,000	637,382	838,382	246,000	4,621,394	4,867,394
Buckwheat	2,500	7,591	10,091	3,750	19,192	22,942
Mixed grain	703,800	Nil	703,800	1,119,600	Nil	1,119,600
Totals, Grain	**638,388,075**	**1,235,035**	**639,543,110**	**639,846,558**	**6,350,515**	**646,197,073**

7.—Lake Shipments of Grain from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1944 and 1945

Grain	1944			1945		
	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments
Wheat.....bu.	167,892,325	124,649,315	292,728,915[1]	220,696,971	104,034,028	324,730,999
Oats..... "	12,327,286	38,450,025	50,777,311	33,859,913	65,382,826	99,242,739
Barley..... "	14,902,493	27,148,009	42,212,992[2]	22,586,013	32,981,670	55,567,683
Rye..... "	497,527	8,944,313	9,441,840	1,678,998	3,985,593	5,664,591
Flaxseed..... "	554,415	10,046,712	10,601,127	1,699,266	3,801,666	5,500,932
Totals, Grain.....bu.	**196,174,046**	**209,238,374**	**405,762,185[1,2]**	**280,521,161**	**210,185,783**	**490,706,944**
Screenings.....ton	18,988	67,052	86,040	33,839	149,643	183,482

[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, 1934-45

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
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Receipts—						
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	254,389,625	18,838,600	20,806,305	752,512	739,090	295,526,135
1945	365,444,773	44,726,587	27,047,192	1,869,128	2,632,303	441,719,983
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
1945	385,086,106	39,039,333	30,943,479	1,369,573	2,315,638	458,754,129

Wheat Flour.—Total production of wheat flour in Canada for the crop year 1944-45 amounted to 24,684,403 barrels, as against 24,288,877 barrels in 1943-44. Exports increased from 13,464,371 barrels in 1943-44 to 13,923,832 barrels in 1944-45. Domestic flour consumption varied little; approximately 10,700,000 barrels were consumed in 1943-44 and 10,900,000 in 1944-45. During the 1944-45 season the mills operated at about 91·2 p.c. of their capacity and reached as high as 98·1 p.c. in the month of November, 1944. Statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for flour and feed mills for 1943 are given in Table 9 of the Manufactures Chapter at pp. 400-401.

Section 4.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products*

Since the outbreak of war in 1939, 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 the United Kingdom and other United Nations, but the demand in Canada has expanded sharply as a result of greater purchasing power in the hands of the consumers. Live stock thus makes a very important contribution to farmers' income and also provides the basis for a large slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Canada.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1944.—Marketings of all classes of live stock, except calves, reached an all-time high in Canada in 1944, due largely to the strong demand existing for meat products both on the domestic and foreign markets. Cattle marketed in Canada in 1944 numbered 1,528,947, as compared with 1,243,888 in 1943. Marketing of calves totalled 701,039 as compared with 643,569 in 1943. Marketings of hogs through commercial channels in 1944 totalled 8,863,830 as compared with 7,149,917 in 1943. Marketings of sheep and lambs were 1,050,953 in 1944 as compared with 887,199 in 1943.

The interprovincial and export movement of all classes of live stock in 1944 showed increases over the previous year. Total shipments in 1944 with figures for 1943, in parentheses, were as follows: cattle 621,075 (460,024); calves 192,906 (182,156); swine 1,887,092 (1,582,979); and sheep 377,946 (296,694).

* 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. 230-235 of this volume.

9.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1944

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards	496	41,197	282,380	111,333	291,068	251,481	14,436	992,391
Direct to packers	11,231	20,691	143,970	61,417	87,791	131,696	35,918	492,714
Direct for export	990	7,878	33,593	122	48	1,080	131	43,842
Totals, Cattle	**12,717**	**69,766**	**459,943**	**172,872**	**378,907**	**384,257**	**50,485**	**1,528,947**
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards	7,664	118,405	145,100	39,213	65,299	31,946	1,817	409,444
Direct to packers	8,936	71,062	88,647	44,288	16,740	55,826	4,261	289,760
Direct for export	120	99	1,458	5	19	116	18	1,835
Totals, Calves	**16,720**	**189,566**	**235,205**	**83,506**	**82,058**	**87,888**	**6,096**	**701,039**
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards	3,590	266,289	265,517	58,543	138,304	180,625	3,380	916,248
Direct to packers	143,228	523,036	1,843,217	793,451	1,795,808	2,801,315	46,875	7,946,930
Direct for export	442	29	91	84	2	2	2	652
Totals, Hogs	**147,260**	**789,354**	**2,108,825**	**852,078**	**1,934,114**	**2,981,942**	**50,257**	**8,863,830**
Sheep and Lambs—								
Totals to stockyards	3,327	106,958	129,244	44,907	87,949	72,239	5,470	450,094
Direct to packers	24,610	52,987	116,116	78,020	39,279	205,739	34,815	551,566
Direct for export	23	782	13,443	818	9,053	25,146	28	49,293
Totals, Sheep and Lambs	**27,960**	**160,727**	**258,803**	**123,745**	**136,281**	**303,124**	**40,313**	**1,050,953**
Store cattle purchased	66	1,337	79,725	16,538	14,011	55,374	2,047	169,098

In Table **10** are given the statistics of the grading of animals marketed through stockyards and direct shipments to packing plants for the years 1940 to 1944.

10.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, 1940-44

Live Stock	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—					
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	11,893	11,901	14,711	17,752	25,263
Good	71,744	76,851	86,690	90,000	96,092
Medium	70,235	74,956	76,635	81,891	116,780
Common	36,829	45,251	30,948	44,525	81,954
Steers over 1,050 lb.—					
Choice	20,134	29,345	38,225	63,559	61,865
Good	40,531	52,277	51,084	70,206	85,750
Medium	23,310	24,878	19,912	31,349	53,011
Common	6,102	6,526	3,503	5,771	15,332
Heifers—					
Choice	8,387	8,421	12,147	12,316	14,934
Good	57,553	60,887	68,900	58,485	66,874
Medium	73,978	72,321	57,994	55,622	81,924
Common	49,032	54,814	28,690	33,922	59,125
Fed Calves—					
Choice	23,526	24,484	27,513	18,928	18,510
Good	34,776	45,508	44,118	35,252	34,238
Medium	36,941	40,616	43,468	25,951	32,177
Cows—					
Good	76,983	83,710	93,736	79,358	110,936
Medium	82,545	99,427	98,471	88,722	99,932
Common	64,429	77,106	73,674	69,394	81,480
Canners and cutters	95,754	107,164	82,580	85,902	120,199
Bulls—					
Good	19,830	24,502	26,971	22,914	22,639
Common	38,066	47,299	37,509	40,643	50,194
Stocker and Feeder Steers—					
Good	62,565	66,589	67,047	54,988	52,221
Common	69,356	71,955	60,827	65,256	58,115
Stock Cows and Heifers—					
Good	19,213	12,563	12,350	10,842	11,528
Common	8,753	8,402	6,145	9,173	12,017
Milkers and springers	10,353	11,500	10,885	9,440	7,527
Unclassified	17,143	10,761	22,533	12,312	14,488
Totals, Cattle	**1,129,961**	**1,250,014**	**1,197,266**	**1,195,473**	**1,485,105**
Calves—					
Veal—					
Good and choice	229,655	238,589	236,945	176,241	180,877
Common and medium	464,748	451,288	420,439	378,339	445,295
Grass	117,078	128,208	106,031	86,121	73,032
Totals, Calves	**811,481**	**818,085**	**763,415**	**640,701**	**699,204**
Hog Carcasses—					
"A"	1,153,726	1,959,970	1,863,491	1,997,226	2,506,115
"B"	2,325,684	3,379,022	3,428,636	3,743,893	4,799,573
"C"	273,490	357,946	308,761	342,445	594,824
"D"	18,135	25,092	18,715	17,760	37,815
"E"	48,104	69,371	70,901	82,555	81,011
Heavies	59,563	100,069	197,722	340,463	195,865
Extra heavies	15,628	33,790	55,957	127,244	112,148
Lights	164,800	123,946	17,636	35,589	93,657
Sows	64,904	167,001	266,344	462,246	442,170
Totals, Hog Carcasses	**4,124,034**	**6,216,207**	**6,228,163**	**7,149,421**	**8,863,178**

10.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards and Packing Plants, 1940-44—concluded

Live Stock	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lambs and Sheep—					
Lambs—					
Good handyweights	521,565	542,967	568,726	553,751	596,275
Good heavies	31,600	27,479	14,428	17,608	15,687
Common, all weights	77,123	96,964	96,238	113,895	207,036
Bucks	48,059	52,527	52,462	52,332	63,309
Sheep—					
Good heavies	10,802	13,868	16,725	26,207	19,801
Good handyweights	39,615	50,263	44,479	68,081	42,685
Common	29,040	30,955	27,095	44,517	40,365
Unclassified	11,879	10,744	8,940	8,239	5,240
Totals, Lambs and Sheep	**769,683**	**825,767**	**829,093**	**884,630**	**990,398**

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 1944 it was $543,034,100 (the highest on record), as compared with $228,500,487 in 1940. The principal statistics of the industry for 1943 appear in Chapter XIV, Table 9 at pp. 400-401. The slaughterings reported by establishments in the industry in 1944 were: cattle 1,427,488, calves 678,831, lambs and sheep 986,303, and hogs 9,066,536.

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, 1943 and 1944

Month	1943				1944			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	52,993	19,386	44,624	515,309	90,432	26,663	68,437	941,129
February	69,452	25,529	44,157	510,690	93,794	28,367	56,037	933,991
March	76,993	55,760	49,864	554,461	101,732	55,160	74,692	932,318
April	82,330	75,061	42,928	570,068	93,525	82,040	49,875	793,326
May	82,725	81,217	29,068	585,033	101,932	89,832	35,471	855,324
June	77,685	66,752	34,718	537,282	89,352	71,892	33,363	682,783
July	78,568	53,883	54,996	480,498	95,155	62,271	46,326	529,607
August	90,732	51,024	78,939	436,340	116,722	60,235	96,252	451,712
September	101,853	46,871	86,158	475,900	125,159	52,965	123,298	440,050
October	97,723	43,947	158,463	644,658	132,788	51,970	145,912	610,076
November	113,036	43,559	170,397	890,912	160,013	46,699	145,683	828,409
December	96,964	31,098	95,005	967,374	153,517	33,151	83,823	767,692
Totals	**1,021,054**	**594,087**	**889,317**	**7,168,525**	**1,354,121**	**661,245**	**959,169**	**8,766,417**

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. 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, 1941-45, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

Item		Average 1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Beef—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	1,347·0	1,561·1	1,561·9	1,803·9	1,958·7	2,420·1
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	618,556	720,651	743,756	863,175	932,831	1,119,662
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	22,684	21,848	32,209	29,204	35,637	31,831
Imports.....	"	158[1]	1,509	915	375	23	2
Totals, Supply.....	"	641,398	744,008	776,880	892,754	968,491	1,151,495
Exports.....	"	10,899	7,905	15,961	13,549	155,165[2]	212,150[2]
Used for canning.....	"	1,406	5,779	8,212	5,993	14,181	133,306
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	24,040	32,209	29,204	35,637	31,831	40,515
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	43,565	51,911	63,418	64,546	65,000
Totals, Civilian Consumption	"	605,053	654,550	671,592	774,157	702,768	700,524
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	54·7	58·3	60·1	69·3	62·4	61·6
Veal—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	1,333·6	1,516·2	1,333·8	1,204·0	1,373·0	1,493·8
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	116,372	128,429	118,311	118,209	125,993	141,391
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	3,452	4,004	6,237	2,308	5,419	5,155
Imports.....	"	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Totals, Supply.....	"	119,824	132,433	124,548	120,517	131,412	146,546
Exports.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Used for canning.....	"	22	86	27	23	25	"
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	3,785	6,237	2,308	5,419	5,155	5,282
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	1,349	1,115	1,451	2,735	4,000
Totals, Civilian Consumption	"	116,017	124,761	121,098	113,624	123,497	137,264
Civilian consumption per capita.	lb.	10·5	11·1	10·8	10·2	11·0	12·1
Pork—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada.	'000	5,165·1	8,510·5	9,283·3	10,550·8	11,421·5	8,683·7
Estimated dressed weight.....	'000 lb.	620,522	1,056,046	1,188,295	1,394,400	1,503,257	1,111,607
On hand, Jan. 1.....	"	34,511	60,975	71,562	55,650	85,472	48,852
Imports.....	"	7,394	5,156	937	2,306	665	17
Totals, Supply.....	"	662,427	1,122,177	1,260,794	1,452,356	1,589,394	1,160,476
Exports.....	"	179,630	482,040	537,431	587,475	717,714	462,049
Used for canning.....	"	4,495	18,481	32,132	53,764	91,438	47,751
On hand, Dec. 31.....	"	37,863	71,562	55,650	85,472	48,852	32,756
Used by non-civilians.....	"	Nil	29,531	39,025	44,088	39,948	40,000
Totals, Civilian Consumption	"	440,439	520,563	596,556	681,557	691,442	577,920
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	39·6	46·3	53·3	61·0	61·4	50·8

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 601.

12.—Supply, Distribution and Civilian Consumption of Meats and Lard in Canada, 1941-45, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—concluded

Item		Average 1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Mutton and Lamb—							
Animals slaughtered in Canada	'000	1,543·0	1,392·3	1,369·0	1,508·5	1,415·0	1,634·1
Estimated dressed weight	'000 lb.	61,417	58,413	56,473	62,092	57,727	69,008
On hand, Jan. 1	"	6,190	5,462	6,861	5,054	9,419	6,930
Imports	"	422	2,627	2,010	29	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	"	68,029	66,502	65,344	67,175	67,146	75,938
Exports	"	248	349	628	891	1,589	7,951
Used for canning	"	37	137	133	129	218	164
On hand, Dec. 31	"	5,965	6,861	5,054	9,419	6,930	7,775
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	4,311	3,763	5,055	3,912	4,800
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	61,779	54,844	55,766	51,681	54,497	55,248
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	5·6	4·9	5·0	4·6	4·8	4·9
Canned Meats—							
Estimated production	'000 lb.	5,624	23,074	34,547	47,794	77,460	283,746
Imports	"	12,292	7,269	4,555	5,640	5,685	656
Change in stocks[5]	"	[4]	[4]	[4]	+998	+7,707	+118,700
Totals, Supply	"	17,916	30,343	39,102	52,436	75,438	165,702
Exports	"	1,999	1,695	9,761	18,820	39,707	132,800
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	1,986	4,013	7,681	12,495	10,000
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	15,917	26,662	25,328	25,935	23,236	22,902
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	1·4	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·0
Offals—							
Estimated production	'000 lb.	64,611	86,285	89,036	98,770	108,765	107,096
Imports	"	[4]	34	167	10	Nil	Nil
Totals, Supply	"	64,611	86,319	89,203	98,780	108,765	107,096
Exports	"	[4]	13,922	12,927	9,595	14,700	10,839
Used for canning	"	583	2,405	3,306	5,268	7,870	44,227
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	2,198	1,839	2,411	3,196	2,000
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	64,028	67,794	71,131	81,506	82,999	50,030
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	5·8	6·0	6·4	7·3	7·4	4·4
Lard—							
Estimated production	'000 lb.	63,237	95,307	106,372	119,884	140,753	88,393
On hand, Jan. 1	"	2,685	4,840	6,674	2,852	5,481	4,961
Imports	"	56	2	1	Nil	[4]	[4]
Totals, Supply	"	65,978	100,149	113,047	122,736	137,190	93,351
Exports	"	19,485	6,094	1,612	734	32,310	3,110
Used for canning	"	75	306	398	27	13,022[6]	20,812
On hand, Dec. 31	"	2,963	6,674	2,852	5,481	4,961	954
Used by non-civilians	"	Nil	448	511	619	2,262	1,000
TOTALS, CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION	"	43,455	86,627	107,674	115,875	93,679	67,475
Civilian consumption per capita	lb.	3·9	7·7	9·6	10·4	8·3	5·9

[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] The positive changes in stocks represent deductions from the available supply during a given year and therefore are subtracted. [6] 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 1942-45, in Table 15 of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 542-546, and imports in Table 14 at pp. 524-527.

Section 5.—Cold Storage

Cold-Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6; now consolidated as c. 25, R.S.C., 1927), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government to encourage the construction and equipment of cold-storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture.

13.—Cold-Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1945

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which do not include creameries with mechanical refrigeration, were supplied by J. F. Singleton, Associate Director, Marketing Service, Dairy Products Division, 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	13	3,263,328	3,038,994	902,418	35	4,087,480
New Brunswick	6	1,395,192	584,806	175,441	17	1,618,319
Quebec	15	577,841	661,708	198,511	102	12,213,727
Ontario	51	6,485,807	3,938,550	1,175,541	231	22,206,991
Manitoba	7	2,299,998	1,655,360	496,156	24	6,682,658
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	268,707	80,612	30	1,638,551
Alberta	4	409,471	351,500	105,450	16	3,642,580
British Columbia	49	12,777,336	3,927,779	1,178,334	108	21,103,034
Totals	**155**	**27,915,507**	**14,561,505**	**4,352,237**	**574**	**73,511,051**

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 XXXII under "Production".)

14.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1945

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, dairy and whey)	'000 lb.	40,463	12,268	May 1	71,231	Oct. 1	40,472
Cheese (factory)	"	39,282	20,268	Apr. 1	66,417	Aug. 1	44,727
Evaporated whole milk	"	33,152	18,270	Mar. 1	47,662	Sept. 1	31,826
Skim-milk powder	"	3,295	2,795	Dec. 1	7,173	Aug. 1	4,576
Eggs—							
Shell	'000 doz.	2,822	539	Dec. 1	21,740	July 1	10,810
Frozen	'000 lb.	30,176	11,637	May 1	30,176	Jan. 1	21,832
Poultry (dressed)	"	24,374	5,244	July 1	24,374	Jan. 1	11,240
Pork—							
Fresh	"	8,005	3,656	Aug. 1	8,005	Jan. 1	5,459
Frozen	"	9,018	4,037	Nov. 1	35,929	May 1	15,437
Cured and in cure	"	31,829	14,784	Sept. 1	31,829	Jan. 1	21,624
Lard	"	4,961	774	Nov. 1	4,961	Jan. 1	2,380

14.—Stocks of Food of Canadian Origin on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1945—concluded

Commodity		As at Jan. 1	Minimum During Year	Date at which Minimum Occurred	Maximum During Year	Date at which Maximum Occurred	Average 12 months
Beef—							
Fresh	'000 lb.	10,433	5,330	June 1	14,325	Dec. 1	9,496
Frozen	"	16,071	5,321	July 1	23,765	Dec. 1	13,434
Cured, etc.	"	671	441	Aug. 1	1,250	May 1	725
Veal	"	5,155	2,493	Mar. 1	7,192	Dec. 1	5,070
Mutton and lamb	"	6,930	835	July 1	7,815	Dec. 1	3,846
Fish—							
Frozen fresh	"	27,944	14,563	May 1	38,901	Nov. 1	26,492
Frozen smoked	"	2,023	1,177	May 1	2,255	Sept. 1	1,624
Fruit—							
Apples (fresh)	'000 bu.	5,844	3	Aug. 1	5,844	Jan. 1	1,338
Frozen fruit	'000 lb.	9,103	6,300	June 1	12,727	Oct. 1	8,811
In preservatives	"	20,372	12,056	June 1	20,372	Jan. 1	17,108
Potatoes	ton	334,305	969	Sept. 1	334,305	Jan. 1	111,450

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 results of that Census, in so far as retail trade is concerned, are given in Volume X of the 1941 Census, while the results for wholesale and service establishments will be contained in Volume XI, which is not yet through the press. A summary of the main features of the retail and wholesale marketing structure of the country, as revealed in the census results, is presented in the following Subsections. This information is given in more detail at pp. 597-621 of the 1945 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Wholesale Merchandising

Wholesale trade, for census purposes, has been taken to include all agencies of distribution between the producer on the one hand and the retailer or industrial or other large user on the other hand. It does not include manufacturing plants but does include manufacturers' sales branches or offices operated at locations apart from plants. In addition to regular wholesalers (including exporters and importers), agents, brokers and commission merchants have been included, as well as assemblers of primary products, such as co-operative marketing associations, grain elevators, and city or country buyers of primary products. The wholesale census also includes the bulk tank stations operated by distributors of petroleum products.

* Revised by A. C. Steedman, B.A., Chief, Census of Merchandising and Services Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In all, 24,758 wholesale establishments were recorded in the results of the 1941 Census and these provided employment for 117,471 persons who received $189,449,000 in salaries, wages and commissions. In addition, there were 13,656 proprietors of unincorporated firms employed in wholesale trading. An aggregate volume of business amounting to $5,290,751,000 was reported for these wholesale establishments, of which $4,278,342,000 represented sales made by the reporting firms on their own account and $1,012,409,000 represented sales made on commission for others.

Since one type of wholesaler may sell to another, there is some duplication in the aggregate sales volume of all wholesalers. Nor can the volume of wholesale trade be related to retail trade, since a considerable portion of the business of wholesalers is done with industrial or large users or with foreign buyers and thus never enters the retail field.

Wholesalers are classified on various bases such as according to amount of annual sales, number of employees, form of organization, number of marketing units, etc. The two fundamental bases for classification, however, are by type of operation and by kind of business.

Type of Operation.—Wholesale establishments have been classified primarily by type of operation, that is, according to functions performed, 31 individual types having been grouped into six major classifications. Wholesalers proper, consisting of firms performing most of the functions of wholesalers, such as buying and selling on their own account, extending credit, providing delivery service, etc., form the most important major group. This group, in addition to regular wholesale merchants, includes importers and exporters of merchandise and also voluntary group wholesalers who service a particular group of more or less closely associated retail stores. There were 9,417 establishments classified as wholesalers proper in 1941, and these had sales of $2,358,475,000 or 44·6 p.c. of the aggregate wholesale sales and employed 74,800 persons who received $117,390,000 in salaries, wages and commissions.

The next largest group in volume of business was manufacturers' sales branches or offices maintained at locations apart from plants and whose sales amounted to $1,206,994,000 or 22·8 p.c. of total wholesale sales. These 1,622 establishments provided employment for 20,782 persons with salaries, wages and commissions of $40,034,000.

Agents and brokers, composed of manufacturers' agents, commission merchants, import and export agents, brokers, etc., doing business on a commission basis for others and, as a rule, carrying no stocks, accounted for $907,520,000 sales or 17·2 p.c. of the total sales of all wholesalers. Salaries to 4,423 employees in this group of wholesalers, totalled $8,677,000.

Establishments numbering 7,366 with a sales volume of $453,301,000 or 8·6 p.c. of the total were classified as assemblers of primary products. This group includes firms engaged in the assembling and distributing of farm and other primary products, such as co-operative marketing associations and sales agencies, grain elevators, and city or country buyers of primary products who purchase directly from producers. This type employed 10,499 persons to whom salaries, wages and commissions of $13,356,000 were paid.

The 3,973 petroleum bulk tank stations engaged in the distribution of petroleum products by tank car to retailers and such users as farmers, fishermen and small industrial users transacted a business of $216,292,000, constituting 4·1 p.c. of the total wholesale trade, and paid $6,890,000 to 4,968 employees.

The sixth major group is a residual class including all other types, such as film exchanges, distributing warehouses and government-owned companies. These numbered 274 establishments, which had sales of $148,168,000 and provided employment for 1,999 persons who received $3,102,000 in salaries and wages.

Kind of Business.—The other major basis for classification used in the wholesale census was by kind of business, according to the main commodity or commodities handled. There were about 150 individual kind-of-business classifications and these were grouped under 25 major classifications. Among wholesalers proper, the largest volume of business was transacted by the groceries and food specialties group, with recorded sales of $347,472,000, followed by the food products (except groceries) group with sales of $237,935,000. Next in importance, in point of view of sales, amounting to $207,856,000, was the machinery group. The most important trade according to volume of sales among manufacturers' sales branches was the metals and metal work classification with 75 establishments doing a business of $177,152,000. Important, also, in this type were the sales of dry goods and apparel, electrical goods, petroleum products and groceries and food specialties trades. The farm products (raw materials) group doing a business of $364,277,000 formed the most important kind-of-business classification among the agents and brokers so far as volume of business is concerned, followed by the dry goods and apparel group with a sales volume of $116,914,000 but with a greater number of establishments participating. Assemblers of primary products, as their name implies, were concentrated in the farm products (raw materials) trade, this kind of business accounting for 6,333 establishments and having sales of $368,355,000. The food products (except groceries) trade was the other important kind-of-business classification found in the assemblers group and this trade accounted for sales of $73,777,000.

Provincial Distribution.—Almost two thirds of the total wholesale trade of Canada was concentrated in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the former Province having sales valued at $1,744,664,000 or 33 p.c. of the total wholesale sales and the latter, sales of $1,726,521,000 or 32·6 p.c. of the total. Manitoba came next with $579,613,000 or 11 p.c., while British Columbia accounted for 7·2 p.c.; Alberta, 6·1 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 5·3 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 2·9 p.c.; New Brunswick, 1·7 p.c.; and Prince Edward Island, less than 1 p.c.

The proportion of the total trade transacted in each province varied 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.

Miscellaneous Analyses of Wholesale Data.—According to the 1941 Census, almost 64 p.c. of all wholesale sales in Canada originated in the four largest cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while 81·8 p.c. of all wholesale trade was attributable to cities of over 30,000 population.

An analysis of wholesale trade by size of business revealed that establishments with an annual sales volume of $1,000,000 or over accounted for 3·6 p.c. of the total number of establishments and 55·1 p.c. of the total sales, while 4,335 establishments or 17·5 p.c. of the total number had annual sales of less than $10,000. The distribution of wholesalers by size of business varies somewhat for the different major types of operation. Petroleum bulk tank stations were found to be concentrated more in the smaller size groups, only 15·2 p.c. of the sales having been made by establishments in the million-dollar sales class. The same is found to be true for assemblers of primary products, where less than 20 p.c. of the business was done by establishments with annual sales of over $1,000,000. Among wholesalers proper, 4·5 p.c. of all establishments had sales of $1,000,000 or over and these accounted for 51·4 p.c. of the total sales of this group. Agents and brokers showed slightly higher percentages in the largest size-of-business group, namely, 7·6 p.c. of all establishments and 65·7 p.c. of sales. The greatest concentration of sales in the largest size category appeared in manufacturers' sales branches, where establishments with sales of $1,000,000 or over were responsible for 73·3 p.c. of the sales for the group.

Wholesale establishments were also grouped according to average number of persons employed in the business. There were 7,053 wholesale establishments in 1941, or about 28·5 p.c. of the total number, which operated without the aid of paid employees. These represent mainly, agents and some assemblers of primary products such as country buyers of farm products, 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.

A further analysis of wholesalers by form of organization revealed that of the 24,758 establishments in the wholesale field, 10,815 were operated as individual proprietorships and did a volume of business amounting to $799,307,800 or 15 p.c. of the total. There were 1,394 partnerships and these accounted for $218,769,800 or 4·2 p.c. of the total sales, while incorporated companies operated 12,157 establishments with sales of $4,122,516,400 or 77·9 p.c., co-operative associations, numbering 366, had sales of $143,111,800 or 2·7 p.c. The proportion of business done by incorporated firms varied with the different major types of operation. Incorporated firms accounted for almost 100 p.c. of the business done by manufacturers' sales branches, for only 48 p.c. of agents' and brokers' sales and for 57 p.c. of the sales of assemblers of primary products.

Of the 9,417 wholesalers proper, 7,756 establishments or 82·4 p.c. of the total were operated as single establishments with no other branch or office, and these accounted for 58·4 p.c. of the total trade of wholesalers proper. About 80 p.c. of all petroleum bulk tank stations were operated as single-unit establishments and 91 p.c. of all agents and brokers. The inclusion of line elevators in the farm products trade gave a greater relative importance to the multiple form of operation in this group than in the other groups into which the wholesale field is divided.

Wholesalers' sales were also analysed by type of purchaser. Sales of wholesalers proper to retailers amounted to 41 p.c. of the total sales of this group, while 31 p.c. went to industrial or other large users, 14 p.c. to other wholesalers, 2 p.c. to consumers and 12 p.c. to foreign buyers. As might be expected, a greater pro-

portion of sales of manufacturers' sales branches went to industrial and other large users, viz., 52 p.c., while only 24 p.c. went to retailers and 16 p.c. to other wholesalers. Export sales of this group comprised 7 p.c. of the total. Agents and brokers reported 36 p.c. of their sales as made to other wholesalers, 31 p.c. to industrial and large users, 18 p.c. to foreign buyers and 15 p.c. to retailers. About 43 p.c. of sales made by assemblers of primary products were reported as going to industrial and large users. Live stock sold to packers and raw tobacco sold for further processing were chiefly responsible for this distribution. Other wholesalers purchased 36 p.c. of the sales of assemblers, while only 10 p.c. went direct to retailers. Tables giving detailed classifications of the wholesale trade, by kind of business, by type of operation and according to number of employees are given at pp. 597-604 of the 1945 Year Book.

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 15. 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.

15.—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.

16.—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	134,730	1,406,977	206,162
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 does not accurately reflect the increase in the physical volume of trading, prices in the latter year averaging 8 p.c. lower than in the former according to the Bureau's retail price index.

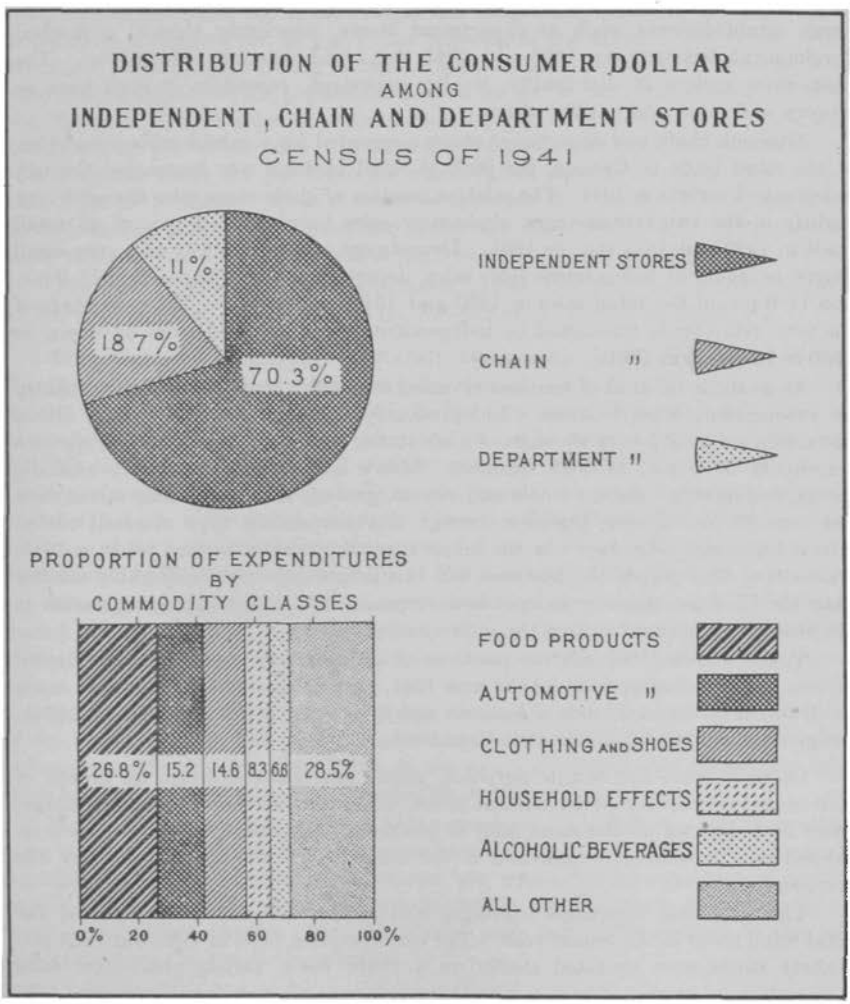
Sales results recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia deviated only slightly from the average 25·6 p.c. gain for Canada, while the increase in the number of stores in these provinces ranged from 12 p.c. in Ontario to 22 p.c. in British Columbia. While there was a gain of 3 p.c. in the number of stores operating in Saskatchewan, sales remained practically unchanged from 1930. Sales increased by 12 p.c. and 16 p.c. in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, respectively, while the intense wartime activity in Nova Scotia resulted in a 67 p.c. gain in sales and a 10 p.c. increase in the number of stores.

Retail stores for census purposes are classified into 10 kind-of-business groups. The 25 p.c. gain in retail business between the intercensal years reflected a greater sales volume in 1941 than 1930 for each group except the second-hand group where sales declined 6 p.c. Sales increases ranged from 3 p.c. for country general stores to 73 p.c. in the restaurant group. Results analysed by particular kinds of business indicated varying trends between 1930 and 1941 for the individual trades. The shift in trading from grocery stores to stores selling both groceries and fresh meat and classified as combination stores was revealed in the 86 p.c. sales increase in combination stores as compared with a gain of 9 p.c. in grocery store sales. Filling stations were almost twice as numerous in 1941 as in 1930 while receipts were up 137 p.c. between the two years. Marked developments occurred both in the number and sales of variety stores. The sales volume of variety stores gained 93 p.c. in the

intercensal years while the number of stores increased from 513 to 1,085. Pronounced gains in receipts were recorded by restaurants, cafeterias, and other eating places. The 73 p.c. increase may be attributed, to some extent, to higher consumer income as well as to increased population in urban centres due to wartime industrial expansion. Furniture-store sales registered an increase of 56 p.c. and other retail outlets recording marked expansions in sales were as follows: drug stores, 31·5 p.c.; women's apparel and accessories stores, 39·7 p.c.; tobacco stores and stands, 40·8 p.c.; jewellery stores, 44·2 p.c.; and motor-vehicle dealers, 46·3 p.c.

A more comprehensive study of the number of stores and sales is given at pp. 606-607 of the 1945 Year Book.

Commodity Distribution of Consumer Dollar.—The two diagrams below illustrate the relative proportions of the consumer 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 other outlets.

In 1941 food products came first in point of view of dollar sales accounting for 26·8 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 15·2 p.c. of the total. Clothing and shoes came third with 14·6 p.c. followed by household effects with 8·3 p.c. Sales of alcoholic beverages amounted to 6·57 p.c. The "all other" classification on the chart includes building materials, 4·7 p.c.; receipts from the sale of meals, 4·2 p.c.; fuel, 3·1 p.c.; drugs, drug sundries and toilet goods, 2·3 p.c.; piece goods, notions and smallwares, 1·8 p.c.; and other merchandise, 12·4 p.c.

Large-Scale Merchandising.—The development of large-scale merchandising in Canada has, on the whole, followed the same trend as shown by other countries. Large establishments, such as department stores, previously showed a marked development but between 1930 and 1941 this trend was not followed up. The chain-store system of distribution is also important, especially in such lines as grocery and meat and variety stores.

Although chain and department stores accounted for a considerable proportion of the retail trade in Canada, the bulk of retail business was transacted through independent outlets in 1941. The relative position of chain-store sales changed very slightly in the two census years, chain-store sales forming 18·3 p.c. of all retail trade in 1930 and 18·7 p.c. in 1941. Department stores gave way to a very small degree in favour of independent store sales, department stores transacting 12·9 p.c. and 11·0 p.c. of the retail sales in 1930 and 1941, respectively. The percentage of the total retail trade transacted by independent stores increased from 68·8 p.c. in 1930 to 70·3 p.c. in 1941.

An analysis by kind of business revealed that some trades were predominantly an independent store business. Independently operated country general stores accounted for 96·2 p.c. of the sales of such stores, while independent filling stations transacted 91·4 p.c. of that business. Men's and women's specialty clothing stores, restaurants, tobacco stores and stands, grocery stores and drug stores each did over 80 p.c. of their business through the independent type of retail outlet. The independent shoe store was the major type of operation in that trade in 1941, transacting 62·7 p.c. of the business, but this proportion was considerably smaller than the 77·3 p.c. done by independent stores in 1930, indicating an expansion in the shoe chain business during the intercensal period.

Tables showing the relative positions of independent, chain and department stores, by economic divisions, 1930 and 1941, as well as retail merchandise trade in all stores by selected kinds of business and by types of operation, 1930 and 1941, are given at pp. 609-610 of the 1945 Year Book.

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.

The 532 chain companies operating 8,011 stores transacted 18·7 p.c. of the total retail trade in the census year. The corresponding ratio in 1930 was 18·3 p.c. Variety stores were operated chiefly on a chain basis, variety chain-store sales

forming 86·9 p.c. of the total. Whereas the relative position of grocery chain stores declined in the intercensal period, there was a marked expansion in both the number and sales of combination stores (groceries and fresh meats). The increase may be attributed to the development of many retail chain outlets from grocery to combination stores through the addition of a meat department. The importance of chain filling stations declined sharply to make way for independently operated units, resulting from a change in policy of the large petroleum distributors. Many filling stations formerly owned and operated by wholesale distributors, were leased to individual proprietors.

Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres.—The greatest proportion of retail trade in 1941 was transacted in the urban centres, having populations of 100,000 or over. While these cities formed 23 p.c. of Canada's population, their sales amounted to 40 p.c. of the retail sales transacted in the census year. At the other end of the scale, the small villages and rural areas, places of less than 1,000 population, accounted for 49 p.c. of the population and only 17 p.c. of the retail trading. Urban centres falling in the 1,000 to 30,000 size-of-locality grouping and representing 20 p.c. of the population derived 29 p.c. of the retail sales. Cities of the 30,000 to 100,000 population class, housed 8 p.c. of the persons in Canada and transacted 14 p.c. of the sales. It should be pointed out that sales are attributed to the centres where the purchases are made, rather than to the areas from which that business is drawn. Thus it becomes apparent that many urban centres act as distributing points for surrounding areas, and that the business attributed to these cities does not necessarily reflect the consumer demand within the city.

The intercensal expansion of population, stores, and sales for all cities of over 10,000 population in 1941 is given at pp. 611-612 of the 1945 Year Book.

Miscellaneous Analyses of Retail Data.—An analysis of retail stores classified according to sales volume revealed that 31·6 p.c. of total stores operating in 1941 had annual sales of less than $5,000 but these stores transacted only 2·9 p.c. of the total business; 40·3 p.c. of the stores with sales ranging between $5,000 and $20,000 did 17·2 p.c. of the retail trading; stores in the $20,000 to $50,000 size-of-business class did 23·4 p.c. of the business and operated 19·2 p.c. of the total number of stores; 5·5 p.c. of the stores with sales of between $50,000 and $100,000 transacted 14·8 p.c. of the business; and the remaining 3·4 p.c. of the stores, each with annual sales exceeding $100,000, accounted for 41·7 p.c. of the total retail sales.

When grouped according to the number of paid employees utilized in the business during the year, retail stores varied widely. More than 41 p.c. of the stores operated without the aid of paid employees and these transacted 9 p.c. of the retail business; 45 p.c. of the stores employed from 1 to 4 persons and their sales formed 33 p.c. of the total; 12 p.c. employed between 5 and 19 employees and accounted for 30 p.c. of the business; 1 p.c. had from 20 to 49 employees with 11 p.c. of the total sales volume; considerably less than 1 p.c. of the stores employed over 50 persons but these accounted for 17 p.c. of the retail sales in 1941.

Not all stores were able to report data concerning the extent to which their sales were made on credit, but those stores from which such information was secured reported that 28 p.c. of their total business was transacted on some type of credit basis. Credit sales are largest in stores dealing in durable goods, such sales, to a great extent, being payable on an instalment plan, but credit business is also an important factor in the clothing trades.

More detailed information concerning retail trade in 1941 is given at pp. 604-615 of the 1945 Year Book and in Volume X of the 1941 Census Report.

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 49,271 service establishments which came within the scope of the 1941 Census with receipts of $254,678,000 as compared with 42,223 service establishments with receipts of $249,455,900 in 1930. Service establishments in 1941 gave employment to 62,781 full-time employees and to 21,647 persons on a part-time basis and spent $62,984,000 in salaries and wages.

There was a marked expansion both in the number and receipts of beauty parlours between 1930 and 1941. Results of the 1930 Census showed 2,385 beauty parlours with $6,109,300 receipts as compared with 5,619 beauty parlours operating in 1941 and having receipts of $12,884,400. Receipts of establishments in the photographic group increased from $5,078,600 in 1930 to $6,901,300 in 1941, revealing a major development in photographers' services. Results of the 1941 Census also showed an amount of $43,329,800 spent for laundry and dry cleaning services while receipts for such services in 1930 amounted to $33,944,500. Repair shops, including jewellery and watch repairs, automobile and bicycle repairs, blacksmith shops, and upholstery and furniture services, had receipts of $37,512,100 in 1941.

Hotels.—Results of the Census of Hotels for 1941 showed 5,646 hotels in Canada with annual receipts of $147,488,156, of which $78,695,770 or 53 p.c. represented 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. represented receipts from miscellaneous sources. The 5,646 hotels included 4,844 establishments which were open for twelve months of the year with receipts of $140,612,327, and 802 hotels which operated only during certain months, generally from May to September, with receipts of $6,875,829.

There were 1,494 of the 4,844 full-time hotels with annual receipts of less than $5,000 whose aggregate 1941 receipts amounted to $2,897,800; 58 hotels had annual receipts of over $200,000 with a gross revenue of $31,142,900; 1,563 hotels each had annual receipts of between $5,000 and $19,999; 1,118 establishments had revenues ranging between $20,000 and $49,999; 442 hotels were in the $50,000 to $99,999 class; while 169 hotels had annual revenues of between $100,000 and $199,999.

Of the 4,844 full-time hotels, 1,939 or 40 p.c. had 10 rooms or less; 1,755 hotels had from 11 to 25 rooms; 776 from 26 to 50 rooms; and 280 from 51 to 100. Only 94 hotels had over 100 rooms and of this number 69 were in the 101 to 200 room class, 15 had from 201 to 500 rooms and 10 had more than 500 rooms.

Motion Picture Statistics.—There were 1,298 theatres operating in Canada in 1944 and these had 208,167,180 paid admissions. Box-office receipts, exclusive of amusement taxes, amounted to $53,173,325 while Dominion and provincial amusement taxes collected at motion picture theatres amounted to $13,555,730. In addition, the 131 itinerant exhibitors had receipts of $337,225, collected $67,767 in amusement taxes, and reported admissions numbering 1,422,412. Moreover, there were 4 establishments operating in Canada in 1944 as legitimate theatres, which had box-office receipts of $998,942 plus $224,367 amusement taxes and had 950,169 paid admissions.

17.—Motion-Picture Theatre Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1933 and 1942-44

(Exclusive of amusement taxes)

Province	1930	1933	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	188,300	85,700	178,480	226,902	230,550
Nova Scotia	1,814,500	933,300	2,634,353	3,086,785	3,141,049
New Brunswick	1,093,400	556,500	1,336,561	1,611,145	1,595,130
Quebec	8,301,800	5,510,500	9,347,981	10,734,929	10,983,139
Ontario	15,900,900	10,960,200	20,753,439	22,689,029	22,542,943
Manitoba	2,712,800	1,820,700	2,641,765	2,845,991	2,930,435
Saskatchewan	1,977,300	1,069,300	1,833,486	2,188,885	2,347,726
Alberta	2,323,700	1,465,300	2,665,063	3,218,683	3,383,994
British Columbia[1]	4,166,800	2,552,700	5,069,969	5,965,640	6,018,359
Totals	**38,479,500**	**24,954,200**	**46,461,097**	**52,567,989**	**53,173,325**

[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. Revised indexes are given in Table **18.**

Estimated Retail Sales, 1942-44.—Notwithstanding a marked contraction in the retail automotive trade following the cessation of new car production for civilian use in March, 1942, the underlying trend in retail trade continued upward throughout the war years, estimated sales for 1944 standing 20 p.c. above the level of 1941. The increase in farm purchasing power is reflected in the trend for country general stores whose sales were almost 50 p.c. above the volume of trading reported for 1941. Sales of the automotive group of establishments were 40 p.c. lower in 1944 than in 1941 while a restricted supply situation resulted in sales for the furniture-household-radio group standing about 10 p.c. below the census level.

18.—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	76·4[1]	80·2[1]	86·3[1]	98·0[1]	94·2[1]	95·3[1]	109·3[1]	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[2]	**2,755,570**	**3,440,902**	**84·3**	**69·8**	**64·8**	**72·5**	**76·9**	**83·7**[1]	**94·8**[1]	**92·5**[1]	**94·3**[1]	**107·3**[1]	**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	71·6[1]	72·9[1]	77·1[1]	81·4[1]	78·7[1]	82·0[1]	92·0[1]	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] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

[2] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

19.—Estimated Retail Merchandise Sales, by Provinces and by Kinds of Business, 1942–44

NOTE.—Group totals may include kinds of business for which separate figures are not shown.

Province and Kind of Business	1942[1]	1943[1]	1944	P.C. Change 1944 from 1943
Province	$'000	$'000	$'000	
Maritime Provinces	303,949	324,708	359,566	+10·7
Quebec	896,425	931,388	1,003,012	+7·7
Ontario	1,441,915	1,449,638	1,558,510	+7·5
Manitoba	225,368	239,403	264,982	+10·7
Saskatchewan	195,495	213,311	248,031	+16·3
Alberta	238,726	263,990	292,622	+10·8
British Columbia	341,586	355,788	390,584	+9·8
Canada[2]	**3,649,041**	**3,785,840**	**4,124,200**	**+8·9**
Kind of Business				
Food Group—				
Grocery, combination and meat markets	748,612	786,311	842,336	+7·1
Totals, Food Group	**905,007**	**950,332**	**1,017,541**	**+7·1**
Country General Stores	**253,379**	**289,583**	**321,308**	**+11·0**
General Merchandise Group—				
Department stores	421,964	423,618	464,880	+9·7
Variety stores	98,031	98,018	102,857	+4·9
Totals, General Merchandise Group	**593,903**	**602,204**	**654,954**	**+8·8**
Automotive Group	**364,331**	**311,330**	**351,942**	**+13·0**
Apparel Group—				
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	95,050	96,311	102,814	+6·8
Family clothing stores	87,114	93,498	98,760	+5·6
Women's apparel and accessories stores	118,893	126,583	136,253	+7·6
Shoe stores	53,372	56,117	59,631	+6·3
Totals, Apparel Group	**354,429**	**372,509**	**397,458**	**+6·7**
Building Materials Group	**197,485**	**209,967**	**247,723**	**+18·0**
Furniture, Household and Radio Group—				
Furniture stores	64,412	59,909	65,766	+9·8
Household appliance or radio dealers	42,189	34,407	33,965	−1·3
Totals, Furniture, etc. Group	**114,692**	**101,334**	**107,656**	**+5·6**
Restaurant Group	**157,008**	**189,056**	**202,463**	**+7·1**
Other Retail Stores (including second-hand)—				
Coal and wood yards (ice dealers)	120,619	133,177	122,765	−7·8
Drug stores	115,958	128,741	139,104	+8·0
Jewellery stores	43,034	49,067	56,228	+14·6
Government liquor stores	146,465	153,104	165,677	+8·2
Totals, Other Retail Stores	**708,887**	**759,525**	**823,755**	**+8·5**
Totals, All Establishments	**3,649,041**	**3,785,840**	**4,124,200**	**+8·9**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

[2] Includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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.

Subsection 1.—Trends in the Field of Co-operation in 1944

During 1944, reports were received from 1,792 active co-operative business organizations engaged in marketing produce or buying supplies for their members not including fishermen's co-operatives or service co-operatives. Of these associations, 949 marketed farm products and 1,271 purchased supplies for their members or operated co-operative stores. The larger number of co-operatives purchasing supplies is explained by the fact that associations organized primarily to market produce may purchase supplies as well, and also by the fact that one association may buy several of the types of merchandise used in this analysis. Duplication because of these factors amounts to 430.

Shareholders and members numbered 690,967 and the total number of patrons, including members and non-members, was estimated to be 719,080. Total assets, after provision for bad debts and depreciation amounted to $203,047,911 of which the book value of plant and equipment was $40,664,827. The members' equity amounted to $72,491,538 consisting of paid-up share capital $15,608,150 and reserves and surplus of $56,883,388. This was an increase in members' equity of $10,120,784 over 1943. From 1943 to 1944 total working capital increased from $25,503,893 to $31,826,711. The relation of net worth to total assets increased slightly from 33·4 p.c. in 1943 to 35·7 p.c. in 1944.

Sales of farm products amounted to $459,798,798, sales of supplies and merchandise $65,508,771 and other revenue $2,547,971, a total business of $527,885,540. The increase reported in total business over the previous year amounted to $175,069,942 which is nearly 50 p.c.

Marketing.—The value of farm products marketed increased from 1943 to 1944 by $164,000,000; the increase in grain and seed alone amounted to $130,000,000 leaving an increase of $34,000,000 in all other commodities.

The carryover of grain at July 31, 1943, had reached the highest point in Canada's history. On Sept. 27, 1943, the Dominion Government raised the fixed initial price for wheat from 90 cents to $1·25 per bu. Deliveries of grain to country elevators and loadings over platforms in the Prairie Provinces were 83,000,000 bu. more during the crop year 1943-44 than during the previous year. On the other hand, sales increased to such an extent that the carryover was greatly reduced at July 31, 1944. The co-operatives participated in this increased business at higher values which accounts for the increase of $130,000,000 in the value of grain and seeds marketed.

The value of live stock, dairy products, poultry, eggs and wool marketed increased by $32,000,000 or 27 p.c. in 1943-44 over the previous year. The greatest increase was in the sale of live stock while the highest rate of increase was in poultry and eggs. For Canada, the factory value of dairy products and farmers' cash income from the other products in this group increased by only 14 p.c.

For fruits, vegetables, honey, maple products and tobacco, the increase reported in co-operative marketings was $663,000, or less than 2 p.c., whereas cash income from these crops increased by 12 p.c.

* Prepared under the direction of A. E. Richards, Ph.D., Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.

In view of the reduction in stocks of grain, it is difficult to determine the percentage of the commercial marketings of grain handled through co-operatives. Using the factory value of dairy products and the farmers' cash income from other products as total values, it is estimated that about 20 p.c. of the main farm products, other than grain and seed, passed through a co-operative agency at one or more stages in the complete marketing process. Approximately 18 p.c. of the live-stock and dairy products, 12 p.c. of the poultry and eggs, 48 p.c. of the wool, 22 p.c. of fruits and vegetables, 11 p.c. of the honey, 27 p.c. of the maple products and over 90 p.c. of the tobacco were marketed co-operatively.

Merchandising.—The reported value of supplies and merchandise bought for members and patrons increased by about $10,000,000; the increase in value of feed, fertilizer and spray material amounted to over $6,000,000 and the increase in petroleum products to $1,400,000. These increases were attributable in large measure to the increased use of feeds, fertilizer and petroleum fuel in attaining the production objectives set for Canadian agriculture. The number of associations handling food products was reduced in 1943-44 by 213 and the numbers handling feed and fertilizer, and machinery and equipment increased by 178 and 222, respectively.

Fishermen's Co-operatives.—In addition to the co-operative business summarized in Tables **20** to **24**, there were 68 fishermen's co-operatives operating in 1943-44 with an estimated membership of 7,193. The total volume of business amounted to $5,055,109, a substantial increase over that reported for the previous year.

Insurance.—Mutual fire insurance is one of the oldest forms of co-operation in Canada. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, 406 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies carried insurance risks amounting to more than $1,354,000,000 by farmer members for mutual benefit. Net admitted assets were $14,500,000 and net losses paid in 1943, amounted to $2,500,000.

Credit Unions.—At the end of 1944, 2,051 credit unions were chartered in all the provinces of Canada. This was an increase of approximately 12 p.c. in the number of credit unions since 1943. During 1944, Canadian credit unions loaned approximately $36,000,000 for "provident and productive purposes".

Miscellaneous and Service-Type Co-operatives.—Several kinds of services are rendered by co-operative associations such as telephone systems, housing, medical and hospital plans, and burial societies. At the end of 1943 there were 2,383 co-operative telephone systems with 108,027 connected telephones in operation across Canada. The total investment 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.

At the present time there is considerable interest in co-operative housing and a number of associations have been formed for that purpose with others contemplated. There are seven co-operative housing associations in Nova Scotia that have completed their work of construction. In Quebec, 45 housing projects are listed, some of these have built houses already. A number of co-operative houses have also been built in Alberta. It is likely that plans now prepared will lead to considerable co-operative housing construction in the near future all across Canada. 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.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CO-OPERATIVES*

Income Tax on Co-operatives.—The income tax was introduced into Canada in 1917 as a war measure and has remained ever since. In the original Act the income of mutual corporations, not having share capital, was exempt. In 1919 a ruling was made permitting patronage dividends to be considered as trade discounts deductible before arriving at taxable income. The income tax authorities held that dividends paid to shareholders as interest on capital, are profits and gains, liable to assessment as income of the co-operative society and this view was upheld by the Courts in 1929.

Following this adverse decision, representations were made to the Government asking that the entire surpluses made by co-operatives in trade relations with their members be recognized as savings and not as taxable income or profit. The Income War Tax Act was amended in 1930 by inserting in Section 4, which enumerates various classes of profits that shall not be liable to taxation under the Act, paragraph (p) as follows:—

> "The income of farmers', dairymen's, livestockmen's, fruit growers', poultrymen's, fishermen's and other like co-operative companies and associations, whether with or without share capital, organized and operated on a co-operative basis, which organizations
>
> "(a) market the products of the members or shareholders of such co-operative organizations under an obligation to pay to them the proceeds from the sales on the basis of quantity and quality, less necessary expenses and reserves;
>
> "(b) purchase supplies and equipment for the use of such members under an obligation to turn such supplies and equipment over to them at cost, plus necessary expenses and reserves.
>
> "Such companies and associations may market the produce of, or purchase supplies and equipment for non-members of the company or association provided the value thereof does not exceed twenty per centum of the value of produce, supplies or equipment marketed or purchased for the members or shareholders.
>
> "This exemption shall extend to companies and associations owned or controlled by such co-operative companies and associations and organized for the purpose of financing their operations."

At the time of its enactment, the explanatory paragraphs printed in connection with the Bill and the statements of its sponsors in the House made it clear that it was intended to exempt all co-operatives, of the marketing and consumer type, from liability for income tax. This was found to be quite satisfactory for a time but trouble developed from internal and external causes. The clause itself was not sufficiently explicit and the word "co-operative" was not defined. Co-operatives entered fields of processing and manufacturing that they had not engaged in at the time this exemption was granted, methods of financing were introduced such as revolving funds, federations came into being and subsidiary companies were acquired or formed for purposes other than financing operations. Under these conditions, the Income Tax officials had difficulty interpreting the Act in a satis-

*Prepared by W. F. Chown, Marketing Service, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.

factory manner. Then in 1939 war came and immediately following it higher rates of income tax and the enactment of an Excess Profits Tax Act in 1940. Co-operatives became liable for tax if they paid interest on capital, if they processed their products beyond a bare minimum, if they set aside reserves other than for bad debts and depreciation, if they united into federations or if they acquired subsidiaries, and it was alleged that different interpretations were given by different district inspectors. The Wheat Pools were assessed for tax and gave notice of appeal and outside groups were pressing the Government to take action.

The Co-operative Union of Canada urged the Government to clarify its legislation and, following various representations over an extended period, a delegation from the Union met the Minister of Finance in July, 1944. After considerable discussion, proposals were made to the delegates which they felt unable to accept being bound by their original instructions. Meetings were again held early in September with no decision reached.

Later in that month the three Wheat Pools announced a reduction in their handling charges for grains amounting to 2 cents per bushel in the case of street grain, and 1 cent per bushel on consigned grain. The privately owned line elevator companies protested this vigorously claiming such a cut would ruin them.

The Royal Commission.—Finally, on Nov. 16, 1944, the Government appointed a Commission under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to inquire into—

"(a) the present position of co-operatives in the matter of the application thereto of the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, and

"(b) the organization and business methods and operations of the said co-operatives as well as any other matters relevant to the question of the application of income and profits tax measures thereto, and

"(c) the comparative position in relation to taxation under the said Acts of persons engaged in any line of business in direct competition with co-operatives,

and report, insofar as the same can conveniently be done, all facts which appear to them to be pertinent for determining what would, in the public interest, constitute a just, fair and equitable basis for the application of the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, to co-operatives and to persons other than co-operatives in respect of methods of doing business analogous to co-operative methods, such as the making of payments commonly called patronage dividends and to make such recommendations for the amendment of existing laws as they consider to be justified in the public interest;. . . . "

Beginning on Jan. 15, 1945, at Vancouver, the Commission conducted enquiries in open court in all the principal cities of Canada and concluded their formal hearings on May 3, at Ottawa. These hearings were publicized in advance and any interested person was invited to make a submission in writing and might appear in person or be represented by counsel to support the views set out. Briefs to the number of 175 were filed by co-operative associations, boards of trade, trade associations, corporations, firms, individuals and public bodies.

In addition to these public hearings, government officials were interviewed, a general questionnaire was sent out to a large number of co-operatives that did not submit briefs and the literature on the subject was reviewed. Accountants and economists were engaged on the technical staff. Three of the Commissioners visited Great Britain and two visited the United States to learn of the co-operative movement in those countries especially with regard to income tax. The Commissioners concluded their work on Sept. 25, but their report of 245 pages was not available until early in December, 1945.

The Report of the Royal Commission.—The main report is in three parts as follows: Part I—Trading Associations; Part II—Credit Unions; Part III—Mutual Insurance Organizations. This is followed by five appendices: (a) A statistical study of the relative growth of co-operative business in Canada; (b) Historical sketches of some of the larger and more important co-operatives in Canada; (c) A special study regarding the financing of selected groups of co-operatives in Quebec and Saskatchewan; (d) The taxation of co-operatives in Great Britain and the United States; (e) A history of the credit union movement in Canada.

PART I.—Part I of the Report deals with trading associations and is in six sections. The first two sections outline the development and organization of co-operative associations in Canada and present a brief review of the variation in types of organization and methods of financing. One subsection is significantly entitled "Variety and Uniformity".

Section 3 deals with the arguments relating to the taxation of co-operative associations. Representations were heard repeatedly that it was in the public interest to encourage co-operatives by granting them tax exemption. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the granting of fiscal advantage is not usually a good method of giving special encouragement. Exemption granted to one class or segment of the community can hardly benefit the whole. The advantage accrues to all of the class to which it is granted including those who need it and those who do not; the latter generally receive the benefit in greater measure than the former.

It was also represented that there were no profits or income but the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the associations and their members do receive income. It was represented that ordinary companies were at an unfair advantage because of competition from tax exempt co-operatives. The Commissioners conclude that the chief competitive advantage that the co-operatives enjoy lies in their ability to set aside larger reserves than if they were taxed. However, they did find real fear of what might happen in the future because of these reserves and are of the opinion that it is desirable to remove the cause of these fears.

It was urged upon the Commission that co-operative associations, even though incorporated, were not legal entities separate and apart from their members. The Commissioners did not attempt to assess the advantages or disadvantages of incorporation but are of the opinion that corporate bodies are "persons" separate and distinct from the members associated with them.

In Section 4 are listed eleven proposed solutions that were made to the Commission with brief comment on each.

Section 5 deals with conclusions and recommendations. As already stated, the Commissioners found that income was earned by the association and its members and that the association was a person distinct from its members. From these premises they proceed to determine which items should be taxed as income of the association, which items as income of the members and which items as income of both.

Section 6* contains a summary of the recommendations of the Commission as follows:—

"(1) That section 4, paragraph (p), of the Income War Tax Act be repealed.

"(2) That the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act be amended to provide for the taxation of co-operative associations and organizations on the same basis as other persons in accordance with the recommendations which follow.

"(3) That co-operative associations and organizations, joint stock companies, partnerships, and other bodies and persons shall be allowed to deduct, in computing taxable income, such amounts which are paid or credited to their customers, in proportion to the quantity, quality or value of goods acquired, marketed, or sold or services rendered; provided that:

(a) Such amounts are paid in cash or its equivalent within six months after the annual meeting of the relevant fiscal period of the association, organization or company and within six months after the end of the relevant fiscal period of other businesses; or alternatively, that they are credited within the same period to each customer and exigible by him on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable (Appendix D).

(b) The statute or statutes under which any such co-operative association or organization is incorporated or registered, or its bylaws, or a contract with its customers, hold forth the prospect that payments will be made in proportion to patronage.

(c) The company or other person holds forth the prospect to customers that payments will be made in proportion to patronage.

(d) Payments in proportion to patronage shall be at the same rate to all customers with respect to the same type or class of commodities, goods or services, with allowance for differentiation in class, grade or quality where appropriate.

"(4) That deductions from the gross proceeds of a customer's products be excluded from the income of the association, organization or other business, if applied against an obligation incurred by such customer to purchase shares, or to make other investment in the association; or if credited to the customer, and exigible by him on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable (Appendix D).

"(5) That amounts credited in proportion to patronage and deductions from the gross proceeds of sale of the customer's products, which were not deductible for tax purposes when credited or deducted shall, nevertheless, be allowed as a deduction in the period during which they are paid to the customers.

"(6) (a) That interest, on any form of investment in, or loan to, the association or other taxpayer having a fixed date of maturity, be allowed as a deduction, provided such interest is exigible annually by the claimant or creditor at the rate fixed at the time such investment or loan was made.

(b) That interest, on any form of investment or loan which is withdrawable on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable (Appendix D), be allowed as a deduction if exigible by the claimant or creditor at a rate fixed in advance.

"(7) That a newly formed association which obtains incorporation or registration under provincial co-operative legislation, or is incorporated as a co-operative under Dominion authority for the purpose of producing and/or marketing natural products of its members or customers and/or of purchasing supplies, equipment, household necessities or services, for its members or customers and which is not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an existing association, or a group of existing associations, shall, with the consent of the Minister, be exempt from income tax for its first three fiscal periods following the commencement of operations. An association claiming such relief should, nevertheless, be required to file annual returns in accordance with Part V of the Income War Tax Act in such form as may be determined by the Minister.

"(8) That section 4, paragraph (y) of the Income War Tax Act be amended, if necessary, to include associations incorporated or registered under provincial co-operative legislation for providing co-operative housing service.

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* In this Section the word "customer" shall be deemed to include shippers and suppliers as well as purchasers where the context requires.

"(9) That associations incorporated or registered under provincial co-operative legislation, or incorporated as a co-operative under Dominion authority, for the purpose of providing telephone services, distribution of electric power, or medical and hospital services, be exempt from income and excess profits taxes.

"(10) That the Minister be given power to require all persons to make such annual returns of 'patronage dividends' declared, or 'deductions' made, as may be deemed desirable."

Recommendations 1 and 2 do away with the present provisions regarding the exemption of co-operatives and recommend that they be taxed as other companies. The Co-operative Union suggested that a co-operative be defined. It was expected that the Commission would find a suitable definition. However, they propose that all businesses be treated alike and avoid the extremely difficult problem of determining the degree of co-operation that would qualify for special tax privileges. Patronage bonuses, refunds of excess handling charges, and other similar amounts which are paid or credited to customers in proportion to the quantity, quality or value of goods acquired, or sold, or services rendered are to be deducted in computing taxable income provided certain conditions are complied with. The co-operative or company or firm must hold forth the prospect to customers that payments will be made in proportion to patronage, such payments are to be made at the same rate to all customers and are to be paid in cash or its equivalent within six months of the annual meeting or credited within this period to each customer and withdrawable by him on giving reasonable notice. Application of patronage bonuses on the payment of shares or other investments is deemed to be payment equivalent to cash. Similarly, deductions from the gross proceeds of a customer's products are to be excluded from the taxable income of the association if applied against an obligation to purchase shares or make some other investment or if credited to the customer and withdrawable by him on giving reasonable notice.

Patronage dividends and deductions from gross proceeds credited to customers and *not* withdrawable on notice, will be taxable income in the year earned but may be deducted from taxable income in the year in which they are paid out.

These recommendations will likely lead to some clarification of the equity side of the balance sheet. Hitherto balance sheets have been prepared showing deferred dividends and revolving funds and it has been impossible to determine whether such credits were liabilities or part of the capital and surplus. Amounts that are to be paid out at a fixed date or on demand will go into one category and amounts that may be paid out as, if, and when conditions warrant or the directors decide will go into another category.

With regard to interest the recommendations are that interest on any form of investment in or loan to the association having a fixed date of maturity on which the interest is payable annually at a rate fixed at the time the loan or investment was made be allowed as a deduction. Also, interest on any form of loan or investment withdrawable on notice be allowed provided interest at a rate fixed in advance is payable annually. This leaves as taxable, interest paid at varying rates or only if earned, and interest on investments with no maturity date and not redeemable after notice.

With regard to reasonable notice of withdrawal of patronage dividends at credit or loans to, or investments in the co-operative, one is referred to the practice in Great Britain as set out in Appendix D of the Report. In Great Britain, the bylaws of the societies provide for reasonable notice of large withdrawals and limit the number of shares that may be redeemed to 10 p.c. in any one year. In periods of crisis the directors may temporarily suspend redemption of shares.

PART II.—The income of credit unions is exempt from tax under Section 4, paragraph (q) of the Income War Tax Act. However, there were some tax difficulties because of the organization of federations and because of the fact that, due mainly to investment in Victory Loans, a large part of the income was coming from interest on investments. The deduction of personal income tax at the source, at the rate of 7 p.c. on share dividends, was considered a troublesome nuisance because a large proportion of the members were not liable for tax and the amount deducted had to be claimed from and refunded by the Government.

The Commissioners recommend that the relevant Section be amended to make it clear that the exemption applies to federations and that exempt organizations must derive their revenue primarily from loans to members.

The Commissioners also suggest that the 7 p.c. deduction on dividends be discontinued. Happily, the first peacetime Budget brought down by the Minister of Finance ended deduction at the source on all dividends so that item does not require special legislation.

PART III.—The Commission inquired into the applications of income and excess profit taxes to insurance companies operating on a mutual basis. Their enquiry was limited to the business of fire, casualty and automobile insurance and did not extend to life or marine insurance.

Section 4 of the Income War Tax Act provides that the following shall not be liable to taxation:—

"Mutual Corporations

"(g) the income of mutual corporations not having a capital represented by shares, no part of the income of which insures to the profit of any member thereof, and of life insurance companies except such amount as is credited to the shareholders account.

"Farmers Associations

"(i) the income of such insurance mortgage and loan associations operated entirely for the benefit of farmers as are approved by the Minister."

As with trading associations, the Commission found a variety of methods in operation such as the premium note plan, the cash premium plan, the deposit plan and the reciprocal exchange plan. In the opinion of the Commissioners the control of a mutual and participation in its surplus, if any, is vested in those who use its services as policyholders and in the case of those operating on the cash premium plan the "dividends" are akin to patronage refund paid by trading associations. However, they found that the mutuals do have income from investments and operating gains which are free from claims of policyholders. They also found that the mutuals specialized in farm and other unprotected rural risks.

Accordingly, the recommendations made are somewhat similar to those made in the case of trading associations, namely, that income be taxed but that before determining taxable income there be deducted dividends and/or refunds of premiums and any unabsorbed premiums or deposits returned to policyholders. Such refunds may be paid in cash, applied on renewal premiums or credited to policyholders in such a way that they may be withdrawn upon demand. In addition, the Commissioners recommend complete exemption in the case of any insurer when more

than half of the net premium income in Canada is derived from the insurance of farm property and other property not protected by municipal or other fire-fighting services, or is derived wholly from the insurance of churches, schools, or other religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Co-operation

Tables **20** to **24** include statistics of active co-operative business organizations engaged in marketing produce or buying supplies for their members, but do not include statistics of fishermen's co-operatives or service co-operatives.

20.—Summary Statistics of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Years Ended July 31, 1933-44

Year	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	1,650	4,406	585,826	608,680	295,499,274	55,689,141	352,785,598
1944	1,792	4,534	690,967	719,080	459,798,798	65,508,771	527,855,540

[1] Includes other revenue.

21.—Annual Balance Sheets and Financial Condition of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Years Ended July 31, 1933-44

Year	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[2]	186,634,839	36,866,861	124,264,085	13,091,948	49,278,806	25,503,893	33·4
1944	203,047,911	40,664,827	130,556,373	15,608,150	56,883,388	31,826,711	35·7

[1] Working capital, as used in this table, is the excess of assets less value of plant over general liabilities.
Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

22.—Products Marketed, Merchandise and Supplies Handled by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1944

Item	Associations	Value of Sales
	No.	$
Marketing—		
Dairy products	545	52,664,433
Fruits and vegetables	162	21,092,565
Grain and seed	96	264,200,667
Live stock	250	82,492,637
Eggs and poultry	201	15,315,437
Honey	5	647,368
Maple products	2	972,050
Tobacco	7	18,080,820
Wool	10	1,794,000
Fur	3	1,025,402
Lumber and wood	11	154,935
Miscellaneous	21	1,358,484
Totals, Marketing	**949**	**459,798,798**
Merchandising—		
Food products	331	14,822,120
Clothing and home furnishings	213	2,478,991
Petroleum products and auto accessories	561	11,256,372
Feed, fertilizer or spray material	803	25,472,160
Machinery and equipment	347	811,760
Coal, wood and building material	446	4,312,091
Miscellaneous	676	6,355,277
Totals, Merchandising	**1,271**	**65,508,771**
Grand Totals	**1,792**	**525,307,569**

23.—Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1944

Province	Associations	Shareholders or Members	Sales of Products	Sales of Merchandise	Total Business[1]
	No.	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	23	13,100	2,961,119	586,754	3,570,334
Nova Scotia	92	17,518	4,775,624	5,821,467	10,714,739
New Brunswick	32	10,500	3,164,306	2,197,360	5,381,463
Quebec	500	47,103	32,968,203	14,036,291	47,011,994
Ontario	283	60,026	51,364,089	11,646,622	63,810,251
Manitoba	97	104,370	61,014,246	3,749,456	64,854,507
Saskatchewan	507	238,672	159,443,634	14,587,977	174,947,712
Alberta	149	126,255	78,488,870	5,646,267	84,444,471
British Columbia	103	28,295	19,545,911	5,103,827	24,899,644
Interprovincial	6	45,128	46,072,796	2,132,750	48,220,425
Totals	**1,792**	**690,967**	**459,798,798**	**65,508,771**	**527,855,540**

[1] Includes other revenue.

24.—Financial Structure of Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1944

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	337,612	91,003	156,667	52,170	128,775
Nova Scotia	2,688,757	1,039,034	1,002,656	918,816	767,285
New Brunswick	871,693	303,354	443,856	181,456	246,381
Quebec	16,392,729	7,896,714	6,991,640	3,091,311	6,309,778
Ontario	7,996,148	3,118,001	3,359,374	1,646,885	2,989,889
Manitoba	12,647,242	2,655,086	8,419,453	539,789	3,688,000
Saskatchewan	92,193,558	12,492,140	61,223,062	2,703,818	28,266,678
Alberta	31,649,554	4,715,170	21,356,887	750,962	9,541,705
British Columbia	10,742,867	2,661,987	6,341,847	2,464,837	1,936,183
Interprovincial	27,527,751	5,692,338	21,260,931	3,258,106	3,008,714
Totals	**203,047,911**	**40,664,827**	**130,556,373**	**15,608,150**	**56,883,388**

25.—Summary of Credit Unions in Canada, by Provinces, 1944 Financial Year

Province	Credit Unions[1]	Members	Total Assets	Shares	Deposits	Loans Granted in Latest Financial Year	Loans Granted Since Inception
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I. (Sept. 30, 1944)	50	6,880	334,757	234,207	84,317	197,657	831,497
N.S. "	213	31,796	2,026,798	1,532,987	58,325	1,321,283	8,041,194
N.B. "	138	27,558	1,744,262	1,596,680	59,995	1,265,986	4,482,131
Que. (Dec. 31, 1944)—							
Desjardins[2]	852	300,183	77,874,334	4,309,959	71,218,798	25,000,000	170,683,803
Other	10	2,200	327,151	85,577	78,482	176,505	614,928
Ont. (Mar. 31, 1945)	219	44,840	4,998,583	2,042,471	2,445,575	3,466,481	19,986,384
Man. (Dec. 31, 1944)	81	13,841	901,933	345,540	498,040	893,473	2,028,258
Sask. "	163	21,088	2,445,555	1,301,684	1,006,572	1,635,995	3,571,645
Alta. "	149	14,790	972,484	711,232	203,082	1,113,653	2,559,244
B.C. (Sept. 30, 1944)	118	15,665	948,583	851,639	41,537	1,038,896	2,071,580
Totals, 1944	**1,993**	**478,841**	**92,574,440**	**13,011,976**	**75,694,723**	**36,109,929**	**214,870,664**
1943	**1,780**	**374,069**	**69,219,654**	**10,057,890**	**55,522,985**	**16,946,292**	**154,997,037**

[1] Total reporting out of 2,051 existing. [2] Assets, shares and deposits of seven caisses régionales 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. 630-632.)

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. These statistics are established on a broader basis than those of Section 2, inasmuch as they include 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, the statistics do not include assignments of farmers (under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act) or of wage-earners, so that, as a general rule, the 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, therefore, be assumed that this applies in even greater degree to the extended fields covered in Sections 1 and 2.

Section 1.—Industrial and Commercial Failures from Private Sources

A historical table giving failures for Canada and Newfoundland, by classes, for the years 1915 to 1935 is given at p. 969 of the 1936 Year Book. Early in 1936, 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.

1.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Classes, 1934-44, and by Provinces, 1945

(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**
Totals, 1944	**33**	**1,042**	**12**	**242**	**33**	**514**	**15**	**265**	**3**	**56**	**96**	**2,119**
1945												
P.E. Island	Nil		Nil		1	13	Nil		Nil		1	13
Nova Scotia	"		"		1	1	1	5	"		2	6
New Brunswick	"		"		2	7	Nil		"		2	7
Quebec	25	825	4	157	16	181	15	166	4	38	64	1,367
Ontario	7	286	2	84	2	13	2	22	1	20	14	425
Manitoba	2	26	Nil		1	30	1	9	Nil		4	65
Saskatchewan	Nil	-	"		3	5	Nil		"		3	5
Alberta	2	350	"	-	Nil		"		"		2	350
British Columbia	1	24	1	5	"		1	38	"		3	67
Totals, 1945	**37**	**1,511**	**7**	**246**	**26**	**250**	**20**	**240**	**5**	**58**	**95**	**2,305**

In 1945 Quebec and Ontario accounted for 67 p.c. and 15 p.c., respectively, of the total failures in the Dominion. As regards liabilities, Quebec accounted for 59 p.c. of the total as compared with 18 p.c. registered for Ontario.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1943-45

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-42 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Province	Failures			Liabilities		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	1			13
Nova Scotia	4	2	2	53	55	6
New Brunswick	3	1	2	80	19	7
Quebec	100	61	64	1,149	1,369	1,367
Ontario	42	18	14	1,750	280	425
Manitoba	8	2	4	180	210	65
Saskatchewan	20	3	3	63	7	5
Alberta	1	3	2	7	57	350
British Columbia	8	6	3	352	122	67
Totals	**186**	**96**	**95**	**3,634**	**2,119**	**2,305**

According to Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, the number of commercial failures during the war years 1939-45 showed 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 also showed a steady decrease during the past six years. In 1939, out of a total of 1,299 failures, 874 or 67 p.c. were in retail trade, while in 1945 of the 95 failures, 26 or 27 p.c. were in retail trade.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1943-45

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1934-42 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods	4	3	1	49	51	8
Textiles	4	1	3	39	2	24
Forest products	8	5	12	310	101	341
Paper, printing and publishing	3	3	5	58	47	343
Chemicals and drugs	Nil	1	Nil	–	12	–
Fuels	"	3	"	–	193	
Leather and leather products	"	Nil	"	–	–	
Stone, clay, glass and products	1	3	"	3	366	
Iron and steel	Nil	2	"	–	9	–
Machinery	4	5	4	96	108	192
Transportation equipment	Nil	1	3	–	62	90
All other	12	6	9	1,802	91	513
Totals, Manufacturing	**36**	**33**	**37**	**2,357**	**1,042**	**1,511**
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries	4	1	5	107	40	115
Clothing and furnishings	1	Nil	Nil	2	–	–
Dry goods and textiles	Nil	1	"	–	8	
Lumber, building materials, hardware	"	4	"		92	
Chemicals and drugs	"	1	"	.	7	
Fuels	1	1	"	23	25	
Automotive products	Nil	Nil	"	.	–	
Supply houses	"	"	"		–	–
All other	1	4	2	5	70	131
Totals, Wholesale Trade	**7**	**12**	**7**	**137**	**242**	**246**
Retail Trade—						
Foods	32	12	7	149	53	105
Farm supplies, general stores	11	2	8	55	4	74
General merchandise	2	Nil	Nil	8	.	.
Apparel	7	2	1	45	10	10
Furniture, household furniture	Nil	1	Nil	.	246	.
Lumber, building materials, hardware	5	2	1	43	32	25
Automotive products	5	3	1	29	57	11
Restaurants	16	2	4	57	13	6
Drugs	9	2	Nil	60	9	.
All other	9	7	4	54	90	19
Totals, Retail Trade	**96**	**33**	**26**	**500**	**514**	**250**
Construction—						
General contractors	20	9	13	439	246	182
Carpenters and builders	5	Nil	1	36	–	18
Building sub-contractors	7	6	6	44	19	40
Other contractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	–	–	.
Totals, Construction	**32**	**15**	**20**	**519**	**265**	**240**

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1943-45—concluded

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors	4	1	Nil	21	1	
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc	5	1	3	47	5	51
Hotels	1	1	Nil	9	50	
Laundries	Nil	Nil	"	-	-	
Undertakers	"	"	"	-		
All other	5	"	2	44		7
Totals, Commercial Service	**15**	**3**	**5**	**121**	**56**	**58**
Grand Totals	**186**	**96**	**95**	**3,634**	**2,119**	**2,305**

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, 1934-45

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	2	10	314
1944	"	Nil	"	162	36	2	3	4	11	218
1945	"	3	"	119	19	4	Nil	3	7	155

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1934-45

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
1945.....	41	20	Nil	Nil	1	33	6	Nil	45	9	155

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, 1934-45

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-33 will be found at p. 571 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Estimated Total Assets	Estimated Total Liabilities	Year	Estimated Total Assets	Estimated 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	1945.....	1,236,614	2,219,942

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1945, with Totals for 1944

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1945	Total for 1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trade—										
General stores	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	10	4
Grocery	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	Nil	4	3
Confectionery	1	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	2	3
Drink and tobacco	Nil	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Fish and meat	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	6	4
Boots and shoes	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	Nil
Dry goods	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Clothing	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	"	"	1	4
Furniture	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	2	1
Books and stationery	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	"	1	2	Nil
Automobile	"	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	Nil	–	1
Hardware	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		1
Electrical apparatus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	–	1
Jewellery	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	1
Coal and wood	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	–	5
Drugs and chemicals	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	–	Nil
Miscellaneous	"	"	5	3	"	"	1	1	10	16
Totals, Trade	**1**		**29**	**7**			**1**	**3**	**41**	**46**

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1945, with Totals for 1944—concluded

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1945	Total for 1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	4
Animal foods	"	"	1	"	Nil	"	"	"	1	2
Drink and tobacco	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	-	1
Fur and leather	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	3
Pulp and paper	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	Nil
Textiles	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	"	"	1	1
Clothing	"	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	3
Lumbering and manufactures	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	4	3
Iron and steel	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	6
Non-ferrous metals	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Non-metallic minerals	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	3
Drugs and chemicals	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	-	Nil
Miscellaneous	"	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	5	5
Totals, Manufacturing	-	-	17	2	1	-			20	32
Service—										
Garages	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	7
Other customs and repairs	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	7
Personal service	1	"	16	1	"	"	"	"	18	28
Restaurants	Nil	"	8	1	"	"	"	"	9	4
Professional service	1	"	6	2	"	"	"	1	10	20
Recreational service	Nil	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	Nil	1	Nil
Business service	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	5	8
Totals, Service	2	-	38	4	-			1	45	74
Other—										
Agriculture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	4
Mining	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	4
Logging, fishing and trapping	"	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	"	-	2
Construction	"	"	28	2	2	"	"	1	33	27
Transportation and public utilities	"	"	2	1	1	"	2	Nil	6	5
Finance	"	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	-	2
Totals, Other			30	4	3		2	1	40	44
Not classified	Nil	Nil	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	9	22
Grand Totals	3		119	19	4		3	7	155	218

Section 3.—Administration of Bankrupt Estates

The administration of bankrupt estates is 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, 1945

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year	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	2,020,858
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]
Totals, 1944	468	3,495,148	6,154,052	1,196,725	425,121	35·5	771,604[1]

For footnotes, see end of table.

8.—Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed, 1933-44, and by Provinces, 1945—concluded

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
1945	No.	$	$	$	$	p.c.	$
Prince Edward Island..	1	2,965	12,922	2,363	588	24·9	1,775
Nova Scotia	5	25,159	94,538	7,295	2,163	29·7	5,133
New Brunswick	2	16,009	26,097	8,307	2,193	26·4	6,114
Quebec	273	3,186,061	4,652,097	574,290	216,764	37·7	357,526
Montreal[2]	*185*	*2,765,774*	*5,622,447*	*400,158*	*161,062*	*40·3*	*239,096*
Ontario	50	1,396,651	1,568,422	358,093	95,178	26·6	262,914
Toronto[2]	*17*	*661,095*	*593,021*	*165,571*	*58,496*	*35·3*	*127,075*
Manitoba	3	14,908	19,522	5,978	3,009	50·3	2,969
Saskatchewan	2	13,855	28,780	5,102	1,006	19·7	4,096
Alberta	4	50,344	49,050	12,772	3,339	26·1	9,433
British Columbia	11	263,971	343,732	63,052	14,879	23·6	48,173
Totals, 1945	**351**	**4,969,923**	**6,795,160**	**1,037,252**	**339,119**	**32·7**	**698,133**[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, $1,201,289 in 1944 and $1,811,803 in 1945. [2] Included in the provincial totals.

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, 1945.

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year and Province	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, 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**	**39,508**	**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]
Totals, 1944	**18**	**55,081**	**86,597**	**13,111**	**5,150**	**39·3**	**7,933**[1]
1945							
Prince Edward Island..	Nil		–				
Nova Scotia	"		–				
New Brunswick	"	–	–	–	–	–	
Quebec	1	1,612	4,177	1,156	627	54·2	529
Ontario	Nil		–	–	–	–	
Manitoba	"	–	–			–	
Saskatchewan	1	1,098	6,832	59	59	100·0	Nil
Alberta	1	500	2,688	655	201	30·7	454
British Columbia	Nil						
Totals, 1945	**3**	**3,210**	**13,697**	**1,870**	**887**	**47·4**	**983**[1]

[1] In addition, land and chattels under mortgage or lien, of an estimated value of $41,258 in 1942, $18,853 in 1943, $26,044 in 1944 and $1,700 in 1945, were transferred to secured creditors. [2] Does not include three estates in Saskatchewan and one in Alberta closed during the year but which would, if extended, alter the figures and affect the totals in such a way as to result in an unbalanced picture contrary to the actual state of affairs. These four cases had been held open or re-opened with a view to realizing on judgments obtained pursuant to conditional orders of discharge granted to the farmers but in none was anything recovered from this source and the only additional expense involved was an item of $1 paid by the Dominion Government.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

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Canada, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with the main topographic barriers running in a north-south direction, and a relatively small population of 12,119,000 (1945 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,

* This material has been compiled in co-operation with the Board of Transport Commissioners, 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 1946.

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 likely 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 by an Act passed during the first session, twentieth Parliament, 9 Geo. VI, c. 32, 1945, and since Jan. 15, 1939, following a proclamation of the Governor in Council to that effect, the Board has power to issue licences to ships engaged in the transportation of passengers or goods on the Great Lakes and the Mackenzie River, as defined in Sect. 2, Subsection 1 (f) and (hh) 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.

Air Transport Board.—The responsibilities of the Board of Transport Commissioners relating to the control of civil aviation were transferred to the Air Transport Board, established under 6 Geo. VI, c. 28, 1944, an amendment to the Aero-

nautics Act, which was proclaimed in effect as from Oct. 31, 1944. The Board is to advise the Minister on civil aviation to license all forms of commercial air transport on the basis of public convenience and necessity, and to exercise economic control in the matter of financial responsibility, schedules, rates and charges, insurance and other matters. The organization of the Board comprises the Secretary's Branch, which includes the Administrative and Licensing Divisions, and the Economics, Traffic and Research Aeronautical Engineering Branches.

Under the amended Act all commercial air transport flying must be licensed, whereas previously only scheduled services required licensing. Also an operating certificate, issued by the Minister of Transport, must be held by the operator of a carrier certifying that the necessary air navigational aids and ground facilities have been established and that the operator is adequately equipped to operate a safe service.

In preparation for the task laid upon it by the Act to review all licences respecting commercial air services issued under the Transport Act, 1938, the Board, in collaboration with the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, executed a Dominion-wide traffic pattern survey, the results of which will be made available to the public through the King's Printer. During 1945, the Board became fully operative and co-operated with the Department of Transport in bringing existing operations into line with the new legislation and in authorizing the inauguration of a number of new services which made their appearance after the cessation of hostilities.

Resulting from the experience of the Board in dealing with the applications put before it, additional amendments to the Aeronautics Act were passed under 9-10 Geo. VI, c. 9, assented to Dec. 15, 1945, which further determined the rights and duties of the 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, after 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, 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 many important measures were put into effect. The chief agencies of transportation control were the Canadian Shipping Board; the Controllers of Ship Repairs; Transport and Transit; the Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Director of Merchant Seamen. The Ship Repairs Control and the Transit Control were dissolved on Dec. 1, 1945.

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 had from time to time ex officio membership on the Canadian Shipping Board, the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport, the Shipping Priorities Committee, Wartime Industries Control Board, 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 acted as Transport Adviser to the various Government Departments, including Munitions and Supply, National Defence, Transport, Agriculture, etc.

The Transport Controller exercised control of goods, including civilian and defence materials moving between points in Canada and to the various ports for export, also supervised the movement of civilian passengers and military, naval and air force personnel.

Since V-J Day, Aug. 14, 1945, relaxation of Transport Control Orders and transfer of Transport Control traffic responsibilities have been under way in an orderly manner. Canadian Government Departments or agencies, and Allied missions, etc., which have established traffic departments, are now responsible for their own railway and ocean freight traffic problems respecting shipments for overseas.

It has also been possible to revoke Transport Control orders affecting railway passenger traffic, and the railways in Canada were thereby empowered to remove restrictions, established during the war period, curtailing civilian passenger travel in order to conserve railway equipment, motive power and fuel, and to ensure maximum use of railway facilities for the prompt and continuous movement of essential traffic.

Transport Control freight orders governing maximum carloading, and fruit and vegetable regulations affecting refrigerator cars, are still in effect, because of the heavy volume of freight traffic moving and the short supply of railway equipment both in Canada and the United States.

Civil Transit of Passengers.—Local transportation facilities, such as buses, street cars and taxicabs were required to handle record traffic during the war period 1939-45. Faced with an emergency situation, the Department of Munitions and Supply appointed a Transit Controller in August, 1941. The Controller placed the transit facilities under strict regulation, and took supplementary measures such as the staggering of hours of work. Under what was known as the Wartime Industrial Transit Plan, special gasoline and tire privileges were given to those who transported fellow employees to and from work.

In July, 1944, the 50-mile limit, previously imposed on inter-urban bus operation, was removed and, with the end of the War in Europe in May, 1945, all restrictions of the Transit Controller on the schedules and routes of bus operations were cancelled. Coincident with the abolition of gasoline rationing, after the end of hostilities in the Pacific in August, 1945, all remaining Transit Control restrictions on the operation of taxicabs, buses and drive-yourself cars were revoked. The Wartime Industrial Transit Plan also went out of operation immediately thereafter, and Transit Control Regulations calling for the staggering of daily working hours were rescinded.

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. During the war years 1939-45, 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, fixed gasoline and mileage ceilings for all trucking categories, and investigated and reported to Motor Vehicle Control on applications for new trucks, trailers, buses, passenger cars and all other motor-vehicle equipment.

The 35-mile limit on the operation of trucks was removed shortly after V-J Day, August, 1945, as were the Transit Control Regulations requiring a permit for milk and cream collections, and various Wartime Prices and Trade Board orders restricting wholesale and retail deliveries, pick-ups and deliveries by laundries and dry-cleaners and the use of vehicles by theatres for advertising purposes. With the end of gasoline rationing in August, 1945, all gasoline and mileage ceilings were removed.

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.

The Board consists of the Chairman, the 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, the Director of Shipping and Technical Advisers, most of whom are executives drawn from private shipping companies, serving for a nominal salary of one dollar per year. Representatives of the Board are stationed at London, England, and Washington, D.C., enabling the Board to maintain a close liaison with the United Kingdom Ministry of Transport and the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration. Representatives are also posted at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B., to assist in local shipping matters at these ports.

The principal functions of the Board, since its establishment in 1939, have been the control and direction of all Canadian ocean, coastal and inland waters shipping in order to see that it is used to maximum efficiency; advising the Government on matters relating to water transport; maintaining essential sea and inland waters commerce; and administration of its own regulations governing Canadian vessels.

The termination of hostilities in 1945 made it possible to employ a much greater volume of shipping to carry relief and rehabilitation shipments to liberated areas. The United Maritime Authority "Agreement on Principles", which had been signed in 1944 by most Allied Nations, including Canada, became effective on May 24, 1945, and provided a system of international control and allocation of shipping which ensured the carriage of war materials and essential civilian supplies. Before the expiration of that Agreement on Mar. 2, 1946, a new arrangement was agreed upon by the various contracting governments in order to continue, during the transitional period ending on Oct. 31, 1946, the international controls necessary to maintain the prompt and orderly movement of the supplies programmed for shipment to devastated areas. Shipping contributed for relief and rehabilitation programs by member governments is allocated by the Contributory Nations Committee in Washington and by a Canadian sub-committee in Montreal. A United Maritime Consultative Council was also set up as a forum for consideration of international shipping problems; the Council has no executive powers and is scheduled to terminate on Oct. 31, 1946.

The end of the War and the simplification of international control made it possible for the Board to relax its controls over Canadian shipping. In April, 1946, the Board revoked its ship licensing and charter controls over all coastal and inland navigation vessels; these controls were continued, however, for foreign-going vessels of 500 tons or over gross register, to enable the Board to meet the obligations which Canada has assumed under the new arrangement for international shipping control during the transitional period ending on Oct. 31, 1946.

Ship Repairs and Salvage Control.—The Controller of Ship Repairs and Salvage of the Munitions and Supply Department, operating with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport, ship owners, ship agents, shipyards, drydock operators, and other similar agencies, worked to ensure quick action in the event of repairs being required in Canadian ports. Control operations extended also to the salvage of sunken vessels and their cargoes.

At the close of the War in Europe, in May, 1945, the convoying of merchant ships from the maritime ports ceased. This permitted better regulations of work on vessels which were arriving more regularly and in smaller numbers. During August, 1945, the Control gradually dropped out of the regulations of drydock and other services, as congestion at shipyards lessened. By the end of September, 1945, all controls on ship repairs had been lifted, and ship salvage operations were being carried on as in peacetime.

The Ship Repairs and Salvage Control ceased to function at the end of October, and was formally disbanded Dec. 1, 1945.

Section 2.—Government Control Over Agencies of Communication*

The development and control of radio-communication in Canada from the beginning of the century is outlined at pp. 644-646 of the 1945 Year Book.

The present phase of national radio broadcasting in Canada was entered upon in 1936, when, with the passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission (see pp. 717-720). 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

* Prepared in co-operation with the Department of Transport.

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.

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 and the statistical field is more completely covered for this form of transportation than for any other.

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. An article at pp. 648-651 of the 1945 edition deals with the wartime role of the steam railways of Canada.

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

* 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 Railway Statistics", as well as numerous other reports, a list of which is given in Chapter XXXII of this volume. Certain of the financial statistics of steam railways are compiled in co-operation with the Department of Transport.

1870's and 1880's. In the last period of extensive railway building from 1900 to 1917, the Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways were constructed.

During the past decade, there has been a tendency for railway mileages to decline slightly because of the abandonment of unprofitable lines. Of the 42,336 miles of single track operated in 1944, 23,496 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.

Total 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	1944
	No.		No.		No.		miles	miles	miles	miles
						Single Track—				
1900....	17,657	1916..	36,985	1931..	42,280	Prince Edward Island...	286	286	286	286
1901....	18,140	1917..	38,369	1932..	42,409	Nova Scotia.....	1,418	1,397	1,396	1,397
1902....	18,714	1918..	38,252	1933..	42,336	New Brunswick.....	1,934	1,871	1,836	1,835
1903....	18,985	1919[1]..	38,329	1934..	42,270	Quebec.....	4,926	4,777	4,789	4,784
1904....	19,431	1919[2]..	38,495	1935..	42,916	Ontario.....	10,905	10,746	10,476	10,479
						Manitoba.....	4,419	4,860	4,854	4,837
1905....	20,487	1920..	38,805	1936..	42,552	Saskatchewan.....	8,268	8,624	8,777	8,781
1906....	21,423	1921..	39,191	1937..	42,727	Alberta.....	5,630	5,687	5,747	5,682
1907....	22,446	1922..	39,358	1938..	42,742	British Columbia.....	4,097	3,907	3,883	3,857
1908....	22,966	1923..	39,654	1939..	42,637	Yukon.....	58	58	58	58
1909....	24,104	1924..	40,059	1940..	42,565	In United States.....	339	339	339	340
1910....	24,731	1925..	40,350	1941..	42,441	Totals, Single Track...	42,280	42,552	42,441	42,336
1911....	25,400	1926..	40,350	1942..	42,339					
1912....	26,840	1927..	40,570	1943..	42,346	Second track.....	2,688	2,500	2,499	2,489
1913....	29,304	1928..	41,022	1944..	42,336	Industrial track.....	1,606	1,401	1,551	1,743
1914....	30,795	1929..	41,380			Yard track and sidings....	10,277	10,239	10,210	10,321
1915....	34,882	1930..	42,047			**Grand Totals**.....	**56,851**	**56,692**	**56,701**	**56,889**

[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 1944, the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 42·232 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 43·066 tons, of coal cars from 43·404 tons to 56·113 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 43·635 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives increased from 31,112 lb. in 1920 to 41,718 lb. in 1944.

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1938-44

Type of Rolling-Stock	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Locomotives	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passenger.....	1,214	1,174	1,189	1,124	1,197	1,213	893
Freight.....	2,715	2,592	2,374	2,339	2,351	2,376	2,640
Switching.....	593	571	709	696	726	731	836
Electric.....	35	36	36	40	41	44	47
Totals, Locomotives.....	**4,557**	**4,373**	**4,308**	**4,199**	**4,315**	**4,364**	**4,416**

2.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1938-44—concluded

Type of Rolling-Stock	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Passenger Cars	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First class	1,890	1,874	1,860	1,886	1,973	2,007	1,984
Second class	255	252	242	246	259	273	268
Combination	373	371	370	361	364	366	364
Immigrant	337	353	358	371	385	395	380
Dining	220	197	194	182	192	192	196
Parlour	250	244	235	222	205	156	142
Sleeping[1]	1,003	983	915	901	880	783	789
Baggage, express and postal	1,508	1,573	1,576	1,553	1,576	1,656	1,658
Motor-cars	89	85	83	77	75	73	71
Other	456[2]	455[2]	434[2]	436[2]	433[2]	418[2]	411[2]
Totals, Passenger Cars[1]	**6,381**	**6,387**	**6,267**	**6,235**	**6,342**	**6,319**	**6,263**
Freight Cars							
Box	121,954	115,492	116,629	112,134	110,916	112,815	117,068
Flat	12,462	11,692	12,049	11,897	11,998	10,870	10,953
Stock	6,436	5,955	5,866	5,753	6,029	6,510	6,471
Coal	18,115	17,770	17,453	17,505	18,106	19,900	21,104
Tank	405	402	389	366	362	348	348
Refrigerator	7,005	6,713	6,534	6,191	6,372	6,424	6,587
Other	1,952[3]	1,964[3]	1,777[3]	1,394[3]	1,528	1,523	1,536
Totals, Freight Cars	**168,329**	**160,018**	**160,697**	**155,240**	**155,311**	**158,390**	**164,067**

[1] Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service. [2] Includes 3 auto-railers. [3] Includes 1 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. 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[1] of Steam Railways, 1926-44

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	1936	1,425,193,791	3,062,411,720	4,487,605,511
1927	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615	1937	1,839,619,361	1,534,450,789	3,374,070,150
1928	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699	1938	1,836,882,650	1,568,269,672	3,405,152,322
1929	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977	1939	1,834,329,209	1,533,373,521	3,367,702,730
1930	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311	1940	1,762,473,489	1,617,561,683	3,380,035,172
1931	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088	1941	1,697,545,699	1,699,942,865	3,397,488,564
1932	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762	1942	1,578,254,765	1,793,579,270	3,371,834,035
1933	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020	1943	1,614,936,131	1,741,664,036	3,356,600,167
1934	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746	1944	1,636,064,822	1,707,801,676	3,343,866,498
1935	1,433,849,530	3,026,414,779	4,460,264,309				

[1] Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

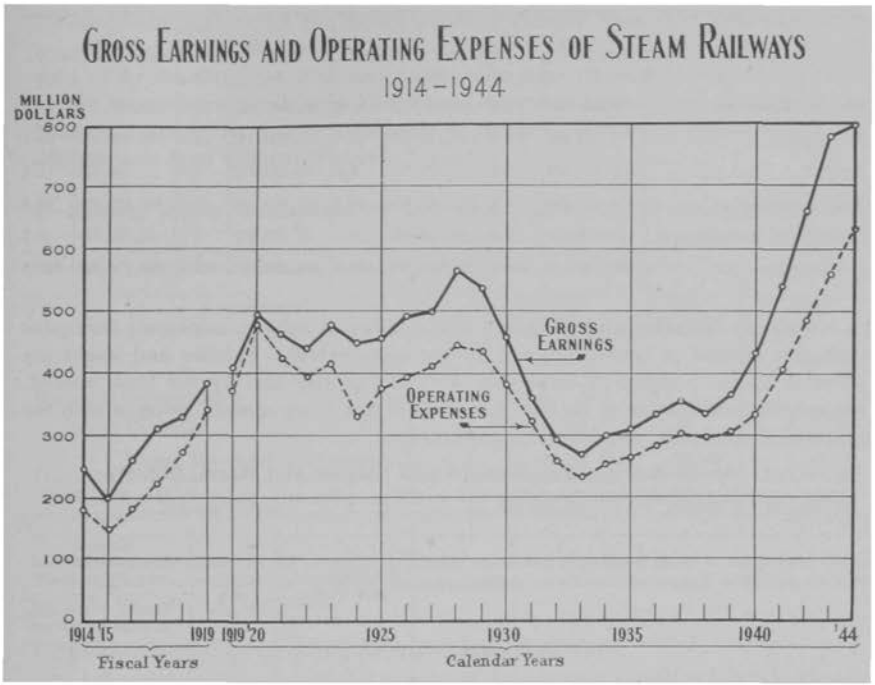
Capital Investment.—The capital structure of the Canadian National Railways, changed by the Capital Revision Act, 1937, was reduced by $262,770,972 (see p. 644 of the 1939 Year Book). The excess of capital liability as shown in Table 3 over the investments in road and equipment shown in Table 4 is accounted 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, 1939-44

Investment	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Lines—						
Road	329,739	1,182	Cr. 422,363	74,972	71,838	11,184
Equipment	Nil	Cr. 3,500	Nil	Nil	7,935	Cr. 35,570
General	"	7	3,776	"	1,688	252
Totals	329,739	Cr. 2,311	Cr. 418,587	74,972	81,461	Cr. 24,134
Additions and Betterments—						
Road	5,855,876	6,659,074	8,786,600	46,537,589	Cr. 8,890,247	8,468,809
Equipment	Cr. 4,452,439	66,340,262	9,566,002	19,603,725	28,214,476	44,241,581
General	1,665,148	92,198	Cr. 17,112	Cr. 89	418,705	Cr. 80,877
Undistributed	Cr. 13	Cr. 17,056	Cr. 265,260	Cr. 11,917	Nil	Nil
Totals	3,068,572	73,074,478	18,070,230	66,129,308	19,742,934	52,629,513
Undistributed[1]	Cr. 2,163,803	Cr. 9,437,903	Cr. 10,052,083	Cr. 4,800,297	Nil	Nil
Totals, Investments as at Dec. 31	**3,095,939,283**	**3,159,573,547**	**3,167,173,107**	**3,228,577,090[2]**	**2,990,274,391**	**3,030,024,198**

[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 War of 1914-18. The Canadian railways were also obliged to make corresponding increases and these have been the chief factor in increased operating ratio. Declining revenues without corresponding reductions in expenses during the depression period also maintained the high ratio. The period after 1938 showed a sharp decline in this ratio, due primarily to the greatly increased freight traffic occasioned by the War of 1939-45 and a subsequent acceleration in gross earnings.



5.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1936-44

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 1935 at p. 585 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts	Per Mile of Line			Freight Train Revenue per Freight Train Mile	Passenger Train Revenue per Passenger Train Mile
				Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings		
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	$
1936.....	334,768,557	283,345,968	84·64	7,839	6,634	1,205	5·10	1·79
1937.....	355,103,271	300,652,548	84·67	8,316	7,041	1,275	5·17	1·74
1938.....	336,833,400	295,705,638	87·79	7,888	6,925	963	5·18	1·67
1939.....	367,179,095	304,373,285	82·89	8,604	7,132	1,472	5·48	1·67
1940.....	429,142,659	335,287,503	78·13	10,074	7,870	2,204	5·63	1·97
1941.....	538,291,947	403,733,542	75·00	12,673	9,504	3,169	5·78	2·25
1942.....	663,610,570	485,783,584	73·20	15,659	11,463	4,196	6·53	2·93
1943.....	778,914,565	560,597,204	71·98	18,398	13,241	5,157	6·98	3·68
1944.....	796,636,786	634,774,021	79·68	18,861	15,029	3,832	6·91	3·82

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1941-44

Item	1941		1942		1943		1944	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Way and structures	80,396,855	19·9	99,957,948	20·6	120,597,853	21·5	138,250,189	21·8
Equipment	97,962,464	24·0	119,318,819	24·6	130,009,452	23·2	146,692,062	23·1
Traffic	10,327,834	2·6	10,332,990	2·1	10,542,715	1·9	11,146,008	1·8
Transportation	190,611,356	47·3	226,557,608	46·6	261,689,121	46·7	295,852,998	46·6
General and miscellaneous	24,435,033	6·2	29,616,219	6·1	37,758,063	6·7	42,832,764	6·7
Totals	**403,733,542**	**100·0**	**485,783,584**	**100·0**	**560,597,204**	**100·0**	**634,774,021**	**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, 1936-44

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
1944[1]	175,095	372,064,613[2]	2,125	42·9	53·8

[1] Includes employees and wages for "outside operations" amounting to about 3 p.c. of total employees and 2·3 p.c. of total salaries and wages. [2] Includes approximately $10,000,000, wages earned in 1943.

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, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been eliminated in recent years.

8.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1944

Government	Canadian National	Other Railways	Total
	$	$	$
Provincial Governments—			
New Brunswick	622,658	465,000	1,087,658
British Columbia	2,079,497	Nil	2,079,497
Totals, Provincial Governments	2,702,155	465,000	3,167,155
Dominion Government	567,904,473[1]	Nil	567,904,473
Grand Totals	**570,606,628**[1]	**465,000**	**571,071,628**

[1] Does not include $8,680,854 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, 1945, the total cost of this railway was $33,602,517, exclusive of the expenditure of $6,274,113 on the terminal at Nelson and a loss of $3,150,498 on operation. The operating deficit for the fiscal year 1944-45 was $564,940.

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.

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.

9.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1944

Account	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1944	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	$	$	$
Investments—			
Road and equipment	1,765,323,644	1,958,892,348	+193,568,704
Improvements on leased railway property	1,492,123	3,034,936	+1,542,813
Sinking funds	4,629,855	822,122	−3,807,733
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	6,171,808	4,914,175	−1,257,633
Miscellaneous physical property	34,767,914	65,127,198	+30,359,284
Affiliated companies	24,253,323	40,710,025	+16,456,702
Other investments	5,789,464	1,917,995	−3,871,469
Deferred maintenance funds	-	34,000,000	+34,000,000
Totals, Investments	**1,842,428,131**	**2,109,418,799**	**+266,990,668**
Current Assets—			
Cash	14,651,422	15,257,089	+605,667
Special deposits	6,139,435	12,421,737	+6,282,302
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	14,719,121	+9,332,448
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	16,857,420	16,239,004	−618,416
Materials and supplies	41,408,999	55,622,710	+14,213,711
Interest and dividends receivable	377,003	558,446	+181,443
Rents receivable	112,269	468,027	+355,758
Other current assets	106,775	9,747,616	+9,640,841
Totals, Current Assets	**87,580,218**	**125,033,750**	**+37,453,532**
Deferred Assets—			
Working fund advances	166,847	377,447	+210,600
Insurance and other funds	352,488	12,756,118	+12,403,630
Pension contract fund	-	24,649,000	+24,649,000
Other deferred assets	11,805,962	3,176,378	−8,629,584
Totals, Deferred Assets	**12,325,297**	**40,958,943**	**+28,633,646**
Unadjusted Debits—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	322,059	171,122	−150,937
Discount on capital stock	634,960	-	−634,960
Discount on funded debt	1,919,635	6,886,209	+4,966,574
Other unadjusted debits	12,820,903	4,043,054	−8,777,849
Totals, Unadjusted Debits	**15,697,557**	**11,100,385**	**−4,597,172**
Grand Totals	**1,958,031,203**	**2,286,511,877**	**+328,480,674**

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** as fixed charges. Also loans of $270,037,438 for capital and $373,823,120 for deficits were cancelled.

* 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] 1936-44

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[3]
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
1944	441,147,510	362,547,044	73,473,733	50,474,480	Cr.22,999,253	Cr.23,026,924

[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 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. 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, 1937-44

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—		Unguaranteed	Active Assets in Public Accounts		
	Dominion Government	Provincial Governments				
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At Organization	331,309,904	93,412,807	385,198,150	115,607,457	404,272,030[3]	1,600,020,662
1937[4]	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	77,223,467	16,771,981	1,959,519,498
1937	970,697,190	73,777,953	177,522,256	62,480,567	16,771,981	1,981,363,775
1938	1,004,865,758	67,052,468	178,078,197	48,144,805	16,771,981	1,992,185,600
1939	1,053,915,895	38,131,740	171,353,676	45,382,081	16,771,981	2,000,210,121
1940	1,000,881,473	38,131,740	160,803,121	113,882,334	16,771,981	2,004,496,438
1941	940,171,069	38,131,740	156,091,494	195,345,884	16,771,981	2,014,253,131
1942	741,896,436	4,718,822	62,600,816	502,856,461	16,771,981	2,028,137,130
1943	685,290,925	2,786,056	56,155,492	537,323,765	16,771,981	2,035,393,793
1944	576,585,327	2,702,155	50,166,424	645,103,872	16,771,981	2,050,695,085

[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 and capital stock held by the public amounting to $4,584,100 on Jan. 1, 1937, and $754,695,486 and $4,669,840, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1944. Acquisition of small railways with stock outstanding caused a net increase in stock of the system in the hands of the public. [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, 1945, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1944, 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, 1945, and the Balance Sheet of the Canadian National Railways, Dec. 31, 1944

Item	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1945	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1944
	$	$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital expenditures	377,614,971	377,614,971
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	359,080,515	359,080,515
Temporary loans	639,142,602	645,103,872
Miscellaneous Investments—G.T.R. Stock purchased prior to Confederation—not in C.N.R. balance sheet	121,740	
Transactions between Dec. 31, 1944 and Mar. 31, 1945:		
Advanced by Dominion Government		1,403,853
Repayments by Canadian National Railways		Cr. 7,365,123
Expenditure by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet—G.T.R. Stock purchased prior to Confederation		121,740
Totals	**1,410,731,809**	**1,410,731,809**

Subsection 3.—Steam Railway Traffic

Passenger and Freight Traffic.—Table 13 shows the passenger and freight statistics for all steam railways for the years 1936-44. A separate analysis is given in Table 14 of the operations and traffic of the Canadian National Railways, since, being controlled by the Dominion Government, the information is considered of special interest.

13.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1936-44

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
1944	46,575,706	450,042,986	60,335,950	6,873,188,000	162,729

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 651.

13.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1936-44—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
1944	1·92	2·18	114	148	3·82

Year	FREIGHT				
	Revenue Freight-Train Miles	Revenue Freight-Train Car Miles[3]	Freight Carried[1]	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
1944	83,564,629	3,297,475,933	155,326,332	65,928,078,000	1,560,908

Year	Freight Receipts per Ton per Mile	Receipts per Ton Hauled	Average[4] Length of Freight Haul	Average[4] 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
1944	0·876	3·72	424	789	32·70	6·91

[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, 1944, steam railway track mileage of the C.N.R. (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) 1943 and 1944

Item		1943	1944
Train Mileage—			
Passenger trains	No.	23,819,952	24,216,998
Freight trains	"	44,871,187	45,206,361
Totals, Train Miles[2]	**No.**	**68,691,139**	**69,423,359**
Passenger-Train Car Mileage—			
Coaches and combination	No.	95,449,656	97,134,658
Motor unit cars	"	1,035,229	1,042,610
Parlour, sleeping and dining cars	"	67,091,007	70,473,514
Baggage, mail, express, etc.	"	70,251,001	73,529,980
Totals, Passenger-Train Car Miles[2]	**No.**	**233,826,893**	**242,180,762**
Freight-Train Mileage—			
Loaded freight-car miles	No.	1,191,976,310	1,202,394,088
Empty freight-car miles	"	515,263,847	555,869,244
Caboose miles	"	45,374,708	45,488,480
Totals, Freight-Train Car Miles[2]	**No.**	**1,752,614,865**	**1,803,751,812**
Passenger Traffic—			
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	No.	34,500,731	35,928,212
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile	"	3,618,808,393	3,696,546,316
Passenger-train miles per mile of road	"	1,014	1,031
Average passenger journey	miles	104·9	102·9
Average amount received per passenger	$	1·93883	1·94210
Average amount received per passenger mile	$	0·01848	0·01888
Average passengers per train mile	No.	151·9	152·6
Average passengers per car mile	"	23·7	23·5
Total passenger-train earnings per train mile	$	3·92	4·02
Total passenger-train revenue per mile of road	$	3,921·12	4,335·46
Freight Traffic—			
Revenue freight carried	tons	80,426,781	80,851,179
Revenue freight carried one mile	"	36,326,990,666	36,015,898,732
Revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,540,070	1,526,758
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road	"	1,651,318	1,641,004
Average tons revenue freight per train mile	No.	810	797
Average tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile	"	32·56	32·01
Average hauls revenue freight	miles	451·7	445·5
Freight revenue per train mile	$	7·24	7·11
Freight revenue per mile of road	$	13,828·86	13,686·93
Freight revenue per ton	$	4·0397	3·97754
Freight revenue per ton mile	$	0·00894	0·00893

[1] Excludes electric lines. [2] Work service excluded.

Commodities Hauled.—Total tonnage of freight hauled by the railways during 1944 was by far the greatest handled in any year. It amounted to 155,326,332 tons as compared with 153,314,264 tons in 1943 and 84,631,122 tons in 1939. This was an increase over 1939 of 83·5 p.c. and over 1928, the pre-war peak, of 30·9 p.c., but due to longer hauls the ton miles increased by 109·5 p.c. over 1939 and 58·4 p.c. over 1928.

Agricultural products loaded increased from 25,704,840 tons in 1941 to 37,276,119 tons in 1944. 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 tons to 6,776,067

tons. Crude petroleum from foreign connections increased from 31,085 tons to 4,156,904 tons in 1943 but decreased to 1,652,474 tons in 1944 while gasoline and petroleum oils showed an increase from 361,700 tons in 1939 to 9,177,427 tons in 1944; the greater part of this tonnage entered Canada from United States points.

15.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1940-44

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	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Agricultural Products					
Wheat	10,573,708	14,859,532	11,564,297	13,371,658	19,166,310
Oats	1,014,007	1,121,167	1,338,866	3,034,224	3,274,128
Other grain	1,715,918	2,104,127	2,809,175	4,721,579	4,263,697
Flour	1,614,803	2,050,042	2,046,132	2,352,518	2,438,640
Other mill products	1,904,622	2,188,690	2,590,758	3,360,673	3,416,639
Other agricultural products	3,046,547	3,381,282	3,788,123	4,136,586	4,716,705
Totals, Agricultural Products	**19,869,605**	**25,704,840**	**24,137,351**	**30,977,238**	**37,276,119**
Animal Products					
Live stock	831,660	907,794	960,217	1,153,591	1,383,003
Meats and other edible packing-house products	803,156	936,131	1,148,516	1,219,789	1,422,365
Other animal products	722,055	877,024	1,073,037	1,104,359	1,156,657
Totals, Animal Products	**2,356,871**	**2,720,949**	**3,181,770**	**3,477,739**	**3,962,025**
Mine Products					
Coal, anthracite	3,056,333	3,512,795	4,676,540	4,720,325	4,499,947
Coal, bituminous	12,176,892	13,426,524	15,259,888	15,871,518	14,870,676
Coal, lignite	2,422,557	2,813,694	3,448,824	4,092,255	3,450,644
Coke	1,634,414	1,854,604	2,010,738	2,475,789	2,338,440
Ores and concentrates	7,326,854	8,827,177	9,832,283	10,587,950	9,472,768
Base bullion, matte, pig and ingot (non-ferrous metals)	1,270,533	1,562,592	1,775,987	1,704,282	1,474,859
Sand and gravel	2,578,791	2,170,254	2,107,223	1,782,136	1,704,796
Stone (crushed, ground, broken)	1,783,014	1,820,400	1,978,967	2,116,817	2,179,283
Other mine products	4,572,360	5,441,155	7,963,445	10,961,889	7,238,915
Totals, Mine Products	**36,821,748**	**41,429,195**	**49,053,895**	**54,312,961**	**47,230,328**
Forest Products					
Logs, posts, poles, piling	1,379,145	1,347,945	1,337,824	1,225,255	1,279,317
Cordwood and other firewood	1,023,894	949,845	1,007,915	1,223,932	1,437,240
Pulpwood	2,564,317	3,059,082	3,746,150	4,100,022	4,631,222
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material	5,257,122	6,368,720	6,910,943	6,296,116	6,438,991
Other forest products	651,172	778,186	695,092	593,459	769,390
Totals, Forest Products	**10,875,650**	**12,503,778**	**13,697,924**	**13,438,784**	**14,556,160**

15.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1940-44—concluded

Group and Product	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Gasoline and petroleum products	2,436,815	2,882,563	7,476,092	11,251,125	12,344,731
Iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural pipe)	2,636,820	3,108,723	3,987,716	3,686,936	2,917,205
Automobiles, trucks and parts	1,986,304	2,571,901	2,367,171	3,122,876	2,745,277
Newsprint paper	2,661,631	2,850,056	2,786,815	2,869,793	2,854,971
Wood-pulp	1,329,812	1,720,216	1,871,289	1,941,248	1,749,315
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	14,520,118	18,427,704	23,047,926	24,823,147	26,110,938
Merchandise (all L.C.L. freight)	2,452,167	2,888,166	3,066,588	3,412,417	3,579,263
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.	**28,023,667**	**34,449,329**	**44,603,597**	**51,107,542**	**52,301,700**
Grand Totals	**97,947,541**	**116,808,091**	**134,674,537**	**153,314,264**	**155,326,332**

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, 1936-44

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
1944	8	562	103	13,187	242	630	353	14,379

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, 1942-44

Class of Person and Description of Accident	In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
	1942		1943		1944	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Passengers	43	639	9	417	8	416
Employees	103	2,163	112	2,942	81	2,637
Trespassers	117	125	82	106	89	85
Non-trespassers	148	463	115	447	140	398
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.	Nil	40	Nil	33	2	12
Totals	**411**	**3,430**	**318**	**3,945**	**320**	**3,548**
Description of Accidents (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling	5	120	7	182	5	160
Collisions	67	419	31	226	11	173
Derailments	4	58	6	147	12	62
Locomotives or cars breaking down	Nil	2	3	8	3	17
Falling from trains or cars	9	197	19	259	14	220
Getting on or off trains	4	543	6	666	9	678
Struck by trains, etc.	26	46	27	72	15	58
Overhead and other obstruction	1	17	Nil	37	2	30
Other causes	30	1,400	22	1,762	18	1,655
Totals	**146**	**2,802**	**121**	**3,359**	**89**	**3,053**
	In Accidents Other Than Those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars					
Class of Person—						
Stationmen	Nil	1,219	2	1,409	1	1,395
Shopmen	6	2,877	5	3,770	3	4,134
Trackmen	9	2,670	8	3,212	10	3,150
Other employees	2	1,079	3	1,334	8	1,871
Passengers	1	140	Nil	129	Nil	146
Others	14	115	5	120	11	135
Totals	**32**	**8,100**	**23**	**9,974**	**33**	**10,831**

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.

* 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.

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 (42 of these buses being in service in 1944). Of the 33 systems, 23 operated both electric cars and buses in 1944, the buses numbering 1,444. 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, 1941-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
PASSENGER VEHICLES—					OTHER VEHICLES—				
Closed cars	3,209	3,294	3,303	3,350	Baggage, express and mail cars	19	20	19	19
Open cars	9	8	8	4	Freight cars	156	150	163	165
Combination passenger and baggage	6	8	8	8	Locomotives	49	51	52	53
Cars without electrical equipment	138	139	139	138	Snow ploughs	69	72	70	77
Buses	1,117	1,282	1,329	1,444	Sweepers	147	147	148	148
Trackless trolley-buses	30	38	41	42	Trucks	80	123	163	147
					Miscellaneous	203	209	202	194
TOTALS, PASSENGER VEHICLES	4,509	4,769	4,828	4,986	TOTALS, OTHER VEHICLES	723	772	817	803

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 table. 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, 1936-44

NOTE.—Available figures for the years 1901-1907 are given at pp. 608 and 609 of the 1926 Year Book; for the years 1908-1918 at pp. 681 and 682 of the 1936 Year Book; and for 1919-1935 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
1944	37,540,432	142,364,766	179,905,198	202,666,204	84,730,173	58,202,151	68·69	19,034	36,845,152

Subsection 3.—Electric Railway Traffic

The passenger mileage travelled by electric cars in 1944 amounted to 126,629,418, by trackless trolley-buses 1,909,375 and by motor-buses 40,882,550. 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 conditions, and the curtailment of passenger automobile traffic as a result of the War. The 1,249,707,399 passengers carried in 1944 amounted to by far the greatest traffic ever handled by these systems, the increase over 1943 being 6·2 p.c.

20.—Statistics of Electric Railway Operations, 1936-44

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	123,201,530	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
1944	1,019·69	490·17	169,421,343	2,756,755	172,178,098	1,249,707,399	3,769,959

[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, 1936-44

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
1944	3	3,980	7	835	88	1,556	98	6,371

Section 3.—Express Companies*

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains"; but express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning. A brief history of the various express companies will be found at pp. 611-612 of the 1926 Year Book.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The annual report on "Express Statistics", published by that Branch, gives details of the operations of the individual companies.

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 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, 1936-44

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	32,875,971	15,824,160	15,323,905	1,727,906
1944	34,357,760	18,856,659	15,301,512	199,589
1944				
Canadian National Railways (24,035 miles[1])	17,574,877	9,763,916	7,773,983	36,978
Canadian Pacific Express (21,643 miles[1])	15,420,236	8,489,622	6,791,144	139,470
Northern Alberta Railways (927 miles[1])	370,793	169,580	184,566	16,647
Railway Express Agency (4,062 miles[1])	991,854	433,541	551,819	6,494
Totals, 1944	**34,357,760**	**18,856,659**	**15,301,512**	**199,589**

[1] Mileages operated over railways, boat lines and motor-carrier and aircraft routes.

23.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, 1940-44

Description	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Money orders, domestic and foreign	59,812,891	72,051,923	84,155,112	96,662,065	101,819,945
Travellers cheques, domestic and foreign	1,499,003	1,305,132	1,116,870	1,324,422	1,729,925
"C.O.D." cheques	5,281,669	5,457,460	6,773,454	8,916,597	11,113,936
Telegraphic transfers	118,634	103,768	112,088	1,571,063	1,229,742
Other forms	161,688	502,254	980,531	Nil	Nil
Totals	**66,873,885**	**79,420,537**	**93,138,055**	**108,474,147**	**115,893,548**

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. 660-661. 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, but was discontinued in August, 1945. 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

* 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, 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.

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.

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, this measure was rescinded in 1945. 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 and disclosed his name to the injured party.

• *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.

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. The Public Vehicle Act (c. 289, R.S.O. 1937) and the Commercial Vehicle Act (c. 290, R.S.O. 1937).

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, if a motorist is unable to furnish proof of financial responsibility by insurance or otherwise at the time of an accident, whether the accident was his fault or not, drastic penalties ensue. These penalties include indefinite impoundment of the motor-vehicle and suspension of driver's licence and motor-vehicle registration. The penalties apply both to the owner and to the driver. This new legislation came into force by proclamation on Dec. 1, 1945.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Treasury Department, Taxation Branch, Highway Traffic Board, Revenue Building, Regina. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles Act (c. 98, 1945).

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). Enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act, the Highway Act and the Motor Carrier Act is vested in the Commissioner of Provincial Police, Victoria, while the Highway Act is administered by the Minister of Public Works, the Motor Carrier Act by the Public Utilities Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Act by the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles.

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. 663), 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 below 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.

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 1944 the total number of miles of street reported was 14,686, composed of: 3,236 miles of bituminous pavements; 1,015 miles of portland cement concrete; 1,897 miles of bituminous surfaces; 3,348 miles of gravel and crushed stone; and 392 miles of other surfaces; making a total of 9,888 miles of surfaced streets and 4,798 miles of earth roads. These figures for urban streets or roads are not included in the table of highway mileage.

1.—Classification of Highways, by Provinces, 1944

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, 1945	N.S. Nov. 30, 1944	N.B. Oct. 31, 1944	Que. Mar. 31, 1945	Ont. Mar. 31, 1945	Man. Apr. 30, 1945	Sask. Apr. 30, 1945	Alta. Mar. 31, 1945	B.C. Mar. 31, 1944	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
SURFACED ROADS										
Portland cement concrete	4	7		328	2,107	31		-	41	2,518
Bituminous pavement	205	58	-	2,867	2,129	6	-	72	120	5,457
Bituminous surface	-	872	977	1,193	3,171	536	139	561	1,418	8,867
Gravel—crushed stone	242	5,826	7,620	18,298	49,361	8,376	6,912	6,020	7,908	110,563
Other surfaces		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD	451	6,763	8,597	22,686	56,768	8,949	7,051	6,653	9,529	127,447
NON-SURFACED ROADS										
Improved earth	2,352	3,276	2,700	538	3,223	8,180	145,147	14,707	9,842	189,965
Other earth roads	903	5,054	1,015	18,728	13,012	74,236[1]	60,636	59,734	2,575[2]	235,893
TOTALS, NON-SURFACED ROADS	3,255	8,330	3,715	19,266	16,235	82,416	205,783	74,441	12,417	425,858
Grand Totals	**3,706**	**15,093**	**12,312**	**41,952**	**73,003**	**91,365**	**212,834**	**81,091**	**21,946**	**553,305**

[1] Includes road allowances. [2] Cleared only.

The Alaska Highway.—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 sur-

* 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.

faced 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. On Apr. 3, 1946, the Canadian section of the Highway, from Edmonton to the Alaska border, together with the Northwest Staging Route airfields, telephone system and other defence projects, was taken over by Canada from the United States under agreement between the two countries.

The Northwest Highway System as it is now called will, for the present, be operated by the Canadian Army, but will be opened for civilian traffic as soon as possible.

Subsection 2.—Motor-Vehicles

Registration.—The average population per vehicle registered was 8·0 in 1944. Total registrations numbered 1,502,567, a decrease of 9,278, or less than 1 p.c. as compared with 1943.

2.—Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-44

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
1944	8,412	57,933	39,570	224,042	675,057	93,297	140,992	127,416	135,090	1,502,567

[1] Totals include registrations in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

Province	Passenger Cars[1]	Commercial Cars, Trucks, etc.[2]	Buses	Motor-cycles	Total[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	6,833	1,471	26	40	8,412
Nova Scotia	41,756	14,583	225	694	57,933
New Brunswick	29,177	9,103	233	306	39,570
Quebec	171,385	48,471	1,452	2,734	224,042
Ontario	568,223	99,190	1,743	5,901	675,057
Manitoba	70,643	21,660	105	738	93,297
Saskatchewan	98,412	41,512	276	777	140,992
Alberta	91,828	34,690	193	705	127,416
British Columbia	99,063	31,463	423	3,134	135,090
Yukon	238	468	Nil	16	758
Totals	**1,177,558**	**302,611**	**4,676**	**15,045**	**1,502,567**

[1] Includes taxis. [2] Includes service cars, tractors, etc.

Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada.—The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada in any year may be computed by deducting the number exported from the sum of the production and imports; figures for the years 1931-40 are given at p. 607 of the 1942 Year Book. During the war years, 1939-45, military vehicles constituted practically the whole output of the automobile factories.

Wartime Control of Motor-Vehicles. — During the War of 1939-45 the production of passenger motor-vehicles was stopped and available new cars set aside in a Government "bank" to take care of the needs of certain essential users. The last cars in this reserve bank were released in August, 1945. All production controls over motor-vehicles were removed with the end of the War and new rationing plans put into operation to govern the distribution of trucks and new passenger-vehicle production (see also pp. 577-578).

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. 671, and revenues of motor-carriers at p. 667.

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. During the war years, capital expenditures on highways, bridges and ferries have shown a decided drop as compared with the years immediately preceding the War. On the other hand, maintenance expenditures have increased considerably.

4.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44

NOTE.—Provincial expenditures are for their respective fiscal years. Figures for 1917-37 are given at p. 666 of the 1939 Year Book, and for 1937-39 at p. 574 of the 1941 edition.

Item and Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	583,358	197,256	126,144	141,175	388,538
Nova Scotia	1,746,369	718,347	655,612	192,109	445,349
New Brunswick	1,193,404	1,090,828	1,060,580	795,852	2,845,019
Quebec	21,389,804	13,273,995	10,453,185	10,843,890	13,153,874
Ontario	16,081,059	18,389,115	7,269,659	2,482,488	3,505,222
Manitoba	439,949	183,072	121,347	25,334	118,197
Saskatchewan	607,492	792,916	1,016,372	1,733,860	2,067,989
Alberta	1,516,897	1,721,205	1,303,885	1,449,042	2,313,732
British Columbia	2,543,906	871,220	5,869,409	7,230,557	6,667,429
Totals, Capital	**46,102,238**	**37,237,954**	**27,876,193**	**24,894,307**	**31,505,349**

4.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44—concluded

Item and Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Maintenance Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	253,458	259,342	261,716	319,079	569,144
Nova Scotia	2,046,728	2,462,092	2,609,146	2,679,878	3,025,357
New Brunswick	1,335,814	1,676,113	1,711,808	1,697,931	2,684,747
Quebec	7,224,177	6,947,801	7,598,008	8,339,542	8,659,753
Ontario	12,705,478	18,795,296	13,928,047	18,374,484	17,601,135
Manitoba	903,031	969,329	1,000,643	1,062,455	1,246,130
Saskatchewan	970,099	981,944	981,100	1,071,410	1,202,737
Alberta	1,556,031	1,477,954	1,650,916	1,661,213	1,532,732
British Columbia	2,622,124	2,683,771	2,969,292	2,595,021[1]	1,036,867
Totals, Maintenance	**29,616,940**	**36,253,642**	**32,710,676**	**37,801,013**	**37,571,893**[2]
Plant and General Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island	32,171	35,878	26,529	40,012	139
Nova Scotia	480,798	332,083	1,481	326,739	323,276
New Brunswick	Nil	60,629	57,787	56,300	63,978
Quebec	2,449,121	608,383	1,012,114	995,430	1,133,170
Ontario	430,060	746,219	629,365	624,860	507,041
Manitoba	164,992	185,740	178,028	207,621	248,522
Saskatchewan	136,417	146,715	135,116	125,048	125,647
Alberta	19,922	21,850	8,227	9,298	6,473
British Columbia	500,940	360,092	204,421	14,369	360,696
Totals, Plant and General	**4,214,421**	**2,497,589**	**2,253,068**	**2,399,677**	**2,774,099**[2]
Grand Totals	**79,933,599**	**75,989,185**	**62,839,937**	**65,094,997**	**71,851,341**[2]
Dominion-Provincial Distribution of All Expenditures					
Dominion—net expenditures and subsidies	2,549,525	2,204,229	5,141,755	7,132,612	3,917,448
Provincial—net expenditures and subsidies	72,532,568	65,674,552	52,660,076	52,870,362	62,175,873
Municipal—net expenditures and subsidies	4,851,506	7,752,012	4,694,404	4,626,330	5,514,832
Subsidies from other sources[3]	Nil	358,392	343,702	465,693	243,188

[1] Includes 1,500 in the Northwest Territories. [2] Includes expenditures in the Northwest Territories.
[3] Includes payments from railways *re* elimination of grade crossings, etc.

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 1944 it had reached $1,454,917,000, the portion chargeable to highways being $822,599,145 or more than three times the net debt for all purposes in 1919. Prior to 1919 the provincial expenditures on highways were relatively small.

5.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges Thereon, 1942-44

Province	Highway Debt Outstanding			Interest			Payments on Sinking Capital Fund	
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
N.S.	66,665,890	66,635,828	66,610,290	2,438,922	2,326,984	2,221,438	Nil	437,107
N.B.	74,473,577	73,901,807	73,838,917	3,081,017	3,066,925	3,042,204	571,770	469,004
Que.	157,505,956	171,903,085[2]	180,527,508	5,355,000	5,833,181	5,923,483	938,000	2,666,634
Ont.	351,863,030	354,389,819	357,119,860	17,593,152	17,719,491	17,855,993	Nil	Nil
Man.	17,972,539	17,959,647	17,880,939	850,690	853,666	828,576	12,892	213,482
Sask.	33,818,920	32,827,775	31,946,250	1,500,757	1,506,509	1,482,130	991,145	950,924
Alta.	44,290,637	45,534,014	47,862,119	1,252,296	1,283,923	1,353,924	Nil	Nil
B.C.	45,953,602	48,211,872	46,813,262	2,015,466	2,020,447	2,003,892	410,954	1,553,974
Totals	**792,544,151**	**811,363,847**	**822,599,145**	**34,087,300**	**34,611,126**	**34,711,640**	**2,924,761**	**6,291,125**

[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 and by the Dominion the rates being: Dominion, 3 cents; each of the three Maritime Provinces, 10 cents; Quebec and Ontario, 8 cents; each of the four western provinces, 7 cents; and Yukon, 3 cents. The more important sources from which provincial revenues from motor-vehicles are derived are shown in Table 6. Dominion Government revenues from import duties, excise and sales taxes are not included.

6.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1944

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years.

Province or Territory	Passenger Cars	Trucks and Buses	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	106,030	53,571	187	530	5,518	1,280	309,752	479,247
Nova Scotia	772,204	693,855	[2]	5,639	141,437	36,823	3,446,021	5,173,941
New Brunswick	560,809	574,367	–	2,218	114,062	23,209	2,122,312	3,414,133
Quebec	3,522,960	2,173,279	12,303	22,475	760,673	73,344	12,388,342	20,072,385
Ontario	4,249,989	3,367,337	5,541	14,545	987,488	551,537	26,608,291	36,297,416
Manitoba	853,704	321,691	2,604	6,803	134,093	235,641	2,678,149	4,277,531
Saskatchewan	1,200,291	517,213	4,559	15,256	192,040	[3]	3,397,280	5,644,354
Alberta	1,499,198	788,146	3,524	9,738	191,523	602,707	3,808,155	6,931,697
British Columbia	1,663,647	929,777	12,841	9,039	220,690	133,677	3,763,626	6,808,235
Yukon	2,294	4,460	64	–	–	–	18,840	26,540
Totals	**14,431,126**	**9,423,696**	**41,623**	**86,243**	**2,747,524**	**1,658,218**	**58,540,768**	**89,125,479**

[1] Includes Dominion subsidy of $10,251,891 based on 1941 tax. [2] Included with miscellaneous.
[3] Included with passenger cars and trucks.

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 subdivided into two 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 inter-urban business. 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.

Operators with revenue of less than $8,000 in 1941 were excluded from the 1942 and subsequent compilations. The figures given below are therefore not comparable in all respects with those for 1941 published at pp. 602 and 603 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

* Statistics of traffic carried are given at p. 668, under Section 4, Road Traffic. For statistics by provinces see "Motor Carriers, Freight and Passenger", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, price 10 cents.

7.—Capital, Revenues, Employees and Equipment of Motor-Carriers, 1943 and 1944

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					
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Carriers.....No	472	498	426	384	490	479	1,388	1,361
Investments—								
Land, buildings, equipment, etc. $	24,097,599	24,943,461	3,485,214	3,134,904	22,357,771	26,108,096	49,940,584	54,186,461
Revenue—								
Freight..... $	37,628,852	39,541,603	5,371,243	4,823,750	440,970	386,097	43,441,065	44,751,450
Passenger—								
Intercity and rural..... $	218,589	275,964	38,230	28,504	21,890,154[1]	25,151,597	22,146,973[1]	25,456,065
City ..... $	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,770,693[1]	8,560,612	7,770,693[1]	8,560,612
Miscellaneous... $	1,561,595	1,787,629	217,613	205,862	882,616	945,986	2,661,824	2,939,477
Totals, Revenue. $	39,409,036	41,605,196	5,627,086	5,058,116	30,984,433	35,044,292	76,020,555	81,707,604
Working proprietors.....No	253	268	301	335	326	328	880	931
Employees—								
As at July 15...No.	11,320	11,552	1,503	1,288	5,357	5,790	18,180	18,630
As at Dec. 15... "	11,137	11,458	1,378	1,236	5,506	5,930	18,021	18,624
Total wages..... $	15,734,047	16,743,548	1,563,117	1,400,672	8,499,821	9,642,877	25,796,985	27,787,097
Equipment—								
Trucks.....No	5,472	5,391	1,398	1,205	167	176	7,037	6,772
Tractor, semi-trailer units... "	1,957	1,954	90	81	22	28	2,069	2,063
Trailers..... "	861	1,013	92	69	21	21	974	1,103
Buses..... "	35	39	12	10	2,945	3,055	2,992	3,104

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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. 667, certain statistics in regard to motor-carriers were collected for 1943 and 1944, 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. Many truck operators failed to report tons of freight carried and others reported only estimates; consequently these data are not very informative. 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, 1943 and 1944

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					
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Passengers Carried—								
Regular Routes—								
Intercity and rural.....No.	637,954	663,257	65,580	54,412	83,918,718	91,697,757	84,622,252	92,415,426
City..... "	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	127,442,924	134,021,667	127,442,924	134,021,667
Special and Chartered Service—								
Intercity and rural.....No.	93,096	30,327	Nil	10,836	8,346,805	7,942,475	8,439,901	7,983,638
City..... "	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	507,352	388,151	507,352	388,151
Totals, Passengers Carried.No.	**731,050**	**693,584**	**65,580**	**65,248**	**220,215,799**	**234,050,050**	**221,012,429**	**234,808,882**
Totals, Freight Carried—Intercity and Rural.....tons	**8,752,011**	**8,044,267**	**2,075,333**	**1,496,750**	**968,954**	**63,930**	**11,796,298**	**9,604,947**

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, 1936-44

NOTE.—This table is compiled in the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Figures for the years 1926-1935 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	5	90	70	392	563	44	34	84	155	1,437
1944	11	73	56	406	526	53	43	80	124	1,372
	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	6·23	15·20	17·41	17·60	8·14	4·71	2·54	6·59	11·51	9·51
1944	13·08	12·60	14·15	18·12	7·79	5·68	3·05	6·28	9·18	9·14

10.—Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1944

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	3	74		227	450	54	39	55	105	
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons	50	589		4,039	6,200	1,182	549	616	1,752	
Resulting in property damage only	167	838		7,152	4,354	1,556	1,036	2,570	3,346	
Totals, Accidents	**220**	**1,501**	**890**[1]	**11,418**	**11,004**	**2,792**	**1,624**	**3,241**	**5,203**	**37,893**

[1] Not segregated.

10.—Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1944—concluded

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.
Persons Killed										
Pedestrians	2	42	–	135	217	29	10	16	39	–
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	1		7	20	1	Nil	1	7	–
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	"	16	–	44	92	Nil	15	13	28	
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	1	17		47	137	25	13	22	33	
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	Nil	Nil		3	4	Nil	1	1	3	
Pedal cyclists	"	5		15	28	2	2	3	5	
Other persons	"	Nil		Nil	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	
Totals, Persons Killed	**3**	**81**	**42**[1]	**251**	**498**	**59**	**41**	**60**	**115**	**1,150**
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians	7	285		2,236	2,722	534	103	224	609	
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	10		87	183	30	10	19	104	
Drivers of other motor-vehicles	4	125		652	1,588	608	226	114	478	
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles	36	266		1,836	3,079		457	197	886	
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	7	5		111	65	30	18	7	9	
Pedal cyclists	4	40		438	736	227	40	81	209	
Other persons	1	11	–	Nil	Nil	30	8	13	1	
Totals, Persons Injured	**59**	**742**	**422**[1]	**5,360**	**8,373**	**1,459**	**862**	**655**	**2,296**	**20,228**
Property Damage....$	**9,639**	**190,139**	[2]	[2]	**1,769,663**	**208,610**	**288,426**	**285,606**	**626,474**	**3,378,557**[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. In 1945, the value of a ration coupon was increased after V-E Day and the whole rationing system abandoned following V-J Day.

11.—Sales of Gasoline in Canada, by Provinces, 1939-44

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
P.E. Island	4,128,907	4,094,203	5,174,759	6,628,067	7,881,403	9,295,639
Nova Scotia	31,621,971	34,961,212	41,354,887	40,885,976	42,465,349	43,462,061
New Brunswick	23,192,413	24,829,924	26,288,682	25,499,817	27,255,758	28,077,021
Quebec	138,925,246	148,499,644	165,839,507	149,918,783	147,048,452	178,879,214
Ontario	345,105,726	371,903,633	410,711,924	343,811,002	309,487,964	315,976,426
Manitoba	41,455,558	48,893,738	54,212,671	58,566,931	63,375,584	70,399,123
Saskatchewan	87,877,403	101,101,143	112,779,554	101,808,034	104,175,400	119,840,189
Alberta	75,535,323	83,808,689	93,068,504	97,502,012	114,969,882	120,159,267
British Columbia	59,823,751	65,198,108	70,995,551	73,186,336	86,932,371	84,383,083
Totals, Gross Sales	**807,666,298**	**883,290,294**[1]	**980,426,039**	**897,806,958**	**903,592,163**	**970,472,023**
Refunds and exemptions	144,651,519	180,573,998[1]	233,017,682	286,087,504	373,747,304	395,615,510
Totals, Net Sales	**663,014,779**	**702,716,296**[1]	**747,408,357**	**611,719,454**	**529,844,859**	**574,856,513**

[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

* Information and statistics dealing with this subject have been supplied as follows: aids to navigation, canals, harbours, administrative services, and marine services, by the Department of Transport and the National Harbours Board; graving docks and part of the financial statistics, by the Department of Public Works; shipping subsidies by the Director of Steamship Subsidies, Department of Trade and Commerce; 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.

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.

For a record of the number and tonnage of ships engaged in the carrying trade of Canada, see pp. 687-693. 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. 677-678.

1.—Vessels on Canadian Shipping Registry by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1939-43

NOTE.—Figures for 1935-38 are given at p. 581 of the 1941 Year Book.

Province or Territory	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
P.E. Island	90	8,960	89	8,611	89	5,313	86	5,157	86	5,161
Nova Scotia	1,740	75,915	1,811	77,477	1,932	80,548	2,082	57,369	2,233	54,673
New Brunswick	881	36,197	847	39,647	870	38,927	872	34,629	882	31,564
Quebec	1,150	432,351	1,152	435,542	1,151	422,476	1,175	422,926	1,226	577,510
Ontario	1,318	398,161	1,232	397,900	1,252	390,766	1,226	370,645	1,208	355,282
Manitoba	92	9,734	95	9,890	96	9,791	97	9,813	106	11,378
Saskatchewan	2	201	2	201	2	201	2	201	2	201
British Columbia	3,128	320,821	3,150	318,399	3,257	318,764	3,294	304,482	3,316	308,276
Yukon	18	5,025	18	5,025	18	5,025	18	5,025	15	4,259
Totals	**8,419**	**1,287,365**	**8,396**	**1,292,692**	**8,667**	**1,271,811**	**8,852**	**1,210,247**	**9,074**	**1,348,304**

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. 677. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under radiotelegraphy, at pp. 713-714.

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 naviga-

tion 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.

2.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, 1932-45

NOTE.—For the years 1882-1911, see the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, p. 756, and for 1912-31, 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
1932	Mar. 27	Apr. 14	Dec. 8	1939	Apr. 29	Apr. 29	Dec. 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
1938	" 12	" 18	" 4	1945	" 1	" 9	" 3

[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 River, 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 another at Poupore, Que. 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 other harbours come under the supervision of the Department of Transport and are administered by commissions that include municipal as well as Dominion Government appointees. In addition there are some 300 public harbours coming under the direct supervision of the Department of Transport of which 131 are in charge of harbour masters.

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.

3.—Facilities of Six of the Principal Harbours of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1945

NOTE.—The facilities include those under the control of other agencies as well as those of the National Harbours Board at these ports.

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Three Rivers	Montreal	Vancouver
Minimum depth of approach channel ft.	50	30	30	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	31,436
Transit-shed floor space.....sq. ft.	1,236,804	812,000	743,642	173,600	2,063,033	1,415,514
Cold-storage warehouse capacity.cu. ft.	1,050,000	900,000	500,000	Nil	2,909,210	1,312,104
Grain Elevators—						
Capacity..... bu.	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	15,162,000	18,716,500
Loading rate.....bu. per hr.	75,000	150,000	90,000	32,000	400,000	312,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	75	65	75	Nil	75	50
Coal-dock storage capacity..... "	116,000	61,000	215,000	300,000	1,380,000	Nil
Oil-tank storage capacity..... gal.	116,397,047	9,179,510	26,280,000	Nil	30,000,000	96,339,592

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, Churchill and Vancouver; grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne; and the Jacques Cartier Bridge at Montreal and the Second Narrows Bridge at Vancouver. Operating revenues and expenses for these properties are given in Table 15, p. 685.

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. The dock at Kingston, Ont., is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, while the old Esquimalt dry dock was temporarily transferred to the Department of National Defence on Nov. 1, 1934. This transfer is to be effective until such time as the dock is commercially required, when it will be returned to the control of the Department of Public Works. The large dry docks at Lauzon, Que., and Esquimalt, B.C., can be divided into two parts and were built at a cost of approximately $3,850,000 each. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17, 1910), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 to 4½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown in Table 5.

4.—Dimensions of Graving Docks Owned by the Dominion Government

Location	Length	Width at—			Depth of Water on Sill	Rise of Tide	
		Coping	Bottom	Entrance		Spring	Neap
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Lauzon, Que., *Champlain*	1,150·0	144·0	105·0	120·0	40·0 H.W.	18	13·3
Lauzon, Que., *Lorne*	600·3	100·0	59·5	62·0	25·8 H.W.	18	13·3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock)	450·0[1]	90·0	41·0	65·0	29·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.	1,173·0	149·0	126·0	135·0	40·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	353·5	79·0	47·0	55·0	14·7 L.W.	–	–

[1] With caisson in outer berth 481·0 ft., with caisson in inner berth 450·0 ft.

5.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910

Location	Length	Width	Depth Over Sill	Total Cost	Subsidy
	ft.	ft.	ft.	$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.[1]	515·8	59·8	13·0	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.[1]	413·2	95·0	13·0	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years
Port Arthur, Ont.[1]	708·3	77·6	16·2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years
Montreal, Que. (floating dock), *Duke of Connaught*	601·0	100·0	31·5	3,000,000	3¼ p.c. for 35 years
Prince Rupert, B.C. (floating dock)	600·0	100·0	32·0[2]	2,199,168	3¼ p.c. for 35 years
Saint John, N.B.	1,162·7	133·0	40·2	5,500,000	4¼ p.c. for 35 years
North Vancouver, B.C. (floating dock)	556·5	98·0	27·3[3]	2,500,000	4¼ p.c. for 35 years

[1] Subsidy payments have been completed. [2] 28 ft. over blocks. [3] Over blocks.

Subsection 5.—Marine Services and Operations of the Dominion Government

The services covered by this Subsection are those dealing with 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.

6.—Steamship Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1944

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	196	160,099	191	153,772	5	6,327	Nil	–
Saint John	97	187,367	45	147,436	Nil	–	52	39,931
Quebec	67	48,928	63	48,623	"		4	305
Sorel	98	137,124	61	121,588	"	–	37	15,536
Montreal	269	370,981	188	283,162	4	23,094	77	64,725
Kingston	56	78,774	56	78,774	Nil	–	Nil	–
Toronto	196	303,982	182	297,402	1	1,779	13	4,801
Midland	30	78,934	17	72,368	Nil	–	13	6,566
Collingwood	88	77,994	77	75,871	1	1,895	10	228
Port Arthur	143	40,050	59	34,596	Nil	–	84	5,454
Vancouver	371	546,150	296	532,410	1	943	74	12,797
Victoria	90	139,589	51	73,008	Nil	–	39	66,581
Totals	**1,701**	**2,169,972**	**1,286**	**1,919,010**	**12**	**34,038**	**493**	**216,924**

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, Churchill and British Columbia 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. The publication of later figures was prohibited during war years and they have not yet been released.

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—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 for the years 1908 to 1917 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 was discontinued during 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. The publication of such statistics was not permissible during the war years 1939-45.

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 by the Canadian Government or condemned by the Court.

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 restrictions, no information later than that published at p. 588 of the 1941 Year Book has been made available.

7.—Financial Statistics of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., 1937-45

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
1944	5,378,059	3,160,568	+2,217,491	243,158	651,246	+1,271,387
1945	4,412,252	2,569,626	+1,842,626	279,466	612,999	+1,116,086

Section 2.—Financial Statistics of Waterways

The principal statistics available that give any idea of the cost of water-borne traffic consist of the record of public expenditures on waterways. Such expenditures may be classified as capital expenditures, or investments and expenditures for maintenance and operation. Revenues from operation are also recorded. Undoubtedly, in so far as capital expenditures for the permanent improvement of waterways are concerned, those of the Dominion Government cover the major part. There has been some expenditure by municipalities on local harbour facilities, and private capital expenditure is also confined almost entirely to terminal or dockage facilities. The investment in shipping, however, with the exception of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, 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 8, which shows capital expenditures on canals, marine service and miscellaneous water transport facilities to have reached the grand total of over $381,900,000, must be interpreted with the above qualifications in mind. In Table 9 the capital values of the fixed assets administered by the National Harbours Board are shown as at Dec. 31, 1944 and 1945: they are in addition to the capital expenditures of Table 8. These figures reflect the capital situation in regard to the national harbours of Canada far better than do those of Table 8 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.

8.—Capital Expenditures of the Dominion Government on Canals, Marine Service and Miscellaneous Water Transport Facilities, as at Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

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, 1945
	1944	1945	
Canals	$	$	$
Quebec Canals—			
Beauharnois (old)	Nil	Cr. 500	1,635,469
Carillon and Grenville	"	Nil	4,191,727
Chambly (Richelieu R.)	"	"	780,819
Lachine	Cr. 38	"	13,988,301
Lake St. Francis	Nil	"	75,907
Lake St. Louis	"	"	298,176
Soulanges	"	"	7,899,870
Ste. Annes	"	"	1,320,216
St. Ours (Richelieu R.)	"	"	735,964
Ontario—St. Lawrence Canals—			
Cornwall	Nil	Nil	7,245,803
Williamsburg Canals	"	"	1,334,552
Farran Point	"	"	877,091
Rapide Plat	"	"	2,159,881
Galops	"	"	6,143,468
Galops Channel	"	"	1,039,896
North Channel	"	"	1,995,143
River reaches	"	"	483,830
St. Peters, N.S.	"	"	648,547
Culbute Lock and Dam (Ottawa R.)	"	"	382,391
Rideau	"	"	4,214,211
Tay	"	"	489,599
St. Lawrence Ship (surveys)	"	"	133,897
Sault Ste. Marie	"	"	4,935,809
Trent	"	"	19,962,574
Murray	"	"	1,248,947
Welland Ship	Cr. 22	Cr. 122	131,896,542
Prior Welland Canals	Cr. 4,027	Cr. 19,957	27,455,877
Canals generally	Nil	Nil	34,967
Adjustment suspense	"	"	165,361
Totals, Canals	**Cr. 4,087**	**Cr. 20,579**	**243,774,835**
Marine Service			
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel	939,881	910,817	85,684,012
Tug *Ocean Eagle*	Nil	Nil	91,072
Construction of ice-breaker	"	"	760,699
Hopper Barge *Chesterfield*	233,941	"	233,941
Totals, Marine Service	**1,173,822**	**910,817**	**86,769,724**

Item	Expenditures	
	Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945	Total to Mar. 31, 1945
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	Nil	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**

	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1945
	1944	1945	
Summary	$	$	$
Canals	Cr. 4,087	Cr. 20,579	243,774,835
Marine service	1,173,822	910,817	86,769,724
Miscellaneous facilities	225,664	225,664	51,416,898
Grand Totals	**1,395,399**	**1,115,902**	**381,961,457**

[1] These are works not covered elsewhere in these tables, as shown in the "Public Accounts", Schedule 'K" to the Balance Sheet.

9.—Capital Values of Fixed Assets Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the National Harbours Board.

Item	1944	1945	Item	1944	1945
	$	$		$	$
Harbour dredging	12,268,660	12,270,897	Harbour buildings	751,423	743,264
Real estate	12,753,835	12,760,834	Central heating plants	148,379	148,379
Vehicular bridges	300,593	300,573	Harbour shops	332,235	332,358
Roads, fences and boundaries	1,760,538	1,760,539	Electric power systems	1,081,465	1,060,732
Sewers and drains	663,600	663,600	Water supply systems	744,027	744,314
Miscellaneous structures	748,850	746,844	Floating equipment	1,990,917	2,013,265
Wharves and piers	89,466,706	89,480,348	Shore equipment	775,920	785,110
Permanent sheds	19,698,528	19,710,727	Miscellaneous small plant	555,559	565,099
Shed hoists and electrical cranes	248,973	248,973	Engineering—general surveys	606,403	606,403
Railway systems	6,994,787	6,981,671	Works under construction	199,042	338,657
Grain elevator systems	41,920,462	41,916,269	Sundry expenditure—undistributed	5,395,832	5,395,832
Cold-storage systems	5,727,279	5,728,436	Bridge construction, right-of-way, etc.	19,387,247	19,318,490
Office furniture and appliances	139,425	140,528	**Totals**	**224,660,685**	**224,762,142**

10.—Amounts Advanced by the Dominion Government to the Harbour Boards for Capital Expenditures, 1943-45

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the National Harbours Board.

Harbours and Properties	1943	1944	1945	Harbours and Properties	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Halifax	215,487	147,021	181,344	Prescott elevator	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saint John	307,355	31,885	Nil	Port Colborne elevator	"	"	"
Chicoutimi	Nil	Nil	"	Churchill	"	"	"
Quebec	"	"	"	Vancouver	4,213	22,992	18,315
Three Rivers	681	"	867	Second Narrows bridge	Nil	Nil	Nil
Montreal	8,479	18,767	44,676	Head Office	"	"	"
Jacques Cartier bridge	Nil	Nil	Nil	**Totals**	**536,215**	**220,665**	**245,202**

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 **11** to **13.**

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 **16,** and for the maintenance and operation of radio stations to aid navigation as shown in Table **3** of Part VII at p. 710. Operating expenditures and revenues of facilities administered by the National Harbours Board are shown separately in Table **15.** 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 $6,307,066 in 1944 and $6,407,089 in 1945.

11.—Expenditures on Canals Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

EXPENDITURES ON IMPROVEMENTS

Item	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1945	Item	Years Ended Mar. 31—		Total to Mar. 31, 1945
	1944	1945			1944	1945	
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Main Canals—				Secondary Canals—			
Quebec Canals—				Carillon and Grenville	Nil	17,772	633,745
Beauharnois (old)	248	Nil	355,640	Chambly (Richelieu R.)	"	Nil	1,252,294
Hungry Bay Dyke	Nil	"	47,223	Rideau and Tay	12,236	8,500	1,095,764
Beauharnois (new)	"	"	2,734	Ste. Annes	Nil	Nil	232,812
Lachine	"	"	3,119,735	St. Ours (Richelieu R.)	"	"	196,400
Lake St. Francis	"	"	55,324	St. Peters, N.S.	"	11,811	888,727
Quebec Dredging Fleet	6,829	"	96,722	Trent	4,966	787	4,338,075
Soulanges	Nil	"	609,535	Murray	Nil	Nil	142,554
Ontario-St. Lawrence Canals—	"	"	322,406	Miscellaneous— Bay Verte, Chignecto, N.S.	"	"	44,388
Cornwall	9,924	4,571	770,617	Culbute Lock and Dam (Ottawa R.)	"	"	60,923
Williamsburg	4,662	4,446	459,216	St. Lawrence Ship (surveys, etc.)	716	"	624,602
Welland Canals—				Surveys and inspections	Nil	"	572,990
Welland Ship	58,877	12,242	1,407,203	Canals generally	"	"	190,509
Prior Welland Canals	Nil	Nil	2,650,121				
Sault Ste. Marie	79,151	57,422	486,261	**Totals**	**177,609**	**117,551**	**20,656,520**

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Item	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1944			Year Ended Mar. 31, 1945		
	Operation	Maintenance	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Administration, Ottawa	36,098	Nil	36,098	35,643	Nil	35,643
Quebec Canals—						
Head office	36,505	"	36,505	43,147	"	43,147
Carillon and Grenville Canals	33,668	52,419	86,087	37,917	34,858	72,775
Chambly (Richelieu R.)	47,925	29,283	77,208	47,252	32,583	79,835
Hungry Bay and Ste Barbe Dykes	Nil	2,902	2,902	Nil	2,630	2,630
Lachine	242,731	119,906	362,637	245,299	138,948	384,247
Quebec Dredging Fleet	29,963	19,956	49,919	32,899	17,920	50,819
Soulanges	88,787	74,250	163,037	93,870	71,683	165,553
Ste. Annes	7,006	4,939	11,945	8,091	4,757	12,848
St. Ours (Richelieu R.)	4,884	3,814	8,698	4,583	3,711	8,294
Ontario-St. Lawrence Canals—						
Head office	37,914	10,685	48,599	44,717	9,726	54,443
Cornwall	114,711	77,789	192,500	112,940	87,587	200,527
Williamsburg Canals	77,782	23,047	100,829	80,205	19,334	99,539
St. Peters, N.S	15,361	3,527	18,888	17,358	2,597	19,955
Rideau and Tay Canals	104,962	79,018	183,980	112,315	81,855	194,170
Sault Ste. Marie	42,877	27,636	70,513	51,628	26,952	78,580
Trent	172,573	41,761	214,336	175,953	46,237	222,190
Murray	8,430	4,708	13,138	8,424	4,810	13,234
Welland Canals	520,425	204,808	725,233	566,678	224,458	791,136
War risk insurance	210,329	Nil	210,329	Nil	Nil	-
Totals	**1,832,933**	**780,448**	**2,613,381**	**1,718,919**	**810,646**	**2,529,565**

12.—Marine Service Expenditures Charged to Consolidated Deficit Account, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	1944	1945	Item	1944	1945
	$	$		$	$
Marine service — administration	14,877	15,039	Breaking ice—Thunder Bay	30,000	30,000
Floating equipment—administration	20,506	20,642	Steamship inspection	219,562	209,222
Nautical services—administration	28,235	25,901	Government wharves	Nil	31,630
Maintenance and operation of steamers (incl. ice-breakers)	1,360,499	1,579,285	Agencies, salaries and office expenses	272,155	280,033
Navigation and shipping—miscellaneous	49,027	102,370	St. Lawrence Ship Channel—maintenance and operation	180,138	184,821
Life-saving service	40,310	43,230	Grants to sailors' institutes	600	600
Marine signal service	82,730	82,127	Pensions to pilots	2,598	2,506
Administration of pilotage	132,304	147,400	Compassionate allowances	480	480
Subsidies for wrecking plants	45,000	45,000	Government Employees—Compensation Act	19,869	20,545
Aids to navigation (construction, maintenance and operation)	2,025,690	2,094,575	Marine service—War appropriation	548,201	1,362,557 Cr.13,104[1]
Maintenance and repairs to wharves	2,165	2,161	**Totals**	**5,074,946**	**6,267,020**

[1] Adjustment on prior fiscal years.

13.—Expenditures on Waterways Charged to Consolidated Fund Account by Department of Public Works, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

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
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**
1945					
HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island	17,840	5,905	43,630	23,475	90,850
Nova Scotia	177,650	430,883	356,875	93,568	1,058,976
New Brunswick	301,219	1,351	76,100	298,714	677,384
Quebec	129,665	292,134	232,430	408,098	1,062,327
Ontario	146,428	51,420	94,928	191,224	484,000
Manitoba	30,817	4,175	6,996	66,895	108,883
Saskatchewan	548	Nil	Nil	911	1,459
Alberta	41,221	665	957	781	43,624
British Columbia	237,656	42,633	327,267	379,338	986,894
Yukon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	–
Northwest Territories	"	"	"	"	–
General	"	"	"	18,488	18,488
TOTALS, HARBOURS[1] AND RIVERS	1,083,044	829,166	1,139,183	1,481,492	4,532,885
Dredging plant	Nil	Nil	96,918	Nil	96,918
Roads and bridges	"	"	21,581	46,595	68,176
Totals, 1945	**1,083,044**	**829,166**	**1,257,682**	**1,528,087**	**4,697,979**

[1] Exclusive of harbours under the National Harbours Board as shown in Table 15.

14.—Revenues of the Dominion Government in Connection with Waterways, Years ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—Compiled from Annual Reports of the Departments concerned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance.

Item	1944	1945
	$	$
Department of Transport		
CANALS SERVICE		
Lachine	271,911	251,026
Soulanges	4,144	1,147
Chambly	1,706	1,531
Ste. Anne Lock	224	248
Carillon and Grenville	1,343	379
Beauharnois	60,765	61,822
Cornwall	44,106	45,994
Williamsburg	4,046	4,255
St. Peters	208	198
Welland Canals	404,869	364,970
Sault Ste. Marie	534	490
Rideau	13,520	11,828
Trent	84,208	84,065
Murray	305	293
Chat Falls	1	Nil
Fines and forfeitures	175	641
Sundries	3	3
Sale of publications	132	198
Premium, discount and exchange	2	102
Sundry services	447	261
Sundry sales	10	10
Salvage material	3,641	1,790
Rental of equipment	3,437	7,699
Refund of previous year's expenditures	2,969	56,303
TOTALS, CANALS SERVICE	902,706	895,253
MARINE SERVICE		
Fines and forfeitures	7,675	22,064
Steamship inspection	164,659	163,921
Wharf revenue	156,201	194,846
Harbour dues	16,185	23,257
Measuring surveyors' fees	12,499	9,917
Examinations—masters' and mates' fees	5,277	4,797
Pilots licence fees (Pilotage)	61	187
Marine registry fees	136	98
Marine steamers earnings	809	12,890
Signal station dues	2,979	2,298
Rents	9,300	8,751
Miscellaneous sales including salvage material	5,248	7,881
Sale of publications	850	1,184
Premium, discount and exchange	26	281
Commission on pay 'phones	101	Nil
Sundry services	338	"
Nautical discharge certificates	55	89
Shipping masters' fees	310	306
Dominion lighthouse depot—Prescott—Cash Surplus—War 1939-45	489,192	2,186,695
MARINE SERVICE—concluded		
Insurance claim S.S. *Montcalm*—War 1939-45	10,683	Nil
Rental of equipment	29,734	12,852
Refund of previous year's expenditures	12,867	11,781
—War 1939-45	519	789
Sale surplus assets—War 1939-45	124	Nil
TOTALS, MARINE SERVICE	925,828	2,664,884
BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS		
Licences to ships	1,818	1,799
Sale of publications	Nil	110
TOTALS, BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS	1,818	1,909
Totals, Dept. of Transport	**1,830,352**	**3,562,046**
Department of Public Works		
EARNINGS OF DRY DOCKS		
Champlain Dock, Lauzon, Que.	48,238	87,593
Lorne Dock, Lauzon, Que.	19,594	44,248
Esquimalt new dock	103,851	169,598
Selkirk repair slip	2,392	1,709
TOTALS, EARNINGS	174,075	303,148
WORKS AND PLANTS LEASED		
Kingston dry dock	6,050	6,050
Ferry privileges	1,379	479
Dredges and plants	40,050	25,678
TOTALS, LEASES	47,479	32,207
Sale of old vessels, materials, etc.	74,550	26,271
Sale of real estate	6,320	50,150
Rents from water lots, etc.	14,379	14,498
Refunds against expenditures reported in previous years	1,191	15,734
Sundry receipts	126	599
Totals, Dept. of Public Works	**318,120**	**442,607**

15.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1940-45

NOTE.—Locally controlled commissions for the harbours shown below were abolished Nov. 1, 1935.

Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income	Item and Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Halifax—				**Vancouver—**			
1940	1,225,787	547,285	678,502	1940	1,480,904	568,853	912,051
1941	1,593,478	803,052	790,426	1941	1,476,586	568,309	908,277
1942	1,832,318	889,120	943,198	1942	1,568,977	588,502	980,475
1943	1,848,330	1,000,664	847,666	1943	1,736,959	670,930	1,066,029
1944	1,801,217	1,116,104	685,113	1944	2,138,667	916,768	1,221,899
1945	1,653,732	1,033,935	619,797	1945	2,199,550	956,434	1,243,116
Saint John—				**Churchill—**			
1940	661,359	258,901	402,458	1940	70,518	110,185	−39,667
1941	776,066	264,971	511,095	1941	70,268	102,500	−32,232
1942	1,133,509	319,114	814,395	1942	144,783	139,348	5,435
1943	1,492,579	440,134	1,052,445	1943	95,860	132,372	−36,512
1944	1,423,537	512,482	911,055	1944	71,028	128,635	−57,607
1945	1,458,507	494,698	963,809	1945	66,785	152,666	−85,881
Chicoutimi—				**Port Colborne Elevator—**			
1940	34,139	15,247	18,892	1940	212,649	91,660	120,989
1941	30,339	16,100	14,239	1941	164,167	79,937	84,230
1942	30,067	16,887	13,180	1942	171,280	73,100	98,180
1943	32,016	25,880	6,136	1943	129,905	74,153	55,752
1944	31,924	18,402	13,522	1944	239,703	97,107	142,596
1945	30,723	20,719	10,004	1945	292,777	145,711	147,066
Quebec—				**Prescott Elevator—**			
1940	684,988	504,078	180,910	1940	284,272	93,385	190,887
1941	710,867	583,546	127,321	1941	215,606	86,126	129,480
1942	620,030	760,012	−139,982	1942	233,719	82,400	151,319
1943	762,644	643,458	119,186	1943	112,692	74,418	38,274
1944	913,706	669,903	243,803	1944	257,750	110,575	147,175
1945	944,190	797,714	146,476	1945	195,723	119,422	76,301
Three Rivers—				**Jacques Cartier Bridge (Montreal)**			
1940	237,924	44,905	193,019	1940	474,270	103,167	371,103
1941	243,911	38,930	204,981	1941	589,768	105,870	483,898
1942	185,738	22,603	163,135	1942	537,406	102,903	434,503
1943	199,023	18,011	181,012	1943	520,120	97,020	423,100
1944	224,934	55,490	169,444	1944	600,238	99,098	501,140
1945	294,648	32,165	262,483	1945	604,629	105,422	499,207
Montreal—				**Second Narrows Bridge (Vancouver)**			
1940	5,117,818	2,116,681	3,001,137	1940	117,569	52,480	65,089
1941	5,174,415	2,214,748	2,959,667	1941	143,955	55,201	88,754
1942	3,797,440	2,167,596	1,629,844	1942	161,535	58,193	103,342
1943	3,786,305	2,039,507	1,746,798	1943	144,645	61,024	83,621
1944	4,698,030	2,212,489	2,485,541	1944	137,585	62,037	75,548
1945	5,484,859	2,928,685	2,556,174	1945	169,701	63,677	106,024

Shipping Subsidies. — The figures given in Table **16** represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

16.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-45

Service	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$
Ocean Services—			
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	22,000	22,000	22,000
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

16.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-45—concluded

Service	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	8,000	12,000	12,000
Chester and Tancook Island (winter)	1,600	1,600	2,400
Grand Manan and the mainland	33,000	33,000	32,567
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough	4,875	7,430	6,667
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports	1,750	3,000	3,000
Halifax, Sherbrooke, Spry Bay and Tor Bay	5,875	6,500	6,500
Halifax, south Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lakes and Bay St. Lawrence	7,031	Nil	Nil
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	2,567	3,923	6,000
Ile aux Coudres and Les Eboulements	1,900	1,900	3,500
Mulgrave and Arichat	Nil	Nil	19,151
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso	37,000	37,000	Nil
Mulgrave and Canso	Nil	Nil	64,000
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	11,608	14,000	14,000
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	40,000	50,000	50,000
Owen Sound and Manitoulin Islands	Nil	35,000	35,000
Pelee Island and the mainland	4,983	11,000	11,000
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	11,000	11,000	11,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands	42,500	55,000	60,000
Prescott, Ont. and Ogdensburg, N.Y.	11,640	11,640	11,640
Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland	10,000	4,500	15,750
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	28,000	44,000	36,714
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000	127,500	127,500
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe, and other ports on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	60,000	90,000	90,000
Rimouski, Matane, and the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence	50,000	75,000	75,000
Rivière-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other north-shore ports	14,000	21,000	21,000
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville	125	Nil	Nil
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	5,000	4,423	5,000
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports	10,000	10,000	13,500
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports	22,500	22,500	25,000
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island	22,000	22,500	22,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh	16,000	16,000	18,000
Administration expenses	10,642	11,236	13,310
Totals	**615,596**	**799,652**	**868,699**

In addition to the regular subsidies indicated above, additional assistance was given during the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, 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	$ 99,082
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso	3,785
Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands	47,659
Grand Manan and the mainland	10,414
Halifax and LaHave River	103
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	315
Victoria and west coast Vancouver Island	38,468
Mulgrave and Guysborough	159
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	14,928
Sydney and west coast Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island	2,433
Pictou, Souris and Magdalen Islands	17,844
Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	3,629
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington	43,774
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe	13,047
Rimouski, Matane and north shore	16,743
Rivière-du-Loup and St. Simeon and/or Tadoussac	2,629
Saint John and Minas Basin	1,766
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth	8,027
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence	3,858
Sydney and Whycocomagh	2,682
TOTAL	$ 331,345

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 year ended Mar. 31, 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 for many cargoes the long tons of 2,240 lb. was used. Reports are not made now for vessels of less than 10 registered 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.

17.—Vessels Entered at Canadian Ports, 1936-45

Year Ended Mar. 31	In Foreign Service[1]		In Coasting Service		Total	
	No.	Net Tons Register	No.	Net Tons Register	No.	Net 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
1945	24,431	29,655,984	65,410	48,098,201	89,841	77,754,185

[1] Sea-going and inland international.

18.—Vessels Entered at Each of the Principal Canadian Ports, 1944

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.	Net Tons Register	No.	Net Tons Register	No.	Net Tons Register
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	10	1,873	53	17,377	63	19,250
Totals, Prince Edward Island[2]	**39**	**3,865**	**137**	**33,328**	**176**	**37,193**
Nova Scotia—						
Digby	48	31,229	410	647,102	458	678,331
Halifax	768	2,173,591	449	370,051	1,217	2,543,642
North Sydney	1,192	229,324	841	141,855	2,033	371,179
Sydney	386	859,560	733	764,117	1,119	1,623,677
Yarmouth	251	14,793	349	25,704	600	40,497
Totals, Nova Scotia[2]	**4,089**	**3,525,469**	**5,860**	**2,474,584**	**9,949**	**6,000,053**
New Brunswick—						
Campobello	214	11,892	157	18,136	371	30,028
Saint John	448	1,265,834	966	899,813	1,414	2,165,647
Totals, New Brunswick[2]	**4,702**	**1,399,331**	**2,489**	**1,132,230**	**7,191**	**2,531,561**
Quebec—						
Baie Comeau	32	40,985	517	161,754	549	202,739
Montreal	1,402	2,034,187	1,840	1,880,705	3,242	3,914,892
Port Alfred	251	306,633	548	466,717	799	773,350
Quebec	194	334,432	2,083	1,440,265	2,277	1,774,697
Three Rivers	202	364,014	1,573	1,367,104	1,775	1,731,118
Totals, Quebec[2]	**2,302**	**3,259,487**	**8,977**	**6,014,215**	**11,279**	**9,273,702**
Ontario—						
Amherstburg	524	419,205	174	157,923	698	577,128
Cobourg	573	1,862,975	31	41,521	604	1,904,496
Cornwall	36	33,309	308	354,884	344	388,193
Fort William	791	2,417,236	855	1,947,696	1,646	4,364,932
Hamilton	297	1,281,052	379	395,709	676	1,676,761
Kingston	579	277,298	275	352,663	854	629,961
Midland	73	247,065	308	836,483	381	1,083,548
Port Arthur	589	1,592,593	1,212	3,446,261	1,801	5,038,854
Port Colborne	109	330,814	209	469,398	318	800,212
Port McNicoll	3	13,914	249	701,209	252	715,123
Prescott	337	454,768	151	227,237	488	682,005
St. Catharines	20	48,614	199	279,424	219	328,038
Sarnia	412	695,678	693	1,080,632	1,105	1,776,310
Sault Ste. Marie	494	1,593,955	614	1,237,916	1,108	2,831,871
Thorold	77	193,772	205	280,154	282	473,926
Toronto	629	1,551,426	1,486	1,535,526	2,115	3,086,952
Windsor	938	712,392	270	351,418	1,208	1,063,810
Totals, Ontario[2]	**8,174**	**16,007,357**	**9,922**	**15,795,369**	**18,096**	**31,802,726**
British Columbia—						
Alert Bay	33	2,693	916	511,363	949	514,056
Nanaimo	209	29,502	3,119	1,119,396	3,328	1,148,898
New Westminster	79	110,386	2,402	1,133,924	2,481	1,244,310
Ocean Falls	19	17,589	1,046	727,444	1,065	745,033
Port Alberni	171	214,801	337	316,217	508	531,018
Powell River	142	50,695	3,018	1,120,964	3,160	1,171,659
Prince Rupert	985	370,937	2,143	624,704	3,128	995,641
Union Bay	41	14,740	1,324	548,190	1,365	562,930
Vancouver	1,025	1,889,934	17,279	7,649,373	18,304	9,539,307
Victoria	1,062	1,324,211	3,501	3,476,028	4,563	4,800,239
Totals, British Columbia[2]	**4,473**	**4,156,862**	**37,524**	**18,272,902**	**41,997**	**22,429,764**
Yukon and Northwest Territories	**7**	**4,310**	**90**	**53,869**	**97**	**58,179**
Grand Totals	**23,786**	**28,356,681**	**64,999**	**43,776,497**	**88,785**	**72,133,178**

[1] Sea-going and inland international.

[2] Includes other small ports, not shown separately.

19.—Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports by Vessels in Foreign Trade, by Provinces, 1942-44

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	"
1944	19,798	Nil	4	"
Nova Scotia—				
1942	2,873,968	12,151	2,084,832	47,523
1943	3,168,353	1,911	2,233,412	12,755
1944	3,202,023	17,237	2,266,903	499
New Brunswick—				
1942	2,364,881	329,771	318,251	67,612
1943	2,858,989	325,278	409,502	70,609
1944	2,319,590	452,036	443,021	62,217
Quebec—				
1942	2,249,926	213,040	3,727,419	36,027
1943	1,863,890	74,622	4,219,193	8
1944	2,946,991	172,111	3,691,563	36,755
Ontario—				
1942	3,754,877	3,000	18,924,782	Nil
1943	6,511,700	Nil	19,548,919	"
1944	7,501,458	"	19,504,912	"
British Columbia—				
1942	1,743,212	73,131	1,891,243	8,074
1943	1,518,639	187,404	1,368,389	669
1944	2,160,090	163,885	1,647,041	3,083
Yukon—				
1942	934	Nil	463	Nil
1943	7,138	"	292	"
1944	764	"	5	"
Totals—				
1942	**12,993,229**	**631,093**	**26,946,993**	**159,236**
1943	**15,934,882**	**589,255**	**27,779,713**	**84,041**
1944	**18,150,714**	**805,269**	**27,553,449**	**102,554**

Subsection 2.—Canal Traffic

Since the canals of Canada are open to the vessels and traffic of all nations upon equal terms, United States traffic constitutes an important part of the total carried through certain canals, especially the Welland Ship Canal. This is shown in Tables **20** and **22**. More complete details of the traffic through canals may be found in the annual report "Canal Statistics" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

20.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, Navigation Seasons, 1936-45

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. For Canadian canal traffic from 1886-99, see the 1902 Year Book, p. 398; for the figures of 1900-10, the 1933 Year Book, p. 697; and for 1911-35, 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
1945..	21,064	19,068,308	1,553	3,426,069	10,491,263	47·0	11,829,136	53·0	22,320,399

[1] Figures include a small percentage of vessels of other foreign nationalities.

21.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canal and Class of Product, Navigation Season, 1945

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Canal	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Manufactures and Miscellaneous	Forest Products	Mineral Products	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	1,215,884	155	544,645	78,092	180,110	2,018,886
Welland Ship	3,474,783	Nil	2,896,637	453,005	6,137,907	12,962,332
St. Lawrence River	2,135,311	6,298	1,001,808	471,581	3,332,872	6,947,870
Richelieu River	Nil	260	41,819	849	3,650	46,578
St. Peters	2,234	564	12,481	91	6,295	21,665
Murray	Nil	Nil	2,205	Nil	Nil	2,205
Ottawa River	"	"	72,275	1,857	184,040	258,172
Rideau	"	"	124	170	569	863
Trent	18	3	415	8,956	41,220	50,612
St. Andrews	678	2,583	4,218	3,595	142	11,216
Totals	**6,828,908**	**9,863**	**4,576,627**	**1,018,196**	**9,886,805**	**22,320,399**

22.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Season, 1945

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	414,995	1,181,291	991	225,649	10,326	24,122	161,512	Nil
Welland Ship	659,989	3,656,355	252,531	15,867	213,270	1,171,586	1,381	6,991,353
St. Lawrence River	831,604	2,661,011	219,970	1,980	38,014	29,750	8,317	3,157,224
Richelieu River	21	973	23,945	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21,639
St. Peters	14,003	6,830	632	200	"	"	"	Nil
Murray	290	1,915	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"
Ottawa River	73,821	182,825	"	884	"	"	"	642
Rideau	412	451	"	Nil	"	"	"	Nil
Trent	475	50,137	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews	6,385	4,831	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals	**2,001,995**	**7,746,619**	**498,069**	**244,580**	**261,610**	**1,225,458**	**171,210**	**10,170,858**

Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Comparison with 1944
	Up	Down	Canada	United States[1]		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sault Ste. Marie	587,824	1,431,062	1,822,926	195,960	2,018,886	−792,770
Welland Ship	1,127,171	11,835,161	4,584,742	8,377,590	12,962,332	+1,645,651
St. Lawrence River	1,097,905	5,849,965	3,714,565	3,233,305	6,947,870	+1,085,002
Richelieu River	23,966	22,612	24,939	21,639	46,578	−7,746
St. Peters	14,635	7,030	21,665	-	21,665	−219,207
Murray	290	1,915	2,205		2,205	+705
Ottawa River	73,821	184,351	257,530	642	258,172	−14,039
Rideau	412	451	863		863	−1,851
Trent	475	50,137	50,612		50,612	+10,265
St. Andrews	6,385	4,831	11,216		11,216	−418
Totals	**2,932,884**	**19,387,515**	**10,491,263**	**11,829,136**	**22,320,399**	**+1,704,892**

[1] Figures for the United States include a small percentage to or from ports of other foreign countries.

The figures in Tables **20** and **22** include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals, but in Table **23** duplications in the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence and Welland Ship Canals and the Canadian Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, which amounted to 3,098,981 tons in 1944 and 3,881,423 tons in 1945, 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.

23.—St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Traffic Using St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, 1945

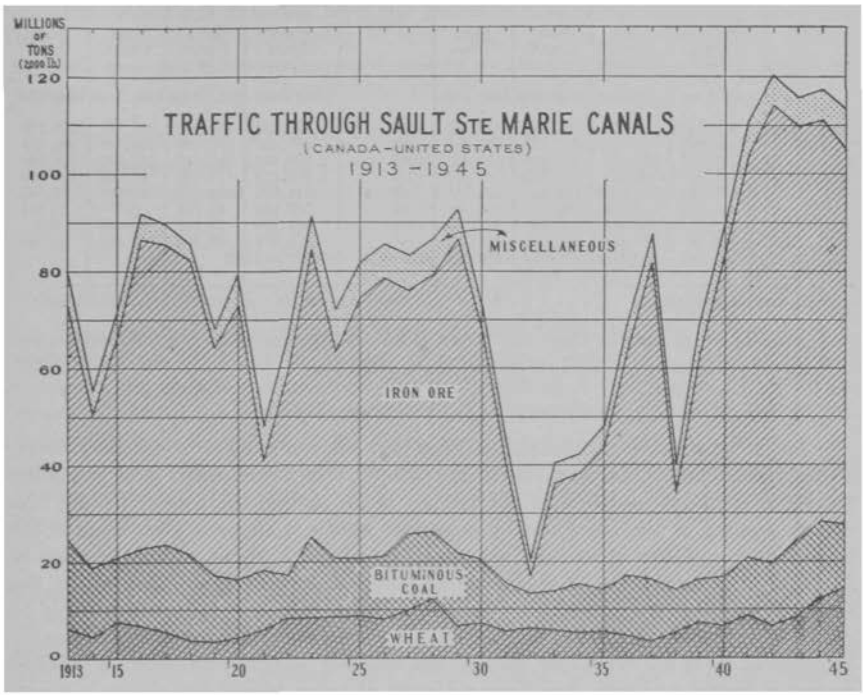
Canals Used	Up-Bound Freight	Down-Bound Freight	Total
	tons	tons	tons
Traffic Using Canadian Canals—			
St. Lawrence only	534,020	3,439,627	3,973,647
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship	497,624	2,130,920	2,628,544
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	57,638	279,418	337,056
Welland Ship only	404,860	5,918,751	6,323,611
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie[1]	167,049	3,506,072	3,673,121
Sault Ste. Marie only	440,703	1,062,294	1,502,997
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals	**2,101,894**	**16,337,082**	**18,438,976**
Traffic Using United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie Only	**15,551,374**	**92,292,768**	**107,844,142**
Totals, Canal Traffic	**17,653,268**	**108,629,850**	**126,283,118**

[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 high of 120,200,814 tons in 1942. The dominant traffic, from a tonnage aspect, is iron ore. During the past 50 years this has fluctuated from 4,901,000 tons in 1892, a low of 3,607,000 tons in 1932 and an average of 50,000,000 tons in the 1920's to a peak of 94,326,578 tons in 1942. Although wheat has ranged as low as only 7 p.c. of the iron-ore tonnage, its value has generally been greater than that of the iron-ore traffic, and has been the most valuable single commodity passed through the canals; in 1928 the value of wheat passed through the canals was 40 p.c. of the value of all traffic. Other grains have been about a quarter to a fifth of the wheat tonnage and a smaller ratio of the value.

Bituminous coal has generally been second in tonnage to iron ore and a large part of it is carried by the ore vessels when returning for a cargo of ore.

The tonnage of the three principal commodities and the tonnage of all freight passed through the canals for the years 1913 to 1945, inclusive, are plotted in the following chart.



The Panama Canal. — The Panama Canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, has been a waterway of great importance to British Columbian ports, from which vessels leave direct for British and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the War of 1914-18 the great expectations based upon the opening of the Canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping. However, with the post-war decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between Canada's Pacific ports and Europe took place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry was comparatively small, the cargo tonnage nevertheless assumed considerable proportions. The outbreak of war in September, 1939, reduced the supply of shipping for the ordinary commerce of the nations involved. It is probable that during the war years 1939-45 transcontinental rail transportation has been substituted in Canada for some of the traffic formerly passing through the Panama Canal.

24.—Traffic To and From the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1921-28 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	1938.....	1,962,220	391,906	213,781	398,710
1930.....	1,968,996	185,776	267,282	556,562	1939.....	2,873,452	348,410	163,526	296,881
1931.....	2,307,257	137,756	271,621	492,532	1940.....	2,272,450	313,118	185,540	108,648
1932.....	2,383,211	89,443	167,855	529,317	1941.....	1,366,873	178,700	99,693	220,228
1933.....	2,896,162	121,875	134,511	328,038	1942.....	374,073	135,655	36,709	152,807
1934.....	2,201,180	196,204	189,277	498,706	1943.....	723,528	95,788	Nil	21,611
1935.....	2,490,203	248,658	176,698	547,974	1944[1].....	363,220	17,283	30,044	Nil
1936.....	2,705,567	298,884	223,174	506,673	1945[1].....	679,079	65,395	366,118	30,540
1937.....	2,780,243	379,783	240,221	589,011					

[1] Approximate figures.

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 statistics are not available.

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.

* Descriptive and administrative information has been prepared from material supplied under the direction of A. D. McLean, O.B.E., Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport, and W. S. Thompson, C.B.E., Director of Public Relations, Canadian National Railways, Department of Transport: statistics have been compiled by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 Year Book.

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

Transition Problems—War to Peace

The cessation of hostilities in Europe in May, 1945, and the somewhat unexpected collapse of Japan in August brought an avalanche of problems in civil aviation. Immediate steps were taken to dismantle whole sections of the vast structure erected for war purposes and at the same time restrictions, which had necessarily been imposed on civil flying, were removed. Airports, airways, communications systems, aids to air navigation together with their operation, control and maintenance were turned over to civil administration as fast as circumstances would permit.

Disposal of Airports.—One hundred airports declared surplus to Royal Canadian Air Force requirements by the end of the year were turned over to the Crown Assets Allocation Committee who, in turn, turned them over to the Department of Transport. If after investigation it appeared that a site had no continuing value for civil aviation purposes, the Crown Assets Allocation Committee was so advised and the property was turned over to the War Assets Corporation for disposal. Of the sites declared surplus, 62 were retained and 38 handed over to War Assets Corporation.

Screening of the buildings on surplus airports did not await a final decision regarding the airport proper, and such as would obviously be surplus to future use were returned as quickly as possible to the Crown Assets Allocation Committee so that they could be made available to alleviate housing and material shortages. However, many such buildings were required in their present locations for War Assets storage warehouses.

The retention of the sites for civil purposes postulated but did not solve the problems as to who was to be responsible for their administration. In selecting these sites, steps had been taken to locate them, so far as military requirements would permit, in areas where there was reason to believe they would have continuing value to the communities in which they were located. It was found, however, that in a large number of cases the communities had not had an opportunity to give much thought to the problem involved in operating and maintaining these airports and had not set up the necessary organization or made financial provision to do so. The Department, therefore, was faced with the necessity of engaging personnel and taking other steps to maintain these airports in operation, or place them on a caretaking basis for a brief period.

Handing over War Facilities—United States to Canada.—The withdrawal of the United States Forces from Canada and the purchase by Canada of the facilities installed by them raised other problems. Three routes, viz.: (1) from Edmonton down the Athabaska and Slave Rivers to Providence and thence following the Mackenzie River to Fort Norman; (2) the Crimson Route from The Pas to Fort Churchill; and (3) Southampton Island and Greenland to Europe, were handed over to the Canadian authorities. The cost of operation of these northern fields is enormous and the question of their disposal is still under consideration. Three alternatives are apparent: to operate and maintain them in the hope that traffic over them will be resumed in the not too distant future; to retain them on a caretaking basis in the hope of retaining the facilities in such a state of preservation that services could be resumed on fairly short notice; to abandon them altogether. The complexity of the problem is such that it has not yet been found possible to work out a satisfactory solution in all cases.

The Department of Transport provided meteorological services for all the Armed Forces with the exception of a few areas in which the United States Forces had brought in their own meteorological staff and equipment. With the problem of taking over the air routes noted above came that of revising the meteorological organization in order to meet civil requirements.

The volume of military flying made it necessary to establish airport and airway control, in some cases under military jurisdiction, on all the principal airports and air routes. Immediate steps were taken to turn most of these back to the Department of Transport for civil administration. For the present, however, the Air Force has maintained control of the Northwest Staging Route from Edmonton to Whitehorse.

Revival of Commercial Flying.—Due to the shortage of personnel and equipment, commercial flying during the War had been held to a minimum consistent with the well-being of the national economy. With the advent of peace, civil operators immediately turned their attention to the purchase of much needed flying equipment and the hiring of crews to meet the civil demand for more flying. In connection with the purchase of flying equipment, attention was naturally directed to surplus military aircraft that could be profitably converted to civil use. In the vast majority of cases, it was found that surplus military aircraft had little or no civil value. The types that have found most favour with civil operators are the Dakota, which is being converted to a DC-3 civil air transport plane, the Norseman, which never lost more than a few of its civil characteristics, the Cessna Crane, and the De Havilland Tiger Moth. Pending the appearance of the latest types of civil aircraft in the commercial field, a considerable number of converted aircraft are doing duty to meet revised civil needs.

Private Flying.—Private flying was at a complete standstill during the War. Due to lack of equipment, it has not yet made a very spectacular comeback but there are good grounds for believing that it will assume a much more important position hereafter than it held before the War.

Revival of the Club Movement.—With the end of hostilities, the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs, which had been doing primary training for the Royal Canadian Air Force, ceased to operate in that capacity. Without exception they signified their intention of continuing operations in the post-war world. The pre-war contract has expired and a new one has not yet been agreed upon, but negotiations between the Club and the Department concerned are under way. In the

meantime essential buildings and equipment are being made available on a nominal basis to clubs that participated in the Joint Air Training Plan and most of these have resumed active operations.

Canadian Scheduled Air Transport Services

Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1945.—Operating over the same route mileage as the previous year, Trans-Canada Air Lines' daily scheduled miles totalled 32,354 at the end of 1945 which was an increase of 6,090 miles per day, or 23 p.c., as compared with 1944. The number of miles flown during the year increased accordingly to 11,546,227, an increase of 1,511,422. The number of revenue passengers carried was 183,121, 17 p.c. more than the previous year, and air express traffic showed a growth of 11 p.c., amounting to 950,323 lb. The return to peace brought a reduction in the volume of mail and the 3,429,232 lb. carried by the air line was a slight decrease from 1944.

More hangar accommodation was procured by the Company at Winnipeg, its operational headquarters, while Moncton was established as a major maintenance base. At La Guardia Airport, New York, additional space in the ramp building was obtained and an experimental radar station for the study of radar application to civil air operations began operating at Winnipeg.

During the year, Trans-Canada contracted for the acquisition of 24 DC-3 aircraft to meet proposed service extensions in Canada and the United States. These are being converted in Canada from military transports to 21-passenger commercial airliners and with delivery to the Company of the first three in the latter part of 1945, T.C.A.'s fleet was enlarged to 28. A program of major overhaul was carried out on the fleet to ensure a continued high efficiency of performance.

A third daily transcontinental flight was completed by the extension of an existing Montreal-Winnipeg operation through to Vancouver. A fourth such flight was started during December with the inauguration of another flight between Vancouver and Lethbridge. Schedules on the Alberta inter-city route between Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton were doubled by adding third and fourth flights coincident with the increase in the transcontinental service, and a fourth daily flight between Montreal and Halifax together with a second flight between Halifax and Sydney were added in August.

Besides providing mechanical training, one of the largest departments, T.C.A. schools continued to turn out pilots, radio operators, passenger agents, stewardesses and traffic personnel. The instruction of former R.C.A.F. pilots was considerably accelerated with eight classes, totalling 76 men, being completed. The return of former male staff from the Armed Forces resulted in a decrease of female employees but the total staff of the Air Line was 3,272 as compared with 2,700 at the end of 1944.

Canadian Government Transatlantic Air Service.—Trans-Canada continued to operate this service which was organized in 1943 primarily for the swift transport of mails to and from the Armed Forces overseas. However, towards the close of the year it was developing into a full commercial operation. Passenger tickets were being sold in T.C.A. ticket offices and purser-stewards were catering to passengers'

comfort. A new ticket office was opened at London, England, and a transatlantic express service was inaugurated, while four Lancasters were added to the fleet. Approximately 900,000 lb. of mail were carried by this service during the year and at year's end T.C.A. personnel had flown more than 500 Atlantic crossings.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines.—The scale of operations of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines during 1945 was slightly lower than in the previous year, owing to the termination of wartime activities sponsored by the Canadian and United States Governments in northwestern Canada. Considerable improvement took place, however, in the last six months of 1945, largely as a result of the expansion of mining activities throughout the country.

During 1945 all activities of Canadian Pacific Air Lines in the overhaul plants operated for the Department of Munitions and Supply and in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan came to a close. During the year the C.P.A. acquired new and larger aircraft types, including 3 Lodestars, 4 Douglas C-47's and 4 Norseman, resulting in a greater standardization of its fleet.

The component companies of the C.P.A. in 1945 flew 5,373,403 revenue miles, as compared with 5,984,602 in 1944; carried 125,110 passengers as compared with 104,166; 9,419,556 lb. of freight as against 8,027,442 lb.; and 1,253,537 lb. of mail as compared with 1,436,153 lb. in 1944.

Independent Air Lines.—Operating certificates have been issued by the Department of Transport since the cessation of hostilities to 20 new independent air lines which have been established in most cases by returning Air Force personnel. These are additional to the independent organizations which were not absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Airways and which included the Maritime Central Airways Limited, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and M. and C. Aviation Company Limited, Prince Albert, Sask.

Section 2.—Airports and Aircraft

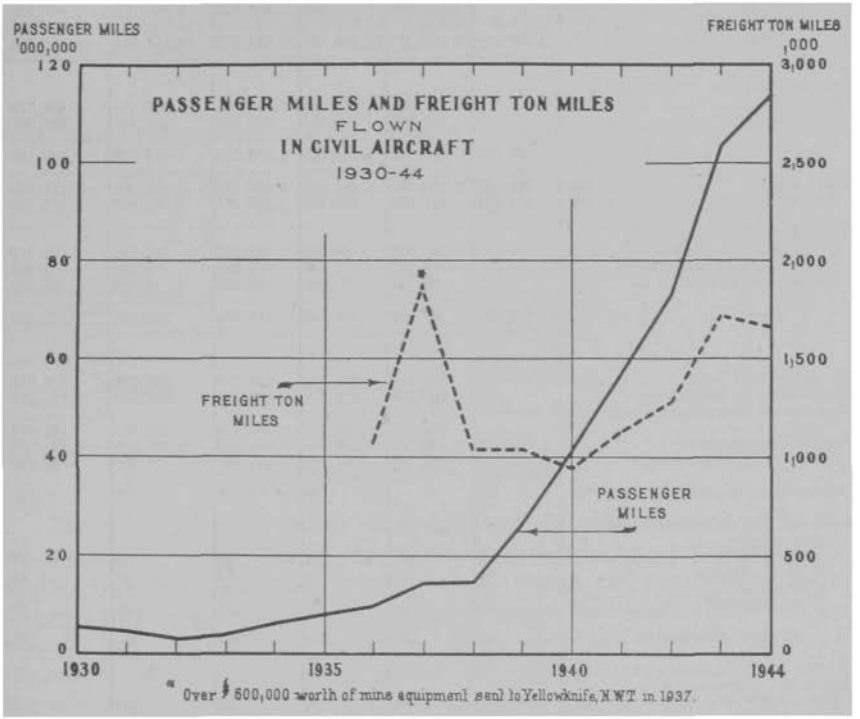
Subsection 1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation

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 1939-44. 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.

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, 1939-44

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 1935-38 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	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Aircraft Miles Flown—						
Revenue ..... No.		10,341,329	11,810,668	12,781,867	14,584,115	15,568,559
Non-revenue ..... "		671,258	697,722	547,276	709,434	620,803
Totals ..... "	10,969,271	11,012,587	12,508,390	13,329,143	15,293,549	16,189,362
Passengers Carried—						
Revenue ..... No.	133,776	135,779	181,219	198,205	282,886	371,397
Non-revenue[1] ..... "	27,727	13,246	26,840	30,842	31,756	32,541
Totals ..... "	161,503	149,025	208,059	229,047	314,642	403,938
Passenger Miles—						
Revenue ..... No.	21,840,484	38,438,439	53,891,516	70,554,377	100,530,892	111,127,010
Non-revenue[1] ..... "	4,267,266	2,727,363	2,832,198	2,652,224	2,859,572	2,759,319
Totals ..... "	26,107,750	41,165,802	56,723,714	73,206,601	103,390,464	113,886,329

[1] Includes employees other than crews.

1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1939-44—concluded

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Freight Carried—						
Revenue.....lb.		12,978,836	14,719,700	11,055,142	11,546,777	10,522,932
Non-revenue..... "		1,457,735	1,839,911	1,596,797	2,306,786	1,907,713
Totals..... "	21,253,364	14,436,571	16,559,611	12,651,939	13,853,563	12,430,645
Freight Ton Miles—						
Revenue.....No.		784,922	956,482	1,125,912	1,500,179	1,406,679
Non-revenue..... "		161,273	169,055	148,038	218,141	261,507
Totals..... "	1,037,562	946,195	1,125,537	1,273,950	1,718,320	1,668,186
Mail Carried[1].....lb.	1,900,347	2,710,995	3,411,971	5,470,209	7,586,809	7,296,265
Ton Miles.....No.	433,349	610,053	894,578	1,484,314	2,103,867	2,072,129
Hours Flown by Aircraft—						
Transportation revenue.....No.		80,796	88,536	92,314	101,169	105,815
Transportation non-revenue... "		6,871	7,049	5,227	6,438	5,308
Patrols, surveys, etc..... "		64,161	37,238	20,335	9,055	12,299
Totals..... "	145,638	151,828	132,823	117,876	116,662	122,422
Hours flown by crew.....No.		226,534	241,154	235,573	257,815	279,943
Hours flown by passengers..... "		300,904	379,777	480,534	562,337	712,373
Horse power hours flown by aircraft.....'000	-	105,451	113,797	127,246	165,487	183,556
Gasoline consumption[2]..... gal.	3,148,238	3,959,798	4,389,648	4,653,555	5,661,301	6,169,355
Lubricating oil consumption[2].... "	66,902	92,719	104,758	104,441	117,050	100,240
Licensed civil airports (all types) No.	124	[3]	180	177	175	136
Licensed Civil Aircraft (all types)—						
Gross weight—						
Up to 2,000 lb.....No.	283	267	227	132	52	71
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	96	85	86	64	48	44
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	90	103	96	89	73	87
Over 10,000 lb..... "	19	18	31	33	41	45
Totals, Aircraft..... "	488	473	440	318	214	247
Ownership, Commercial—						
Up to 2,000 lb.....No.	100	109	109	75	33[4]	7
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	66	61	58	46	35[4]	18
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	78	80	71	61	54[4]	53
Over 10,000 lb..... "	19	18	30	32	38[4]	45
Ownership, Other—						
Up to 2,000 lb.....No.	183	158	118	57	19[4]	64
2,001- 4,000 lb..... "	30	24	28	18	13[4]	26
4,001-10,000 lb..... "	12	23	25	28	19[4]	34
Over 10,000 lb..... "	Nil	Nil	1	1	3[4]	Nil
Licensed Civil Air Personnel—						
Commercial pilots.....No.	166	128	77	108	67	68
Limited commercial pilots.... "	191	249	322	324	218	181
Transport pilots..... "	147	152	158	188	235	318
Private pilots..... "	795	825	760	656	242	255
Air engineers..... "	722	822	832	944	983	850

[1] Compiled upon a different basis from those of the Post Office shown at p. 722. [2] For Canadian carriers only. [3] Not available. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

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 during the War of 1939-45 affected the status and facilities of many former municipal airports.

2.—Civil Airports in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1944

Kind	Landing Surfaces			
	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public	9	13	Nil	22
Dominion Government	22	3	"	25
Intermediate	49	Nil	"	49
Provincial	Nil	7	"	7
Private	4	16	"	20
Municipal airports	8	3	2	13
Totals	**92**	**42**	**2**	**136**

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. Plants equipped to manufacture civil aircraft and parts were changed over during the War to the production of military types and the industry expanded by many additional plants and firms. 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 construction and development of airports totalling $3,707,311.

3.—Capital and Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues of the Department of Transport in Connection with Civil Aviation, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-45

NOTE.—Compiled from Department of Transport Records.

Item	1943	1944	1945	Total as at Mar. 31, 1945
Capital Expenditures	$	$	$	$
Airways and Airports—				
Civil aviation	1,356,788	716,719	803,240	11,286,810
War appropriation	698,631	1,506,372	6,682,241	9,120,869
Meteorological aviation	Nil	Nil	Nil	11,066
Meteorological aviation, War appropriation	60,483	157,857	43,392	261,732
Radio aviation	123,471	271,446	706,495	4,600,142
War appropriation	135,192	107,599	141,253	454,451
Totals, Investments	**2,374,565**	**2,759,993**	**8,376,621**	**25,735,070**[1]

	1943	1944	1945
Ordinary Expenditures and Revenues	$	$	$
Expenditures—			
Air services administration	10,386	9,964	8,876
Control of civil aviation	217,084	200,334	229,137
Grants to aeroplane clubs	5,700	6,700	5,050
Airways and Airports Operation and Maintenance—			
Main facilities	552,854	692,168	850,896
Meteorological aviation	402,779	436,984	462,895
Radio aviation	671,352	721,719	800,220
Government Employees Compensation Act	6,645	8,293	8,691
Totals, Expenditures	**1,866,800**	**2,076,162**	**2,365,765**
Revenues—			
Private air pilot's certificates	101	30	2
Aircraft registration fees	400	230	345
Airport licences	20	10	20
Airworthiness certificates	165	370	110
Scheduled air transport service licences	240	Nil	15
Fines—Air Regulations Act	25	106	160
Aircraft landing fees	28,272	34,313	37,684
Passenger tolls	327	349	599
Rentals at airports	9,539	16,423	14,561
Outside and hangar space rental	6,435	5,133	6,892
Service charges at airports	Nil	Nil	130
Rental of equipment	"	2,176	3,885
Rentals at radio ranges	88	88	539
Rentals—employees' quarters	13,397	13,637	14,146
Airport radio service to aircraft	4,775	3,450	7,184
Radio message tolls	837	2,735	952
Employee's transportation fees	1,340	1,573	447
Miscellaneous—civil vote	Nil	11,840	16,968
Totals, Revenues	**65,961**	**92,463**	**104,639**
Miscellaneous revenues relating to War appropriation	69,166	106,108	162,108

[1] In addition to the above, expenditures for construction and development of Airways and Airports from Unemployment Relief Appropriations to the extent of $3,811,739 were made by Department of National Defence prior to establishment of Department of Transport in 1936. There was also a payment of $85,260,822 covering acquisition of United States and other war installations in Canada and Labrador.

The capital expenditures made by commercial air carriers for property as reported for the end of 1944 are shown in Table 4. 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, 1944

Item	Commercial Canadian Carriers		
	Licensed	Unlicensed	Total
	$	$	$
Cost of Property—			
Aircraft	5,596,969	311,851	5,908,820
Aircraft engines	2,611,714	21,796	2,633,510
Buildings and improvements	2,014,523	87,547	2,102,070
Miscellaneous	2,402,715	71,649	2,474,364
Totals, Cost of Property	**12,625,921**	**492,843**	**13,118,764**
Revenues and Expenditures—			
Revenues	16,710,544	408,747	17,119,291
Expenditures	17,441,134	406,212	17,847,346

Subsection 2.—Employees and Salaries and Wages

The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years is shown in Table 1, p. 697. 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, 1944

Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Commercial Canadian		Total	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
General officers	5	17,778	48	326,416	53	344,194
Clerks	6	7,249	797	1,184,211	803	1,191,460
Pilots	20	57,115	317	1,576,020	337	1,633,135
Engineers	28	68,082	294	715,384	322	783,466
Mechanics and other aircraft employees	11	24,828	1,675	2,740,611	1,686	2,765,439
Other employees	5	7,041	995	1,629,193	1,000	1,636,234
Totals[1]	**75**	**182,093**	**4,126**	**8,171,835**	**4,201**	**8,353,928**

[1] Exclusive of 131 employees paid $253,116—Canadian domiciled employees of United States carriers.

Section 4.—Aerial Traffic

Table 1, p. 697, shows large increases in passenger traffic during the years from 1940 to 1944. 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 decreased considerably during the war years, amounting to 12,430,645 lb. in 1944 due mainly to 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 Prov-

inces 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. 722.

Statistics for international carriers include only traffic over Canadian territory for both Canadian and foreign operators. A small traffic across Canadian territory and between foreign stations is also included. Statistics for Canadian carriers operating international routes are included both as "International" and "Canadian" but duplications are excluded in the totals.

6.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1943 and 1944

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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 703.

6.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Year and Item	Provincial Governments	International Carriers[1]	Canadian Carriers		Total[1]
			Licensed[1]	Unlicensed	
1944					
Aircraft Miles Flown—					
Revenue transportation.....No.	Nil	1,006,418	14,335,415	320,602	15,568,559
Non-revenue transportation..... "	"	3,506	463,293	154,112	620,803
Totals..... "		1,009,924	14,798,708	474,714	16,189,362
Passengers Carried—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	101,579	279,281	5,371	371,397
Non-revenue..... "	"	55,967	11,036	2,785	32,541
Totals..... "		157,546	290,317	8,156	403,938
Passenger Miles—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	11,142,101	100,630,251	247,303	111,127,010
Non-revenue..... "	"	213,262	2,334,199	215,764	2,759,319
Totals..... "		11,355,363	102,964,450	463,067	113,886,329
Freight Carried—					
Revenue.....lb.	Nil	601,861	9,293,859	662,752	10,522,932
Non-revenue..... "	"	1,020,367	889,298	306,255	1,907,713
Totals..... "		1,622,228	10,183,157	969,007	12,430,645
Freight Ton Miles—					
Revenue.....No.	Nil	82,749	1,303,200	24,365	1,406,679
Non-revenue..... "	"	8,580	244,028	8,977	261,507
Totals..... "		91,329	1,547,228	33,342	1,668,186
Mail Carried.....lb.	Nil	1,934,923	5,682,943	30,487	7,296,265
Ton miles.....No.		78,946	1,996,852	279	2,072,129
Hours Flown by Aircraft—					
Transportation revenue.....No.	Nil	6,332	96,256	3,747	105,815
Transportation non-revenue..... "	"	28	3,755	1,526	5,308
Patrols, surveys, etc..... "	5,393	112	5,385	452	11,299
Totals..... "	5,393	6,472	105,396	5,725	122,422
Hours flown by crew.....No.	6,172	19,841	249,894	5,725	279,943
Hours flown by passengers..... "	–	71,038	640,587	5,112	712,373
Horse power hours flows by aircraft..'000	1,949	12,543	168,597	1,654	183,556
Gasoline consumption.....gal.	105,050	768,221	5,963,459	100,846	6,651,414
Lubricating oil consumption..... "	2,464	4,604	95,084	2,692	101,040

[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, 1944

Origin	Passengers	Freight	Mail[1]
	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	12,369	3,150	221,269
Nova Scotia	22,260	139,828	215,177
New Brunswick	16,177	65,435	565,450
Quebec	68,312	1,767,620	987,690
Ontario	78,580	3,998,561	1,176,328
Manitoba	14,909	1,950,824	489,700
Saskatchewan	12,030	144,646	206,932
Alberta	28,249	705,956	1,091,207
British Columbia	46,431	599,943	705,881
Yukon	9,617	291,420	213,150
Northwest Territories	5,884	451,146	62,383
Foreign countries	56,579	404,403	356,615
Totals	**371,397**	**10,522,932**	**6,291,782**
Between foreign countries	20,846	659,970	1,004,483
Grand Totals	**392,243**	**11,182,902**	**7,296,265**

[1] 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 is 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 and a number of small islands 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, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues annual reports dealing with telegraph and telephone statistics.

1.—Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, 1933-44

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[3]..	16,955,280	12,942,108	4,013,180	52,414	384,350	8,330	4,908	16,469,364	3,013,752	7,677,080
1944..	16,986,491	14,404,835	2,581,656	52,414	387,677	8,050	4,834	16,445,450	2,324,863	8,242,926

[1] Excludes commission operators. [2] Excludes messages relayed to the United States. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

Submarine Cables.—Sixteen transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—fourteen of them on the Atlantic Coast and two on the Pacific. In addition, there are eight cables between Atlantic coastal stations in Canada and the United States. The year in which the cable was first demonstrated to be of commercial value was 1866, and up to the present its use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and United States interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and was owned by a partnership of the Governments of the United Kingdom, 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 3,174 telephone systems existing in 1944 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 2,375 co-operative telephone companies no fewer than 1,123 were in Saskatchewan alone, 788 in Alberta and 212 in Nova Scotia. The largest among the 535 stock companies operating telephone systems in 1944 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 56 p.c. of the total for Canada.

Telephone Equipment.—During the years 1934-44 there has been an increase of over half a million (554,894) in the number of telephones in use, representing an increase in telephones per 100 population of 31·5 p.c.

Of the 1,751,923 telephones in Canada in 1944, 989,103 or 56 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. The increase in automatic or dial telephones was greatly reduced in 1943 and 1944 due to shortage of material and labour.

2.—Mileages of Pole Line and Wire, and Telephones in Use, 1933-44

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					Per 100 Population
				Business	Residential	Rural[1]	Public Pay	Total	
	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	5,397,241	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
1944....	3,174	220,161	6,108,070	504,791	928,061	286,521	32,550	1,751,923	14·6

[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, 1944

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...	926	1,166	142	1,425	205	2,377	811	127	81	7,260	8·0
N.S.....	7,541	14,939	695	17,259	895	12,373	10,474	2,453	1,129	67,758	11·1
N.B....	4,805	8,677	893	12,682	986	7,093	6,403	1,338	874	43,751	9·5
Que.....	48,183	93,143	6,254	107,230	8,302	31,337	79,507	11,212	12,077	397,245	11·3
Ont.....	77,515	142,981	9,268	263,942	5,570	115,062	126,278	26,515	12,856	780,087	19·7
Man.....	10,922	37,601	63	11,448	1,274	14,656	15,648	1,877	2,249	95,738	13·1
Sask....	12,978	27,588	367	137	11	49,527	6,827	1,066	483	98,984	11·7
Alta....	15,501	38,993	28	51	1,190	18,482	12,649	13	1,068	87,975	10·8
B.C.....	21,023	10,144	416	89,975	1,597	15,388	28,656	4,079	1,733	173,011	18·6
Yukon..	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	33	63	Nil	Nil	Nil	114	2·3
Totals..	**199,412**	**375,232**	**18,126**	**504,149**	**20,163**	**266,358**	**287,253**	**48,680**	**32,550**	**1,751,923**	**14·6**

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, 1933-44

NOTE.—Figures for the year 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	359,454,138	72,008,157	62,266,583	9,741,574	27,147,055	18,696
1941	133,807,363	163,938,306	372,639,967	79,360,496	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	33,581,599	20,694
1944	137,719,691	161,307,878	401,862,799	101,082,353	87,739,283	13,343,070	37,261,134	21,978

[1] Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. [2] Excludes rural lines in Saskatchewan.

5.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

Province	Capital Liability	Cost of Property and Equipment	Gross Revenue	Expenses	Net Income	Salaries and Wages[1]	Employees
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	833,237	1,258,060	303,443	214,070	89,373	104,292	113
Nova Scotia	10,374,659	13,958,253	3,861,058	2,205,629	1,655,429	1,318,577	929
New Brunswick	6,461,934	9,996,606	2,633,596	1,780,166	853,430	1,075,943	675
Quebec	167,823,550[2]	91,077,303	66,076,241[2]	41,720,863[2]	24,355,378[2]	10,379,237	5,295
Ontario	7,336,619[2]	170,530,985	3,386,288[2]	2,620,056[2]	766,232[2]	15,725,635	8,962
Manitoba	17,094,259	24,550,805	4,871,202	2,442,046	2,429,156	1,798,989	1,178
Saskatchewan	34,007,668	34,626,690	5,714,722	4,690,664	1,024,058	1,180,613[3]	839[3]
Alberta	28,942,508	19,403,069	5,276,523	2,865,945	2,410,578	1,535,178	1,184
British Columbia	26,088,135	36,429,460	8,946,763	6,337,179	2,609,584	4,133,422	2,809
Yukon	65,000	31,568	12,517	12,728	−211	9,248	4
Totals	**299,027,569**	**401,862,799**	**101,082,353**	**64,389,346**	**36,193,007**	**37,261,131**	**21,978**

[1] Includes wages charged to expenses and to capital. [2] Statistics of Bell Telephone Co. in Quebec and Ontario are included in Quebec. [3] Excludes employees and wages for rural systems.

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, 1936-44

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
1944	2,955,975,000	56,678,000	3,012,653,000	252	1,687	32·4	1,720

[1] Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 127.

PART VII.—RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS

The Canada Year Book, 1945, at pp. 644-646, gives an outline of the development of administrative control over radio-communication in Canada.

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 85,896 radio stations of all classes inspected by departmental radio inspectors during 1945. 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 12,713 were issued up to Mar. 31, 1945.

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, 1941-45

Class of Station	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast (Government)	27	29	29	29	29
Marine direction-finding (Government)	13	13	13	13	13
Aeronautical direction-finding (Government)	2	2	2	1	1
Ship (Government)	42	65	64	69	69
Ship (commercial)	416	489	512	628	800
Ship (commercial receiving only)	61	85	64	46	23
Radio beacon (Government)	29	26	28	32	37
Radiophone (Government)	10	12	12	12	15
Weather-reporting (Government)	1	1	1	5	6
Land	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	6	6	6	6	6
Public commercial	77	85	85	52	53
Private commercial	1,120	1,184	1,292	1,346	1,420
Municipal police private commercial stations	Nil	55	64	66	73
Private commercial broadcasting	98	102	102	115	139
Operated by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	*15*	*18*	*15*	*28*	*41*
Operated by private owners	*83*	*84*	*87*	*87*	*98*
Experimental [1]	46	52	52	54	59
Private receiving [2]	1,454,717	1,623,489	1,728,880	1,770,900	1,759,100
Radio training school	9	9	10	12	11
Licensed aircraft	149	138	143	150	161
Aeronautical ground to air	2	2	2	66	80
Aeronautical radio range (Government)	44	54	55		
Commercial receiving	105	120	125	121	129
Commercial receiving (special)	86	92	96	95	99
Fan marker (Government)	2	2	3	5	9
Monitoring stations (Government)		-		5	5
Direction finding stations, short-wave (Government)				3	3
Totals	**1,457,063**	**1,626,113**	**1,731,641**	**1,773,832**	**1,762,341**

[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 8,375 in 1945, 7,896 in 1944, 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942 and 6,796 in 1941.

According to the number of private receiving licences shown in Table 2 as having been issued in each province in the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, the estimated population per receiving licence was: Prince Edward Island, 9·0; Nova Scotia, 7·5; New Brunswick, 8·8; Quebec, 7·8; Ontario, 6·4; Manitoba, 6·9; Saskatchewan, 6·5; Alberta, 6·3; British Columbia, 5·8; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 37·0; and for Canada as a whole 6·9.

2.—Private Receiving Licences[1] Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1939-45

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	5,209	5,694	6,337	8,962	8,516	10,583	10,228
Nova Scotia	51,622	55,796	62,496	71,776	81,524	79,887	82,694
New Brunswick	35,050	37,729	41,758	48,728	52,745	52,698	53,240
Quebec	295,920	318,387	346,323	400,902	436,288	455,053	456,825
Ontario	497,858	520,503	558,780	604,981	637,116	647,167	627,348
Manitoba	79,295	89,704	94,357	104,384	108,435	110,249	106,144
Saskatchewan	63,625	98,707	109,713	122,304	127,529	128,754	129,298
Alberta	88,357	104,283	108,649	122,489	126,525	128,950	130,209
British Columbia	106,169	113,945	125,714	138,191	149,481	157,060	162,655
Yukon and N.W.T.	397	409	585	772	721	499	459
Canada	**1,223,502**	**1,345,157**	**1,454,717**	**1,623,489**	**1,728,880**	**1,770,900**	**1,759,100**

[1] Includes licences issued free, numbering 8,375 in 1945, 7,896 in 1944, 7,465 in 1943, 6,998 in 1942, 6,796 1941, 5,862 in 1940 and 4,557 in 1939.

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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1942-45

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$
Expenditures				
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations	123,769	130,636	142,691	139,397
Radio Direction-Finding Station, Radiobeacon and Radiotelegraph Stations—operation and maintenance	626,796	664,370	662,890	700,035
Suppression of local electrical interference	140,548	131,774	141,586	164,357
Issue of radio receiving licences	168,065	189,835	199,729	188,273
Airways and Airports, Radio—				
Operation and maintenance	586,540	635,352	716,061	800,220
Construction	273,068	123,471	272,796	707,140
War appropriation	391,632	1,078,088	1,727,213	2,171,727
Totals, Expenditures	**2,310,418**	**2,953,526**	**3,862,966**	**4,871,149**
Revenues				
Commercial traffic tolls	43,220	41,093	69,942	78,619
Receiving licence fees	3,649,658	3,890,678	3,982,913	3,963,201
Broadcast licence fees	33,150	34,350	35,150	37,600
Other licence fees	13,954	14,992	15,984	15,555
Fines and forfeitures	12,375	12,545	19,254	23,016
Examination fees	1,284	1,506	1,443	1,407
Publications	1,304	1,670	1,332	894
Rental of quarters (employees)	23,631	33,767	42,951	56,815
Miscellaneous	Nil	1,428	2,309	31,744
Totals, Revenues	**3,778,576**	**4,032,029**	**4,171,278**	**4,208,851**

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 naval, military or air forces and merchant seamen; 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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1939-45

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only. Comparable figures for 1933-38 will be found at p. 722 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	11,929	12,075	13,335	18,568	17,586	21,521	21,009
Nova Scotia	118,214	125,763	140,346	160,236	182,294	178,472	185,603
New Brunswick	80,265	85,364	94,015	108,607	117,608	117,403	119,493
Quebec	677,657	735,521	797,892	921,030	1,001,362	1,044,230	1,047,983
Ontario	1,140,095	1,194,050	1,281,236	1,385,777	1,460,397	1,482,491	1,436,984
Manitoba	181,586	197,311	207,268	228,218	237,611	241,191	233,781
Saskatchewan	145,701	203,757	224,924	249,979	261,336	264,056	267,070
Alberta	202,338	222,695	231,729	260,221	269,538	274,139	278,014
British Columbia	243,127	259,749	287,249	315,512	341,543	358,475	372,408
Yukon and N.W.T.	909	783	1,131	1,511	1,413	936	856
Totals	**2,801,821**	**3,037,068**	**3,279,126**	**3,649,659**	**3,890,678**	**3,982,914**	**3,963,201**

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

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.

The Radio Division has been co-operating with the Canadian Standards Association in drafting specifications on interference suppressors and measurements of radio interference, also on interference from street railways, power lines, motor-vehicles, low voltage apparatus, etc. The Headquarters Staff works closely with the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, and the Department of National Defence on problems of interference caused by electrical equipment in military vehicles, aircraft and ships. Many special types of interference suppressors have been developed and have proven superior to those previously used.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Investigations	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Electrical distribution systems and power lines	2,521	2,022	1,067	1,275	1,217
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances	3,112	2,447	1,549	1,472	1,808
Defective receivers and radio apparatus	1,084	839	501	518	507
Totals	**6,717**	**5,308**	**3,117**	**3,265**	**3,532**
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured	6,092	4,497	2,803	2,956	3,092
Sources not yet reported cured	523	698	245	241	379
Sources at present incurable	102	113	69	68	61

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 1944-45, Government radiotelegraph stations on the east coast, west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 515,708 messages or 17,724,696 words, compared with 456,503 messages or 15,873,102 words handled during 1943-44.

6.—Type of Service Performed and Areas Served by Marine Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1945

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.	Cape Hopes Advance, Que. Resolution Island, N.W.T.		3
Combined Coast, Direction-Finding and Radiotelephone Stations		Camperdown, N.S. Canso, N.S. Saint John, N.B. Yarmouth, N.S.	Nottingham Island, N.W.T. Chesterfield, N.W.T. Port Churchill, Man.	Pachena, B.C.	8
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 Pointe, 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, 1945—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) Burlington Hope Island Caribou Island Angus Island	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.	36
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	**20**	**42**	**6**	**22**	**90**

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.

During the fiscal year 1944-45 departmental airway radio stations handled 1,788,069 messages or 29,645,259 words, compared with 813,108 messages or 10,529,903 words during 1943-44.

7.—Type of Service Performed and Routes Served by Aeronautical Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1945

Service Performed	Routes Served			No. of Stations
	Trans-Canada and Newfoundland		Trans-Canada and Transatlantic	
Radio Range Stations	Armstrong, Ont. Blissville, N.B. Broadview, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Clear Creek, Ont. Cowley, Alta. Dafoe, Sask. Dartmouth, N.S. Earlton Junction, Ont. Greenwood, N.S. Kapuskasing, Ont. Kenora, Ont. Killaloe, Ont. Kimberley, B.C. Lethbridge, Alta. London, Ont. Medicine Hat, Alta. Megantic, Que.	Muskoka, Ont. Nakina, Ont. Neepawa, Man. North Bay, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Pagwa, Ont. Penhold, Alta. Porquis Junction, Ont. Quebec, Que. Regina, Sask. Rivers, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Stirling, Ont. Swift Current, Sask. Toronto, Ont. Vermilion, Alta. Windsor, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton, Sask.		38
Combined Radio Range, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations	Buchans, Nfld. Carmi, B.C. Copper Lake, N.S. Cranbrook, B.C. Crescent Valley, B.C. Edmonton, Alta. Fort William, Ont. Moncton, N.B. Montreal, Que.	North Battleford, Sask. Patricia Bay, B.C. Penticton, B.C. Princeton, B.C. Sioux Lookout, Ont. St. Andrews, Nfld. Sydney, N.S. Vancouver, B.C.		17
Combined Direction-Finding, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations			Shediac, N.B.	1
Fan Marker Stations	Barrington, Que. Cote St. Luc, Que. Greata, B.C. Hudson Heights, Que.	Maple Ridge, B.C. Moyie Lake, B.C. St. Mathias, Que. Woodbridge, Ont.		8
Weather Reporting Stations	Dore Lake, Que. Fort McKenzie, Que. Nitchequon, Que.	Norman Lake, Que. Port Harrison, Que. Sandgirt Lake, Lab.		6
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Routes	**69**		**1**	**70**
Additional Radio Range Stations, Combined Radio Range, Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph Stations and Fan Marker Stations operated on behalf of the Defence Services				32
Grand Total				**102**

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 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, one receiving station at Halifax, N.S., and 30 private commercial stations in the National Parks of Canada, together with 1 other fixed private commercial station at Reindeer Station, N.W.T.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Government Radio Stations

Provincial Governments operate radio stations as follows: Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 18; Ontario, 213 (including 12 aircraft stations); Manitoba, 27; Saskatchewan, 54; Alberta, 129; and British Columbia, 236, in addition to which the British Columbia Provincial Police Department operates 36 stations to provide communication between police headquarters and the various units of the force. The Police Departments of 73 municipalities throughout the Dominion also operate radio stations.

Subsection 3.—Privately Owned Commercial Stations

From Table 1 it will be noted that there were 6 limited coast stations, 53 public commercial stations, and 1,420 private commercial stations in operation in the Dominion at Mar. 31, 1945. 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 owned and operated by private individuals or companies.

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. These stations are located in areas not served by telephone, telegraph, or other means of telecommunication. The majority perform point-to-point radiotelegraph or radio telephone service. 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 out of touch with current affairs.

Private commercial stations may be used only for the handling of messages relative to the private business of the licensee.

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 operated 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

* Revised under the direction of the General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Canada. The Corporation operates under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which provides that the Corporation shall consist of a Board of nine Governors chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of Canada. In practice, the Board of Governors determines and supervises policy, but actual administration and operations are under the direction of the General Manager. The by-laws of the Corporation approved by the Governor in Council provide a formula for general administration. The administrative organization of the CBC consists of the following Divisions: Executive, Personnel and Administration, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, Broadcast Regulations, 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 24 stations; 7 CBC-owned and 17 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 7 privately owned supplementary stations.

The Dominion network was inaugurated on Jan. 2, 1944, and provides alternative program service to listeners and also expanded distribution facilities for programs of national importance, 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, 56,200. In developing the extensive coverage of the CBC network, designed to serve as much of the 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, 1946

(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	940	1,000
CKGB	Timmins	1,470	1,000	CKX	Brandon	1,150	1,000
CKSO	Sudbury	790	1,000	CKRM	Regina	980	1,000
CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie	1,490	250	CHAB	Moose Jaw	800	1,000
CKPR	Fort William	580	1,000	CFQC	Saskatoon	600	1,000
CKY	Winnipeg	990	15,000	CKBI	Prince Albert	900	1,000
CBK*	Watrous	540	50,000	CFRN	Edmonton	1,260	1,000
CJCA	Edmonton	930	1,000	CFCN	Calgary	1,010	10,000
CFAC	Calgary	960	1,000	CIOR	Vancouver	600	1,000
CJOC	Lethbridge	1,060	1,000	CJVI	Victoria	900	[2]
CFJC	Kamloops	910	1,000	CHWK	Chilliwack	1,340	100
CKOV	Kelowna	630	1,000				
CJAT	Trail	610	1,000	**French Network—**			
CBR*	Vancouver	1,130	5,000	CBJ*	Chicoutimi	1,580	1,000
				CBV*	Quebec	980	1,000
Dominion Network—				CBF*	Montreal	690	50,000
CHNS	Halifax	960	1,000	CHNC	New Carlisle	610	1,000
CJFX	Antigonish	580	1,000	CJBR	Rimouski	900	1,000
CJLS	Yarmouth	1,340	100	CHGB	Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière	1,230	250
CFCY	Charlottetown	630	[1]	CKCH	Hull	1,240	250
CKCW	Moncton	1,400	250	CKVD	Val d'Or	1,230	100
CKNB	Campbellton	950	1,000	CHAD	Amos	1,340	100
CHLT	Sherbrooke	1,240	250	CKRN	Rouyn	1,400	250
CFCF	Montreal	600	500				

[1] 5,000 watts during daytime; 1,000 watts at night. [2] 1,000 watts during daytime; 250 watts at night.

CBC International Service (Short-Wave).—Canada's international short-wave broadcasting facilities (1946) employ seven languages: English, French, Czech, Dutch, German, Spanish and Portuguese, in regular transmissions to Europe, the West Indies, Central and South America. During the years 1946-47, it is planned to increase the number of geographical areas covered regularly and to institute transmissions to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and during the same period, to augment the number of languages used in European transmissions.

The CBC International Service transmitters are located at Sackville, N.B., while the Program and Administration headquarters are situated at Montreal, Que., with land lines linking the studios to the transmitter. Representatives are maintained in cities in Canada and a European Office is maintained at London, England.

Since its inauguration in February, 1945, the International Service has received many thousands of letters from listeners in all parts of the world testifying to the strength with which Canadian programs are received and to the interest they have aroused. Listeners receive, upon request, free illustrated monthly schedules giving details of programs and the times at which they may be received in all countries. Listeners' reception reports are also verified and inquiries on trade conditions, social, scientific and educational matters are given attention.

The two 50,000-watt transmitters employed by the International Service can operate in any of the international short-wave broadcasting bands. The frequencies used depend upon climatic conditions, the geographical areas served, the time of day and season.

Program Service and Development.—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1945, 54,962 programs representing 16,646:55 hours of broadcasting were presented on the respective CBC Trans-Canada, Dominion and French networks. Of the total broadcasting hours, 80·4 p.c. were devoted to non-commercial and public-service programs and the remaining 19·6 p.c. to commercial presentations. Of all broadcasting hours on the various networks, 17·7 p.c. were given on a national basis and heard simultaneously from coast to coast.

The figures in this section deal with network activities only; they do not include local commercial or non-commercial broadcasts by CBC or privately owned stations.

The Trans-Canada regional networks released 50·8 p.c. of all network broadcasting hours. This figure represents the total time consumed by regional networks in the presentation of regionally originated and delayed broadcasts. 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.

Dominion network operations accounted for 6·2 p.c. of total hours of broadcasting or 1,042:15 hours. This small proportion is attributable to the fact that the Dominion network operates only during the evening hours. During the past year, the Dominion network operated on a daily average of 2:50 hours as compared with the Trans-Canada average daily operation of 28:30 hours, calculated on a time-consuming basis and including simultaneous multiple Trans-Canada network operations. Of the 1,042:15 total hours of Dominion network broadcasting, 517:40 were devoted to sustaining programs and 524:35 to commercial.

An interesting point to be noted in a comparison of Dominion network and Trans-Canada non-commercial service is that approximately two-thirds of Dominion non-commercial hours were scheduled nationally and one-third regionally, in contrast to Trans-Canada non-commercial service, where one-sixth was carried nationally and five-sixths regionally. One reason for this difference is that, since the Dominion network operates almost exclusively during peak evening hours, there is not the same need to set up regionalized networks to take care of school broadcasts, agricultural and other public-service programs designed for release at convenient times throughout the day in the five different time zones.

Of all non-commercial program hours 85 p.c. were originated by the CBC, 8·9 p.c. were broadcasts from United States networks and 6·1 p.c. from the BBC. Table 9 shows the proportion of total time devoted to sustaining as compared with commercial programs and analyses those directed to music as compared with the spoken word.

In order to give adequate service to French-speaking listeners, 26·6 p.c. of all sustaining program hours and 30·9 p.c. of commercial hours were devoted exclusively to the French network. These figures represent a total of 4,571:05 hours of broadcasting. In addition to the foregoing, the French network also carried 410:20 hours of non-commercial and commercial service from either the Trans-Canada or

Dominion networks. On the whole, the analysis of program categories of French network broadcasting is very similar to that on the English network, the main difference being the scheduling of a greater proportion of classical music and dramatic programs on the French network.

9.—Classification of CBC Programs, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1945

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no programs were reported under these particular sub-items.

Class of Program	Sustaining			Commercial		
	Programs	Time	P.C. of Total Hours	Programs	Time	P.C. of Total Hours
Musical	No.	hrs. mins.		No.	hrs. mins.	
Opera	19	30:45	0·2	20	69:00	2·1
Symphony	171	177:35	1·3	–	–	–
Sacred	140	45:10	0·3	6	1:30	0·5
Classical	2,039	935:25	7·0	30	15:00	
Semi-classical	3,039	1,093:05	8·2	45	22:05	0·7
Variety	1,174	437:10	3·3	1,562	753:20	23·1
Light	8,893	2,655:55	19·9	921	301:50	9·2
Dance	3,766	1,227:05	9·2	177	83:45	2·6
Old-time	358	91:25	0·7	36	17:00	0·5
Band	385	180:50	1·3	–	–	–
Totals, Musical	**19,984**	**6,874:25**	**51·4**	**2,797**	**1,263:30**	**38·7**
Spoken Word						
Drama	2,056	726:20	5·7	6,187	1,741:50	53·3
Prose and poetry	163	63:15	0·5	–	–	–
Talks—Informative	3,364	883:55	6·6	297	70:10	2·2
Educational	1,121	455:55	3·4	·	–	–
News Commentary	1,054	235:55	1·8		–	–
News events	112	48:05	0·3	2	1:30	
News résumés	11,845	2,363:30	17·4		–	
Agriculture	2,162	785:10	5·9			4·4
Stock quotations	234	59:55	0·4	·	–	
Sports events	68	35:55	0·3	115	144:35	
Sports résumés	111	26:50	0·2	15	3:45	0·1
Women's	1,572	339:55	2·5	172	43:00	1·3
Children's	243	70:10	0·5	·	–	–
Religious	1,288	409:20	3·1			–
Totals, Spoken Word	**25,393**	**6,504:10**	**48·6**	**6,788**	**2,004:50**	**61·3**
Grand Totals	**45,377**	**13,378:35**	**100·0**	**9,585**	**3,268:20**	**100·0**
Live talent	30,221	8,582:25	64·2	7,743	2,828:35	86·5
Recorded	12,129	3,852:35	28·8	–	–	–
Transcribed	3,027	943:35	7·0	..	–	–
Delayed	–	–	·	1,842	439:45	13·5

Subsection 3.—Finances

Since its inception the Corporation's sources of income have not changed. Revenue from the sale of receiving and broadcasting licences increased each year until 1943-44. The slight decrease shown in 1944-45 is attributable to the shortage of zinc for batteries, radio tubes and receivers, etc. It has been recognized that there is a limit to the amount of revenue to be received from licence fees, and the saturation point under war conditions appears to have been reached in 1943-44. Commercial revenues showed an increase over the preceding year due to the operations of the Dominion network; this revenue was offset by corresponding expenditures.

The balance sheet of the Corporation, as at Mar. 31, 1945, showed a net operating deficit of $72,747 for the fiscal year, after providing for depreciation and obsolescence at the rate of 2½ p.c. on buildings and 10 p.c. on equipment. During the year the fixed assets of the Corporation were increased by approximately $255,000, and to finance these expenditures, working capital was reduced by approximately $100,000 to $1,034,934, the balance being provided out of current revenues. Capital developments during the year included the purchase and improvement of the property for the National Program Administration Building and Studios, now located at 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.; purchase of technical equipment for the Engineering Headquarters, Montreal Studios; the International Service Studios in Montreal, Que.; CJBC transmitter at Dixie, Ont.; and CBA transmitter at Sackville, N.B. Improvements to leased properties, chiefly at International Service Studios, Crescent Street, Montreal, Que., and Palais Montcalm, Quebec, Que., amounted to $105,000.

Operating costs in percentage terms for the past three years are:—

Item	*1942-43*	*1943-44*	*1944-45*
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
General and administrative	4·48	4·10	4·17
Operations	17·46	18·50	20·40
Programs	52·17	56·18	54·24
Station network	16·75	16·90	17·02
Depreciation	8·87	4·32	4·17
Interest on loans	0·27	–	
	100·00	100·00	100·00

The International Short-Wave Station at Sackville, N.B., was completed by the Corporation for the Dominion Government at a capital cost of $1,038,985 up to Mar. 31, 1945. The cost of the operation of this service during 1944-45, amounted to $189,407.

10.—Income and Expenditures of the CBC, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-45

Item	1943		1944		1945	
Income	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Licence fees	3,701,690	74·48	3,787,886	72·39	3,783,453	68·81
Commercial	1,204,645	24·24	1,421,906	27·18	1,639,160	29·81
Subsidiary hookups	38,909	0·78	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	25,026	0·50	22,249	0·43	75,785	1·38
Totals, Net Income	**4,970,270**	**100·00**	**5,232,041**	**100·00**	**5,498,398**	**100·00**
Expenditures						
Programs	2,329,649	49·15	2,713,977	52·77	2,824,188	50·69
Station network	777,307	16·40	849,504	16·52	1,114,153	20·00
Engineering	809,610	17·08	930,249	18·09	929,819	16·69
General and administration	207,891	4·38	206,177	4·01	227,741	4·09
Press and information	89,983	1·90	109,172	2·12	138,241	2·48
Interest on loans	12,307	0·26	–	–	–	–
Commercial	102,016	2·15	116,562	2·27	109,344	1·96
Depreciation	411,245	8·68	217,224	4·22	227,659	4·09
Totals, Expenditures	**4,740,008**	**100·00**	**5,142,865**	**100·00**	**5,571,145**	**100·00**
Operating surpluses	230,262	–	89,176	–	–	
Operating deficit	–	–	–		72,747	

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 excepting the U.S.S.R. or the United States, and has 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 its air-mail system supplies a widely scattered population with speedy and efficient postal service.

A brief account of the development of postal services in Canada is given at pp. 789-790 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 1.—The Wartime Growth and Accomplishments of the Post Office*

The impact of war made sweeping changes in the daily life of Canadians. The upheaval in the manufacturing and business life of Canada was unprecedented. As an institution serving both individuals and commercial enterprises of the country, the Canada Post Office experienced its full share of these disturbances. The increased use of the mails by Dominion and Provincial Governments and by business generally, coupled with a corollary increase in private mail, plus the vast volume of military mail to and from the Armed Forces within Canada and overseas, presented problems requiring the application of utmost ingenuity and energy.

Some idea of the expansion of Post Office activities may be found in a consideration of the figures showing the increase in gross postal revenues during the past few years. These revenues increased from $42,896,179 in the year ended Mar. 31, 1939, to $55,477,159 in 1942 and approximately $79,533,903 in 1945. During the six-year period, gross postal revenues showed an increase of more than 85 p.c. While gross revenues measure the relative volume of business paid for by the public, they give no clue to the vast expansion the War of 1939-45 brought about, in franked government and in military mail.

The increase in operations was handled in spite of serious loss of experienced personnel, for, like all other services and businesses, the Post Office suffered from depletion of staff due to enlistments, necessitating the training of inexperienced help.

In addition to the normal postal services of peacetime, the services imposed by the War or introduced between 1939 and 1945 may be included under two main headings: (1) Services in co-operation with the Government; and (2) Military mail. The first group included such services as national registration and many types of war service and civilian registration; sale of unemployment insurance stamps and distribution of income-tax forms; distribution of ration books and gasoline ration forms; war savings stamps and war savings certificates; collection of magazines and books for the Services, rubber salvage, etc. The second group included the vast quantities of military mail that passed through the Post Office—free letters to Canada from the Armed Forces; special low rates on parcels to the Services overseas; free mail to prisoners of war; Canadian mail to the Armed Forces overseas and the Armed Forces in Canada; the airgraph and the Canada Air Letter, etc.

* Prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General by B. J. Farrell, Acting Director, Public Relations Board.

Air Mail.—With the emphasis to-day placed on the need for speed, the air-mail service of Canada is a mighty asset. Stretching from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, B.C., it covers a route of 3,900 miles and connects with feeder lines running north and south, and makes connections with air lines reaching foreign countries. Its advantages are used by Government Departments, commercial firms, and private citizens alike. The use of air mail has increased enormously over the main Trans-Canada lines alone—excluding those which serve the vast hinterland. During May, 1945, 327,979 lb. of air mail were carried as compared with 316,752 lb. in May, 1944, 315,452 lb. in May, 1943, and 164,655 lb. in May, 1942.

Transatlantic air-mail service over the northern route from Canada to the United Kingdom proved a great boon to citizens of both countries during the war years and its permanent establishment as a regular postal service has followed the end of hostilities. In the early summer of 1944, Transatlantic air-mail service from Canada to the United Kingdom was greatly improved, with several trips in operation weekly.

Airgraph.—One of the adaptations of the air mail to war conditions was the airgraph. Inaugurated in Canada in 1941, airgraph messages were written on special forms obtainable at any post office without cost. The forms, when mailed, were flown to Toronto and photographed on rolls of microfilm which were carried by air to England; there photographic enlargements were made, placed in envelopes and forwarded. Airgraph saved not only time, but vital cargo space; one mail bag which holds 2,400 ordinary letters will carry 408,000 airgraph messages on microfilm.

The airgraph postage fee was reduced several times to benefit the Armed Forces and their correspondents and airgraph was placed on a two-way basis between the United Kingdom and Canada. Later the service was extended for civilian correspondence in the United Kingdom and many overseas lands. Having fulfilled its purpose, airgraph service was discontinued in July, 1945.

The Canada Air Letter.—Eight months after the adoption of the airgraph, the blue Canada lightweight air letter was introduced in July, 1942, to provide a fast and economical method for communicating by air with members of the Armed Forces on duty in any part of the world. The facility consists of a combined letter-and-envelope form obtainable free at all Post Offices. The postage rate is 10 cents and the air letter may now be used for civilian correspondence to the United Kingdom. From the time the service was instituted in 1942 to the end of 1945, some 57,000,000 air letters were mailed.

The Organization of the Military Mails, 1939-45.—It was in the handling of military mails that the Post Office displayed the greatest ingenuity and ability. While this was a key wartime function because the receipt of letters and parcels from home, smoothly and regularly, was indispensable in maintaining the morale of the Armed Forces, it was one of extreme difficulty owing to the constant movement and transfer of troops.

The postal needs of those in uniform were ably handled by the Canadian Postal Corps, recruited largely from executives and postal personnel serving overseas or in Canada. The centre of operations in Canada was the Base Post Office, which

despatched the mail to the men overseas. The volumes of letters, tobacco gifts and parcels that passed through the Base Post Office for members of the Armed Forces abroad during the years 1940, 1943, 1944 and 1945 were as follows:—

	1940	1943	1944	1945
Letters.....No.	5,618,640	31,500,000	60,051,000	53,116,775
Tobacco gifts.....lb.		6,250,107	5,379,000	569,022
Tobacco labels.....No.			2,424,000	7,762,400
Parcels.....No.	954,275	3,921,866	5,549,000	3,228,127

In addition, nearly one million pounds of news passed through the Post Office each year.

To shorten the time of delivery of letters to the Armed Forces, the Postmaster General in conjunction with the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of National Defence for Air, shared in arrangements that resulted in the creation of an R.C.A.F. Air Transport Squadron to operate a supplementary mail service from Canada to the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean area and return. Later, air-mail service operated regularly between the United Kingdom and the Canadian Forces in northwestern Europe. Thousands of pounds of ordinary mail were carried by air which would otherwise have been despatched by surface—though, naturally, not all ordinary surface mail could be carried by this means.

Special Tobacco-Handling System.—Realizing that "smokes" played an important role in sustaining the morale of the Armed Forces overseas the greatest care was given to ensure the safe delivery of gift parcels of cigarettes and tobacco. Early in the War a system that was virtually hand-to-hand registration was instituted for gift-parcels of tobacco ordered from tobacco companies in Canada for the men on service overseas. At the Base Post Office the tobacco parcels were checked and listed as they came in, and the parcels then sorted into the bags of their respective units. Before each bag was despatched the contents were taken out and checked against a list that was placed in the bag before being sealed. Each bag was signed for on entering and leaving the custody of the postal service and the unit Post Orderly obtained the signature of the addressee on delivery of every parcel. Despite all hazards, including loss, theft, fire and sinking of ships by enemy action, only a very small percentage of the parcels sent overseas were undelivered.

Tobacco Label System.—To further safeguard gifts of cigarettes, a new system was inaugurated in the early summer of 1944, first to the Forces in Italy, and later to the United Kingdom and northwestern Europe. Huge reserves of cigarettes were established at tobacco depots set up overseas by bulk shipments from Canada. Instead of mailing individual parcels on receipt of each order, the tobacco companies prepared address labels, which were flown to the overseas tobacco depot where the order was promptly filled. If the original label were lost a duplicate was forwarded.

Canadian Army Priority Casualty Postcard.—To expedite mail to casualties in hospital overseas, a Canadian Army Priority Casualty Postcard was designed to be filled in on the man's entry to hospital asking correspondents to add "in hospital" to the usual unit address. It was carried free by air to Canada. Letters from Canada marked "in hospital" received priority treatment at the Base Post Office and were routed direct to Records overseas, and forwarded as quickly as possible.

Economic Waste of Dead Letters.—In 1945 alone, over 724,000 domestic letters, and well over a million domestic postcards, circulars, parcels and other mailings reached the Dead Letter Office. The cash in the letters amounted to $20,883. This, together with the cost of executive and clerical time used in preparing, handling and transporting of this mail, amounted to a very serious loss and might easily have been avoided if the rule of giving a return address on the envelope or wrapper had been better observed by the public.

Section 2.—Post Office Statistics

The conveyance of mail by land, water, and air entailed a total expenditure of $27,314,031 during the fiscal year ended 1944; railway carriage cost $8,167,167, land transportation $8,423,526, conveyance by steamship $2,707,976, and conveyance by air $8,015,362. 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, these subsidies are included with other expenditures on water transportation given at pp. 685-686.

1.—Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1940-45

Province or Territory	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	115	115	115	115	114	114
Nova Scotia	1,530	1,508	1,498	1,487	1,475	1,475
New Brunswick	1,024	1,020	1,007	1,001	996	991
Quebec	2,646	2,627	2,612	2,604	2,601	2,594
Ontario	2,655	2,639	2,618	2,597	2,579	2,566
Manitoba	813	810	802	799	797	795
Saskatchewan	1,530	1,528	1,505	1,499	1,484	1,466
Alberta	1,267	1,262	1,251	1,244	1,229	1,216
British Columbia	938	932	935	928	921	914
Yukon	16	15	16	16	15	16
Northwest Territories	23	21	22	23	23	22
Canada	**12,557**	**12,477**	**12,381**	**12,313**	**12,234**	**12,169**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

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	1944	1945	Province and Post Office	1944	1945
P. E. Island	$	$	**Nova Scotia**—concluded	$	$
Charlottetown	146,089	151,301	Lunenburg	22,280	24,688
Summerside	55,543	50,107	Middleton	20,127	20,123
			Mulgrave	11,162	9,167
Totals, P. E. Island	**375,136**	**396,602**	New Glasgow	78,963	81,822
			New Waterford	26,514	27,252
Nova Scotia			North Sydney	38,062	36,275
Amherst	69,439	75,258	Parrsboro	11,026	11,584
Annapolis Royal	13,192	14,614	Pictou	36,565	34,172
Antigonish	28,444	35,747	Shelburne	31,673	27,515
Armdale	12,404	16,334	Springhill	26,404	28,079
Bedford	10,282	11,117	Stellarton	23,056	25,800
Berwick	10,227	11,305	Sydney	183,470	195,444
Bridgetown	14,686	16,508	Sydney Mines	24,623	26,791
Bridgewater	31,427	33,451	Trenton	10,534	10,496
Digby	23,659	29,654	Truro	120,457	119,642
Glace Bay	59,443	65,984	Westville	13,804	15,575
Halifax	1,237,257	1,327,791	Windsor	28,630	33,186
Inverness	9,169	10,046	Wolfville	21,590	24,151
Kentville	48,391	51,125	Yarmouth	69,590	65,371
Kingston	21,476	15,466			
Liverpool	27,137	30,748	**Totals, Nova Scotia**	**3,540,657**	**3,848,333**

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945—continued

Province and Post Office	1944	1945
	$	$
New Brunswick		
Bathurst	27,419	30,114
Campbellton	43,984	47,354
Chatham	28,734	30,010
Dalhousie	16,490	17,095
Edmundston	31,315	32,702
Fairville	16,154	18,992
Fredericton	149,160	155,248
Grand Falls	13,692	14,715
Hartland	9,785	11,172
McAdam	11,310	12,030
Moncton	651,256	718,952
Newcastle	27,477	29,507
Pennfield Ridge	21,355	5,832
Saint John	511,378	545,021
St. Andrews	11,996	13,406
St. George	17,556	10,530
St. Stephen	35,366	37,042
Sackville	32,847	35,723
Shediac	10,353	11,375
Sussex	33,864	33,459
Woodstock	33,987	35,615
Totals, New Brunswick	**2,397,064**	**2,573,308**
Quebec		
Amos	19,900	21,830
Amqui	9,737	10,418
Arvida	42,476	33,250
Asbestos	16,166	17,244
Bagotville	13,446	10,196
Baie Comeau	12,111	13,631
Basilique Ste. Anne	24,428	33,436
Beauharnois	18,438	16,388
Bedford	11,264	11,026
Berthierville	12,623	11,639
Brownsburg	20,223	13,889
Buckingham	17,129	17,273
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	21,411	22,272
Chicoutimi	78,224	82,100
Coaticook	19,082	19,939
Cowansville	15,686	16,569
Dolbeau	13,135	13,488
Drummondville	46,002	49,563
East Angus	11,021	11,796
Farnham	30,961	30,616
Gardenvale	41,248	41,768
Gaspe	24,448	18,032
Gatineau	11,050	10,978
Granby	48,060	57,513
Grand'Mère	20,723	21,811
Hull	79,451	84,448
Huntingdon	19,555	20,375
Iberville	12,564	11,025
Joliette	41,389	42,198
Jonquière	33,877	31,659
Kénogami	19,773	19,029
Lachute	18,517	19,208
Lac Mégantic	18,451	18,578
La Malbaie	9,434	10,182
La Sarre	13,056	13,406
La Tuque	26,581	26,721
Lennoxville	18,583	19,873
Lévis	58,992	64,353
Louiseville	10,683	10,795
Magog	23,753	24,883
Malartic	11,854	12,840
Maniwaki	12,683	13,647
Matane	22,766	25,199
Mont Joli	18,220	19,078
Mont Laurier	10,717	10,944
Montmagny	23,511	21,602
Montreal	8,674,618	9,664,055
Nicolet	14,123	14,177
Noranda	29,417	32,104
Plessisville	13,378	13,698
Quebec	1,146,633	1,237,966
Richmond	16,183	16,939
Rimouski	50,201	50,212
Rivière-du-Loup	12,240	13,046
Rivière-du-Loup Station	11,354	12,465
Roberval	16,112	17,124
Rock Island	27,846	26,565
Rouyn	32,267	36,356
Ste. Agathe-des-Monts	23,192	25,847
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue	15,020	17,073
Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière	10,690	10,973
St. Georges-de-Beauce	13,705	14,278
St. Hyacinthe	74,629	82,499
St. Jean	73,341	79,863
St. Jérôme	39,832	43,837
St. Joseph-d'Alma	14,197	14,995
Ste. Marie Beauce	8,521	11,192
Ste. Thérèse-de-Blainville	16,845	17,931
Shawinigan Falls	59,855	63,913
Sherbrooke	202,428	216,866
Sorel	50,688	43,648
Thetford Mines	34,136	36,711
Three Rivers	145,355	154,587
Timiskaming Station	10,545	12,351
Val d'Or	21,122	23,611
Valleyfield	45,249	41,746
Victoriaville	46,471	44,777
Waterloo	15,562	16,472
Totals, Quebec	**14,396,744**	**15,705,738**
Ontario		
Acton	15,963	16,863
Ajax	20,550	22,245
Alexandria	13,238	13,622
Alliston	11,643	12,368
Almonte	14,137	14,897
Amherstburg	20,951	21,135
Arnprior	31,097	27,521
Aurora	21,119	23,068
Aylmer West	22,388	23,135
Barrie	87,166	87,720
Beamsville	11,232	12,191
Belleville	126,020	137,467
Blenheim	16,315	17,265
Blind River	11,465	11,881
Bowmanville	36,750	35,652
Bracebridge	24,375	26,856
Brampton	58,106	63,168
Brantford	268,846	288,120
Brighton	10,129	11,337
Brockville	103,193	104,942
Burlington	34,384	45,477
Caledonia	10,460	11,238
Campbellford	17,957	19,270
Cardinal	12,040	12,326
Carleton Place	26,434	28,781
Chapleau	12,103	13,183
Chatham	153,950	153,513
Chesley	12,928	14,442
Clinton	27,023	21,214
Cobalt	14,587	14,624
Cobourg	42,122	44,101
Cochrane	21,260	22,767
Collingwood	33,918	34,799
Copper Cliff	16,782	17,867
Cornwall	107,587	113,796
Crystal Beach	9,009	10,601
Delhi	13,374	15,442

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945—continued

Province and Post Office	1944	1945
Ontario—continued	$	$
Dresden	11,874	12,037
Dryden	16,198	18,414
Dundas	35,941	37,567
Dunnville	33,341	35,630
Durham	10,819	11,428
Elmira	13,153	14,198
Englehart	9,969	10,292
Essex	16,287	17,532
Exeter	13,608	15,068
Fenelon Falls	9,002	10,029
Fergus	30,532	32,329
Forest	22,040	23,973
Fort Erie	18,804	19,847
Fort Erie North	41,772	43,865
Fort Frances	37,506	41,858
Fort William	186,315	209,059
Galt	124,187	131,117
Gananoque	33,075	35,443
Georgetown	40,458	39,980
Geraldton	15,158	15,393
Goderich	38,734	36,553
Gravenhurst	25,493	25,437
Grimsby	19,911	21,480
Guelph	165,386	184,879
Hagersville	15,689	15,414
Haileybury	13,473	15,637
Hamilton	1,229,791	1,405,080
Hanover	22,781	23,966
Harriston	12,718	12,275
Harrow	10,669	12,330
Hawkesbury	17,933	19,147
Hearst	8,646	10,328
Hespeler	18,956	22,160
Humberstone	10,263	11,182
Huntsville	28,982	32,631
Ingersoll	42,084	43,270
Iroquois Falls	10,021	10,441
Islington	14,954	16,810
Kapuskasing	21,443	23,894
Kemptville	13,174	11,371
Kenora	47,457	52,984
Kincardine	18,931	20,400
Kingston	290,453	305,074
Kingsville	19,446	22,350
Kirkland Lake	68,420	72,665
Kitchener	302,792	310,082
Lakefield	9,120	10,085
Lansing	10,070	11,288
Leamington	43,043	46,303
Lindsay	58,316	61,075
Listowel	23,426	23,558
London	840,072	883,344
Malton	15,102	19,397
Meaford	18,916	21,546
Merritton	17,227	17,271
Midland	39,828	44,489
Milton West	16,850	18,073
Mitchell	10,976	12,137
Monteith	15,034	7,443
Morrisburg	11,676	12,766
Mount Forest	12,955	13,725
Napanee	32,240	32,641
New Liskeard	40,508	41,982
Newmarket	37,436	39,336
Niagara Falls	201,140	215,842
Niagara-on-the-Lake	14,591	14,545
North Bay	112,976	120,486
Norwich	10,500	11,513
Oakville	39,456	42,990
Orangeville	21,233	22,344
Orillia	88,668	96,863
Oshawa	196,612	213,475
Ottawa	1,651,385	1,805,139
Owen Sound	92,779	102,533
Paris	29,462	31,872
Parry Sound	37,016	36,945
Pembroke	67,609	71,547
Penetanguishene	16,891	18,059
Perth	39,222	41,816
Peterborough	214,737	225,736
Petrolia	19,133	19,541
Picton	36,119	37,129
Port Arthur	132,804	151,104
Port Colborne	39,965	43,909
Port Credit	19,444	21,411
Port Dalhousie	11,103	11,288
Port Dover	13,727	14,594
Port Elgin	11,447	12,412
Port Hope	40,217	41,992
Prescott	23,440	25,054
Preston	45,635	49,938
Renfrew	43,015	45,825
Richmond Hill	10,006	11,530
Ridgetown	13,701	14,807
St. Catharines	233,804	251,215
St. Mary's	25,770	26,804
St. Thomas	118,198	121,678
Sarnia	143,539	149,237
Sault Ste. Marie	135,956	146,178
Schumacher	12,016	13,387
Seaforth	14,611	15,399
Simcoe	70,799	75,372
Sioux Lookout	15,755	16,836
Smiths Falls	44,040	47,271
Southampton	8,854	10,359
South Porcupine	17,641	19,391
Stratford	110,644	115,830
Strathroy	21,200	22,471
Sturgeon Falls	14,290	16,125
Sudbury	162,370	173,799
Thorold	28,349	31,746
Tilbury	12,724	13,721
Tillsonburg	33,401	36,424
Timmins	92,757	99,360
Toronto	11,229,075	12,290,055
Trenton	48,075	52,038
Tweed	10,024	10,763
Uxbridge	10,421	10,956
Walkerton	20,239	20,748
Wallaceburg	32,598	35,598
Waterford	10,935	11,313
Waterloo	87,127	95,247
Watford	10,262	10,492
Welland	102,903	108,863
Westboro	18,263	20,312
Whitby	28,048	29,800
Wiarton	12,992	14,122
Willowdale	10,185	10,695
Windsor	755,253	814,727
Wingham	18,661	19,497
Woodstock	112,283	120,151
Totals, Ontario	**26,318,885**	**28,406,011**
Manitoba		
Boissevain	9,133	10,340
Brandon	172,197	161,801
Carman	13,450	14,583
Carberry	9,447	10,091
Dauphin	46,835	50,429
Flin Flon	30,323	32,667
Gilbert Plains	9,695	10,507
Gimli	13,041	10,763
Killarney	9,441	10,681
Minnedosa	14,792	17,105
Morden	12,143	12,864
Neepawa	29,536	26,378
Norwood Grove	18,721	21,893

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945—continued

Province and Post Office	1944	1945
	$	$
Manitoba—concluded		
Portage la Prairie	74,483	76,663
Roblin	10,059	11,533
Russell	9,906	12,142
St. Boniface	32,894	36,505
Selkirk	19,956	21,621
Souris	16,012	16,770
Swan River	16,804	18,012
The Pas	23,050	22,987
Transcona	14,984	17,602
Virden	21,124	20,897
Wawanesa	14,240	13,350
Winnipeg	4,270,308	4,564,578
Totals, Manitoba	**5,806,283**	**6,194,480**
Saskatchewan		
Assiniboia	26,577	23,350
Battleford	10,584	12,321
Biggar	17,906	18,652
Broadview	9,591	10,922
Canora	14,158	14,560
Davidson	16,026	14,092
Estevan	30,615	33,364
Gravelbourg	10,206	12,134
Gull Lake	8,752	10,281
Humboldt	20,770	21,817
Indian Head	11,548	12,490
Kamsack	14,848	16,290
Kerrobert	9,962	10,774
Kindersley	13,270	14,236
Lloydminster	22,009	23,199
Maple Creek	20,520	20,963
Meadow Lake	10,618	11,647
Melfort	27,350	31,392
Melville	24,959	27,426
Moose Jaw	220,942	228,610
Moosomin	13,201	15,026
Nipawin	14,358	16,991
North Battleford	74,124	79,263
Prince Albert	124,955	130,393
Regina	1,342,444	1,402,021
Rosetown	18,420	20,012
Rosthern	9,105	10,078
Saskatoon	514,272	546,120
Shaunavon	16,238	17,625
Swift Current	68,606	71,510
Tisdale	22,795	24,657
Unity	10,361	11,510
Wadena	10,424	10,701
Watrous	10,591	11,356
Weyburn	55,515	48,477
Wilkie	12,673	13,835
Wynyard	11,252	11,940
Yorkton	64,401	66,951
Totals, Saskatchewan	**4,704,723**	**4,939,880**
Alberta		
Banff	24,924	28,988
Blairmore	12,184	12,515
Bowden	12,695	8,545
Brooks	11,709	13,298
Calgary	1,121,368	1,182,742
Camrose	32,898	34,534
Cardston	15,076	16,296
Claresholm	14,691	16,162
Coleman	11,714	12,350
Didsbury	10,430	11,637
Drumheller	33,858	35,608
Edmonton	1,262,299	1,244,902

Province and Post Office	1944	1945
	$	$
Alberta—concluded		
Edson	13,107	13,382
Grande Prairie	32,879	33,843
Hanna	15,712	16,509
High River	24,332	21,684
Innisfail	16,930	17,332
Jasper	17,413	15,912
Lacombe	20,207	22,233
Lethbridge	191,312	186,471
MacLeod	18,933	19,432
Medicine Hat	116,324	117,020
Olds	17,363	19,800
Peace River	15,343	16,270
Pincher Creek	11,313	12,449
Ponoka	17,979	19,600
Raymond	9,441	10,677
Red Deer	67,200	69,082
Rocky Mountain House	9,183	10,170
St. Paul	11,287	12,543
Stettler	15,901	17,705
Taber	12,554	14,335
Three Hills	12,092	13,988
Vegreville	15,303	15,960
Vermilion	23,188	20,085
Vulcan	15,388	12,630
Wainwright	19,967	23,751
Westlock	10,713	12,478
Wetaskiwin	29,114	32,453
Totals, Alberta	**4,605,951**	**4,751,094**
British Columbia		
Abbotsford	20,837	25,473
Alberni	12,124	12,470
Armstrong	13,689	14,650
Chilliwack	54,700	62,099
Cloverdale	15,988	19,143
Courtenay	24,236	37,424
Cranbrook	26,270	29,912
Creston	13,320	16,434
Cumberland	10,297	11,266
Dawson Creek	65,480	31,945
Duncan	40,044	44,606
Fernie	17,673	18,973
Fort St. John	41,847	15,811
Grand Forks	10,694	12,195
Haney	11,278	13,739
Kamloops	63,536	75,703
Kelowna	63,587	75,682
Kimberley	20,314	25,298
Ladner	18,836	25,925
Ladysmith	10,901	12,393
Langley Prairie	15,140	18,425
Mission City	21,625	25,143
Muskwa	28,286	8,056
Nanaimo	80,946	84,754
Nelson	64,297	72,834
New Westminster	237,031	274,829
Ocean Falls	12,696	14,603
Oliver	11,801	15,341
Penticton	47,450	56,313
Port Alberni	40,201	38,594
Powell River	21,016	23,620
Prince George	46,872	43,908
Prince Rupert	112,687	95,652
Princeton	12,124	12,154
Revelstoke	19,709	21,150
Rossland	17,468	18,546
Salmon Arm	16,660	18,479
Sardis	10,979	12,672
Sidney	49,639	29,288
Smithers	11,713	11,742

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and Upwards, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945—concluded

Province and Post Office	1944	1945	Province and Post Office	1944	1945
	$	$		$	$
British Columbia—concl.			**Yukon**		
Terrace	22,167	12,073	Dawson	11,117	8,948
Trail	76,869	75,705	Watson Lake	11,568	6,880
Ucluelet	16,231	8,581	White Horse	168,250	66,681
Vancouver	3,032,563	3,347,825	**Totals, Yukon**	**202,622**	**87,302**
Vedder Crossing	10,296	4,589			
Vernon	73,311	77,360	**Summary**		
Victoria	695,988	759,428			
West Summerland	9,099	10,598	Prince Edward Island	375,136	396,602
White Rock	14,811	18,423	Nova Scotia	3,540,657	3,848,333
Totals, British Columbia	**6,433,296**	**6,943,273**	New Brunswick	2,397,064	2,573,308
			Quebec	14,396,744	15,705,738
			Ontario	26,318,885	28,406,011
			Manitoba	5,806,283	6,194,480
			Saskatchewan	4,704,723	4,939,880
Northwest Territories			Alberta	4,605,951	4,751,094
			British Columbia	6,433,296	6,943,273
Canol	21,604	6,266	Yukon and N.W.T.	245,840	116,249
Totals, N.W.T.	**43,218**	**28,947**	**Totals, Canada**	**68,824,579**	**73,874,968**

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1927-45

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	1937	34,274,552	30,538,575	+3,735,977
1928	30,529,155	32,379,196	−1,850,041	1938	35,546,161	32,296,805	+3,249,356
1929	31,170,904	33,483,058	−2,312,154	1939	35,288,220	35,456,181	−167,961
1930	32,969,293	35,036,629	−2,067,336	1940	36,729,105	36,725,870	+3,235
1931	30,416,107	36,292,604	−5,876,497	1941	40,383,366	38,699,674	+1,683,692
1932	32,476,604	34,448,986	−1,972,382	1942	45,993,872	41,501,869	+4,492,003
1933	30,825,155	30,167,827	+657,328	1943	48,868,762	44,741,987	+4,126,775
1934	30,367,465	29,202,730	+1,164,735	1944	61,070,919	48,485,009	+12,585,910
1935	31,248,324	28,974,316	+2,274,008	1945	66,071,815	54,629,281	+11,442,534
1936	32,507,888	30,100,102	+2,407,786				

[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; in 1944, $73,004,399; and in 1945, $79,533,903.

Postage.—The net revenue receipts shown in Table 3 are received mainly in the form of postage. This is indicated by the following figures:—

The gross value of the postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold during each of the latest nine fiscal years, was: $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, $50,062,214 in 1944 and $53,250,630 in 1945. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: $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, $18,728,050 in 1944 and $20,498,106 in 1945.

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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-45

NOTE.—For figures for 1868-1900, see the 1911 Year Book, p. 289; for 1901-31, the 1932 edition, 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
1945	7,406	20,742,643	281,890,291	276,704,712	5,185,579	8,467,849

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

Item and Province	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money-Order Offices in—					
Prince Edward Island	71	72	74	74	77
Nova Scotia	468	478	486	499	503
New Brunswick	336	342	349	351	352
Quebec	1,572	1,604	1,633	1,645	1,673
Ontario	1,782	1,780	1,794	1,795	1,787
Manitoba	509	514	516	518	521
Saskatchewan	1,032	1,044	1,055	1,068	1,076
Alberta	763	774	785	795	783
British Columbia	577	583	607	611	627
Yukon	7	7	7	6	7
Totals	**7,117**	**7,198**	**7,306**	**7,362**	**7,406**
Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	112,973	125,405	139,090	159,009	181,925
Nova Scotia	1,064,624	1,191,888	1,278,479	1,429,291	1,551,930
New Brunswick	643,216	694,268	727,980	809,385	888,135
Quebec	2,964,753	3,346,840	3,692,629	3,815,931	4,094,144
Ontario	4,301,442	4,738,354	4,826,074	4,868,743	5,067,895
Manitoba	1,063,180	1,136,908	1,231,919	1,298,225	1,372,181
Saskatchewan	2,528,449	2,624,303	2,781,344	2,985,481	3,206,092
Alberta	1,875,573	1,967,042	2,054,981	2,119,608	2,225,240
British Columbia	1,552,029	1,625,726	1,877,535	2,036,047	2,118,494
Yukon	13,347	14,912	17,197	33,040	36,607
Totals	**16,119,586**	**17,465,646**	**18,627,228**	**19,554,760**	**20,742,643**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island	1,102,724	1,322,201	1,597,579	1,890,626	2,073,992
Nova Scotia	10,899,554	13,734,519	15,684,780	18,112,995	19,979,308
New Brunswick	6,402,519	7,476,974	8,506,913	10,179,075	11,696,243
Quebec	29,769,392	36,467,530	43,609,510	45,787,824	49,444,308
Ontario	46,119,867	57,037,450	60,018,221	62,324,966	66,711,629
Manitoba	11,611,998	13,713,984	16,057,110	17,948,431	19,261,874
Saskatchewan	30,330,313	33,210,885	38,792,121	46,660,859	51,823,081
Alberta	21,303,299	23,848,183	27,568,297	30,864,317	32,006,669
British Columbia	15,805,383	18,612,801	24,721,632	27,741,154	28,133,282
Yukon	220,501	250,955	369,757	787,084	759,905
Totals	**173,565,550**	**205,675,482**	**236,925,920**	**262,297,331**	**281,890,291**

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45—concluded

Item and Province	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	54,263	63,807	73,694	73,680	74,787
Nova Scotia	762,362	853,367	917,327	1,014,245	1,103,218
New Brunswick	873,328	958,960	1,001,243	1,024,264	1,108,460
Quebec	2,414,577	2,711,439	3,123,472	3,333,572	3,400,610
Ontario	5,146,019	5,683,486	5,982,603	6,088,926	6,527,068
Manitoba	2,808,842	2,976,229	3,183,552	3,253,982	3,460,394
Saskatchewan	1,892,320	1,989,283	2,126,868	2,253,451	2,390,083
Alberta	846,146	914,275	1,011,955	1,048,646	1,069,728
British Columbia	939,523	1,035,268	1,143,802	1,273,078	1,341,388
Yukon	1,012	1,359	2,195	3,687	4,484
Totals	**15,738,392**	**17,187,473**	**18,566,711**	**19,367,531**	**20,480,220**
	$	$	$	$	$
Value of Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island	743,750	949,263	1,176,393	1,211,019	1,230,365
Nova Scotia	8,483,214	10,404,462	11,858,340	13,453,928	14,873,539
New Brunswick	8,090,474	9,584,587	11,063,140	11,851,233	13,198,115
Quebec	26,848,955	32,413,399	39,771,766	43,104,432	45,558,238
Ontario	53,341,007	63,996,409	72,889,309	75,799,038	82,783,810
Manitoba	28,068,466	32,232,162	38,347,744	42,975,351	46,285,830
Saskatchewan	22,201,890	24,750,052	30,032,893	34,787,969	37,445,812
Alberta	13,540,511	15,431,905	18,454,368	20,157,066	20,822,987
British Columbia	12,063,949	14,449,206	17,370,568	20,787,460	22,536,366
Yukon	19,947	33,969	60,845	101,765	110,905
Totals	**173,402,163**	**204,245,414**	**241,025,366**	**264,229,261**	**284,845,967**
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid.....No.	8,252,153	9,592,942	11,062,571	11,178,915	10,852,629
Total value, including postal note scrip..... $	14,770,340	18,360,326	22,246,021	25,593,818	27,381,373

PART IX.—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. 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 and Tables 1 and 2 at p. 749 of the Year Book gives the circulation of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly English and French papers by provinces, for 1941.

A special article on the Democratic Functioning of the Press appears at pp. 744-746 of the 1945 Year Book.

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; 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 certain provisions of the National Selective Service Regulations which have not yet been revoked.

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.

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.

* Except as otherwise indicated, the material in this Chapter has been prepared or revised under the direction of A. MacNamara, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

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 in an emergency or 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 were added to and form part of the basic wage rates. The Administrative Boards are empowered by P.C. 348 of Jan. 31, 1945, to raise rates to the levels prevailing for the same or comparable occupations in the same or comparable localities. On June 30, 1946, the restrictions imposed, in effect, by the Wages Order on the provincial regulation of minimum wages, hours of work and holidays with pay will be removed.

A National War Labour Board and nine Regional War Labour Boards administer the Order. The National Board, of three members, has an advisory committee of employers' and workers' representatives. The Provincial Ministers of Labour are the chairmen of the Regional Boards and the members represent employers and workers. To ensure uniformity of interpretation, the National Board may review decisions of the Regional Boards and, after notice, may 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, the Dominion regulations to promote collective bargaining and to settle labour disputes deal with subjects that, in large part, are normally within provincial 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 in accordance with 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 repre-

sentatives 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 or a majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for bargaining. When there is a dispute as to the extent of the membership or the choice of bargaining representative, the latter must be certified by the Board. If an agreement is not reached by the parties within 30 days, a conciliation officer or Board may be appointed by the Minister. 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 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, to other industries. 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). By enabling legislation, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have applied the Regulations to the industries in (c).

Up to Mar. 1, 1946, the National Board had certified representatives in 203 cases, rejecting 40. The Provincial Boards had issued 2,108 certificates and rejected 286.

Conciliation services may be utilized in disputes over the terms of an agreement under the Regulations. In other disputes, such services are available under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Under the Regulations, between Mar. 20, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1946, of 292 cases where conciliation was used, 97 were settled by Conciliation Officers and 75 by Conciliation Boards. In 38 cases no agreement was reached following a Board's report. Other cases are still pending.

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. In Alberta the Board of Industrial Relations under the Minister of Trade and Industry administers statutes concerning wages and hours and the Department of Public Works, factory legislation. 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 1945

Prince Edward Island.—The *Trade Union Act* requires an employer to negotiate with the trade union chosen by the majority of his employees who are eligible for membership in such a union, provides for freedom from interference by an employer with a trade union, requires unions to file copies of rules and by-laws and to make financial returns to the Government, and stipulates that employers must institute a check-off system for union fees under certain conditions.

The Prince Edward Island *Minimum Age for Industrial Employment (International Labour Convention) Act* implements the *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* (Revised) which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June, 1937. This Act, which is the first provincial statute to give full effect to an International Labour Convention, forbids employment of a child under the age of 15 years in any industrial undertaking, including mines, quarries, factories, construction and transport by road, rail or inland waterway. It enables the fixing by Order in Council of a higher age for admission of persons under 18 years to dangerous employments. Similar legislation in other provinces would enable the Dominion Government to ratify this Convention. The Act provides for an annual report on the operation of the Act to be forwarded to the Dominion Government in case the Convention is ratified by the Government.

Nova Scotia.—The *Male Minimum Wage Act*, which will come into force on proclamation, applies to all male employees except farm workers and domestic servants. It authorizes the Board of Industrial Relations, which is to be set up to administer it, to make Orders fixing minimum rates of wages for a specified number of hours for any class or classes of workers and for the whole Province or for any part of it. Special rates may be established for overtime and part-time and for handicapped workers.

Amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* increase minimum weekly compensation in total disability cases from $10 to $12·50, or average earnings if less than $12·50; raise the maximum amount of average earnings on which compensation is based from $1,500 to $2,000 a year; and add to the occupational diseases for which compensation is payable, silicosis arising in stone-quarrying, grinding or polishing or metal-grinding or polishing.

New provisions concerning the inspection of machinery, storage and use of explosives, and ventilating fans, were added to the *Coal Mines Regulation Act*.

The *Tradesmen's Qualification Act*, which will come into force on proclamation, enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prohibit any person engaging in a trade designated under the Act unless he has a valid certificate.

New Brunswick.—The *Labour Relations Act*, to come into force on proclamation, deals with collective bargaining and conciliation in industrial disputes. The *Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938*, is repealed by a separate statute which is also to come into force on proclamation. The new Act, which is similar to the Dominion Wartime Labour Relations Regulations (P.C. 1003), Feb. 17, 1944, requires the employer to negotiate in good faith and make every reasonable effort to conclude an agreement with the properly chosen representatives of his employees who are certified by the Labour Relations Board to be appointed under the Act. Provision is made for conciliation officers and boards to try to settle disputes and a strike or lockout is prohibited until 14 days after a board has reported to the Minister. Employers are forbidden to dominate or interfere with a trade union or employees' organization or to discriminate against any person for membership in such a union or organization.

The *Minimum Wage Act*, which is to come into force on proclamation and is similar to the legislation in other provinces, applies to all persons employed in any trade, industry or business, except officers and persons employed in a confidential capacity, persons employed by or under the Crown, and agricultural and domestic workers. A Minimum Wage Board of three or more members, on which employers and employees are to be equally represented, is to have power to investigate wages, hours and labour conditions in any trade and to make orders fixing, for any class or classes of workers and for any part or for the entire province, minimum rates and the maximum hours for which such rates are to be paid, also overtime rates and rates for learners, part-time employees and handicapped workers. The Act, unlike those of the other provinces, makes the Board's orders subject to review by the Minister.

Quebec.—The *Apprenticeship Assistance Act* differs from the Apprenticeship Acts of other provinces in providing for the establishment of local apprenticeship centres and the setting up of a local commission to administer one or more of the apprenticeship schemes within each area. Upon application by an employers' association and by a wage earners' association or by a joint committee under the *Collective Agreement Act*, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, may recognize any municipality as an apprenticeship centre, either generally or for one or more industries. Upon petition of 10 or more persons, an apprenticeship commission may be incorporated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Any person, association, professional syndicate or joint committee under the Collective Agreement Act may be a member of an apprenticeship commission and the Minister of Labour, the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Health and Social Welfare are members of every such commission. Provision is made for co-operation among various agencies to facilitate apprenticeship of those injured in industry or war and also the handicapped and to train or re-train such persons for employment. A commission may provide courses for apprenticeship and for training, may determine apprenticeship conditions, establish special conditions for any injured or infirm person or for any member of the Armed

Forces possessing special aptitudes. Municipal and school corporations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and also employers' associations, professional syndicates and joint committees may grant subsidies to apprenticeship commissions. The Workmen's Compensation and Minimum Wage Commissions may also give financial assistance for training injured workmen. The Government may authorize the Minister to make agreements with the Dominion Government and any governmental institution to further the rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces.

Another statute enables an agreement to be made by the Province with the Dominion Government for the training of young persons, and with any person, firm or institution, to provide training for young people.

The *Labour Relations Act, 1944*, was amended to require an employer to negotiate for an agreement with the representatives of the employees' association of which the majority, instead of 60 p.c., of his employees are members.

Amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Act*, raise the minimum weekly compensation in total disability cases from $12·50 to $15 and increase the amount payable for burial expenses from $125 to $175.

The *Pipe-Mechanics Act*, as amended, requires plumbing contractors, journeymen and apprentices to be licensed, if they do business or work in a municipality with a population of more than 5,000, instead of 10,000 as formerly. This provision, as before, applies to smaller municipalities if the work concerns heating or refrigerating systems, mechanical sprayers for fire-fighting, and plumbing systems in public buildings or industrial establishments.

Ontario.—The *Fire-Departments Act* was amended to enable any municipality to adopt the three-platoon system of eight hours on duty and sixteen hours off for each platoon, the platoons to rotate in their periods of duty or time off as may be arranged for changing shifts every seven days. Nothing in the Act prohibits a municipality from granting more than one day off duty in every calendar week.

Manitoba.—Amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* raise the monthly benefits to a widow from $40 to $45 a month, provide for payment of a lump sum of $100 to a widow or foster-mother in addition to other compensation and for an extra payment not exceeding $100 to cover cost of transporting the body of a workman who is killed at a distance from his place of residence. If an injury disables a workman for more than 14 days, compensation is payable from the date of disability. The Board was authorized: to pay the cost of repairing or replacing artificial limbs broken by accident during employment and of repairing or replacing eye-glasses broken in an accident which entitles a workman to compensation or medical aid; to admit within the scope of the Act permanent full-time employees engaged in the maintenance of an apartment block, on application of a majority of such employees; and to permit compensation to be paid to workers in industries in which the Board considers them liable to dermatitis. The section prohibiting an action by a workman or his legal representative against his employer or against another employer under Part I of the Act was amended to bar an action by a workman against a workman of another employer under Part I unless the accident occurred otherwise than in operations usual in or incidental to the employer's industry. Where an accident is due in part to the negligence of an employer or his workman in another class, compensation costs are to be apportioned between the classes.

Saskatchewan.—Amendments to the *Workmen's Compensation Act* provide that where disability lasts longer than three days compensation is to be paid from the date of the accident; increase compensation for disability from 66⅔ p.c. to 75 p.c. of average earnings or, in the case of partial disability, of the diminution of average earnings, with a minimum in total disability cases of $15 a week or average earnings, if less; and raise from $2,000 to $2,500 a year the amount of average earnings to be taken into account in computing compensation. The increase in benefits applies to all payments made after July 1, 1945, whether the accident occurred before or after that date. Compensation must be awarded on the basis of a workman's earnings at the time of the accident if those are higher than his average over the preceding twelve months. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is to appoint at least once in four years, a committee of five or more members to report on the Act, the committee to represent employers and organized employees equally and to have on it one or more representatives of the Board.

Changes were also made in the *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911*, under which the employer is individually liable and which applies to certain classes of workers, chiefly railway workers, who are not covered by the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. Any railway worker of a class excluded from the later statute is deemed to be under the 1911 Act, whether or not his remuneration exceeds $3,500 a year. The employer is not liable for compensation if the workman is not disabled for at least three days. The time-limit for bringing an action under the Act was extended from six months to one year. The maximum compensation recoverable is either the equivalent of the estimated earnings of a workman in similar employment during the three years preceding the injury or the sum of $2,500, whichever is greater, but in no case exceeding $3,000.

The *Blind Workmen's Compensation Act*, which is similar to Acts in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, authorizes the Provincial Government to reimburse the Workmen's Compensation Board, or the employer if liable, for any compensation in excess of $50 paid to a blind workman, provided his employment is approved by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind or other organization designated for the purpose.

Amendments to the *Minimum Wage Act* include a revision of the section dealing with orders of the Board. Such orders may: define classes of employment; subject to the Factories Act, determine the number of hours which shall constitute the normal work-week of workers in any class of employment; fix the minimum wage for the normal week and for overtime and short-time and the period in any day within which the hours of work shall be confined; and fix the minimum age for employment. Where an employer convicted of paying less than the minimum wage is ordered to pay the difference, he must pay it to the Deputy Minister of Labour for the employee instead of directly to the latter.

The *Attachment of Debts Act* was amended to exclude persons employed by the hour from the provisions of the section enabling the Provincial Government to be garnisheed with regard to moneys due or accruing to any member of the public service or any person temporarily employed under the Public Service Act. The amount of wages or salary exempt from garnishment was raised from $75 to $100 in the case of a married person or a person with dependents, and from $40 to $60 for persons without dependents and in cases where the garnishee order is issued under a judgment or order for alimony or a judgment founded upon a separation agreement.

Workers employed by reason of an emergency requiring immediate action are now excluded from the *One Day's Rest in Seven Act* and the exemption formerly granted to any class of hotel and restaurant employees when there were only two of that class was cancelled.

Alberta.—Changes in the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* enable disputes as to the bargaining agent to be referred to arbitration, extend from 14 to 21 days the time for the Board of Industrial Relations to report on a dispute, and provide for a vote to be taken on questions of employer-employee relations. A "slow-down" or other activity to restrict production is forbidden but this provision is not to limit a trade union's legal right to strike.

The *Hours of Work Act* was amended to limit hours of male employees to 8 per day and 48 per week instead of 9 and 54, and to delete, as unnecessary, the definition of "overtime" which is now defined in both the *Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts* to mean all time worked in excess of nine hours a day or of any fewer hours prescribed under the Hours of Work Act or time worked in excess of 48 hours a week or of any fewer hours prescribed under the Hours of Work Act. An action under the Male or Female Minimum Wage Act by an employee paid less than the minimum wage to recover the difference must be brought within twelve months after the cause of action accrued.

The *Coal Mines Regulation Act*, which repeals the Mines Act, is a revision of the latter statute with some changes. The minimum age for employment of men in charge of or operating an engine, windlass or gin, or machinery and tackle connected with it used for conveying persons has been lowered from 21 to 19 years but a hoisting engineer in charge of a hoisting shaft must be at least 21 years of age. There is only one class of miner's certificate, with qualifications similar to those of the former class A certificate, including the minimum age of 20 years. A number of safety provisions were added.

The *Billiard Room Act*, which forbade employment in a billiard room of persons under 18, was amended to provide that, during the War of 1939-45, boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 might be employed to set up pins in a bowling alley, provided they had the written consent of their parent or guardian.

British Columbia.—The *Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act* was amended to limit the hours on duty in any one week to 48 or an average of 48 hours when computed over a number of weeks. Where the *Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act* applies, however, it must be complied with. These changes will come into effect at the end of one year after the termination of the War, unless proclaimed in force earlier.

A section added to the *Small Debts Courts Act*, which provides for attachment of debts and exempts from attachment wages up to $60 in the case of a person with dependents and $30 in other cases, provides that debts liable to attachment shall include wages or salary due or payable within four days after the day on which an affidavit is sworn.

Yukon.—The *Ordinance to Regulate the Hours of Labour and the Minimum Wage to be Paid in Mining Operations* now applies to skilled or unskilled manual, clerical or technical workers, but not to those employed in a confidential capacity or those having authority to employ or discharge workers. As formerly, daily hours of work may not exceed eight, but the weekly maximum for a seven-day week has

been reduced from 56 to 48 hours. Overtime work, which is permitted for employees not working underground in a shaft or tunnel, is to be paid at time and one-half. The provision for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour was repealed.

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 and further information at pp. 1168-1169 of the 1945 edition.

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 earnings and employment during the census year will be found in Bulletins E-2 and E-3 of the Census; these data are subdivided by counties or census divisions.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Employers*

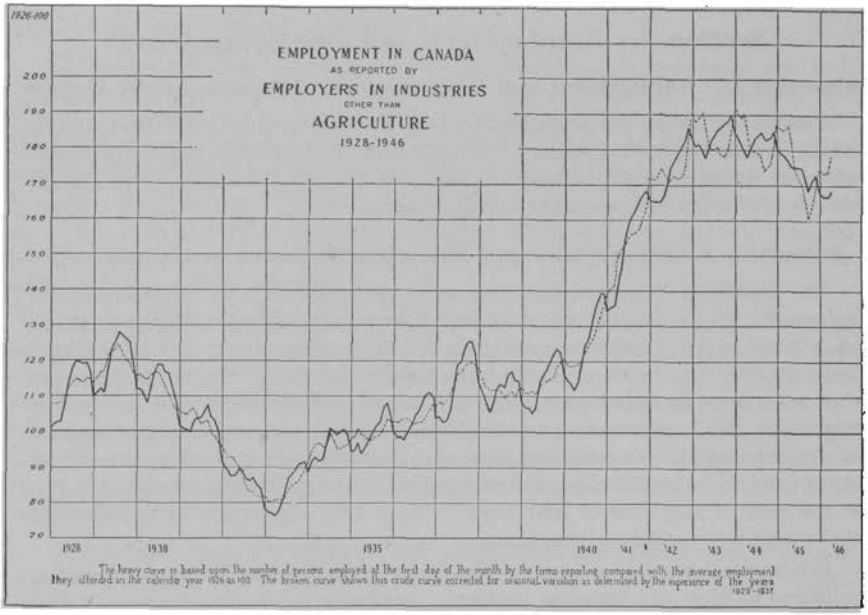
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921 has made monthly surveys of employment in the major industrial divisions, excluding agriculture, domestic and personal services (such as education, health services, etc.), and government administration, data being available for a lengthy period for the following broad industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation construction and maintainence, services (chiefly hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants), trade and finance. From the spring of 1941, a record of current payrolls was established, and more recently (i.e., in the late autumn of 1944), the statistics of employment and payrolls have been supplemented by monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings.

For practical reasons associated with problems of collection, the current inquiries are limited to firms and branches ordinarily employing 15 persons or over. This restriction results in the inclusion of industrial samples of varying size in the monthly surveys, the variation depending upon the organization of the industry in large or in small units; from the equally important geographical aspect, however, much greater uniformity exists in the coverage of total employees. It is nevertheless important to note that in all cases the coverage is large. Thus some 59 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Decennial Census taken on June 1, 1941, were on the payrolls of the establishments furnishing monthly statistics at the same date. A more valid comparison is that made with the number of workers employed at the census date in the nine industrial groups mentioned above as contributing to the current surveys; this shows that the persons of whose employment and payrolls there is current record constituted over 79 p.c. of all those working in these industries when the census was taken.

With the termination of hostilities in the European and the Pacific theatres of war during 1945, there was further and more marked recession from the high point of industrial activity which had been reached when wartime production was at its peak. The decline in 1944 from 1943 had been slight; that in 1945 as compared with

* Revised by Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, M.B.E., Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1944 amounted to 4·3 p.c., while the loss as compared with the all-time high of 1943 was almost 5 p.c. The curtailment of employment in munitions plants and the relaxation of wartime controls, which had retarded the production of consumer goods and services, acted in opposite directions to produce a volume of employment in 1945 which was not greatly below the all-time peak, and which was approximately 54 p.c. above the 1939 level. It is also interesting to note that, as compared with 1929, when industrial activity in the Dominion had reached its all-time maximum in the pre-war period, there was in the year under review an increase of some 47 p.c.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

The tendency from month to month during 1945 was generally downward, there being few interruptions in the retrogressive movement. The most extensive contractions, apart from those at the opening of the year, took place shortly after V-J Day, namely at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, when the reductions were on a scale which has rarely been exceeded in any month in the quarter of a century for which the record is available. For obvious reasons, the effect of the War was particularly buoyant in the case of manufacturing, while many of the non-manufacturing classes were adversely affected by the prevailing shortages of men and materials, having had low priority in respect of labour procurement when the market was tight. In reaction from this situation, most of the curtailment in recorded employment in 1945 as compared with immediately preceding years, was reported in manufacturing, while in the non-manufacturing classes, taken as a unit, there was considerable expansion which developed in extent as the year progressed. Except in mining, there were advances in each of the divisions of this broad industrial group, in which there was a general rise of 4·7 p.c. over 1944; the decline in manufacturing in the same comparison amounted to 9·3 p.c. These divergencies in trends resulted in a more normal distribution of workers between the manufacturing and the non-

manufacturing classes than had existed for several years. Thus, at the end of 1945, just under 58 p.c. of all persons in recorded employment were engaged in factory work, as compared with the proportion rather more than 61 p.c. at the same date in 1944. In 1939, however, the general ratio had been rather less than 52 p.c. of the total engaged in manufacturing, so that the 1945 distribution was still abnormal.

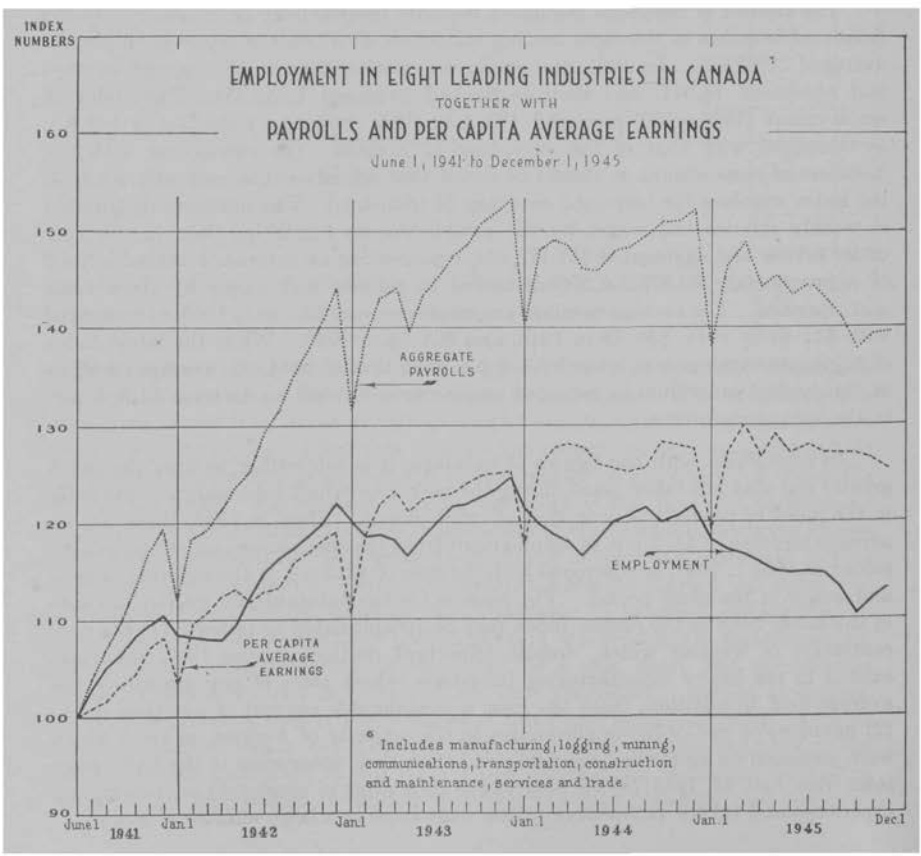
With the gradual release of workers from the Armed Forces and from employment in war work, the sex distribution of the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms showed some variation from that which had been indicated in immediately preceding years. At Oct. 1, 1944, the 271 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment in the nine leading industries were women, a proportion which considerably exceeded that of 253 per 1,000 indicated 12 months later. The latter proportion was the lowest since 1942, when the number of women per 1,000 employed at Oct. 1, had been 235. In the year ended Oct. 1, 1945, there were declines of about 5·3 p.c. in recorded employment for men, and of about 13·5 p.c. in that for women. It is nevertheless important to note that men constituted rather more than 51 p.c. of the total workers released by the firms furnishing data during the year.

The Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly returns from an average of 15,358 firms and branches in the eight leading industries, in which the reported employees averaged 1,787,751. In 1944, the employers participating in the current surveys had numbered 14,641, and their staffs had averaged 1,850,851. The index of employment (1926 = 100) averaged 175·1 in 1945, showing a reduction of 4·3 p.c. as compared with that of the preceding 12 months. (In connection with the members of respondents, it should be noted that adjustment is currently made in the index numbers for increased coverage of industry.) The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the establishments furnishing data in the year under review had aggregated $57,178,954, representing an estimated annual payroll of approximately $2,973,306,000 disbursed in salaries and wages by these firms and branches. The average earnings per employee were $31·99 in 1945, as compared with $31·84 in 1944, $30·78 in 1943, and $28·56 in 1942. While the latest index of aggregate earnings was lower by 3·8 p.c. than that of 1944, the average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment showed an increase of 0·5 p.c. in the same comparison.

In connection with the figures of earnings, it is interesting to note the much greater rise that has taken place during the period for which information is available in the index of payrolls than in that of employment. Thus, in 1945, there was an average increase of 14·7 p.c. in employment from the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, as compared with the gain of 42·6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages in the same period. The reasons for the substantially greater advance in the latter than in the former index may be recapitulated as follows: (1) the concentration of workers which, despite important declines during 1945, then still existed 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) payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers, at rates which were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption in the basic wage rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in a large number of cases.

The changing industrial pattern in the Dominion following the cessation of hostilities lessened the influence of some of these factors during 1945. The existence of several important industrial disputes in Canada during the year had a considerable effect upon the situation, which was also indirectly affected by strikes in the United States. In the case of manufacturing, it is interesting to note that between the latter part of 1944 and 1945, there was a decline of between one and two hours in the average time worked per week by hourly rated wage-earners, accompanied by a falling-off of rather more than three cents per hour in the average hourly earnings in the same period, the transfer of employees from the relatively high-pay to the relatively low-pay industries, together with reduced overtime payments, was responsible for the lowered rate.

The accompanying chart shows the general trends of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in the period from June 1, 1941, when the record of earnings was commenced to complement the monthly statistics of employment, available from 1920. This shows clearly that, despite some recession in both curves in 1945, that of payrolls continues considerably above the curve of employment; the graph also illustrates the fact that although the per capita earnings in 1945 were slightly below the maximum weekly averages recorded late in 1944, they were nevertheless maintained at a comparatively high level.



1.—Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly, by Co-operating Establishments, 1944 and 1945

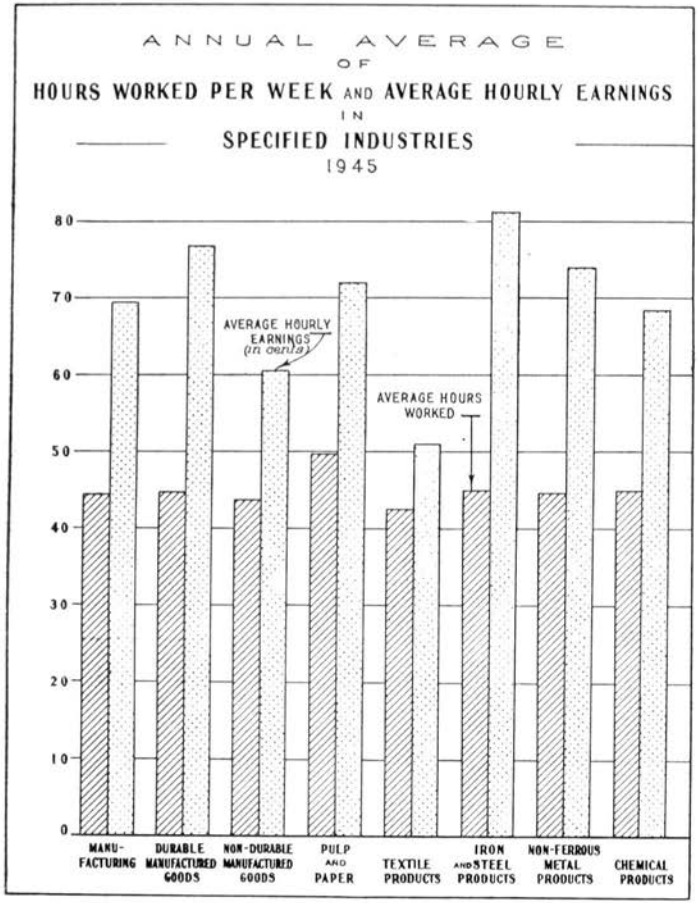
Year, Province, City and Industrial Group	Annual Averages of—		Average Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Index Numbers of—	
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Employment	Payrolls
				(June 1, 1941=100)	
	No.	$	$		
1944					
Province					
Maritime Provinces	139,207	4,221,515	30·33	120·1	167·1
Prince Edward Island	*2,686*	*70,061*	*26·06*	*124·0*	*152·4*
Nova Scotia	*82,675*	*2,636,254*	*31·88*	*118·7*	*168·6*
New Brunswick	*53,846*	*1,515,200*	*28·16*	*122·6*	*165·3*
Quebec	581,401	17,566,413	30·22	124·9	157·6
Ontario	755,792	24,773,469	32·78	114·3	138·2
Prairie Provinces	201,152	6,355,928	31·59	114·6	138·0
Manitoba	*93,318*	*2,898,962*	*31·06*	*115·8*	*153·3*
Saskatchewan	*38,988*	*1,181,208*	*30·29*	*108·6*	*130·9*
Alberta	*68,846*	*2,275,758*	*33·05*	*119·3*	*148·9*
British Columbia	173,299	5,999,722	34·63	137·7	169·2
Canada[1]	**1,850,851**	**58,917,047**	**31·84**	**119·8**	**148·2**
City					
Montreal	289,550	9,158,612	31·64	133·1	165·1
Quebec	38,752	1,137,795	29·37	163·7	232·0
Toronto	255,483	8,306,722	32·51	128·9	156·0
Ottawa	22,021	610,195	27·70	110·7	132·8
Hamilton	59,289	1,962,229	33·10	111·7	134·4
Windsor	39,714	1,694,969	42·68	126·6	142·0
Winnipeg	61,166	1,757,093	28·73	118·8	134·6
Vancouver	86,998	2,914,753	33·52	171·0	218·2
Totals, Eight Leading Cities	**852,973**	**27,542,368**	**32·29**	**131·9**	**160·9**
Industry					
Manufacturing	1,175,415	38,389,906	32·66	133·6	167·8
Durable goods[2]	*644,747*	*23,080,788*	*35·82*	*151·5*	*193·3*
Non-durable goods	*512,624*	*14,637,484*	*28·55*	*117·9*	*141·9*
Electric light and power	*18,044*	*671,634*	*37·23*	*94·6*	*109·3*
Logging	64,579	1,702,502	26·54	136·3	182·4
Mining	72,427	2,755,156	38·05	87·2	105·3
Communications	29,072	895,734	30·81	111·8	127·1
Transportation	154,304	5,724,559	37·07	122·3	142·0
Construction and maintenance	132,596	3,935,209	29·74	75·1	97·7
Services	46,216	896,978	19·41	118·3	140·9
Trade	176,242	4,617,003	26·21	104·7	117·3
Totals, Eight Industries	**1,850,851**	**58,917,047**	**31·84**	**119·8**	**148·2**
Finance	65,329	2,116,334	32·35	108·9	122·5
Grand Totals	**1,916,180**	**61,033,381**	**31·85**	**119·3**	**147·1**
1945					
Province					
Maritime Provinces	137,376	4,177,921	30·42	117·5	163·7
Prince Edward Island	*2,585*	*67,935*	*26·30*	*117·1*	*145·6*
Nova Scotia	*80,582*	*2,543,875*	*31·56*	*114·6*	*160·7*
New Brunswick	*54,209*	*1,566,113*	*28·91*	*122·7*	*169·8*
Quebec	546,163	16,779,893	30·73	116·4	149·6
Ontario	738,348	23,989,229	32·49	110·6	132·6

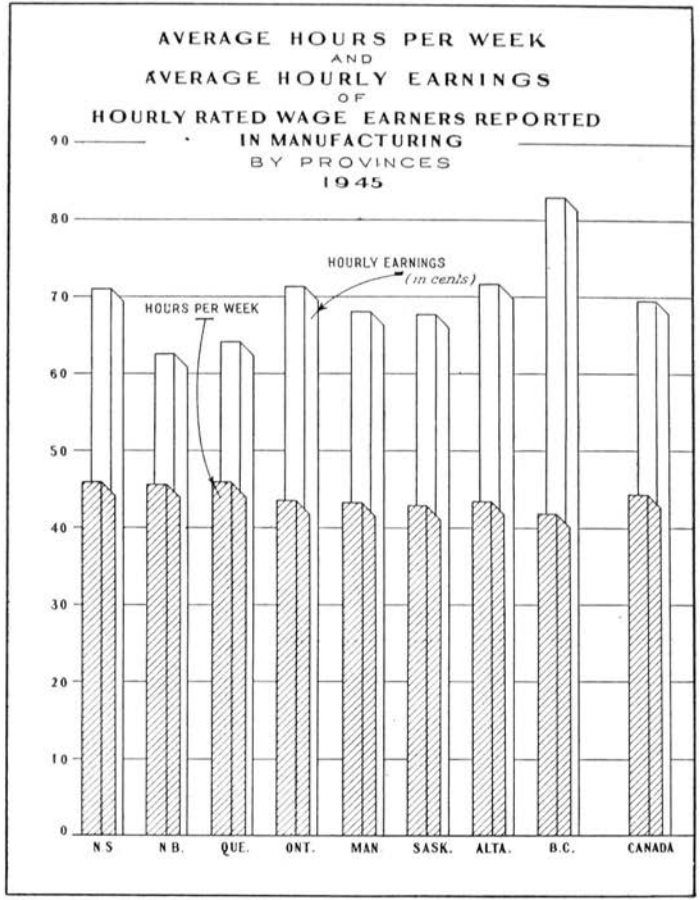
For footnotes, see end of table, p. 744.

1.—Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly, by Co-operating Establishments, 1944 and 1945—concluded

Year, Province, City and Industrial Group	Annual Averages of—		Average Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Index Numbers of—	
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Employment	Payrolls
				(June 1, 1941=100)	
	No.	$	$		
1945					
Province—concluded					
Prairie Provinces	201,594	6,512,107	32·30	113·6	139·7
Manitoba	*93,007*	*2,979,732*	*32·04*	*113·0*	*136·5*
Saskatchewan	*40,104*	*1,244,260*	*31·02*	*109·4*	*134·5*
Alberta	*68,483*	*2,288,115*	*33·41*	*117·0*	*147·5*
British Columbia	164,270	5,719,804	34·82	129·8	159·8
Canada[1]	**1,787,751**	**57,178,954**	**31·99**	**114·7**	**142·6**
City					
Montreal	267,588	8,548,185	31·95	122·3	153·3
Quebec	31,803	913,423	28·70	132·6	182·5
Toronto	242,790	7,866,232	32·41	120·2	145·0
Ottawa	21,544	609,592	28·30	107·9	132·2
Hamilton	58,072	1,906,245	32·82	108·9	129·8
Windsor	33,318	1,350,745	40·37	105·4	113·1
Winnipeg	60,408	1,744,634	29·38	116·7	135·2
Vancouver	80,177	2,694,522	33·60	156·3	198·5
Totals, Eight Leading Cities	**795,700**	**25,633,578**	**32·22**	**121·9**	**148·4**
Other Cities[2]—					
Halifax	25,183	750,772	30·42	146·0	193·4
Saint John	13,689	401,217	29·29	130·4	179·4
Sherbrooke	9,155	239,639	26·17	104·7	130·5
Three Rivers	9,986	291,778	29·22	125·1	143·4
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,764	499,328	29·78	112·1	146·8
London	21,032	625,603	29·74	118·2	139·3
Fort William-Port Arthur	13,536	481,536	35·53	96·3	127·9
Regina	10,155	284,833	28·05	122·2	137·1
Saskatoon	6,276	168,021	26·76	126·5	153·6
Calgary	17,853	557,816	31·57	113·4	137·9
Edmonton	17,146	502,720	29·31	126·3	152·3
Victoria	14,194	464,348	32·70	168·7	220·6
Industry					
Manufacturing	1,068,621	34,888,109	32·65	121·2	152·1
Durable goods[2]	*540,620*	*19,299,198*	*35·68*	*126·7*	*161·5*
Non-durable goods	*508,643*	*14,869,999*	*29·24*	*116·5*	*143·5*
Electric light and power	*19,358*	*718,912*	*37·15*	*101·3*	*116·6*
Logging	74,440	1,994,576	26·89	156·2	210·2
Mining	69,173	2,670,924	38·60	82·9	101·6
Communications	31,527	992,680	31·48	121·0	140·8
Transportation	160,885	6,244,615	38·82	126·1	152·4
Construction and maintenance	139,756	4,209,737	30·08	78·5	103·7
Services	51,054	1,014,544	19·87	120·4	149·1
Trade	192,295	5,163,769	26·85	111·1	127·3
Totals, Eight Industries	**1,787,751**	**57,178,954**	**31·99**	**114·7**	**142·6**
Finance	67,549	2,264,338	33·51	112·4	130·7
Grand Totals	**1,855,300**	**59,443,292**	**32·04**	**114·6**	**142·1**

[1] These totals are for eight industries only; finance, the ninth industry, is not divisible by provinces and the totals are given separately in the classification by industry. [2] Includes iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments, and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power. [3] Included in 1945 for the first time.


ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
1945
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (in cents)
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED
MANU-FACTURING
DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS
PULP AND PAPER
TEXTILE PRODUCTS
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS
NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS


AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK
AND
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED
IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1945
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
HOURLY EARNINGS (in cents)
HOURS PER WEEK
N.S.
N.B.
QUE.
ONT.
MAN.
SASK.
ALTA.
B.C.
CANADA

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas.—Geographically, the declines in industrial activity during 1945 were widely distributed, lowered employment as compared with 1944 being indicated in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The largest percentage losses took place in Quebec and British Columbia. In all areas, the contraction was largely restricted to the manufacturing industries; mining also showed widespread curtailment, while the trends in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were generally favourable. It is also noteworthy that despite the curtailment in industrial activity during 1945, the volume of employment in all provinces continued substantially above that indicated in pre-war days.

The aggregate weekly payrolls reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia were rather lower in 1945 than in the preceding 12 months, but those reported in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were slightly higher. In all provinces except Nova Scotia and Ontario, the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment reached new all-time high points during 1945. The increases as compared with the preceding 12 months, however, were moderate.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1944 and 1945, 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, 1945.

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**
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**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 747.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1944 and 1945, with Yearly Averages since 1921—concluded

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1945						
January 1	182·5	191·1	184·2	149·2	173·9	180·4
February 1	179·9	189·1	184·3	145·3	172·0	178·9
March 1	179·9	188·5	184·2	141·2	172·0	178·2
April 1	180·5	185·2	183·0	141·2	173·0	176·9
May 1	183·1	184·9	180·1	139·3	172·4	175·5
June 1	181·0	184·3	178·9	141·8	175·5	175·3
July 1	177·7	181·9	179·8	144·6	180·4	175·4
August 1	176·4	181·6	177·9	147·5	180·1	175·0
September 1	173·2	178·1	175·2	147·2	183·6	172·8
October 1	170·5	175·0	169·6	147·4	174·2	168·7
November 1	178·2	178·8	170·8	150·6	172·5	171·2
December 1	186·7	179·4	173·1	153·6	171·5	173·2
Averages, 1945	**179·1**	**183·2**	**178·4**	**145·7**	**175·1**	**175·1**
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1945[2]	8·1	30·3	40·4	12·0	9·2	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1–Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities.—The curtailment in industrial activity in the eight cities having populations of 100,000 or over was relatively greater during 1945 than that indicated in the remaining parts of the Dominion, a development which was to be expected in view of the fact that employment therein had shown more pronounced expansion during the War than was the case in other sections of the country. Thus, in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver taken as a unit, there was a reduction of 7·7 p.c. from 1944 in the numbers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, a ratio which considerably exceeded that of 1·5 p.c. in the same comparison in the smaller centres and the rural areas in Canada. Nevertheless, the 1945 index for these cities was nearly 68 p.c. above the 1939 level, while the increase in this comparison in the smaller municipalities and the rural areas amounted to approximately 44 p.c.

Without exception, employment in the larger cities during the year under review was in lesser volume than in 1944, and except in Winnipeg, there were accompanying declines in the aggregate payrolls. In the case of Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, the average earnings per person in recorded employment were lower, but those in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver were rather higher. The changes in the averages in all cases were slight.

3.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1944 and 1945, 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. 1, 1945. 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**
Averages, 1943	**186·7**	**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**
1945								
January 1	177·1	237·5	192·9	174·7	179·8	284·2	149·8	222·9
February 1	177·2	231·0	191·4	167·7	182·4	280·8	147·3	222·9
March 1	176·7	229·6	190·5	164·8	182·8	280·3	140·5	223·0
April 1	177·1	230·8	189·4	163·7	183·3	277·2	139·9	223·9
May 1	176·7	230·4	188·4	160·7	181·9	273·6	138·3	223·2
June 1	175·6	229·1	186·4	159·1	176·7	270·0	139·4	228·1
July 1	174·1	227·7	186·8	161·5	177·1	266·9	139·0	232·8
August 1	171·8	221·7	180·6	158·8	173·6	267·8	140·1	231·3
September 1	169·2	210·7	179·8	156·7	168·9	258·4	139·9	229·7
October 1	164·5	196·3	173·3	156·2	168·4	162·9	140·8	209·3
November 1	164·9	189·6	174·7	159·0	169·2	162·2	146·1	207·4
December 1	165·7	173·3	177·7	168·0	172·6	123·7	150·4	206·3
Averages, 1945	**172·5**	**217·3**	**184·3**	**162·6**	**176·4**	**242·3**	**142·6**	**221·7**
Relative weights by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1945	14·5	1·4	13·2	1·2	3·2	0·9	3·6	4·3

Employment by Industries.—The statistics of employment for the major industrial divisions given in Table 4 for recent years, provide evidence of the effect of the War upon the situation in the Dominion; this is particularly the case in manufacturing, in which the index number of employment rose from 112·3 p.c. of the 1926 average in 1939, to a maximum of 231·4 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1943, thence declining to 184·2 p.c. at Dec. 1, 1945. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of over one-fifth. On the other hand, the annual index for 1945 exceeded by over 81 p.c. that of 1939.

The curtailment in the year under review in manufacturing was particularly noteworthy after V-E and V-J days, as a result of the completion or cancellation of contracts for munitions; the contra-seasonal reductions reported at September 1 and October 1 reached proportions that have rarely been exceeded in any month in the record. The losses were especially marked in plants producing durable manufactured goods, in which there was a recession of 16·3 p.c. in employment as compared with 1944; the falling-off in the manufacture of non-durable goods amounted only to 1·2 p.c. In the latter category, the losses were largely restricted to the chemical group, there being an increase of 2·1 p.c. over 1944 in the number of employees reported in the light manufacturing industries, exclusive of chemicals. It is interesting to note that, in spite of the recession indicated in the year under review in the manufacture of durable goods, employment therein was nevertheless 133·7 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the increase in the same comparison in the light manufactured goods industries amounted only to 49·1 p.c.

While the termination of the War reacted unfavourably upon the situation in manufacturing, the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit showed considerable revival in 1945 as compared with 1944, due to the relaxation of restrictions on labour and materials necessitated by wartime conditions. As a result, there was an increase of 4·7 p.c. in the combined non-manufacturing industries, in which only mining showed a general reduction.

Paralleling the movements in employment, the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing were lower and those in the non-manufacturing industries (except mining) were higher in 1945 than in 1944. The per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing showed very little change; in the case of the remaining industrial groups, the typical employee in recorded employment received a higher earned income than was the case in 1944 or any preceding year for which monthly statistics are available.

4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1944 and 1945, 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. 1, 1945. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 773 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	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
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. 739).

4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1944 and 1945, 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**
1945									
January 1	212·7	313·0	146·4	110·7	122·3	98·2	201·1	180·8	180·4
February 1	215·0	312·3	151·5	110·2	118·2	89·9	198·0	169·4	178·9
March 1	214·3	309·9	150·7	111·2	117·9	89·2	199·0	167·0	178·2
April 1	212·9	267·6	149·5	112·1	120·7	87·0	201·1	172·6	176·9
May 1	210·6	205·8	145·7	112·6	124·4	98·8	202·4	171·0	175·5
June 1	209·0	201·1	144·6	115·5	125·9	103·1	202·4	171·1	175·3
July 1	207·2	184·6	146·5	118·7	126·3	112·6	208·9	172·0	175·4
August 1	204·1	183·2	144·9	121·8	127·8	119·3	211·3	171·4	175·0
September 1	198·6	181·4	143·9	123·4	128·3	123·9	213·1	172·2	172·8
October 1	188·3	205·2	143·6	123·4	127·3	124·7	209·9	176·5	168·7
November 1	186·3	277·1	144·7	125·2	127·4	130·7	210·5	181·7	171·2
December 1	184·2	326·8	150·5	126·7	128·0	132·0	211·2	192·3	173·2
Averages, 1945	**203·6**	**247·3**	**146·9**	**117·6**	**124·5**	**109·1**	**205·7**	**174·8**	**175·1**
Relative weights, by industries, as at Dec. 1, 1945	54·7	5·5	4·0	1·9	9·4	9·5	3·0	12·0	100·0

[1] Except agriculture (see p. 739).

Subsection 3.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions

Quarterly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published in the *Labour Gazette* by the Department of Labour, and are based at the present time on returns received from about 2,300 local trade union branches, having an aggregate membership of more than 400,000 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 or in the Armed Forces and members of 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, 1931-44 and Quarterly, 1945

NOTE.—For percentages of unemployment as at June 30 and Dec. 31 from 1915 to 1930, see p. 827 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. For monthly data from 1921, see successive issues of the Year Book commencing with the 1922-23 edition.

Year and Month	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
June.....1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
December.....1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
June.....1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
December.....1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
June.....1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
December.....1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
June.....1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
December.....1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
June.....1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
December.....1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
June.....1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
December.....1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
June.....1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
December.....1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
June.....1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
December.....1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
June.....1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
December.....1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
June.....1940	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	7·6
December.....1940	2·6	2·3	11·1	5·9	6·6	6·7	4·8	9·0	7·4
June.....1941	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
December.....1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
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
June.....1944	0·1	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·3
December.....1944	[1]	0·2	0·9	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·6
March.....1945	0·5	[1]	1·2	0·6	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·5	0·7
June.....1945	1·2	0·1	0·6	0·7	0·2	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·5
September.....1945	2·0	0·5	2·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	2·4	1·4
December.....1945	4·6	4·7	1·8	4·0	1·2	1·3	0·9	3·4	3·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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 (unless in an area where the Commission has prescribed that persons employed in lumbering and logging shall be insured), transportation by water, stevedoring, private domestic service, private-duty nursing 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

* 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.

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 Dec. 31, 1945, employers and employees paid $265,561,533 into the Fund and the Dominion added $53,112,307. Reserves of the Fund have been invested in Dominion of Canada bonds and at the end of the year 1945, the par value of these investments amounted to $299,332,000. The accrued interest was $1,919,473.

Benefit first became payable on Jan. 27, 1942, and from that date to Dec. 31, 1945, of the 450,872 claims filed at local offices, 432,006 were forwarded to the regional and district offices for adjudication and 217,487 persons were paid benefit; $19,106,059 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 Dependents
		$	$	$	$	$
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 dependents 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 dependents. [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.*—Benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act first became payable in January, 1942. Since that time, monthly statistical reports on the operation of the Act have been published. A definite seasonal variation in the monthly figures on claims filed has been in evidence, the monthly totals increasing in the autumn and decreasing in the spring and summer, except for the months since June, 1945, following the cessation of hostilities in Europe. In 1942, the monthly average of claims filed was 2,448, the range being from 663 to 4,629. The 1943 monthly average was 3,055 with the monthly totals ranging from 1,013 to 6,562. During 1944, the monthly average was 7,575 with a range from 3,106 to 13,770. With the end of the War in August, 1945, the monthly totals in the last half of the year increased sharply, resulting in an average of 24,699 claims per month for 1945 and a 36,595 average for the last six months; monthly claims ranged from 8,430 to 57,612. During January and February, 1946, the totals of claims filed were 71,932 and 59,098, respectively.

The number of beneficiaries each month has fluctuated with the number of claims filed, subject to a lag of approximately one month. Because of re-employment, or because of the provisions of the Act governing the receipt of benefits, the number of beneficiaries in any month is usually less than the number of claimants. Only when the claims received are falling off sharply, is the number of beneficiaries in a period likely to exceed the number of claimants.

An indication of the extent of recorded unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance is given by the numbers signing the live unemployment register in the last week of each month. Those maintaining a live claim for benefit must sign the register once a week, thus certifying that they are unemployed, are capable of and available for work but unable to find suitable employment.

* 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.

The same seasonality has been evident in these figures as in those of claims filed but the live register supplies a measure of recorded unemployment at a given time whereas claims filed indicate the number of cases of recorded unemployment in a period.

In addition to the monthly material on the operation of the Act, annual tabulations of the persons employed in insurable employment are prepared from returns covering the book exchange at Apr. 1, and annual data on benefit years established and benefit years terminated are published.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, shown in Table **6**, was assumed to be those working in insurable employment as at Apr. 1.

Table **7** presents information on the persons for whom current benefit years were in existence during 1944. 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 on 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 87,663 persons held benefit years current in 1944, only 52,950 actually drew benefit in that year.

In almost all cases (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 1943 were carried over into 1944 so that, although 66,934 persons established benefit years in 1944, a total of 87,663 persons held benefit years currently available in 1944.

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 1944.

In Table **8**, the persons with current benefit years in 1944 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 dependent within the meaning of the Act.

The persons who established benefit years in 1944, those whose benefit years terminated in 1944, with those whose benefit years terminated by exhaustion of rights, shown separately, are classified by age groups in Table **10**. In Table **11** the persons who established benefit years in 1944 and the benefit days paid on those benefit years are presented by industrial group and age.

Table **12** classifies those who established benefit years in 1944 and the days paid on those benefit years by occupation group.

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.

6.—Persons Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Classified by Industrial Groups and Sex, 1944 and 1945

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	1944		1945	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	870	530	1,050	490
Forestry, fishing and trapping	440	40	930	40
Mining, Oil and Quarrying—				
Mining	70,320	2,790	61,740	1,850
Oil wells	2,380	270	2,020	230
Quarrying	2,200	60	2,340	60
Totals, Mining, Oil and Quarrying	74,900	3,120	66,100	2,140
Manufactures—				
Vegetable products	62,660	42,040	67,030	42,800
Animal products	58,600	29,240	57,410	30,120
Textiles and textile products	54,250	97,210	55,450	97,990
Wood and paper products	123,060	36,730	127,530	36,470
Iron and its products	382,800	87,510	352,260	71,440
Non-ferrous metal products	64,680	31,650	59,640	28,230
Non-metallic mineral products	24,430	5,660	25,210	6,240
Chemicals and allied products	37,170	23,750	34,600	19,910
Miscellaneous products	15,810	14,040	16,190	14,570
Totals, Manufactures	823,460	367,830	795,320	347,770
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	16,420	2,730	17,440	2,870
Construction	64,040	3,070	67,050	2,480
Transportation and communications	146,880	31,310	166,590	33,780
Trade, wholesale	53,490	25,670	55,440	27,540
Trade, Retail—				
Food	29,830	19,530	31,670	21,430
Other	74,440	110,470	79,350	117,400
Totals, Trade, Retail	104,270	130,000	111,020	138,830
Finance and insurance	19,530	44,400	18,680	46,670
Service—				
Professional	5,650	11,830	6,140	13,140
Public	54,740	47,910	58,150	47,950
Recreational	9,150	5,370	9,490	5,500
Business	5,600	5,270	5,320	5,720
Personal	41,250	67,110	43,000	71,640
Totals, Service	116,390	137,490	122,100	143,950
Unspecified	26,840	16,130	22,710	7,850
Totals, All Industries	**1,447,530**	**762,320**	**1,444,430**	**754,410**

7.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years, Persons with Current Benefit Years, Persons Drawing Benefit, Benefit Days Paid and Total Amount of Benefit Paid, by Provinces, 1944.

Province	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Persons with Current Benefit Years	Persons Drawing Benefit	Benefit Days Paid	Total Amount of Benefit Paid[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	307	408	266	8,201	13,420
Nova Scotia	2,751	4,580	2,694	87,825	168,770
New Brunswick	1,432	2,171	1,083	28,949	53,340
Quebec	26,534	34,335	21,450	847,428	1,611,850
Ontario	10,813	15,117	7,834	266,502	523,260
Manitoba	5,486	7,341	4,037	141,156	262,200
Saskatchewan	2,279	2,991	1,912	71,538	137,100
Alberta	8,857	9,927	6,995	150,651	303,110
British Columbia	8,475	10,793	6,679	212,820	316,960
Totals	**66,934**	**87,663**	**52,950**	**1,815,070**	**3,390,010**

[1] Subject to adjustment for errors and omissions in final payments.

8.—Persons with Current Benefit Years Paid During 1944, Classified by Number of Benefit Days Paid

Benefit Days Paid	Persons	Days	Benefit Days Paid	Persons	Days	Benefit Days Paid	Persons	Days
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.
No benefit....	34,713	–	70– 74.....	1,132	81,736	145–149.....	70	10,273
1– 4.....	6,167	15,346	75– 79.....	958	73,805	150–154.....	52	7,619
5– 9.....	6,712	47,816	80– 84.....	770	63,046	155–159.....	62	9,722
10–14.....	5,090	61,509	85– 89.....	737	63,929	160–164.....	44	7,128
15–19.....	3,917	65,525	90– 94.....	540	49,598	165–169.....	27	4,512
20–24.....	3,779	81,405	95– 99.....	517	50,121	170–174.....	19	3,262
25–29.....	3,258	87,198	100–104.....	404	41,219	175–179.....	8	1,419
30–34.....	2,846	91,057	105–109.....	360	38,523	180–184.....	1	183
35–39.....	2,816	105,028	110–114.....	259	29,036	185–189.....	4	747
40–44.....	2,533	106,852	115–119.....	218	25,478	190–194.....	1	191
45–49.....	2,175	102,005	120–124.....	227	27,646	195–199.....	Nil	–
50–54.....	1,954	101,027	125–129.....	170	21,579	200 or over....	5	1,076
55–59.....	1,845	104,752	130–134.....	125	16,504			
60–64.....	1,585	98,104	135–139.....	94	12,887	**Totals**.....	**87,663**	**1,815,070**
65–69.....	1,365	91,436	140–144.....	104	14,771			

9.—Persons Drawing Benefit and Benefit Days Paid During 1944, Classified by Daily Rate of Benefit

Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons	Days	Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons	Days	Daily Rate of Benefit	Persons	Days
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.
Under $0·60...	2	48	$1·30–$1·39...	2,480	88,684	$2·10–$2·19...	1,389	50,647
$0·60–$0·69....	69	3,194	$1·40–$1·49...	1,696	58,651	$2·20–$2·29...	1,982	74,262
$0·70–$0·79....	145	5,415	$1·50–$1·59...	1,912	66,980	$2·30–$2·39...	5,489	191,935
$0·80–$0·89....	308	10,697	$1·60–$1·69...	2,710	98,443	$2·40.....	9,569	292,117
$0·90–$0·99....	503	17,497	$1·70–$1·79...	3,148	114,898			
$1·00–$1·09....	923	33,047	$1·80–$1·89...	2,865	100,986			
$1·10–$1·19....	1,483	51,547	$1·90–$1·99...	4,312	149,553	**Totals**.....	**52,950**	**1,815,070**
$1·20–$1·29....	1,615	55,745	$2·00–$2·09 ..	10,350	350,724			

10.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years, Benefit Days Paid on Years Established, Total Benefit Years Terminated and Benefit Years Terminated Through Exhaustion of Rights, by Age Groups, 1944.

Age Group	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Benefit Days Paid	Benefit Years Terminated	
			Total Terminated	Total Exhausted
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	6,658	109,166	1,655	629
20–24 "	11,341	203,130	4,047	831
25–29 "	7,479	138,575	2,876	544
30–34 "	6,778	126,595	2,634	530
35–39 "	6,001	119,915	2,294	509
40–44 "	5,735	114,506	2,209	502
45–49 "	4,995	110,207	1,930	507
50–54 "	4,384	101,967	1,861	484
55–59 "	4,495	114,990	1,982	586
60–64 "	3,886	112,146	1,709	630
65 years or over	5,170	211,842	2,633	1,396
Not given	12	404	5	1
Totals, All Ages	**66,934**	**1,463,443**	**25,835**	**7,149**

11.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years in 1944 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	33	68	17	614	1,346	626
Forestry, fishing and trapping	27	98	25	408	1,360	820
Mining, Oil and Quarrying—						
Mining	761	4,748	681	8,001	51,606	16,315
Oil wells	7	24	12	6	725	399
Quarrying	14	64	16	306	2,262	668
Totals, Mining, Oil and Quarrying	782	4,836	709	8,313	54,593	17,382
Manufactures—						
Vegetable products	489	649	143	8,298	14,510	4,644
Animal products	422	603	138	5,431	11,564	4,673
Textiles and textile products	1,272	1,236	159	26,300	25,559	5,225
Wood and paper products	904	2,029	535	16,236	38,575	17,851
Iron and its products	5,092	10,030	1,780	92,400	208,617	64,287
Non-ferrous metal products	800	1,034	126	11,753	16,660	4,831
Non-metallic mineral products	194	375	82	6,186	10,347	3,514
Chemicals and allied products	221	553	108	3,663	12,976	5,224
Miscellaneous products	808	1,832	222	13,237	36,865	7,498
Totals, Manufactures	10,202	18,341	3,293	183,504	375,673	117,747
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	84	212	62	1,612	4,797	2,408
Construction	1,299	7,502	1,819	27,983	188,494	65,288
Transportation and communications	923	1,857	691	15,714	43,548	32,730
Trade, wholesale	436	628	131	5,558	13,094	5,911
Trade, Retail—						
Food	403	368	62	6,942	8,171	2,432
Other	1,587	1,608	289	27,725	37,097	11,645
Totals, Retail Trade	1,990	1,976	351	34,667	45,268	14,077
Finance and insurance	282	308	119	4,167	6,108	5,058
Service—						
Professional	171	304	115	3,075	6,102	3,577
Public	862	2,192	1,173	13,057	53,459	39,103
Recreational	91	133	55	1,561	3,226	2,331
Business	61	107	42	607	2,168	1,752
Personal	753	1,297	454	11,334	27,386	15,178
Totals, Service	1,938	4,033	1,839	29,634	92,341	61,941
Unspecified	3	8	Nil	122	133	Nil
Totals, All Industries [1]	**66,922**			**1,463,039**		

[1] The total number of persons establishing benefit years was actually 66,934 since 12 persons whose ages were not given are not included in this table; 404 benefit days were paid to these 12 persons so that the total benefit days paid was actually 1,463,443.

12.—Persons Establishing Benefit Years in 1944, and Benefit Days Paid on these Benefit Years, by Occupation Groups

Occupation Group	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Benefit Days Paid	Occupation Group	Persons Establishing Benefit Years	Benefit Days Paid
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Agriculture	67	1,395	Service	5,588	150,002
Fishing	25	642	Professional	*411*	*10,758*
Logging	172	2,839	Public	*357*	*10,300*
Mining and quarrying	5,567	62,226	Recreational	*101*	*2,091*
Manufacturing and mechanical	17,519	355,445	Personal	*4,719*	*126,853*
Construction	9,765	236,726	Clerical	7,934	171,915
Transportation and communication	2,226	45,706	Labourer	14,839	368,964
Trade	3,184	66,437	Unspecified	10	259
Finance	38	887	**Totals, All Occupations**	**66,934**	**1,463,443**

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.)

13.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by Employment Offices, 1933-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

NOTE.—For figures by provinces from 1920 to 1943, 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**	**130,739**	**270,020**	**114,862**
Totals, 1940	**653,445**	**235,150**	**344,921**	**166,955**	**336,507**	**138,599**
Totals, 1941	**568,695**	**262,767**	**344,796**	**206,908**	**331,997**	**175,766**
Totals, 1942	**1,044,610**	**499,519**	**949,909**	**431,933**	**597,161**	**298,460**
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**
Totals, 1945	**1,855,036**	**661,948**	**1,733,362**	**687,886**	**1,095,641**	**397,940**
Prince Edward Island—1944	6,233	3,504	4,635	2,576	3,605	2,129
1945	6,138	3,090	4,376	2,481	3,258	1,959
Nova Scotia—1944	51,185	31,467	59,704	26,524	40,399	21,250
1945	60,900	21,272	57,444	21,974	40,200	14,208
New Brunswick—1944	48,921	24,261	60,929	20,089	35,337	16,444
1945	54,021	18,079	58,454	16,416	34,250	11,022
Quebec—1944	544,220	208,203	577,293	253,829	360,418	146,067
1945	605,568	171,419	526,296	172,637	296,478	83,653
Ontario—1944	558,016	363,432	690,212	426,315	412,768	282,504
1945	678,492	250,823	693,618	302,327	447,995	171,966
Manitoba—1944	65,186	65,594	66,437	57,462	38,937	43,268
1945	84,863	46,178	67,023	43,671	45,354	30,040
Saskatchewan—1944	49,733	37,292	40,752	28,212	25,873	21,247
1945	57,671	27,275	39,571	21,471	27,325	14,677
Alberta—1944	73,138	53,969	83,025	45,846	51,530	35,053
1945	79,857	38,207	79,160	35,174	54,323	24,255
British Columbia—1944	186,378	114,551	196,237	88,694	132,987	70,101
1945	227,526	85,605	207,420	71,735	146,458	46,160

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, now called National Employment Offices, are both employment offices and the offices at which insured workers register their claims for benefit when they become unemployed. About 250 Unemployment Insurance auditors 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.—Canadian Vocational Training

Canadian Vocational Training is the new name given to the various training projects carried on by the Dominion Department of Labour in co-operation with Provincial Governments, under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942. It includes the former War Emergency and Youth Training Programs, and also the training of apprentices. An Advisory Council, representative of employers, organized labour, veterans' and women's organizations, and Provincial Departments of Education, assists the Minister of Labour by advising on matters of administration and policy. The following table shows the allotment of Dominion funds to the provinces for the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, and the total claims paid by the Dominion against these allotments up to Apr. 30, 1945.

14.—Dominion Allotments and Claims Paid for Canadian Vocational Training, by Provinces, Year ended Mar. 31, 1945

Province	Youth Training		War Emergency Training		Apprentice Training	
	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 30, 1945	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 30, 1945	Allotment	Claims Paid to Apr. 30, 1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	10,000	8,237	15,000	5,498	Nil	–
Nova Scotia	20,000	14,074	215,000	136,357	12,500	349
New Brunswick	27,500	21,604	240,000	127,783	5,000	Nil
Quebec	135,000	111,560	1,150,000	492,542	Nil	–
Ontario	60,000	Nil	2,225,000	694,012	20,000	6,043
Manitoba	15,000	1,660	280,000	102,527	10,000	Nil
Saskatchewan	35,000	21,463	310,000	206,728	10,000	"
Alberta	45,000	14,990	385,000	205,069	10,000	"
British Columbia	40,000	39,666	445,000	191,879	2,500	83
Totals	**387,500**	**233,254**	**5,265,000**	**2,162,395**	**70,000**	**6,475**

Youth Training.—During the fiscal year 1944-45, 7,122 persons were given training under this program. The training consisted for the most part of various general and specialized courses for rural young people in agriculture, rural homecraft and handicrafts, and other related subjects. It also included assistance to university

students, nurses-in-training in hospitals and prospective teachers. The expenditures were financed on a 50-50 basis between the Dominion and the province concerned. A special fund contributed entirely by the Dominion provided assistance to some 65 additional students in medicine, dentistry, science and engineering. The basis of all assistance to students was academic merit plus financial need.

War-Emergency Training. — This program (fully described on pp. 694-698 of the 1942 Year Book) was continued during 1944-45, but on a greatly reduced scale, as the needs of war industry and the Armed Forces for skilled workers and tradesmen had been fairly adequately met by the end of the fiscal year.

Training in Industry.—The total enrolment in full-time pre-employment classes during the year was 2,791 men and 1,262 women. Any part-time classes for employed persons consisted largely of theoretical and technical classroom instruction. The total enrolment was 3,950 men and 1,061 women. In the full-time plant schools carried on in industry, the total enrolment was 3,629 men and 5,615 women. Increasing interest was shown in the intensive training courses for foremen and supervisors in industry, which included the units of job instructor, job relations, job methods and job safety training. The total enrolment for the year was 30,192.

Training for the Armed Forces.—Training for the Royal Canadian Air Force for ground mechanics and pre-aircrew classes was discontinued before Mar. 31, 1945. The total number given training during the year was 5,409. The type and length of course followed closely those given in the preceding years.

Classes for the Army showed a total enrolment during the year of 9,860, and consisted for the most part of a three-month course for.a wide range of Army trades and a somewhat longer course for Army clerks and clerk-stenographers.

The enrolment of Naval tradesmen during the year was 2,176 comprising engine-room artificers, motorfitters, cooks and writers.

Rehabilitation Training for Discharged Members of the Forces.—This type of training assumed larger proportions with the increase in the number discharged from the Army, Navy and Air Force. Canadian Vocational Training, at the request of the Department of Veterans Affairs, was made responsible for the provision of not only all vocational training to veterans, but also for pre-matriculation classes to enable veterans to enter either a university or certain types of occupations. The total enrolment during the year was 5,667 men and 1,123 women.

In order to provide this training, special centres were opened and buildings and equipment were made available. These centres were used entirely for discharged members of the Forces. In addition, use was made of certain provincial and municipal vocational schools, as well as privately owned trade schools and business colleges. All those undergoing training were paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs, a monthly grant of $60 for single men and $80 for married men with additional amounts for dependent children.

To train veterans for the large number of skilled and semi-skilled occupations in industrial and commercial establishments for which no adequate pre-employment training is possible in a school, a plan of "on the job" training in industry was instituted. Special representatives systematically canvass employers to find opportunities where veterans, men or women, can be trained on the job. The length of the training period varies with the degree of skill required for each occupation, the

previous experience of the individual and his or her aptitude and ability to learn. Individual contracts provide for a stated weekly or monthly wage. The employer pays the trainee what his services are worth and the balance of the wage is made up by the Department of Veterans Affairs from the veteran's training grant. As training progresses and skill increases, the proportion of the wage paid by the employer increases and that paid by the Department decreases.

Apprentice Training.—During the year, 10-year agreements were completed between the Dominion Department of Labour and all provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Quebec, under which the Dominion will share equally with the province in certain approved costs in connection with the training of apprentices in correspondence courses, part-time classes or full-time classes. This necessitated the passing of Apprenticeship Acts in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there was no such legislation. Each province draws up its own list of trades designated under the Act, and all apprentices come under Government supervision. The trades deriving the most benefit from the Apprenticeship Agreements are the building and construction trades and motor-vehicle repair.

Section 6.—Control of Manpower

The responsibility for carrying out Government policies with respect to the utilization of manpower continued to be vested in the Minister of Labour during the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, but controls were being gradually relaxed. An outline of the Government's policy and of the administration of the National Selective Service Civilian and Mobilization Regulations was given at pp. 777-779 of the 1945 Year Book.

Call-ups under the Mobilization Regulations were suspended on May 7, 1945, on termination of the European War. The requirement that women should secure permits before seeking or entering employment was rescinded. The compulsory transfer of workers was abandoned and more freedom in the issuance of Labour Exit Permits allowed. Other employment controls were gradually removed until the only ones remaining were the requirements that employers register their vacancies with an Employment Office and that workers register when seeking employment. These are still in effect and are designed to aid the National Employment Service in its placing duties.

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 1944 there were 724,188 members of trade unions in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was reported as 284,732 in 2,274 branches of affiliated unions and Dominion unions; that of the Canadian Congress of Labour as 272,146 in 894 branches and local unions; of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, as 74,624 in 296 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 36,147 in 366 branches; other central organizations, 45,328 in 234 branches; and independent local unions, 11,211 in 59 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 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 Dominion organization which was formally set up in 1886.

Affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress at the present time are "international" trade unions almost all of which are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, a number of Canadian or "national" unions and a number of directly chartered Dominion labour unions.

Canadian Congress of Labour.—This Congress was organized in September, 1940, when the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, formed in 1927, amended its constitution to permit the affiliation with the Congress of the Canadian branches of those "international unions" which, in the United States are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Canadian Congress has also among its members a number of unions to which it has granted charters. An exception to the statement concerning "international unions" is the United Mine Workers of America which is linked in Canada with the Canadian Congress of Labour but, in the United States, with the American Federation of Labour.

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. These unions are confined to the Province of Quebec.

15.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1912-44

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
	No.		No.		No.
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
1922	276,621	1933	285,720	1944	724,188

16.—Distribution of Trade Union Members, by Main Industrial Groups, 1943 and 1944, with Percentage Changes

Industry	1943		1944		Percentage Change 1944 from 1943
	Members	P.C. of Total	Members	P.C. of Total	
	No.		No.		
Mining and quarrying	36,825	5·5	38,601	5·3	+4·8
Metals	199,487	30·0	193,336	26·7	−3·1
Construction	60,084	9·0	57,501	8·0	−5·9
Light, heat and power	7,918	1·2	9,300	1·3	+17·5
Wood and wood products	38,689	5·8	48,941	6·7	+26·5
Printing and publishing	10,579	1·6	12,212	1·7	+15·4
Steam railway transportation	108,128	16·4	121,245	16·7	+12·1
Other transportation	40,823	6·1	45,236	6·2	+10·8
Services	57,484	8·7	70,675	9·8	+22·9
Clothing and footwear	37,563	5·6	39,592	5·5	+5·4
Textiles	18,084	2·7	27,996	3·9	+54·8
Foods	19,183	2·9	28,737	4·0	+49·8
All other industries	29,686	4·5	30,816	4·2	+3·9
Totals	**664,533**	**100·0**	**724,188**	**100·0**	**+9·0**

17.—Trade Unions Having 1,000 or More Members in Canada, Dec. 31, 1943 and 1944

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1943	1944
	No.	No.
International Unions		
Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union of United	35,000	51,500
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	1,250	1,339
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	4,685	4,749
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	1,175	1,613
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United	1,000	1,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	1,378	1,309
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	13,630	13,831
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	8,500	7,000
Commercial Telegraphers' Union	2,517	2,710
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	1,157	1,294
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, United	16,000	10,718
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	6,824	7,825
Engineers, International Union of Operating	1,975	2,084
Fire Fighters, International Association of	2,400	2,450
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	1,118	1,156
Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International	2,400	5,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	9,996	10,724
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United	1,648	1,781
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	3,422	3,583
Industrial Workers of the World	1,270	1,600
Laundry Workers' International Union	2,243	1,000
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	831	904
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	6,370	6,735
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	8,666	8,890
Longshoremen's Association, International	3,000	3,200
Machinists, International Association of	44,643	33,697
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	14,856	18,590
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	1,791	1,915
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	10,000	12,500
Mine Workers of America, United	22,552	21,846
Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, International	4,394	4,448
Musicians, American Federation of	5,000	6,000
Packinghouse Workers of America, United	6,716	14,938
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	1,688	2,129
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	4,997	5,192
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen	5,130	6,096
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	1,324	1,324
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	12,500	15,500
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	7,463	7,730
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	17,084	18,052
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric	8,168	8,819
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	8,136	9,017
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	14,612	15,000
Railway Conductors of America, Order of	2,470	2,470
Rubber Workers of America, United	4,391	7,198
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	1,000	1,000
Steel Workers of America, United	45,000	50,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	3,663	4,577
Textile Workers of America, United	3,305	4,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3,925	4,145
Typographical Union, International	4,115	4,432
Woodworkers of America, International	11,631	13,000
National Unions		
Aluminum Workers, National Federation of	4,500	3,776
Asbestos Employees of the Province of Quebec, Catholic Federation of	2,799	2,385
Barbers and Hairdressers, National Federation of	2,250	1,014
Building Trades, National Catholic Federation of	17,181	16,435
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated	10,000	3,825
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated	5,980	5,981
Civil Service Association of Alberta	1,627	2,030

17.—Trade Unions Having 1,000 or More Members in Canada, Dec. 31, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1943	1944
National Unions—concluded	No.	No.
Clothing Workers, National Federation of	1,400	1,623
Commerce and Finance, National Federation of Employees of	2,908	3,000
Customs and Excise Officers' Association	3,000	2,000
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating	2,741	2,701
Express Employees, Brotherhood of	1,940	2,147
Glove Workers of Canada, National Federation of	1,200	942
Hosiery Workers, National Federation of Full Fashioned and Circular	1,206	1,076
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of	2,050	2,140
Maritime Federation, National (formerly Canadian Brotherhood of Ships Employees)	8,227	8,625
One Big Union	4,080	5,380
Postal Employees, Canadian	2,250	3,645
Printing Trades of Canada, Catholic Federation of	1,650	2,400
Pulp and Paper Employees, National Catholic Federation of	4,904	8,000
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of	21,000	26,000
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of	3,656	3,676
Railwaymen, National Union of	3,004	3,001
Seamen's Union, Canadian	3,900	7,225
Shoe and Leather Workers' Organizing Committee	750	1,132
Shoe Workers of Canada, National Federation of Leather and	4,800	4,632
Textile Workers, National Catholic Federation of	8,653	10,410
Textile Workers of Canada, United	4,550	5,956
Textile Workers' Organizing Committee	800	1,193
Wood Industry Workers, National Catholic Federation of	2,100	3,000

Canada and the International Labour Organization.—The International Labour Organization was established in association with the League of Nations in 1919 under the Treaties of Peace with the object of improving labour conditions throughout the world by international agreement and legislative action. An association of nations, financed by their Governments and controlled by representatives of those Governments and of their organized employers and workers, the Organization comprises: (1) the General Conference of representatives of the Member States; (2) the International Labour Office; and (3) the Governing Body of the Office.

The Conference in normal times meets at least once a year, and is composed of 4 delegates from each Member State, 2 representing the Government and 2 representing employers and workers, respectively. Decisions of the Conference are in the form of draft Conventions or of Recommendations. The former, when given legislative effect and ratified by Member States are legally binding on them and their enforcement within such countries is a matter for annual consideration by the Conference. In the case of federal countries where the national legislature has limited jurisdiction in the labour field, the Treaty provides that a draft Convention may be treated as a Recommendation. It requires, however, that every Convention must be brought before the competent authority or authorities for legislative or other action. In Canada the competent authorities in respect to most of the Conventions and Recommendations are the Provincial Legislatures.

The International Labour Office acts as the permanent secretariat of the Organization and as a centre of information and publishing house.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 Government representatives, 8 employers' and 8 workers' representatives. All but the representatives of the 8 States of chief industrial importance, which hold permanent seats, are elected

triennially by the Conference. The Governing Body has general supervision of the International Labour Office, frames its budget and fixes the agenda of the Conference when the Conference itself does not do so. It usually meets quarterly. Four sessions were held during 1945: at London, England, in January; at Quebec, Canada, in June; and at Paris, France, in October and November.

There have been 27 sessions of the Conference at which 67 draft Conventions and 73 Recommendations have been adopted covering a wide range of subjects: hours of work; weekly rest; holidays; minimum age for employment; night-work of women and young persons; minimum wages; health and safety; workmen's compensation; seamen's conditions; insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and death; colonial labour problems; protection of migrant workers; and many other aspects of the protection of workers' rights and interests. There have been 913 ratifications of these Conventions from 51 countries.

Six International Labour Conventions relating to seamen have been given legislative effect by Parliament and have been ratified by the Dominion Government. Two other Conventions concerning statistics and accidents to dockers are in force and have been approved by resolution of Parliament. They will be ratified shortly.

The 27th Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Paris from Oct. 15 to Nov. 5. It was attended by delegates and technical advisers from 48 countries, including Italy which was re-admitted to membership. Resolutions of the Conference recommended national and international policies for the maintenance of full employment and the adoption of certain minimum standards for the employment of young persons. Preliminary consideration was given to the night-work of young persons and their medical examination before and after employment, subjects which will be discussed again at the next General Session at Montreal beginning Sept. 19, 1946. A Committee on constitutional questions was established to prepare a report recommending changes in the constitution, which, after submission to Governments for comments, will go before the next Conference. The principal effect of the proposed amendments will be to sever ties with the League of Nations and to provide for establishing relations with the United Nations towards which negotiations are already under way.

Canada was also represented at a preparatory technical conference of representatives of 20 maritime countries held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, to draft proposals for a full Maritime Session to be held in Seattle, U.S.A., about June 1, 1946, concerning methods of establishing minimum standards for the wages, hours and other conditions of seamen.

During the year the Governing Body decided to set up standing committees to provide special machinery for considering the labour problems of major world industries: coal mining; inland transport; textiles; iron and steel production; the metal trades; petroleum production and refining; building; civil engineering and public works. Committees on the first two were set up and met at London in December. Canada was represented at both meetings. It is expected that other committees will be established and hold preliminary meetings before the end of 1946.

Fuller information regarding these various meetings may be found in the *Labour Gazette*.

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 and various other government authorities, from departmental correspondents, and from press reports.

18.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1942-45

Industry	Numbers of Fatal Accidents				Percentages of Total Fatal Accidents			
	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
Agriculture	107	99	109	112	7·0	6·8	9·1	8·6
Logging	170	151	137	164	11·2	10·3	11·4	12·5
Fishing and trapping	34	49	34	20	2·2	3·3	2·8	1·5
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	199	213	158	185	13·1	14·5	13·1	14·1
Manufacturing	315	310	271	256	20·7	21·2	22·6	19·6
Construction	227	154	100	125	15·0	10·5	8·3	9·5
Electric light and power	21	16	17	24	1·4	1·1	1·4	1·8
Transportation and public utilities	318	334	264	286	20·9	22·8	21·9	21·9
Trade	44	59	53	49	2·9	4·0	4·4	3·8
Service	84	79	59	83	5·5	5·4	4·9	6·3
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	5	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·4
Totals	**1,520**	**1,465**	**1,203**	**1,309**	**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 1945, 425 were caused by moving trains, vehicles, etc. Falling objects caused 191 fatalities, and falls of persons 195. Other fatal accidents included: 179 caused by dangerous substances, 26 by hoisting apparatus, 41 by striking against or being struck by objects, 27 by prime movers and 31 by handling objects. Included in the category "other causes" were 153 fatalities of which 97 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc. The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the 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

* Fuller information concerning the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts is given in a pamphlet issued annually by the Department of Labour of Canada.

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. Dominion Regulations of 1945 under the War Measures Act provide compensation for seamen not under any Workmen's Compensation Act.

Necessary medical aid is given to workmen during disability. 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 provinces, 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 communications and the operation of public utilities. Undertakings in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed may be excluded, except in Alberta and British Columbia.

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, $175 in Quebec, 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 Manitoba and Ontario of $45 and in the remaining provinces $40; in addition a lump sum of $100 is paid in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

For each child in the care of a parent or foster-mother receiving compensation, a monthly payment is made 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 and Saskatchewan 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 dependents 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 dependents 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 dependents such as widow, invalid widower or children the maximum payable to other dependents is $40 per month. In all provinces, compensation to dependents 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, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, maximum benefits payable to dependents 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 except Saskatchewan, is a weekly payment for its duration equal to 66⅔ p.c. of the average weekly earnings; in Saskatchewan it is 75 p.c.; 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 $12·50 in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia, and $15 in Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan. For partial disablement similar provision is made in all provinces, except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, i.e., two-thirds of the difference in earnings before and after the accident; in Saskatchewan, 75 p.c. 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 $2,500 in British Columbia, Saskatchewan 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 years of age 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.

19.—Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Estimates for outstanding claims not included. Statistics for the years 1917-34 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	Accidents Compensated
	$	$	$	No.
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
1944	2,693,483	185,392	2,878,875	19,027

20.—Operations of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1920-34 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	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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	125,867	89,246	[2]
1943	386,304	113,332	2,900	94,414	115,121	82,266	5,085
1944[3]	509,975	89,749	1,700	102,409	80,526	64,894	8,330

[1] No reserve reported. [2] Not available. [3] Figures subject to revision.

21.—Operations of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1928-34 are given at p. 778 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Claims Schedules 1 and 2	Compensation Schedule 1	Medical Aid Schedule 1
	No.	$	$
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	90,564	6,462,259	1,389,008
1944[1]	84,308	3,549,701	987,147

[1] Subject to revision.

22.—Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1915-34 are given at p. 759 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded				Accidents Reported
	Schedule 1		Schedule 2[1] and Crown	Total Benefits	
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Compensation		
	$	$	$	$	No.
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
1944	8,317,960	1,888,846	2,278,793	12,485,599	123,820

[1] Comprises employers individually liable.

23.—Operations of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1917-34 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	1,386,104	240,492	1,626,596	13,948
1944	1,379,142	225,088	1,604,230	16,221

24.—Operations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1930-34 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	676,592	138,355	814,947	6,921
1944[1]	853,022	156,594	1,009,616	7,702

[1] Subject to revision.

25.—Operations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1921-34 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.
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
1944	498,303	234,708	733,011	19,286	7,988

26.—Operations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-34 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Claims (gross)
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	$	$	$	No.
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	7,344,122	1,184,253	8,528,375	68,635
1944	8,031,613	1,182,236	9,213,849	60,463

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 1944 will be found in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1945, at p. 383, and for 1945 in the February, 1946, issue at p. 244.

Strikes and Lockouts in Recent Years.—The expansion of employment since 1939 has been much greater in manufacturing than in other industries. Strikes have been most numerous also in this group of industries in recent years. In 1945, more than 63 p.c. of the strikes and 85 p.c. of the time loss were in manufacturing. In coal mining, there were fewer strikes in 1945 than in the previous year but the time loss was much greater as a result of one strike which caused about 80 p.c. of the total time loss in this industry. Three of the largest strikes in the year, and strikes in sympathy with one or other of them, involved more than 43 p.c. of all the workers and about 86 p.c. of the total time loss. One strike alone in manufacturing caused 74 p.c. of the total time loss.

27.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1936-45

NOTE.—For the years 1901-20, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763, and for 1921-35 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.
1936.....	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231	156	155	34,812	276,997
1937.....	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567	278	274	71,905	886,393
1938.....	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312	147	142	20,395	148,678
1939.....	48	31,102	111,274	74	9,936	113,314	122	120	41,038	224,588
1940.....	65	31,223	68,734	103	29,396	197,584	168	166	60,619	266,318
1941.....	45	38,136	109,069	186	48,955	324,845	231	229	87,091	433,914
1942.....	53	19,670	66,318	301	94,246	383,884	354	352	113,916	450,202
1943.....	111	59,017	204,980	294	159,387	836,218	405[1]	401	218,404	1,041,198
1944.....	46	11,180	28,507	153	64,110	461,632	199	195	75,290	490,139
1945.....	39	27,422	183,102	158	68,646	1,274,318	197	196	96,068	1,457,420

[1] Not including protest strikes in Nova Scotia.

28.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1944 and 1945

Industry	1944					1945				
	No. of Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved		Time Loss		No. of Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved		Time Loss	
		No.	Percentage	Man-Working Days	Percentage		No.	Percentage	Man-Working Days	Percentage
Agriculture	1					1				
Logging	2	90	0·1	145	[2]	1				
Fishing and Trapping	1					1	–			
Mining, etc.[3]	49	12,044	16·0	29,371	6·0	42	27,892	29·0	183,498	12·6
Manufacturing	120	53,093	70·5	401,385	81·9	126	62,788	65·4	1,238,901	85·0
Vegetable foods, etc.	2	42	0·1	160	[2]	2	802	0·8	14,382	1·0
Tobacco and liquors	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rubber and its products	18	8,250	10·9	20,019	4·1	9	8,607	9·0	34,938	2·4
Animal foods	4	935	1·2	670	0·2	4	7,221	7·7	33,107	2·3
Boots and shoes (leather)	1	17	[2]	40	[2]	3	67	[2]	420	[2]
Fur, leather and other animal products	3	212	0·3	137	[2]	3	344	0·4	4,791	0·3
Textiles, clothing, etc.	15	5,360	7·1	35,604	7·3	13	4,355	4·6	10,282	0·7
Pulp, paper and paper products	7	1,548	2·1	9,531	1·9	1	278	0·3	556	[2]
Printing and publishing	1	34	0·1	57	[2]	5	283	0·3	6,582	0·5
Miscellaneous wood products	8	911	1·2	2,047	0·4	7	1,868	1·9	8,022	0·6
Metal products	42	25,395	33·7	251,116	51·2	64	36,196	37·7	1,117,117	76·7
Shipbuilding	16	10,197	13·5	81,664	16·7	7	2,110	2·2	3,535	0·2
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	3	192	0·3	340	0·1	7	557	0·6	2,419	0·1
Miscellaneous products	1					1	100	0·1	2,750	0·2
Construction	6	427	0·6	1,212	0·2	7	380	0·4	2,948	0·2
Buildings and structures	6	427	0·6	1,212	0·2	5	325	0·3	2,848	0·2
Railway	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bridge[4]	1					1		–	–	–
Highway	1					2	55	0·1	100	[2]
Canal, harbour, waterway	1					1				
Miscellaneous	1					1				

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 773.

28.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1944 and 1945—concluded

Industry	1944					1945				
	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
Transportation and Public Utilities	**13**	**7,484**	**10·0**	**45,426**	**9·3**	**12**	**4,322**	**4·5**	**28,096**	**1·9**
Steam railways	[1]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Electric railways	3	7,034	9·3	44,017	9·0	4	2,613	2·8	24,668	1·7
Water transport	3	206	0·3	339	0·1	3	1,386	1·4	2,525	0·2
Air transport	[1]	–	–	–	–	[1]	–	–	–	–
Other local and highway transport	4	83	0·1	955	0·2	2	140	0·1	504	[2]
Telegraph and telephone	[1]	–	–	–	–	1	22	[2]	88	[2]
Electricity and gas	2	116	0·2	47	[2]	1	100	0·1	250	[2]
Miscellaneous	1	45	0·1	68	[2]	1	61	0·1	61	[2]
Trade	**3**	**185**	**0·1**	**334**	**0·1**	**4**	**445**	**0·5**	**3,220**	**0·2**
Finance	[1]	–		–		[1]			–	
Service	**6**	**2,047**	**2·7**	**12,266**	**2·5**	**6**	**241**	**0·2**	**757**	**0·1**
Public administration[5]	2	1,763	2·3	11,028	2·3	1	–	–	–	–
Recreation	[1]	–	–	–	–	1	28	[2]	126	[2]
Business and personal	4	284	0·4	1,238	0·2	5	213	0·2	631	0·1
Totals	**199**	**75,290**	**100·0**	**490,139**	**100·0**	**197**	**96,068**	**100·0**	**1,457,420**	**100·0**

[1] None reported. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Includes non-ferrous smelting.
[4] Includes erection of all large bridges. [5] Includes water service.

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts.—In each year since the record was begun in 1901 and up to 1944 the most important cause of strikes has been the demand for wage increases. Strikes have varied in number with fluctuations in union activity; stoppages have been caused by the workers' demands for recognition of a union or for the dismissal of non-unionists. Since 1936 union questions have caused many strikes, more than in the earlier peak years of union activity, 1903-07 and 1914-19. In 1945, strikes for increased wages, reduced hours and other changes caused only 4·5 p.c. of the total time loss, while strikes over union questions (particularly as to closed shop, union shop, maintenance-of-membership and check-off) caused almost 68 p.c. of the total time loss.

Since 1935 the proportion of strikes and lockouts settled by public conciliation services has increased. Up to 1935 about half were settled by direct negotiations between the parties. In 1945, more than half the strikes were settled by Dominion or Provincial Government agencies. Based on the number of non-agricultural workers in Canada, about 33 workers in every 1,000 were involved in strikes in 1945, as compared with 25 in 1944, 72 in 1943, 39 in 1942, 33 in 1941, 27 in 1940 and 20 in 1939. The time loss per 1,000 available work-days was 1·66 days in 1945, as compared with 0·54 in 1944, 1·14 in 1943, 0·51 in 1942, 0·55 in 1941, 0·39 in 1940 and 0·36 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 were published, first, in the *Labour Gazette* and, later, in annual reports supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*.

The first of these Reports was issued in March, 1921. The records begin, in most cases, with the year 1901. Index numbers show the general movement of wage-rates for the main industrial groups as well as for individual industries.

In Report No. 26, revised index numbers based on the rates in 1939 were published for the period 1939-43. The index numbers on the base of rates in 1935-39, which were published in previous reports, were converted to the new base of 1939. The percentage changes for the years 1939 to 1944 shown by the revised index for the principal groups of industries do not differ materially from those shown by the previous index which was last published in the *Labour Gazette*, October, 1945.

The latest Report, No. 27, contains tables showing for many industries the average rates for selected occupations along with the predominant ranges of rates. The standard or normal hours of labour per week in the various industries are also shown. The statistics are given by provinces or regions and for some industries by cities. The figures for the various manufacturing industries are shown by provinces in nearly all cases and, where possible, for Montreal and Toronto also. Tables **29-31** 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 have been general each year since that time, averaging 3·9 p.c. in 1940, 8·9 p.c. in 1941, 8·3 p.c. in 1942, 8·4 p.c. in 1943 and 3·5 p.c. in 1944. Some of the increases in 1940 and many in subsequent years took the form of a cost-of-living bonus which was adjusted from time to time to the official cost-of-living index number in accordance with the Wartime Wages Control Order. After Feb. 15, 1944, cost-of-living bonuses were incorporated in the basic rates.

29.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates for Certain Main Groups of Industries in Canada, 1921-44

(1939=100)

NOTE.—Figures back to 1901 may be obtained from Report No. 27, "Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1944", published by the Department of Labour as a Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*.

Year	Logging	Coal Mining	Metal Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Water Transportation	Steam Railways	Electric Railways	Telephones	Laundries	General Average
1921.....	102·2	119·4	95·2	95·4	99·9	96·0	95·9	98·6	91·8	97·3	97·5
1922.....	79·6	113·4	88·0	89·2	95·3	86·7	90·3	94·6	87·2	98·2	91·1
1923.....	93·5	113·4	91·9	92·5	97·5	91·5	91·2	95·6	88·6	99·6	93·6
1924.....	105·9	110·3	92·0	93·2	99·4	90·2	91·2	95·7	89·0	99·9	94·8
1925.....	95·2	96·1	93·3	92·3	99·8	90·4	91·2	96·4	89·1	99·0	93·8
1926.....	95·5	96·0	93·2	92·8	100·9	90·2	91·2	96·7	89·7	99·9	94·4
1927.....	97·7	96·3	93·3	94·1	105·0	91·3	97·1	97·5	91·4	100·8	96·4
1928.....	99·0	96·8	93·2	94·8	108·7	91·9	97·1	99·6	93·1	101·6	97·5
1929.....	98·7	96·8	93·8	95·4	115·8	96·1	100·0	101·9	94·2	101·8	99·2
1930.....	97·5	97·1	93·9	95·5	119·1	97·2	100·0	102·3	94·7	102·0	99·9
1931.....	81·5	97·1	92·6	93·1	114·7	93·0	97·5	101·9	95·0	101·5	96·6
1932.....	67·1	94·1	89·7	87·0	104·5	86·5	90·1	98·1	88·6	99·0	89·7
1933.....	57·4	92·8	88·6	82·9	92·5	81·2	88·0	93·8	87·9	97·0	85·1
1934.....	65·7	93·4	90·9	85·2	90·7	80·5	85·0	93·7	93·7	96·1	85·9
1935.....	73·1	95·0	92·6	87·0	93·6	81·1	90·1	94·3	93·0	96·6	88·4
1936.....	80·9	95·1	94·9	89·1	94·2	82·4	90·1	95·2	93·8	97·1	90·0
1937.....	93·9	95·6	99·1	96·1	96·9	92·0	96·0	97·8	98·5	98·3	96·7
1938.....	101·8	100·0	99·6	99·2	99·2	99·1	100·0	99·4	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
1940.....	104·9	102·1	102·8	104·3	104·5	105·2	100·0	104·9	101·3	105·4	103·9
1941.....	114·0	109·4	112·2	115·2	111·6	113·3	109·4	110·1	106·4	110·5	113·1
1942.....	125·9	113·1	118·7	125·5	118·6	125·8	114·8	114·9	112·0	116·5	122·5
1943.....	143·1	124·8	123·1	135·6	127·7	137·3	125·5	122·4	121·9	127·3	132·8
1944.....	144·7	146·0	125·2	141·1	129·6	140·7	125·5	127·6	122·4	128·9	137·5

30.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Canada, by Industries, 1940-44

(1939=100)

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Logging	**104·9**	**114·0**	**125·9**	**143·1**	**144·7**
Logging, Eastern Canada	105·9	114·8	124·9	142·0	143·0
Logging, Western Canada	101·1	110·8	129·7	147·5	151·2
Mining	**102·5**	**111·2**	**116·6**	**123·7**	**134·8**
Coal mining	102·1	109·4	113·1	124·8	146·0
Metal mining	102·8	112·2	118·7	123·1	125·2
Metal mining, Quebec and Ontario	103·0	112·2	118·0	121·7	123·7
Metal mining, Manitoba and Saskatchewan	101·0	107·8	114·4	121·7	127·4
Metal mining, British Columbia	102·7	113·7	123·0	128·7	132·1
Manufacturing	**104·3**	**115·2**	**125·5**	**135·6**	**141·1**
Textile products	106·6	118·6	128·3	139·9	145·3
Primary textile products	107·5	119·0	127·8	140·4	146·1
Cotton yarn and cloth	109·6	123·8	128·1	136·6	140·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	107·6	120·1	136·6	152·8	159·5
Knitting—hosiery, underwear and outerwear	105·8	112·5	123·6	138·5	145·3
Rayon, yarn and fabrics	106·8	122·9	129·0	141·3	146·8
Clothing	105·3	118·0	129·0	139·3	144·3
Men's and boys' suits and overcoats	107·2	117·9	129·8	146·6	151·9
Work clothing	106·0	118·2	133·3	140·8	141·0
Shirts	102·4	107·0	122·6	135·9	146·5
Women's and children's coats and suits	101·7	126·9	131·8	134·5	137·5
Women's and children's dresses	106·1	118·8	127·5	133·2	138·9
Rubber products	102·1	117·1	127·1	129·9	135·2
Pulp and paper products	103·3	108·4	113·7	118·1	122·3
Pulp and its products	104·6	109·5	115·1	120·0	125·7
Pulp	108·1	114·4	124·0	128·6	137·0
Newsprint	103.7	107·7	109·6	115·4	119·6
Paper other than newsprint	103·4	107·5	113·2	120·1	124·7
Paper boxes	102·9	115·5	123·9	128·9	133·1
Printing and publishing	101·7	105·8	110·0	113·6	115·9
News printing	101·3	105·5	108·3	111·6	115·8
Job printing and publishing	101·4	105·9	110·6	113·8	114·9
Lithographing, photo-engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	103·5	106·4	114·6	117·8	118·6
Lumber and its products	104·4	117·7	131·0	141·9	147·3
Sawmill products	105·0	115·0	130·7	143·8	148·7
Planing mills, sash, doors, etc	105·0	120·0	123·7	128·7	133·2
Furniture	101·7	125·0	139·0	147·6	154·8
Edible plant products	102·9	115·0	122·5	129·4	133·7
Flour	103·1	113·9	121·5	128·7	130·3
Bread and cake	102·9	115·5	123·9	128·9	134·3
Biscuits	103·5	114·4	121·8	131·9	135·8
Confectionery	101.9	114·5	118·2	130·0	131·8
Fur products	105·3	113·7	121·7	127·3	130·5
Leather and its products	105·9	122·5	134·8	142·9	145·4
Leather (tanning)	104·5	119·5	133·9	148·9	156·8
Boots and shoes	106·2	123·2	135·0	141·7	142·5
Edible animal products (meat products)	103·2	112·7	119·0	127·2	129·3
Iron and its products	102·7	112·9	125·6	138·8	142·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	101·5	108·1	122·2	135·5	143·5
Foundry and machine shop products	104·5	116·0	120·9	137·0	140·8
Machinery, engines, boilers, tanks, etc	105·0	116·2	129·7	141·7	147·9
Aircraft	99·0	109·5	122·7	134·0	138·7
Shipbuilding (steel ships)	104·9	121·2	132·2	144·4	145·4
Automobiles, trucks, etc	100·6	108·6	115·8	122·7	126·3
Automobile and truck equipment and parts	103·4	110·2	127·0	145·7	147·1
Stoves, furnaces, etc	104·5	115·6	131·0	143·5	149·5
Agricultural implements	105·1	117·6	136·7	151·9	155·8
Sheet metal products	103·9	114·1	126·4	138·2	142·8
Tobacco products	102·8	113·0	120·4	131·5	140·3
Tobacco and cigarettes	102·5	113·4	119·9	130·8	139·7
Cigars	104·1	110·8	124·5	135·1	143·0
Beverages (brewery products)	103·9	113·3	117·1	121·9	123·5

30.—Index Numbers of Wage Rates in Canada, by Industries, 1940-44—concluded

Industry	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Electric current production and distribution	103·3	112·0	120·2	129·6	132·5
Electrical apparatus, etc.	105·6	123·2	133·7	146·4	146·5
Radio sets and parts	105·5	125·5	138·1	151·3	157·3
Electrical apparatus	105·7	118·8	129·9	137·0	141·0
Construction	**104·5**	**111·6**	**118·6**	**127·7**	**129·6**
Transportation and Communication	**102·2**	**107·5**	**115·1**	**125·7**	**127·4**
Transportation	102·3	107·6	115·5	125·9	128·1
Water transportation (inland and coastal)	105·2	113·3	125·8	137·3	140·7
Steam railways	100·0	109·4	114·8	125·5	125·5
Electric street railways	104·9	110·1	114·9	122·4	127·6
Communication—telephone	101·3	106·4	112·0	121·9	122·4
Service—Laundries	**105·4**	**110·5**	**116·5**	**127·3**	**128·9**
General Average	**103·9**	**113·1**	**122·5**	**132·8**	**137·5**

31.—Average Wage Rates for Selected Occupations in Certain Cities of Canada, 1944

Industry and Occupation	Halifax	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	Wages Per Hour	Wages Per Hour	Wages Per Hour	Wages Per Hour	Wages Per Hour
	$	$	$	$	$
Construction—					
Bricklayers and masons	1·15	1·05	1·19	1·20	1·29
Carpenters	0·95	0·95	1·07	1·00	1·12
Electrical workers	1·06	1·00	1·17	1·03	1·19
Painters	0·81	0·85	0·97	0·85	0·97
Plasterers	0·95	1·05	1·17	1·20	1·07
Plumbers	1·03	1·00	1·17	1·10	1·19
Sheet-metal workers	0·86	0·95	1·14	0·82	1·18
Labourers	0·52	0·60	0·66	0·59	0·74
Manufacturing—					
Iron and Its Products—					
Blacksmiths	0·95	0·85	0·87	0·74	1·01
Welders	0·89	0·92	0·89	0·72	1·00
Machinists	0·93	0·88	0·88	0·81	1·00
Moulders	0·95	0·87	0·87	0·77	0·99
Unskilled factory labour, male	0·58	0·55	0·58	0·55	0·65
Transportation—					
Electric Street Railways—					
One-man car and bus operators [1]	0·81[2]	0·71	0·80	0·79	0·85
Linemen	0·92	0·68	0·93	0·99½	1·13½
Shop and barnmen	0·78	0·60	0·75	0·82½	0·81
Electricians	0·90½	0·72½	0·89½	0·79	0·86
Trackmen and labourers	0·66	0·53	0·65	0·56½	0·70
Printing and Publishing—	Per Week	Per Week	Per Week	Per Week	Per Week
Compositors—	$	$	$	$	$
News	38·05	47·27	54·15	44·07	47·73
Job	37·21	41·43	39·42	39·57	45·99
Pressmen—					
News	30·84	42·27	54·60	43·10	49·47
Job	36·78	40·07	40·18	35·22	45·15
Bookbinders	34·24	38·72	39·18	38·35	45·12
Bindery girls	13·86	16·15	18·84	16·25	23·64

[1] Maximum rates based on length of service; 5 cents less for two-man car operators in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; in Vancouver 6 cents less. [2] No bus operators.

32.—Standard or Normal Hours of Labour per Week in Certain Cities, 1944

Industry	Halifax		Montreal		Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver	
	Average Hours	Range of Hours	Average Hours	Range of Hours	Average Hours	Range of Hours	Average Hours	Range of Hours	Average Hours	Range of Hours
Construction	44·0	[1]	44·0	[2]	40·0	[3]	44·0	[4]	42·0	40–44
Manufacturing—										
Iron and its products	44·0	[1]	47·8	44–49	47·7	44–50	48·0	44–50	45·4	44–48
Transportation—										
Electric street railways	44·0	[1]	53·0	48–56	46·0	44–48	46·7	44–48	46·5	45–48
Printing and publishing	44·5	42–48	46·4	44–50	45·1	42–48	46·5	44–48	43·6	42–44

[1] All 44 hours per week. [2] Labourers 44-50 hours. [3] Electrical workers 40–48 hours, labourers 50 hours. [4] Labourers 44–48 hours.

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 33 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. The only reductions in 1945 were in daily wage rates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Aug. 15.

33.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day and per Month, as at Jan. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1942-45

NOTE.—Figures for 1940 and 1941 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.—												
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
1945	2·18	2·95	45·45	63·50	2·29	2·89	50·19	71·33	2·55	3·36	52·59	76·25
N.S.—												
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
1945	2·89	3·74	54·41	84·00	3·21	3·88	64·07	88·15	3·43	4·21	69·15	91·44
N.B.—												
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
1945	3·00	3·85	68·11	90·00	3·15	4·04	75·32	98·86	3·52	4·32	80·63	103·46
Que.—												
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
1945	2·66	3·43	58·47	80·88	2·74	3·53	59·68	82·16	3·22	4·12	68·83	92·36

33.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day and per Month, as at Jan. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1942-45—concluded

Province and Year	Jan. 15				May 15				Aug. 15			
	Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly		Daily		Monthly	
	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ont.—												
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
1945	2·87	3·69	53·96	75·88	3·03	3·92	59·86	83·46	3·46	4·36	64·34	87·39
Man.—												
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
1945	2·41	3·45	50·40	75·84	3·20	3·99	70·01	91·77	3·97	4·98	74·84	97·76
Sask.—												
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
1945	2·45	3·47	51·12	76·21	3·42	4·35	75·92	99·34	4·00	4·85	77·31	101·92
Alta.—												
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
1945	2·65	3·51	58·22	82·47	3·20	4·14	74·76	98·33	4·04	4·94	77·19	111·00
B.C.—												
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
1945	3·36	4·24	66·13	93·32	3·52	4·43	70·15	103·81	3·85	4·64	76·56	102·92
Totals—												
1942	**1·61**	**2·24**	**31·57**	**48·89**	**1·88**	**2·54**	**42·84**	**60·01**	**2·51**	**3·23**	**47·36**	**66·41**
1943	**2·06**	**2·76**	**42·62**	**62·16**	**2·39**	**3·15**	**52·42**	**74·17**	**3·38**	**4·42**	**61·81**	**84·76**
1944	**2·49**	**3·30**	**50·99**	**73·19**	**2·73**	**3·55**	**61·88**	**84·25**	**3·53**	**4·36**	**65·99**	**88·31**
1945	**2·76**	**3·61**	**55·61**	**79·70**	**3·04**	**3·89**	**66·88**	**90·60**	**3·55**	**4·43**	**71·68**	**97·22**

Subsection 2.—Earnings in the Census Year 1941

The total number of wage-earners in Canada reporting earnings for the census year ended June 2, 1941, was 2,769,461, or 98·3 p.c. of all wage-earners 14 years of age or over, and the total amount of their earnings was $2,402,895,700. Of this number, 2,078,734 were males with earnings amounting to $2,064,500,900 or 85·9 p.c. of the total, and 690,727 were females with earnings of $338,394,800. Table 34 gives final figures of total earnings and average earnings by wage earners in each of the provinces for 1941. Preliminary data, by counties, are given in Bulletin E-1 of the 1941 Census, and for cities of 30,000 population or over in Bulletin E-3.

34.—Wage-Earners, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Sex, Together with Total and Average Earnings during the Twelve Months Prior to the Census Date, June 2, 1941, by Provinces, 1941.

NOTE.—Comparable data for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 are given at p. 789 of the 1937 Year Book.

Province	Wage-Earners 14 Years or Over		Number Reporting Earnings		Total Earnings		Average Earnings	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	8,934	4,031	8,614	3,940	5,112,800	1,150,400	594	292
Nova Scotia	101,626	30,993	99,701	30,540	86,221,500	11,495,600	865	376
New Brunswick	71,092	22,686	70,002	22,398	53,570,200	8,183,200	765	365
Quebec	604,025	211,373	594,136	209,185	545,932,500	89,356,700	919	427
Ontario	818,227	274,320	804,771	270,906	894,925,600	155,544,000	1,112	574
Manitoba	117,569	42,365	115,262	41,905	113,370,200	19,182,500	984	458
Saskatchewan	94,026	34,553	91,374	33,983	70,396,800	12,699,800	770	374
Alberta	108,941	32,897	106,852	32,456	98,157,800	15,419,400	919	475
British Columbia	192,917	46,223	188,022	45,414	196,813,500	25,363,200	1,047	558
Totals	**2,117,357**	**699,441**	**2,078,734**	**690,727**	**2,064,500,900**	**338,394,800**	**993**	**490**

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 wage orders apply only to particular establishments or to particular industries in certain areas. In 1945, New Brunswick enacted a new Minimum Wage Act and Nova Scotia a Male Minimum Wage Act. Neither statute has been proclaimed in force.

In Nova Scotia, the present 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. In Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan orders apply to both sexes in so far as both 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 or in some cases to shops, restricts the hours of work of women and young persons or, in some provinces, of all workers. In Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, there are also statutes dealing only with hours of work. Several Minimum Wage Acts give authority for the regulation of hours as well as wages.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages

Table 35 shows the rates in effect in December, 1945, for several classes of establishments in the principal cities. In Alberta, in British Columbia and in Manitoba the rates shown for men apply throughout the province. In other provinces, 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 Winnipeg, 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 1943 are given at p. 796 of the 1945 edition. Revisions made in 1944 and 1945 are as follows: in Saskatchewan in 1944 the minimum rate was raised in cities to $16·80 per week and in towns to $14 for all classes of experienced workers within the Act.

In Alberta, Orders in 1944 and 1945 fixed a weekly minimum of $15 for experienced women workers not exempted by special Orders or agreements and $20 for males 19 years or over.

In Manitoba, a 1945 Order fixed a minimum hourly rate of 30 cents for experienced women workers in cities and of 26 cents for those outside cities, and a rate of 35 cents an hour for all experienced male workers throughout the Province who are covered by the Act.

A British Columbia Order under the Female Minimum Wage Act applying to telephone and telegraph employees was replaced by one which raised the minimum from $15 weekly to $2·80 daily.

In Quebec a new Order sets minimum rates for several classes of workers in charitable institutions and hospitals.

35.—Minimum Weekly Rates for Experienced Workers in the Principal Cities of Canada, December, 1945

Item and Type of Establishment	Halifax[1]	Montreal	Toronto[1]	Winnipeg[2]	Regina	Edmonton[3]	Vancouver[1]
Hours per week	44-48[4]	48-60[5]	48	48[1]	48	48	48[6]
	$	cts. per hour	$	cts. per hour	$	$	$
Factories	12·00	17-26	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	14·00
Laundries, etc.	12·00	19-30	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	0·31[7]
Shops	12·00	17-26	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	12·75
Hotels, restaurants, etc.	12·00	20-30	0·26[7]	30	16·80	15·00	14·00
Beauty parlours	12·00	17-26	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	14·25
Theatres and amusement places	12·00	25-60	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	14·25
Offices	12·00	25	12·50	30	16·80	15·00	15·00

[1] Applies to females only. [2] Applies to females; 35 cents for men. [3] Applies to females; $20 for men 19 years of age or over. [4] Except in theatres and amusement places where they apply to a 48-hour week only and in offices to 48 hours or the usual number if less. [5] 48 hours for factories, except in specified cases, and for offices; 54 hours for shops, beauty parlours, theatres and for women in laundries; 60 hours for hotels. [6] 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. [7] 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. 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, the 1943 and 1944 changes being on pp. 797-798 of the 1945 edition. In 1945, agreements in Quebec made legally binding applied to employees of hospitals and religious institutions at St. Hyacinthe, the wholesale trade at Sherbrooke, municipal employees at Kenogami and commercial establishments at Mégantic and St. Hyacinthe, while agreements for aluminum workers at Arvida, La Tuque and Shawinigan Falls, and municipal workers at Joliette were repealed. In Ontario, a schedule for carpenters in Goderich, and in Alberta schedules for laundering and dry cleaning in Calgary and for barbers in Lethbridge were made binding.

Subsection 3.—Regulation of Hours

The limitations on hours which are imposed by statute or under statutory authority were summarized in the 1942 Year Book, 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 in each year for employees in "industrial undertakings", which include every establishment and undertaking and all work in or about any industry, and every business, trade or occupation prescribed by the regulations. The Act does not apply to persons employed in a managerial, supervisory or confidential capacity and other exemptions include most professions, employees in agriculture, domestic service and of railway and steamship companies. 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 on farms, ranches or market gardens.

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 pp. 79-80) 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 been carried forward, but with varying success, in the proposals of the Dominion Government to the provinces with regard to social security, during the recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences, November, 1945–April, 1946 (see pp. 80-81).

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 were controlled by provincial and county governments, 61 by municipalities, 104 were under private auspices and 227 under religious and fraternal organizations.

The field of welfare work is a very wide one and includes the work of many organizations. The National Physical Fitness Act proclaimed on Feb. 15, 1944, while administrated in close association with the Provincial Departments of Health and Welfare, is fundamentally not a welfare activity but one of health. At pp. 806-808 an account of the progress made by the National Council of Physical Fitness is outlined and the student of welfare work should not overlook that material.

Other aspects of public health are also closely related to the field of social welfare. 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 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 in Section 2.

Section 1.—Dominion and Provincial Welfare Services*

Subsection 1.—Dominion Welfare Services

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 Governmment 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 War of 1939-45, 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

* 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.

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 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 inclusive	$6
Children from 10-12 years of age inclusive	$7
Children from 13-15 years of age inclusive	$8

The allowance ceases when a child reaches the age of sixteen.

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 see pp. 794-795.

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. 751-759.)

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 to 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 Chapter XXVIII.)

Dependents Allowances.—The Dependents' Allowance Board is charged with the payment of allowances to dependents 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 dependents.

The Board consists of a civilian chairman and representatives from the three Armed Services and the Treasury, and administers all allowances. Where investigation is necessary, it is carried out through the field staffs of the Department of 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. 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 in Chapter XXVIII.

Government Annuities.—For thirty-seven 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. 798-800.

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. 796-797.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Welfare Services

Provincial health and welfare services are, in many instances, interrelated and administered by the same Provincial Departments. In view of this fact, it is sometimes difficult to set a definite demarcation between the two services. So far as possible, this Section deals with the well-being of the people with regard to social aid, child welfare, allowances and pensions for mothers and the aged and blind. Public health and related institutions are dealt with in Chapter XXI, pp. 805-830.

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Public Welfare of the Province of Prince Edward Island administers the following statutes:—

(1) The Public Health Act.
(2) The Old Age Pensions Act.
(3) The Children's Act.
(4) The Vital Statistics Act.
(5) The Electrical Inspection Act.

It also administers direct relief payments, and extra-mural treatment for tuberculosis, and supervises all Governmental medical services, including the Provincial Sanatorium, the Hospital for the Insane, and the Infirmary for the care of the aged and infirm. In the Province there are two orphanages, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, operated as private institutions. Two Children's Aid Societies are active and operate under authority of the Children's Act.

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. 796-798.

Nova Scotia.—The Public Welfare Services are administered by the Minister of Public Welfare in the Department of Public Welfare and are 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.

These Services include six juvenile courts and probation officers; financial aid and technical advice given to 12 Children's Aid Societies; inspection of foster homes and shelters; inspection of and per capita financial assistance to reformatory institutions. Most of the wards of the Children's Aid Societies are in either free foster homes or family boarding homes, although some 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.

A considerable volume of work is also done for the Dominion Government in connection with soldiers' families.

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. 800-804.

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. 796-798.

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.—Although no provincial grants are paid to homes for the aged operated by municipalities, religious or private bodies and subject to provincial inspection, many such homes receive public funds indirectly. In certain cases old age pensioners boarding in these homes may pay their pensions 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. 766-769.

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 and a Child Welfare Officer has been appointed. Children's Aid Societies have been organized in all counties, 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: these 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. 800.

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. 796-798.

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. 766-769.

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 from 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, aided by 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 Government of the Province of Quebec is aware that the future of the Province and the survival of its institutions including the numerous grave problems bearing on the future of youth depend largely on the long-term policies adopted by the Government in regard to such matters. An Act was passed at the 1946 Session of the Quebec Legislature to set up a new Department of Social Welfare and Youth which shall study such problems and administer all laws of the Province

of Quebec having for their object the social welfare of the people and assistance to youth in preparation for its future. At the time of going to press the new Department had not been organized.

Mothers' Allowances.—The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, 1937, became effective in December, 1938. For statistics of operations under the Act, see p. 802.

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. 766-769.

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. 796-798.

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. During the War of 1939-45 the Province co-operated with the Dominion Government in certain war services—dependents allowances, supplementary grants, compassionate leave, and other family welfare problems.

(2) The Day Nurseries Branch under which day nurseries and school care projects are operated to care for children of employed mothers.

(3) The British Child Guests Branch, which continued the supervision of British children evacuated from the United Kingdom who still remained in Ontario.

(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 War of 1939-45 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 necessary 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.

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 are 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. 766-770.

Manitoba.—For the organization of the Department of Health and Public Welfare of the Province see p. 811. The Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare has two broad sub-divisions:—

(1) Public Welfare Services and Assistance includes the administration of Mothers' Allowances throughout the Province, social assistance in the unorganized territory of the Province, and the care of transient non-residents. It also includes child care and protection services and the supervision of five Children's Aid Societies covering practically the whole Province. Grants to charitable institutions are made upon the recommendation of the Welfare Supervision Board. A Public Welfare Advisory Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in May, 1945, acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on all aspects of public welfare.

(2) Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind. As at May 1, 1945, the Welfare Division assumed responsibility for the general administration of old age pensions and pensions for the blind. For statistics see pp. 796-98.

Mothers' Allowances.—Manitoba was the first Province to enact this type of legislation, the Act having come into force on Mar. 10, 1916. Statistics of operations are given on p. 803.

Social Assistance.—This includes provision for unemployable and unemployed persons in unorganized territory and the maintenance of aged and incurable persons from unorganized territory in and outside institutions.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force Jan. 1, 1917. See also pp. 766-770.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Social Welfare is charged with the responsibility of administering all Acts concerning welfare which have been placed on the Statutes of the Province. The Department is divided into three main Branches:—

(1) Child Welfare Branch.
(2) Old Age Pensions Branch.
(3) Social Aid Branch.

In addition, the Department is divided into the following Divisions: Administrative Division, Welfare Services Division, Mothers' Allowance Division, Home for the Infirm, and Industrial School for Boys.

The Social Welfare Board which is comprised of the Deputy Minister as chairman and the Directors of the three main Branches deals with all applications for assistance under the various Acts administered by the Department.

Child Welfare.—This Branch supervises and directs the Child Welfare activities of the Province and deals mainly with delinquent children, wards, children of unmarried parents, orphans and neglected children, education of blind children, foster homes, children's shelters, supervision of institutions, and adoptions.

One children's shelter is being operated by the Branch at the present time and another is in the course of construction which will provide for the needs of orphaned and neglected Métis children in the northern and outlying districts of the Province. There are Children's Aid Societies in the four larger cities, three of which maintain shelters. During the war years, the Branch conducted a considerable number of investigations for the Dominion Government in connection with the welfare of families of men in the Armed Forces.

Some of the older wards are being maintained in homes and on farms under Wage Agreements and after allowing a reasonable amount for their requirements arrangements are made to place the balance of their wages in a trust fund to be used at a later date for establishing them.

All institutions or homes operated in the Province for the betterment and well-being of children are subject to supervision and inspection by the officials of the Branch so that a uniform standard may be maintained.

Where a child, other than a child born out of wedlock, is committed as a ward of the Minister of Social Welfare, the judge committing the child may order the municipality in which the child was residing at the time of apprehension to pay the sum of not less than $3·50 per week to be applied towards the maintenance of the said child.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—This Branch administers the payment of Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind under supervision of the Social Welfare Board which was set up under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1944. Saskatchewan was the second Province in Canada to inaugurate the payment of Old Age Pensions, the agreement became effective on May 1, 1928, while the payment of Pensions to the Blind commenced on Nov. 15, 1937. For statistics, see pp. 797-798.

Social Aid.—This Branch makes provision for indigent persons in co-operation with the various municipal units of the Province; such aid is shared on a 50-50 basis by the Province and the municipality concerned. Social aid is provided for transient indigent persons, the cost of which is borne entirely by the Province. The Branch operates a farm on which it employs a number of Métis families who were formerly recipients of social aid. This farm is proving to be a valuable asset and progress is being made in re-establishing these people by teaching them modern farm methods, and in making them self-supporting by paying them a wage for services rendered.

Provision for the payment of Mothers' Allowances is made in the Child Welfare Act and was originally enacted in 1917 as the Mothers' Pensions Act. More recently the administration of Mothers' Allowances has been made the responsibility of the Social Aid Branch. See also p. 803.

Industrial School for Boys.—The Department has assumed the management and operation of the School which provides corrective training and academic instruction for delinquent boys of from 10 to 16 years of age.

Home for the Infirm.—The Department also operates a Home for the Infirm which provides accommodation for approximately 90 aged and infirm people. The Department also has supervisory powers over all privately operated homes in the Province which render similar service. Plans are under way for the construction of another Home which will be operated by the Department and accommodate approximately 150 to 200 aged and infirm persons.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force July 1, 1930. See pp. 766-770.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Welfare established Apr. 1, 1944, administers a comprehensive program of welfare activities. The following statutes are administered by the Department:—

(1) Bureau of Public Welfare.
(2) Métis Population Betterment Act.
(3) Child Welfare Act.
(4) Relief Liability Act.
(5) Improvement District Act, as to Sects. 43, 44 and 45.
(6) Unemployment Relief Act.
(7) Old Age Pension Act.
(8) Mothers' Allowance Act.
(9) Homes for Aged or Infirm Act.

Bureau of Public Welfare.—This Bureau, commonly known as the Relief Branch, provides assistance to the needy who have no municipal residence. It also provides grants and aid to municipalities who have given assistance to their unemployed employable residents.

Two hostels for men are maintained at Edmonton and Calgary where destitute single men without permanent municipal domicile are cared for, and two welfare depots are maintained in the country. Single ex-service men are cared for in Calgary and Edmonton without being institutionalized. The Bureau has also been successful in the rehabilitation of families by resettling them on the land.

Métis Rehabilitation Branch.—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.

Child Welfare Branch.—Care of children who become wards of the Province either by neglect, delinquency or by indenture and agreement come under the exclusive control of the Child Welfare Commission. They may be placed either in foster homes, in paid boarding homes or in institutions depending on the individual cases. Maintenance in boarding homes or institutions is paid by the Province. The Province does not maintain any reform schools for delinquent children. These are placed in carefully selected homes under constant supervision and are inspected periodically by Departmental officials.

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.

Old Age Pensions Branch and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has been co-operating in 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. 797-798.

Mothers' Allowance Branch.—The Mothers' Allowance Act was passed in 1919 and became effective in that year. For statistics see pp. 802-804.

Homes for Aged or Infirm Act.—This Act came into effect on Mar. 28, 1945, and provides for the payment of a grant to municipalities maintaining either aged or infirm residents in licensed homes.

British Columbia.—Welfare Services operated by the Province come under the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department. Such 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) 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.

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. For statistics see p. 804.

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. 797-798.

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. 766-771.

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. 751-759.

Subsection 2.—Family Allowances

Information regarding the payment of family allowances is given under the subsection on Dominion Welfare Services at pp. 784-785.

Table 1 gives the age distribution of the population under 16 years at the date of the Census of 1941. These figures were used as the basis of estimates upon which family allowances were originally made in the Family Allowance Act of July, 1945, and will serve as a guide to maximum registration possible, as compared with total registration shown in Table 2, until the official Census of 1951.

Detailed information concerning classification of families by number of children, for the nine provinces, is given in Table 2, p. 1166 of the 1945 Year Book.

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.—Family Allowances Payments, July and December, 1945, and January to March, 1946

Province and Month		Families to Whom Allowances Were Paid	Total Children	Average Allowances per Family	Average Allowances per Child	Total Allowances Paid
		No.	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	July, 1945	11,702	29,207	15·13	6·06	177,058
	Dec., "	11,903	30,320	15·21	5·97	181,099
	Jan., 1946	11,864	30,188	15·13	5·95	179,550
	Feb., "	11,964	30,315	15·11	5·96	180,806
	Mar., "	11,999	30,541	15·09	5·93	181,007
Nova Scotia	July, 1945	64,213	155,121	14·35	5·94	921,333
	Dec., "	75,999	181,687	14·62	6·11	1,111,203
	Jan., 1946	76,099	182,147	14·19	5·93	1,080,260
	Feb., "	76,499	182,900	14·16	5·92	1,082,918
	Mar., "	76,789	183,447	14·17	5·93	1,087,899
New Brunswick	July, 1945	54,036	143,152	15·71	5·93	849,136
	Dec., "	58,227	156,664	15·74	5·85	916,995
	Jan., 1946	58,487	156,033	15·71	5·89	919,077
	Feb., "	58,711	156,459	15·68	5·88	920,454
	Mar., "	58,933	156,961	15·66	5·88	923,155
Quebec	July, 1945	354,881	1,029,246	16·76	5·78	5,948,309
	Dec., "	385,773	1,104,733	18·03	6·30	6,955,275
	Jan., 1946	391,316	1,111,436	17·02	5·99	6,660,314
	Feb., "	393,377	1,114,199	16·58	5·85	6,523,020
	Mar., "	396,904	1,118,540	16·71	5·93	6,634,200
Ontario	July, 1945	384,921	798,725	12·56	6·05	4,836,416
	Dec., "	448,304	925,766	12·51	6·06	5,609,906
	Jan., 1946	448,621	926,075	12·58	6·09	5,642,421
	Feb., "	452,068	933,214	12·50	6·05	5,650,451
	Mar., "	456,219	937,982	12·43	6·05	5,672,760
Manitoba	July, 1945	80,106	169,686	12·86	6·07	1,029,982
	Dec., "	85,673	182,327	13·08	6·15	1,120,667
	Jan., 1946	86,485	182,931	12·89	6·09	1,115,086
	Feb., "	87,160	184,776	12·92	6·09	1,126,125
	Mar., "	87,252	184,692	12·84	6·06	1,120,206
Saskatchewan	July, 1945	97,444	232,966	14·34	6·00	1,397,838
	Dec., "	104,197	246,799	14·19	5·99	1,478,397
	Jan., 1946	104,723	254,445	14·15	5·82	1,482,050
	Feb., "	108,801	250,194	13·85	6·02	1,506,504
	Mar., "	106,067	248,319	14·04	6·00	1,488,989
Alberta	July, 1945	94,678	213,162	13·61	6·05	1,289,084
	Dec., "	102,271	229,056	13·51	6·03	1,382,068
	Jan., 1946	102,565	229,685	13·50	6·03	1,384,339
	Feb., "	103,990	231,815	13·41	6·01	1,394,192
	Mar., "	103,804	230,767	13·40	6.03	1,391,070
British Columbia	July, 1945	95,773	185,579	11·61	5·99	1,111,778
	Dec., "	104,533	201,381	11·60	6·02	1,212,207
	Jan., 1946	105,164	202,439	11·56	6·00	1,215,289
	Feb., "	106,230	201,597	11·58	6·10	1,230,527
	Mar., "	106,840	204,754	11·52	6·01	1,231,304
Yukon and Northwest Territories	July, 1945	–	–	–	–	–
	Dec., "	1,248	2,999	24·54	10·21	30,795
	Jan., 1946	1,298	3,060	17·89	7·59	23,220
	Feb., "	1,303	3,024	15·93	6·87	20,762
	Mar., "	1,344	3,097	16·88	7·32	22,683
Canada	**July, 1945**	**1,237,754**	**2,956,844**	**14·18**	**5·94**	**17,560,934**
	Dec., "	**1,378,128**	**3,261,732**	**14·51**	**6·13**	**19,998,612**
	Jan., 1946	**1,386,622**	**3,278,439**	**14·21**	**6·01**	**19,701,606**
	Feb., "	**1,400,103**	**3,288,493**	**14·02**	**5·97**	**19,635,759**
	Mar., "	**1,406,151**	**3,299,100**	**14·05**	**5·99**	**19,753,273**

Subsection 3.—Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation can be regarded from two standpoints: (1) the industrial, and (2) 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. 766-771. The welfare aspect 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

Old Age Pensions.—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.

3.—Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1945

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, 1945.....No.	1,982	14,625	12,653	50,644	59,774	12,669
Av. monthly pensions... $	18·91	22·60	22·33	23·94	24·50	24·51
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1945...	2·15	2·36	2·70	1·42	1·49	1·72
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	6·63	5·20	4·64	3·23	5·02	4·08
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1945... $	2,483,542	23,532,805	15,877,839	74,103,048	139,833,924	29,929,919

3.—Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1945—concluded

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, 1945.No.	13,193	11,884	16,213	11	193,648
Av. monthly pensions.....$	24·59	24·12	24·37	24·09	-
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1945.....	1·56	1·44	1·71	0·09	
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations.....	3·59	3·35	4·97	1·52	-
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1945.....$	28,494,772	23,204,495	31,998,301	30,251	369,488,896

The Dominion administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1945; Table 4 shows the Dominion's contributions to the provinces on account of old age pensions for the calendar years 1939-45. The total contribution of the Dominion, since the inception of the Act, is given by provinces in Table 3.

4.—Dominion Contributions to Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, 1940-45

Province or Territory	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island.....	202,581	201,124	201,235	246,974	310,884	317,646
Nova Scotia.....	1,937,656	1,938,803	1,942,586	2,063,739	2,661,149	2,879,679
New Brunswick.....	1,554,453	1,553,425	1,594,770	1,666,318	2,254,359	2,470,325
Quebec.....	7,472,965	6,734,570	6,953,721	7,958,042	10,125,809	10,680,055
Ontario.....	9,830,306	9,772,280	9,675,804	9,778,542	12,047,712	12,955,853
Manitoba.....	2,099,615	2,097,840	2,090,650	2,030,837	2,723,390	2,650,271
Saskatchewan.....	1,954,078	1,935,789	2,046,196	2,138,325	2,818,034	2,860,063
Alberta.....	1,774,810	1,791,483	1,823,369	1,968,091	2,347,231	2,490,931
British Columbia.....	2,313,433	2,385,282	2,439,747	2,643,686	3,167,470	3,414,137
Northwest Territories.....	1,648	1,879	2,078	2,016	2,946	3,404
Totals.....	**29,141,545**	**28,472,475**	**28,770,156**	**30,496,570**	**38,458,984**	**40,722,364**

Pensions for Blind Persons.—By an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act in 1937, provision was made for the payment of pensions to blind persons over the age of 40 years. The requirements which an applicant for a pension in respect of blindness must fulfil are set forth at pp. 706-707 of the 1941 Year Book. The maximum income (including pension) is higher in the case of a blind pensioner. The maximum income in different cases is set forth in the Old Age Pensions Act. Amendments made under the War Measures Act apply to blind pensioners.

At Dec. 31, 1945, the average pension received in each province was as follows: P.E.I., $22·35; N.S., $24·17; N.B., $24·61; Que., $24·71; Ont., $24·69; Man., $24·80; Sask., $24·83; Alta., $24·45; B.C., $24·58.

5.—Number of Persons in Receipt of Pensions for the Blind, by Provinces, 1940-45

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Prince Edward Island	115	114	113	113	112	116
Nova Scotia	603	621	621	639	643	663
New Brunswick	702	739	737	720	737	736
Quebec	1,913	2,068	2,146	2,251	2,366	2,539
Ontario	1,427	1,496	1,516	1,481	1,487	1,526
Manitoba	304	326	347	344	352	361
Saskatchewan	284	310	321	321	332	337
Alberta	194	214	241	240	249	262
British Columbia	286	320	332	326	329	342
Totals	**5,828**	**6,208**	**6,374**	**6,435**	**6,607**	**6,882**

6.—Dominion Contributions to Pensions for Blind Persons, by Provinces, 1940-45

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	14,360	14,079	14,524	18,192	22,034	22,439
Nova Scotia	100,015	105,464	107,406	110,694	135,275	141,548
New Brunswick	119,057	126,597	130,068	131,422	158,056	162,570
Quebec	326,187	360,895	374,280	424,414	516,940	561,352
Ontario	243,352	261,230	266,910	272,429	324,120	339,196
Manitoba	49,120	55,394	59,397	59,808	80,738	78,098
Saskatchewan	49,261	53,659	57,686	59,752	74,457	75,860
Alberta	33,155	35,855	39,870	45,253	53,801	56,539
British Columbia	49,913	54,066	57,953	63,054	72,193	75,301
Totals	**984,420**	**1,067,239**	**1,108,094**	**1,185,018**	**1,437,614**	**1,512,903**

Subsection 5.—Government Annuities

For over thirty-seven 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 majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals have been 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. This provision has been taken advantage of increasingly in the past few years through group annuity plans, under which the purchase money required is derived partly from the wages of employees and partly from employer's contributions.

The group annuity plans now in effect cover a wide variety of industries and many municipal corporations, well distributed throughout Canada. Benefits under annuities sold under group plans in recent years are now providing retirement income for many of the older members of the groups.

From Sept. 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Government annuities system, up to and inclusive of Mar. 31, 1945, the total number of annuity contracts and certificates issued was 125,500. Of these, 13,316 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1945, 112,184 contracts and certificates. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $271,826,219.

Up to Mar. 31, 1945, 270 corporations, institutions and associations had entered into agreements with the Government to purchase annuities, and on that date approximately 33,000 employees or members were purchasing deferred annuities thereunder, agreements being drawn up according to specific requirements in each case. The number of annuities for the year under review included 9,313 deferred annuity certificates issued under the system whereby one group contract is issued for each group, the employee or member receiving a certificate.

A Royal Commission on the Taxation of Annuities and Family Corporations was appointed in November, 1944, and presented its report on Mar. 29, 1945. In the Summary of Part I of the Report, with reference to annuities, there was a recommendation that the capital element represented in contractual annuities should be exempt from taxation under the Income War Tax Act.

This recommendation was implemented in 1945 under an amendment [Section 3, (1) (b)] to the Act, and became effective with respect to 1945 annuity income.

7.—Government Annuities, Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1925-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1909 to 1924 will be found at p. 873 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received	Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received
	No.	$		No.	$
1925	486	1,606,822	1936	6,357	21,281,981
1926	668	1,938,921	1937	7,806	23,614,824
1927	503	1,894,885	1938	5,724	13,550,483
1928	1,223	3,843,088	1939	8,518	18,189,319
1929	1,328	4,272,419	1940	9,014	20,001,533
1930	1,257	3,156,475	1941	11,994	18,803,645
1931	1,772	3,612,234	1942	8,593	19,630,645
1932	1,726	4,194,384	1943	9,608	20,415,365
1933	1,375	3,547,345	1944	19,354	26,600,098
1934	2,412	7,071,439	1945	15,796	33,076,436
1935	3,930	13,376,400			

On Mar. 31, 1945, 30,531 immediate annuity contracts and 81,653 deferred annuity contracts and certificates were in force, making a total of 112,184. The total value on that date was $243,537,624 and the amount of vested annuity in force on that date was $12,158,592.

8.—Government Annuities Fund Statements, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Assets					
Fund at beginning of fiscal year	140,420,970	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479	213,561,537
Receipts during the year, less payments	15,632,102	16,857,963	17,387,444	23,263,058	29,976,087
Fund at end of fiscal year	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479	213,561,537	243,537,624
Liabilities					
Value of outstanding contracts	156,053,072	172,911,035	190,298,479	213,561,537	243,537,624
Receipts					
Immediate annuities	7,135,033	7,043,299	5,475,992	5,688,944	7,686,992
Deferred annuities	11,717,512	12,640,571	15,026,136	21,020,193	25,676,877
Interest on fund	5,734,008	6,373,932	7,026,977	7,802,409	8,826,238
Amount transferred to maintain reserve	111,425	616,982	497,790	32,181	257,288
Totals, Receipts	**24,697,978**	**26,674,784**	**28,026,895**	**34,543,727**	**42,447,395**
Payments					
Payments under vested annuity contracts	8,707,823	9,445,176	10,147,590	10,849,633	11,724,554
Return of premiums with interest	309,153	318,419	405,098	321,996	459,321
Return of premiums without interest	48,900	53,226	86,763	109,040	287,433
Totals, Payments	**9,065,876**	**9,816,821**	**10,639,451**	**11,280,669**	**12,471,308**

9.—Numbers and Values of Annuities Contracted for, as at Mar. 31, 1944 and 1945

Classification	1944			1945		
	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	12,325	4,512,949	42,875,863	13,244	4,817,805	45,343,920
Immediate guaranteed	12,337	5,192,000	62,317,695	13,542	5,749,070	68,082,223
Immediate last survivor	3,537	1,498,878	20,386,868	3,745	1,591,717	21,476,478
Deferred	71,231	[1]	87,981,111	81,653	[1]	108,635,003
Totals	**99,430**	**11,203,827**[2]	**213,561,537**	**112,184**	**12,158,592**	**243,537,624**

[1] Undetermined. [2] Amount of immediate annuities.

Subsection 6.—Mothers' Allowances*

All provinces except Prince Edward Island provide for allowances to mothers who are widowed or who, for other reasons, are without means of support. Manitoba was the first to enact such legislation in 1916. Five other provinces followed between 1917 and 1920. The Nova Scotia and Quebec Acts came into effect in 1930 and 1938, respectively. A New Brunswick statute of 1930, proclaimed in effect in 1943, was replaced by a new Act in 1944.

* Revised from data obtained from the provinces concerned, under the direction of A. MacNamara, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour.

Except in Alberta, where 25 p.c. of an allowance is borne by the municipality, the whole cost is provided from provincial funds. In Quebec, not more than 5 p.c. of the amount of the allowances paid may be imposed on municipalities, but no levy has been made under this provision.

Each Act stipulates that an applicant must be a resident of the province and, except in Alberta, have resided there for a certain period. Alberta merely requires that the husband should have had his home in the Province at the time of his death, committal to an institution or desertion of his wife.

All the statutes, except those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, stipulate either that an applicant must be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject or that her child must be a British subject. In Nova Scotia, the applicant herself must be a British subject. In Quebec, she must have been a British subject for 15 years or by birth. In New Brunswick and Manitoba, the child is eligible if he is a British subject, even if the mother is not. In British Columbia, a woman may be eligible if she is or was a British subject by birth or naturalization.

An applicant must be a widow, or a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated, or, except in Alberta, permanently disabled. The British Columbia Act specifies a disability which may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, a mother is declared eligible if her husband is confined to a sanitorium for tuberculosis. Foster-mothers caring for children whose parents are dead or disabled are also eligible, except in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Deserted wives who meet the conditions of the Acts are eligible in all provinces, except Nova Scotia, but the period that must elapse after desertion varies from province to province. Mothers who have been divorced or legally separated from their husbands for two years are eligible for allowances in British Columbia, and a mother who is divorced may be paid an allowance in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, allowances may be paid in respect of a legally adopted child. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, allowances are paid in some cases for children born out of wedlock.

Mothers of one or more children are eligible in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, an allowance has been payable in respect of one dependent child only if the mother was incapacitated, and in respect of another child who is dependent because of physical or mental disability but the Nova Scotia Act, as amended in 1945, makes eligible the mother of one dependent child if she has residing with her a husband permanently disabled or if the welfare of the one child requires it. The age-limit for children is 16 except in Manitoba where it is 14, or over 14 if the child is incapable of self-support. On certain conditions, allowances may be paid in British Columbia for a child between 16 and 18 and also for a child living temporarily apart from its mother. In Alberta and New Brunswick, when a child reaches 16 and is attending school, payments may be continued until the end of the school year and in New Brunswick, no allowance may be paid for a child not attending school as required by law.

Rates of Allowances.—In *Nova Scotia*, a maximum of $80 per month and in *New Brunswick* $60 is fixed by statute, but in other provinces the administrative authority fixes the rate. *Quebec* allows $25 monthly to a woman with one dependent

child in cities and towns of over 10,000 population; $20 in other localities and $5 for each additional child. An extra $5 is allowed when the beneficiary is unable to work, or when a disabled husband is living at home. In no case is the total to exceed $50. 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 and $25 in a rural district, with $5 for each additional child. The maximum in *Manitoba* excluding the allowance for winter fuel, for a mother and one child is $36 monthly; a mother and two children $54, and additional allowances for other children up to $100, plus an increase up to $2 per month per person with a maximum of $10 per month per family. In addition, $11 a month is provided for a disabled father at home. In *Saskatchewan*, the maximum allowance payable was increased in 1945, and ranges from $300 per year for a mother with one child to $900 for a mother with ten children. The allowance may be increased by $120 where there is an incapacitated husband living at home. The allowance in *Alberta* is not to exceed $35 per month for a mother with one child and rises to $100 where there are nine children or more. In *British Columbia*, the maximum monthly allowance is $42·50 for a mother with one dependent child, $7·50 for each additonal child under 16 and a further $7·50 for a totally disabled husband living at home.

The following tables give statistics for the different provinces. For New Brunswick data are available only from May 1, 1944; from that date to Oct. 31, 1944, 760 allowances were granted, 2,300 children were assisted and $194,525 was paid in benefits.

10.—Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia, Years Ended Nov. 30, 1937-44

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
1944	1,365	3,840	630,723

11.—Pensions Paid to Needy Mothers in Quebec, 1942-44

NOTE.—Figures for Dec. 15, 1938-Dec. 31, 1939, are given at p. 709 of the 1941 Year Book; those for 1940 at p. 721 of the 1942 Year Book and those for 1941 at p. 817 of the 1945 edition.

Item		1942	1943	1944
Allowances granted	No.	3,354	1,231	2,517
Deaths	"	33	25	Nil
Allowances cancelled	"	1,224	1,807	1,690
Allowances refused	"	335	923	1,181
Cases reconsidered	"	4,725	7,052	7,238
Cases in which supplementary inquiries have been made	"	17,109	24,118	24,069
Cases considered by the Bureau	"	26,780	35,156	36,695
Allowances in force	No.	8,459	9,088	10,283
Cheques issued	"	93,376	105,039	117,801
Reimbursements obtained from the beneficiaries	$	1,124	1,645	1,337
Amounts of allowances paid	$	2,707,291	3,231,017	3,698,044
Average allowance per beneficiary	$	29·17	30·07	30·79

12.—Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-45

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
1945	8,540	16,841	3,581,251

13.—Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba, 1937-44

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-36 are given at p. 710 of the 1941 Year Book

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	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
1944 "	643	1,951	319,016

14.—Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan, Years Ended Apr. 30, 1937-45

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
1945	2,078	4,912	651,723

15.—Mothers' Allowances in Alberta, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-45

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
1945	1,701	3,562	432,319	138,435	570,754

16.—Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1937-45

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
1945	940	1,966	528,442

Subsection 7.—Care of Dependent and Handicapped Groups

The field of the Care of Dependent and Handicapped Groups in Institutions is covered quinquennially. The figures published at 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 are made available.

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. 828-830.

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. The functions of the Welfare Branch are dealt with in the Chapter on Welfare Services, pp. 782-804, while those 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 health construction work are provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs; 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 conduct investigation and research into public health. To carry on this work the following Divisions have been organized within the Health Branch:—

Blindness Control	Narcotic
Child and Maternal Health	Nutrition
Civil Service Health	Proprietary or Patent Medicine
Dental Health	Public Health Engineering
Epidemiology	Quarantine and Immigration Medical
Food and Drug Laboratory	Service and Sick Mariners
Hospital Design	Venereal Disease Control
Industrial Health	Advertising and Labels
Industrial Health Laboratory	Laboratory of Hygiene
Mental Health	Tuberculosis Control

On Nov. 1, 1945, responsibility for the health of Indians and Eskimos was transferred from the Department of Mines and Resources to the Department of National Health and Welfare. This work is administered by the Superintendent of Indian Health Services.

In 1945, a Directorate of Health Insurance Studies was established in the Health Branch for the purpose of studying existing facilities and future requirements in the field of medical, hospital, dental and nursing services and for the purpose of studying various economic methods of providing such services, including health insurance.

The National Physical Fitness Program.*—This program is at present administered under the Welfare Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, although it has very close association with both welfare and health.

The National Physical Fitness Act (c. 29, 1943) came into force by proclamation on Oct. 1, 1943, and by Order in Council P.C. 509 of Feb. 15, 1944, and P.C. 1394 of Mar. 2, 1944. The legislation sets up a National Council on Physical Fitness (composed of not less than three and not more than ten members) of which the National Director of Physical Fitness is Chairman. The Provinces are represented on the present Council either by their Provincial Directors of Physical Fitness, or by representatives from their Provincial Departments of Health or Education, or by persons closely associated with recreation.

Financial assistance is given to any province that has signed an agreement with the Dominion Government as provided in the Act. Within the limits of the National Physical Fitness Fund, set up in the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose, the Dominion Government undertakes to pay one dollar for every dollar a province spends on its program of physical education, sports and recreation. Up to Mar. 31, 1946, the amount appropriated by Parliament for the above purpose was $275,000 and agreements had been signed by Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In all nine provinces, however, there is great interest in the physical fitness program. The province retains the right to conduct its own program, with no interference from the Dominion Government.

* Prepared under the direction of Major Ian Eisenhardt, National Director of Physical Fitness, Ottawa.

Considerable research is conducted with a view to finding how best to assist sports and games clubs and build up interest in fitness activities. Eleven Standing Committees have been set up by the National Council and are operating in the following spheres: Athletics and Olympic Games; Community and Rural Activities; Health Services and Medical Gymnastics; Sports and Games; Physical Education and the School; Gymnastics and Kindred Activities; Swimming, Life-Saving and Bathing Facilities; Leadership Training; Industrial Recreation; Cultural Activities; Youth Training and Universal Service.

The definition of the term "National Physical Fitness" is given in a resolution of the Council expressed as follows:—

> "Be it hereby resolved that this Council interprets physical fitness to mean the best state of health, to which has been added such qualities as strength, agility and endurance, as are necessary for a life of maximum service to one's family and country .... this Council stresses the fourfold nature of fitness, which is spiritual, moral, mental and physical, and that total fitness must originate in the home, the church, the school and the community. Further; that where local physical fitness programs are established, although government-sponsored, these programs should be a community enterprise, locally directed."

The great need for leadership training courses and additional degree courses in universities is fully realized by the Council. In all branches of the program the function of the Council is mainly to advise and stimulate rather than to administer or carry out a program. The actual carrying out of the program is a provincial and community task.

The response by the Provincial Governments has been highly gratifying. Although, at present, only Toronto University and McGill University (Montreal) have degree courses in Physical Education, such courses are planned or in prospect in several other universities across Canada. To this end, the Standing Committee of the Council on Leadership Training has, with the co-operation of leaders in physical education both in Canada and the United States, prepared a suggested model university course leading to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Health, Physical Education and Recreation. As many excellent leaders in physical fitness and recreation at the university level and at all other grades are serving, or have served, in the Armed Forces, the Council has recommended that the responsible Provincial Departments use this source of potential leaders. With the assistance of officials of the Departments of Labour and Veterans Affairs, the Division of Physical Fitness has been in a position to give advice regarding the setting up of training courses for ex-service personnel in the various provinces. With reference to such training, the following points were brought out:—

(1) If such a training program is carried out through the Provincial Departments of Education as part of the vocational training program of the provinces, it would seem to be in order for the provinces to seek financial assistance from the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act administered by the Department of Labour.

(2) In any event discharged persons, who are given such training as part of their re-establishment in civil life, will be eligible for assistance by way of fees (if any) and training grants under Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order P.C. 5210.

Under the provisions of the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, definite positions must be available before the Government will provide training. Since hundreds of communities have planned or are planning the building of Community Centres and other projects in physical fitness, sports, games and recreation, many positions are open for persons trained in physical education and recreation.

The Physical Fitness Division publishes and distributes information relevant to physical education, news from abroad, new ideas, and all aspects of the entire program of physical fitness. Films, dealing with various aspects of the work, are sent out and widely used.

Subsection 2.—Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments

Prince Edward Island.—During the session of the Legislature in March, 1946, the Department of Public Welfare, which administered both Health and Welfare, was reorganized under the title of "Health and Welfare" with one Minister responsible for both Divisions. The Health Division is under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer, who superintends the work of the Central Division including the Provincial Laboratory, and the Nursing and Sanitary Division. 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 clinics, etc. One nurse specially trained in venereal disease and another specially trained in tuberculosis have the entire Province as their field of operation.

The Provincial Laboratory which, until recently, has been engaged entirely on Bacteriology, has been enlarged, with the assistance of the Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, to include Pathology. A fully trained Laboratory Director was engaged on Jan. 1, 1946, and the Laboratory with its competent staff, will be of great assistance to the practising physicians of the Province.

The compilation of the vital statistics of the Province is now handled by the Welfare Division and all births, deaths and marriage certificates are micro-filmed for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Provincial Government operates a Provincial Sanatorium of 145-bed capacity under a Board of Commissioners and an annual grant is made to assist ex-sanatorium patients when required 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 in the Province. The Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League, a voluntary organization supported by the sale of Christmas Tuberculosis Seals, works in close co-operation with the Provincial Sanatorium and Health Division. This organization purchased a mobile X-ray unit in 1945 and is actively engaged in conducting a mass voluntary chest survey of the Province.

Provision for annual grants 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. Hospital beds are provided for selected cases and penicillin treatment is being widely administered with good results. All necessary medication is supplied free of charge to persons who are not within reach of public-health clinics.

Nova Scotia.—In the year 1934 a survey of the Nova Scotia Provincial Health Department was made through the courtesy of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. A report with recommendations was submitted in 1935. In line with these recommendations an experimental health unit or division,

with a trained medical health officer in charge, was established in 1936 covering the eastern portion of the Province. This unit was in operation for a short time only when it was realized that an advanced step had been taken, and arrangements were made for others of a similar nature. As a result of these activities, the entire Province is now divided into five health districts with a competent medical director in charge of each and each has its staff of public-health nurses, sanitary inspectors, clerks and stenographers. With direction from the central Ministry of Health, these units carry on generalized public-health programs.

The city of Halifax with a trained medical health officer and staff constitutes another health unit. Then there are the part-time municipal services. Each town and municipality has a part-time medical health officer, board of health and sanitary inspector. The Provincial Unit Officers provide leadership and endeavour to standardize and correlate the work of the municipal services.

Attached to the central office are the Minister of Health, a Deputy Minister of Health, a Medical Statistician and Epidemiologist, a Public Health Engineer, a Superintendent of Public Health Nursing, Bacteriological, Pathological and Industrial Hygiene Laboratories, a division of Physical Fitness and Nutrition, a "Kenny" treatment clinic for poliomyelitis and a staff of statistical and general clerks and stenographers. A cancer clinic is operated in connection with the Victoria General hospital, a government-owned and operated institution.

In connection with the control of venereal diseases, a vigorous program is in operation throughout all of the health districts. Nurses, specially trained in the epidemiology of these diseases, are at work and ten treatment clinics with part-time directors are in operation.

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, 7 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. 788). 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 60 units of this kind, covering 73 counties. The Sanitary

Officers of the old districts, whose number is now reduced to 7, 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.

An Act was introduced at the 1946 Session of the Quebec Legislature designed to combat the spread of tuberculosis in the Province. This Act authorized the Minister of Health to organize facilities for the detection of cases of tuberculosis and contribute to the construction and maintenance of sanatoria for consumptives and the training of specialists in the treatment of the disease as well as to carry on educational campaigns in the fight against tuberculosis. An Advisory Board was also set up to ensure a practical and efficient carrying out of the legislation. Reference is made at p. 788 to the legislation authorizing the establishment of a Department of Social Welfare and Youth in Quebec. When the new Department is organized there will no doubt be corresponding changes affecting the field of effort of the Department of Health and Public Welfare.

Ontario.—The Department of Health is organized under a Minister, a Deputy Minister and an Assistant Deputy Minister. The activities of the Department include, in addition to the usual public-health functions, the operation and maintenance of Provincial Mental Hospitals.

The public-health services of the Province are organized under the following branches: the Assistant Chief Medical Officer is responsible for the co-ordination of the work of Municipal Boards of Health; the Public Health Administration Branch is responsible for the planning, organization and development of the larger administrative Public Health Units now being developed in Ontario on a county basis; Public Health Nursing; Maternal and Child Hygiene; Dental Services; Epidemiology, concerned primarily with the control of acute communicable diseases. Separate Branches are organized to deal with each of the following special health services: Venereal Disease Prevention; Tuberculosis Prevention; Industrial Hygiene; Laboratory Services; Sanitary Engineering. Branches concerned with the supervision of certain aspects of medical treatment centres throughout the Province include: Public and Private General Hospitals; Nurse Registration.

Mental health services throughout the Province are organized under a Director of Hospitals, who is responsible for the administration and operation of 14 provincial mental hospitals. This Branch also organizes and operates a community mental health service through travelling clinics and district consultant psychiatrists.

Serving all branches of the Department of Health, as required, are: the Legal Branch; the Medical Statistics Branch; and the Main Office which includes divisions responsible for accounts, pay, purchasing, central registry, library, etc.

Particular emphasis has been given in recent years to the development of a more effective form of local public-health administration through the development of County Health Units with full-time well-qualified staff. There will be 14 such Units in operation as of July 1, 1946, and others will be instituted as soon as suitable qualified personnel become available.

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 is organized into four main Divisions: General Administration; Health Services; Psychiatric Services; and Public Welfare Services.

The Division of General Administration includes the general executive offices, and the Sections of Farms Management, Statistics and Records, Accountancy, Provincial Laboratories, Health and Welfare Education, Administrative Research, and Physical Fitness.

The Division of Health Services has three Sections: (1) Environmental Sanitation, which consists of the Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, and Industrial Hygiene. The latter Bureau was started in 1943 to take care of the many hazards now appearing in industries, particularly those that have to do with the personnel employed by industry. (2) Preventive Medical Services, which consists of the Bureaus of: Disease Control, responsible for the control of acute communicable disease, venereal diseases and tuberculosis; Maternal and Child Hygiene, responsible for an educational program in maternal health, infant health, pre-school health, and school health; Public Health Nursing, responsible for nursing education, field supervision, licensing and control of practical nurses, registry for crippled children, and general administration of all public health nursing services. (3) The Extension Health Services Section administers the provisions of the Health Services Act, and consists of the Bureaus of: Local Health Services, responsible for the establishment, supervision, and general administration of local health units throughout the Province, the control of local part-time medical officers of health, consultative services to local and municipal health departments in Manitoba; Diagnostic Services, responsible for the establishment and general administration of diagnostic units set up in general hospitals in Manitoba which are maintained by the Provincial Government; Medical Care, responsible for the approval of contracts for pre-payment medical care between a municipality, or municipalities, and the contracting physician, and for the payment of government grants to the municipalities in aid of such service under conditions specified in Part III of the Act; Hospitalization, responsible for the organization and supervision of establishment of hospital districts, medical-nursing units, and hospital areas under the provisions of Part IV of the Act; and for the supervision of hospitals throughout the Province and the payment of Provincial Government grants to them as provided under the Hospitals Aid Act.

The Division of Psychiatric Services consists of the Bureaus of: Mental Institutions, responsible for the supervision and control of the four 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; Community Mental Health Services, responsible for out-patient services, child guidance clinics, services to courts and child-caring agencies, boarding-home care for the mentally ill, and teaching facilities.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister and consists of 14 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 regulations relating thereto as follows: (*a*) prevention, notification and control; (*b*) prepared 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 Division of Vital Statistics administers the Vital Statistics Act and the Marriage Act. (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; and 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 dependents, and to recipients of mothers' allowances and their children at the expense of the Province. Approximately 24,700 persons receive benefits under this Act. (13) The Division of Physical Fitness and Recreation stimulates, organizes and assists social, cultural and athletic

activities. (14) The Division of Industrial Hygiene provides a consulting service to management, labour and governmental agencies on matters pertaining to industrial health, evaluates occupational health hazards by scientific methods, including the operation of a laboratory of industrial hygiene; it makes recommendations as to the best means of controlling hazards and ensures that effective control measures are applied.

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 the costs of these services and the needs of different areas for various kinds of services. It acts as an advisory and consultative body to local regions wishing to provide services for their residents. The Province has been divided into 14 proposed health regions, two of which have been established—Swift Current Health Region No. 1 and Weyburn-Estevan Health Region.

The Commission has certain administrative functions connected with the administration of medical care grants, recommendations regarding hospital areas, and capital expenditure grants to hospitals. It must approve of by-laws and contracts for all types of municipal schemes. The Commission is advised by a voluntary advisory committee of representatives of some 29 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. Hospitalization may be authorized by the cancer clinic up to a maximum of 14 days where this is necessary for diagnostic purposes.

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 12 consecutive months out of the 24 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 16 of these Health Districts.

In sparsely populated, outlying areas, 36 Provincial District Nurses provide a diversified medical and public-health service. These District Nurses are required to have special qualifications in obstetrical work.

Under an amendment to the Solemnization of Marriage Act, which went into effect July 1, 1945, each party to a marriage contract is required to have a specimen of blood taken by a qualified physician and forwarded to the Provincial Laboratory or other approved laboratory for serological examination. All positive serologic tests must be reported to the Director of the Division of Social Hygiene. Certain outlying areas in which medical service is not available may be exempted from these requirements.

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 six 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 at Victoria and St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital at Vancouver.

Tuberculosis diagnostic clinics are provided in the form of stationary clinics at 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 at Vancouver, it buys branch laboratory public-health service from hospitals at 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 at Vancouver, Victoria, Trail, Oakalla Gaol, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and in 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. (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. (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 be regarded as dealing with three main types of social pathology, viz., physical, mental and moral. The latest statistics available regarding charitable institutions are given at pp. 677-682 of the 1943-44 Year Book (see p. 804).

* Revised by J. C. Brady, M.A., Chief of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

1.—Institutions Operating in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

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 (1944 estimate, 000's omitted)	91	612	462	3,500	3,965	732	846	818	932	17	11,975
Hospitals—											
Public Hospitals for Acute Diseases[1]—											
General	4	28	16	64	111	38	78	85	71	10	505
Women's	Nil	2	1	3	3	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Children's	"	1	Nil	2	1	1	1	1	2	"	9
Contagious diseases	"	1	"	4	3	1	Nil	2	Nil	"	11
Convalescent	"	Nil	"	3	5	1	"	Nil	"	"	9
Red Cross	"	1	1	Nil	25	Nil	8	"	3	"	38
Other	"	"	Nil	7	1	"	Nil	1	Nil	"	9
Totals, Public Hospitals	4	33	18	83	149	41	87	90	77	10	592
Private hospitals	Nil	Nil	7	53	53	7	84	26	36	1	267
Institutions for incurables	"	"	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	Nil	15
Dominion Hospitals—											
Department of National Health and Welfare	Nil	3	2	1	3	3	1	5	3	Nil	21
Quarantine	*Nil*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*1*	*Nil*	*4*
Leper	"	*Nil*	*1*	*Nil*	"	"	"	"	*1*	"	*2*
Marine	"	*2*	*Nil*	"	"	"	"	"	*Nil*	"	*2*
Indian Health Service	"	*Nil*	"	"	*8*	*3*	*1*	*5*	*1*	"	*18*
Department of Veterans Affairs	Nil	5	1	5	9	3	1	4	2	Nil	30
Department of National Defence (Army)	"	3	3	6	16	3	3	5	6	"	45
Totals, Dominion Hospitals		11	6	12	28	9	5	14	11		96
Tuberculosis—Sanatoria	1	3	3	12	13	3	3	1	1	Nil	40
Units in other hospitals[3]	*Nil*	*7*	*Nil*	*16*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*6*	"	*40*
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 hospitals	"	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
Totals, All Hospitals	**6**	**64**	**36**	**172**	**265**	**65**	**182**	**138**	**130**	**11**	**1,069**
Penal and Reformative Institutions[2]—											
Penitentiaries	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	7
Corrective and Reformative—											
Male	"	2	1	2	7	1	2	"	1	"	16
Female	"	2	2	2	3	2	Nil	2	1	"	14
Totals, Penal, etc		4	4	5	12	4	3	2	3		37

[1] Excluding incurable, mental and tuberculosis institutions. [2] Not included in totals.
[3] These institutions report at five-year intervals: the figures given are for the year 1941.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, Other Than Mental*

From Table 1 it is seen that in 1944, in addition to the 592 public hospitals for acute diseases, there were 267 private hospitals, 15 hospitals for incurables, 40 tuberculosis sanatoria and 40 units for tuberculosis patients in other hospitals.

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type and bed accommodation for 1944, is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

2.—Summary of Reporting Public and Private Hospitals in Canada, 1940-44

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion, mental, or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public Hospitals—					
Units reporting	607	612	618	611	586
Bed capacities[1]	58,710	59,733	60,205	61,070	59,010
Patients under treatment[2]	985,897	1,057,553	1,115,666	1,204,170	1,269,427
Total collective days' stay[2]	13,758,314	14,215,921	14,638,647	15,562,644	14,975,802
Private Hospitals—					
Units reporting	293	322	287	264	267
Bed capacities[1]	4,254	4,733	4,475	4,251	4,579
Patients under treatment[2]	42,479	47,361	48,225	52,045	53,224
Total collective days' stay[2]	699,841	789,468	811,156	857,332	905,614

[1] Includes beds, cribs and bassinets. [2] Includes newborn.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1944

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	28	5	Nil
Approved schools of nursing	3	"	"	13	2	"
Staff—						
Salaried doctors, full-time	2	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Interns	1	"	"	21	5	"
Graduate nurses	27	"	"	359	32	"
Student nurses	89	"	"	549	49	"
Totals, Personnel	**209**	"	"	**1,944**	**195**	"
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	4	Nil	Nil	27	1	Nil
Clinical laboratories	3	"	"	22	2	"
Physio-therapy	2	"	"	10	1	"
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	9,779	Nil	Nil	52,010	4,249	Nil
Live births	1,250	"	"	8,962	1,866	"
Totals, Under Treatment	**11,266**	"	"	**62,673**	**6,291**	"
Discharges	10,735	"	"	59,229	5,931	"
Deaths	258	"	"	1,651	150	"
Total collective days' stay	87,737	"	"	652,564	69,130	"

[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, 1944—continued

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	New Brunswick			Quebec[2]		
Hospitals reporting	16	2	7	63	18	53
Approved schools of nursing	10	Nil	Nil	25	7	1
Staff—						
Salaried doctors, full-time	3	Nil	Nil	163	40	28
Interns	11	"	"	296	41	Nil
Graduate nurses	238	10	23	1,729	290	176
Student nurses	435	Nil	Nil	2,000	263	20
Totals, Personnel	**1,395**	**19**	**45**	**10,682**	**1,931**	**625**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	14	1	4	59	10	21
Clinical laboratories	14	Nil	2	47	11	15
Physio-therapy	12	"	Nil	51	9	15
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	35,613	509	2,537	197,364	20,134	14,988
Live births	5,121	355	475	24,669	4,378	5,074
Totals, Under Treatment	**41,903**	**893**	**3,090**	**228,257**	**26,681**	**20,855**
Discharges	39,441	858	2,969	214,108	23,710	19,701
Deaths	1,254	13	51	7,816	873	368
Total collective days' stay	474,723	12,471	26,750	2,967,209	826,443	268,193
	Ontario			Manitoba		
Hospitals reporting	111	38	53	38	3	7
Approved schools of nursing	55	5	Nil	12	2	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors, full-time	60	10	28	26	4	5
Interns	241	40	Nil	75	8	Nil
Graduate nurses	2,763	359	212	442	59	24
Student nurses	3,085	253	Nil	664	50	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**14,102**	**1,705**	**527**	**2,785**	**323**	**62**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	96	16	18	34	2	4
Clinical laboratories	84	5	12	25	1	4
Physio-therapy	83	8	8	15	2	1
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	321,461	31,879	9,891	73,392	5,446	1,724
Live births	51,841	6,241	2,606	12,468	Nil	210
Totals, Under Treatment	**383,756**	**39,310**	**13,116**	**87,867**	**5,739**	**1,996**
Discharges	359,459	37,415	12,206	83,109	5,398	1,896
Deaths	13,762	821	315	2,567	103	41
Total collective days' stay	4,398,971	490,628	213,281	901,374	105,859	24,488

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

[2] One general and one contagious diseases hospital did not report.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1944—concluded

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other[1]		General	All Other[1]	
	Saskatchewan[2]			Alberta		
Hospitals reporting	78	8	84	85	5	26
Approved schools of nursing	10	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors, full-time	8	Nil	3	17	Nil	5
Interns	19	"	Nil	32	"	Nil
Graduate nurses	555	15	65	751	21	26
Student nurses	785	Nil	Nil	730	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,996**	**30**	**205**	**3,718**	**69**	**79**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	66	Nil	8	74	1	6
Clinical laboratories	37	"	6	43	1	2
Physio-therapy	34	"	4	24	1	1
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	92,797	1,444	4,910	109,412	1,181	1,040
Live births	12,640	343	1,604	16,280	553	302
Totals, Under Treatment	**107,891**	**1,836**	**6,958**	**128,520**	**1,901**	**1,426**
Discharges	102,486	1,776	6,545	122,502	1,749	1,312
Deaths	2,873	34	120	3,130	10	13
Total collective days' stay	1,067,011	14,443	95,838	1,251,918	48,252	35,773
	British Columbia[3]			Canada[4,5]		
Hospitals reporting	70	6	36	501	85	267
Approved schools of nursing	6	Nil	Nil	144	16	1
Staff—						
Salaried doctors, full-time	38	Nil	7	323	54	77
Interns	36	"	Nil	732	94	Nil
Graduate nurses	1,201	49	97	8,088	835	627
Student nurses	864	Nil	Nil	9,201	615	20
Total, Personnel	**4,966**	**155**	**310**	**42,875**	**4,427**	**1,865**
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray	69	3	8	448	34	70
Clinical laboratories	34	1	2	312	21	43
Physio-therapy	13	2	2	245	23	31
Movement of Population—						
Admissions	109,514	1,841	4,697	1,003,238	66,683	39,932
Live births	15,973	1,292	279	149,378	15,028	10,572
Totals, Under Treatment	**129,202**	**3,240**	**5,611**	**1,183,536**	**85,891**	**53,224**
Discharges	120,773	3,052	4,498	1,113,814	79,889	49,290
Deaths	4,617	32	462	38,017	2,036	1,371
Total collective days' stay	1,500,236	63,546	239,753	13,345,030	1,630,772	905,614

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1. [2] One children's hospital did not report. [3] One general hospital did not report. [4] Includes 8 general hospitals in N.W.T. reporting: 3 salaried doctors, 23 graduate nurses, 78 total personnel, 5 X-ray departments, 3 clinical laboratories, 1 physio-therapy department, 1,896 admissions, 174 live births, 2,201 patients under care during the year, 1,972 discharges, 89 deaths and 43,287 patient days; 2 general hospitals did not report. [5] Includes 1 private hospital in N.W.T. with 1 salaried doctor, 4 graduate nurses, a total of 12 personnel and 1 X-ray department; 145 admissions, 22 live births, 172 patients under care during the year, 163 discharges, 1 death and 1,538 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 1944, of the 592 public hospitals for acute diseases, 237 had organized medical staffs with 7,644 staff doctors.

4.—Organized Services and Staffs in Public General Hospitals, by Provinces, 1944

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.	Totals
Service										
General medicine	3	8	13	46	37	11	20	23	15	176
Pædiatrics	3	2	11	39	32	8	6	14	8	123
Cardiology	2	2	4	22	1	5	4	5	6	51
Dermatology	1	1		22	15	4	3	2	3	51
Neuro-psychiatry		1		6	9	1	1	2	2	22
Tuberculosis		5		14	–	-	2	5	5	31
Venerology	–	4		23	13	3	3	4	1	51
Contagious diseases	1	1	4	8	11	5	7	2	8	47
General surgery	3	9	13	46	47	10	20	23	14	185
Orthopædics	1	2	4	28	30	5	6	5	5	86
Neurology	–	-	-	11	11	2	1	2	3	30
Dentistry	-	3	2	22	–	3	–	3	2	35
Obstetrics	3	7	11	26	47	12	16	25	14	161
Gynæcology	2	7	4	41	35	8	7	11	7	122
Ophthalmology	1	4	5	36	28	4	5	3	5	91
Oto-laryngology	1	3	5	38	31	4	5	1	5	93
Urology	2	4	5	30	27	5	8	5	5	91
Pathology	1	3	6	32	–	9	5	6	8	70
Bacteriology	2	5	10	40	41	9	8	8	10	133
X-ray	3	13	13	47	46	11	15	20	13	181
Deep X-ray	1	4	3	19	27	2	5	3	6	70
Radium	–	2	1	10	17	–	4	3	4	41
Clinical laboratory	1	5	12	34	45	9	7	13	11	137
Physio-therapy	1	5	7	40	29	6	8	9	7	112
Staff										
Organized medical staffs	3	19	15	46	76	14	25	20	19	237
Staff doctors	34	351	211	1,875	3,051	487	341	628	666	7,644

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, 1944

NOTE.—Figures of tuberculosis sanatoria and government and municipal clinics held in hospitals are not included.

Province	Out-Patient Departments	Reporting Both Patients and Treatments			Reporting Treatments Only	
		No.	Patients	Treatments	No.	Treatments
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil			Nil	
Nova Scotia	"	"	..	-	"	
New Brunswick	2	2	14,755	25,283	"	-
Quebec	29	25	155,501	574,518	4	208,179
Ontario	18	15	79,645	235,353	3	220,602
Manitoba	4	4	18,568	126,526	Nil	-
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	-	-	"	
Alberta	2	2	1,844	6,767	"	
British Columbia	2	2	5,415	28,644	"	-
Totals	**57**	**50**	**275,728**	**997,091**	**7**	**428,781**

Tuberculosis Institutions.—The statistics regarding institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis shown in Table 6, include special units for the treatment of tuberculosis in general hospitals as well as the specialized sanatoria shown separately in Table 1. The deaths in these institutions from tuberculosis in 1944 were only 38·5 p.c. of the total deaths from the disease in Canada as shown under Vital Statistics at p. 160 of this edition. However, the death rate from this disease has shown an encouraging decline since 1926.

6.—Tuberculosis Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Bed Capacity, Staff, Facilities and Movement of Population, 1944

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Hospitals—										
Sanatoria	1	3	3	12	13	3	3	1	1	40
Units of public hospitals	Nil	7	Nil	16	Nil	1	Nil	3	5	32
Units of Dominion hospitals	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	4	1	1	1	8
Totals, Hospitals	**1**	**10**	**3**	**28**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**80**
Bed Capacity—										
Sanatoria	80	473	548	2,460	3,639	635	762	210	664	9,471
Units of public hospitals	Nil	222	Nil	1,134	Nil	140	Nil	202	22[1]	1,720
Units of Dominion hospitals	"	Nil	"	Nil	21	113	60	12	179	385
Totals, Bed Capacity	**80**	**695**	**548**	**3,594**	**3,660**	**888**	**822**	**424**	**865**	**11,576**
Staff—										
Salaried doctors	3	10	8	85	64	14	16	3	25	228
Graduate nurses	12	34	60	113	346	33	46	17	100	761
Totals, Personnel[2]	**38**	**248**	**275**	**931**	**1,599**	**321**	**345**	**107**	**547**	**4,411**
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	64	699	480	4,534	3,069	1,134	845	381	921	12,127
Totals, Under Treatment	**153**	**1,312**	**1,029**	**7,407**	**6,321**	**1,840**	**1,595**	**782**	**1,676**	**22,115**
Discharges	46	534	377	3,100	2,228	752	677	318	734	8,766
Deaths	26	147	94	802	622	164	98	71	180	2,204
Total collective days' stay	28,570	226,269	198,600	1,152,477	1,197,541	263,005	309,981	149,054	288,317	3,813,814

[1] Four units of public hospitals at Vancouver and Victoria are operated by the Provincial Board of Health and are included in Sanatoria. [2] Includes other personnel.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Dominion Government Hospitals

Dominion Government Hospitals.—Hospitals operated by the Dominion Government are conducted for special purposes connected with departmental administration such as the care of war veterans and members of the Permanent Force, the quarantine and care of immigrants and lepers, the care of Indians as wards of the Government, etc.

Table 1 shows the number of Dominion hospitals compared with those in other categories for 1944. Tables 7 and 8 give statistics of the hospitals administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs as at June 1, 1946. In this edition of the Year Book statistics of the hospitals administered by this Department, only, are presented in detail, but a series of tables covering the other Departments will be presented later to link up with the series given in the 1939 Year Book, pp. 1041-43. During the intervening war years, many changes and transfers of jurisdiction have taken place.

Hospitals Under the Department of Veterans Affairs.—The number of patients treated in hospitals administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs has shown a steady increase during the year due to the reception of war casualties and, in large part, to veterans availing themselves of the treatment privileges extended on demobilization from the Forces. Considerable expansion of hospital facilities has been accomplished and will continue for some time. Tables 7 and 8 show the position as at June 1, 1946.

The Special Treatment Centres operated jointly by the Armed Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs have been discontinued as such. Facilities for the investigation and treatment of such special conditions as arthritis and tuberculosis and those involving orthopædic surgery, plastic surgery, neuro-surgery and neuro-psychiatry are available in the larger Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals.

7.—Hospital Accommodation in Institutions Administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by Districts and Provinces, as at June 1, 1946

District	Hospitals	Normal Capacity	Actual Beds Set Up	Beds Occupied June 1, 1946
	No.	No.	No.	No.
District—				
Montreal	4	1,622	1,566	1,175
Halifax	5	1,333	1,283	768
Ottawa	2	460	424	347
Toronto	6	2,152	2,114	1,646
Quebec	1	212	196	136
London	1	1,424	1,551	1,369
Winnipeg	3	1,338	1,540	1,150
Regina	1	186	180	158
Calgary	3	506	511	389
Vancouver	3	1,454	1,465	1,063
Saint John	3	703	764	410
Edmonton	2	433	400	281
Saskatoon	1	150	148	78
Kingston	2	445	511	375
Totals	**37**	**12,418**	**12,653**	**9,345**

7.—Hospital Accommodation in Institutions Administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by Districts and Provinces, as at June 1, 1946—concluded

Province	Hospitals	Normal Capacity	Actual Beds Set Up	Beds Occupied June 1, 1946
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Province—				
Nova Scotia	5	1,333	1,283	768
New Brunswick	3	703	764	410
Quebec	5	1,834	1,762	1,311
Ontario	11	4,481	4,600	3,737
Manitoba	3	1,338	1,540	1,150
Saskatchewan	2	336	328	236
Alberta	5	939	911	670
British Columbia	3	1,454	1,465	1,063

8.—Prospective Hospital Accommodation Planned by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as at June 1, 1946

District	Project	Bed Capacity	Estimated Date of Completion
Montreal	Veterans Health and Occupational Centre, Senneville	200	Aug. 1946
	T.B. Hospital Senneville	500	Under review
	Montreal Military Hospital (Queen Mary Road)	500	Aug. 1946
	Veterans Hospital, St. Hyacinthe	200	July 1946
Halifax	Camp Hill New Hospital	250	Apr. 1947
	Psychiatric Unit (Dalhousie University)	100	Under review
Ottawa	Rideau Military Hospital	225	July 1946
Toronto	Sunnybrook—1st Unit	400	Dec. 1946
	Sunnybrook—2nd Unit	950	Mar. 1947
	Sunnybrook—3rd Unit—Prosthetic and laundry	–	Oct. 1946
	Sunnybrook—4th Unit—nurses, help, etc	–	Under review
	Sunnybrook—Chest Pavilion	100	" "
	Sunnybrook—Veterans Health and Occupational Centre —2nd Unit	200	Nov. 1946
	Malton Convalescent Hospital	500	Aug. 1946
	Chorley Park Military Hospital	200	On loan
	Weston Military Hospital (T.B.)	150	" "
Quebec	Quebec Military Hospital (Hospice St. Charles)	300	July 1946
London	Mental Infirmary	300	July 1947
	Veterans Health and Occupational Centre, London	200	Aug. 1946
	Veterans Home, Amherstburg	25	Aug. 1946
	London Military Hospital	400	Aug. 1946
Winnipeg	Veterans Health and Occupational Centre, Winnipeg	200	Nov. 1946
	Psychiatric Unit (University of Manitoba)	100	Under review
	Veterans Pavilion, Port Arthur General	100	Oct. 1946
	Brandon Military Hospital	275	July 1946
Regina	Regina Veterans Convalescent Hospital (Government House)	50	June 1946
	Regina Military Hospital (Isolation Wing)	80	Under review
Vancouver	Vancouver Military Hospital	400	Aug. 1946
	T.B. Pavilion, Shaughnessy	160	July 1946
	Veterans Health and Occupational Centre, Vancouver	200	Aug. 1946
	Neuro-Psychiatric Unit (University of British Columbia)	150	Under review
	Veterans Hospital, Victoria	220	Aug. 1946
Saint John	Extension (clinic facilities), Lancaster	–	Under review
	Veterans Health and Occupational Centre, Saint John	100	Aug. 1946
Hamilton	Hamilton Military Hospital	200	July 1946
Edmonton	Psychiatric Unit (University of Alberta)	50	Dec. 1946
	Edmonton Military Hospital	100	On loan

8.—Prospective Hospital Accommodation Planned by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as at June 1, 1946—concluded

District	Project	Bed Capacity	Estimated Date of Completion
Saskatoon	Psychiatric (University of Saskatchewan)	100	Under review
	Active Treatment Pavilion (University of Saskatchewan)	150	" "
	Dundurn Military Hospital	150	June 1946
Kingston	Veterans Pavilion, Kingston General	80	Aug. 1946
	Veterans Pavilion, Hotel Dieu, Kingston	50	Under review
Charlottetown	Veterans Pavilion, P.E.I. Hospital, Charlottetown	50	" "
	Veterans Pavilion, Charlottetown General Hospital	50	" "
	Total	**8,715**	
	Summary of Increased Accommodation—		
	Within 6 months	4,685	
	Within 12 months	900	
	Within 18 months	1,250	
	Under review only	1,430	
	On loan	450	

Subsection 3.—Statistics of Mental Hospitals

At Dec. 31, 1944, there were 47,279 patients in mental institutions in Canada and 4,497 on parole or otherwise absent, making a total of 51,776, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 42,500, showing a seriously overcrowded situation if the patient population on Jan. 1, 1944, 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 47,279 resident patients in 1944, 35,869 were insane, 10,392 were mentally deficient, 729 were epileptic and 289 mental cases were otherwise classified.

The number of resident patients in mental institutions per 100,000 population on Dec. 31, 1944, was 394·8, as compared with 394·8 on the same date of 1943, 394·2 in 1942, 392·5 in 1941, 388·0 in 1940, 352·8 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.

9.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1944

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Institutions reporting.....No.	1	17	1	9	16
Normal capacities..... "	275	2,546	1,150	13,150	14,497
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time.....No.	1	3	4	45	65
Doctors, part-time..... "	2	19	1	12	18
Graduate nurses..... "	Nil	23	18	186	546
Other nurses..... "	20	52	Nil	258	210
Totals, Staff[1].....**No.**	**68**	**377**	**161**	**2,295**	**3,287**

[1] Includes other personnel.

9.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1944—concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Movement of Population—					
Admissions (transfers not included). No.	112	617	414	3,317	4,118
Totals, Under Treatment ..... "	**384**	**2,924**	**2,092**	**19,060**	**20,721**
Separations (transfers not included) "	110	602	384	3,041	3,899
Resident patients, Dec. 31..... "	274	2,236	1,285	14,074	15,140
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments..... $	138,058	706,581	415,494	5,525,515	5,862,362
Fees from paying patients..... $	24,413	66,945	63,305	829,109	1,289,203
Received from other sources..... $	6,605	28,192	2,644	598,614	378,765
Totals, Receipts..... $	**169,076**	**801,718**	**481,443**	**6,953,238**	**7,530,330**
Expenditures—					
Salaries..... $	53,163	290,971	172,539	2,522,937	4,037,453
Provisions..... $	53,690	228,036	128,954	1,498,188	1,243,651
All other expenditures for maintenance..... $	62,223	257,313	179,950	1,476,668	1,927,984
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance..... $	169,076	776,320	481,443	5,497,793	7,209,088
New buildings and improvements... $	Nil	17,176	7,434	1,084,908	271,457
Expenditures for other purposes..... $	"	5,508	Nil	436,550	1,103
Totals, Expenditures..... $	**169,076**	**799,004**	**488,877**	**7,019,251**	**7,481,648**

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Institutions reporting.....No.	4	2	5	4	59
Normal capacities..... "	2,578	2,970	2,873	2,461	42,500
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time.....No.	13	10	9	10	160
Doctors, part-time..... "	Nil	Nil	2	1	55
Graduate nurses..... "	67	32	40	23	935
Other nurses..... "	80	152	86	256	1,114
Totals, Staff[1].....**No.**	**622**	**725**	**572**	**900**	**9,007**
Movement of Population—					
Admissions (transfers not included). No.	716	725	658	1,122	11,799
Totals, Under Treatment..... "	**3,812**	**4,846**	**3,721**	**5,287**	**62,847**
Separations (transfers not included) "	655	677	606	1,097	11,071
Resident patients, Dec. 31..... "	3,024	4,169	3,069	4,008	47,279
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments..... $	989,043	1,403,579	982,384	1,445,538	17,468,554
Fees from paying patients..... $	122,451	204,123	247,250	292,642	3,139,441
Received from other sources..... $	42,085	161,331	35,482	2,063	1,255,781
Totals, Receipts..... $	**1,153,579**	**1,769,033**	**1,265,116**	**1,740,243**	**21,863,776**
Expenditures—					
Salaries..... $	528,455	844,129	665,776	806,412	9,921,835
Provisions..... $	306,339	314,091	250,013	433,711	4,456,673
All other expenditures for maintenance..... $	311,873	507,500	266,710	493,827	5,484,048
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance..... $	1,146,667	1,665,720	1,182,499	1,733,950	19,862,556
New buildings and improvements... $	6,912	103,313	80,405	215	1,571,820
Expenditures for other purposes..... $	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	443,161
Totals, Expenditures..... $	**1,153,579**	**1,769,033**	**1,262,904**	**1,734,165**	**21,877,537**

[1] Includes other personnel.

Subsection 4.—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 XXX.

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 1945 there were 100 branches of the Order distributed as follows: Nova Scotia 16; New Brunswick 7; Quebec 5; Ontario 57; Manitoba 1; Saskatchewan 3; Alberta 2; and British Columbia 9. The affairs of each branch are directed by a local committee, which raises the money necessary to carry on the work. However, the policies and professional standards set by the national organization are accepted by the branches. 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.

A complete maternity service is offered. This includes instruction before the baby arrives, attendance at the time of delivery and after-care of the mother and baby. If the baby is born in hospital, the Victorian Order Nurse may be called to demonstrate the baby's bath and to discuss problems of the baby's care that may arise.

During 1945 approximately 450 nurses in the field gave nursing care to 100,118 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 up-building 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 756,984 visits made in 1945, 50 p.c. were free, 22 p.c. were paid, 18 p.c. were partly paid and 10 p.c. were paid for by insurance companies for care to patients. 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 centres, assistance at immunization clinics and other public-health services.

An increasing number of Victorian Order branches are giving part-time nursing service to industrial plants where the number of employees is not large enough to require the full-time services of a nurse.

Section 4.—The Canadian Red Cross Society

The Canadian Red Cross Society in both its wartime and peacetime work is closely allied in a voluntary capacity with the Dominion and Provincial Governments. 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. Organization includes National and Overseas Offices, Provincial Divisions and 2,500 Branches. The Society has a senior and junior membership of over 2,500,000 in Canada.

The year 1945 saw the end of the War and the liberation of populations and prisoners of war in Europe and the Far East. This meant the re-directing of Red Cross work into new channels, not only in connection with its war work but also in the peacetime field. Surveys of the needs of liberated peoples in Europe and Asia were made and large shipments of relief supplies sent to these countries. Food, clothing and release kits were distributed to liberated prisoners of war and internees in both Europe and the Far East. In the sphere of peacetime endeavour, a wide and comprehensive program of peacetime work was drawn up and is now underway in all the provinces.

Peacetime Services.—The aims of the Red Cross Society in peace are the same as in war—to relieve suffering and need anywhere and everywhere in Canada to the full extent of its resources.

Veterans Aid.—Assistance to war veterans will always remain the first task of the Red Cross. Sick and disabled veterans in hospitals overseas and in Canada are receiving all possible care and kindness through the ministrations of Red Cross visitors, handicraft workers and library attendants. For the comfort and recreation of these men and their relatives, 8 Red Cross Lodges have been built or are under construction in connection with the large military hospitals in Canada. Assistance to needy veterans and dependents take many forms, such as medical, optical and dental assistance, clothing, food, etc.

Outpost Hospital Service.—At the end of 1945, a chain of 44 Red Cross outpost hospitals and nursing stations were in operation in the frontier districts of the Dominion, bringing medical science within reach of these isolated communities. A number of new Outposts are planned and should be in operation during 1946. Living under pioneer conditions, the outpost nurses save many lives for Canada and, in their service in rural schools and settlers' homes, bring health and security to these people.

Blood Transfusion Service.—Many Canadian hospitals are without adequate stocks of blood serum or blood transfusion facilities. It is proposed to establish a National Blood Transfusion Service which will fill all such needs throughout the country free of charge. This service will open in 1946.

Junior Red Cross.—This organization, devoted to the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness, has helped over 25,000 crippled children since its inception. At the end of 1945, it had a membership of 876,277 pupils in 30,861 branches in Canada and Newfoundland. These Juniors have given magnificent war service in providing relief for child war victims throughout the world, supplying ambulances and other mobile equipment, as well as maintaining a number of war nurseries in Great Britain.

Health and Other Activities.—Improvement of the health of the Canadian people is one of the primary aims of the Society. Instruction in nutrition, home nursing, first aid, swimming and water safety are among the services already under way for which considerable expansion is planned in the post-war period.

Wartime Services.—A number of the wartime services were still in operation at the end of 1945. These included Workroom and Relief Departments, Hospital Services, operation of four Maple Leaf Clubs, warehousing and shipping of large quantities of relief goods to Europe and Asia, assistance to returning service personnel and dependents, and the service of Canadian Red Cross Corps in Great Britain and Europe.

Canadian Red Cross Corps.—At the end of 1945, the Corps had 4,918 members in Canada and the Overseas Detachment 292 members serving in Great Britain and Europe as welfare workers, ambulance drivers, office and canteen workers, handicraft workers in military hospitals, V.A.D.'s in civilian hospitals in England, and Escort Officers on ships carrying service men's dependents to Canada. In Canada they served in all departments of Red Cross work.

Assistance to Service Personnel and Dependents Returning to Canada.—Organized work in this connection was exceptionally heavy during the year, the Government having entrusted to the Red Cross the task of meeting returning men and their dependents at port of entry and conducting them on trains to their destinations. This service included Red Cross conducting officers on all trains, distribution of supplies, despatch of telegrams to relatives, organization of reception centres and mobile canteens, and many other services.

Prisoner of War Food Parcels.—By the end of July, 1945, all six Red Cross food-packing plants were closed after this service had been in operation for four and one-half years, having packed during that period over 16,000,000 food parcels for prisoners of war.

Blood Donor Service.—Aug. 31, 1945, marked the conclusion of this service for the preparation and drying of human blood serum for use in the treatment of war casualties. The number of blood donations reported from 662 regular and sub-clinics throughout Canada since the inception of the service on Jan. 29, 1940, was 2,338,533.

Jam and Honey.—In co-operation with Women's Institutes and other organizations, the Red Cross shipped overseas 2,250,000 lb. of jam and honey for distribution to war nurseries, hospitals, etc.

Comforts, Supplies and Relief Clothing.—Since the beginning of the War, Red Cross women war workers in Canada made more than 45,000,000 articles for the Armed Forces and civilian war sufferers overseas.

Section 5.—The Order of St. John*

The origin of the Order of St. John goes back to the Crusades and the Knights of St. John and Malta. His Majesty the King is supreme head of the Order which has headquarters at London, England, 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.

* Including the St. John Ambulance Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The Canadian Branch has its headquarters and national offices at St. John House, Ottawa, Ont., 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 and other kindred subjects to citizens of Canada, irrespective of age, and to provide trained and organized personnel to help in time of disaster or national emergency. The work was started in 1895 and since then more than 1,000,000 persons have received certificates and other awards. Many thousands of these went to members of the Armed Forces to which trained instructors and textbooks have been provided in large numbers. 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 was a large wartime undertaking.

The scheme of Voluntary Air Detachment Training inaugurated in 1943 provided trained personnel for overseas and, in addition, a number of members have been trained for service in Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps hospitals in Canada as well as for civilian hospitals. Hundreds of members of the Nursing Division responded to the call for nursing aides overseas and gave outstanding service in Great Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Indeed, some rendered notable service in India and Burma. They worked as nurse aides, transport drivers and Headquarters staff. St. John drivers were appointed to Army Commands and special ambulance convoys in Britain while some were sent to work in Europe. They worked all hours of the day and night conveying wounded from airfields and ports to hospitals. St. John nursing members helped to offset the very serious shortage of nurses overseas; they were appointed to Emergency Medical Service Hospitals set up by the Ministry of Health in Great Britain to carry out additional hospital services arising out of the War. Others were employed in St. John Convalescent Hospitals and Red Cross Hospitals.

The return of peace saw the Order of St. John revert to its wide field of service. The Brigade performs a very special function. At port cities it assists the regular R.C.A.M.C. doctors and nurses, helps in hospitals and merchant seamen's hostels and also assists shipwrecked seamen. Uniformed St. John Brigade members are to be found at all exhibitions, large demonstrations or wherever crowds gather. Indeed, St. John First Aiders have proved their worth on the ski-runs in the Laurentians, on Mount Royal, on the Gatineau Hills, at Fort William and other places where skiing is one of the major Canadian sports.

The Order of St. John is carrying on an extensive peacetime program of home nursing, first aid and blood grouping. The training of Brigade members as blood-typing technicians was commenced in 1943. The entire personnel of large industrial firms are being typed so that, in the event of serious accident, blood transfusions may be given in the quickest possible time.

CHAPTER XXII.—POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION*

CONSPECTUS

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The first phase in the framing of Canada's post-war economic policy began long before the cessation of hostilities, and consisted of intensive study of reconstruction problems by a variety of public bodies. The preliminary organization of this work is outlined at pp. 737-743 of the 1943-44 Year Book. Committees of the Senate and House of Commons, the Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment, the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy and the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction all shared in this preliminary task of studying post-war problems and making recommendations for economic policy. The reports of the last-named committee and its sub-committees were tabled in the House on Jan. 28, 1944. The main report is summarized on pp. 745-747 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

Out of all this preliminary study developed the Government's White Paper on Employment and Income (see pp. 843-847 of the 1945 Year Book). The White Paper set forth the aim of the Government's reconstruction policy as follows:—

> "The central task of reconstruction in the interest of the Armed Services and civilians alike, must be to accomplish a smooth, orderly transition from the economic conditions of war to those of peace, and to maintain a high and stable level of employment and income."

That part of the broad policy which required for its implementation co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, was translated into more specific and concrete terms in the "Proposals of the Government of Canada" presented before the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction in August, 1945. The Dominion proposals, summarized below, set out in some detail the Government's legislative and administrative program aiming at the maintenance of a high level of employment and income during the post-war transitional period and the years to follow and offered a basis of agreement with the Provincial Governments on the distribution of tax-collecting powers and administrative responsibilities necessary to implement such a program, initially for a three-year period.

Meanwhile the Dominion had created new administrative machinery to implement its reconstruction program. In June, 1944, the Department of Reconstruction was created, and in October, 1944, a Cabinet Committee on Reconstruction was set up. In January, 1946, the former Department of Munitions and Supply was merged into the new Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

Section 1.—The Dominion Program of Reconstruction

The constitutional aspects of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction are dealt with on pp. 79-81 of this volume. The economic program for the transitional period contemplated by the Dominion Government which is set out in detail in the "Proposals of the Government of Canada" can be summarized as follows:—

Summary of the Dominion Proposals on Reconstruction.—In order to realize a high and stable level of employment and income, steps should be taken

(1) to create the conditions under which private enterprise can provide the maximum income and employment;
(2) to promote bold action by the State in those fields in which the public interest calls for national development;
(3) to try to provide, through public investment and other means, productive employment for our human and physical resources when international and other conditions adversely affect employment; and
(4) to provide, on the basis of small regular payments against large and uncertain individual risks, for such hazards and disabilities as unemployment, sickness and old age.

Because Canada is a federal state, these responsibilities are shared by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The main purpose of the Conference was to devise a working co-operative arrangement to this common end in harmony with the existing federal system.

The Dominion Government indicated that it would undertake the following measures to meet transitional economic problems and create the climate necessary for continued expansion of the economy.

Decontrol.—Wartime controls over prices, wages, rent, manpower, trade and commodities would be removed in accordance with a policy of gradual decontrol as speedily as conditions permit.

Rehabilitation.—Aid to the re-establishment of ex-service men in the nature of cash grants on discharge, protection of the right to pre-enlistment jobs, training and financial assistance for re-employment, and a measure of social security would be provided.

Housing.—The present emergency housing legislation would gradually be translated into a well-integrated, continuing housing program with encouragement to community planning, aid in financing home construction both for rent and ownership, greater uniformity in building by-laws, slum clearance, and assistance to low-rental housing projects. Steps would also be taken to increase the supply of skilled construction labour and building materials.

Reconversion.—Administrative machinery in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply would formulate plans for economic development and industrial expansion, assist industry in the reconversion of its productive facilities and direct the termination of war contracts and the disposal of surplus war assets.

Agriculture and Fisheries.—Measures designed to aid in the stabilization of this important industry would include steps to prevent violent fluctuations in farm prices, to give the agricultural population a measure of social security and to expand the experimental, marketing and conservation programs.

Labour.—Wage control would be gradually relaxed as inflationary pressures ease, and provincial powers of labour legislation would be restored as soon as possible.

Public Investment.—In co-operation with the provinces and municipalities, a well-planned program of useful public development works would be drawn up. It was intended that public projects should cover the various avenues of public investment: conservation and development of natural resources, transportation improvements, communal and recreational facilities, research, exploration, etc. Financial support for these projects would be integrated to fit into an over-all program of full employment. Public investment should be timed in such a way as to counter, rather than aggravate the effects of cyclical fluctuations of business conditions.

Social Security.—In co-operation with the provinces, the social security legislation already in existence was to be broadened by the introduction of comprehensive health insurance provisions and extensions of the old age pension and unemployment insurance schemes. Such a measure would go far to further protect the level of income and employment of the Canadian people from wide fluctuations.

The Proposals conclude with a suggested basis of agreement between the Dominion and the Provinces on the financial arrangements necessary to carry out the reconstruction program.

The Dominion Proposals were accepted as a basis of discussion by the Dominion-Provincial Conference which met in August, 1945. A co-ordinating committee consisting of the Prime Minister and the nine Provincial Premiers met in camera in November, 1945, January and April, 1946. Modifications were suggested by the provinces and revisions were offered by the Dominion, but on May 3, 1946, the Conference was adjourned *sine die* when it became evident that no immediate agreement acceptable both to the Dominion and to all the provinces was likely to be reached.

Accordingly, in the Budget Speech of June 27, 1946, the Dominion Government proposed a modified form of agreement to be concluded with any province willing to restrict its use of certain specified tax fields over a five-year period in return for an annual subsidy. Failure to secure a general agreement with the provinces put into abeyance for the time being implementation of the Dominion's proposed plans for a comprehensive social security scheme and a co-ordinated public investment program (see also p. 81 of this volume).

Implementation of Reconstruction Policy.—By mid-1946, a major part of the reconversion program has been accomplished. Large numbers of men and women either in the Armed Forces or working in war industry had moved to production and distribution of peacetime goods with a minimum of dislocation and personal hardship. Between June 1, 1945, and June 1, 1946, approximately 620,000 service men were discharged, and possibly an equal number were released from employment on war contracts. In spite of the magnitude of this manpower shift, the number of unemployed was kept surprisingly low, never reaching more than about 270,000 out of a total working force of close to 4,800,000. Similarly, technical reconversion was accomplished with remarkable speed. A survey of major war-contract plants revealed that the physical reconversion of industry to peacetime production was expected to be about two-thirds complete by mid-1946, and four-fifths by the end of 1946. The survey also showed that extensive plans for modernization and expansion of productive facilities were well under way. The high level of employment and income prevailing during the war years declined only moderately, and levelled out far above pre-war levels. Production of consumer goods in short supply increased steadily in spite of supply bottlenecks and industrial unrest. A substantial volume of home building and commercial construction was in prospect as the supply of labour and materials expanded.

Decontrol.—The policy of gradual decontrol was implemented during the first post-war year to a considerable extent, although the pressures of inflation continued in many fields. Price ceilings were removed in cases where goods were in reasonable supply, and adjusted where such action was necessary to increase production. An integral part of this policy was the payment of subsidies in order to stabilize prices of the chief items in the consumer's budget. Almost all manpower controls were suspended, and controls of foreign exchange, wages, and foreign trade were eased where possible. The success of the price stabilization policy is reflected in the

fact that the cost-of-living index rose only 2·1 p.c. between April, 1945, and April, 1946. On July 5, 1946, the Minister of Finance announced in the House of Commons a series of further steps taken, "in order to prevent undue increases in cost of living and cost of production, improve the effectiveness of price control, encourage a greater supply of scarce goods which we import from other countries, and generally strengthen the stabilization program and facilitate an orderly post-war adjustment of the Canadian economy while protecting it from the major effects of adverse developments outside our borders". These steps included the issuance of a list of all items still under price control, a change in the control of import prices to make possible the entry of high-priced foreign goods into Canada, the upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar in terms of the American dollar and the pound sterling, and the continuance of subsidy payments.

Rehabilitation.—The implementation of the Government program of rehabilitation for ex-service men is outlined in Chapter XXVIII of this volume. By mid-1946, the majority of ex-service men had been absorbed into civilian employment or were undergoing educational or vocational training with financial assistance from the Government.

Housing.—In additon to the assistance provided for the construction of dwellings under the National Housing Act (see pp. 455-458), the Government has taken steps to relieve the present housing emergency by stimulating the production of building materials, granting priority in obtaining supplies to the various veterans' housing projects and encouraging the use of new methods and materials. To encourage training in construction trades, the Dominion Government entered into a ten-year agreement with the provinces in 1944. According to this agreement, the Dominion Government provided a fund of upwards of $1,000,000 to assist the provinces in the expansion of training facilities. Special provisions were also made for veterans. By Mar. 31, 1946, 6,785 apprentices were reported by the Department of Labour to be in training, about three-quarters of them being veterans. The effect of all these measures made itself felt in the volume of residential construction undertaken. During the calendar year 1945, a total of 47,000 new homes were built in Canada. A target of 60,000 new homes was set for the fiscal year 1946-47.

Reconversion and Assistance to Private Investment.—The settlement of outstanding war contracts proceeded rapidly after V-J Day. Surplus war plant and equipment was made available for the reconversion and expansion of industry by the War Assets Corporation, working under the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Reductions in excess profits and income taxes stimulated the incentive of private industry to expand production, and special depreciation allowances for tax purposes were granted to firms carrying out deferred investment programs. As of July 1, 1946, approvals for special depreciation had reached a total of $364,000,000 of which $122,000,000 involved outlay for new construction and the purchase of existing buildings, with the remaining $242,000,000 spent on the purchase of machinery and equipment. Low interest rates and special credit facilities for industrial expansion not provided by the commercial banks were made available through the establishment of the Government-sponsored Industrial Development Bank.

Export Trade.—The Government has supported the creation of the International Monetary Fund and World Development Bank, and has participated in preliminary discussion of methods for the removal of obstacles to a high level of world trade. The services of the Department of Trade and Commerce have been

greatly expanded, and extensive foreign credits have been made available to impoverished countries under the Export Credits Act and the United Kingdom loan agreement.

Agriculture.—The granting of foreign credits to Britain and other countries on the continent of Europe enabled large shipments of foodstuffs to be made to nations which temporarily lacked the means of payment. Thus agricultural employment and income was sustained in Canada. Negotiations were carried on with the United Kingdom, Canada's best customer of agricultural products, to conclude agreements as to the quantities and prices of farm commodities to be sold during the next five years.

Labour.—The continuance of price control after the War protected the earnings of labour from an inflationary loss of purchasing power. The extent of labour disputes in Canada up to mid-1946 was relatively small, and there was some relaxation of the wage ceilings in force at the end of the War.

Public Investment.—In view of the heavy volume of investment planned by private industry, the emphasis of the Dominion's public investment program has been put on long-range planning of public development works for implementation when employment conditions warrant. A "shelf" of suitable projects in various states of planning is being built up by the Dominion Government. Agreement for a long-range public investment policy has been sought in conferences with the Provincial Governments but this has so far not been achieved.

Social Security.—The implementation of the Government's program of national health insurance and extension of old age pensions and unemployment insurance awaits the conclusion of agreements with all the provinces over the division of taxation sources and administrative responsibility. The payment of family allowances, however, was inaugurated in the summer of 1945, adding to the security of children in low-income families.

Section 2.—The Department of Reconstruction and Supply

The Department of Reconstruction and Supply Act, 1945 (9-10 Geo. VI, c. 16), states that the Minister shall exercise such powers as applied to him as Minister of the Department of Munitions and Supply and as Minister of Reconstruction. The Act came into force by proclamation on Dec. 24, 1945, but the implementation of certain sections was reserved until Jan. 1, 1946. The work of the Department is to formulate plans and correlate information for industrial development and conversion; public works and improvements; housing and community planning; research and the conservation and development of natural resources. In order to carry out these functions, the Department has built up, under the Deputy Minister, a regular establishment of administrative offices. At this stage (July, 1946), the Department is continuing the various controls instituted during the war years under the Department of Munitions and Supply in so far as they are still in effect in the post-war economy.

In addition to this regular departmental organization, the new Department, in order to carry out its over-all functions, co-ordinates its policies with those of other Government Departments and agencies. In this connection, the Minister may call conferences of experts, or of representatives of labour or the professions, or of primary producers and leaders in industry, as well as Dominion, provincial or municipal authorities for the purpose of working out any national reconstruction plan.

Liaison with the reconstruction problems of the various provinces, has been effected by the establishment of a number of Regional Reconstruction Councils. There is one Regional Council in each province with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, where two Councils for each are established. Membership of the individual Councils comprise representation from labour, and from manufacturing and other basic industries which play an important part in the economy of the province, such as agriculture or fishing. This number of members on each Council and the nature of its membership depend on the diversity of the economy in the province in which the Council functions. At the head office of the Department at Ottawa, there is established the office of the Co-ordinator of Regional Reconstruction Council, whose duty it is to keep in touch with the various Councils, to see that they are supplied with the latest information concerning reconstruction problems in their several districts, and to learn of their particular problems whose solution might be expedited by reference to the various branches of the Department at Ottawa.

Subsection 1.—The Purely Departmental Administration

At present this function is concerned mainly with continuing the earlier programs of the Department of Munitions and Supply and of the former Department of Reconstruction but there is no doubt that, as the post-war situation develops and Dominion-Provincial relations in the post-war era become more clearly determined, the departmental organization will develop along new lines to conform with such changes.

Under the following headings the administrations now set up to deal with the various matters are described.

Controls.—Although most of the controls instituted during the war years have been terminated, it has been considered advisable to retain a number during the immediate post-war period until such time as consumer goods are in sufficient supply.

Early in 1946, most of the Coal Control orders were rescinded, but Coal Control as such, was maintained in the event that the coal situation may require further Government direction. The Priorities Officer assumed the duties of Motor Vehicle Controller. Although all of Power Control orders have been lifted concerning electrical power, Power Control is still maintained to concern itself with the control of natural and manufactured gas in southwestern Ontario. Control of rubber, steel and timber, three vital products for the reconversion of the nation, is maintained in full. A more recent Control, that of Radio-Active Substances, was set up in November, 1945. This Control operates the provisions of Orders in Council passed in 1943, reserving to the Crown all radio-active materials in the ground as and after that date, and which applied to Yukon and to the Northwest Territories. Shortly afterwards, the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia took similar action for the control of these materials. All dealings in radium and uranium in Canada are placed under this Control.

Crown Companies.—Such Crown Companies as now remain, and which were administered by the Department of Munitions and Supply during the war years, now come under this Department and include, Allied War Supplies Corporation; Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited; Federal Aircraft Limited; Park Steamship Company Limited; Polymer Corporation Limited; War Assets Corporation (see pp. 840-842); War Supplies Limited; Wartime Housing Limited; Wartime Shipbuilding Limited; and Canadian Arsenals Limited.

Canadian Arsenals Limited is an established service, comparable to a fourth arm of the Armed Forces. It has been set up to make possible the speedy mobilization of the industrial capacity of the nation. This Company, working under the direction of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, dovetails its defence preparations with those of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, and the Royal Canadian Air Force. The three Armed Services, and the Crown Company are jointly responsible for making sure that Canada will be in a position to rally quickly should the need arise. The specific task of Canadian Arsenals Limited is not only to keep Canada's Armed Forces equipped with the most modern arms that can be obtained, but also to keep Government and private factories, and key civilian personnel in a state of readiness. Defence manufacture in Canada is roughly divided into two categories. In the first category are civilian plants producing automobiles, refrigerators, ships, aircraft, railway equipment, clothing and other civilian items. Such plants can be rapidly converted to the manufacture of war supplies and, by constant liaison, Canadian Arsenals Limited will make possible a much more rapid conversion than was possible in the early days of the War of 1939-45. In the second category are the plants built to produce defence items of no value to the civilian, such as explosives, shell filling, guns, small arms, etc. It is the intention of Canadian Arsenals Limited to maintain plants in this second category. Civilian plants, convertible in the event of an emergency, will be kept apprised of the latest designs and developments in military weapons.

With the possible exceptions of Canadian Arsenals Limited; Polymer Corporation Limited; Wartime Housing Limited; Park Steamship Company Limited; and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited; the remaining Crown Companies operating under the direction of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply are gradually winding up their wartime affairs.

Contract Settlement Board.—Settlement of war contracts and the renegotiation of those that were hurriedly made in the war years is proceeding steadily. The Contract Settlement Board of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply is being assisted by a large staff of accountants and auditors in carrying out this work. It has been the established policy of the Government since the start of the War that profits on war contracts would be fair and reasonable and provision was made by Order in Council and subsequently by the Department of Munitions and Supply and Department of Reconstruction and Supply Acts that where profits on war business were found to be in excess of what is considered fair and reasonable, a contractor's war business could be renegotiated on an over-all basis. Such renegotiation is well advanced and to date has resulted in refunds of more than $400,000,000. Renegotiation settlements have, in every case, been arrived at by agreement between the Government and the contractor without reference to judicial procedure.

Priorities Branch.—In addition to its activities in the United Kingdom and the United States Division, the Priorities Branch is concerned largely with the housing situation in Canada, especially housing for ex-service personnel. The sole limitation on the number of houses that will be built during 1946-47 will be the availability of building materials and supplies. Important steps have been taken to provide specific priorities assistance for the Canadian Veterans' Housing Program. This formal assistance is designed to channel the required quantities of building materials into Government-approved low-cost housing and requires suppliers of specified building products, with certain exceptions, to make prior shipment of orders for materials going into approved projects. The Priorities Branch is also concerned with the important task of increasing production of building materials.

The Department of Reconstruction and Supply maintains central offices at Montreal, Toronto, Washington and in the United Kingdom, and representatives are to be found in practically every principal city and town in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. In many cases these are in continuation of those established under the former Department of Munitions and Supply; the Purchasing Branch of the Department is also a continuation of the Supply Branches established during the War.

Subsection 2.—Liaison Maintained Between the Department of Reconstruction and Supply and Other Dominion Departments

Because of the close relationship which the Department of Reconstruction must have with other Departments of the Government, Directors-General and Co-ordinators have been appointed from the Departments of Labour, Transport, Mines and Resources, Trade and Commerce and other Departments, and the National Research Council has also been placed under the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply (formerly under the Minister of Trade and Commerce). It is the responsibility of these Co-ordinators to effect a smooth liaison with such departmental units as: the Office of the Labour Adviser; the Air Development Branch; the Economic Research Branch; Public Projects Branch; Co-ordinator of Regional Reconstruction Council; Resources Development Branch; Research and Development Branch; and the Committee on Special Depreciation. A synopsis of the work being done by these units is as follows:—

Labour.—It is the function of the Labour Adviser to advise the Department of Reconstruction and Supply on reconstruction problems and policy as they affect labour, and to keep in contact with labour organizations. He also acts as liaison between the Reconstruction and Supply Department and the Department of Labour.

Air Development.—The Air Development Branch has already completed a Canada-wide survey to determine inter-community travel between the more important centres. A historical statistical report on commercial air services in Canada, with a view to determining future trends of air traffic in various sections, is also under preparation in co-operation with the Department of Transport.

Economic Research.—The Economic Research Branch was formed for the purpose of advising in matters of economic policy and of developing information required for the analysis of problems on economic conditions in Canada. It is collecting and preparing data and reports in this field. The work of the Branch consists of: a series of monthly reports reflecting present conditions and future trends in forty-two designated areas; a series of industrial studies to give some indication of the nature of reconversion problems of the main Canadian industries; a collection of charts and memoranda showing current economic trends; forecasts of employment and national income level; preparation of a short monthly report on the current economic position of the nation indicating the significant trends; preparation of an inventory of Dominion, provincial and municipal public projects in terms of type, location, estimated cost and state of planning; a forecast of building material requirements for housing targets of varying dimensions and monthly reports on the supply of building materials; and numerous other economic studies. A report on the location and effect of wartime industrial expansion in Canada, 1939-44, has been completed and published and a study on "Public Investment and Capital Formation" was prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1946.

Public Projects.—This Branch has been working in close harmony with the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Health and Welfare, Justice, Mines and Resources, National Defence (Navy), National Defence (Army), National Defence (Air), Public Works, Transport (including Air Services), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the National Harbours Board. In the conferences held, each construction project provided for by the various Departmental programs for the year 1946-47 was screened as to urgency and as to whether such project, if put into execution, would require appreciable quantities of materials or labour that should be devoted to the implementation of the housing program. Information as to the volume of potential reserve projects is being assembled.

The Resources Development Branch.—This Branch works closely with the Public Projects Branch in screening Departmental projects that have a relation to the development of natural resources.

An important activity being undertaken by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, is the operation of the Forest Insect Control Board, which works under the Resources Development Branch. This Board was set up to fight the spruce budworm plague which has already devastated some 22,000 square miles of forest and is known to be present in approximately one-third of the accessible productive forest area of Canada. The Board is comprised of representatives from the provinces most seriously affected by the insect epidemic and is preparing a comprehensive program and endeavouring to have as much as possible of the actual work done by permanent Government Departments, both Dominion and provincial (see p. 263, Chapter IX). The present epidemic, unless controlled, may result in the loss of many years' supply of raw material for paper products, representing an export value of billions of dollars. As part of this fight, research scientists are engaged and laboratory facilities have been made available.

Research and Development.—One of the main functions of the Research and Development Branch is the dissemination of technical information to Canadian industry and manufacturing. A number of regional representatives are maintained throughout the country who are in personal contact with the industrial life of their several districts. Many established industries are being given assistance of a technical nature to improve the quality of their product, and to increase their rate of productivity. Close liaison by the Technical Information Service is maintained with the numerous Government and university research laboratories, and in many cases with private research laboratories. The technical officers on the Ottawa staff, other than those on loan to the Technical Information Service, are primarily concerned with the technical aspects of building research.

The Depreciation Committee.—Financial assistance is also made available indirectly to manufacturing concerns through the operation of the Special Depreciation Committee of the Department. Under an Order in Council (P.C. 8640, Nov. 10, 1944), the Minister of National Revenue may allow depreciation at not more than double the rates normally allowed in respect of plant or equipment built or acquired if the taxpayer is, in the opinion of the Minister, making a new investment by building or acquiring the plant or equipment. This is applicable to industries planning post-war expansion, conversion, or modernization, to enable them to change over as soon as possible from a wartime to a peacetime economy. The Committee receives from industry and manufacturers applications on prescribed forms, passes upon their merits and, if approved, the advocation is then forwarded

to the Department of National Revenue for action in connection with taxation. At the end of March, 1946, a total of 1,994 applications had been acted upon by the Committee, representing an amount of $274,956,747.

Subsection 3.—War Assets Corporation

War Assets Corporation has made definite progress in the execution of the program undertaken for the sale and disposal of war surplus material, industrial war plants, machinery and equipment, and lands and structures which had been acquired by the Armed Services, Government Departments and industrial establishments to promote Canada's war effort. This surplus disposal program came into effect in April, 1944, when War Assets Corporation Limited began to function following its incorporation under the Dominion Companies' Act by authority of Order in Council P.C. 9108 of Nov. 29, 1943, and continued to so function until July 12, 1944, when the business, assets and liabilities were taken over by War Assets Corporation then established by authority of the Surplus Crown Assets Act (8 Geo. VI, c. 21), assented to June 30, 1944.

War Assets Corporation Limited, the original establishment, reported 179 sales from April to July, 1944, for a net amount of $390,996. The Corporation, as it now exists, in its first report enumerated 12,763 sales from July, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945, amounting to $9,116,132, making total receipts to that date of $9,507,128. The second annual report, 1945-46, recorded 54,496 sales to the value of $124,878,369. Accordingly, the grand total of sales transactions from the beginning of the disposal program to the end of March, 1946, was 67,438 and the value thereof $134,385,495.

Sales completed during the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, were recorded in 51 categories, some of which covered a wide range. For example, consumer goods is a principal category which includes thousands of items purchased over the counter by the domestic consumer to satisfy his needs in clothing, sustenance, shelter and amenities; aircraft has six sales sections dealing with units numbered in tens of thousands. The largest number of invoices recorded under one category was for hardware—5,416 invoices representing sales of $677,734. Second in the list was ferrous metals with 4,784 invoices totalling $5,112,077, followed by scrap metal)—3,899 transactions totalled $3,245,770; trucks, trailers and tractor sales numbering 3,640 brought $21,453,788; 3,482 sales of non-ferrous metals realized $2,569,762, and 3,313 sales of machine tools and equipment, $18,835,041. By comparison the much smaller number of sales (446) in the ships division brought a return of $31,970,437.

The category of ship sales covered a diversity of vessels from power craft to yachts converted for naval patrol duty, war craft including frigates, corvettes, Fairmiles, over-age destroyers, obsolete submarines, cruise ships converted into auxiliary cruisers, tugs, landing craft, a variety of barges, damaged ships, uncompleted hulls, and a large number of freighters and tankers built in Canadian shipyards for war trade. Surplus freighter tonnage in the latter classification was sold by the Park Steamship Company Limited, a Crown Company, acting as agent for War Assets Corporation.

Some of the war vessels declared surplus by the Royal Canadian Navy were sold to friendly powers for use by the coast guard or for training practice, others were sold for conversion to commercial purposes. A number of the transactions included an agreement that such conversion must be undertaken in a Canadian shipyard to provide work for Canadian workers. No market was found for the smaller and older corvettes except for scrapping and the steel situation was such during the year that their break-up for the smelter was considered advisable.

The economics of conversion and adaptation has affected a wide range of material placed with War Assets for disposal. Many of the machines and much of the equipment designed for war possess little, if any, peacetime use. This problem arose frequently when dealing with surplus aircraft. A proportion was sold for service outside Canada, and a limited number of types capable of conversion were sold to Canadian purchasers, while numbers of light aircraft were sold to flying clubs. However, most of the surplus aircraft was not licenseable in this country, therefore after all useful instruments and components had been removed, the carcasses and frames were offered at modest prices, but the cost to the purchaser of removal was frequently more than the cost to him of the frame. A large number of surplus wheels from aircraft and surplus aircraft metal found sale in centres where the material was used to make trailers and non-tractive factory trucks.

The merchandising policy of the Corporation provides for three classes of priorities: (1) Dominion Government Departments; (2) provincial government departments; and (3) municipalities, educational institutions and certain non-profit welfare organizations. When priority claims are satisfied the remaining surplus is sold through the branch offices of the Corporation to the normal avenues of distribution which supply the retail outlets. Generally, the wide range of consumer goods, a most comprehensive list, is dealt with in this manner, but the policy also provides for direct sales in such specific divisions as real estate, buildings, land without buildings, industrial plants, machine tools, machinery, aircraft, ships and in such matters where transactions are usually undertaken by principals in personal negotiations, or through recognized brokers.

When goods of a specific trade mark become surplus and reach the Corporation, they are first offered to the original manufacturer. Used passenger cars and commercial vehicles declared surplus by the Armed Services were sold to agents of the manufacturers. This policy was expanded when surplus used army trucks became available and a considerable proportion of these were sold by agricultural federations to farmers who guaranteed that these vehicles would be used on their own lands.

A large number of military transport vehicles, dump trucks and chassis with ambulance bodies were disposed of by the Corporation through the Canadian Export Board for the use of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and shipped to Europe and Asia.

To assist relief work in many lands under the welfare administration of UNRRA and recognized national relief organizations, a large volume of used naval, army and air force uniforms and used footwear no longer required by these Services, was dyed, repaired or remodelled for civilian requirements at War Assets Corporation Reclamation Depot, Valleyfield, Que. It was then sorted and sized and, when packed, was sold to relief organizations through the Canadian Export Board. The total of these sales has been considerable, but the unit cost of clothing and footwear has been at a moderate level, enabling relief organizations to obtain much needed clothing more cheaply than would be possible through the usual channels.

A considerable volume of machinery, equipment and tools of many types, buildings, furniture, and scientific and laboratory equipment has been acquired by the Department of Labour for use in the vocational training of war veterans. Similar equipment in lesser volume has been sold to educational institutions for the same purpose, and other useful material, aircraft and aircraft engines, has been placed in care of schools and colleges on indefinite loan for instructional purposes.

The transactions completed by the Corporation, include the sale of a considerable number of industrial plants some of which were built especially for war production and were operated by Crown Companies, while others were extensions to established companies undertaking war contracts. Some of the custodian companies have purchased these additional buildings as well as the machinery, tools and other equipment, the general level of recovery being equal to approximately 35 p.c. of the original cost. As property, tools and equipment had been in use up to six years, the return was regarded as satisfactory, particularly as such purchases were to assist in the changeover of wartime establishments, thus to increase civilian production and maintain employment.

An important phase of the conversion period has been the development of multiple tenancy occupancy, a system by which some large establishments unsuitable for a single firm, were divided to provide manufacturing space for a number of smaller industries, and by means of this grouping to make economical provision for power, heat and other essential services at reasonable inclusive rental. In every instance the new tenant industry has increased production and employment.

The Corporation has developed with the expansion of its business, becoming a well-balanced organization prepared to deal with war surpluses in any quantity wherever offered. Standard procedures and policies have been established for the general administration. To administer the Department of Supply, which governs the reception, warehousing and distribution of surplus material, and that of merchandising, which is concerned with sale and disposal of such material, the country has been divided into five territories. These territories are: the Maritimes, with branch sales offices at Halifax, N.S., and Moncton, N.B.; Quebec, with branch offices at Quebec City and Montreal; Ontario, with branches at Ottawa, Toronto and London; the Prairies (portion of Western Ontario, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan) with branches at Winnipeg and Regina; and western Alberta and British Columbia with branch offices at Calgary and Vancouver. The Corporation also has a territorial office at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Corporation staff at the end of March, 1946, numbered about 5,400 individuals, and of the male force almost half were war veterans.

Section 3.—Provincial Programs of Reconstruction

The provinces have planned, individually, 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 bring up-to-date the material given at pp. 852-860 of the 1945 Year Book.

Prince Edward Island.—A Department of Reconstruction was established in 1944 to promote and co-ordinate plans for provincial development and post-war employment. An agricultural survey of the Province, begun in that year, was completed in 1945.

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 were appointed under the direction of the Advisory Committee with special studies

being made on education, tourist and transportation, rural electrification, housing, finance and revenue, fishing, agriculture, public health and welfare, and forestry. The Committee's report was received by the Government in July, 1945.

The 1945 Legislature 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. Several amendments to that legislation were passed in 1946.

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 plan for post-war improvement in social and industrial standards. Among the Government measures planned are: the extension of free treatment for tuberculosis, expenditures on highway construction and bridge building, education, the development of natural resources, and the establishment of a $1,000,000 research organization composed of representatives from the University of Nova Scotia, the National Research Council, Ottawa, and provincial industries, under a competent scientist.

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. Close contact is being maintained with the Dominion Department of Veterans Affairs and other agencies in rehabilitation. It is also energetically engaged in a campaign of business stimulation—the promotion of new and the revival of old industries.

Recently, the Government has approved the establishment of a Handicrafts and Home Industry Division, to promote the production and handling of a full range of commodities in the fields of, wood, leather, metals, wool, ceramics, etc., stressing both the cultural and economic aspects.

During 1946, the Government has added a Fisheries Division working in close conjunction with the Dominion Department of Fisheries. A Fisheries Loan

Board has been formed for the purpose of assisting fishermen in the purchase of gear and equipment, including boats, to encourage the modernization of fishing generally.

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 policy of this Department is to foster trade in the domestic as well as in foreign markets. The Department works in close co-operation with Canadian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries and maintains an office at New York city to assist Quebec producers in selling their merchandise. The British West Indies territory is also covered by a provincial representative once or twice a year.

In an endeavour to provide reliable information for new industries wishing to establish in the Province, a detailed survey of all cities and larger towns has been undertaken and will be ready for publication sometime during 1946.

Ontario.—In the Province of Ontario, post-war matters are receiving the particular attention of all Departments of Government. 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. The Department has begun to set up a perpetual inventory of its forest resources.

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. The Department has been concerned primarily with 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.

As a result of the presentation of the Report of the Ontario Mining Commission on Oct. 5, 1944, the Government passed enabling Legislation to implement a great many of its recommendations therein contained. Four provincial resident geologists are now employed by the Department. These are located at Port Arthur for the Thunder Bay District, Kenora for the Patricia District, Timmins for the Porcupine area, and Swastika for the Kirkland-Larder area.

Announcement was made early in 1946 by the Minister of Highways that a road would be built in the course of the year to connect Quibell on the C.N.R. transcontinental line with Red Lake. A considerable increase in the number of geological parties for the 1946 field season was reported.

A Committee on Planning, Construction and Equipment of Schools in Ontario was appointed in November, 1944, to inquire into, and report upon, the planning and equipment of schools; standard methods of construction; standards for mechanical services; and the useful physical life of school buildings. It has issued an interim report upon the construction of small elementary schools and is engaged in the preparation of further reports on school building.

A Royal Commission on Education, with very wide terms of reference, is currently conducting hearings. It has received many briefs covering a wide range of problems.

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 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 will approximate $63,000,000.

The Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee.—This Committee operates under the Social Security and Rehabilitation Act, 1943. It consists of members from the various regions of the Province and its purpose is to co-ordinate the activities of local committees and to consider problems of rehabilitation that come before it. Under the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Dominion Department of Labour, the Ontario Training and Re-establishment Institute is carrying on the Canadian Vocational Training Program for veterans. The Institute is at Toronto but has eight branches in other cities of the Province.

The University of Toronto is offering a number of courses especially designed for veterans. Part of the activities of the University for veterans is carried on at Ajax, Ont. A special course in institutional management is being given at the University for those seeking managerial positions in hotels, restaurants and other institutions that cater to the public.

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.—This Committee, consisting of all Deputy Ministers and an Economic Adviser, co-ordinates post-war reconstruction activities of all Government Departments and initiates further studies, several of which have been published. An interim report for consideration by the Advisory Committee was submitted in May, 1945.

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 was the integration of the provincial reconstruction program. Interim reports were submitted to the Premier on Dec. 15, 1944, and Feb. 4, 1945, and the final report on Jan. 21, 1946.

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.—In 1941, at the request of the Governor of Minnesota, U.S.A., and the Premier of Manitoba, the University of Minnesota and the University of Manitoba, 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.—Appointed in June, 1942, the Commission reported in favour of an extensive program of farm electrification. The recommendations of the Commission have been put to test by the Manitoba Power Commission and found to be substantially correct. (Report has been published.)

An extensive program of post-war projects has been prepared by the Government; for details see p. 856 of the 1945 Year Book.

Saskatchewan.—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:—

(1) Committee on Rural Housing which has presented its report and as a result two bulletins, "A Guide to Farm Home Planning and Modernization" and "Modernizing Farm Homes", are available for distribution. These bulletins contain plans of the type of home most suited to farm conditions as well as plans showing systems of water supply and sewage disposal.

(2) Committee on Rural Electrification which is studying the whole question of rural electrification and the distribution of power to small hamlets and villages not yet provided with this service.

(3) Committee on Co-operative Farming which has presented an interim report on a practical program of co-operative farm development.

(4) An investigational laboratory is in operation for the purpose of testing 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 sessions of 1944 and 1945. Saskatchewan legislation included measures concerning health, labour, education and agriculture.

Industrial Reconstruction.—A Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development was established which is setting up a research service to inquire 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 being 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.

Details of the rehabilitation program are given at pp. 857-858 of the 1945 Canada Year Book.

Crown Companies.—A Crown Corporation in the right of the Province known as the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation was established in 1945, under the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, for the purpose of dealing with War Assets Corporation in the purchase of surplus war materials and Air Force buildings which might be made available in the Province of Saskatchewan. This Corporation has extended its activities to include the establishment of a machine shop and repair depot where a staff of war veterans is employed in overhauling and repairing equipment purchased from War Assets Corporation before it is turned over for use by the various Departments of the Saskatchewan Government and co-operative organizations and municipalities. This shop also does repair work on automotive equipment owned by the Saskatchewan Government.

A Crown Corporation known as the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Housing Corporation was organized to provide an immediate and efficient method of using Air Force buildings for temporary housing purposes. To date, 200 dwelling units have been provided together with barrack accommodation for at least 1,000 service personnel taking vocational and educational training.

Alberta.—The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee, set up on Mar. 30, 1943, conducted investigations into the provincial economy and its post-war problems through sub-committees on agriculture, education, finance, industry, natural resources, public works and social welfare. Also assisting were the Research Council of Alberta and the Post-War Survey Management Committee.

Implementation of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee's recommendations is the responsibility of the new Department of Economic Affairs, or of other appropriate Departments of Government. The Department of Economic Affairs, established at the 1945 Session of the Legislature, was empowered to initiate and sponsor projects designed to aid in rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, the Premier of Alberta outlined a potential $250,000,000 program that feasibly could be undertaken to provide social services, roads, bridges, housing and irrigation projects.

Among recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee so far acted upon are those pertaining to normal-school training as a branch of university work leading to a degree; appointment of a Veterans Welfare and Advisory Commission; appointment of the Alberta Power Commission and the Industrial Development Board; enactment of new apprenticeship laws; and the establishment of a new Department of Public Welfare. Also established is the Veterans Land Settlement Scheme, which provides veterans with half-section farms on nominal crop-rental terms prior to the granting of clear title. Veterans qualifying are given cash grants by the Dominion Government under the Veterans Land Act.

At the 1946 Session of the Legislature, provision was made for the Department of Economic Affairs to establish branches concerned with housing and cultural welfare.

In 1943, the Post-War Reconstruction Fund Act appropriated $1,000,000 for future projects. In subsequent years, this amount was raised to $5,000,000, and in 1946 a start was made on a program of road and highway development, utilizing these monies. The post-war program now under way is a broad one and includes industrial expansion, educational benefits, a province-wide health and hospitalization scheme, extension of cultural and recreational activities, housing assistance in towns, cities and on farms, and a general up-grading of life and living in the Province.

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 under the Committee of the Executive 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, 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.

As a result of an intensive survey, the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, through ten Regional Advisory Committees, has listed in printed bulletin form (546) carefully investigated small businesses, trades and professional openings throughout the Province. These bulletins have been distributed to all Dominion and provincial rehabilitation officials concerned.

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.

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 are concerned.

It works with the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in an advisory capacity. A Sub-Committee on Reconversion of Industry has been appointed which has sponsored special surveys in various industries to study the problems of reconversion; sub-committees on industry inquiries have also been set up in several regional areas of the Province.

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, and 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 under consideration are as follows:—

Electrification.—A Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been established consisting of three members. The Commission is authorized to acquire and consolidate companies now serving communities and to develop power throughout the Province. To date, $20,000,000 has been allocated for this purpose. The Commission has already acquired several power companies. Contracts have been let for the general development program at Campbell River, B.C., covering expenditures of $2,294,945 for the extension of rural electrification on Vancouver Island.

Public Works.—The largest appropriation, $22,850,000, in the history of the Province, for intended expenditure during 1946, includes: Uncompleted contracts, $600,000; Kootenay Lake ferry, road and landing, $750,000; Peace River connection, $6,000,000; Hope–Princeton highway, $5,000,000; capital development, $5,000,000; new institutional buildings, or additions to existing ones, $1,700,000; to complete approved buildings, or those structures for which tenders have been received, $2,950,000; and for ordinary public works expenditures, $268,033.

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; an extra appropriation of $70,000 has been granted for increased horticultural services, additional technical staff for the Live-Stock Branch, extra agricultural development, and land clearing and additional stumping-powder rebates.

Education.—The Government has authorized $95,000 for urban occupational training and students aid; $148,900 for rehabilitation training; $2,446,000 a year to implement recommendations of the Cameron report on education costs; $302,128

for University of British Columbia on account of new faculties and to provide for a vastly increased enrolment; $800,000 for grants to meet one-half the construction costs of new schools; $75,000 for emergency accommodation at the University of British Columbia for war veterans, and $25,000 for a war memorial gymnasium; $500,000 for a new industrial school for boys near Nanaimo; and $800,000 for a new university physics laboratory on which work has started.

Mining.—The Department of Mines is authorized to make grants to prospectors up to $500. Training schools for prospectors have been authorized and $150,000 for mining roads and trails.

Health.—Additional grants are provided: $316,938 for social assistance; $155,329 for the Board of Health and management of hospitals; $265,185 to care for mentally deficient persons; $2,600,000 to aid in construction of new hospitals; and $150,000 for a new home for nurses at Tranquille Sanatorium.

Lands and Forests.—The Department of Lands and Forests is to receive $650,685 to implement, in part, recommendations of the Sloan Commission.

Public Works.—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.

Slum Clearance.—A sum of $500,000 is set aside to assist municipalities to take advantage of the Dominion legislation on slum clearance.

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 may be strongly influenced by local conditions 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.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, 1945-46†

The functions of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are to keep down prices and living costs and to promote an adequate supply and orderly distribution of essential civilian goods and services. The activities of the Board up to the end of 1944 are outlined in previous issues of the Canada Year Book. This article deals with developments in 1945 and the first four months of 1946, and outlines the problems facing the Board in the transition from war to peace. Since conditions are changing rapidly much of the material may no longer be applicable at the time of publication. Changes in the controls over the distribution of goods in short supply are described in the Chapter on Internal Trade (pp. 574-578). A more comprehensive account of the Board's activities may be found in the four Reports to Parliament (King's Printer, Ottawa).

Price Control.—The end of the War and the period of reconversion from war to peace necessitated important changes in the application of price control, though it did not mean that the need for controls had passed. There were still serious shortages of goods in relation to the demand, production costs had in many instances risen substantially, and prices in other countries were relatively high and rising. Controls were, therefore, still needed to prevent an inflationary spiral of prices and costs.

* Except as otherwise credited, the sections of this Chapter have been revised by H. F. Greenway, M.B.E., 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 XXXII, Section I, under Internal Trade.

† Prepared by the Research Division, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Some of the shortages in Canada reflected the world-wide shortages of basic necessities that were brought into sharp relief by the end of the War. To help meet the urgent requirements of liberated countries and the United Kingdom, Canada restricted the domestic supply of such foodstuffs as meat and cereals. World shortages also affected Canada's supplies of such imports as textiles, sugar, oils and fats.

In other fields, such as metal goods, the decline of war production did, of course, open the way for an expansion of civilian supplies. But progress was slow owing to the delays involved in reconverting plants, to bottlenecks in the supply of materials and components, and to industrial disputes. Shortages and strikes in the United States seriously affected Canada's progress in reconversion because of this country's dependence on United States for materials and parts.

While supplies of goods were restricted, the actual and potential demand was at a record peak. Personal incomes showed little change from their high wartime level and the rate of spending continued to increase as the rate of saving decreased and some people drew on their accumulated wartime savings. There was thus a continuing gap between supply and demand which sustained the pressures toward inflation.

Inflationary pressures were also sustained by the continuance of higher production costs. Firms that had been engaged in war production were returning to the production of peacetime goods under cost conditions substantially different from those of 1941. Firms that had been able to absorb cost increases on their civilian products because of profitable war contracts were now deprived of this source of revenue. Continuing shortages of materials and labour meant that possible factors making for lower costs were slow to assert themselves.

In view of the persistence of these inflationary pressures, price control and some of the other war-imposed controls had to be continued well into the period of transition. The necessary powers to continue needed emergency controls until approximately the end of 1946 were embodied in the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1946. Price control did not, however, operate in the same way as it had during the War; it was adapted to the needs of the new economic environment, and steps were taken in the direction of the ultimate goal of removing all wartime controls.

The war effort had absorbed so much of Canada's manpower and productive resources that it had not only ensured full employment but had actually required a curtailment of non-essential civilian activity. Price control, which covered chiefly the civilian sector of the economy, could adhere quite rigidly to the "basic period" principle. Maximum prices were generally established at the levels prevailing in the "basic period"—Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941—and in considering applications for price adjustments the essentiality of the products was taken into account as well as the over-all financial position of the applying firm or industry. With the end of hostilities, however, production was no longer underwritten by huge Government expenditures, and the maintenance of employment depended on the prompt expansion of production for civilian markets, which in turn depended greatly on the existence of adequate incentives. Under these conditions too rigid an adherence to basic period standards might, in certain cases, have obstructed production and employment. Thus, while over-all financial need remained the determining factor in considering applications for price adjustments, the Board had to take into account prospective as well as past earnings and had to be prepared to give prompt decisions in which the elements of judgment and estimation necessarily played an important

part. For example, in determining the amount of relief required in a particular case, consideration had to be given to probable costs and volume of production for the coming year, factors that were inevitably subjects of opinion and judgment rather than established fact. In addition, the Board could no longer make a clear distinction between essential and non-essential production in the application of pricing policy, since, in terms of employment, most forms of production became desirable with the shift to peacetime activities. Finally, in the interests of maintaining desirable production the Board had also to be prepared to consider limited price adjustments to meet losses which could be shown to exist in the production of significant lines of goods even when over-all financial need could not be established.

Price Adjustments.—In a number of industries the cancellation of war contracts brought into clear relief substantial increases in costs which had remained hidden during the War, either because the goods in question had not been produced or because a large volume of war work had enabled manufacturers to absorb cost increases on their civilian output. At the same time it was difficult to estimate prospective costs of production of goods which had not been produced in volume often for some years. The problem of establishing maximum prices as closely in accord with basic period values as was practicable under prospective cost conditions was thus a very difficult one. The Board was, however, assisted considerably by the Government's action in reducing or eliminating certain taxes. Excise taxes on automobiles, cameras, record players and radios were reduced and the excise tax on electrical and gas appliances and fixtures was removed. The sales tax on building materials and production goods was removed and the war exchange tax was completely eliminated. The removal of these taxes provided substantial leeway for the absorption of increased costs within the framework of basic period prices. Even so, a considerable number of price adjustments were still required. Many of them were made on an individual basis, where particular firms could show the need for them. Some adjustments, however, were made on an industry-wide basis, and the more important of these are discussed briefly below.

On Apr. 1, 1946, the maximum prices of iron and steel and their products were increased by amounts approximately equivalent to $5 per ton of steel ingot. The increase was necessitated by the loss of war contracts which had, during the War, enabled the iron and steel industry to sell to civilian markets at basic period prices in spite of serious increases in production costs. The manufacturers using iron and steel in their products were, with some important exceptions, permitted to pass on the price increases. In the farm machinery industry, relief had also to be provided since it was affected directly by the loss of war contracts and since on the products of this industry there were no war excise taxes to be removed or reduced.

Maximum prices of pulp and paper products were also increased on Apr. 1, 1946. Increases ranged from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. for paper and paperboard and from 5 p.c. to 8 p.c. for converted products, but it was expected that at the retail level increases would be negligible. The price adjustments were necessitated by increased costs and they also had the effect of correcting inequities resulting from the uneven distribution of exports, which were never under price control.

Price increases were also authorized for furniture, and for butter, pork and certain other foods. It was emphasized, however, that these adjustments did not mean a weakening of anti-inflation controls, but rather a gradual and planned policy of adjustment to post-war conditions.

While some price adjustments were necessary if the expansion of civilian output was not to be retarded, this expansion also provided the basis for the ultimate decline of inflationary pressures. With the end of the War, genuine progress could be made in overcoming the shortages of civilian goods and equipment. Moreover, it was possible to look forward to a decline in costs in some directions as more skilled labour became available for civilian production, as shipping costs declined, as expensive substitute materials and abnormal sources of supply could be gradually dispensed with, and as civilian production increased towards full capacity. It was apparent, therefore, that the need for anti-inflation controls would eventually disappear, and plans were made for gradual decontrol.

Removal of Subsidies.—Since subsidies had to be removed before returning to a free price structure, their use was gradually reduced. All outstanding subsidy arrangements were reviewed with the aim of reducing or eliminating them at the earliest feasible time, even at the cost of some moderate price increases. With the end of the War, improved shipping conditions, the elimination of war risk insurance and the opening up of more economical sources of supply all combined to reduce the need for import subsidies on a number of products. The most significant item affected was petroleum, and during 1945 it became possible to eliminate completely subsidies on all petroleum imports except those entering the Prairie Provinces.

Other import and domestic subsidies, however, had been necessitated by cost increases which were likely to persist indefinitely, and which therefore had to be recognized sooner or later in the price structure. A considerable number of subsidies of this type were removed in 1945 and 1946, involving some price increases. For example, the subsidies on imported wool were removed (except for those on wool tops, worsted fabrics and yarns from unusual sources of supply) and subsidies on imported cotton were reduced appreciably (by about one-third at the time). These changes necessitated some moderate increases in the maximum retail prices of clothing and other textiles, though the system of price control was tightened in the whole textile field to ensure that the increases were limited only to the permissible amounts. The subsidy on petroleum products imported into the Prairie Provinces was reduced and maximum prices of petroleum products were increased. This subsidy had been necessitated by a shift to more distant sources of supply, and there was no prospect of any early reduction in the costs of such imports. On June 1, 1946, the consumer milk subsidy of two cents per quart was eliminated and control over milk prices was returned to the Provincial Governments.

Import and Export Pricing Problems.—The problem of removing import subsidies was closely related to other problems arising from the relatively low Canadian price level which was largely the result of Canada's success in keeping prices down during the War. The fact that Canadian prices had risen less than prices in many other countries tended to discourage imports. As the United Kingdom and other countries began to rebuild their trade, it became clear that a variety of imports from such countries would not be available at prices in line with those prevailing in the basic period. It was not feasible to bridge the gap between import costs and domestic ceilings by subsidy except in the case of essentials, since this would have been inconsistent with the policy of subsidy removal discussed above, and would have meant a rapidly increasing volume of subsidy payments as imports increased.

To some extent the problem was met by permitting price increases on imported goods which had formerly sold at lower prices than comparable goods made in Canada, or imported from other countries. This technique of "levelling up" was applied to a number of items which the United Kingdom was again able to supply. While such adjustments, combined with the acceptance of narrowed margins by Canadian importers and distributors, increased the range of goods that could be imported, their application was necessarily limited. A greater change in the method of pricing imports was necessary to permit the entry of goods which were beginning to be offered by countries where the War had resulted in pronounced increases in costs of production. A new procedure applicable to imports from a specified list of countries was therefore approved by the Government early in 1946. Under the new system, prices were to be fixed, on application by importers, at levels covering the cost of the goods but providing for some reduction in the normal margins of importers and dealers. This changed procedure was limited to imports from the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., France and other allied countries in Europe, China, India, Burma and Ceylon. The impact of the War on the economies of these countries had been severe and their price structures had risen to a point where many of their traditional exports could not be imported for sale in Canada at basic-period prices.

A major change in import subsidy policy was made in January, 1946. Until that time all imports of consumer goods had been eligible for subsidy consideration unless specifically declared ineligible. In keeping with the Government's policy of reducing and eliminating subsidies in the transition period, this procedure was reversed and all imports were declared ineligible for subsidy unless specifically declared eligible. A new statement on import subsidy policy was therefore issued. In general terms the revised statement left a substantial number of basic foodstuffs, clothing and fuel eligible for subsidy consideration. But durable goods, household furniture, hardware, plumbing materials, drugs and supplies used by farmers and fishermen (with some very important exceptions such as fertilizer and feed ingredients, binder twine and fishing nets) were no longer included on the eligible list. Importers of the goods which were excluded from subsidy by the new policy could, of course, apply for price adjustments in the usual way.

The difference of price levels between Canada and other countries also created problems in the case of goods that were important in Canada's exports. Since exports were not under price control and higher prices could be obtained for many goods in the United States and other markets, the domestic supply of many articles had to be protected by continued export control. In the period of reconversion, while shortages still prevailed, a balance had to be struck between the development of export markets and the needs of the domestic consumer, involving continuous co-operation between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Suspension of Price Ceilings.—An important experimental step in the direction of the removal of price control was taken in February, 1946, with the suspension of price control in regard to a number of goods. The articles affected were mostly non-staple commodities, and included cosmetics, jewellery, books, games, novelties, millinery, drugs, tobacco products and other items, as well as a number of services. The list of goods had been carefully selected and supply conditions with regard to most of them were such that no serious price increases

were expected. Most of the articles were of minor importance in the family budget, and in a number of cases it was becoming questionable if the effort and expense of effective administration would be commensurate with the benefits derived.

Price ceilings were suspended and not eliminated, so that they could be reimposed if unreasonable increases occurred. A survey of prices in the principal cities, taken before the suspension and repeated periodically thereafter, showed that there had been few significant price increases, except in the case of silverware which reflected the higher price of silver itself.

Supply Controls.—As indicated above, there were still severe shortages in Canada in the period of reconversion, but civilian production was increasing and, in contrast to the war situation, the aim of Government policy was to encourage the rapid expansion of civilian activity. Wartime controls which had restricted or prohibited particular kinds of civilian production were therefore not suited to the changed conditions of the transition period. Most of these controls were removed before the end of the War; their removal began in the latter half of 1944 and shortly after V-E Day very few of them remained. Where production of essential civilian goods was inadequate, reliance was placed upon positive measures designed to increase the type of production needed (e.g., the directive program for textiles, see p. 576) rather than upon negative restrictions.

The Prices Board also co-operated with other departments in gradually removing emergency restrictions on external trade, though a number of controls over exports had to be retained, as indicated above, in order to protect essential domestic needs and to maintain effective price control. The Board did, however, recommend the removal of export control over a number of commodities which were becoming available in adequate quantities. The Board also worked closely with the Department of Trade and Commerce in establishing export allocations for commodities in short supply, (e.g., lumber and textile products).

In the fields of food and textiles, where the most serious shortages continued in the reconversion period, the Board maintained important supply and distribution controls (see pp. 574-578). World demand for Canadian pulp and paper products increased sharply with the end of the War, and some controls over exports and over the allocation of supplies to domestic uses had to be continued. Control over newsprint and pulp exports was abandoned at the end of 1945, but the domestic allocation of pulp, newsprint, other papers and paperboard remained under a simplified form of control. While most simplification and standardization orders were withdrawn, the orders standardizing weights and grades of fine papers and paperboard remained as a means of ensuring maximum production.

The shortages of building materials became increasingly serious in 1945, owing to labour shortages and to the high volume of construction. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board assisted manufacturers in obtaining labour and, in some cases, authorized price adjustments to stimulate production. In January, 1946, responsibility for the supply of building materials was transferred to the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

In the sphere of metal goods all Prices Board controls were removed except the restrictions on the use of metal containers, which were necessitated by the continuing shortage of tin. As a result of the serious supply problems in steel arising from the steel and coal strikes early in 1946, the Steel Control, which had been disbanded in 1943 was reinstated in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

Rentals and Shelter.—During 1945 the shortage of housing became an increasingly serious problem as returning veterans sought to set up households and as families that had been doubling up during the War looked for separate accommodation. While housing construction was on a scale comparable to that of the pre-depression years, it was hampered by shortages of building materials and labour and could only very gradually meet the large backlog of deficiencies left by the the low level of construction in the depression and in some of the war years.

Eviction Control.—In these circumstances continued control over rentals was essential if drastic increases were to be prevented. Since the over-all ceiling on rentals was imposed, rent control has been associated with the protection of tenants against arbitrary eviction, and indeed, without such protection, maximum rentals could scarcely have been enforced. The eviction control regulations were tightened drastically in July, 1945. Previously the regulations had provided that a landlord wishing to secure possession of his property could do so in certain circumstances on giving the tenant six months' notice. The right of eviction on monthly or weekly tenancies was subject to the further provision that the tenant could not be evicted in the winter months, October to April. As the housing shortage intensified, rented dwellings were sold in increasing numbers for occupancy by the purchaser, who then gave the requisite notice to vacate to the tenant. The number of these notices mounted rapidly and by the early summer of 1945 the prospect of widespread evictions had created a serious social problem. In the City of Toronto alone, there were some 3,500 notices to vacate maturing in the three summer months, in Vancouver there were 1,100, in Winnipeg 700. Many of these notices had been served upon families or dependents of service men, a great number of whom were still overseas, and it was recognized that alternative accommodation for the many thousands of people involved simply did not exist. In this emergency situation, the Government instructed the Prices Board to extend the existing system of eviction control by imposing a complete "freeze" upon all leases covering housing accommodation. Accordingly, landlords of self-contained accommodation were prevented for an indefinite period from serving notices to vacate on well-behaved tenants. All such outstanding notices were suspended, and in such cases provision was made whereby the landlord could appeal to a Court of Rental Appeals, the decision on the appeal being based on an assessment of the relative burden of hardship involved.

This "freeze" did not apply to notices given where the landlord intended to subdivide the property so as to accommodate more people. Nor did it apply to a veteran wishing to return to his home which he owned before enlistment, or returning to accommodation owned by a member of his immediate family. For these latter cases special regulations were made enabling the veterans to recover the accommodation.

In the case of commercial accommodation, the end of the War and the needs of the reconversion period required certain relaxations in the eviction control regulations to ensure that these controls would not obstruct the expansion of peacetime business and employment. During 1945 a landlord of commercial accommodation requiring it for his own use had to give the tenant six months' notice, and could do so only if he himself had been forced to vacate accommodation in which he had been carrying on his business. To meet the requirements of the transition period a new code was put into effect in December defining various circumstances in which a landlord could recover possession of his property in the normal way. The

most important of these is the case where the new occupant of the accommodation will be able to make a better use of the land (e.g., the replacement of a parking lot by a substantial building). Some of the other conditions laid down in the code are as follows: where the new occupant will be able to provide substantially more employment of a permanent character than the existing tenant; where suitable alternative accommodation is available for the tenant; where the landlord or his son formerly conducted a business which was interrupted as a result of wartime conditions and now wishes to re-establish himself in business. Many hundreds of decisions have already been made under this code which, it is believed, have assisted materially in the expansion of peacetime enterprise.

Emergency Shelter.—Emergency Shelter Administrators were appointed at the beginning of 1945 in Halifax, N.S., Ottawa, Ont., Hull, Que., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., to promote the utilization of dwelling space to the best advantage. The movement of families into these congested areas was controlled by a permit system, and surveys of vacant dwellings and other available space were undertaken.

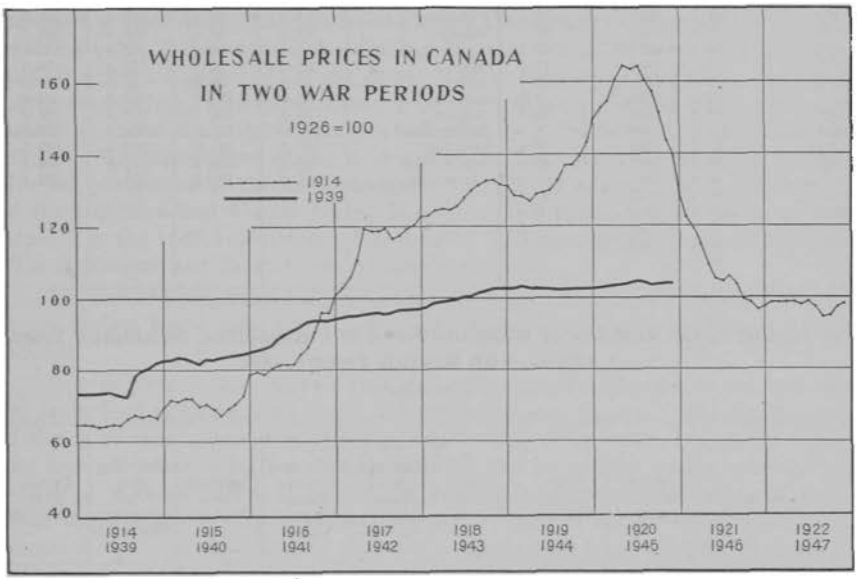
By the fall of the year the system of permit control had to be abandoned since demobilized service men and ex-warworkers seeking civilian employment could not be barred from admission to the main industrial centres. By that time serious overcrowding was no longer confined to the major cities but had spread to all areas, and the sphere of the Emergency Shelter Administration was expanded to cover the whole Dominion. By September 15, 1945, every province had been declared an Emergency Shelter area and Emergency Shelter Officers were appointed for the various Regional Offices of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The duties of these officers were primarily to assist municipalities in dealing with their housing problems, making use of certain emergency powers which the municipalities did not have.

At the end of 1945 responsibility for the Emergency Shelter Administration was transferred from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the newly established Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities

Wholesale price index numbers in Canada cover the period dating from Confederation in 1867. An intermittent decline characterized the first 30 years of this interval, followed by a gradual advance for a period of 16 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 four years following 1929, depressionary influences were so severe that prices fell to the level of those of 1913. In February, 1933, the wholesale index touched an extreme low

of 63·5 before turning upward again. Irregular recovery then continued until 1937, but the highest point reached, 87·6 in July, 1937, was substantially below the 1926 average. The collapse of the wheat market in 1938, along with fairly general depression in other markets, carried wholesale price levels just prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 down to about eleven points above the 1913 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 War of 1939-45 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 11·0 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 3·7 and 5·7 for the years 1942 and 1943, respectively, while the December, 1944, index remained the same as the December, 1943, figure. The December, 1945, index of 103·9 was 11·1 p.c. above that for December, 1941, when price control became generally effective. By that time, the gradual removal of wartime price controls had been commenced.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913-45, with Monthly Index Numbers, 1942-45

(1926=100)

Annual Index				Monthly Index				
Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Month	1942	1943	1944	1945
1913	64·0	1930	86·6	January	94·1	97·1	102·5	102·9
1914	65·5	1931	72·1	February	94·6	97·5	102·7	103·0
1915	70·4	1932	66·7	March	95·0	98·6	103·0	103·1
1916	84·3	1933	67·1	April	95·0	99·0	102·9	103·3
1917	114·3	1934	71·6	May	95·2	99·3	102·5	103·6
1918	127·4	1935	72·1	June	95·8	99·6	102·5	104·0
1919	134·0	1936	74·6	July	96·0	100·1	102·5	104·6
1920	155·9	1937	84·6	August	95·5	100·4	102·3	104·0
1921	110·0	1938	78·6	September	95·8	101·1	102·3	103·3
1922	97·3	1939	75·4	October	96·6	101·9	102·3	103·6
1923	98·0	1940	82·9	November	96·9	102·4	102·4	103·9
1924	99·4	1941	90·0	December	97·0	102·5	102·5	103·9
1925	102·6	1942	95·6					
1926	**100·0**	1943	100·0					
1927	97·7	1944	102·5					
1928	96·4	1945	103·6					
1929	95·6							

2.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Significant Years, 1913-45, with Monthly Figures, 1945

(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
1945	103·6	98·1	100·7	105·6	94·0	105·5	127·3	99·8
1945								
January	102·9	97·4	100·4	104·4	93·8	104·5	127·6	100·2
February	103·0	97·5	100·4	104·5	93·8	104·7	127·8	100·1
March	103·1	97·5	100·6	104·6	93·7	105·1	127·8	100·4
April	103·3	97·6	101·0	104·7	94·2	105·4	127·6	100·4
May	103·6	98·0	101·0	105·5	94·0	104·7	127·0	99·9
June	104·0	98·2	101·3	106·6	93·9	105·8	127·0	100·2
July	104·6	99·2	100·9	107·4	94·0	108·0	127·0	100·1
August	104·0	98·7	100·6	106·6	94·0	105·9	127·0	99·8
September	103·3	97·9	100·3	105·2	94·0	103·5	127·0	99·4
October	103·6	98·3	100·3	105·6	94·1	105·6	127·0	98·7
November	103·9	98·6	100·4	106·0	94·3	106·2	127·2	99·2
December	103·9	98·4	101·1	106·0	94·3	106·3	127·3	99·6

Section 2.—Cost of Living

A consolidation of official cost-of-living indexes was made in 1940 when the index shown at p. 863, 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. This index reflects changes in the cost of the same level of living and no account is 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 is described in the 1941 Year Book at p. 723. Further 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.

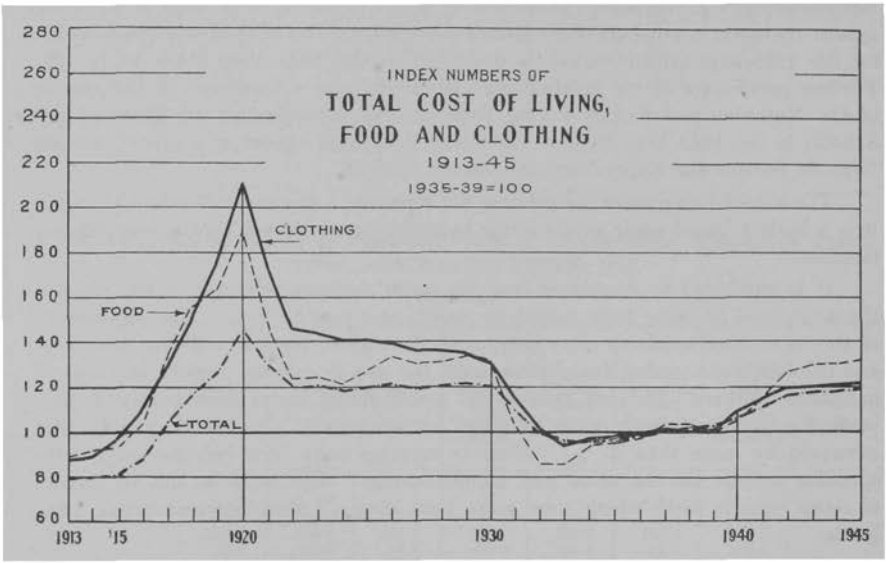
It is important to remember that the index measures changes in the costs of the same level of living from month to month and year to year. The significance of this is at once apparent after comparing the rise in the index during the three and one-half years ended June, 1944, with the rise in average weekly earnings of industrial workers. In that period the cost-of-living index rose barely 2 p.c., while the average weekly wage received by workers in eight leading industries 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 in 1945 which were more than 40 p.c.* above corresponding 1941 levels.

Claims that the cost of living has risen substantially during the past four 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 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 which resulted from gasoline and tire rationing, 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. When canned vegetables became very scarce, fresh carrots, turnips and cabbage were added to the food budget. Likewise the curtailment in supply of canned salmon and smoked fish was made up by additions of fresh fish.

* As indicated by records from stores dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirem nts.

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, 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 rise of 35·2 p.c. in food prices from August, 1939, to December, 1945, 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 rise in rents has amounted to only 8·2 p.c. since August, 1939. The miscellaneous index also has risen 8·2 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 35·2 p.c., the December, 1945, cost-of-living index would be 30·5 p.c. above the pre-war level instead of 19·1 p.c.

Cost of Living in 1945.—Movements of the cost-of-living index (1935-39 = 100) between December, 1944, and December, 1945, continued to be comparatively minor in character. During that period, the index advanced by 1·6 points (from

118·5 to 120·1). Changes in the different budget groups during 1945 are tabulated below. The decline in the fuel group was due to continued reductions in electricity rates.

Item	December, 1944	December, 1945	Point Change
Food	130·3	134·3	+4·0
Fuel	108·1	107·1	−1·0
Rent	112·0	112·3	+0·3
Clothing	121·6	122·5	+0·9
Home furnishings	118·4	119·5	+1·1
Miscellaneous	108·9	109·6	+0·7
TOTAL INDEX	118·5	120·1	+1·6

3.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, 1913-45, and by Months, January, 1945 to May, 1946

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Food Index	Rent Index	Fuel and Lighting Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Services Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1913	89·1	74·3	77·1	87·4	69·6		79·1
1914	92·2	72·1	75·1	88·3	69·6		79·7
1915	93·7	69·8	73·8	96·4	70·0		80·7
1916	103·9	70·6	75·4	109·8	74·1		87·0
1917	134·3	75·8	83·8	129·1	80·7		102·4
1918	154·2	80·0	92·6	151·0	90·3		115·6
1919	164·8	87·3	100·7	173·6	100·0		126·5
1920	189·5	100·1	120·2	211·9	109·3		145·4
1921	145·5	109·4	128·1	172·0	111·4		129·9
1922	123·3	114·0	122·7	145·7	111·4		120·4
1923	124·1	116·9	122·5	143·8	110·7		120·7
1924	121·6	117·4	118·9	140·8	108·6		118·8
1925	127·2	117·4	116·8	140·3	106·5		119·8
1926	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1		121·8
1927	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1		119·9
1928	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8		120·5
1929	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0		121·7
1930	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4		120·8
1931	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3		109·1
1932	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4		99·0
1933	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2		94·4
1934	92·7	93·1	102·1	97·1	97·8		95·6
1935	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2	102·2
1939	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3	105·6
1941	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	1.3·8	105·1	111·7
1942	127·2	111·3	112·8	120·0	117·9	107·1	117·0
1943	130·7	111·5	112·9	120·5	118·0	108·0	118·4
1944	131·3	111·9	110·6	121·5	118·4	108·9	118·9
1945	133·0	112·1	107·0	122·1	119·0	109·4	119·5
1945							
January	130·2	112·0	109·1	121·8	118·3	109·2	118·6
February	130·6	112·0	107·4	121·7	118·4	109·2	118·6
March	131·0	112·0	107·3	121·7	118·5	109·2	118·7
April	131·0	112·0	106·7	121·8	118·5	109·2	118·7
May	131·7	112·1	106·6	122·0	118·9	109·4	119·0
June	133·4	112·1	106·6	122·1	118·9	109·4	119·6
July	135·6	112·1	106·5	122·2	119·2	109·4	120·3
August	136·2	112·1	106·5	122·1	119·3	109·5	120·5
September	134·2	112·1	106·7	122·2	119·4	109·5	119·9
October	133·3	112·3	106·7	122·4	119·4	109·6	119·7
November	134·0	112·3	106·6	122·5	119·4	109·6	119·9
December	134·3	112·3	107·1	122·5	119·5	109·6	120·1
1946							
January	132·8	112·3	107·1	122·6	119·5	110·9	119·9
February	132·5	112·3	107·1	122·7	120·1	110·9	119·9
March	133·1	112·3	107·2	123·1	120·4	110·9	120·1
April	135·1	112·3	107·2	123·2	120·7	111·0	120·8
May	137·7	112·6	107·2	123·7	122·1	111·5	122·0

Regional Changes in Living Costs.—In 1941 the Bureau established cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities covering the period since August, 1939. These indexes, for 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 Sept. 30, 1938 (see p. 861). 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 is the base used instead of the five-year period 1935-39 and these indexes have been published for alternate months only.

Regional movements in living costs since the outbreak of the War of 1939-45 have been closely comparable to movements in the Dominion index, which advanced 19·1 p.c. between August, 1939, and December, 1945. During this period increases in the eight city indexes ranged from 17·0 to 22·6 p.c.

4.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Eight Cities of Canada, by Alternate Months, 1940, 1942, 1944 and 1945

(August, 1939=100)

Year and Month	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
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
June	119·1	119·4	121·9	118·1	117·2	119·9	116·7	119·1
August	121·1	120·9	123·6	118·4	118·0	121·2	117·7	119·4
October	119·4	119·5	122·2	117·7	116·8	120·3	117·1	117·9
December	119·6	119·7	122·6	118·1	117·0	120·7	117·6	118·7

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 Table 5.

The most notable of these is the decline in electricity rates which began in 1941 and was considerably accentuated in 1943, 1944 and 1945. There has been a gradual increase in hospital-room rates extending back to 1941 and carrying through 1945.

5.—Index Numbers of Domestic Service Rates, 1939-45

(1935-39=100)

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Domestic rates of fuel gas	101·9	106·7	104·1	105·1	105·1	105·1	105·1
Domestic electric-light rates	103·3	103·5	103·0	102·8	97·7	94·3	90·9
Domestic telephone rates	100·6	101·9	103·3	103·3	103·3	103·3	103·3
Street-car fares	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·0	100·0
Hospital-room rates	102·7	102·7	104·3	106·0	111·0	116·0	124·1

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 recent war.

Investors Price Index Numbers of Common Stocks, 1945.—Common-stock prices in 1945 recorded their sharpest rise since 1928-29. The investors December, 1945, index of 112·5 was 25·9 points above the December, 1944, level. Although the rate of increase accentuated somewhat in the latter half of the year, earlier gains were substantial, and continuous with the exception of a minor reaction in July and August. Prices in all sections of the market moved substantially higher during the year.

6.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1945

(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	89·4	90·0	83·6	120·7	149·8	108·7	74·8	135·5	105·8	175·5	102·4	73·2
February	92·9	89·5	87·5	122·8	154·0	108·4	77·9	136·2	106·8	184·9	103·0	79·0
March	93·2	90·0	88·2	123·1	152·4	102·4	79·1	136·3	106·2	182·0	102·6	80·4
April	94·2	89·6	89·0	123·1	147·4	106·4	77·8	136·5	107·1	194·4	104·7	82·5
May	97·2	90·1	92·4	131·6	151·3	110·1	78·9	140·8	105·7	202·6	107·8	88·7
June	102·5	96·6	95·7	138·2	160·5	117·2	82·8	149·7	107·6	212·1	116·9	89·5
July	100·5	99·1	93·3	137·0	155·3	113·9	79·7	150·4	110·7	212·0	117·1	85·8
August	99·6	98·5	93·0	137·6	155·6	112·2	78·5	151·3	110·5	215·2	118·2	85·7
September	102·0	98·1	95·6	138·6	169·3	115·1	77·9	153·4	113·7	226·0	122·2	90·6
October	104·2	98·9	98·4	141·3	183·8	115·6	77·0	153·9	115·6	266·2	127·4	93·0
November	107·2	100·2	102·0	145·2	201·5	121·9	79·0	167·1	116·6	289·7	131·3	95·9
December	112·5	107·5	105·8	155·1	226·6	127·5	81·5	173·8	116·7	305·3	138·5	99·0

6.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1945—concluded

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Transportation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January	107·7	136·9	105·2	99·3
February	111·6	152·9	104·5	100·9
March	110·4	146·4	105·5	100·7
April	112·4	154·1	105·5	101·6
May	115·0	162·5	106·6	102·8
June	127·0	200·9	108·5	109·7
July	125·0	195·7	109·9	107·4
August	121·7	188·8	108·9	104·5
September	124·7	190·8	110·1	108·4
October	124·6	192·1	110·0	107·9
November	126·0	195·8	113·0	108·0
December	135·9	221·2	117·5	114·7

Preferred Stocks, 1945.—The movement of preferred stock prices in 1945 continued an almost unbroken rise, dating from the last quarter of 1942. During the year the preferred stock index increased 16·8 points to a December level of 146·6. This was the highest index ever recorded in this series, which dates back to January, 1927.

7.—Index Numbers of Preferred Stocks, by Months, 1927-45

(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
1945	131·8	132·1	130·9	130·3	132·4	137·2	138·0	137·8	139·4	142·5	145·0	146·6

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—Very sharp gains in both gold and base metal stocks occurred during 1945. An index of gold stock prices advanced 29·6 points to 104·0, while base metals moved up 22·2 points to 113·8. A composite index of mining issues increased 27·6 points to 108·2. This increase returned mining stock prices approximately to pre-war levels.

8.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, 1943-45

(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	July	80·0	100·2	87·3
February	52·0	80·3	61·5	August	78·4	97·3	85·3
March	55·6	83·4	65·0	September	77·3	98·7	84·9
April	59·0	87·0	68·6	October	75·6	99·8	84·1
May	56·6	87·0	66·9	November	75·9	95·9	83·1
June	59·1	86·3	68·4	December	74·4	91·6	80·6
July	62·8	88·2	71·5	**1945**			
August	66·4	91·5	75·1	January	80·5	93·9	85·6
September	71·9	92·4	79·2	February	87·3	98·2	91·7
October	68·5	93·5	77·2	March	84·7	97·9	89·8
November	65·9	85·7	72·9	April	85·3	98·6	90·5
December	68·5	86·5	74·9	May	90·6	99·1	94·3
1944				June	92·2	102·7	96·5
January	72·2	89·4	78·5	July	88·0	101·1	93·1
February	71·3	88·6	77·5	August	89·7	99·4	93·7
March	70·1	86·5	76·0	September	91·2	98·6	94·5
April	70·4	92·0	78·0	October	96·2	101·1	98·8
May	69·2	93·0	77·5	November	102·3	108·8	105·5
June	74·1	97·1	82·2	December	104·0	113·8	108·2

Section 4.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields

The exceptional requirements of the war years of 1914-18 turned the Dominion authorities to the internal market, a field that had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. Historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market prior to 1914 are obtainable, therefore, from provincial and municipal sources only. A record of Ontario issues from 1900 to date is available and was utilized for the first long-term bond-yield index constructed by the Bureau of Statistics. The relatively long period for which the 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, 1938-45

(1935-39=100)

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
January	102·2	97·3	109·3	100·6	99·4	98·8	97·3	96·7
February	100·8	97·2	107·2	100·8	99·3	98·5	97·3	96·6
March	100·3	95·4	107·9	100·5	99·6	97·6	97·3	96·3
April	97·4	96·3	105·5	100·6	99·6	97·3	97·3	96·0
May	96·2	97·8	104·5	101·1	99·5	97·3	97·2	96·0
June	98·0	95·7	107·8	101·9	98·8	97·3	97·0	95·6
July	98·7	96·0	107·0	101·5	98·7	97·3	97·0	94·6
August	98·8	98·6	104·3	101·2	99·0	97·3	97·0	94·4
September	101·9	117·0	103·1	100·3	99·4	97·3	97·0	94·6
October	99·3	111·9	102·6	100·2	99·6	97·3	97·0	94·4
November	97·4	108·4	101·9	99·1	99·6	97·3	97·0	93·9
December	97·2	110·5	101·0	99·3	99·4	97·3	96·9	92·2

CHAPTER XXIV.—NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND PUBLIC FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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PART I.—NATIONAL WEALTH AND INVESTMENTS

Section 1.—National Wealth

Owing to the abnormal economic conditions that have prevailed over the past twelve-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.—British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Dollars Invested Abroad*

Investments of external capital in Canada are large and have played an important part in the development of the country. British investments in Canada occupied the primary place in investments of external capital before the War of 1914-18 but United States investments during that War and in the inter-war years grew sharply and soon exceeded the amount of British capital invested in Canada. During the inter-war years there were large flotations of bonds in the United States by Canadian governments and corporations and heavy investments of capital by United States corporations in branch plants and subsidiaries in Canada during that

* Prepared under the direction of C. D. Blyth, M.B.E., B.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In so far as this subject relates to the balance of international payments it is dealt with at pp. 560-572. More detailed information on this subject is given in "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926-43", published by the International Payments Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

period. But during the same period there was considerable investment of Canadian capital in the United States and elsewhere, partly arising from the expansion of Canadian enterprises abroad and partly from Canadian portfolio purchases of foreign securities usually floated in the United States. The Canadian position before the War of 1939-45 was predominantly that of a mature debtor country, and this situation had significant effects upon the Canadian balance of international payments, giving rise to substantial payments of interest and dividends to foreign investors, and leading to large movements of capital between Canada and other countries, particularly for the redemption of Canadian securities held abroad.

The effect of the War of 1939-45 has been to reduce the balance of Canadian indebtedness to the United Kingdom very materially. Canadian repatriations of securities held in the United Kingdom amounted to more than $1,000,000,000 during the War. About $703,000,000 of this took the form of official repatriations. In addition there was the loan to the United Kingdom in 1942 of $700,000,000, although Mutual Aid and the $1,000,000,000 contribution by Canada to the United Kingdom provided the principal means of financing the British wartime deficiency of Canadian dollars (see also pp. 560-572). As a result of these changes, British investments in Canada at the end of the War were reduced to a total of the general order of $1,600,000,000. British holdings are now limited to relatively small amounts of provincial and municipal securities in addition to the variety of Canadian corporation securities still held in the United Kingdom. Canadian investments in the United Kingdom, which were small at the beginning of the War, show minor changes apart from the 1942 loan to the United Kingdom of which about $561,000,000 was outstanding at the end of 1945. The additional credit to the United Kingdom by the Canadian Government of $1,250,000,000 arising out of the financial agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom of Mar. 6, 1946, will further affect the balance of indebtedness when the credit has been drawn upon.

In contrast to the reduction in Canadian indebtedness to the United Kingdom there has been an appreciable increase in United States investments in Canada, arising out of private capital movements. United States investments in Canada are now larger than before the War and Canadian private investments in the United States are smaller. But, offsetting this increase in long-term indebtedness to the United States, there was during the War, a very substantial increase in Canada's official liquid reserves of gold and United States dollars, which, at the end of 1945, had a value of $1,508,000,000. As increases in United States investments in Canada, plus private liquidations of Canadian holdings of United States securities and other assets were of the same general magnitude as the wartime increase of $1,115,000,000 in liquid reserves, the balance of Canadian indebtedness to the United States at the end of the War was not much different from that existing at the beginning of the War, although the composition of assets and liabilities was altered. The principal form which the inflow of United States capital to Canada took during the War was increased purchases of Canadian bonds, particularly direct and indirect issues of the Dominion Government and Provincial Governments. There has also been a considerable increase in the value of direct United States investments in branches and subsidiary companies arising mainly out of re-investments of earnings.

Another development affecting Canada's international investment position is the extension of export credits under the Export Credits Insurance Corporation Act. The export credits of $750,000,000 now authorized under the Act along with

the loan to the United Kingdom are the principal forms of Canadian lending during the transitional years following the War. These credits are for the purpose of facilitating and developing trade between Canada and the borrowing countries by making it possible for them to pay for Canadian products during the transitional years. The export credits when fully drawn down will be prominent elements in the international investment position between Canada and the borrowing countries. Canadian membership in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will also give rise to other capital movements.

Tables 1 to 3 give summary figures of British and foreign capital invested in Canada and Canadian capital invested abroad for the years 1926, 1930, 1933 and 1939. These figures comprise a new series employing a different basis of valuation and are not comparable with those previously published in the Year Book.

British and Foreign Investments in Canada, 1939.—At the end of 1939 total British and foreign investments in Canada were estimated at $6,926,000,000. Investments held in the United Kingdom were estimated at $2,466,000,000 and in the United States at $4,190,000,000, which include investments held in those countries for residents of other countries. The remaining amount, $270,000,000 was owned in other overseas countries.

More than half the investment in Canada in 1939 was represented by bonds and debentures, which gave rise to large contractual payments of interest requiring foreign exchange. This interest amounted to about $136,000,000, the larger portion of which represented a payment to the United States in Canada's current account. This total of Canadian bonds and debentures owned abroad was, however, only about one-third of the total funded debt of the Canadian Government and corporations, which approximated $10,000,000,000 at the end of 1939.

Investment by non-residents in Canadian businesses amounted to about $5,254,000,000. This investment was of varying importance in different industries, amounting to 79 p.c. of the total investment in the chemical and allied products group, but only 17 p.c. in the textile group. The average percentage of non-resident ownership in all manufacturing enterprises was 42 p.c., in mining and smelting companies 40 p.c., in railways 57 p.c., in central electric station companies or commissions 25 p.c., and in merchandising establishments 9 p.c.

An important part of the United States investments in Canada was represented by so-called direct investments—investments in branch, subsidiary and controlled companies, including branch plants of United States industries operating in Canada. This investment amounted to $1,919,000,000 at the end of 1939, more than half of which was in manufacturing establishments. Making up this direct investment, there were at least 1,580 Canadian subsidiaries of United States companies and 381 unincorporated branches in which the amount of capital was appreciable. The investment in manufacturing establishments controlled in the United States constitutes about one-third of the total investments in all manufacturing industries in Canada.

Portfolio investments in Canada owned in the United States amounted to about $2,186,000,000 in 1939, apart from scattered individual holdings of securities included in the total United States investment in branch, subsidiary and controlled companies. Most of these portfolio investments were made up of holdings of Canadian bonds, which amounted to $1,809,000,000.

The major part of British investments in Canada and also of the investments of other overseas countries in Canada were made up of portfolio investments. Of the total of $1,988,000,000 British portfolio investments, $1,315,000,000 represented bond holdings. The book value of British holdings of stock of Canadian controlled companies was also large, amounting to about $660,000,000; most of this was represented by holdings of railway stock. British direct investments in branch, subsidiary and controlled companies totalled $366,000,000.

1.—Estimated British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada, by Type of Investment, as at Dec. 31, 1926, 1930, 1933 and 1939

Type of Investment	1926	1930	1933	1939
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
Government Securities—				
Dominion	638·0	682·0	751·9	824·0
Provincial	421·6	592·3	571·7	536·0
Municipal	374·1	431·5	394·4	312·0
Totals, Government Securities	1,433·7	1,705·8	1,718·0	1,672·0
Public Utilities—				
Railways	1,938·4	2,244·3	2,244·7	1,905·6
Other	394·5	633·4	625·4	588·0
Totals, Public Utilities	2,332·9	2,877·7	2,870·1	2,493·6
Manufacturing	1,198·3	1,573·0	1,421·6	1,445·2
Mining and smelting	219·1	334·1	338·5	329·1
Merchandising	149·8	202·9	191·5	189·3
Financial institutions	343·6	542·9	479·6	472·7
Other enterprises	65·2	82·4	75·2	69·0
Miscellaneous assets	260·0	295·0	270·0	255·0
Totals, Investment	**6,002·6**	**7,613·8**	**7,364·5**	**6,925·9**
United Kingdom	2,636·3	2,766·3	2,682·8	2,465·9
United States	3,196·3	4,659·5	4,491·7	4,190·0
Other countries	170·0	188·0	190·0	270·0

2.—Estimated British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada, by Type of Investment, Classified According to Estimated Distribution of Ownership, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Type of Investment	Estimated Distribution of Ownership			Total Investments Owned Outside Canada
	British[1]	United States[1]	Other Countries	
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
Government Securities—				
Dominion	225·0	587·0	12·0	824·0
Provincial	58·0	473·0	5·0	536·0
Municipal	125·0	181·0	6·0	312·0
Totals, Government Securities	408·0	1,241·0	23·0	1,672·0
Public Utilities—				
Railways	1,250·3	588·3	67·0	1,905·6
Other	89·3	470·7	28·0	588·0
Totals, Public Utilities	1,339·6	1,059·0	95·0	2,493·6
Manufacturing	257·3	1,159·9	28·0	1,445·2
Mining and smelting	61·4	250·7	17·0	329·1
Merchandising	54·9	129·4	5·0	189·3
Financial institutions	220·9	200·8	51·0	472·7
Other enterprises	3·8	64·2	1·0	69·0
Miscellaneous assets	120·0	85·0	50·0	255·0
Totals, Investment	**2,465·9**	**4,190·0**	**270·0**	**6,925·9**

[1] Includes some investments held by nominees in the United Kingdom and the United States for residents of other countries.

Canadian Investments Abroad, 1939.—Canadian direct and portfolio investments abroad totalled $1,340,000,000 in 1939, $898,000,000 of which represented investments in the United States, $74,000,000 in the United Kingdom, $76,000,000 in other Empire countries, and $292,000,000 in other foreign countries. These figures exclude the investments abroad of Canadian insurance companies and banks and official assets such as cash balances, gold and intergovernmental credits. The external assets of the insurance companies and banks must be considered in relation to the external liabilities of these concerns arising from their business outside of Canada. Canadian holdings of gold and United States dollars, both official and private, had a value at the end of 1939 of $404,200,000 in terms of United States dollars.

Direct investments, amounting to $621,000,000, made up almost half of the total Canadian investments abroad. The largest part of these, $397,000,000, was in the United States and $139,000,000 was in other foreign countries. Portfolio investments in foreign securities valued at $719,000,000 were divided between $511,000,000 of stocks and $208,000,000 of bonds.

3.—Estimated Canadian Investments Abroad, as at Dec. 31, 1939

NOTE.—Excluding investments of insurance companies, banks and government credits. Holdings of stocks are at book values as shown in the books of issuing companies; holdings of bonds are shown at par values. Foreign currencies were converted into Canadian dollars at current market values.

Location of Investment	Direct Investments	Portfolio Investments			Total Investment
		Stocks	Bonds	Total	
	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
United States	397	380	121	501	898
United Kingdom	31	22	21	43	74
Other Empire countries	54	7	15	22	76
Other foreign countries	139	102	51	153	292
Totals	**621**	**511**	**208**	**719**	**1,340**

PART II.—NATIONAL ACCOUNTS—CANADA'S NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE*

This Part presents new estimates of the principal national accounts: these supersede the series on national income previously published in the Year Book. National accounts are as broad as the economy itself: they comprise income and expenditure for the entire country, including individuals and private corporations as well as governments and are, therefore, more comprehensive in scope than the public finance statistics of Part III which are limited to the financial transactions of the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments.

In recent years there has been increasing realization that national accounts are essential tools in the formulation of economic policy. Problems involved in the planning of a maximum war effort have emphasized the need of knowledge of the size and structure of the national income; of the relation of net national income to gross national product; of the distribution of national expenditure as between different sectors of the economy, as between consumption and investment, and as between

* Prepared under the direction of Dr. C. M. Isbister, Chief Economist, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by the Central Research and Development Staff.

war and non-war; and of the distribution of income payments to individuals by income classes. Planning for full employment and social security in the post-war requires similar information.

The usefulness of comprehensive studies in this field is by no means confined to government alone, for similar needs have been expressed on many sides. With the growing complexity of business problems, data on national accounts will facilitate the study of markets, the structure of costs, the relationship of the firm to industry, and of particular industries to the economy as a whole.

The urgency of these needs has led to the decision to review the concepts on which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics national income series has been based and to institute preparation of a new set of national accounts. As a result of revisions in concepts as well as in method and sources of estimation, the present figures are not comparable with the old series on national income. The new series comprise, in the first instance, gross national product and expenditure at market prices, net national income at factor cost, and income payments to individuals, for the years 1938 to 1945, inclusive. Extensions into other detailed accounts and into past years are being prepared. The revised series have benefited from consultations with United Kingdom and United States estimators, which were held with a view to attaining a greater degree of comparability in national accounts.

Net National Income at Factor Cost.—The first step in compiling gross national product is to add up all the incomes earned by factors of production for their contribution to the current production of goods and services. These earnings include salaries and wages received by employees before deduction of personal income tax and employee contributions to social security schemes; supplementary labour income consisting of employer contributions to social security schemes and to private pension funds, non-contributory pensions paid, and board and other allowances to paid employees; military pay and allowances; investment income inclusive of interest, net rent and corporate profits before taxes and depletion allowances; and net income of unincorporated enterprise, which is a mixture of labour income and investment income. Net national income at factor cost (Table 1, item 5) is defined as the sum of these earnings which constitute the remuneration of the factors of production for services rendered in a given year. In several instances the procedure is broadened to include earnings from current operations received "in kind" These include board and other allowances received in kind, valued in general at cost to the employer; the estimated value of food and clothing issues to members of the Armed Forces; certain products retained by sellers for their own consumption, such as food grown and consumed on farms, valued at prices for which they could otherwise have been sold; and imputed rent of owner-occupied homes. Capital profits or losses are excluded as they do not arise from current operations.

Net national income at factor cost is an aggregate which measures the net value of production and the fluctuations in this total from year to year are perhaps the best single indicator of economic conditions. During the War, net national income expanded from $3,940,000,000 in 1938 to $9,685,000,000 in 1944, an increase of 146 p.c. The proportionate distribution among the various categories has shown little change if military pay and allowances are regarded as labour income. In 1938 salaries, wages and supplementary labour income were 62 p.c. of national income at factor cost, while investment income represented 18 p.c. and net income of individual enterprise 20 p.c. The proportions in 1944 were as follows: salaries, wages and supplementary labour income 51 p.c., military pay and allowances 11 p.c.,

investment income 18 p.c., net income of individual enterprise 19 p.c. It should be noted, however, that the fact that the relative share of each category has remained about the same provides no information as to the rate of remuneration for various types of productive service because there has been considerable change in the numbers of individuals receiving income under the various categories.

Net national income at factor cost is also useful for analysing the distribution of earnings of factors of production by regions and by industries. Sufficient information is available at present to prepare only distributions of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and of net income of individual enterprise by provinces for the years 1938 to 1943, inclusive. These appear in Tables **3** and **4**, respectively.

Gross National Product at Market Prices.—Since net national income at factor cost is a compilation of the amounts earned by factors of production for their services, it excludes certain items of cost which cannot be regarded as the return to any factor of production but which enter into market prices. These are indirect taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, less subsidies paid to producers by governments which permit production costs to run ahead of revenues from sales (Table **1**, item 6), and appropriations for depreciation and similar business reserves (Table **1**, item 7). To arrive at gross national product at market prices, these items are added to net national income at factor cost.

Gross national product at market prices is thus defined as the value of all final goods and services produced in any year measured through a compilation of all costs involved in production. By final goods and services are meant all consumer goods and services purchased directly by individuals or by governments on behalf of the community, and all goods and services used to increase inventories or to maintain or increase the country's stock of capital equipment. Intermediate goods and services purchased by one business from another and used up in the process of production do not need to be counted specifically as they are automatically included in the value of final goods and services.

Since gross national product covers all productive economic activities that take place in the country, it provides useful information about the development and potentialities of the economy as a whole. The tremendous expansion in production which has taken place as a result of the stimulus of wartime demand is illustrated by the increase of gross national product from $5,075,000,000 in 1938 to $11,771,000,000 in 1944—an increase of 132 p.c. It must be noted, however, that this expansion reflects increase in price as well as growth in real production. With existing information it is not possible to judge precisely how much of the increment in gross national product is due to rising prices and how much to growth in the physical volume of production. Some indication can, however, be obtained from the fact that the index of wholesale prices went up 30 p.c. while the index of retail prices increased 22 p.c. and the cost-of-living index 16 p.c.

Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices.—Gross national expenditure is defined as the value of all final goods and services produced in any given year measured through a compilation of the sales of these goods and services. Thus it measures the same total as gross national product but in a different way. It is termed "gross" because no deduction is made for replacement of existing capital equipment which is used up through "wear and tear" and obsolescence in the course of production.

If all enterprises were to publish accurate accounts on a uniform basis, the two statistical totals—gross national product and gross national expenditure—would, in fact, be equal. These conditions are not fulfilled in practice. National accounts must summarize transactions of enterprises that do not all keep their accounts on the same basis together with the transactions of households and small concerns that may not keep accounts at all. For these and other reasons, some discrepancy between the two sides is inevitable. With reference to the over-all magnitudes involved, it is interesting to note how close a balance is achieved.

The equality of the two statistical totals may be illustrated by comparing the economic activity of the country with the operations of a number of affiliated companies which buy only from each other, but sell also to the general public and to the Government. If the operating accounts of these companies were all consolidated, inter-company transactions in those goods and services that are charged as operating costs would cancel out. On one side of the consolidated account would appear payments to persons, such as the salaries and wages, interest and rents; payments of indirect taxes to governments; current appropriations for depreciation and other business reserves; and the total net income of the various companies divided into corporate profit taxes, dividends and undistributed profits. On the other side of the account would appear the proceeds of all sales of goods and services to the general public and to the Government and inter-company sales of those goods which have not been charged as operating costs by the purchaser, i.e., capital goods and additions to inventories. It is clear that in this case the two sides would balance, since the consolidated sales total must equal the costs of production including the profits of the companies.

A similar set of accounts can be drawn up for a closed economy, that is, a country which has no international transactions. On the one side of the account would be listed in consolidated form all the costs involved in production comprising earnings arising in production, indirect taxes and appropriations to depreciation and similar business reserves. On the other side would be listed the proceeds of all final sales. The goods and services produced during a period must be disposed of in some way. Either they are purchased by consumers or by the Government, or by firms for replacement, or for expansion of plant or equipment, or they are used for net addition to inventories. In other words the value of all final goods and services produced is measured by personal expenditure on consumer goods and services; government expenditure on all types of goods and services; and investment in capital goods, including houses, and in additions to inventories.

These three classes of expenditure would be sufficient to balance the account for an economy that has no transactions with the outside world. A further adjustment to gross national expenditure is necessary to allow for Canada's international transactions. This adjustment is made by subtracting current imports of goods and services from current exports. If Canadian exports exceed imports it means that a portion of the gross national product is not available for distribution in Canada and the value of this difference must be added to the classes of expenditure listed above. If the balance lies the other way, that is, if imports exceed exports, the expenditure on goods and services in Canada would be greater than the production and must be compensated for by an equivalent deduction in the gross national expenditure. Part of the necessary adjustment is included in Table 2 under the heading of net private investment abroad and part is included under government expenditure; it will be noted that the figures under the heading of net private

investment abroad do not correspond to the net international balance on current account. The divergence is particularly wide during the last few years, since a large portion of wartime exports is included in government expenditure (Table 2, item 1).

Since gross national expenditure is a compilation of all the sales of final goods and services, it shows the way in which the components of gross national product are spent. Analysis of the distribution of national expenditure, as portrayed in Table 2, reveals the tremendous expansion in the share of the country's output absorbed by government expenditure and the extent to which this expansion was based on war requirements. In 1938, all governments purchased only 18 p.c. of the total flow of goods and services. In 1944 expenditures by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments were responsible for 45 p.c. of gross national expenditure while Dominion war expenditures alone covered 39 p.c. As war expenditures decline, the problem is whether effective demand will increase sufficiently in the other sectors, in the form of consumer expenditure, private investment and exports to balance the decline in government expenditures. This is of crucial importance in maintaining full employment. In interpreting these figures it must, however, always be kept in mind that they measure increases in prices as well as growth in the physical volume of goods and services.

Personal Income Payments.—The concept of personal income payments (Table 5) is defined as the amount of income actually paid out to individuals in Canada. It is not the same aggregate as net national income at factor cost but it is directly related to it. On the one hand, certain incomes received by individuals are added which do not represent payments for production of goods and services and are, therefore, excluded from net national income at factor cost. These are transfer payments from governments and business to individuals, such as direct and agricultural relief, family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, benefits from contributory government and industrial pension funds, and interest on the portion of the public debt which was not used to finance real assets. It is assumed that interest paid on the public debt incurred to finance existing real assets represents a payment for current productive services. This portion is, therefore, included in net national income at factor cost. The remainder of the public debt, such as that incurred to finance wars and relief, is treated as a transfer payment.

On the other hand, elements of earnings in the course of production which are not paid out to individuals are deducted. The more important of these are undistributed profits of corporations, corporate income taxes, government trading profits and employer and employee contributions to social security and industrial pension funds.

In 1938, the aggregate of personal income payments amounted to $3,973,000,000, while in 1944 it was $8,724,000,000, a rise of 120 p.c. It did not rise as steeply as net national income at factor cost because there was a relatively greater increase in the portion of net national income which was not paid out to individuals than in the portion which was paid out to individuals. Consumer expenditures, taxes levied on personal incomes and personal savings show the way in which personal income payments are disposed of.

1.—Net National Income at Factor Cost and Gross National Product at Market Prices, 1938-45

(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income	2,449	2,540	2,860	3,529	4,233	4,790	4,969	5,037
Military pay and allowances	9	32	193	386	641	910	1,068	1,089
Investment income	692	782	1,110	1,518	1,765	1,809	1,785	1,811
Net income of individual enterprise, agricultural and other	790	867	949	1,081	1,638	1,560	1,863	1,690
Totals, Net National Income at Factor Cost	3,940	4,221	5,112	6,514	8,277	9,069	9,685	9,627
Indirect taxes less subsidies	646	743	843	1,062	1,092	1,125	1,125	992
Depreciation allowances and similar business costs	504	528	581	684	771	819	771	750
Residual error of estimate for reconciliation with Table 2	−15	+3	+92	+75	+156	+111	+190	−10
Totals, Gross National Product at Market Prices	**5,075**	**5,495**	**6,628**	**8,335**	**10,296**	**11,124**	**11,771**	**11,359**

[1] Preliminary.

2.—Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices, 1938-45

(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
Government Expenditure on Goods and Services—								
War	37	210	826	1,952	3,585	4,407	4,542	3,726
Non-war	854	880	688	648	738	952	783	667
Gross private investment at home	450	705	1,004	1,122	793	304	620	746
Net private investment abroad[2]	18	−97	−90	−268	−175	−324	−252	−365
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3,700	3,799	4,293	4,956	5,511	5,896	6,268	6,576
Residual error of estimate for reconciliation with Table 1	+16	−2	−93	−75	−156	−111	−190	+9
Totals, Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices	**5,075**	**5,495**	**6,628**	**8,335**	**10,296**	**11,124**	**11,771**	**11,359**

[1] Preliminary. [2] These figures do not correspond to the net international balance on current account, since a large portion of wartime exports is included in "Government Expenditure on Goods and Services".

3.—Salaries, Wages and Supplementary Labour Income, by Provinces, 1938-43

(Millions of Dollars)

Province or Territory	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island	8	8	8	10	10	12
Nova Scotia	95	100	115	144	178	207
New Brunswick	65	67	75	90	106	120
Quebec	643	673	759	960	1,176	1,351
Ontario	1,036	1,073	1,227	1,526	1,807	2,017
Manitoba	138	142	153	180	201	219
Saskatchewan	98	101	109	123	136	149
Alberta	124	130	142	169	188	212
British Columbia	239	243	269	323	427	499
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	3	3	4	4	4
Canada	**2,449**	**2,540**	**2,860**	**3,529**	**4,233**	**4,790**

4.—Net Income of Individual Enterprise, by Provinces, 1938-43[1]

(Millions of Dollars)

Province or Territory	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Island	5	6	7	8	11	14
Nova Scotia	30	25	30	32	39	48
New Brunswick	17	20	23	28	36	43
Quebec	167	185	209	240	288	327
Ontario	287	287	313	393	486	493
Manitoba	57	59	67	83	137	146
Saskatchewan	62	129	121	109	315	218
Alberta	106	96	115	106	231	164
British Columbia	58	59	63	80	93	104
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1	1	1	2	2	3
Canada	**790**	**867**	**949**	**1,081**	**1,638**	**1,560**

[1] Included in this table is income of farm operators from current farm production in the amounts shown below; these figures are not to be taken as total income of persons living on farms:—

Province or Territory	*1938*	*1939*	*1940*	*1941*	*1942*	*1943*
			(*Millions of Dollars*)			
Prince Edward Island	3	4	4	5	8	10
Nova Scotia	13	9	11	10	12	17
New Brunswick	7	8	11	13	20	25
Quebec	69	82	97	112	143	178
Ontario	136	130	142	197	274	275
Manitoba	36	36	42	54	105	114
Saskatchewan	44	110	100	85	288	190
Alberta	84	72	90	78	197	129
British Columbia	16	15	16	24	31	42
Yukon and Northwest Territories	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CANADA	408	466	513	578	1,078	980

5.—Personal Income Payments, 1938-45

NOTE.—The residual error shown in Tables 1 and 2 has not been taken into account in this table.

(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945[1]
Net national income at factor cost	3,940	4,221	5,112	6,514	8,277	9,069	9,685	9,627
Transfer payments from governments and business to individuals	346	347	342	327	357	396	501	836
Less: Employer and employee contributions to social security and industrial pension funds	*48*	*53*	*59*	*96*	*144*	*185*	*173*	*179*
Less: Components of investment income not paid out to individuals	*265*	*344*	*641*	*1,033*	*1,235*	*1,303*	*1,289*	*1,330*
Totals, Personal Income Payments	**3,973**	**4,171**	**4,754**	**5,712**	**7,255**	**7,977**	**8,724**	**8,954**

[1] Preliminary.

PART III.—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

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief, Public Finance Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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, 1944, while the combined revenues and expenditures presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, are for governmental fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1943.

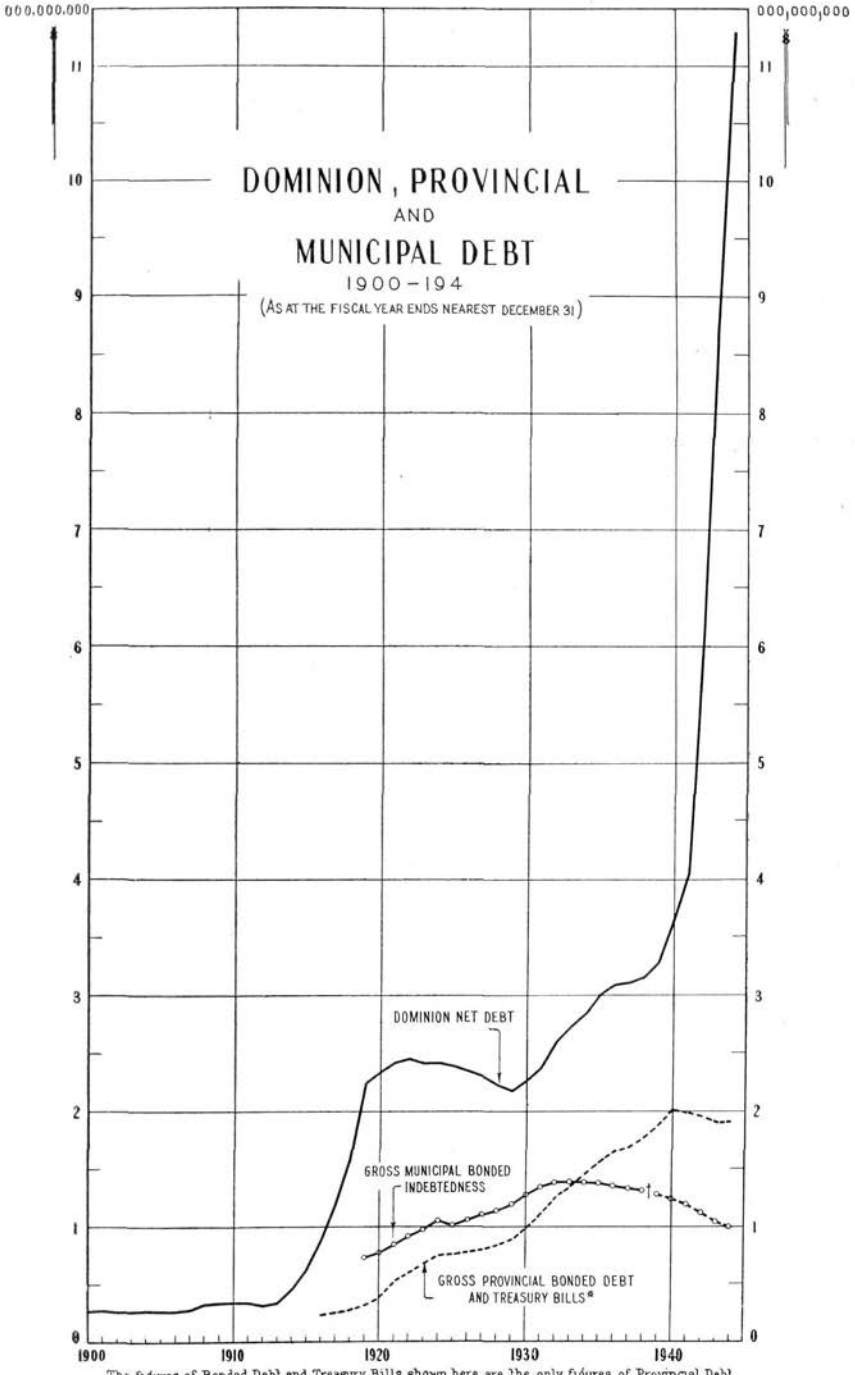
Combined Debt.—The statistics of provincial and municipal debt appear in greater detail in Tables 34 and **41**, respectively. The rapid growth of the combined debt during the war period 1940-44, as shown in Table 2, has been due to the fact that large increases in the Dominion debt have overshadowed 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 $750,000,000 in the period 1940-44. As pointed out on p. 918, the amount of provincial foreign pay bonds declined during the same period by over $107,000,000.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1944, with Totals for 1943

NOTE.—These figures are as at the governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1944.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Deduct Inter-governmental Debt	Combined Governmental Debt
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct Debt—						
Funded debt	11,881,140	1,678,202	1,006,937	14,566,279	10,044	14,556,235
Less: Sinking funds	–	223,285	178,759	402,044	6	402,038
Net funded debt	11,881,140	1,454,917	828,178	14,164,235	10,038	14,154,197
Treasury bills	1,636,000[1]	238,970	6,749	1,881,719	189,620	1,692,099
Savings deposits	33,469	45,771	–	79,240	–	79,240
Temporary loans	–	9,032	21,816	30,848	–	30,848
Other direct liabilities	1,554,279[2]	57,080	123,952	1,735,311	49,028	1,686,283
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds)	**15,104,888**	**1,885,770**	**980,695**	**17,891,353**	**248,686**	**17,642,667**
Indirect Debt—						
Guaranteed bonds	658,611[3]	151,023	53,006	862,640	10,958	851,682
Less: Sinking funds	5,673[4]	6,371	8,033	20,077	1,953	18,124
Net guaranteed bonds	652,938	144,652	44,973	842,563	9,005	833,558
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938		5,496		5,496	5,496	
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	84,730[5]	39,032	1,713	125,475	10,499	114,976
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds)	**737,668**	**189,180**	**46,686**	**973,534**	**25,000**	**948,534**
Grand Totals, 1944	**15,842,556**	**1,994,950**	**1,027,381**	**18,864,877**	**273,686**	**18,591,201**
1943	**12,607,473**	**2,019,522**	**1,079,602**	**15,706,598**	**273,143**	**15,433,455**

[1] Includes $1,000,000 deposit certificates and $256,000 six-month notes. [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 fiscal year end of the Dominion. [4] Includes deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold, held by the Canadian National Railways. [5] 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



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

2.—Combined Debt of All Governments in Canada, 1941-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct Debt—				
Funded debt	8,488,994	9,596,267	12,287,936	14,556,235
Less: Sinking funds	412,848	422,494	436,868	402,038
Net funded debt	8,076,146	9,173,773	11,851,068	14,154,197
Treasury bills	381,662	1,212,651	1,212,096	1,692,099
Savings deposits	59,864	64,079	69,847	79,240
Temporary loans	114,376	86,666	65,194	30,848
Other direct liabilities	649,038	914,753	1,228,080	1,686,283
Totals, Direct Debt (less sinking funds)	**9,281,086**	**11,451,922**	**14,426,285**	**17,642,667**
Indirect Debt—				
Guaranteed bonds	1,137,420	977,638	948,893	851,682
Less: Sinking funds	17,913	17,517	16,892	18,124
Net guaranteed bonds	1,119,507	960,121	932,001	833,558
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	–	–	–	–
Guaranteed bank loans and other indirect liabilities	163,375	105,337	75,169	114,976
Totals, Indirect Debt (less sinking funds)	**1,282,882**	**1,065,458**	**1,007,170**	**948,534**
Grand Totals	**10,563,968**	**12,517,380**	**15,433,455**	**18,591,201**

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. These are set out separately in Tables 3 and 4 so as to show grand totals of revenue and expenditure for each level of government as well as totals excluding inter-governmental transfers.

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, 1943

NOTE.—Figures as at governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1943. See text above *re* inter-governmental transfers.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Taxes—				
Corporation	747,035	633	320	747,988
Customs duties and import taxes	288,056	–	–	288,056
Gasoline	24,930	45,572	–	70,502
General sales	304,914	17,520	8,116	330,550
Income—persons	698,435	1,102	–	699,537
Liquor [1]	64,484	64,976		129,460
Succession duties	15,020	24,391	–	39,411
Real and personal property	–	6,536	259,757	266,293
Tobacco	140,197	4,480	–	144,677
Withholding tax	26,943	–	–	26,943
Other taxes	126,798	8,077	24,957	159,832
Totals, Taxes	2,436,812	173,287	293,150	2,903,249

[1] Includes provincial profits from liquor control.

3.—Combined Revenues of All Governments in Canada, 1943—concluded

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Licences, Permits and Fees—				
Motor-vehicle	–	30,473	–	30,473
Other	4,867	9,640	7,744	22,251
Totals, Licences, etc.	4,867	40,113	7,744	52,724
Public domain	994	33,153	–	34,147
Canadian National Railway surplus	35,639	–	–	35,639
Municipal public utility contributions	–		14,188	14,188
Post Office (net)	12,303		–	12,303
Bank of Canada profits	14,118	–		14,118
Bullion and coinage	8,732	–	–	8,732
Miscellaneous revenue	8,949	4,093	25,608	38,650
Totals, Revenue (excluding Inter-governmental Transfers)	2,522,414	250,646	340,690	3,113,750
Inter-governmental Transfers—				
Dominion subsidies to provinces		14,390	–	14,390
Provincial subsidies to municipalities	–.	–	3,476	3,476
Vacation of tax fields[1]		80,185	3,930	84,115
Gasoline tax guarantee[1]		12,663	–	12,663
Nova Scotia highway tax		487		487
Municipal Commissioner's levy (Manitoba)		1,029		1,029
Interest on Common School Fund and School Lands Fund Debentures	–	1,684	–	1,684
Totals, Inter-governmental Transfers	–	110,438	7,406	117,844
Grand Totals	**2,522,414**	**361,084**	**348,096**	**3,231,594**

[1] As per Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act.

4.—Combined Expenditures of All Governments in Canada, 1943

NOTE.—Figures as at governmental fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1943. See text on p. 881 *re* inter-governmental transfers.

Item	Dominion	Provincial	Municipal	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Public Welfare—				
Health and hospital care	1,675	34,738	15,443	51,856
Labour and unemployment insurance	29,847	1,611	–	31,458
Relief	32	3,712	2,618	6,362
Old age and blind pensions	32,230	15,039	282	47,551
Other	4,832	12,787	22,106	39,725
Totals, Public Welfare	68,616	67,887	40,449	176,952
Education	7,422	49,485	93,986	150,893
Transportation	204,665	54,957	33,080	292,702
Agriculture	78,059	13,091	–	91,150
Public domain	10,380	17,124		27,504
National defence	2,621,501	–		2,621,501
Veterans' pensions and aftercare	65,503			65,503
Mutual aid	921,401	-		921,401
Expansion of industry	472,807	-		472,807
Price control and rationing	151,322	–	–	151,322
Debt charges, net (excluding retirements)	220,385[1]	60,398	40,971	321,754
Other expenditures	85,414	38,055	92,093	215,562
Totals, Expenditure (excluding Inter-governmental Transfers)	4,907,475	300,997	300,579	5,509,051
Inter-governmental Transfers—				
Dominion subsidies to provinces	14,449	–		14,449
Provincial subsidies to municipalities	–	3,476		3,476
Vacation of tax fields[2]	83,678	–		83,678
Gasoline tax guarantee[2]	11,757			11,757
Nova Scotia highway tax	–		438	438
Municipal Commissioner's Levy (Manitoba)			953	953
Interest on Common School Fund and School Lands Fund Debentures	1,684			1,684
Totals, Inter-governmental Transfers	111,568	3,476	1,391	116,435
Grand Totals	**5,019,043**	**304,473**	**301,970**	**5,625,486**

[1] Excludes interest on common school fund and school lands fund debentures shown below under inter-governmental transfers. [2] As per Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act.

Section 2.—Dominion Public Finance*

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, while detailed sketches *re* tax changes from 1914 to 1938 will be found in issues of the Year Book beginning with the 1926 edition. An outline of the financing of Canada's war effort, including the more important changes in taxation during the war years from 1939 to 1945 is given at pp. 918-923 of the 1945 Year Book.

The 1945-46 Budget.—The Budget for the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, was presented to Parliament on Oct. 12, 1945, and the principal tax reductions proposed were:—

(1) A reduction of 4 p.c. in individual income tax for 1945 and of 16 p.c. for 1946;
(2) Reduction of the 100 p.c. rates of excess profits tax to 60 p.c. from Jan. 1, 1946;
(3) Increase in the minimum standard profit under excess profits tax from $5,000 to $15,000 as from Jan. 1, 1946;
(4) Removal of the 8 p.c. sales tax from all machinery and equipment used directly in the process of manufacture or production of goods as from the date of the Budget;
(5) Complete removal of the war exchange tax as from the date of the Budget.

Various other amendments were proposed, including several to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Annuities and Family Corporations. Several income tax concessions to the mining and oil industries were renewed for another year. It was proposed that the succession duty law be amended to provide alleviation of duty in the case of "quick successions".

The 1946-47 Budget.—The Budget for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, was presented to Parliament on June 27, 1946. The financial accounts for the fiscal year 1945-46 showed expenditures of $4,691,000,000 and revenues of $2,955,000,000, leaving a deficit for that year of $1,736,000,000. It was estimated that, after taking account of the effect of the tax changes outlined below, the deficit for the fiscal year 1946-47 would not exceed $300,000,000 and that by the following fiscal year, 1947-48, the Budget should be in balance.

The principal features of the tax changes were:—

Personal Income Tax.—

Complete revision of the personal income tax structure involving increase in exemptions from $660 to $750 for single persons and from $1,200 to $1,500 for married persons; simplification of rate structure into and graduated schedule of rates; revision of allowances for dependents whereby for a child under 16 for whom family allowances are paid taxpayers will be given a deduction of $100 under the income tax and for any other dependent a deduction of $300; all the above changes to become effective from Jan. 1, 1947.

Corporation Income and Excess Profits Taxes.—

(1) The over-all combined flat rate of corporation income tax and excess profits tax was reduced effective Jan. 1, 1947, from 40 p.c. to 30 p.c., by the complete repeal of the flat 22 p.c. rate of excess profits tax and by increasing the corporation income tax rate from 18 p.c. to 30 p.c.

(2) The rate of excess profits tax applying on profits in excess of 116⅔ p.c. of standard profits was decreased from 20 p.c. to 15 p.c. effective Jan. 1, 1947, and sole proprietors and partnerships were exempt entirely from the excess profits tax.

Offer to Provinces.—

Following the failure to achieve complete agreement among all the provinces at the Conference held in Ottawa in April, 1946, as to the terms for renewal of the Wartime Tax Agreements the Dominion Government made a proposal in the Budget Speech which any Province could accept or reject as it wished. The main features of this proposal were:—

* Revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of Finance.

(1) The new agreements would be for a period of five years.

(2) The Dominion would undertake to make to each agreeing province the payments offered under the Dominion proposal submitted at the April conference; such payments were based on a minimum equal to a per capita grant of $15 on the greater of the 1941 or 1942 provincial population, with payments in any one year adjusted for increases in population and in gross national production.

(3) In return for such payments an agreeing province would undertake to impose a 5 p.c. corporation income tax on net profits attributed to business done in the Province; would undertake not to impose any other corporation income taxes (except on the profits of mining and logging companies) and not to impose any personal income taxes.

(4) In respect of non-agreeing provinces, the Dominion offered to allow a credit against Dominion personal income tax for personal income tax paid to a Province up to 5 p.c. of the Dominion tax.

(5) In respect of succession duty a proposal was made that would allow any agreeing or non-agreeing Province to stay in this field if it wished. The Dominion rates of succession duty will be doubled, and duty paid to any province on the same estate will be allowed as a credit against the Dominion duty up to one-half the Dominion duty. If an agreeing province elects to retain its succession duties, the amount of such credits allowed against the Dominion duty will be deducted from the annual payment to the province.

Taxation of Co-operatives.—

The main recommendations of the McDougall Commission on the Taxation of Co-operatives were implemented. The changes proposed were:—

(1) The section of the Income Tax Act granting exemption to co-operatives to be repealed.

(2) Patronage dividends paid in cash to be allowed as deductions from taxable income of both co-operatives and ordinary companies subject to the limitation that taxable income be not reduced below an amount equal to 3 p.c. on capital employed less interest paid on borrowed capital.

(3) Co-operatives and ordinary companies to be required to hold forth prospect prior to beginning of fiscal year that patronage dividends will be paid.

(4) Bona fide co-operatives commencing business after Dec. 31, 1946, to be exempt from income tax for first three years.

Income Tax Appeal Boards.—

It was announced in the Budget that two Boards would be established to hear appeals with regard to income tax assessments of the year 1946 and thereafter. The first Board would be in the nature of a court to which a taxpayer could appeal on any question of fact or law and be rendered a decision binding on the income-tax administration and subject to revision only by a higher court. The second Board is to be an Income Tax Advisory Board, to which a taxpayer may request that any matter involving the use of the discretionary power of the Minister of National Revenue to which the taxpayer makes objection be referred for review.

Subsection 1.—Balance Sheets 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. The Balance Sheets for the years 1941-45 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 pp. 911-912.)

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 Deficit Account.

5.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1941-45

Item	ASSETS				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Active Assets—					
Cash	351,318,187	803,243,657	91,908,327	18,239,121	157,766,568
Departmental working capital advances	6,339,280	6,418,681	6,839,988	7,813,296	7,373,699
Loans and Advances—					
To railway and shipping companies	198,533,867	446,938,591	576,663,686	572,756,589	656,364,583
To Foreign Exchange Control Board	325,000,000	725,000,000	400,000,000	585,000,000	850,000,000
To sundry Government agencies	132,730,352	145,081,450	187,762,676	305,858,515	282,169,911
To province and municipal governments	164,620,396	163,990,778	163,092,312	162,655,193	178,253,940
To United Kingdom and other governments	72,564,617	152,169,281	999,904,469	1,190,124,511	1,151,852,580
Miscellaneous	18,159,244	29,412,032	32,961,699	28,405,282	35,066,038
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	37,521,468	36,537,282	34,029,927	29,025,335	24,024,189
Miscellaneous	35,343,959	41,873,851	34,228,796	190,160,114	343,712,367
Province debt accounts	2,296,156	2,296,152	2,296,152	2,296,152	2,296,152
Deferred charges—unamortised discounts and commissions on loans	44,611,476	55,575,167	74,958,535	81,660,678	86,739,038
Sundry suspense accounts	27,576	144,363	401,214,256	538,873,551	757,030,444
Totals, Active Assets	**1,395,236,578**	**2,614,851,285**	**3,012,030,823**	**3,719,038,337**	**4,538,819,509**
Less—Reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active assets	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	100,000,000	125,000,000
Net Totals	**1,370,236,578**	**2,564,851,285**	**2,937,030,823**	**3,619,038,337**	**4,413,819,509**
Balance of liabilities over active assets, being net debt Mar. 31	3,648,691,449	4,045,221,161	6,182,849,101	8,740,084,893	11,298,362,018
Totals, Gross Debt	**5,018,928,027**	**6,610,072,446**	**9,119,879,924**	**12,359,123,230**	**15,712,181,527**

	NET DEBT				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Active Assets—					
Public works, canals	240,312,218	240,303,982	240,261,818	240,257,732	240,237,152
Public works, railways	429,575,794	425,957,326	425,961,949	426,384,171	427,013,772
Public works, miscellaneous	302,374,849	307,901,876	311,112,485	313,178,675	315,005,210
Military property and stores	12,063,714	12,572,185	12,572,185	12,616,533	12,616,533
Territorial accounts	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (qld)	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,436	62,791,435	62,791,435
Canadian National Railways Securities Trust stock	265,706,606	267,283,019	298,842,882	336,680,463	359,080,515
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)	13,871,969	13,871,969	13,871,969	13,707,446	13,158,350
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active)	98,699,149	99,366,032	99,966,500	99,516,760	99,987,614
Totals, Non-Active Assets	**1,453,291,682**	**1,457,943,772**	**1,493,277,172**	**1,533,029,163**	**1,557,786,530**
Consolidated Deficit Account	2,195,399,767	2,587,277,389	4,689,571,929	7,207,055,730	9,740,575,488
Totals, Net Debt	**3,648,691,449**	**4,045,221,161**	**6,182,849,101**	**8,740,084,893**	**11,298,362,018**

5.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1941-45—concluded

Item	LIABILITIES [1]				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Floating debt	34,853,837	67,822,988	121,800,080	106,450,236	165,067,379
Deposit and trust accounts	322,978,487	341,240,964	617,426,832	862,876,698	993,601,448
Insurance, pension and guaranty accounts	264,267,867	293,972,430	326,837,109	366,640,537	406,471,918
Deferred credits	622,662	1,121,605	7,179,721	16,935,035	26,378,546
Sundry suspense accounts	1,044,932	3,097,731	37,097,518	36,031,174	81,334,200
Province debt accounts	11,919,973	11,919,969	11,919,969	11,919,969	11,919,968
Reserve for certain contingent liabilities	10,499,677	18,447,123	11,786,980	21,438,040	43,644,493
Funded debt, unmatured	4,372,740,592	5,872,449,636	7,985,831,715	10,936,831,541	13,983,763,575
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt	**5,018,928,027**	**6,610,072,446**	**9,119,879,924**	**12,359,123,230**	**15,712,181,527**

[1] Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are dealt with in Table 26, p. 912.

Subsection 2.—Revenues and Expenditures

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, both revenues and expenditures showed a slight decrease from the high levels of the previous year. Revenues decreased from 1944 by $77,683,000 to $2,687,335,000 (excluding the refundable portion of the income tax and the excess profits tax), accounted for by small decreases in practically all tax revenues: non-tax revenues showed an increase of 9·1 p.c. while special receipts almost doubled. Revenue from direct taxes represented about 60 p.c. of the total tax revenue, as compared with about 35 p.c. in the last pre-war year. Of the total expenditures of $5,245,612,000, expenditures on the War amounted to $4,418,446,000, or approximately 84 p.c. Ordinary expenditures, covering the normal operating costs of government, increased by $136,995,000, owing largely to an increase of $77,707,000 in debt charges. Expenditures designed to relieve unemployment and agricultural distress, shown in the table under "Special Expenditures" totalled only $7,506,000, approximately $30,000,000 less than the amount expended in the previous year. Expenditures under the heading "Government Owned Enterprises" amounted to $1,358,000. The over-all deficit for the year amounted to $2,558,277,000 or $1,000,000 higher than that of the previous year.

6.—Details of Revenues, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	130,757,011	142,392,233	118,962,839	167,882,089	115,091,376
Excise duties	88,607,559	110,090,940	138,720,723	142,124,331	151,922,140
Income tax	220,471,004	403,606,269	860,188,672	1,036,757,035	977,758,068
National defence tax	27,672,018	106,636,747	–	–	–
Excess profits tax	23,995,269	135,168,345	434,580,677	428,717,840	341,305,357
Sales tax	179,701,224	236,183,545	250,478,438	304,913,484	209,389,876
War exchange tax	61,932,029	100,873,982	94,553,380	118,912,840	98,164,427
Succession duties	–	6,956,574	13,273,483	15,019,830	17,250,798
Gasoline tax	–	24,752,396	24,897,924	24,930,255	29,670,693
Other taxes	45,039,336	94,251,806	131,063,825	197,553,780	214,073,913
Totals, Tax Revenues	778,175,450	1,360,912,837	2,066,719,961	2,436,811,484	2,154,626,648

6.—Details of Revenues, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45—concluded

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenues—concluded					
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	40,383,366	45,993,872	48,868,762	61,070,919	66,055,520
Return on investments	17,901,774	25,825,804	41,242,237[1]	48,281,313[1]	60,749,185[1]
Bullion and coinage	6,266,143	4,767,481	5,883,515	8,731,930	4,586,427
Premium, discount and exchange	6,107,027	11,855,510	394,880	2,153,879	–
Other	10,921,168	14,468,699	19,689,403	13,044,899	14,079,593
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	81,579,478	102,911,366	116,078,797	133,282,940	145,470,725
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	**859,754,928**	**1,463,824,203**	**2,182,798,758**	**2,570,094,424**	**2,300,097,373**
Special Receipts (sundry receipts and credits)	**8,538,236**	**21,060,094**	**61,961,746**	**193,636,614**	**385,905,221**
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account	20,404	1,021,653	102,616	93,305	728,195
Credits to non-active accounts	3,856,077	2,630,393	4,633,057	1,193,370	604,010
Totals, Other Credits	**3,876,481**	**3,652,046**	**4,735,673**	**1,286,675**	**1,332,205**
Grand Totals, Revenues	**872,169,645**	**1,488,536,342**	**2,249,496,177**	**2,765,017,713**	**2,687,334,799**

[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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	8,593,032	8,429,788	8,492,275	8,841,403	9,424,274
Auditor General's Office	452,714	456,907	441,506	347,589	360,851
Civil Service Commission	397,422	399,638	426,737	455,918	460,441
External Affairs, including Office of Prime Minister	1,008,073	1,047,490	1,156,066	1,596,406	1,974,367
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	139,178,670	155,017,901	188,556,249	242,681,180	318,994,821
Cost of loan flotations	6,303,547	16,349,517	13,837,949	19,285,402	20,678,683
Subsidies to provinces	13,768,953	14,408,622	14,490,085	14,449,353	14,445,267
Special grants to provinces	5,475,000	–	–	–	–
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	21,120,443	94,214,558	95,434,862	93,333,930
Other grants and contributions	530,331	530,944	525,860	528,458	530,505
Superannuation	493,837	435,018	391,397	345,628	325,316
Government contribution to Superannuation Fund	2,315,851	2,347,226	2,341,302	2,298,594	2,340,793
Old age pensions[1]	29,911,700	29,611,796	29,976,014	30,377,468	32,187,185
Premiums, discount and exchange	–	–	–		16,348,193
Wartime Prices and Trade Board—					
Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	–	4,880,172[2]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Other departmental expenditure	3,508,645	3,816,899	4,187,983	4,481,128	4,724,155
Fisheries	1,617,849	1,679,072	1,698,909	1,696,035	2,159,170
Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors	212,721	225,925	224,627	222,042	222,757
Insurance	176,707	180,924	182,000	183,132	185,305
Justice Department—					
Justice	2,413,413	2,384,747	2,667,164	2,672,667	2,696,188
Penitentiaries	2,716,836	2,786,552	2,771,615	2,799,368	2,935,727
Labour Department—					
Labour (including technical education)	843,503	803,424	716,581	1,169,462	1,446,016
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940—					
Administration	69,394	2,343,599	4,657,394	5,170,900	5,112,627
Government contribution	–	7,287,122	11,487,058	12,344,422	12,746,179
Government annuities—payments to maintain reserve	111,425	616,982	497,790	32,180	257,288

For footnotes, see p. 888.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45—continued

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded					
Legislation—					
House of Commons	2,468,343	1,406,298	1,826,852	1,916,484	1,613,923
Library of Parliament	70,017	72,503	76,533	76,873	71,682
Senate	867,703	423,567	554,814	562,023	484,349
General	57,773	47,255	60,608	84,455	94,644
Chief Electoral Office, including elections	2,469,359	281,541	1,447,357	88,128	178,766
Mines and Resources—					
Administration and general expenditures	177,037	175,735	160,574	169,558	167,623
Immigration and Colonization	1,272,519	1,289,261	1,267,701	1,260,594	1,309,034
Indian Affairs	5,183,477	5,000,456	4,977,854	5,177,044	6,161,994
Lands, Parks and Forests	1,936,432	1,958,992	1,753,289	1,586,162	1,831,040
Surveys and Engineering	1,114,434	1,128,453	1,129,149	1,270,934	1,610,166
Mines and Geological Survey	1,173,174	1,155,488	1,139,594	1,124,281	1,215,674
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act	4,407,879	[4]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Munitions and Supply—					
Dominion Fuel Board Administration, coal subsidies and subventions	.	–	4,965,434	2,165,110	2,737,031
Other departmental expenditure	9,114	12,000	12,000	14,150	19,270
National Defence—					
Militia Service	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Naval Service	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Air Service	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
General Services	193,985	260,482	415,128	68,173	67,294
National Health and Welfare	–	–	–	–	1,725,263
National Revenue (including Income Tax)	12,228,866	13,427,996	15,190,523	17,720,659	20,114,268
National War Services	–	682,058	427,627	547,158	837,719
Pensions, war, military and civil	42,195,709	41,244,221	39,699,351[6]	38,997,920[6]	[7]
Pensions and National Health	14,641,331	14,089,972	14,079,352	15,843,443	[7,8]
Post Office	38,699,674	41,501,869	44,741,987	48,485,009	54,629,281
Privy Council	54,063	54,105	62,126	79,800	81,030
Public Archives	125,852	123,152	122,656	123,735	123,558
Public Printing and Stationery	283,159	194,634	245,422	234,762	232,299
Public Works	11,506,678	11,937,005	12,013,845	12,280,674	13,168,726
Reconstruction	–	–	–	–	969,206
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,194,939	5,603,294	6,241,962	6,677,804	7,182,689
Secretary of State	772,478	822,692	819,518	831,371	863,541
Soldier Settlement	581,716	564,369	567,287	836,945	[7]
Trade and Commerce—					
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	942,494	615,655	615,596	799,652	868,699
Canada Grain Act	1,907,821	1,909,339	1,918,036	2,089,136	2,333,381
Other departmental expenditures	4,315,075	6,199,670	4,566,049	4,196,194	3,497,390
Transport—					
Administration and miscellaneous expenditures	339,979	385,779	374,947	399,904	404,850
Air Service	3,477,803	3,385,784	3,334,146	3,594,187	3,939,341
Marine	3,793,182	4,009,578	4,256,974	4,503,797	4,894,037
Canadian Travel Bureau	469,840	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]
Railways and Canals	3,520,466	3,694,147	3,339,580	4,086,574	4,259,690
Maritime Freight Rates Act	3,951,014	3,935,177	4,894,281	5,057,857	4,733,209
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	126,342	25,101	11,792	16,613	33,954
Veterans Affairs	–		–	–	81,031,273
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures	**390,629,350**	**444,777,696**	**561,251,063**	**630,380,760**	**767,375,933**
Capital Expenditures—					
Railways	6,821	4,517	37,555	692,382	629,639
Public Works	3,350,989	3,425,930	3,238,130	1,929,596	2,534,113
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**3,357,810**	**3,430,447**	**3,275,685**	**2,621,978**	**3,163,752**

[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 Department of Finance. [5] Included under war expenditures. [6] Excludes civil pensions. [7] Included in Department of Veterans Affairs. [8] Included in Department of National Health and Welfare. [9] Included under National War Services.

7.—Details of Expenditures, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45—concluded

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Special Expenditures—					
Unemployment relief	27,646,853	8,500,359	5,013,305	3,751,537	3,868,682
Western drought area relief	4,722,568	12,270,822	406,011	2,794,424	1,483,113
Wheat acreage reduction payments including administration	–	30,633,764	25,868,562	30,950,346	1,967,546
Canadian Wheat Board— Provision for reserve to meet deficits resulting from operations not previously provided for	10,499,677	12,570,828			186,445
Totals, Special Expenditures	**42,869,099**	**63,975,773**	**31,287,878**	**37,496,307**	**7,505,786**
War Expenditures—					
War Appropriation Acts	752,045,326	1,339,674,152	2,724,248,890	3,674,419,874	3,615,100,612
War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942	–	–	1,000,000,000	–	
War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943 and 1944			–	912,603,220	803,345,703
Totals, War Expenditures	**752,045,326**	**1,339,674,152**	**3,724,248,890**	**4,587,023,094**	**4,418,446,315**
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Deficit Account—					
Canadian National Railways	16,965,044	–	–	–	–
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry	460,773	423,651	591,095	698,365	773,384
National Harbours Board	39,914	32,515	–	29,488	58,907
Loans and Advances (Non-Active)— National Harbours Board	715,948	758,090	657,526	579,108	525,767
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises	**18,181,679**	**1,214,256**	**1,248,621**	**1,306,961**	**1,358,058**
Other Charges—					
Write-down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Deficit Account—					
Reduction in soldier and general land settlement loans	1,011,012	270,826	50,707	553,385	324,875
Yearly established losses in seed grain and relief accounts	46,059	58,408	42,058	28,847	36,006
Cancellation of Canadian Farm Loan Board capital stock	11,995	9,613	7,355	4,592	1,146
Reduction of Immigration and Colonization Assisted Passage Loans	244	97			
Provision for reserve for possible losses on ultimate realization of active assets	25,000,000	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	2,334,350	2,539,187	4,575,999	*—232,115*[1]	*—686,872*[1]
Capital loss (exclusive of loss applicable to expired service life) on sale of SS. *Prince David* and SS. *Prince Robert*	1,474,971		–		
Non-Active Accounts—					
Fulfilment of guarantees under Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Acts	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, 1943 and 1944		4,016,327	25,063,268	35,639,412	23,026,925
Totals, Other Charges	**42,518,182**	**31,993,732**	**65,811,980**	**63,424,405**	**47,762,080**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**1,249,691,446**	**1,885,066,056**	**4,387,124,117**	**5,322,253,505**	**5,245,611,924**

[1] Not comparable with previous years due to a change in the method of dealing with the item.

8.—Principal Items of Dominion Revenues, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45

Year	Customs Duties	Excise Duties	Income Tax	Excess Profits Tax[1]	Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$
1930	179,429,920	65,035,701	69,020,726	173,300	1,482,836
1931	131,208,955	57,746,808	71,048,022	34,430	1,503,520
1932	104,132,677	48,654,862	61,254,400	3,000	1,402,273
1933	70,072,932	37,833,858	62,066,697	54	2,153,685
1934	66,305,356	35,494,220	61,399,171	Nil	2,077,227
1935	76,561,975	43,189,655	66,808,066	"	2,118,580
1936	74,004,560	44,409,797	82,709,803	"	2,041,776
1937	83,771,091	45,956,857	102,365,242	"	1,984,257
1938	93,455,750	52,037,333	120,365,532	"	1,973,679
1939	78,751,111	51,313,658	142,026,138	"	1,905,315
1940	104,301,487	61,032,044	134,448,566	"	1,874,923
1941	130,757,012	88,607,559	248,143,022	23,995,269	2,505,556
1942	142,392,232	110,090,941	510,243,017	135,168,345	2,636,623
1943	118,962,839	138,720,723	860,188,672[2]	434,580,677[2]	12,281,142
1944	167,882,089	142,124,331	1,036,757,035[2]	428,717,840[2]	7,691,066
1945	115,091,376	151,922,140	977,758,068[2]	341,305,357[2]	8,233,638

Year	Sales and Other Excise Taxes	Succession Duties	Post Office	Interest on Investments	Total Revenue[3]
	$	$	$	$	$
1930	63,409,143	Nil	33,345,385	13,518,205	453,007,129
1931	34,734,661	"	30,212,326	10,421,224	357,720,435
1932	59,606,391	"	32,234,946	9,330,125	334,508,081
1933	82,191,575	"	30,928,317	11,220,989	311,735,286
1934	106,575,575	"	30,893,157	11,148,231	324,660,590
1935	112,192,069	"	31,248,324	10,963,478	361,973,764
1936	112,733,048	"	32,507,889	10,614,125	372,595,996
1937	152,473,422	"	34,274,552	11,231,035	454,153,747
1938	180,818,767	"	35,546,161	13,120,523	516,692,749
1939	161,710,572	"	35,288,220	13,163,015	502,171,354
1940	166,027,944	"	36,729,105	13,393,432	562,093,459
1941	284,167,032	"	40,383,366	14,910,554	872,169,645
1942	453,425,105	6,956,574	45,993,872	21,748,701	1,488,536,342
1943	488,712,425	13,273,483	48,868,762	41,242,237	2,249,496,177
1944	638,619,292	15,019,831	61,070,919	48,281,313	2,765,017,713
1945	543,065,271	17,250,798	66,055,320	60,749,186	2,687,334,799

[1] Belated revenue from the business profits tax not charged on profits accruing after Dec. 31, 1920, continued to be received until 1933. [2] Excluding refundable portion. [3] Includes other items not specified.

9.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868-1913, inclusive, are given at pp. 845-847 of the 1938 Year Book, those for 1914-29 at p. 930 of the 1945 edition.

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]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930	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[2]	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[2]	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[2]	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[2]	42,195,709	11,506,678	193,985	13,768,953	38,699,674	390,629,350
1942	155,017,901	29,611,796[2]	41,244,221	11,937,005	260,482	14,408,622	41,501,869	444,777,696
1943	188,556,249	29,976,014[2]	39,699,351[3]	12,013,845	415,128	14,490,085	44,741,987	561,251,063
1944	242,681,180	30,377,468[2]	38,997,920[3]	12,280,674	68,713	14,449,353	48,485,009	630,380,760
1945	318,994,821	32,227,718[2]	39,371,792[3]	13,168,726	67,293	14,445,267	54,629,281	767,375,932

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 891.

9.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditures, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45—concl.

Year	Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures			Total Expenditures
	Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total	War and Demobilization	Other Charges[4]	Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930...	8,589,022	6,873,511	10,264,187	25,726,720	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
1945...	2,534,113	629,639		3,163,752	4,418,446,315	56,625,925	4,475,072,240	5,245,611,924

[1] Includes various non-enumerated items. [2] Includes pensions to blind persons. [3] Excludes civil pensions. [4] For details, see Table 10.

10.—Analysis of "Other Charges" (Shown in Table 9), Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45

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
1945.....	3,868,682	3,637,104	832,291	525,767	25,362,027[4]	22,400,054	56,625,925

[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 the 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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are Census years; per capita figures for intercensal years are based on estimated populations, see p. 127. 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; those for 1913-29 at p. 932 of the 1945 edition.

Year	Per Capita				Year	Per Capita			
	Revenue from Taxation	Total Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Total Expenditure		Revenue from Taxation	Total Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
1930	37·09	43·68	35·06	39·01	1938	40·23	46·33	37·20	47·92
1931*	28·55	34·33	37·54	42·41	1939	38·67	44·57	36·66	49·09
1932	26·17	32·04	35·72	42·91	1940	41·14	49·39	35·00	59·82
1933	23·92	29·32	33·35	50·07	1941*	67·63	75·80	33·95	108·61
1934	25·31	30·23	32·75	42·66	1942	116·78	127·73	38·17	161·75
1935	28·07	33·38	33·17	44·09	1943	174·97	190·44	47·52	371·41
1936	28·98	34·03	34·02	48·64	1944	203·49	230·90	52·64	444·45
1937	35·00	41·12	35·23	48·17	1945	177·79	221·74	63·32	432·84

12.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

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	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	REVENUES				
Ordinary Revenues—	$	$	$	$	$
Tax Revenues—					
Customs import duties	11·36	12·22	10·07	14·02	9·50
Excise duties	7·70	9·45	11·74	11·87	12·54
Income tax	19·16	34·62	72·82	86·58	80·68
National defence tax	2·40	9·15	–	–	–
Excess profits tax	2·09	11·60	36·79	35·80	28·16
Sales tax	15·63	20·27	21·21	25·46	17·28
War exchange tax	5·38	8·66	8·01	9·93	8·10
Succession duties tax	-	0·60	1·12	1·25	1·42
Gasoline tax	–	2·12	2·11	2·08	2·45
Other taxes	3·91	8·09	11·10	16·50	17·66
Totals, Tax Revenues	67·63	116·78	174·97	203·49	177·79
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Post Office	3·51	3·95	4·14	5·10	5·45
Return on investments	1·56	2·21	3·49	4·03	5·01
Bullion and coinage	0·54	0·41	0·50	0·73	0·38
Premium, discount and exchange	0·53	1·02	0·03	0·18	..
Other	0·95	1·24	1·67	1·09	1·16
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues	7·09	8·83	9·83	11·13	12·00
Totals, Ordinary Revenues	**74·72**	**125·61**	**184·80**	**214·62**	**189·79**
Special Receipts and Other Credits	**1·08**	**2·12**	**5·65**	**16·28**	**31·95**
Grand Totals, Revenues	**75·80**	**127·73**	**190·45**	**230·90**	**221·74**

12.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45—concluded

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	EXPENDITURES				
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	0·75	0·72	0·72	0·74	0·78
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	12·10	13·30	15·96	20·27	26·32
Cost of loan flotations	0·55	1·40	1·17	1·61	1·71
Subsidies to provinces	1·20	1·24	1·23	1·21	1·19
Payments to provinces under Dominion-Provincial taxation agreements	–	1·81	7·98	7·97	7·70
Old age pensions [1]	2·60	2·54	2·54	2·54	2·66
Coal subsidies and subventions	0·38	0·42	0·42	0·18	0·23
Fisheries	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·18
Justice (including penitentiaries)	0·45	0·44	0·46	0·46	0·47
Labour (including technical education, unemployment insurance and Government annuities)	0·09	0·95	1·47	1·56	1·61
Mines and Resources—					
Immigration and Colonization	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11
Indian Affairs	0·45	0·43	0·42	0·43	0·51
Mines and Geological Survey	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·09	0·10
National Health and Welfare	–	..	..	..	0·14
National Revenue (including income tax)	1·06	1·15	1·29	1·48	1·66
Pensions, war, military and civil	3·67	3·54	3·36[2]	3·26[2]	[3]
Pensions and National Health	1·27	1·21	1·19	1·32	[4]
Post Office	3·36	3·56	3·79	4·05	4·51
Public Works	1·00	1·02	1·02	1·03	1·09
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0·45	0·48	0·53	0·56	0·59
Trade and Commerce	0·62	0·75	0·60	0·59	0·55
Transport—					
Air service	0·30	0·29	0·28	0·30	0·33
Marine	0·33	0·34	0·36	0·38	0·40
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act and Railway Grade Crossing Fund)	0·66	0·66	0·70	0·77	0·74
Veterans Affairs	–	..	..	–	6·69
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures [5]	**33·95**	**38·17**	**47·52**	**52·64**	**63·32**
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**0·29**	**0·29**	**0·28**	**0·22**	**0·26**
Totals, Special Expenditures	**3·73**	**5·49**	**2·65**	**3·13**	**0·62**
War Expenditures	**65·36**	**114·95**	**315·29**	**383·05**	**364·59**
Government-Owned Enterprises	**1·58**	**0·10**	**0·10**	**0·11**	**0·11**
Other Expenditures	**3·70**	**2·75**	**5·57**	**5·30**	**3·94**
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**108·61**	**161·75**	**371·41**	**444·45**	**432·84**

[1] Includes pensions to blind persons. [2] Excludes civil pensions. [3] Included in Veterans Affairs. [4] Included in National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs. [5] Includes items not specified.

13.—Total Expenditures and the Percentage Thereof Raised by Taxation and All Revenue, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1936-45

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	778,175,450	872,169,645	62·28	69·80
1942	1,885,066,056	1,360,912,837	1,488,536,342	72·19	78·96
1943	4,387,124,117	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
1945	5,245,611,924	2,154,626,648	2,687,334,799	41·08	51·23

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 ended Mar. 31, since 1936. Prior to the War of 1939-45, 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 was 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 8, the revenues from customs and excise duties, the two most important sources prior to the War of 1914-18, now amount to only about 12 p.c. of the revenue derived from taxation; revenue from income tax forms almost 45 p.c. of the tax revenue.

The following analyses of taxation revenues are confined to excise duties, excise taxes and income tax revenue; customs receipts constitute a single item in the "Public Accounts" and cannot be further analysed here.

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.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing at Apr. 1, 1945:—

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 year ended Mar. 31, 1945, tobacco, including cigarettes, supplied about 52 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

14.—Gross Excise Duties Collected, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise)

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	12,478,114	17,695,951	21,994,307	31,612,277	30,908,236	31,576,777
Validation fee	374,117	664,778	416,576	513,027	441,258	633,523
Beer or malt liquor	281,164	324,004	414,018	579,859	371,956	7,102,636
Malt syrup	123,446	108,681	102,730	72,762	222,250	244,266
Malt	11,402,151	16,801,740	25,241,291	33,952,236	35,080,381	35,121,290
Tobacco (incl. cigarettes)	40,132,994	54,893,927	64,452,468	75,757,280	79,315,378	82,538,590
Cigars	423,940	522,875	597,488	614,444	590,310	603,483
Licences	34,629	45,137	39,336	38,270	36,626	36,705
Totals [1]	**65,250,555**	**91,057,093**	**113,258,214**	**143,140,155**	**146,966,395**	**157,857,270**

[1] These totals do not agree with net excise duties as shown in Table 6, due to refunds, drawbacks and, in the case of spirits, a transfer tax being included here.

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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Licences issued.....No.	20	20	19	20	21	22
Licence fees.....$	5,250	5,000	4,500	5,125	5,250	6,375
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount.....proof gal.	Nil	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Duty.....$	"	981	"	"	"	"
Totals, Duties Collected Plus Licence Fees....$	5,250	5,981	4,500	5,125	5,250	6,375
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt.....lb.	15,939,969	16,863,074	17,508,827	30,488,625	45,876,662	65,174,752
Indian corn....."	80,538,799	99,439,503	77,894,730	59,003,261	7,172,323	39,946,582
Rye....."	23,823,962	23,143,976	30,103,297	18,227,483	6,555,429	31,737,221
Other grain....."	815,878	1,608,357	13,836,906	180,352,641	396,967,171	455,098,683
Totals, Grain Used....."	121,118,608	141,054,910	139,643,760	288,072,010	456,571,585	591,957,238
Molasses used.....lb.	56,165,160	116,730,154	136,970,515	48,478,178	187,164	66,744
Wine and other materials "	436,616	2,695,501	366,290	13,015,476	49,473,944	78,951,564
Proof spirits manufactured.....proof gal.	11,821,317	14,641,842	17,569,476	19,657,698	27,203,337	35,555,059

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 35,555,059 proof gal. recorded in 1945.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond.—Record amounts of cigarettes and malt liquor were taken out of bond for consumption in 1945, while the amount of tobacco was slightly below 1944. The quantities of spirits, malt and cigars taken out of bond were higher than in 1944 but less than the 1943 peak.

16.—Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1930-45

NOTE.—For years prior to 1900, see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528; for 1901-10, see 1933 Year Book, p. 840; for 1911-21, the 1938 Year Book, p. 855; and 1922-29, the 1945 edition, p. 936.

Year	Spirits	Malt Liquor	Malt	Cigars	Cigarettes	Tobacco[1]
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
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
1945	2,676,482	116,009,457	219,529,938	200,879,906	11,982,675,329	30,876,112

[1] Figures include snuff.

Excise Taxes

The statistics given in Table **17** represent gross collections by the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; they differ from the figures shown in Table 8 (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 **17**.

17.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

(Accrued Revenue)

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that there was no tax imposed on the corresponding item in the years so indicated.

Commodity	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—						
Amusements	–	–	8,792,169	12,065,716	13,701,496	14,188,083
Automobiles	1,314,622	10,286,147	16,045,994	2,924,340	5,921,754	6,294,009
Beverages	–	–	6,246,618	14,117,819	19,057,382	19,437,772
Candy and chewing gum	–	–	–	8,183,680	12,602,157	12,859,816
Carbonic acid gas	53,243	304,402	292,572	198,231	241,647	255,469
Cigarette papers and tubes	536,151	1,313,173	3,689,840	3,531,201	1,963,258	4,901,009
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	126,876	240,038	329,310	26,286,288[1]	54,673,051	62,246,563
Electrical and gas apparatus		–	8,079,958	4,995,015	2,860,270	3,604,480
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	232,340	270,054	339,881	364,869	346,042	324,670
Furs	–	–	–	3,129,701	4,146,248	4,902,513
Gasoline	–	–	23,803,222	24,336,052	24,760,040	29,523,926
Licences	46,880	51,315	72,185	64,986	66,172	71,398
Lighters	27,496	88,395	154,074	162,900	63,380	123,814
Matches	2,032,649	1,940,178	2,554,602	2,661,665	2,767,790	2,968,664
Other manufactures tax	–	2,847,338	171,462	3,059,897	9,188,358	10,797,247
Phonographs, radios and tubes	–	–	2,337,772	1,150,821	408,285	975,035
Playing cards	249,530	250,049	372,337	563,829	627,100	640,785
Sales, domestic	119,392,244	156,749,423	214,948,427	224,289,399	302,755,414	372,428,104

For footnote, see end of table, p. 897.

17.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45—concluded

Commodity or Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Domestic—concluded						
Stamps	4,435,105	4,304,349	4,552,989	12,209,804[2]	12,652,793	12,642,984
Sugar	11,891,751	11,546,715	21,402,383	14,571,572	12,769,384	11,557,494
Toilet preparations	1,271,891	1,443,653	3,454,910	4,484,050	5,295,317	6,188,703
Transportation and transmission	1,657,594	1,848,158	8,131,330	16,083,059	22,379,096	24,205,479
Wines	419,839	658,033	1,444,916	2,006,816	1,710,217	1,772,375
Penalties and interest	114,137	119,575	129,187	189,727	264,524	297,323
Totals, Domestic	143,802,348	194,260,995	327,346,138	381,631,437	511,221,175	603,207,715
Importations—						
Sales	21,729,120	27,786,710	31,604,839	26,189,039	36,500,217	31,680,490
Excise	2,192,781	4,014,219	3,109,055	3,406,789	5,819,572	4,186,627
Special excise 3 p.c.	1,978,806	1,007,988	860,812	480,381	507,635	544,729
War exchange tax	–	61,932,028	100,873,982	94,553,780	118,912,840	98,164,427
Grand Totals	**169,703,055**[1]	**289,001,940**[2]	**463,794,826**[3]	**506,261,426**[3]	**672,961,439**[3]	**737,783,898**[3]
Prince Edward Island	95,831	154,255	212,425	339,638	513,280	432,082
Nova Scotia	3,853,842	5,943,809	9,086,603	10,701,947	14,057,972	13,546,842
New Brunswick	3,771,471	4,765,012	8,238,695	7,506,656	10,632,423	10,653,358
Quebec	54,669,669	86,303,018	133,929,154	179,651,152	259,893,903	293,206,071
Ontario	87,640,555	161,514,970	260,244,795	251,494,398	319,213,251	352,331,247
Manitoba	5,520,941	8,093,605	13,046,036	14,759,663	17,277,555	18,199,488
Saskatchewan	1,398,873	2,432,145	3,689,087	4,507,622	5,741,723	6,099,620
Alberta	3,606,076	5,166,848	10,015,676	10,919,172	11,965,263	12,548,696
British Columbia	8,863,054	14,156,759	24,685,120	25,698,955	32,962,343	30,036,809
Yukon	46,472	75,701	130,241	130,361	171,533	185,383
Departmental sales	235,034	271,724	343,890	366,036	346,513	324,732
Miscellaneous	–	11	–	470	4,377	4,833
British post office parcels	1,237	978	282	85	70	73
Departmental War Exchange Tax	–	123,105	172,822	185,271	181,233	214,664

[1] New tax imposed on cigarettes and tobacco. [2] Increase due largely to use of excise stamps in paying taxes on places of entertainment. [3] Includes refunds of $3,675,115 in 1940, $4,834,909 in 1941, $10,369,721 in 1942, $17,549,001 in 1943, $34,342,147 in 1944 and $194,718,627 in 1945.

Income Tax

The income tax revenue shown in Table 18 represents collections made by the Taxation 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 on corporations is treated separately in Part III of this Chapter, at pp. 930-937

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 consolidated with the individual income tax in the 1942 Budget.

18.—Collections Under the Income War Tax Act, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1919-46

(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 [1]
	Individuals Sect. 9-1	Corporations Sect. 9-2				
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919	7,972,890	1,376,830				9,349,720
1920	13,195,314	7,068,426				20,263,740
1921	32,532,526	13,849,298				46,381,824
1922	39,820,597	38,863,758				78,684,355
1923	31,689,393	28,022,145				59,711,538
1924	25,657,335	28,546,693				54,204,028
1925	25,156,768	31,091,275				56,248,043
1926	23,849,475	31,722,487				55,571,962
1927	18,043,261	29,343,048				47,386,309
1928	23,222,891	33,348,156				56,571,047
1929	24,793,449	34,628,874				59,422,323
1930	27,237,502	41,783,224				69,020,726
1931	26,624,181	44,423,841				71,048,022
1932	24,772,846	36,481,554				61,254,400
1933	25,959,466	36,107,231				62,066,697
1934	29,183,715	27,385,822	4,829,635			61,399,172
1935	25,201,392	35,790,239	5,816,435		–	66,808,066
1936	32,788,746	42,518,971	7,207,601		194,485	82,709,803
1937	35,358,302	58,012,843	8,910,014		84,083	102,365,242
1938	40,070,942	69,768,605	10,152,088		373,897	120,365,532
1939	46,591,449	85,185,887	9,903,046		345,756	142,026,138
1940	45,008,858	77,920,002	11,121,632	–	398,074	134,448,566
1941	75,636,231	131,565,710	12,282,259	759,957	226,847	248,143,022 [2]
1942	189,237,538	185,835,699	26,642,106	1,626,669	264,258	510,243,017 [3]
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 [4]
1945	763,896,322	276,403,849	27,052,692	1,546,445	532,599	1,072,758,068 [5]
1946	689,506,763	217,833,540	26,823,894	1,485,725	770,369	937,729,273 [6]

[1] These figures include the estimated refundable portion and therefore do not agree with the totals given in Table 17. [2] Includes national defence tax amounting to $27,672,018. [3] Includes national defence tax amounting to $106,636,747. [4] Includes 1942 deferred tax amounting to $2,317,733. [5] Includes 1942 deferred tax amounting to $3,326,161. [6] Includes 1942 deferred tax amounting to $1,308,982.

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 by 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 amounted to $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.

19.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1940-45

Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island[1]	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia[1]	653,048	653,048	701,323	708,958	705,140	705,140
New Brunswick[1]	693,040	693,040	729,167	735,605	732,386	732,386
Quebec	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,859,245	2,873,935	2,866,590	2,866,590
Ontario	2,941,424	2,941,424	3,136,394	3,173,621	3,155,007	3,155,007
Manitoba[1]	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,713,284	1,722,475	1,717,879	1,716,987
Saskatchewan[1]	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,132,175	2,052,162	2,092,169	2,028,578
Alberta	1,787,475	1,787,475	1,788,589	1,801,031	1,794,810	1,855,207
British Columbia[1]	874,561	874,561	966,513	1,040,366	1,003,440	1,003,440
Totals	**13,768,953**	**13,768,953**	**14,408,622**	**14,490,085**	**14,449,353**	**14,445,267**

[1] Received also "Additional Special Grants", 1940-41, not included in this table (see text following Table 20).

20.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1945

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances on Basis of Population	Special Grants[1]	Interest on Debt Allowances[2]	Total[3]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4,820,000	6,185,328	6,378,983	2,990,741	20,375,052
Nova Scotia	9,620,000	28,033,426	826,980	3,763,189	42,243,595
New Brunswick	8,980,000	21,527,786	11,430,000	1,688,750	43,626,536
Quebec	11,920,000	107,999,920	–	6,598,860	126,518,780
Ontario	12,320,000	131,082,428	–	6,452,664	149,855,092
Manitoba	8,825,000	23,118,105	26,081,733	17,548,045	75,572,883
Saskatchewan	7,916,666	23,400,184	25,281,250	16,215,000	72,813,100
Alberta	7,291,667	18,855,545	21,281,250	16,215,000	63,643,462
British Columbia	8,340,000	18,682,395	8,400,000	2,166,962	37,589,357
Totals	**80,033,333**	**378,885,117**	**99,680,196**	**73,639,211**	**632,237,857**

[1] See text at p. 899. [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 varying periods depending upon the completion of each provincial fiscal year after September, 1945. 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 at present 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 21. 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 21 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 the provinces in their respective fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.

* Provincial Government receipts from gasoline taxes for the fiscal years 1930-44 are given at p. 938.

21.—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, 1945, was $176,152,411 less write-offs of $19,861,035, making net loans outstanding $156,291,376, divided by provinces as follows: Alberta $25,887,500; British Columbia $34,467,140; Manitoba $24,774,950; Saskatchewan $71,161,786. 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 provinces repaid the whole of the advances in the following years: Ontario in 1928, Quebec in 1937, New Brunswick in 1938, Manitoba and British Columbia in 1941, Prince Edward Island in 1943 and Nova Scotia 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, England, being $302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only $717,453 payable in Canada.

From 1914 to 1920, the gross debt increased by almost $1,200,000,000 to a total of $3,042,000,000 due to heavy war and post-war expenditures, and while there was a slight reduction to a low point of $2,544,000,000 at Mar. 31, 1930, additional expenditures during the depression years resulted in a gross debt of $3,710,000,000 by Mar. 31, 1939.

From 1939 to 1945 there was an increase of $12,000,000,000, incurred mainly for war purposes, bringing the total gross debt to $15,712,000,000 at the end of March, 1945. After deduction of active assets held by the Government, the net debt showed an increase of $8,146,000,000 during the war years, amounting to $11,298,000,000 at the end of March, 1945.

The portion of the funded debt payable in foreign currencies has steadily and sharply decreased during the war years, 1939-45, as was inevitable under conditions where almost the entire amount of Canada's war financing was carried out through domestic operations. Of the total funded debt and treasury bills outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1945, amounting to $13,984,000,000, less than 2·5 p.c. was payable outside of Canada, representing $12,000,000 payable in London and $333,000,000 in New York.

22.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1914-45

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1867-99 are given at pp. 775-776 of the 1942 Year Book; those for 1900-13 at p. 944 of the 1945 edition.

Year	Gross Debt	Active Assets	Net Debt	Net Debt Per Capita[1]	Increase or Decrease of Net Debt During Year	Interest Paid on Debt	Interest Received from Active Assets	Interest Paid Per Capita[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914...	544,391,369	208,394,519[2]	335,996,850	42·64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1·64
1915...	700,473,814	251,097,731[2]	449,376,083	56·31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1·97
1916...	936,987,802	321,831,631[2]	615,156,171	76·88	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2·68
1917...	1,382,003,268	502,816,970[2]	879,186,298	109·08	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4·44
1918...	1,863,335,899	671,451,836[2]	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[2]	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	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	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	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	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	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	2,417,437,686	260·11	−345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14·50
1926...	2,768,779,184	379,048,085	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	6,182,849,101	523·44	2,137,627,940	188,556,249	41,242,237[3]	15·96
1944...	12,359,123,230	3,619,038,337	8,740,084,893	729·86	2,557,235,792	242,681,180	48,281,313[3]	20·27
1945...	15,712,181,527	4,413,819,509	11,298,362,018	932·29	2,558,277,125	318,994,821	60,749,186[3]	26·32

[1] Based on the official estimates of population given at p. 127. [2] Includes non-active assets. [3] This amount represents return on investments, which includes interest on investments, profits of Bank of Canada and Central Mortgage Bank and other items.

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 23. The Dominoin 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 Certi-

ficates 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 was necessary, during the early years of the War, to furnish funds for the repatriation of sterling issues held in the United Kingdom. These repatriation operations had 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.

23.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1945

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	Description	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts	$ cts.
1945—Apr. 15	One-Year Notes	1	Canada	250,000,000 00	2,500,000 00
Apr. 16	Six-Month Notes	0·75	Canada	102,000,000 00	765,000 00
July 1	Debentures—School Lands	4	Canada	33,293,470 85	1,331,738 83
July 2	Two-Year Notes	1½	Canada	450,000,000 00	6,750,000 00
Sept. 1	Six-Month Notes	0·75	Canada	154,000,000 00	1,155,000 00
1946—Feb. 1	Refunding Loan, 1926	4½	Canada	45,000,000 00	2,025,000 00
Apr. 15	Two-Year Notes	1½	Canada	100,000,000 00	1,375,000 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	103,084 94	2,577 12
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
Mar. 1	Sixth Victory Loan, 1944	1½	Canada	239,713,000 00	4,194,977 50
Nov. 1	Seventh Victory Loan, 1944	1½	Canada	344,267,000 00	6,024,672 50
1949—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940	3½	Canada	50,000,000 00	1,625,000 00
June 1	Conversion Loan, 1937	3½	Canada	33,500,000 00	1,088,750 00
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	1,625,000 00
June 15	Victory Loan, 1941	3	Canada	649,969,592 50	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	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

23.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1945—concluded

Date of Maturity	Description	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding	Annual Interest Charges
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
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	20,089,767 00
1955—May 1	Loan of 1934	3¼	London	4,958,401 84	161,148 06
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	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	3,345,182 58	133,807 30
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—June 1	Sixth Victory Loan, 1944	3	Canada	1,165,300,350 00	34,959,010 50
Oct. 1	Loan of 1930	4	New York	100,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
1961—Jan. 15	Loan of 1936	3¼	New York	48,000,000 00	1,560,000 00
1962—Feb. 1	Seventh Victory Loan, 1944	3	Canada	1,315,639,200 00	39,469,176 00
1963—July 1	Loan of 1938	3¼	London	3,658,863 50	118,913 06
1966—June 1	Loan of 1936	3½	Canada	54,703,000 00	1,777,847 50
1967—Jan. 15	Loan of 1937	3	New York	55,000,000 00	1,650,000 00
1968—Nov. 15	Loan of 1938	3	New York	40,000,000 00	1,200,000 00
Perpetual	Loan of 1936	3	Canada	55,000,000 00	1,650,000 00
1945—June 15	Non-interest Bearing Certificates		Canada	6,443,644 39	
1947—June 15	Non-interest Bearing Certificates	–	Canada	5,808,558 38	–
	War Savings Certificates	3	Canada	261,696,507 09	7,850,895 21
	War Savings Stamps	–	Canada	7,294,936 75	–
	Refundable portion of personal income tax and excess profits tax (estimated)	2	Canada	444,270,982 59	5,195,447 69
1945—Apr. 13	Treasury Bills	0·371	Canada	65,000,000 00	241,150 00
Apr. 27	Treasury Bills	0·371	Canada	65,000,000 00	241,150 00
May 11	Treasury Bills	0·371	Canada	55,000,000 00	204,050 00
June 1	Treasury Bills	0·368	Canada	65,000,000 00	239,200 00
June 15	Treasury Bills	0·365	Canada	65,000,000 00	237,250 00
June 29	Treasury Bills	0·365	Canada	65,000,000 00	237,250 00
Apr. 3	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	130,000,000 00	975,000 00
Apr. 10	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	50,000,000 00	375,000 00
Apr. 17	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	140,000,000 00	1,050,000 00
Apr. 24	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	145,000,000 00	1,087,500 00
Aug. 28	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	57,100,000 00	428,250 00
Sept. 4	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	88,920,000 00	666,900 00
Sept. 11	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	128,980,000 00	967,350 00
Sept. 18	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	110,000,000 00	825,000 00
Sept. 25	Deposit Certificates	0·75	Canada	150,000,000 00	1,125,000 00
				13,983,763,574 91	351,589,751 27
	Recapitulation				
	Payable in Canada			13,638,698,042 05	340,213,305 73
	Payable in New York			333,000,000 00	10,960,000 00
	Payable in London			12,065,532 86	416,445 54
	Totals, Funded Debt and Treasury Bills			**13,983,763,574 91**	**351,589,751 27**

24.—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 22)	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 24) (Refunding Item 21)	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 25) (Refunding Item 23)	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	1⅜		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	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Item 14)	Mar. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	¾		100·00
17	One-Year Notes (Refunding Item 11)	Apr. 15, 1945	Apr. 15, 1946	1		100·00
18	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Items 15 and 16)	Sept. 1, 1945	Mar. 1, 1946	¾		100·00
19	Six-Month Notes (Refunding Item 18)	Mar. 1, 1946	Sept. 1, 1946	⅝		100·00
20	**Totals, Bank of Canada**					
	Chartered Banks					
21	Two-Year Notes	Oct. 16, 1939	Oct. 16, 1941	2		100·00
22	Five-Year Bonds (see also Item 2)	Mar. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1945	2		99·375
23	Two and One-Half Year Notes	Jan. 2, 1941	July 2, 1943	1½		99·695
24	Three-Year Notes (see also Item 5) (Refunding Item 21)	Oct. 16, 1941	Oct. 16, 1944	1½		99·27
25	Two-Year Notes (see also Item 10) (Conversion Portion is Refunding Item 23)	July 2, 1943	July 2, 1945	1½		100·00
26	Deposit Certificates, net increase	Various	Various	¾		100·00
27	**Totals, Chartered Banks**					

from the Outbreak of War to Mar. 31, 1946

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	295,000,000		295,000,000	–	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
	0·75		102,000,000	102,000,000		16
–	1·00		250,000,000	250,000,000		17
–	0·75		256,000,000	256,000,000		18
–	0·625		256,000,000	256,000,000		19
–		**442,831,000**	**2,544,340,000**	**2,987,171,000**		20
–	2·00	200,000,000		200,000,000		21
–	2·13	–	40,960,000	40,960,000		22
	1·625	250,000,000	–	250,000,000		23
	1·75	–	99,700,000	99,700,000		24
	1·50	200,000,000	194,000,000	394,000,000		25
	0·75	740,000,000	–	740,000,000		26
		1,330,000,000	**334,660,000**	**1,724,660,000**		27

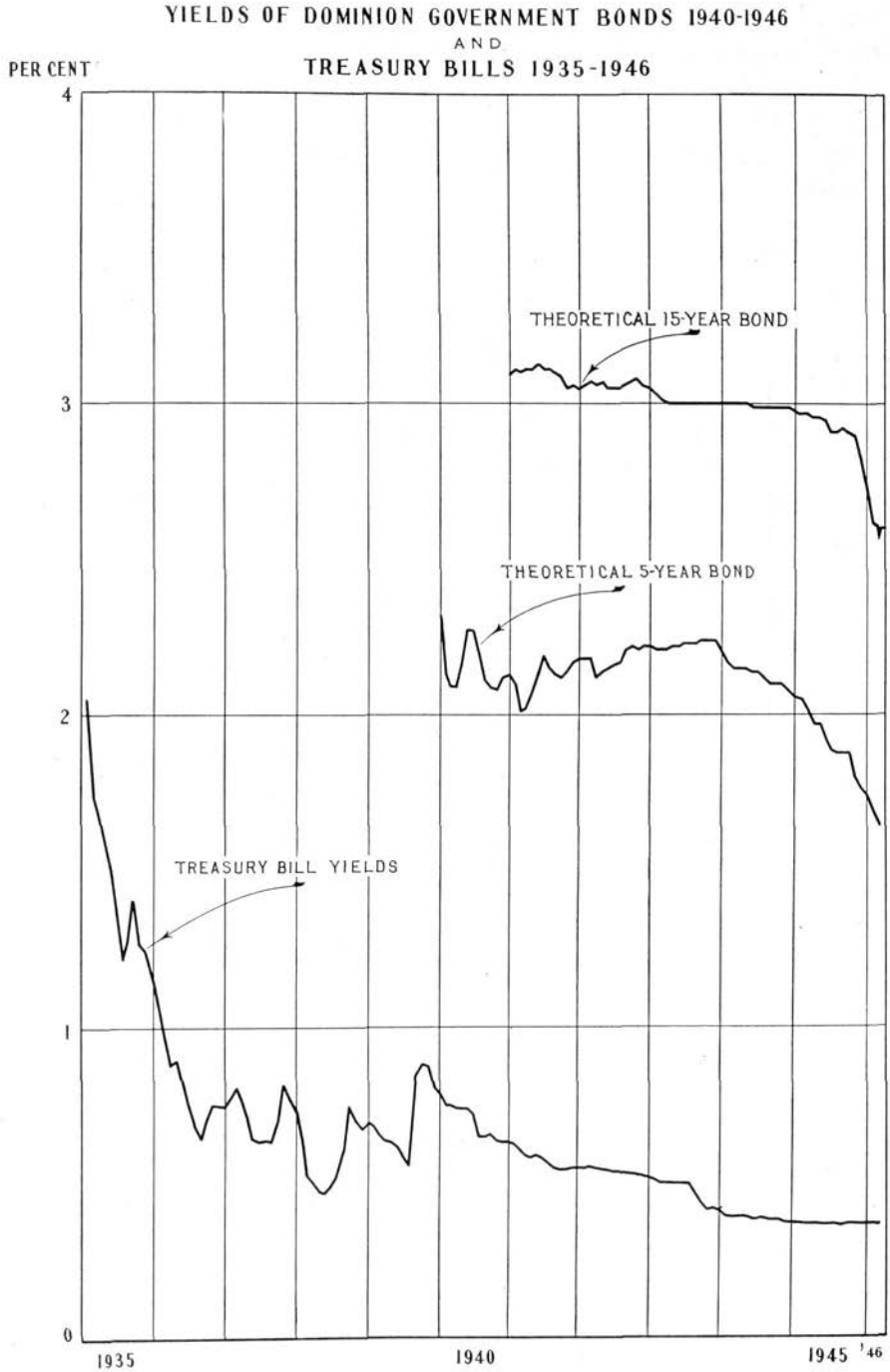
24.—Dominion of Canada Domestic Loan Flotations

	Source of Borrowing and Title of Issue	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Price— To Public	Price— To Government
	General Public			p.c.	$	$
28	First War Loan	Feb. 1, 1940	Feb. 1, 1948-52	3½	100·00	99·216
29	Second War Loan	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1952	3	98·75	98·00
	First Victory Loan—					
30	Five and One-Half Year Bonds	June 15, 1941	Dec. 15, 1946	2	99·00	97·98
31	Ten-Year Bonds	June 15, 1941	June 15, 1951	3	100·00	98·95
	Second Victory Loan—					
32	Two and One-Half Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	1½	100·00	99·21
33	Six-Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1948	2½	100·00	99·35
34	Twelve-Year Bonds	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1954	3	100·00	99·18
	Third Victory Loan—					
35	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1942	May 1, 1946	1¾	100·00	99·46
36	Fourteen-Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1956	3	100·00	99·27
	Fourth Victory Loan—					
37	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	May 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1946	1½	100·00	99·50
38	Fourteen-Year Bonds	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1957	3	100·00	99·29
	Fifth Victory Loan—					
39	Three and One-Half Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1943	May 1, 1947	1½	100·00	99·63
40	Fifteen-Year and Two-Month Bonds	Nov. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1959	3	100·00	99·41
	Sixth Victory Loan—					
41	Three-Year and Ten-Month Bonds	May 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1948	1¼	100·00	99·59
42	Sixteen-Year and One-Month Bonds	May 1, 1944	June 1, 1960	3	100·00	99·37
	Seventh Victory Loan—					
43	Four-Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1948	1¼	100·00	99·61
44	Seventeen-Year and Three-Month Bonds	Nov. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1962	3	100·00	99·39
	Eighth Victory Loan—					
45	Four and One-Half Year Bonds	May 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1949	1¼	100·00	99·61
46	Eighteen-Year and Five-Month Bonds	May 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1963	3	100·00	99·35
	Ninth Victory Loan—					
47	Five-Year Bonds	Nov. 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1950	1¾	100·00	99·66
48	Twenty-Year and Ten Months Bonds	Nov. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1966	3	100·00	99·40
49	War Savings Certificates and Stamps (net)	Various	Various	3[1]		
50	Non-interest Bearing Certificates (net)	Various	June 15, 1945 and 1947		100·00	100·00
51	**Totals, General Public**				–	
52	**Grand Totals**					

[1] No interest on stamps.

from the Outbreak of War to Mar. 31, 1946—concluded

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.	
3·27	3·36	200,000,000	50,000,000	250,000,000	178,363	28
3·125	3·20	300,000,000	24,945,700	324,945,700	150,890	29
2·19	2·40			193,286,000		30
3·09	3·21	730,376,250	106,444,000	643,534,250	968,259	31
				836,820,250		
1·50	1·82			57,169,000		32
2·25	3·37	843,127,900	153,579,000	269,879,000	1,681,267	33
3·07	3·15			669,658,900		34
				996,706,900		
1·75	1·91	144,253,000		144,253,000		35
3·06	3·12	847,136,050		847,136,050	2,032,154	36
		991,389,050		*991,389,050*		
1·75	1·90	197,455,000		197,455,000		37
3·00	3·06	1,111,261,650		1,111,261,650	2,668,420	38
		1,308,716,650		*1,308,716,650*		
1·75	1·86			373,259,000		39
		1,374,992,250	195,591,500	1,197,324,750	3,033,051	40
3·00	3·05			*1,570,583,750*		
1·75	1·86	239,713,000		239,713,000		41
3·00	3·05	1,165,300,350		1,165,300,350	3,077,123	42
		1,405,013,350		*1,405,013,350*		
1·75	1·85			344,267,000		43
		1,512,362,200	147,544,000	1,315,639,200	3,327,315	44
3·00	3·05			*1,659,906,200*		
1·75	1·81	267,800,000		267,800,000		45
					3,178,275	
3·00	3·05	1,295,819,350		1,295,819,350		46
		1,563,619,350		*1,563,619,350*		
1·75	1·82	335,690,000		335,690,000		47
					2,947,636	
3·00	3·04	1,689,021,200		1,689,021,200		48
3·00	3·00	10,079,877	–	10,079,877		49
	–	12,252,203	–	12,252,203		50
	–	**12,276,640,280**	**678,104,200**	**12,954,744,480**	–	51
		14,109,471,280	**3,557,104,200**	**17,666,575,480**		52


YIELDS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT BONDS 1940-1946
AND
TREASURY BILLS 1935-1946
PER CENT
4
3
2
1
0
THEORETICAL 15-YEAR BOND
THEORETICAL 5-YEAR BOND
TREASURY BILL YIELDS
1935
1940
1945
'46

The Interest-Bearing Debt of Canada.—Despite the fact that since the outbreak of war in 1939 the interest-bearing debt of the Dominion Government has risen to the unprecedented level of $14,442,000,000, the average interest rate on this debt has continued to decline throughout the war period and the rate of 2·547 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1945, 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 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 1944-45 represented 11·87 p.c. of total receipts.

25.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, Annual Interest Charges Thereon and Average Rates of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-45

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	119,205,333	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
1945...	13,983,763,575[3]	351,589,751	2·514	458,079,901	18,304,039	14,441,843,476	369,893,790	2·547

[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 thereof. Together with these are other smaller indirect obligations, originating in the Government's guarantees of the bonds of the Canadian National Steamship services and of the bonds of its Harbour Commissions, issued in the main for harbour improvements. Since 1932 guarantees of certain bank loans have been made under the various Relief Acts. With the commencement of business of the Bank of Canada on Mar. 11, 1935, the guarantee [authorized by Sect. 27 (6) of the Bank of Canada Act] of the deposit required to be maintained in the Bank of Canada by every chartered bank, came into force. This guarantee will require to be implemented "in the event of the property and assets of the Bank being insufficient to pay its liabilities, and if the Bank suspends payment of any of its liabilities".

For full details of other guarantees also outstanding at Mar. 31, 1945, see Schedule "V" to the "Public Accounts" for 1945.

26.—Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1924-45

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	104,525,860	149,028,902[1]	1,240,881,361
1936....	747,366,632	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,576,481	96,044,370	188,202,917	1,278,797,542
1937....	756,163,072	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,565,595	14,836,167	194,275,314	1,212,447,290
1938....	803,740,048	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,260,595	18,399,635[3]	194,859,595	1,263,867,015[3]
1939....	838,658,616	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,200,338	87,617,198[3]	205,641,646	1,378,724,940[3]
1940....	837,708,753	216,207,141	9,400,000	21,163,338	68,430,115[3]	202,324,405	1,355,233,752[3]
1941....	836,398,498	117,072,699	9,400,000	21,145,182	121,802,817[3]	207,994,267	1,313,813,463[3]
1942....	755,223,525	33,075,010	9,400,000	21,143,182	136,112,799[3]	241,931,985	1,196,886,501[3]
1943....	675,957,496	10,505,683	9,400,000	21,046,682	90,604,364[3]	260,983,307	1,068,497,532[3]
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]
1945....	567,810,980	8,495,920	9,400,000	20,958,182	84,729,879[3]	422,029,434	1,113,424,395[3]

[1] First year data recorded. [2] Unstated advances *re* wheat marketing are not included. [3] The main item in this category is the guarantee of bank advances to the Canadian Wheat Board. Does not include indeterminate amounts and amounts not yet determined.

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 five years 1940-44† provincial net ordinary and capital revenues increased by almost $114,000,000 to a record high of $375,137,000. During both 1942 and 1943 the net 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. Again in 1944, net revenues exceeded total expenditures by over $25,000,000 although over-all surpluses were not shown in three of the provinces. These large over-all surpluses are only partly the result of greatly increased revenues. While capital expenditures had been substantially reduced by 1943, they increased in 1944 over the preceding year by about $10,000,000. The high employment of the war period has brought about a decline of more than $30,000,000 in the cost of direct relief. The improvement of provincial finances is reflected in the fact that gross direct liabilities declined by $84,960,000 (4 p.c.) between 1940 and 1944.

Approximately 71 p.c. of the revenue increase since 1939 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 28.

There was no major change in the provincial revenue structure during the provincial fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1944. The revenue from liquor control, which is second in importance to the tax agreement subsidies, increased by 8·4 p.c. to a new high of $70,426,000, over double the 1939 yield: increases were recorded in every province. Saskatchewan's education tax produced increased

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief of the Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further statistical details are given in the report "Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments in Canada", Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† References are to provincial fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31 of year stated.

‡ 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.

revenue in 1944 and again exceeded the total expenditures for education of that Province.

The decline of $2,845,000 (4·6 p.c.) in net debt charges during 1944, from the 1943 figure of $62,018,000, reflected an improvement in provincial finances. This reversal of a rising long-term trend was due, for the most part, to debt retirement and a reduction in the average rate of interest paid. Increased expenditures for education and public welfare were quite general and accounted for almost all the rise in provincial expenditure in 1944. Educational expenditure declined only in Prince Edward Island and welfare expenditure declined in Ontario and Manitoba. The marked increase of $2,938,000 (18·9 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 an increase in the number of pensions paid.

Ordinary and Capital Revenues and Expenditures.—Tables **27**, **28** and **29** 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 contributions of other governments, institutional revenue and certain other sales of commodities and services, and interest revenue exclusive of sinking fund earnings.

27.—Net Ordinary and Capital Revenues and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1942-44

Province	Revenues			Expenditures[1]		
	1942	1943	1944[2]	1942	1943	1944[2]
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	2,036	2,617[3]	2,191	1,965	2,546[3]	2,776
Nova Scotia	16,410	16,937	17,804	13,092	13,429	15,146
New Brunswick	13,136	13,724	14,246	12,173	12,137	15,902
Quebec	99,944	99,997	103,893	92,259	94,701	108,091
Ontario	107,825	117,483	115,719	97,173	102,292	113,492
Manitoba	19,033	19,995	21,320	14,852	14,465	14,572
Saskatchewan	25,169	30,931	31,586	20,179	20,219	22,637
Alberta	24,389	25,920	27,409	18,702	19,890	22,606
British Columbia	39,146	39,019	40,962	30,385	30,505	34,773
Totals	**347,088**	**366,623**	**375,130**	**300,780**	**310,184**	**349,995**

[1] Exclusive of debt retirement. [2] Preliminary figures. [3] Fifteen months.

28.—Details of Net Ordinary and Capital Revenues, 1942-44

Item	1942	1943	1944[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Taxes—			
Amusement	3,402	4,295	5,678
Corporation (arrears)	1,026	632	762
Gasoline	47,669	45,591	47,082
Income of persons (arrears)	1,456	1,104	591
Real property	5,140	6,576	6,511
Retail sales	16,704	17,520	17,856
Succession duties	21,944	24,402	23,482
Tobacco	3,945	4,491	4,999
Other taxes	3,101	3,790	4,167
Motor-vehicle licences	26,467	30,472	31,217
Other licences, permits and fees	9,175	9,672	10,793
Public domain	35,479	33,466	35,361
Liquor control	60,035	64,986	70,426
Dominion of Canada	104,258	111,578	107,985
Other revenue	7,287	8,048	8,220
Totals	**347,088**	**366,623**	**375,130**

[1] Preliminary figures.

29.—Details of Net Ordinary and Capital Expenditures,[1] 1942-44

Item	1942	1943	1944[2]
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Legislation	2,055	3,151	3,198
General government	17,168	18,478	18,234
Protection to person and property	14,723	15,358	16,487
Highways, bridges and ferries	54,633	55,017	63,906
Public Welfare—			
Health	4,943	6,009	6,508
Labour	1,603	1,619	1,999
Relief	5,271	3,336	3,300
Old age pensions and pensions for the blind	12,395	15,547	18,485
Other public welfare	36,920	41,095	45,084
Education	46,392	49,619	63,987
Agriculture	13,373	13,107	15,664
Public domain	18,179	17,050	20,063
Debt charges[1]	64,140	62,018	59,173
Other	8,985	8,780	13,907
Totals	**300,780**	**310,184**	**349,995**

[1] Exclusive of debt retirement. [2] Preliminary figures.

Table 30 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 interprovincial or inter-year comparisons have been pointed out in discussing the over-all picture presented in Tables 27, 28 and 29.

30.—Gross 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 1932-44.

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 33, p. 919.

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[2]	68,598,000[2]
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
1944[9]	2,564,000	2,905,000	22,525,000	20,251,000	17,875,000	17,318,000	122,354,000	117,902,000

Year	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	–	–		–
1881	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808		–
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432		
1901	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	–	–
1906	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258[3]	1,364,352[3]
1911	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603	2,575,145
1916	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064	5,258,756
1921	30,411,396	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1926	52,039,855	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483
1931	54,390,092[6]	54,846,994[8]	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]
1944[9]	140,610,000	139,486,000	25,669,000	20,646,000	37,420,000	29,404,000[8]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 917.

30.—Gross 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 1932-44—concluded.

Year	Alberta		British Columbia		Totals for All Provinces	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871		–[1]	191,820[10]	97,692[10]	5,518,946	4,935,008
1881		–[1]	397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1891		–[1]	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
1944[9]	32,553,000	25,002,000	47,295,000	40,623,000	448,865,000	413,537,000

[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, $1,510,000 in 1943 and $16,878,000 in 1944 implementing guarantees *re* Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1937. [9] Preliminary figures. [10] Six months.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debt

Bonded Debt.—As at the provincial fiscal year ends nearest Dec. 31, 1944, almost 83 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 when it reached a peak of $1,734,000. While it has since declined each year to $1,678,000 at the close of fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1944, a total reduction of over $56,000,000, this reduction was not common to all provinces. Some provinces have shown increases for certain years while others reflect a net increase for the four-year period. Table 31 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.

31.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, 1940-44

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
1944	10,648	3·84	11·6	95,875	3·92	30·2
	New Brunswick			Quebec		
	$'000	p.c.	yrs.	$'000	p.c.	yrs.
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
1944	104,828	4·07	18·1	406,781	3·53	17·4
	Ontario			Manitoba		
	$'000	p.c.	yrs.	$'000	p.c.	yrs.
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
1944	611,620	3·93	19·3	79,630	4·43	24·0
	Saskatchewan			Alberta		
	$'000	p.c.	yrs.	$'000	p.c.	yrs.
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
1944	127,456	4·30	21·6	127,961	4·87	26·4
	British Columbia			Totals		
	$'000	p.c.	yrs.	$'000	p.c.	yrs.
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
1944	113,403	4·22	21·3	1,678,202	4·00	19·9

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 $51,000,000 during the period 1940-44 although there has been a concurrent decrease of over $56,000,000 in gross bonded indebtedness.

32.—Gross Provincial Bonded Debt, Analysed by Currency of Payment, 1941-44

Payable in—	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada only	928,590	934,165	964,860	978,401	979,545
London (England) only	63,432	49,633	45,681	45,530	45,413
London (England) and Canada	55,067	49,137	27,477	25,609	20,214
New York only	395	1,225	16,025	19,519	33,905
New York and Canada	412,033	398,994	371,907	348,835	355,426
London (England), New York and Canada	270,022	270,161	265,943	261,652	238,963
Other	4,958	4,958	4,736	4,736	4,736
Totals	**1,734,497**	**1,708,273**	**1,696,629**	**1,684,282**	**1,678,202**

Total Provincial Public Debt.—Table **33** has been assembled on a comparable basis for each province: the analysis is on the same basis as that of Dominion and municipal indebtedness shown in Tables **22** and **40**, respectively.

33.—Debts of Provincial Governments (Less Sinking Funds), 1944

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Fiscal Year Ended	Mar. 31 1945	Nov. 30 1944	Oct. 31 1944	Mar. 31 1945	Mar. 31 1945	Apr. 30 1945	Apr. 30 1945	Mar. 31 1945	Mar. 31 1945	
Direct Debt	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Funded Debt—										
Issued	10,648	95,875	104,268	404,566	611,620[1]	79,583	127,456	120,348	113,403	1,667,767
Assumed	–	–	560	2,215	–	47	–	7,613	–	10,435
Totals, Funded Debt	10,648	95,875	104,828	406,781	611,620	79,630	127,456	127,961	113,403	1,678,202
Less sinking funds	2,559	14,890[2]	15,238	78,419	29,032	17,763	31,000	16,957[3]	17,427	223,285
Net Funded Debt	8,089	80,985	89,590	328,362	582,588	61,867	96,456	111,004	95,976	1,454,917
Treasury Bills—										
Held by Dominion of Canada	–	–	–	–	–	24,760	97,406	26,238	34,467	182,871
Held by others	–	2,250	600	31,200	–	8,799	8,866	1,659	2,725	56,099
Totals, Treasury Bills	–	2,250	600	31,200	–	33,559	106,272	27,897	37,192	238,970
Savings deposits	..	..	..	–	42,644	–	–	3,127	–	45,771
Temporary loans	1,569	1,039	1,329	–	5,095	–	–	–	–	9,032
Superannuation and other deposits	10	3	174	5,082	6,407	2,830	1,264	4,015	2,017	21,811
Accrued expenditure	–	673	1,110	3,191	7,809	1,589	1,177	742	1,650	17,941
Accounts payable and other liabilities	–	1,449	600	8,026	2,172	178	267	722	3,914	17,328
Totals, Direct Debt	**9,668**	**86,399**	**93,403**	**375,861**	**646,715**	**100,032**	**205,436**	**147,507**	**140,749**	**1,805,770**
Indirect Debt[4]										
Guaranteed bonds	50	1,545	1,246	5,465	126,658	2,386	472	6,537	6,664	151,023
Less sinking funds	–	63	168	128	1,170	–	340	2,596	1,906	6,371
Net Guaranteed Bonds, etc.	50	1,482	1,078	5,337	125,488[5]	2,386	132	3,941	4,758	144,652
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	6	578	399	1,398	–	145	682	555	1,733	5,496
Guaranteed bank loans	75	663	779	3,773	2,241	–	440	1,757[6]	2	9,730
Other indirect liabilities	31	6	–	26,306[7]	5	–	570	–	2,384	29,302
Totals, Indirect Debt	**162**	**2,729**	**2,256**	**36,814**	**127,734**	**2,531**	**1,824**	**6,253**	**8,877**	**189,180**
Grand Totals, 1944	**9,830**	**89,128**	**95,659**	**412,675**	**774,449**	**102,563**	**207,260**	**153,760**	**149,626**	**1,994,950**
1943	**9,327**	**91,561[8]**	**95,430**	**406,502**	**789,645**	**109,202**	**213,124**	**155,142**	**149,590**	**2,019,523[8]**

[1] Includes railway aid certificates. [2] Includes $2,322,000 sinking funds held by Nova Scotia Power Commission in respect of bonds issued by the Province. [3] Includes $133,000 sinking funds in respect of companies operated by C.N.R. and C.P.R. $213,000 guaranteed drainage district debenture debt assumed by the Province. [4] Excluding guaranteed bonds of companies operated by C.N.R. and C.P.R. [5] Includes $3,476,000 net provincial guarantee of bonds issued by Niagara Parks Commission. [6] Includes $813,000 *re* Co-operative Credit Societies against which capital and reserves of $343,000 of Alberta Rural Credit Corporation are considered as security. [7] Commitments *re* future annual payments to various institutions. [8] Revised since the publication of the 1945 Year Book.

34.—Provincial Direct and Indirect Liabilities, 1941-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
Direct Debt	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Funded Debt—				
Issued	1,677,715	1,686,162	1,673,836	1,667,767
Assumed	30,557	10,467	10,446	10,435
Totals, Funded Debt	1,708,272	1,696,629	1,684,282	1,678,202
Less sinking funds	151,552	164,637	182,079	223,285
Net Funded Debt	1,556,720	1,531,992	1,502,203	1,454,917
Treasury Bills—				
Held by Dominion of Canada	167,526	166,918	166,563	182,871
Held by others	111,662	92,651	62,108	56,099
Totals, Treasury Bills	279,188	259,569	228,671	238,970
Savings deposits	38,192	39,705	41,560	45,771
Temporary loans	8,325	4,358	1,175	9,032
Superannuation and other deposits	18,426	17,955	20,249	21,811
Accrued expenditure	21,130	18,086	18,099	17,941
Accounts payable and other liabilities	14,003	20,517	15,256	17,328
Totals, Direct Debt (less Sinking Funds)	**1,935,984**	**1,892,182**	**1,827,213**	**1,805,770**
Indirect Debt				
Guaranteed bonds	154,019	151,392	148,509	151,023
Less sinking funds	6,904	5,786	5,550	6,371
Net Guaranteed Bonds, etc	147,115	145,606	142,959	144,652
Loans under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938	5,971	5,745	5,659	5,496
Guaranteed bank loans	29,721	20,812	21,367	9,730
Other indirect liabilities	18,763	17,818	22,325	29,302
Totals, Indirect Debt (less Sinking Funds)	**201,570**	**189,981**	**192,310**	**189,180**
Grand Totals	**2,137,554**	**2,082,163**	**2,019,523**	**1,994,950**

Section 4.—Municipal Finance*

Subsection 1.—The Organization and Growth of the Municipalities in Canada

Under the provisions of the British North America Act, the several provinces have jurisdiction and control over their respective organizations of municipal government. While the main types of municipalities are common to most provinces there is little or no similarity from the standpoint of prerequisites to incorporation, either as to area or population. In fact, some provinces have no specified requirements in this regard. There are, nevertheless, two main divisions into which incorporated municipalities may be grouped—urban and rural—each of which displays more or less distinct characteristics. The former comprises the cities, towns and villages. The official designation of the municipalities in the rural group, however, varies widely as between provinces: Townships in Ontario; Districts in British Columbia; Municipal Districts in Alberta; Counties in New Brunswick; Municipalities in Nova Scotia; Parishes and Townships in Quebec; and Rural Municipalities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In 1944 there were 3,954 incorporated municipalities in Canada, as compared with 3,996 in 1943. 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

* Revised under the direction of J. H. Lowther, Chief of the Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications, see Chapter XXXII, Section 1, under "Finance".

of more financially and economically sound units of self-government. The number of each different class or type of municipality, by provinces, for 1944 is shown in Table 35.

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.

35.—Municipalities in Canada, Classified by Provinces, 1944, with Totals for 1941-43

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	111	314	451	1,061	1,512	76	1,588
Ontario	27	148	156	331	570	901	38	939
Manitoba	4	31	23	58	116[1]	174	Nil	174
Saskatchewan	8	83	393	484	303	787	"	787
Alberta	7	51	146	204	60	264	"	264
British Columbia	34	Nil	23	57	28	85	"	85
Totals, 1944	**112**	**494**	**1,057**	**1,663**	**2,177**	**3,840**	**114**	**3,954**
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**

[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 36, 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 on Indian Reserves and in areas that have not yet reached the stage of development where self-government is felt necessary or desirable.

36.—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 1944 the total taxable assessed valuations on which taxes were levied was $7,963,405,203 of which approximately $5,193,918,239 or 65·2 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 provinces 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 **37**. 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 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. 913).

It should be noted that the figures in Table **37** 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 cities and municipal districts improvements cannot be taxed on a value in excess of 75 p.c. of taxable values or in excess of 50 p.c. of taxable values in villages; the values actually taxed in 1944 ranged from *nil* to 70 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 improvements actually taxed represented approximately 44·3 p.c. of total taxable values. It should also be noted that Table **37** 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, $28,598,170, and in Alberta to $73,192,965, $69,829,495, $69,222,473, $59,607,462, in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944, 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 **37**.

37.—Municipal Assessed Valuations, by Provinces, 1941-44

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
1944	10,467,726	4,172,328	–	–	14,640,054	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	25,213,006	8,497,785	3,618,725	184,125,488	71,105,886
1944	148,691,531	25,466,512	9,872,785	3,873,185	187,904,013	86,406,901
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]
1944	127,220,640	16,548,973	15,396,604[4]		159,166,217	[5]
Que.—						
1941	2,222,825,311		–	55,348,319	2,278,173,630	787,159,409[6]
1942	2,262,977,961			56,626,262	2,319,604,223	795,802,904[6]
1943	–			–	2,301,613,338[7]	836,599,825[6]
1944	–	–			2,343,734,545[7]	839,704,322[6]
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]
1944	2,796,478,478[8]	–	266,342,162[8]	–	3,066,176,684	433,985,000[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
1944	428,936,654	5,357,925	11,498,477	–	445,793,056	160,724,099
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]
1944	789,010,569	–	38,501,071	523,417	828,035,057	[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	3,559,516	11,285,107	3,806,563	489,297,552	52,599,528[10]
1944	485,650,854	8,835,584	12,313,699	3,693,653	510,493,790	78,330,720
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]
1944	407,461,787[11]	-	–	–	407,461,787	427,996,794[12]
Totals—						
1941	**7,370,264,662[13]**	**49,176,820[13]**	**329,630,848[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	**5,178,494,537[13]**	**54,144,613[13]**	**340,161,146[13]**	**28,280,899[13]**	**7,906,825,502**	**1,968,554,534[14]**
1944	**5,193,918,239[13]**	**60,381,322[13]**	**353,924,796[13]**	**8,090,255[13]**	**7,963,465,283**	**2,032,913,336[14]**

[1] Includes the following: N.S.—Income Tax, Household Tax, the former withdrawn in 1942; 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 discontinued in 1944; Sask.—Special Franchise; Alta.—Franchise and Other Special. [2] Includes estimated values for some municipalities, also total exemptions incomplete. [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] Includes temporary exemptions: $87,687,736 (1941); $81,572,103 (1942); $76,494,294 (1943); and $61,283,443 (1944). [7] Detail not available. [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), $184,383,801 (1943), and $192,542,560 (1944) valuations of improvements, the total value of which was $385,753,558 (1941), $401,168,674 (1942), $412,707,744 (1943) and $435,017,282 (1944) and the maximum value at which they could be taxed was $241,196,431 (1941), $250,989,749 (1942), $257,964,422 (1943) and $274,063,507 (1944). [12] Consists of $173,468,105 (1941), $176,510,803 (1942), $185,280,087 (1943) and $185,522,072 (1944) valuation of exempted properties, and $214,800,178 (1941), $223,176,967 (1942), $228,323,940 (1943) and $242,474,722 (1944) exemptions of taxable improvements as referred to in Footnote 11. [13] Does not cross-add to total, see report of British Columbia Department of Municipal Affairs. [14] See Footnotes 5, 6, 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 38 shows, by provinces, the taxes levied by municipalities in comparison with collections in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944, 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 not included in the municipal levies. In Prince Edward Island 2 only of the 8 incorporated municipalities have their own individual school districts and levy and collect the school taxes. In Nova Scotia prior to 1943 and in New Brunswick prior to 1944, cities, towns and villages only levied and collected 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. Commencing with 1943, however, under a program for establishing "larger school units" in Nova Scotia, 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 also been inaugurated in New Brunswick, so that more complete figures are now available 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 was corrected in the 1943 figures and reference to this fact is made in footnote 9, of Table 38, p. 925. 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 38, 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.

38.—Municipal Taxation, by Provinces, 1941-44

NOTE.—See text on p. 924 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—							
1941	332,290	335,748	101·0	154,809	[2]	154,809	46·6
1942	335,133	321,841	96·0	163,461	[2]	163,461	48·8
1943	339,632	344,677	101·5	152,766	[2]	152,766	45·0
1944	337,233	334,713	99·3	150,712	[2]	150,712	44·7
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
1944	9,584,165	9,750,605	101·7	3,771,845	257,623	4,029,468	42·0
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
1944	5,377,195[3]	5,514,272[3]	102·5	3,526,083	[2]	3,526,083	65·6
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[4]	102·1[4]	26,080,874	16,564,008[5]	42,644,882	56·2
1944	74,428,078	31,008,759[4]	91·8[4]	19,553,478	14,756,456[5]	34,309,934	46·1
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
1944	111,380,748	114,435,002	102·7	13,977,678	13,422,460	27,400,138	24·6
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
1944	18,884,541	21,162,059	112·1	4,502,178	7,408,245[6]	11,910,423[6]	63·1
Saskatchewan—							
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
1944	23,131,386	32,758,402	141·6	19,075,183	14,381,610	33,456,793	144·6
Alberta—							
1941	16,223,383	17,619,512	108·6	22,016,963	12,466,649[5]	34,483,612	212·6
1942	16,377,157	17,810,992	108·8	20,591,000	11,706,667[5]	32,297,667	197·2
1943	17,183,306[9]	20,503,890	119·3	18,379,502	14,723,032	33,102,534	192·6
1944	18,491,338	21,883,999	118·3	15,999,256	12,623,585	28,622,841	154·8
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
1944	19,788,620	20,339,931	102·1	2,118,136	11,548,982	13,667,118	69·1
Totals—							
1941	**272,458,272**	**237,680,441**[10]	**104·6**[10]	**162,185,089**	**74,947,470**[10]	**237,132,559**	**87·0**
1942	**275,983,328**	**239,109,996**[10]	**105·0**[10]	**137,240,402**	**71,165,135**[10]	**208,405,537**	**75·5**
1943	**278,696,513**	**298,195,747**[10]	**107·0**[10]	**108,838,448**	**88,484,188**[10]	**196,522,636**	**70·5**
1944	**281,403,301**	**257,187,742**[10]	**109·2**[10]	**82,674,549**	**74,398,961**[10]	**157,073,510**	**55·8**

[1] Includes estimates in some instances as actual figures are not available. [2] Not reported separately. [3] Excludes $1,243,384 in 1942, $1,266,087 in 1943 and $1,328,914 in 1944 compensation through Provincial Government for loss of income tax (see pp. 930 and 937). [4] Excludes cities and towns. [5] Cities and towns only. [6] Reduction from 1943 accounted for by write-off of tax titles for City of Winnipeg. [7] Includes certain provincial and other special taxes (see text following this table), but excludes taxes in "Improvement Districts". [8] Cities only; not reported separately for other municipalities. [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 regard them as "trust" taxes. [10] See notes applying to the provinces.

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	1944
	$	$	$	$
Saskatchewan—				
Public Revenue Taxes (Provincial)	1,833,846	1,785,638	1,718,209	1,650,131
Telephone and Hail Taxes	1,327,092	1,574,966	1,652,003	2,208,942
Totals, Saskatchewan	3,160,938	3,360,604	3,370,212	3,859,073
Alberta—				
Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial)	1,077,694	1,045,855	983,286	986,205

There has been no marked fluctuation in the trend of municipal tax levies in Canada in the years 1941-44. 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 and New Brunswick the increases 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 although these are still relatively high in most provinces. 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 38 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 39.

39.—Taxation in Improvement Districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1941-44

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
1944	613,981	787,801	128·3	1,279,027	[2]	1,279,027	208·3
Alberta—[3]							
1941	1,878,384	1,537,869	81·9	5,553,856	[4]	5,553,856	295·7
1942	2,039,600	1,956,360	95·9	5,401,034	[4]	5,401,034	264·8
1943	1,966,296	2,284,376	116·2	4,553,510	[4]	4,553,510	231·6
1944	1,383,922	1,732,895	125·2	3,790,050	[4]	3,790,050	273·9
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**
1944	**1,997,903**	**2,520,696**	**126·2**	**5,069,077**	[4]	**5,069,077**	**253·7**

[1] Includes Public Revenue (Provincial) Taxes of $60,529 (1941); $60,471 (1942); $59,786 (1943); and $56,998 (1944). [2] Not available. [3] Includes Social Services, Educational and Wild Lands Taxes (Provincial) of $196,314 (1941); $193,717 (1942); and $184,336 (1943); not shown separately in 1944. [4] 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; subsequently, with the advent of the War in 1939, this policy of deferment was continued, if not extended, to free the financial market to the needs of the Dominion Government in meeting its war financing requirements. Municipalities having been denied, either voluntarily or otherwise, improvement programs for so long, will show 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 **40** shows figures of municipal indebtedness for 1944 and includes temporary loans and other liabilities in addition to debenture debt. Table **41** shows comparative figures for 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. 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 **40** in interpreting the information. A table at p. 791 of the 1941 Year Book shows the bonded indebtedness of municipalities from 1919 to 1938.

40.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1944

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	3,193,071	31,883,342	22,971,034	451,666,466	260,352,892[1]
Less sinking funds	871,598	14,049,277	9,385,587	35,979,773	41,506,725
Net Debenture Debt	2,321,473	17,834,065	13,585,447	415,686,693	218,846,167
Temporary loans	49,125	813,634	1,095,981	7,031,322	5,663,756[2]
Accounts payable and other liabilities	25,312	1,748,438	2,120,149	32,738,847	17,368,674
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	**2,395,910**[3]	**20,396,137**[3]	**16,801,577**[3]	**455,456,862**	**241,878,597**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 928.

40.—Debt of Municipal and School Corporations for their Fiscal Years Ended in 1944—concluded

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	$	$	$	$	$
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc....	[4]	945,200[5]	351,000	2,992,872[6]	21,598,465
Less sinking funds.....	[4]	91,212	137,207	577	178,698
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds).....	[4]	**853,988**[5]	**213,793**	**2,992,295**[6]	**21,419,767**
Grand Totals.....	**2,395,910**	**21,250,125**	**17,015,370**	**458,449,157**	**263,298,364**

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—					
Debenture debt.....	55,465,124	38,954,092[7]	41,956,523	100,494,071	1,006,936,615
Less sinking funds.....	23,255,646	20,237,201	3,431,661	30,041,586	178,759,054
Net Debenture Debt.....	32,209,478	18,716,891	38,524,862	70,452,485	828,177,561
Temporary loans.....	8,776,229[8]	1,158,647	3,066,118[9]	909,746	28,564,558
Accounts payable and other liabilities..	5,522,888[10]	51,942,600	6,688,931	5,796,245[11]	123,952,084
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds).....	**46,508,595**	**71,818,138**	**48,279,911**	**77,158,476**	**980,694,203**
Indirect Debt—					
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc....	14,544,923	[4]	[4]	14,287,110	54,719,570
Less sinking funds.....	4,714,176	[4]	[4]	2,910,972	8,032,842
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds).....	**9,830,747**	[4]	[4]	**11,376,138**	**46,686,728**
Grand Totals.....	**56,339,342**	**71,818,138**	**48,279,911**	**88,534,614**	**1,027,380,931**

[1] Includes $7,581,136 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 bank loan of $1,200. [6] Includes $1,711,972 balance of annual grants payable to certain institutions. [7] Includes Rural Telephone, Drainage District and Union Hospital District debentures. [8] Includes $4,088,267 treasury bills and $5,997,749 other floating debt less $1,869,311 sinking funds accumulated in respect thereof re city of Winnipeg. [9] Includes $2,660,861 treasury bills. [10] Includes $518,253 deferred liability due Civic Pension Funds by city of Winnipeg. [11] Includes $1,026,673 tax prepayment deposits.

41.—Total Municipal and School Debt, 1941-44

NOTE.—Details by provinces and explanatory notes for 1944 are given in Table 40. Similar information for other years is contained in previous issues of the Year Book.

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$
Direct Debt—				
Debenture debt.....	1,196,491,013	1,136,866,471	1,074,777,247	1,006,936,615
Less sinking funds.....	261,458,503	257,963,903	254,863,821	178,759,054
Net Debenture Debt.....	935,032,510	878,902,568	819,913,426	828,177,561
Temporary loans.....	106,051,245	89,056,655	70,765,349	28,564,558
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	125,044,287	133,117,180	140,750,554	123,952,084
Totals, Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds).....	**1,166,128,042**	**1,101,076,403**	**1,031,429,329**	**980,694,203**
Indirect Debt—				
Guaranteed bonds, debentures, etc..	58,216,286	57,813,171	56,269,826	54,719,570
Less sinking funds.....	7,442,882	7,982,725	7,773,043	8,032,842
Totals, Indirect Liabilities (less sinking funds).....	**50,773,404**	**49,830,446**	**48,496,783**	**46,686,728**
Grand Totals.....	**1,216,901,446**	**1,150,906,849**	**1,079,926,112**	**1,027,380,931**

Net direct and indirect debt of municipalities decreased by $52,545,181 in 1944 bringing the total decrease in the period 1940-44 to $253,259,563. 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 42.

42.—Debenture Principal and Interest Due, 1941-44

Province and Item	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—				
Principal	10,700	4,000	10,500	1,000
Interest	4,006	6,017	5,574	6,370
Totals, Prince Edward Island	14,706	10,017	16,074	7,370
Nova Scotia—				
Principal	[1]	42,733	12,792	16,800
Interest	[1]	38,217	43,369	50,605
Totals, Nova Scotia	84,377	80,950	56,161	67,405
New Brunswick—				
Interest payable and accrued	246,138	240,654	244,629	253,353
Quebec—				
Principal past due (municipal)	14,204,962	26,182,369	39,082,078	1,921,580
Past due and accrued interest (municipal)	7,147,149	7,154,744	1,672,636	220,135
Principal and interest past due (schools)	563,655	599,345	696,921	802,646
Totals, Quebec	21,915,766	33,936,458	41,451,635	2,944,361
Ontario—				
Principal and interest past due (municipal)	3,417,336	2,594,288	4,157,693	6,052,495
Manitoba—				
Interest due (schools only)	324,629	227,199	119,732	98,745
Saskatchewan—				
Principal past due (excluding primary schools)	2,736,584	1,962,196	1,417,816	1,674,103
Interest past due (excluding primary schools)	2,498,409	2,675,390	3,041,548	3,113,957
Principal and interest past due (primary schools)	3,119,506	2,628,205	1,828,297	940,423
Totals, Saskatchewan	8,354,499	7,265,791	6,287,661	5,728,483
Alberta—				
Principal and interest past due (municipal)	[1]	[1]	655,186	445,145
Principal and interest past due (schools)	400,641	338,158	231,978	178,199[2]
Totals, Alberta	400,641	338,158	887,164	623,344
British Columbia—				
Principal and interest past due	857,420	591,660	525,460	495,570
Grand Totals	**35,615,512**	**45,285,175**	**53,746,209**	**16,271,126**

[1] Not available from published reports. [2] Principal only.

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 (including income taxes, excess profits tax, gasoline tax and succession duties) 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 continued to be an important source of revenue in the period between the two wars. The outbreak of war in 1939 and the resulting rapid expansion of expenditures by the Dominion led to a very substantial increase in individual and corporation income tax rates, the tax on excess profits was revived and made much more severe and the Dominion entered the fields of succession duties and gasoline taxes (the latter are semi-direct) which had hitherto been imposed exclusively by the provinces.

The first reductions to be made in direct tax rates, which were at such high levels during the war years, were presented in the 1945-46 Budget and included: a reduction of 4 p.c. in individual income tax for 1945 and of 16 p.c. for 1946; reduction of the 100 p.c. rates of excess profits tax to 60 p.c. from Jan. 1, 1946; and an increase in the minimum standard profit under excess profits tax from $5,000 to $15,000 from Jan. 1, 1946.

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. (See Table 6, p. 886.)

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 was known as war-tax revenue. Before the outbreak of the War of 1939-45 it had become a permanent and important part of the taxation structure, and the chief source of raising ordinary

* More detailed information is given in the report "Taxation Statistics" published in April, 1946, by the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue.

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. 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. On the new basis the statistics are related to the year in which the income is earned by the taxpayer and all incomes earned in a particular year will be combined to form the taxation-year statistics for that year regardless of when the assessments are made by the Department.

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. 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 moneys 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. 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 1917-46

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[1]	468,717,840[1]	15,019,831	1,635,494,706
1945	1,072,758,068[1]	465,805,356[1]	17,250,798	1,555,814,222
1946	937,729,273	494,196,483	21,447,574	1,453,373,330

[1] Including refundable portion and therefore does not agree with Table 8, p. 890.

Collections on a Taxation-Year Basis.—Table 1 reflects 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 collected almost entirely 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, 1946, general Head Office accounts were open for the taxation years 1946, 1945, and 1944 and the Combined Account was known as 1917-43. All collections in the Combined Account are, in Table 2, credited to the last year in the Combined Account which in this case is 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.

2.—Individual and Corporation Income and Excess Profits Tax Collections by Taxation Years, 1917-45 and Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1946

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	825,781,811	278,507,805	25,375,689	458,896,881	1,588,562,186
1944[1]	769,030,045	277,963,967	21,895,015	403,788,249	1,472,677,276
1945[1]	594,853,854	178,208,945	8,673,086	308,391,486	1,090,127,371
1946[1]	75,672,266	15,910,172	84,482	30,765,651	122,432,571

[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 1944 account and substantial additions to the 1945 and 1946 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 1940-46

Taxation Year	Corporation Income Tax	Corporation Excess Profits Tax	Total
	$	$	$
1940	133,248,778	120,664,171	253,912,949
1941	184,188,053	292,654,352	476,842,405
1942	226,848,767	439,834,553	666,683,320
1943	225,352,875	512,051,811	737,404,686
1944[1]	216,048,238	465,703,978	681,752,216
1945[1]	154,204,362	332,396,069	486,600,431
1946[1] (three months)	14,791,634	31,884,189	46,675,823

[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 1944 account and substantial additions to the 1945 and 1946 accounts.

Subsection 2.—Individual Income Tax Statistics

As stated on p. 932, individual income tax statistics are henceforth to be presented on a taxation-year or calendar-year basis. Individual assessment statistics for the 1941 taxation year constitute the first year of the presentation on this basis and are summarized in Table 4. These figures have value for research purposes and as a matter of record, but it is realized that they are already out of date from the standpoint of studying current taxation of individuals, and therefore an estimate for the 1945 taxation year is presented in Table 5.

4.—Total Individual Assessments, by Income Classes, Occupational Classes and Provinces, Taxation Year 1941

NOTE.—The income used in this table is "taxable income" arrived at after deducting charitable donations but before deduction of specific exemptions for single or married status or for dependents.

Income Class	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed	Class or Province	Taxpayers Assessed	Total Income Assessed	Total Tax Assessed
Income Class	No.	$	$	**Occupational Class**	No.	$	$
Under $1,000	165,475	142,227,236	2,845,131	Agrarians	7,372	18,224,225	1,591,227
$ 1,000 to $ 2,000	368,862	544,305,999	25,042,082	Professional	15,858	71,861,832	13,399,139
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	198,252	474,274,695	24,005,097	Employees	754,703	1,530,740,028	130,047,305
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	65,421	223,419,735	17,829,622	Merchants	44,506	153,048,913	20,006,847
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	26,626	118,436,367	13,351,198	Manufacturers	2,439	14,148,580	3,177,048
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	13,849	75,324,575	11,261,853	Natural resources	787	2,896,355	473,326
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	8,382	54,002,101	9,611,884	Financial	26,770	116,362,745	34,742,536
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	5,586	41,684,105	8,430,561	Personal corporations	972	15,604,357	7,095,052
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	3,693	31,298,450	7,070,289	All others	18,077	57,272,625	12,396,354
$ 9,000 to $10,000	2,815	26,831,495	6,547,696				
$10,000 to $15,000	6,897	82,640,845	23,478,530	**Province**			
$15,000 to $20,000	2,417	41,449,951	14,318,190	P. E. Island	1,797	4,154,840	395,611
$20,000 to $25,000	1,170	25,984,558	9,917,797	Nova Scotia	30,045	66,040,413	6,747,185
$25,000 to $30,000	652	17,890,670	7,460,830	New Brunswick	18,007	40,751,306	4,206,922
$30,000 to $35,000	371	12,079,171	5,224,957	Quebec	186,397	461,859,214	63,084,945
$35,000 to $40,000	211	7,730,574	3,503,009	Ontario	430,368	965,401,801	107,875,094
$40,000 to $45,000	184	7,835,019	3,716,743	Manitoba	45,128	101,687,486	10,005,807
$45,000 to $50,000	115	5,479,848	2,638,112	Saskatchewan	26,454	55,235,992	3,990,641
$50,000 or over	506	47,264,266	26,675,253	Alberta	40,541	86,555,355	7,473,809
				British Columbia	91,861	196,516,244	18,972,500
Totals	**871,484**	**1,980,159,660**	**222,928,834**	Yukon	886	1,957,009	176,320

Preliminary Estimate, 1945 Taxation Year.—Income tax returns for the 1945 taxation year were not yet due or received at the time the estimates shown in Table 5 were compiled, so that the information is necessarily very tentative. It is not possible, at present, to analyse these data on a provincial or an occupational basis in order to present them on a comparable basis with the 1941 final estimate.

The flat 4 p.c. reduction of individual income tax for 1945, announced in October of that year, and the recovery of Family Allowance payments made to those who also received income tax reductions for dependents are estimated in the footnote to Table 5. Family Allowance payments were begun in July, 1945, and the recovery is for a six-month period only.

5.—Individual Income Tax Estimates, Taxation Year, 1945

NOTE.—The income used in this table is the income prior to allowable deduction for charitable donations or medical expenses.

Income Class	Taxpayers	Total Income	Total Tax	Average Tax
	No.	$'000	$'000	$
$660 to $ 700	51,300	34,318	358	7
$700 to $ 800	134,500	100,875	3,686	27
$800 to $ 900	128,500	109,094	7,008	55
$900 to $1,000	111,000	105,334	7,980	72
$660 to $1,000	425,300	349,621	19,032	45
$1,000 to $1,100	92,400	96,925	9,195	99
$1,100 to $1,200	75,400	86,626	9,503	126
$1,200 to $1,300	168,700	210,858	11,314	67
$1,300 to $1,400	157,600	213,137	13,384	85
$1,400 to $1,500	148,900	215,743	14,809	99
$1,500 to $1,600	139,100	215,435	16,143	116
$1,600 to $1,700	134,000	221,033	16,825	126
$1,700 to $1,800	123,700	216,195	17,553	142
$1,800 to $1,900	113,500	209,724	18,477	163
$1,900 to $2,000	98,700	192,262	18,330	186
$1,000 to $2,000	1,252,000	1,877,938	145,533	116
$2,000 to $2,100	92,500	189,430	19,030	206
$2,100 to $2,200	78,500	168,607	18,055	230
$2,200 to $2,300	65,600	147,464	16,797	256
$2,300 to $2,400	54,400	127,668	15,353	282
$2,400 to $2,500	46,200	113,047	14,251	308
$2,500 to $2,600	37,900	96,527	12,624	333
$2,600 to $2,700	32,100	84,963	11,561	360
$2,700 to $2,800	27,400	75,264	10,696	390
$2,800 to $2,900	23,200	66,048	9,810	423
$2,900 to $3,000	20,400	59,898	9,202	451
$2,000 to $3,000	478,200	1,128,916	137,379	287
$3,000 to $3,500	71,600	230,622	39,274	549
$3,500 to $4,000	36,000	134,066	26,145	726
$4,000 to $4,500	22,000	93,215	20,366	926
$4,500 to $5,000	14,400	68,168	16,169	1,123
$3,000 to $5,000	144,000	526,071	101,954	708
$5,000 to $ 6,000	19,200	104,218	27,070	1,410
$6,000 to $ 7,000	11,800	76,052	21,947	1,860
$7,000 to $ 8,000	8,000	59,575	18,598	2,325
$8,000 to $ 9,000	5,300	44,594	14,754	2,784
$9,000 to $10,000	4,200	39,930	13,939	3,319
$5,000 to $10,000	48,500	324,369	96,308	1,986

5.—Individual Income Tax Estimates, Taxation Year, 1945—concluded

Income Class	Taxpayers	Total Income	Total Tax	Average Tax
	No.	$'000	$'000	$
$10,000 to $15,000	9,200	110,504	44,420	4,828
$15,000 to $20,000	3,400	58,508	28,123	8,271
$20,000 to $25,000	1,600	35,507	18,662	11,664
$10,000 to $25,000	14,200	204,519	91,205	6,423
$25,000 to $50,000	2,140	71,548	42,953	20,071
$50,000 to $100,000	500	32,069	22,920	45,840
$100,000 or over	160	27,860	24,482	153,013
$25,000 or over	2,800	131,477	90,355	32,270
Grand Totals	**2,365,000**	**4,542,911**	**681,766**[1]	**288**

[1] Less: 4 p.c. reduction per 1945 Budget, $27,270,000; plus: estimated Family Allowance recovery, $17,100,000; adjusted tax receivable, $671,596,000.

Subsection 3.—Corporation Income Tax Statistics

In the following tables, corporation statistics are presented on a taxation-year basis prior to assessment. The data has been extracted and compiled from the returns shortly after they have been filed and are as declared by the taxpayer without the scrutiny or revision of the Department of National Revenue. Inasmuch as 1944 is the first year of the record, the figures stand alone without any basis of reference to previous experience. Historical tables of the more significant statistics will later be compiled on the same basis as 1944. Provincial figures contain an unavoidable bias in favour of the central provinces, Ontario and Quebec, which is caused by the fact that many large companies which operate across Canada file their returns in either of these two provinces.

6.—Summary Statistics for Corporations Reporting a Profit, Taxation Year, 1944

Item	Companies Reporting	Net Taxable Income	Income Tax Declared	Excess Profits Tax Declared	Refundable Portion
Companies Taxable under the Income War Tax Act	No.	$	$	$	$
Active companies—fully tabulated—unconsolidated	18,712	1,077,561,324	192,335,757	419,269,563	62,541,620
Active companies—fully tabulated—consolidated	55	36,052,332	7,105,508	14,305,761	2,212,968
Totals, Active Taxable Companies Fully Tabulated	18,767	1,113,613,656	199,441,265	433,575,324	64,754,588
Active companies—not fully tabulated	806	63,057,980	11,058,603	21,405,340	2,630,884
Interim returns—not fully tabulated	164	14,587,438	2,587,234	6,850,845	1,235,801
Totals, Active Taxable Companies	19,737	1,191,259,074	213,087,102	461,831,509	68,621,273
Inactive Companies	286	59,469	10,123	7,227	Nil
Grand Totals	**20,023**	**1,191,318,543**	**213,097,225**	**461,838,736**	**68,621,273**

7.—Distribution of Active Taxable Companies Reporting a Profit, by Income Classes, Industrial Divisions, and Provinces, Taxation Year, 1944

Class or Province	Companies Reporting	Net Taxable Income	Income Tax Declared	Excess Profits Tax Declared	Refundable Portion
	No.	$	$	$	$
Income Class					
Under $1,000	3,379	1,294,000	233,000	180,000	–
$ 1,000 to $ 2,000	1,970	2,790,000	502,000	418,000	–
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	1,568	3,725,000	669,000	611,000	1,000
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	1,205	4,073,000	731,000	737,000	–
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	1,294	5,736,000	1,031,000	1,050,000	2,000
$ 5,000 to $ 10,000	3,110	21,396,000	3,842,000	5,878,000	418,000
$ 10,000 to $ 15,000	1,409	17,112,000	3,081,000	6,251,000	850,000
$ 15,000 to $ 20,000	898	15,294,000	2,749,000	5,829,000	843,000
$ 20,000 to $ 25,000	618	13,680,000	2,462,000	5,295,000	784,000
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	1,561	54,890,000	9,859,000	22,908,000	3,718,000
$ 50,000 to $ 100,000	1,149	79,872,000	14,296,000	33,948,000	5,677,000
$ 100,000 to $ 250,000	856	134,957,000	24,213,000	59,937,000	10,272,000
$ 250,000 to $ 500,000	357	123,017,000	22,018,000	54,342,000	9,369,000
$ 500,000 to $1,000,000	192	133,741,000	23,905,000	55,163,000	8,886,000
$1,000,000 to $5,000,000	142	281,923,000	50,092,000	114,601,000	17,881,000
$5,000,000 or over	29	297,759,000	53,404,000	94,684,000	9,920,000
Totals	**19,737**	**1,191,259,000**	**213,087,000**	**461,832,000**	**68,621,000**
Industrial Division					
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	329	4,311,000	776,000	1,633,000	236,000
Mining	322	79,296,000	14,084,000	19,191,000	603,000
Manufacturing	6,046	645,550,000	115,695,000	268,328,000	42,550,000
Construction	606	11,442,000	2,069,000	4,600,000	695,000
Public utilities	1,066	154,398,000	27,628,000	49,881,000	5,435,000
Wholesale trade	2,904	85,377,000	15,181,000	38,511,000	6,714,000
Retail trade	3,636	102,226,000	18,553,000	49,090,000	9,136,000
Service	2,039	27,723,000	4,987,000	11,487,000	1,848,000
Finance	2,747	80,601,000	14,055,000	18,996,000	1,394,000
Unclassified	42	333,000	60,000	114,000	9,000
Province					
Prince Edward Island	144	3,041,000	563,000	564,000	104,000
Nova Scotia	806	21,760,000	3,934,000	9,865,000	1,756,000
New Brunswick	557	19,044,000	3,417,000	8,524,000	1,453,000
Quebec	4,791	395,198,000	70,728,000	146,277,000	20,805,000
Ontario	7,194	569,567,000	101,742,000	219,307,000	31,848,000
Manitoba	1,310	57,310,000	10,312,000	26,755,000	4,798,000
Saskatchewan	652	7,973,000	1,430,000	3,597,000	630,000
Alberta	1,178	27,452,000	4,942,000	12,054,000	2,035,000
British Columbia	3,105	89,914,000	16,019,000	34,889,000	5,192,000

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, 8 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".*

8.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1930-44[1]

NOTE.—For statistics of gallonage on which these taxes are levied, see p. 672. For periods covered by fiscal years, see headnote to Table 9, p. 940. Figures for 1923-29 are given at p. 978 of the 1945 Year Book. Receipts from the gasoline tax in Yukon, which became effective June 15, 1940, amounted to $4,341 in 1941, $19,562 in 1942, $28,981 in 1943 and $26,540 in 1944.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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[2]	1,022,607	5,115,439	4,788,664[3]	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	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	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	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	3,454,834
1940[1,4]..	307,902	2,853,364	2,101,072	11,803,248	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,279	3,221,976	3,763,626
1941....	285,060	3,031,449	2,034,940	12,141,969	27,641,457	2,776,321	3,757,558	4,212,305	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	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	3,763,626
1944....	309,752	3,446,021	2,122,312	12,388,342	26,608,291	2,678,149	3,397,280	3,808,155	3,763,626

[1] Figures below the rule are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated. [2] Fourteen months. [3] Five months. [4] 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, $24,930,255 and $29,670,693 in the years ended Mar. 31, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945, 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 dates of their introduction into the other provinces are given at pp. 941-950.

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.

* Obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, price 25 cents.

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; c. 37 of 1944 and by c. 18 of 1945. In the 1946 Budget presented on June 27 the rates of Dominion succession duties were doubled, but it was stipulated that any payment made to the provinces on account of succession duties would be limited to one-half the succession duties payable to the Dominion. The Act is administered by the Department of National Revenue. Dominion receipts from succession duties for 1942 and 1945 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 worked 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 charged on the same property by more than one province have in the past been common but inter-provincial legislation is now overcoming this situation.

The four classes of beneficiaries that are established under Dominion law (see p. 940) have, for example, specific rates that change with each classification. For Ontario, there are three different classes of beneficiaries (see p. 945) 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.

In order to relieve against the dual taxation as between the Dominion and the United States, a tax convention was signed on June 8, 1944. 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.

An agreement respecting Succession Duties between Canada and the United Kingdom was also signed June 5, 1946.

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 1921-45

NOTE.—The fiscal years of the provinces end on the following dates: P.E.I., Dec. 31 to 1942 and thereafter Mar. 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	1,067,101
1937	-	45,380	606,367	398,103	7,636,875	15,991,351	463,963	311,019	342,841	825,047
1938		67,782	745,997	318,947	11,837,572	20,214,183	403,878	240,809	1,326,346	1,261,091
1939		75,312	557,221	177,276	12,277,427	15,314,854	605,426	375,585	372,169	703,780
1940		44,036	550,057	526,050	12,404,322	11,500,282	875,449	352,427	374,996	1,161,975
1941		42,662	409,632	383,425[7]	5,014,773[7]	11,172,484	603,328	261,849	415,156	888,860
1941[8]	6,956,574[9]	42,662	409,632	383,425	12,201,557	11,676,453	737,393	345,918	673,058	760,768
1942	13,273,483	56,767	688,427	221,909	6,922,654	11,636,058	538,698	405,710	458,702	818,321
1943	15,019,831	46,143	662,188	599,877	6,624,837	13,320,867	341,223	480,684	686,456	1,449,789
1944	17,250,798	82,120[10]	508,718	364,778	6,467,939	12,783,119	334,886	501,070	903,269	1,870,507
1945	21,447,573	108,893	881,586	677,485	5,730,368	12,524,929	649,680	[11]	1,131,161	1,723,092

[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 due to changes in the provincial fiscal years, figures are given in several cases for broken periods. [9] Ten months; Act came into force June 14, 1941. [10] Fifteen months. [11] Not available.

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 years of age, 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, c. 18 of 1942 and c. 30 of 1945, 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 years, or infirm.

(2) Widow without dependent children; child not dependent; father; mother; brother; sister; grandchild; son- or daughter-in-law; step-child.

(3) Others.

Estates passing to persons in Class (1) are exempt to the value of $10,000 and to those in Class (2) up to $5,000. Where nephews and nieces are the beneficiaries of an estate with an aggregate value not exceeding $20,000, one-half of the

ordinary duty is charged. Duty is payable on the whole amount when the exemption limit is exceeded. No duty is levied on bequests for religious or charitable purposes to be carried out in the Province, or by a resident thereof or by a corporation with head office in any of the three Maritime Provinces which carries out charitable, religious or educational bequests in Prince Edward Island, or in any province in Canada, other than Prince Edward Island, which is shown to allow the same exemption on property given, devised or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes to be carried out 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 years[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 years.

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) p. 942. 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 years.	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 years.	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. 941, 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	250,000	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 years.	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 years.	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 years of age, or both, and of $10,000 to a widow with more than one child, or two orphan children under 18 years, 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 years.	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 years.	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 years.	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 years.	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 p. 958.

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; 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, 1943-45

(From the Annual Statements of the Bank of Canada)

Item	Mar. 13, 1935	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1944	Dec. 31, 1945
Liabilities	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	4,991,640	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	Nil	8,041,601	10,050,367	10,050,367
Notes in circulation	97,805,665	874,395,312	1,035,972,607	1,129,099,247
Deposits—				
Dominion Government	*4,212,200*	*34,594,240*	*30,996,574*	*175,338,826*
Chartered banks	*151,927,628*	*340,195,800*	*401,723,907*	*521,209,383*
Other	*277,922*	*17,765,520*	*27,683,100*	*29,770,378*
Totals, Deposits	156,417,750	392,555,560	460,403,581	726,818,587
Liabilities payable in sterling, United States and foreign gold currencies[1]	–	–	172,257,273	156,829,962
Dividends declared	Nil	112,500	112,500	112,500
Other liabilities	99,702	28,149,704	3,589,769	3,975,966
Totals, Liabilities	**259,314,757**	**1,308,254,677**	**1,687,386,097**	**2,031,886,629**
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	558,336	172,257,273	156,829,962
Totals, Reserves	107,965,594	558,336[2]	172,257,273[2]	156,829,962[2]
Subsidiary coin	297,335	134,046	247,351	339,157
Advances to chartered and savings banks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Investments (at not exceeding market values)—				
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities	*34,846,294*	*787,578,136*	*906,908,378*	*1,157,312,459*
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities	*115,013,637*	*472,797,116*	*573,917,491*	*688,270,178*
Other securities—at cost[1]		–	*10,000,000*	*10,000,000*
Totals, Investments	149,859,931	1,260,375,252	1,490,825,869	1,855,582,637
Bank premises	Nil	1,968,499	1,817,950	1,884,018
All other assets	1,191,897	45,218,544	22,237,653	17,250,855
Totals, Assets	**259,314,757**	**1,308,254,677**	**1,687,386,096**	**2,031,886,629**

[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. The Directors are the Directors and Assistant Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada and the 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 Industrial Development Bank Operations.—The first annual report of the Bank dated Sept. 30, 1945, showed outstanding (i.e., the disbursed amount) loans and investments (excluding Government securities) of $871,752. The following statement shows the classifications of authorized and outstanding loans and investments as of Sept. 30, 1945.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AS OF SEPT. 30, 1945

Classification	Authorized		Province	Author-ized	Out-standing	Industry	Author-ized	Out-standing
	No.	$		$	$		$	$
$5,000 and under...	9	37,800	P.E.I.....	Nil		Foods and beverages.....	342,500	75,989
$5,001 to $25,000...	34	550,500	N.S.....	115,000	–			
$25,001 to $50,000..	17	667,750	N.B.....	200,000	66,064	Textiles and apparel.....	793,250	279,210
$50,001 to $100,000.	14	1,052,000	Que.....	1,052,500	459,912			
$100,001 to $200,000	6	890,000	Ont.....	1,192,550	212,189	Lumber and wood products.....	325,300	146,922
$200,000 or over....	Nil		Man.....	335,000	105,000			
			Sask.....	30,000	17,100	Iron, steel and metal products..	316,000	62,804
			Alta.....	135,500	–			
			B.C.....	137,500	11,487	Machinery and equipment.....	539,000	106,106
						Stone, clay and glass products...	341,000	80,992
						Refrigeration.....	316,000	50,000
						Other.....	225,000	69,729
Totals.....	80	3,198,050	Totals....	3,198,050	871,752	Totals.....	3,198,050	871,752

The monthly statement of assets and liabilities of the Industrial Bank as at June 30, 1946, showed outstanding loans and investments of $4,039,460.

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. Gold coins have not been struck since 1919. The British sovereign and half-sovereign, and United States eagle, half-eagle and double-eagle are legal tender. Subsidiary coin consists of 50-, 25- and 10-cent silver pieces,† 800 fine (reduced from 925 fine in 1920). Such subsidiary silver coin is legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. The 5-cent piece is legal tender up to five dollars and the 1-cent bronze coin up to twenty-five cents. There is no provision for the redemption of subsidiary coin. A table at p. 807 of the 1941 Year Book gives particulars of weight, fineness, etc., of current coins.

2.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1926-45

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. 127.

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
1945	58,327,590	4,823,237	1,407,462	1,521,170	7,499,263	73,578,722	6·07

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

* 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.

their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. 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. Most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines is 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, 1926-45

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
1945	2,503,416	2,499,163	3,416,300	"	950,300	Nil	748,500

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 1943-45

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	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Provincial	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,574	27,573	27,574
Fractional	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,094,531	1,093,666	1,093,051
$1	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	37,143,601	38,740,526	40,577,111
$2	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	28,067,218	29,159,772	31,024,976
$4	33,397	32,138	31,004	28,873	28,842	28,838
Totals	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	66,361,797	69,050,379	72,751,550
$5	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	93,116,558	98,942,174	102,603,827
$10	Nil	Nil	Nil	333,974,557	381,050,750	403,777,675
$20	"	"	"	163,509,117	222,345,129	266,684,012
$25	"	"	"	43,892	47,215	43,977
$50	650	650	650	37,087,287	54,382,062	75,590,344
$100	Nil	Nil	Nil	62,557,508	99,845,808	137,953,983
$500	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	533,750	480,792	457,917
$1,000	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	16,231,250	17,398,500	19,024,083
Totals	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	707,053,919	874,492,430	1,006,135,818
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]	89,660
Grand Totals	**190,004,825**	**204,381,492**	**165,878,510**	**773,426,716**	**943,576,233[1]**	**1,078,988,028**

[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. 30) of 1944. 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. 958. 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 or 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, 1926-45

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 Notes[1]	Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes[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
1945	28,636,174[5]	940,911,000	969,547,174	951,000,000	78·47

[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. 127. [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. 954. 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.

6.—Annual Averages of Cash Reserves of the Chartered Banks in Canada, 1926-45

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	1945	603,000,000	593,000,000

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.

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 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 (Sect. 88). The banks have expressed themselves as willing and anxious to facilitate

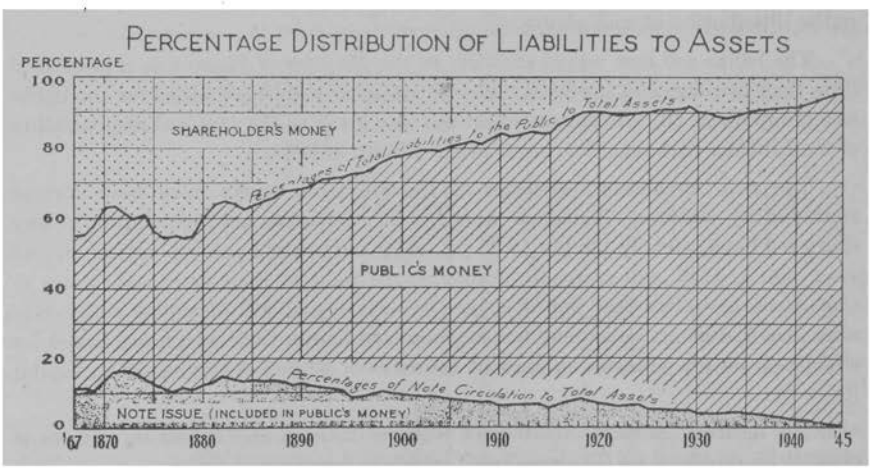
loans of this character, those to farmers to come within the scope of the Farm Improvement Loans Act (one provision of which is that the rate of interest must not exceed 5 p.c. per annum) and the Dominion Government, under the terms of that Act, will guarantee the banks against losses up to 10 p.c. of their aggregate loans so guaranteed. 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 the 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.

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



* The commercial banks have now entered the small and personal loans field in earnest and are building up substantial business along this line. Unfortunately, this business is not segregated from their general loans business so that no comparison of the field occupied by the commercial banks as compared with the small loans companies (see pp. 987-989) is possible.

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. 962 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, 1916-45

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	790,842,383	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
1945...	145,500,000	136,750,000	28,636,174	1,986,075,142	2,750,358,254	6,159,997,976	6,433,617,676

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 964.

7.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1916-45—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...	296,877,355[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
1945...	604,842,928[6]	3,438,830,751	313,061,291	3,857,534,890	1,505,039,333	6,743,217,134	95·48

[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, 1941 and 1943-45

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1932	1941	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Cash reserves against Canadian deposits (as per Table 6).....	186,000,000	308,308,203	412,834,602	526,874,824	592,867,223
Secured bank-note issue[1].....	2,000,000	–	–	–	–
Subsidiary coin.....	[2]	6,631,247	6,991,299	8,694,595	9,343,542
Notes of other Canadian banks	11,247,365	2,859,704	1,148,032	222,305,178[3]	232,805,515[3]
Cheques of other banks.....	82,948,867	140,781,514	189,114,743		
Deposits at other Canadian banks.....	3,461,775	2,955,155	2,503,852	2,534,265	2,616,417
Gold and coin abroad.....	19,089,489	3,099,773	2,735,447	2,636,768	2,632,114
Foreign currencies.....	16,022,766	31,607,723	66,976,350	106,180,869	96,418,427
Deposits at United Kingdom banks.....	9,383,994	39,912,495	55,990,635	42,353,724	41,065,991
Deposits at foreign banks.....	97,999,358	150,180,183	156,911,232	181,249,668	192,180,650

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 965.

8.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1932, 1941 and 1943-45—concluded

Item	1932	1941	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	489,709,241	1,483,299,697	2,404,756,734	2,991,047,582	3,438,830,751
Other Canadian and foreign public securities	150,891,599	149,467,128	232,405,156	283,417,399	313,061,291
Other bonds, debentures and stocks	55,157,961	93,776,591	76,778,050	78,794,755	105,642,848
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada	117,224,745	34,016,605	34,697,849	62,428,611	129,871,551
Elsewhere	84,227,574	44,380,973	80,868,655	99,745,985	108,483,349
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments	34,386,119	12,500,523	5,505,875	6,223,023	11,987,899
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	130,567,792	82,982,243	55,862,298	37,409,437	22,536,443
Other current loans and discounts	1,032,081,481	1,090,765,472	1,052,702,964	1,022,117,870	1,100,493,367
Elsewhere than in Canada	171,861,621	133,135,445	101,667,089	114,202,426	130,510,874
Non-current loans	12,317,980	5,400,035	2,775,292	1,811,012	1,155,850
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises	7,141,708	6,829,460	5,113,871	3,667,696	2,106,279
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks	6,244,908	3,516,182	3,124,855	2,453,173	2,146,201
Bank premises	79,714,603	70,285,504	66,705,291	63,907,545	62,792,527
Bank circulation redemption fund	6,721,355	4,674,712	3,696,690	2,776,557	2,030,754
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as *per contra*	48,671,585	94,522,777	113,289,929	113,887,283	125,296,836
All other assets	14,520,279	12,491,912	13,301,932	13,690,642	16,340,435
Totals, Assets	**2,869,429,779**[4]	**4,008,381,256**	**5,148,458,722**	**5,990,410,887**	**6,743,217,134**

[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, 1941 and 1943-45

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1932	1941	1943	1944	1945
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	$	$	$	$	$
Notes in circulation	132,165,942	81,620,753	50,230,204	37,056,187	28,636,174
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion	55,598,660	254,316,922	425,628,704	464,521,970	541,976,377
Provincial	26,151,681	67,252,009	95,622,892	105,146,178	110,671,712
Public Deposits—					
Demand	486,270,764	1,088,198,370	1,619,407,736	1,863,793,981	1,986,075,142
Time	1,376,325,128	1,616,129,007	1,864,177,700	2,272,573,361	2,750,358,254
Other[1]	–	–	–	59,495,010[2]	54,691,038
Foreign	312,293,297	438,885,536	587,499,673	696,435,818	716,225,453
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian	10,694,683	11,482,551	13,242,169	17,700,142	17,895,061
United Kingdom	5,131,001	21,471,047	32,405,240	32,072,586	36,859,630
Other	49,732,341	29,745,553	40,792,612	58,721,002	63,326,006
Totals, Deposit Liabilities[3]	2,322,197,555	3,527,480,995	4,678,776,726	5,530,796,708	6,278,078,673

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 966.

9.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1932, 1941 and 1943-45—concluded

Item	1932	1941	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian currency (estimated)	*1,955,000,000*	*3,017,000,000*	*3,962,000,000*	*4,686,000,000*	*5,378,000,000*
Foreign currency (estimated)	*367,000,000*	*510,000,000*	*716,000,000*	*844,000,000*	*900,000,000*
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities	2,454,363,497	3,609,101,748	4,729,006,930	5,567,852,895	6,306,714,847
Advances under the Finance Act	37,352,667	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Liabilities to the Public—					
Bills payable	1,579,945	8,070	"	"	"
Letters of credit outstanding	48,671,585	94,522,777	113,289,929	113,887,283	125,296,836
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	4,182,095	8,238,085	6,925,673	7,702,917	6,605,993
Totals, Liabilities to the Public	2,546,149,789	3,711,870,680	4,849,222,532	5,689,443,095	6,438,617,676
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	136,750,000	136,750,000	136,750,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities	**2,852,649,789**	**3,991,287,347**	**5,131,472,532**	**5,971,693,095**[2]	**6,720,867,676**

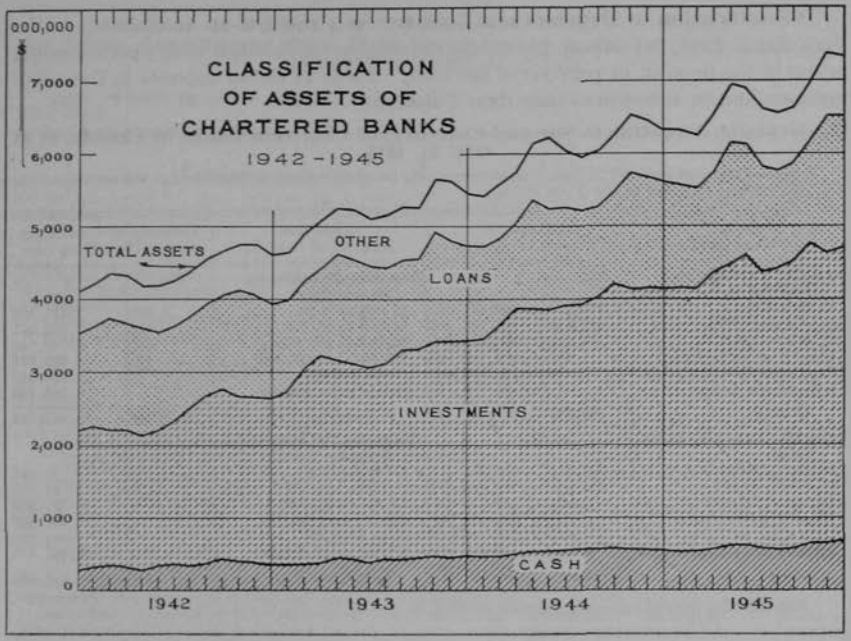
[1] Deposits in currencies other than Canadian, expressed in Canadian dollars at current rate of exchange. [2] Four-month average; not shown prior to September, 1944. The grand total is, however, twelve-month average. [3] Totals do not correspond with those in Table 7 because of the inclusion here of inter-bank deposits.

10.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-45

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	23·2
1944	11·8	11·2	60·2	24·1
1945	11·4	11·0	61·2	23·9

[1] Supplied by the Bank of Canada.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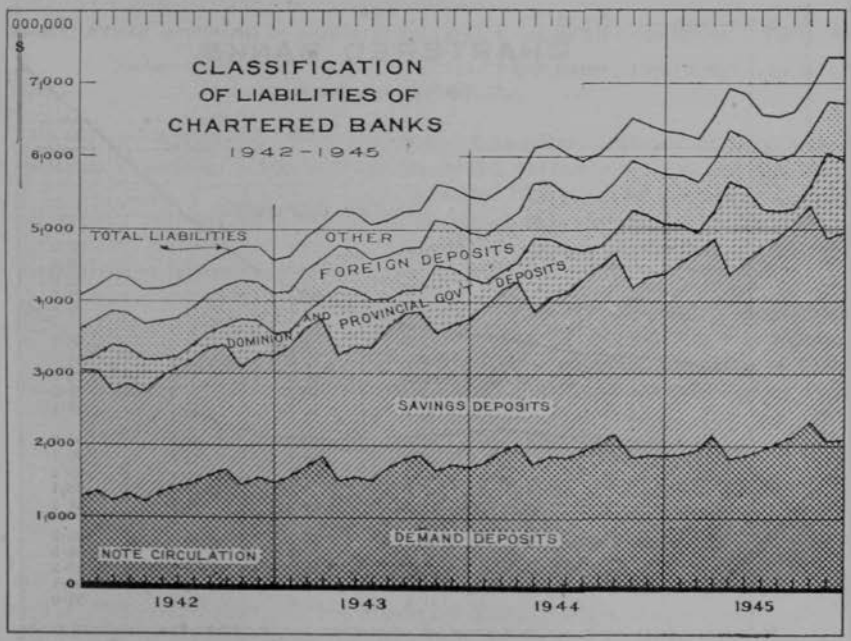
CLASSIFICATION
OF ASSETS OF
CHARTERED BANKS
1942 - 1945
TOTAL ASSETS
OTHER
LOANS
INVESTMENTS
CASH
1942
1943
1944
1945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CLASSIFICATION
OF LIABILITIES OF
CHARTERED BANKS
1942 - 1945
TOTAL LIABILITIES
OTHER
FOREIGN DEPOSITS
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVT DEPOSITS
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
DEMAND DEPOSITS
NOTE CIRCULATION
1942
1943
1944
1945

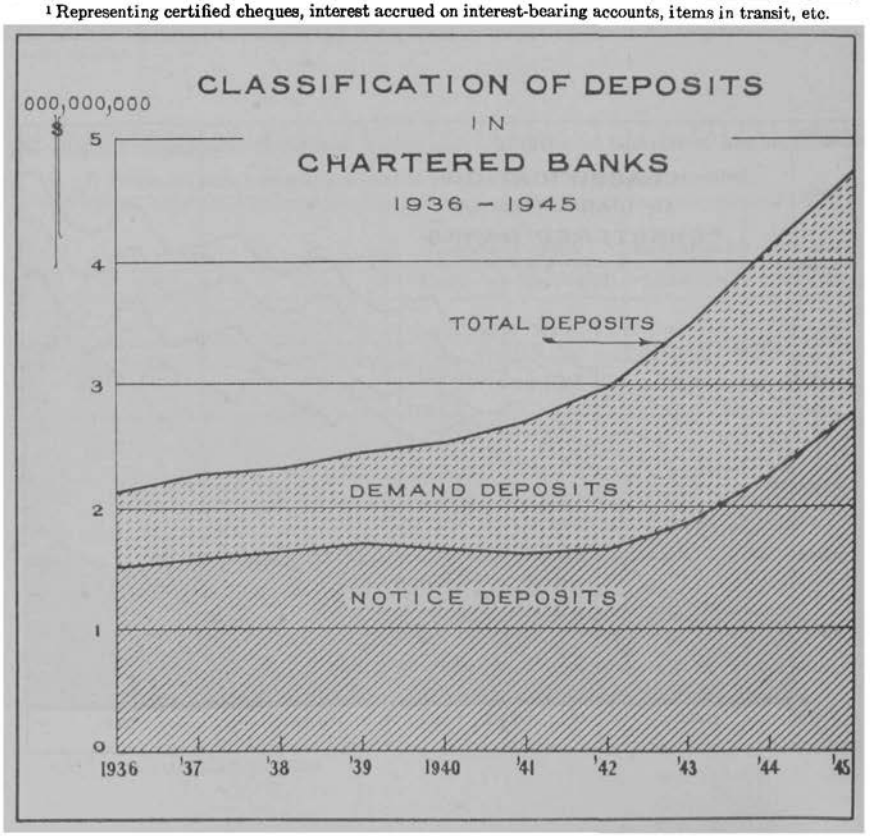
Classification of Deposits and Loans.—As a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1944, deposits and loans are required to be classified each year according to size of the deposit, or purpose of the loan. Table 11 shows deposits in Canadian currency and in currencies other than Canadian.

11.—Deposits, According to Size and Currency, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1945

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	591,978	166,334,259	$1,000 or less	1,290	431,108
$1,000 to $5,000	133,301	288,962,383	$1,000 to $5,000	465	1,225,561
$5,000 to $25,000	34,908	343,971,581	$5,000 to $25,000	302	3,743,548
$25,000 to $100,000	6,702	307,218,102	$25,000 to $100,000	116	6,926,971
Over $100,000	2,450	1,159,844,848	Over $100,000	65	35,220,582
Adjustment items[1]	–	30,636,240	Adjustment items[1]	–	7,265,749
Totals	**769,339**	**2,296,967,413**	**Totals**	**2,238**	**54,813,519**
Deposits Payable After Notice—			**Deposits Payable After Notice—**		
$1,000 or less	4,968,655	862,261,212	$1,000 or less	158	26,944
$1,000 to $5,000	584,182	1,142,894,098	$1,000 to $5,000	18	45,798
$5,000 to $25,000	59,971	496,976,622	$5,000 to $25,000	3	21,269
$25,000 to $100,000	3,085	133,405,289	$25,000 to $100,000	1	31,567
Over $100,000	819	347,798,839	Over $100,000	1	330,750
Adjustment items[1]	–	8,287,902	Adjustment items[1]		Nil
Totals	**5,616,712**	**2,991,623,962**	**Totals**	**181**	**456,328**

[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, 1943-45

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class of Loan	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$
Provincial government	5,322,470	5,358,057	11,484,285
Municipal government and school district	48,006,438	33,236,575	20,219,900
Agricultural—			
Loans to farmers, cattlemen and fruit growers	49,829,095	57,685,220	71,277,960
Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	245,923,181	209,280,135	109,526,961
Totals, Agricultural	295,752,276	266,965,355	180,804,921
Financial—			
Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers	39,447,194	56,813,397	130,617,338
Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies, and other financial institutions	27,089,437	27,615,373	34,182,234
Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified	100,024,759	125,033,226	172,542,182
Totals, Financial	166,561,390	209,461,996	337,341,754
Merchandising, wholesale and retail	100,044,572	122,199,056	153,883,437
Manufacturing—dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof	43,425,645	52,839,841	61,445,295
Other manufacturing of all descriptions	259,377,198	201,576,162	189,210,529
Mining	9,967,090	12,731,923	11,472,036
Fishing, including packers and curers of fish	8,314,336	11,558,311	11,445,196
Public utility, including transportation companies	13,392,496	6,317,757	7,823,631
Building—contractors and others for building purposes	45,505,354	39,047,702	47,578,121
Charitable, religious and educational institutions—churches, parishes, hospitals, etc	7,692,424	6,243,283	6,388,526
Other	74,424,403	82,032,417	100,369,928
Grand Totals	**1,077,786,092**	**1,049,568,435**	**1,139,467,559**

Cheque Payments.—The great bulk of monetary transfers in Canada and most other countries is made through the banks, payments in notes and coin being of relatively minor proportions. It is estimated that about 80 p.c. of our business transactions are financed by cheques. It follows that the amount of the cheques paid through the banks and charged to deposit accounts is widely used as a measure of the volume of financial transactions.

Statistics regarding these payments were formerly secured through the clearing houses or meeting places for representatives of the various banks in the principal cities and towns. There, they daily presented for payment the notes of other banks and the cheques drawn on other banks which had been cashed at their branches. The first clearing house was established at Halifax, N.S., in 1887. To-day, clearing houses are operating in 33 leading Canadian cities.

Bank Debits.—The statistics of bank clearings, the publication of which has been discontinued in Canada, have one great fault as a means of estimating the aggregate amount of cheque payments within Canada and, through it, the volume of business transactions. It records only dealings between two separate banks, ignoring cheque payments completed within one bank. These inter-banks payments have become relatively less important during the last twenty-five years with the number of separate banks declining from 18 in 1923 to 10 in 1931, at which standing it has remained.

These considerations led to an agreement by which the Canadian Banker's Association 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.

Reflecting the active economic conditions occasioned by six years of war, the cheques cashed by the banks reached a historical maximum during 1945. The transactions of 1944, the preceding high point, were exceeded by nearly 13 p.c. The advance was continuous year by year from 1938 to 1945, the gain over the pre-war period having been 121 p.c. While statistics of cheques cashed have been collected since 1924, it is evident that the standing of 1945 was greater than in any other year. The transactions of this nature amounted to $46,670,000,000 in 1929, the culmination of the last major economic cycle, about 32 p.c. less than the $68,385,000,000 recorded for 1945.

The average of six strategic factors, indicating the trend of economic conditions was greater in 1945 than in any other year. Five indexes used in this connection rose to a higher position than in 1944.

The advance in cheques cashed in 1945 over 1938 was general in each of the five economic areas. The percentage gain in the Prairie Provinces during the last two years over the pre-war period was pronounced. The total in 1945 at $11,562,000,000 was nearly 153 p.c. greater than in 1938. The relative importance of the Prairie Provinces in this respect rose from 14·8 p.c. in 1938 to 16·9 p.c. in 1945.

13.—Cheques Cashed at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, 1941-45

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing-House Centre	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax	532,366,368	601,963,388	672,762,400	707,345,558	850,393,003
Moncton	154,748,067	184,165,605	207,076,041	231,547,502	257,723,155
Saint John	253,597,717	289,607,897	363,924,420	388,767,904	445,474,600
Totals, Maritime Provinces	940,712,152	1,075,736,890	1,243,762,861	1,327,660,964	1,553,590,758
Quebec—					
Montreal	9,904,907,872	11,392,049,905	13,761,657,086	15,441,044,068	17,486,992,168
Quebec	1,050,000,221	1,231,242,129	1,476,503,724	1,633,078,085	1,648,626,349
Sherbrooke	113,758,487	127,801,593	135,720,215	148,165,207	173,714,466
Totals, Quebec	11,068,666,580	12,751,093,627	15,373,881,025	17,222,287,360	19,309,332,983
Ontario—					
Brantford	163,477,014	208,615,177	232,033,285	239,304,256	253,506,245
Chatham	124,725,615	119,967,266	132,107,387	144,553,172	171,783,508
Fort William	110,017,118	122,471,043	131,640,784	168,928,365	171,655,637
Hamilton	1,105,198,410	1,311,159,162	1,331,492,619	1,375,804,380	1,360,759,670
Kingston	105,513,274	136,325,283	155,048,257	166,553,903	179,185,124
Kitchener	218,414,890	261,214,568	277,983,952	288,161,663	324,490,838
London	497,464,748	543,181,606	594,565,226	667,833,039	819,218,952
Ottawa	3,334,459,483	6,306,952,488	7,041,856,827	7,702,608,563	7,810,891,068
Peterborough	114,549,341	141,611,607	148,557,997	149,188,780	166,315,914
St. Catharines	140,738,966[1]	243,221,277	263,819,718	246,493,553	241,951,191
Sarnia	105,820,585	132,311,935	164,342,335	185,769,583	231,195,323
Sudbury	96,812,765	104,074,081	103,585,400	112,651,722	127,466,405
Toronto	11,354,826,471	11,540,621,984	13,091,307,830	14,445,952,616	18,760,599,503
Windsor	742,770,161	964,436,773	1,013,360,025	1,009,140,966	924,342,237
Totals, Ontario	18,214,788,841	22,136,164,250	24,681,702,142	26,902,944,561	31,543,361,615

[1]Eight-Month figure only. First reported May, 1941

13.—Cheques Cashed at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, 1941-45—concluded

Clearing-House Centre	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon	54,553,907	68,833,401	78,328,898	90,136,926	90,943,819
Calgary	923,982,846	948,012,956	1,201,421,721	1,498,387,721	1,523,535,631
Edmonton	620,645,790	725,037,893	988,229,423	1,060,248,757	1,165,857,185
Lethbridge	67,723,576	79,005,926	95,167,384	116,810,111	118,733,308
Medicine Hat	42,537,323	47,557,340	59,430,281	66,030,272	65,280,363
Moose Jaw	103,732,088	110,843,446	140,275,534	169,470,394	173,806,127
Prince Albert	45,346,563	54,803,986	59,218,070	81,775,325	84,699,682
Regina	561,116,037	635,557,561	776,839,350	1,155,130,243	1,111,542,712
Saskatoon	160,689,954	179,836,046	208,744,991	264,083,618	291,705,073
Winnipeg	4,011,316,943	3,872,888,067	5,592,307,440	6,986,366,445	6,936,060,331
Totals, Prairie Provinces	6,591,645,027	6,722,376,622	9,199,963,592	11,488,439,812	11,562,164,231
British Columbia—					
New Westminster	110,025,696	138,131,490	153,522,022	175,523,212	199,961,938
Vancouver	1,905,071,855	2,222,168,311	2,636,094,977	3,059,154,952	3,615,095,540
Victoria	412,047,033	480,583,012	507,788,108	500,943,546	601,306,096
Totals, British Columbia	2,427,144,584	2,840,882,813	3,297,405,107	3,735,621,710	4,416,363,574
Grand Totals	**39,242,957,184**	**45,526,254,202**	**53,796,714,727**	**60,676,954,407**	**68,384,813,161**

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), 1941 and 1943 to 1945, 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, 1941 and 1943-45

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
	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
	1945	155,694,000	1,028,777,079	320,982,087	1,647,636,170
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
	1943	32,375,000	199,768,732	126,553,699	454,173,434
	1944	35,408,000	239,209,902	135,997,990	522,964,177
	1945	39,710,000	281,311,595	159,462,363	594,926,370

For footnote, see end of table, p. 972.

14.—Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1941 and 1943-45—concluded

Bank	Year	Cash Reserve Against Canadian Deposits[1]	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets
		$	$	$	$
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
	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
	1945	34,394,000	190,060,578	66,689,428	314,191,547
Provincial Bank of 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
	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
	1945	13,047,000	75,306,666	23,220,529	120,548,822
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
	1943	78,008,000	499,481,739	279,002,887	973,848,715
	1944	99,350,000	626,705,008	275,643,982	1,125,254,661
	1945	116,870,000	725,688,510	290,846,428	1,252,362,957
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
	1943	96,764,000	708,460,233	344,694,693	1,377,885,201
	1944	118,133,000	882,252,832	359,279,825	1,634,474,340
	1945	134,605,000	993,034,484	399,083,314	1,811,296,321
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
	1943	19,592,000	106,113,235	69,530,733	222,719,891
	1944	25,076,000	136,092,959	69,123,864	258,058,097
	1945	30,014,000	160,663,455	75,842,878	296,836,249
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
	1943	19,553,000	130,560,762	50,744,909	221,646,820
	1944	24,652,000	169,260,772	54,475,871	270,164,970
	1945	32,092,000	190,293,060	69,077,946	313,284,691
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
	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
	1945	33,346,000	195,306,534	96,288,029	358,043,504
Weyburn Security Bank[2]	1929	200,000	1,165,832	3,178,206	6,349,160
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1929[3]	100,000	358,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1935	600,000	4,867,734	2,263,072	14,056,175
	1941	1,791,000	12,309,091	4,703,930	25,885,775
	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
	1945	3,095,000	17,092,929	3,546,331	34,090,503
Totals	**1929[3]**	**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**
	1943	**412,835,000**	**2,713,939,940**	**1,334,080,022**	**5,148,458,722**
	1944	**526,875,000**	**3,353,259,736**	**1,343,938,364**	**5,990,410,887**
	1945	**592,867,000**	**3,857,534,890**	**1,505,039,333**	**6,743,217,134**

[1] Excluding minor amounts of gold carried in such reserves. See also text immediately preceding this table. [2] Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [3] Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

15.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1941 and 1943-45

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
	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
	1945	7,067,683	193,298,719	1,312,621,038	38,841,363	75,000,000	1,644,374,047
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
	1943	4,644,090	34,613,984	344,384,464	8,270,796	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
	1945	2,627,777	44,765,397	470,370,278	10,334,321	36,000,000	592,507,194
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
	1943	1,496,356	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
	1945	931,104	33,437,709	255,562,266	2,644,258	18,000,000	312,461,945
Provincial Bank of 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
	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
	1945	664,250	7,023,998	106,912,715	72,055	5,000,000	119,828,249
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
	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
	1945	5,951,853	108,869,350	1,037,577,161	21,031,368	50,000,000	1,247,138,372
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
	1943	14,039,421	113,227,578	1,139,030,717	18,701,628	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
	1945	7,742,985	147,554,397	1,525,668,270	25,446,212	55,000,000	1,806,882,175
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
	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
	1945	1,082,521	26,596,644	239,763,242	6,339,955	14,000,000	295,590,782
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
	1943	2,378,425	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
	1945	1,127,306	24,563,045	270,067,618	3,453,767	12,000,000	311,954,331
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
	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
	1945	1,238,610	62,002,499	267,764,839	5,388,189	15,000,000	356,125,943
Weyburn Security Bank[1].....	1929	511,116	138,064	4,415,648	45,729	774,560	6,258,719

For footnote, see end of table, p. 974.

15.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935, 1941 and 1943-45—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
	1943	546,907	4,355,693	16,169,431	4,720,678	2,250,000	28,916,250
	1944	401,680	4,761,778	18,187,604	4,224,173	2,250,000	31,136,212
	1945	202,085	4,536,331	21,042,460	4,529,209	2,250,000	34,004,638
Totals.....	**1929[2]**	**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**
	1943	**50,230,204**	**521,251,596**	**4,071,085,109**	**86,440,021**	**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**
	1945	**28,636,174**	**652,648,089**	**5,507,349,887**	**118,080,697**	**282,250,000**	**6,720,867,676**

[1] Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [2] Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

Earnings of Chartered Banks.—The chartered banks of Canada are for the most part Dominion-wide institutions, doing business in all parts of the country. Their earnings, therefore, reflect with very considerable accuracy the fluctuations of general business.

16.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1940-45

NOTE.—The figures in this table in previous issues were not strictly comparable. The net profits of all banks for the years 1940-45 inclusive, are now shown after deductions for pension funds, bank premises, write-offs and all taxes.

Bank	1940		1941		1942	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	2,935,941	8	2,937,026	8	2,783,018	8-6
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,491,330	12	1,480,602	12	1,400,262	12-10
Bank of Toronto.....	1,044,549	10	1,121,556	10	964,729	10
Provincial Bank of Canada.	241,084	6	241,434	6	231,013	6-5
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,402,203	8	2,409,158	8	2,327,348	8-6
Royal Bank of Canada.....	2,901,894	8	2,810,928	8	2,675,123	8-6
Dominion Bank.....	723,788	10	704,322	10	665,990	10-8
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	687,589	8	686,351	8	651,815	8-6
Imperial Bank of Canada...	811,017	10	722,190	10	686,149	10-8
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Totals, Net Profits.....	**13,239,395**		**13,113,567**	–	**12,385,447**	

[1] Not reported.

16.—Net Profits of Chartered Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1940-45—concluded

Bank	1943		1944		1945	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	2,802,834	6	2,694,300	6	2,934,681	6
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,252,962	10	1,045,420[2]	10	1,304,497	10
Bank of Toronto	829,807	10	996,271	10	935,137	10
Provincial Bank of Canada	210,069	5	208,542	5	239,960	5
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,044,334	6	2,046,972	6	2,195,527	6
Royal Bank of Canada	2,656,289	6	2,532,183	6	3,098,847	6
Dominion Bank	659,249	8	665,974	8	653,241	8
Banque Canadienne Nationale	601,266	6	471,027	6	478,073	6
Imperial Bank of Canada	686,934	8	695,336	8	701,445	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)	[1]	–	[1]	–	[1]	–
Totals, Net Profits	**11,743,744**	–	**11,356,025**	–	**12,541,408**	

[1] Not reported. [2] Ten months only, due to change in Bank's fiscal year end.

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. By Dec. 31, 1945, the total had increased to 3,106 (excluding 131 branches and 3 sub-agencies outside Canada).

17.—Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1940, 1941 and 1943-45

Province	1868	1902	1905	1920[1]	1926[1]	1930[1]	1940[1]	1941[1]	1943[1]	1944[1]	1945[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	25	25	23	23	23
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	169	134	138	134	131	126	126	126
New Brunswick	4	35	49	121	101	102	97	96	93	93	94
Quebec	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,083	1,085	1,041	1,042	1,045
Ontario	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,208	1,207	1,092	1,091	1,098
Manitoba	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	162	159	148	148	148
Saskatchewan	"	30	87	591	427	447	233	229	213	213	214
Alberta	"			424	269	304	172	170	163	164	168
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	192	193	180	180	184
Yukon and N.W.T.	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	6
Totals	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**4,676**	**3,770**	**4,083**	**3,311**	**3,300**	**3,084**	**3,087**	**3,106**

[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, 1945

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 621 in 1945, 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	170	25
Bank of Nova Scotia	8	35	33	19	111	6
Bank of Toronto	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	99	11
Provincial Bank of Canada	2	"	9	108	12	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce	6	16	6	59	204	30
Royal Bank of Canada	5	61	21	69	190	52
Dominion Bank	Nil	Nil	1	8	89	11
Banque Canadienne Nationale	"	"	Nil	196	10	3
Imperial Bank of Canada	"	"	"	4	102	6
Barclays Bank (Canada)	"	"	"	1	1	Nil
Totals	**22**	**124**	**83**	**578**	**988**	**144**

Bank	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Outside Canada	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	32	37	44	1	11	444
Bank of Nova Scotia	16	9	7	Nil	36	280
Bank of Toronto	22	7	10	1	Nil	166
Provincial Bank of Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	131
Canadian Bank of Commerce	45	37	56	3	12	474
Royal Bank of Canada	68	44	44	Nil	69	623
Dominion Bank	4	3	3	"	2	121
Banque Canadienne Nationale	1	Nil	Nil	"	1	211
Imperial Bank of Canada	23	21	10	1	Nil	167
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	2
Totals	**211**	**158**	**174**	**6**	**131**	**2,619**

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 has gradually declined to 131 branches in 1945.

19.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks Outside Canada, with their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1944 and 1945

Bank and Location	1944	1945	Bank and Location	1944	1945
	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	17	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	7	Dominion Bank—		
Puerto Rico	2	2	England	1	1
Canadian Bank of Commerce—			United States	1	1
Newfoundland	2	2	Banque Canadienne Nationale—		
England	1	1	France		1
British West Indies	4	4			
United States	5	5			
Cuba	1	–	**Totals**	**132[3]**	**131[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 1945 average being $2,750,358,254. This is not so true to-day, when the Government is absorbing a large proportion of current savings for the financing of demobilization and reconstruction. 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 1945 aggregating $261,243,849. Nevertheless, current savings as shown by deposits in the banks are large, those in the special savings banks, although comparatively small, 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 wth 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, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1918-45

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 ended Mar. 31—	Post Office Savings Bank	Dominion Government Savings Bank	Year ended Mar. 31—	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	-	1945	33,468,799

21.—Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, as at Mar. 31, 1940-45

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits during year	4,305,638	3,998,091	5,050,677	8,386,979	13,844,802	18,568,005
Interest on deposits	450,559	433,901	423,762	438,910	499,570	581,472
Totals, cash and interest	4,756,197	4,431,992	5,474,439	8,825,889	14,344,372	19,149,477
Withdrawals	4,701,655	5,355,478	5,979,658	6,123,311	10,422,155	13,977,025
At credit of depositors	23,100,118	22,176,633	21,671,413	24,373,991	28,296,208	33,468,660

Provincial Government Savings Banks.—Institutions for the deposit of savings are operated by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Alberta. 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, 1946, were $48,037,000, 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 1½ p.c., or term certificates for one, two, three, four or five years, in denominations of $25 and upwards, bearing interest at 2 p.c. for one or two years, 2¼ p.c. for three or four years and 2½ p.c. for five years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1945, was $1,148,146, made up of $333,721 in demand certificates and $814,425 in term certificates.

In addition savings deposits are accepted at 35 Provincial Treasury Branches throughout the Province. The total of these deposits at Dec. 31, 1945, was $9,296,718 made up of $5,246,972 bearing interest at 1½ p.c. and payable on demand, and $4,049,746 bearing interest at 2 p.c. and payable one year 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, 1942-45

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945
Assets	$	$	$	$
Securities	586,137	151,000	201,750	202,125
Cash on hand and on deposit	460,306	374,816	181,273	117,881
Totals, Assets[1]	**1,047,438**	**526,100**	**383,023**	**320,006**
Liabilities				
Deposits and accrued interest	990,964	450,448	279,730	219,264
Surplus (guarantee fund and interest earned)	41,473	75,652[2]	103,293	100,742
Totals, Liabilities	**1,047,437**[3]	**526,100**	**383,023**	**320,006**

[1] Totals include minor unspecified items. [2] Includes $33,572 investment reserve. [3] Includes $15,000 due under agreement dated Apr. 26, 1932.

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 since 1942 was due to the decision not to accept any further deposits after Feburary, 1943, for the duration of the War, in order that the school children might concentrate on 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, 1946, a paid-up capital and reserve of $5,750,000, savings deposits of $119,464,090, and total liabilities of $127,091,600. Total assets amounted to $127,653,116, including over $105,000,000 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, 1946, savings

deposits of $21,120,435, a paid-up capital and reserve of $3,000,000, and total assets of $25,494,306. 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[2] 1868-1900 and 1905-46

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	1931	69,820,422
1870	5,369,103	1915	37,817,474	1932	68,683,324
1875	6,611,416	1916	40,405,037	1933	68,113,501
1880	6,681,025	1917	44,139,978	1934	66,673,219
1885	9,191,895	1918	42,000,543	1935	66,496,595
1890	10,908,987	1919	46,799,877	1936	69,665,415
1895	13,128,483	1920	53,118,053	1937	73,450,133
1900	17,425,472	1921	58,576,775	1938	77,260,433
1905	25,050,966	1922	58,292,920	1939	81,566,754
1906	27,399,194	1923	59,327,961	1940	79,838,963
1907[2]	28,359,618	1924	64,245,811	1941	76,391,775
1908	28,927,248	1925	65,837,254	1942	74,386,412
1909	29,867,973	1926	67,241,344	1943	84,023,772
1910	32,239,620	1927	69,940,351	1944	103,276,757
1911	34,770,386	1928	72,695,422	1945	122,574,607
1912	39,526,755	1929	70,809,603	1946	140,584,525
1913	40,133,351	1930	68,846,366		

[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.

At the beginning of the War of 1939-45 sterling and Canadian funds, like those of the other initial belligerents, fell to a discount at New York. The pegged official rates remained unchanged throughout the War. On July 5, 1946, the Canadian Government devalued the United States dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar bringing the latter to parity with the former.

A corresponding adjustment was made to sterling, the rate being established at $4·02 to the pound.

Subsection 2.—Wartime Control of Foreign Exchange

The Foreign Exchange Control Board.—The wartime controls exercised by the Foreign Exchange Control Board are dealt with at pp. 833-835 of the 1941 Year Book and the modifications of policy during the early years of operation are dealt with at pp. 830-833 of the 1942 edition.

Since the end of hostilities, the Board has published a report covering the main aspects of operations from September, 1939, to the end of 1945, and the following summary is made therefrom.

The basic factor affecting the Canadian exchange position is, of course, the balance of international payments. This subject is dealt with in the External Trade Chapter, at pp. 560-69. The Canadian balance of international payments has been characterized by pronounced instability from year to year. This is the primary cause of wide swings in the exchange cycle and the reason why, during the critical days of the War, gold and United States dollars had to be husbanded so carefully. The need for care still exists and Government machinery for the peace-time continuation of the controls in a modified form will continue to function.

The main wartime effort of exchange control was to maintain sufficient reserves of gold and United States dollars. By January, 1942, Canadian reserves of gold and United States dollars which had amounted to about $400,000,000 at the outbreak of the War had slumped to $175,000,000—enough to cover only six weeks' import needs. By the end of 1945, total holdings had been built up to $1,500,000,000. The principal factors contributing to this result were:—

(1) Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order (Apr. 30, 1940), which required residents of Canada to sell foreign currency owned by them to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Gold holdings of the Bank of Canada amounting to $205,200,000 were also transferred.

(2) The Hyde Park Agreement in 1941 under which Canada and the United States co-ordinated their war production, Canada supplying the United States with material which it was better adapted to produce. War Supplies Limited, a Crown Company, was set up to handle these sales which totalled more than $1,000,000,000.

(3) Special receipts of gold and United States dollars from the United Kingdom totalling $458,000,000.

(4) Capital inflow (chiefly the purchase of Canadian securities by United States investors) which became marked in 1942, rose sharply in 1943 when gross sales of outstanding Canadian securities for United States dollars amounted to nearly $200,000,000 or almost twice the 1942 figure. The 1944 total exceeded $100,000,000 and that of 1945 exceeded $200,000,000.

(5) Grain purchases by the United States amounted to a value of $550,000,000. These are described as being "another source of United States funds of extraordinary size. Their importance is emphasized when it it recalled that receipts from exports of grain in 1944 considerably exceeded the total value of all merchandise exports to the United States in 1938".

Because of the improved exchange position, it became possible, in 1944, to reduce some of the restrictions upon the expenditure of United States dollars. The first step in this direction was taken in May, 1944, when moderate amounts of United States dollars were made available to residents of Canada for travel for any purpose. The principal change introduced was to permit persons to buy up to $75 in United States currency for travel for any purpose, but not more frequently than once every six months, or alternatively $150 once every twelve months. One year later, in May, 1945, further relaxations in the restrictions upon travel were introduced and since that time Canadians have been permitted to buy United States funds for any reasonable travel expenditures. The improved position also made it possible to introduce some flexibility in the control of capital exports in 1944 when certain types of application for United States dollars for the extension of Canadian business activity outside of Canada were approved.

The improved exchange position also made possible the removal of the restrictions on imports from the United States and other non-sterling area countries which had been introduced by Parliament at the end of 1940 when the exchange situation was acute. The prohibitions on certain civilian imports from the United States contained in the War Exchange Conservation Act were removed by the repeal of the relevant sections of the Act in August, 1944. Finally, in the Budget introduced in October, 1945, the War Exchange Tax was abolished.

Up to Dec. 31, 1945, the Board had a total revenue from turnover in foreign exchange during the six years 1939-45, of close to $100,000,000. Commissions paid to banks, as authorized dealers, on purchases and sales of foreign exchange during this period were close to $26,000,000. The net over-all profit reported by

the fund and placed in reserve account after allowances for earnings on investments, interest on Government loans, gold transactions, operating costs, etc., was $49,300,000. By years the figures are:—

Year	Turnover	Commissions	Profit
	$	$	$
1940[1]	16,043,100	4,223,700	8,915,500
1941	16,256,100	3,893,700	9,265,300
1942	17,147,900	4,087,000	11,225,200
1943	18,068,500	4,805,300	9,414,500
1944	16,869,100	4,572,700	6,660,000
1945	14,360,400	4,372,900	3,841,200
TOTALS	98,745,100	25,955,300	49,321,700

[1] From Sept. 15, 1939.

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 1943 and 1944 of provincial companies have been supplied by those companies and are included in Table 1 in order to complete the statistics 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 the activities of these companies.

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 $189,674,461 in 1944 or by 11·2 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 $254,646,758 in 1944 or by 65·1 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 $2,932,708,530.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, C.M.G., 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. In the war years from 1939 to 1944 the amount invested in mortgages declined by over $22,000,000, being practically all accounted for by an increase in the amount of bonds and stocks held. 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, 1943 and 1944

Item	1943			1944		
	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loan Companies—						
Assets (book values)	59,081,710	126,943,566	186,025,276	58,728,602	130,945,859	189,674,461
Liabilities to the public	32,308,360	93,776,695	126,085,055	33,893,128	97,780,572	131,673,700
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	29,502,290	59,000,000	88,502,290	28,107,925	59,000,000	87,107,925
Subscribed	17,854,355	25,039,900	42,894,255	16,598,000	24,905,700	41,503,700
Paid-up	16,207,797	18,885,241	35,093,038	14,838,455	18,848,684	33,687,139
Reserve and contingency funds	9,130,430	12,966,837	22,097,267	8,390,996	12,834,013	21,225,009
Other liabilities to shareholders	1,435,123	1,289,177	2,724,300	1,606,023	1,414,080	3,020,103
Total liabilities to shareholders	26,773,350	33,141,255	59,914,605	24,835,474	33,096,777	57,932,251
Net profits realized during year	962,886	966,868	1,929,754	1,048,683	457,159	1,505,842
Trust Companies—						
Assets (book values)						
Company funds	60,385,651	20,569,787	80,955,438	61,889,195	21,284,655	83,173,850
Guaranteed funds	112,006,133	41,504,191	153,510,324	123,730,978	47,741,930	171,472,908
Totals	172,391,784	62,073,978	234,465,762	185,620,173	69,026,585	254,646,758
Estates, trust, and agency funds	*2,528,566,545*	*313,457,551*	*2,842,024,096*	*2,593,730,389*	*338,978,141*	*2,932,708,530*
Capital Stock—						
Authorized	51,980,000	25,050,000	77,030,000	51,130,000	25,050,000	76,180,000
Subscribed	25,357,750	13,036,570	38,394,320	25,270,410	13,041,570	38,311,980
Paid-up	24,079,561	12,171,035	36,250,596	24,920,033	12,311,457	37,231,490
Reserve and contingency funds	16,089,694	6,221,927	22,311,621	18,126,926	7,037,955	25,164,881
Unappropriated surpluses	4,743,426	1,193,570	5,936,996	4,524,209	1,106,345	5,630,554
Net profits realized during year	2,100,976	1,010,912	3,111,888	2,321,271	987,688	3,308,959

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-44

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. 987-989).

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	2,026,087	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
1944	7,326,593	73,668,635	216,488	41,864,820	6,301,334	1,311,945	130,945,859

Year	LIABILITIES							
	Liabilities to Shareholders			Liabilities to the Public				
				Debentures and Debenture Stock				
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds	Total[3]	Canada	Elsewhere and Sundries	Deposits	Interest Due and Accrued	Total[4]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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
1944	18,848,684	12,834,013	33,096,778	54,350,562	3,732,950	38,749,273	648,751	97,780,572

[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, 1925-44

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[1]	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
1944	6,056,591	438,388	2,518,320	7,732,823	2,271,356	1,263,031	1,004,146	21,284,655

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
1944	16,710,530	3,483,691	23,978,699	332,430	2,772,583	463,997	47,741,930

[1] Book value of real estate for companies' use and other real estate.

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-44—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
1944	12,311,457	7,037,955	1,219,898	20,569,310	507,288	21,076,598	47,741,929	47,741,929

4.—Amount of Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-44

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	313,457,551
1934	230,230,283	1944	338,978,141

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, 1933-44

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
1943	9,768,506	412,429	415,431[4]	10,596,366
1944	11,548,308	542,359	507,179[4]	12,597,846

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	"	298,896	4,557,749	7,918,926
1942...	18,000	576,589[7]	3,734,250	1,920,499	6,249,338	2,572,615	"	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	"	314,249	3,884,944	10,596,366
1944...	18,000	579,270[7]	3,805,000	2,970,071	7,372,341	4,819,254	"	406,251	5,225,505	12,597,846

[1] First year Small Loans Act in operation. [2] Not including balances other than small loans.
[3] Includes $200,000 bonds, debentures and stock. [4] Includes $250,000 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 1944 as compared with the previous year. The number of loans made to the public during the year increased from 144,521 to 162,242 or by 12·3 p.c. and the amount of such loans rose from $19,328,551 to $23,684,406. The average loan was approximately $146 compared with $134 in 1943. At the end of 1944 the loans outstanding were 107,732 to an amount of $11,548,308 or an average of $107 per loan.

Licensed Money-Lenders.—In addition to the above-mentioned small loans companies, 50 licensed money-lenders furnished annual statements of their business, showing, for 1944, total assets of $11,922,641, of which balances of small loans

amounted to $5,785,003, other balances to $4,278,952, bonds, debentures and stocks to $628,339, real estate to $217,920, cash to $566,890 and other assets to $445,537. Liabilities amounted to $11,922,643, of which borrowed money accounted for $6,827,168 and paid shares and partnership capital for $3,113,813. Loans made in 1944 numbered 71,369, totalling $11,590,943 and averaging $162, an increase of 8·1 p.c. in number and 11·7 p.c. in the gross amount; at the end of the year there were 51,591 loans outstanding with a total and an average of $5,785,003 and $112, respectively. About 41 p.c. of the number of loans made in 1944 were between $100 and $200. Further details of this type of business are given in the 1944 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 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 1945, sales were successively greater than in any previous year. The 1945 total was 6·6 p.c. higher than that of 1944. 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 in 1944. 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 1945 came in November with the successful flotation of the eleventh war loan (Ninth Victory Loan). The growth of sales and applications from the time of the First War Loan of Feb. 1, 1940, to the Ninth Victory Loan of Nov. 1, 1945, was 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
Nov. 1, 1945.....	1,221,342	801,132	2,022,474	2,947,634

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 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 but 1945 showed an increase of 141 p.c. over the previous year.

* Revised from information supplied by C. E. Simon, Editorial Associate, the *Monetary Times*.

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 recent 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, 1926-45

(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
1945	7,747,691,000	162,002,084	30,430,210	10,952,500	153,900,000	8,104,975,794

[1] Includes treasury-bill financing from 1934. [2] Not reported.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-45—concluded

Year	DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES			
	Sold in Canada	Sold in United States	Sold in United Kingdom	Total
	$	$	$	$
1926	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900
1936	1,211,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,299,074,311
1937	1,177,196,275	88,250,000	Nil	1,265,446,275
1938	1,044,038,844	40,175,000	48,666,667	1,132,880,511
1939	1,316,651,189	127,500,000	100,000	1,448,251,189[1]
1940	2,300,075,293	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
1945	8,024,957,794	80,018,000	"	8,104,975,794

[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

In the 1945 Year Book at pp. 1029-1032 financial statistics of Canadian corporations were given for the years 1936-43. These statistics were taken from the Statistical Summary of the Bank of Canada. The study of corporation finances has been made by the Bank of Canada since 1936 but in the early years was conducted on a more restricted basis. As the study has advanced the Bank has been able to enlarge the field by the inclusion of more and more companies and thus the results have become more representative. At the pages referred to in the 1945 Year Book the study included 678 companies—those presented below, now cover 686 companies and the revisions have been carried back to the first year of the series, viz., 1936. The figures disclose how the sharply rising level of Dominion taxation has affected the business life of the country. Every effort was made by those responsible for the study to show the aggregate results on a closely comparable basis: the group of companies is wide and includes those of low as well as of high tax status.

The ordinary corporation income tax during the war years and up to Jan. 1, 1947, was 18 p.c. of net profits and there was also a minimum tax on all corporate incomes of 22 p.c. under the Excess Profits Tax Act, making an aggregate flat-rate tax of 40 p.c. During these years and up to Jan. 1, 1946, the Excess Profits Tax took 100 p.c. of profits in excess of 116 2/3 p.c. of Standard with 20 p.c. refundable; since Jan. 1, 1946, Excess Profits taxation has taken 20 p.c. (*in addition to the* 40 p.c. Standard) in excess of 116 2/3 p.c. of Standard Profits. The Budget of June 27, 1946, provided for a flat rate of 30 p.c. to replace the 18 p.c. and 22 p.c. basic rates and the reduction of the 20 p.c. Excess Profits rates to 15 p.c., as from Jan. 1, 1947.

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 $310,000,000 in 1942 and in 1944 was actually only $278,000,000. The cash dividends paid to stockholders were much less in 1943 and 1944 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 did show, however, a gradual upward movement from $119,000,000 in 1939 to $194,000,000 in 1942 but decreased to $160,000,000 in 1944. Part of the increase in the earlier years of the War was accounted for by the increased capital investment in plant during those years. This latter item was $99,000,000 in 1939 and $162,000,000 in 1941, after which it showed a decrease to $100,000,000 in 1944.

7.—Financial Statistics Showing Source and Use of Funds for 686 Industrial Companies, 1936-44

(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 1936-44. 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	1944
Source of Funds									
Net income to stockholders (including refundable excess profits tax)	229	293	243	289	285	308	310	291	278
Cash dividends	−184	−219	−234	−223	−225	−225	−209	−198	−197
Undistributed profits (including refundable excess profits tax)	45	74	9	66	60	83	101	93	81
Depreciation charges[1]	107	115	111	119	141	172	194	188	160
Other non-cash charges against current income[2]	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	2
Totals, Funds from Current Income	156	192	122	189	204	259	298	283	243
Issue of common stock	10	17	14	9	9	6	4	-	6
Increase in miscellaneous liabilities (less miscellaneous assets)[3]	−9	−1	−17	−10	13	19	18		−13
Totals, Net Sources of Funds	**157**	**208**	**119**	**188**	**226**	**284**	**320**	**283**	**236**
Use of Funds									
Investment in plant, property and equipment	91	139	107	99	121	162	128	80	100
Investment in inventories	39	65	−19	51	124	141	26	50	−32
Investment in other companies	7	12	−17	24	−5	-	−6	−3	2
Investment in refundable excess profits tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	34	28
Redemption of funded debt	7	20	5	18	22	26	15	14	30
Redemption of preferred stock	2	2	1	−7	3	2	-	6	2
Totals	146	238	77	185	265	331	182	181	130
Increase in working capital, excluding inventories	11	−30	42	3	−39	−47	138	102	106
Totals, Net Uses of Funds	**157**	**208**	**119**	**188**	**226**	**284**	**320**	**283**	**236**

[1] Includes depletion charges. [2] Includes amortization of bond discount. [3] After adjustment relating to tax accruals and other transactions of previous years.

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 50·4 p.c. in 1944.

8.—Summary of Profit Statistics for 686 Industrial Companies, 1936-44

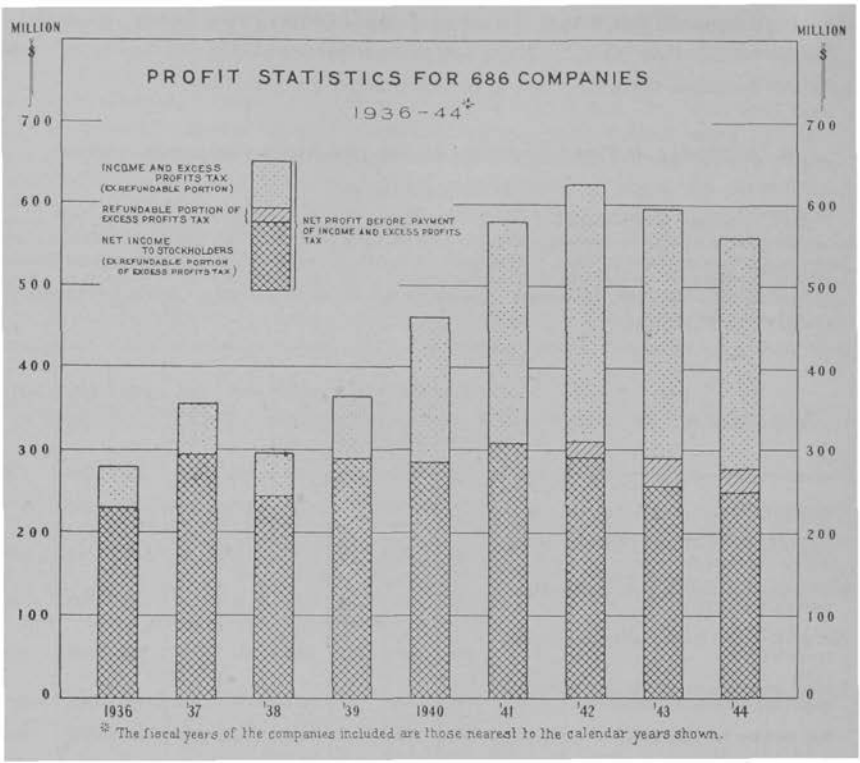
(In Millions of Dollars)

NOTE.—Compiled by the Bank of Canada. The sample includes all those companies with 1941 assets over $200,000 for which consistent reports were available from 1936-44. 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	1944
Net operating profit (before depreciation)[1]	388	468	405	484	610	755	826	790	722
Depreciation[2]	−107	−115	−111	−119	−141	−172	−194	−188	−160
Investment and other non-operating income (net)	46	50	48	44	40	43	37	38	40
Bond interest (including exchange and amortization of discount)	−49	−48	−46	−46	−48	−46	−45	−43	−42
Net profit before income and excess profits tax provision[1]	278	355	296	363	461	580	624	597	560
Income and excess profits tax provision (excluding refundable portion)	−49	−62	−53	−74	−176	−272	−314	−306	−282
Net Income to Stockholders[1]	**229**	**293**	**243**	**289**	**285**	**308**	**310**	**291**	**278**
Forced savings (refundable portion of excess profits tax)							−19	−34	−28
Net Income Available for Dividends[1]	**229**	**293**	**243**	**289**	**285**	**308**	**291**	**257**	**250**
Net income paid out in cash dividends	184	219	234	223	225	225	209	198	197
Undistributed income (excluding forced savings)[1]	45	74	9	66	60	83	82	59	53

[1] 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 0·5, 0·7, 0·3, 1·7, 5·4, 10·6, 6·2, 3·5 and 4·8 in the years 1936-44, 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. [2] Includes deferred development and depletion provision amounting to 7·8, 10·6, 10·1, 9·6, 10·3, 10·3, 9·8, 8·4 and 6·1 in the years 1936-44, respectively.

The net operating profits before depreciation were almost doubled during the eight 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 76·5 p.c. Deducting depreciation, investment and other non-operating income, and bond interest the aggregate amount left before taxation showed a gain of 75·8 p.c. but after income and excess profits tax provision the percentage of net income available to stockholders showed only a 5·8 p.c. increase.



The following statement brings together for each of the years covered in Table 8 the proportion of tax to profits made and the trend of net profits. This clearly shows that wartime industry in Canada was not permitted to benefit in the way of profits from the increased value of business that resulted from 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	278	49	17·6	229
1937	355	62	17·5	293
1938	296	53	17·9	243
1939	363	74	20·4	289
1940	461	176	38·2	285
1941	580	272	46·9	308
1942	624	314	50·3	310[3]
1943	597	306	51·3	291[3]
1944	560	282	50·4	278[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, printing and publishing and coal and natural gas. Gold mining shows the greatest decrease for the period 1939-45.

9.—Net Income by Industrial Classification for 686 Industrial Companies, 1936-44

(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 Net Income to Stockholders		1944 Net Income to Stockholders	
								Total	Forced Saving	Total	Forced Saving	Total	Forced Saving
Grain mill products	7	1·3	1·4	−0·2	2·1	2·2	2·0	1·9	Nil	2·6	0·9	2·8	0·3
Food	52	8·8	8·5	8·5	14·5	10·5	11·3	12·6	0·8	12·5	2·0	13·0	2·5
Drink	16	11·4	13·7	12·3	12·1	11·5	13·9	16·9	0·5	16·8	1·5	17·0	2·8
Tobacco	3	6·7	7·0	7·0	7·2	6·7	6·4	6·6	0·3	6·6	0·3	6·6	0·2
Leather	12	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·9	0·1	0·8	0·2	0·9	0·2
Rubber	7	1·7	1·6	2·3	2·4	2·3	3·2	4·9	0·6	4·1	0·8	3·6	0·4
Textiles (primary)	34	7·0	6·6	4·6	9·7	8·6	9·9	10·7	1·9	8·8	0·9	9·9	0·8
Clothing	26	0·9	1·0	−0·1	1·5	1·3	1·8	2·3	0·3	2·2	0·6	2·4	0·6
Wood products (incl. logging)	24	1·1	1·5	0·8	2·1	1·5	1·9	1·9	0·2	1·7	0·3	1·2	0·8
Pulp and paper	26	1·3	6·7	0·3	7·7	15·5	16·8	13·0	0·4	12·2	1·0	14·4	1·5
Paper products	26	1·5	2·2	1·8	2·0	1·9	2·4	2·5	0·3	2·3	0·6	2·4	0·6
Printing and publishing	12	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·4	1·2	1·2	1·1	0·1	1·2	0·1	1·2	0·2
Iron, steel and products (excl. machinery)	51	6·3	11·7	8·3	13·7	13·2	14·3	16·0	2·1	15·8	3·1	14·7	1·9
Machinery	58	5·9	12·6	11·0	8·8	13·3	18·5	22·4	3·4	20·0	6·9	18·6	3·7
Electrical machinery and equipment	24	4·2	7·2	6·0	6·1	6·6	7·5	8·8	1·6	8·3	2·0	9·1	1·7
Gold mining	39	38·5	40·4	43·4	43·3	40·7	36·7	29·1	0·1	22·4	Nil	16·4	Nil
Other non-ferrous metals	18	59·5	85·0	56·6	68·6	67·4	74·1	73·0	1·2	68·1	2·3	58·5	1·5
Non-metallic minerals (excl. fuels)	23	1·8	4·4	4·8	5·4	4·9	5·4	5·7	0·3	4·5	0·6	3·9	0·5
Coal and natural gas	16	3·8	4·0	3·9	4·6	4·2	3·8	3·6	0·1	3·4	0·2	3·5	Nil
Petroleum	10	30·0	33·0	30·7	27·2	22·9	21·4	19·9	0·1	21·8	0·3	21·5	0·3
Chemicals	29	8·3	9·9	9·0	12·2	11·0	11·4	10·3	0·4	9·1	0·6	9·9	0·8
Paints and polishes	13	0·9	1·0	0·7	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·5	0·1	1·4	0·2	1·5	0·3
Wholesale trade and service	63	3·0	3·8	2·8	4·6	4·4	4·7	5·1	0·5	5·5	1·0	4·9	1·0
Retail trade and service	35	3·3	4·9	4·9	5·7	5·6	6·8	7·4	0·8	7·9	2·0	9·2	2·1
Electric utilities	22	12·3	14·6	14·0	14·2	14·1	14·8	16·8	1·3	16·9	1·8	16·0	0·9
Communications	6	6·9	7·7	8·0	8·1	8·2	9·8	9·9	0·8	9·3	2·0	9·5	2·0
Transportation and storage	20	0·1	0·8	1·2	1·4	2·2	4·0	3·4	0·4	2·6	0·5	2·6	0·4
Grain elevators	14	0·7	−0·5	−1·5	0·8	1·6	2·0	1·8	Nil	2·6	0·8	2·4	0·5
Totals	**686**	**228·8**	**292·7**	**242·6**	**289·5**	**285·5**	**307·8**	**310·0**	**18·7**	**291·4**	**33·5**	**277·6**	**28·5**

CHAPTER XXVI.—INSURANCE*

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An introductory statement summarizing the salient features of the legislation covering insurance in general and the fields of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction appears at pp. 844-846 of the 1941 Year Book.

The 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. 617 *re* farmers' mutuals.)

Subsection 1.—Grand Total of Fire Insurance in Canada

Of the total amount of insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by the companies holding provincial licences and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province of incorporation, but may be allowed to sell insurance in other provinces.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance.

In the more detailed analyses of fire insurance in Canada dealt with in Table 2, the statistics cover only the operations of companies with Dominion registration, but, as shown in Table 1, such companies account for approximately 94 p.c. of the insurance in force.

1.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1944

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred
	$	$	$	$
Dominion Licensees	14,572,876,024	14,174,130,630	55,027,051	28,921,930
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	657,155,435	1,339,467,038	4,953,955	2,673,273
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	94,047,609	113,308,224	662,392	397,366
Totals, Provincial Licensees	751,203,044	1,452,775,262	5,616,347	3,070,639
Lloyds, London	176,062,137	205,351,916	1,229,785	613,109
Grand Totals	**15,500,141,205**	**15,832,257,808**	**61,873,183**	**32,605,678**

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, 1944, shows that at that date there were 270 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 59 were Canadian, 73 were British, and 138 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 downward, although the increases in fire losses experienced in the years from 1941 to 1945 have had the effect of checking 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 that has tended to increase the amount of premiums during the past few years is that in the years before 1939 fire insurance companies were prohibited under provincial legislation from insuring mercantile or manufacturing risks for terms exceeding one year, but since that time they have been free to insure such property without a term limitation. The figures indicate that this privilege was not taken advantage of to any great extent until 1941.

2.—Fire Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1900-44

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]	29,938,409[2]	59·47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0·80
1932	9,301,747,991	46,911,929[1]	30,068,923[2]	64·10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0·79
1933	9,008,262,736	41,573,986[1]	21,655,460[2]	52·09	10,644,787,101	78,980,010	0·74
1934	8,804,840,676	41,468,119[1]	16,968,030[2]	40·92	9,506,703,020	68,793,705	0·72
1935	8,782,698,099	40,884,876[1]	14,821,465[2]	36·25	9,641,773,674	67,596,146	0·70
1936	9,248,273,260	40,218,296[1]	14,072,237[2]	34·99	9,642,269,141	66,831,039	0·69
1937	9,773,324,476	42,498,127[1]	14,821,536[2]	34·88	10,432,290,081	71,913,161	0·69
1938	9,953,905,417	42,439,688[1]	17,363,670[2]	40·91	10,422,793,265	70,735,709	0·68
1939	10,200,346,551	40,984,276[1]	15,738,902[2]	38·40	11,117,212,274	71,854,442[3]	0·65
1940	10,737,568,226	41,922,312[1]	15,444,927[2]	36·84	12,072,174,014	72,682,679	0·60
1941	11,386,819,286	49,305,539[1]	17,814,322[2]	36·13	13,345,610,185	85,877,389	0·64
1942	12,565,212,694	47,272,440[1]	20,360,534[2]	43·07	12,759,419,939	84,168,663	0·66
1943	13,386,782,873	47,153,094[1]	22,181,244[2]	47·04	12,838,807,204	84,047,821	0·65
1944	14,174,130,630	55,027,051[1]	28,921,930[2]	52·56	14,572,876,024	96,065,279	0·66

[1] Premiums written. [2] Losses incurred. [3] For 1939 and later years companies were free to insure mercantile and manufacturing property without a term limitation; see text preceding table.

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, 1943 and 1944.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Year and Province	Canadian		British		Foreign	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
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**
1944						
Prince Edward Island	66,998	21,506	165,318	54,356	71,319	12,711
Nova Scotia	626,911	281,024	1,021,318	569,918	943,245	890,647
New Brunswick	396,530	246,195	918,023	535,236	760,825	412,306
Quebec	3,523,607	2,123,121	5,860,056	3,704,007	6,885,494	4,646,770
Ontario	5,370,617	2,531,122	6,853,375	3,162,737	7,672,756	4,598,389
Manitoba	1,189,562	428,222	839,642	288,163	1,058,482	370,404
Saskatchewan	1,366,587	423,798	567,866	224,623	1,054,317	380,451
Alberta	1,079,657	315,075	859,909	588,345	1,401,073	824,730
British Columbia	1,110,284	405,809	2,020,540	725,758	2,590,161	948,277
Yukon and N.W.T.	16,847	−704	115,997	1,643	30,366	−13,098
Canada, 1944	**14,747,600**	**6,775,168**	**19,282,044**	**9,854,786**	**22,468,038**	**13,077,587**

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, 1940-44, with Five-Year Averages, 1940-44.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Class	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Five-Year Average 1940-44
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Dwellings—protected	35·29	35·77	40·02	39·01	45·89	40·44
Dwellings—unprotected	40·96	40·24	36·26	35·18	37·88	45·30
All other dwellings and farm property	45·81	43·40	38·01	36·64	41·87	41·01
All other two- or three-year risks	35·38	44·36	37·86	54·78	57·70	46·07
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents	50·13	45·93	45·65	48·90	60·87	51·17
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents	38·65	39·00	58·79	51·22	53·83	48·15
All other mercantile risks	22·41	24·84	41·46	42·53	39·19	33·79
Breweries and malt-houses	3·80	1·04	5·05	2·89	27·76	7·82
Boot and shoe factories	35·84	75·43	41·57	174·76	120·13	94·47
Canning factories	19·03	63·95	139·38	85·42	26·01	65·13
Confectionery and biscuit factories	21·84	60·59	49·38	209·34	35·01	68·89
Flour and oatmeal mills	46·01	58·58	32·21	167·80	76·06	76·47
Grain elevators	16·53	34·75	26·33	18·70	28·83	25·84
Laundries	47·51	41·27	54·29	75·32	114·05	69·00
Sawmills	39·93	34·29	35·01	83·17	34·64	47·47
Lumber yards	24·14	35·31	44·25	19·27	48·97	35·74
Machine shops and metal works	56·69	32·07	47·66	69·14	52·41	52·09
Mining risks	29·92	17·03	25·44	49·41	108·90	44·44
Pork-packing and -curing houses	331·92	34·82	44·52	177·23	32·56	107·75
Pulp- and paper-mills	22·84	23·47	36·55	32·09	42·27	31·81
Street-car barns	15·04	10·32	19·45	32·51	49·50	26·17
Tanneries	–	31·95	532·18	92·15	117·55	178·26
Wood-working factories	70·18	53·35	66·42	32·55	100·45	65·96
Woollen and knitting mills	81·70	44·15	170·57	93·36	130·26	108·61
All other manufacturing risks	41·77	36·91	57·92	76·53	147·30	76·45
All other one-year and short-term risks	39·56	35·56	42·26	51·68	49·18	44·01
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy	26·25	27·77	27·10	39·53	36·67	31·54
Totals	**37·20**	**36·33**	**43·59**	**47·22**	**52·52**	**43·75**

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 1945, the per capita loss was greatest in British Columbia, being $5·55 as against the Dominion average of $3·46. The uninsured losses amounted to $10,426,226, or 24·9 p.c. of the total as compared with 25·5 in 1944. The 52,173 fires reported in 1945, with total property loss amounting to $41,903,020, resulted in 391 fatalities—159 men, 86 women and 146 children.

5.—Fire Losses in Canada, 1926-45

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	1945	41,903,020[1]	3·49	391

[1] In addition, losses to the extent of $9,867,000 occurred in National Defence and other Crown properties.

6.—Fire Losses and Percentages of Losses Covered by Insurance, by Provinces, 1936-45

Province	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured
	$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000	
P. E. Island	164	62·9	223	62·6	200	56·9	137	60·6	186	54·3
Nova Scotia	1,247	72·9	1,409	70·0	1,442	68·3	1,658	65·8	1,509	67·6
New Brunswick	886	68·0	866	63·6	836	74·7	1,210	74·0	925	71·0
Quebec	6,645	80·8	6,499	76·4	8,552	79·1	9,334	79·7	7,095	83·2
Ontario	7,867	86·2	8,135	79·5	9,397	85·5	7,923	82·8	8,100	84·8
Manitoba	846	87·8	893	89·6	1,053	90·9	800	90·1	1,029	91·0
Saskatchewan	1,081	77·2	1,056	64·4	502[1]	100·0[1]	717	77·8	658	96·9
Alberta	1,099	75·7	1,503	87·4	1,387	79·0	1,148	66·7	1,266	84·5
British Columbia	1,690	66·4	2,144	85·6	2,530	78·4	1,706	62·2	1,967	54·2
Totals	**21,525**	**80·5**	**22,728**	**78·1**	**25,899**	**81·3**	**24,633**	**77·9**	**22,735**	**80·3**

	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	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	250	71·2	164	84·64	116	55·0	247	60·1	257	59·8
Nova Scotia	1,545	70·2	1,954	73·36	1,628	69·0	2,841	62·0	1,759	72·5
New Brunswick	2,353	48·4	1,414	90·07	1,281	63·5	2,028	60·0	1,835	72·9
Quebec	9,656	80·5	11,271	66·41	10,324	80·4	14,213	72·9	14,034	79·3
Ontario	8,727	81·4	10,679	62·17	10,664	83·7	13,357	81·8	14,464	78·8
Manitoba	1,213	90·8	643	83·56	1,352	91·0	1,159	83·2	1,160	86·9
Saskatchewan	834	78·4	968	39·39	893	93·0	1,219	83·4	939	74·1
Alberta	1,856	85·0	1,565	75·15	1,199	80·0	1,896	91·1	2,208	81·7
British Columbia	1,609	63·3	2,524	74·36	4,008	51·5	3,602	57·7	5,247	51·0
Totals	**28,043**	**77·2**	**31,182**	**77·25**	**31,465**	**77·7**	**40,562**	**74·5**	**41,903**	**75·1**

[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 26, p. 1020 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, 1940-44.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Canadian Companies	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	1,914,678	1,867,789	1,833,662	1,958,504	1,710,883
Loans on real estate	2,545,673	2,882,921	2,748,791	2,270,836	2,284,582
Stocks, bonds and debentures	69,012,050	75,615,661	80,550,247	86,510,962	89,698,509
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	4,484,544	5,307,446	6,021,113	5,185,794	5,781,397
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	8,932,154	10,187,048	9,248,361	10,418,705	10,829,062
Interest and rents	619,446	634,034	658,408	624,908	624,739
Other assets	3,439,846	2,790,480	3,378,139	3,664,294	5,077,414
Totals, Canadian Companies	**90,948,391**	**99,285,379**	**104,438,721**	**110,634,003**	**116,006,586**
British Companies					
Real estate	1,611,337	1,613,201	1,540,080	1,465,834	950,427
Loans on real estate	1,236,867	1,187,896	1,130,940	1,022,141	3,669
Stocks, bonds and debentures	43,188,749	45,555,927	46,976,611	47,914,859	47,133,415
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,972,985	4,386,098	3,881,883	4,043,191	4,574,072
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	6,354,630	7,322,294	5,961,404	5,996,493	6,919,414
Interest and rents	257,554	228,079	214,211	199,024	165,873
Other assets in Canada	1,118,652	1,104,336	1,360,110	1,282,180	1,628,590
Totals, British Companies	**57,740,774**	**61,397,831**	**61,065,239**	**61,923,722**	**61,375,460**
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans on real estate	12,125	11,900	11,700	11,450	8,000
Stocks, bonds and debentures	36,544,218	37,822,648	41,218,108	44,781,193	47,189,726
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,299,333	3,778,905	3,895,640	3,635,151	4,421,711
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	11,809,229	13,071,607	12,624,985	10,472,994	10,818,160
Interest and rents	211,456	203,726	204,396	198,001	215,240
Other assets in Canada	357,028	194,945	243,340	402,886	1,392,041
Totals, Foreign Companies	**52,233,389**	**55,083,731**	**58,198,169**	**59,501,675**	**64,044,878**
All Companies					
Real estate	3,526,015	3,480,990	3,373,742	3,424,338	2,661,310
Loans on real estate	3,794,665	4,082,717	3,891,431	3,304,427	2,296,251
Stocks, bonds and debentures	148,745,017	158,994,236	168,744,966	179,207,014	184,021,650
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	11,756,862	13,472,449	13,798,636	12,864,136	14,777,180
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	27,096,013	30,580,949	27,834,750	26,888,192	28,566,636
Interest and rents	1,088,456	1,065,839	1,077,015	1,021,933	1,005,852
Other assets in Canada	4,915,526	4,089,761	4,981,589	5,349,360	8,098,045
Totals, All Companies	**200,922,554**	**215,766,941**	**223,702,129**	**232,059,400**	**241,426,924**

[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, 1940-44.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	6,492,950	8,014,395	9,274,922	10,356,038	12,026,543
Reserves of unearned premiums	16,779,552	19,132,926	19,818,045	20,290,350	22,165,363
Sundry items	11,137,941	12,752,449	13,876,780	14,669,731	14,647,168
Totals, Canadian Companies[1]	**34,410,443**	**39,899,770**	**42,969,747**	**45,316,119**	**48,839,074**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	56,537,948	59,385,609	61,468,974	65,317,884	67,167,512
Capital stock paid up	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815	19,072,815	19,107,815
British Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	3,675,755	4,310,347	5,012,739	5,428,270	6,421,046
Reserves of unearned premiums	16,314,099	18,619,214	18,843,113	18,903,902	21,185,456
Sundry items	2,716,993	2,685,225	3,480,250	3,253,620	3,158,040
Totals, British Companies	**22,706,847**	**25,614,786**	**27,336,102**	**27,585,792**	**30,764,542**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	35,033,927	35,783,045	33,729,137	34,337,930	30,610,918
Foreign Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	1,786,364	2,332,062	3,518,288	3,965,541	5,212,799
Reserves of unearned premiums	14,103,089	16,522,434	17,786,983	18,401,808	20,694,123
Sundry items	1,945,288	1,886,753	2,153,052	2,133,744	2,982,601
Totals, Foreign Companies	**17,834,741**	**20,741,249**	**23,458,323**	**24,501,093**	**28,889,523**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	34,398,648	34,342,482	34,739,846	35,000,582	35,155,355
All Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses	11,955,069	14,656,804	17,805,949	19,749,849	23,660,388
Reserves of unearned premiums	47,196,740	54,274,574	56,448,141	57,596,060	64,044,942
Sundry items	15,800,222	17,324,427	19,510,082	20,057,095	20,787,809
Totals, All Companies[1]	**74,952,031**	**86,255,805**	**93,764,172**	**97,403,004**	**108,493,139**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	125,970,523	129,511,136	129,937,957	134,656,396	132,933,785
Capital stock paid up[2]	18,670,825	19,169,440	19,072,815	19,072,815	19,107,815

[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, 1940-44.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
INCOME					
Canadian Companies					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance	29,929,696	34,872,636	36,306,765	35,866,506	39,031,985
Interest and dividends earned	3,111,247	3,327,016	3,408,274	3,430,376	3,492,647
Sundry items	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, Canadian Companies	**33,040,943**	**38,199,652**	**39,715,039**	**39,296,882**	**42,524,632**

[1] Included with "interest".

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, 1940-44—concluded.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
British Companies					
Net cash for premiums	27,132,846	30,660,858	29,035,998	29,143,004	33,545,317
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	1,004,926	1,010,905	860,786	840,132	742,999
Sundry items	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, British Companies[2]	**28,137,772**	**31,671,763**	**29,896,784**	**29,983,136**	**34,288,316**
Foreign Companies					
Net premiums written	22,445,016	26,106,170	25,770,191	26,165,440	31,843,023
Interest and dividends earned, etc.	1,142,867	1,102,738	1,097,553	1,249,104	1,221,060
Sundry items	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals, Foreign Companies[2]	**23,587,883**	**27,208,908**	**26,867,744**	**27,414,544**	**33,064,083**
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	5,230,561	5,780,342	6,664,140	6,592,774	8,029,734
General expenses (fire)	6,076,258	6,917,920	6,882,808	6,946,734	7,588,183
On account of branches other than fire or life	15,340,294	17,119,379	18,352,985	17,942,092	18,883,029
Dividends or bonuses to shareholders	1,602,256	1,714,835	1,479,112	1,509,672	1,409,422
Taxes	1,239,015	944,749	968,629	987,818	1,124,965
Income war tax	456,046	733,781	771,028	768,667	534,375
Excess profits tax	517,522	844,949	1,161,193	1,179,519	848,977
Dividends to policyholders	51,122	80,250	261,004	236,942	282,330
British and foreign war taxes	–	287,661	271,602	610,738	378,201
Totals, Canadian Companies	**30,513,074**	**34,811,656**[3]	**36,912,501**[4]	**36,874,956**[5]	**39,104,216**[6]
Excess of income over expenditure	2,527,869	3,387,996	2,802,538	2,421,926	3,420,416
British Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	5,488,571	6,212,583	6,992,162	7,921,087	9,854,786
General expenses (fire)	7,341,466	7,982,633	7,627,252	7,694,425	8,479,429
On account of branches other than fire or life	10,575,827	11,111,308	10,747,200	11,000,369	12,120,774
Taxes	1,241,615	1,035,370	923,027	903,548	1,011,887
Income war tax	273,166	293,115	511,975	312,253	105,385
Excess profits tax	440,184	390,748	920,426	593,548	149,752
Totals, British Companies[7]	**25,360,829**	**27,025,757**	**27,722,042**	**28,425,230**	**31,722,013**
Excess of income over expenditure	2,776,943	4,646,006	2,174,742	1,557,906	2,566,303
Foreign Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire)	6,505,341	7,422,645	8,514,275	9,385,849	13,077,587
General expenses (fire)	7,652,003	7,517,072	7,366,244	7,517,533	8,629,549
On account of branches other than fire or life	4,866,848	6,007,532	6,893,472	7,898,222	9,622,207
Taxes	1,061,267	878,994	809,749	861,550	1,003,305
Income war tax	183,123	155,349	183,101	112,057	22,061
Excess profits tax	218,515	271,436	259,952	185,894	39,362
Dividends or savings credited to subscribers		777,266	721,576	682,726	709,425
Totals, Foreign Companies[7]	**20,487,097**	**23,030,294**	**24,748,369**	**26,143,831**	**33,103,496**
Excess of income over expenditure	3,100,786	4,178,614	2,119,375	1,270,713	–39,413

[1] Included with "interest". [2] Income in Canada only. [3] Includes $100,000 donation to Government, $100,000 preference stock redeemed and $187,790 repaid to shareholders. [4] Includes $100,000 preference stock redeemed. [5] Includes $100,000 unallocatable expense. [6] Includes $25,000 repayment of premium on capital. [7] Expenditure in Canada only.

Section 2.—Life Insurance

The life insurance in force, in Canada, in companies registered by the Dominion in 1945 was over $9,751,000,000, an increase of over $612,000,000 over the figure for 1944. 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
1945	9,139,000,000	612,000,000	6·7

[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 about $260,000,000 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 of 1939-45 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 years appears to have substantially counterbalanced 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	1938	6·42
1914	8·41	1939	6·44
1915	8·66	1940	6·59
1916	10·45	1941	6·77
1917	10·85	1942	6·85
1918	13·90	1943	7·15
1919	8·08	1944	8·03
1920	7·93		

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, 1944

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force, Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
CLASS OF LICENSEE	$	$	$	$
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies	900,501,491	9,139,484,231	244,426,883	92,566,959
Fraternals	27,422,894	225,805,475	4,397,024	3,998,581
Totals, Dominion Licensees	**927,924,385**	**9,365,289,706**	**248,823,907**	**96,565,540**
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	33,852,212	150,467,487	4,003,021	871,899
Fraternals	7,483,526	51,099,086	1,746,712	1,184,693
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies	4,348,147	21,035,339	546,720	226,835
Fraternals	4,572,050	41,932,062	755,996	755,186
Totals, Provincial Licensees	**50,255,935**	**264,533,974**	**7,052,449**	**3,038,613**
Grand Totals	**978,180,320**	**9,629,823,680**	**255,876,356**	**99,604,153**
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion	601,896,540	6,001,984,634	155,626,868	57,050,240
Provincial	38,200,359	171,502,826	4,549,741	1,098,734
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion	15,282,835	136,047,105	2,328,080	2,818,653
Provincial	12,055,576	93,031,148	2,502,708	1,939,879
British life	15,944,248	171,997,834	4,654,059	2,576,808
Foreign life	282,660,703	2,965,501,763	84,145,956	32,939,911
Foreign fraternal	12,140,059	89,758,370	2,068,944	1,179,928

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 1945 it was $9,751,040,835.* 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 dependents 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], 1900-45

NOTE.—Figures for the years 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	6,001,984,634	171,997,834	2,965,501,763	9,139,484,231	763·21	900,501,491
1945[4]	6,440,615,383	183,779,511	3,126,645,941	9,751,040,835	804·61	1,002,576,988

[1] For statistics of fraternal insurance, see pp. 1011-1013. [2] Based on estimates of population given at p. 127. [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 1944 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; these 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, 1942-44

Year and Nationality of Company	Policies Effected		Policies in Force		Net Premium Income	Net Claims Paid[1]
	No.	Net Amount	No.	Net Amount		
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**
1944						
Canadian	275,309	601,896,540	2,876,145	6,001,984,634	155,626,868	57,050,240
British	6,484	15,944,248	141,357	171,997,834	4,654,059	2,576,808
Foreign	375,336	282,660,703	4,525,934	2,965,501,763	84,145,956	32,939,911
Totals, 1944	**657,129**	**900,501,491**	**7,543,436**	**9,139,484,231**	**244,426,883**	**92,566,959**

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Canadian Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	220,196	243,024	271,037	275,583	275,309
Policies in force at end of each year. "	2,326,821	2,416,747	2,557,701	2,719,576	2,876,145
Policies become claims..... "	23,406	24,148	24,233	26,702	32,359
Net amounts of policies effected... $	391,504,136	448,528,133	554,211,294	578,856,066	601,896,540
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	4,609,213,977	4,835,925,659	5,184,568,369	5,586,515,285	6,001,984,634
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	46,189,216	47,904,825	51,136,519	54,133,244	65,685,567
Net amounts of premiums..... $	126,719,244	129,111,042	136,261,960	145,575,912	155,626,868
Net claims paid[1]..... $	46,725,779	46,578,592	50,503,188	50,975,556	57,050,240
Net outstanding claims..... $	7,333,175	10,800,415	12,247,606	14,088,335	17,193,178
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	7,618	3,950	5,158	5,881	6,484
Policies in force at end of each year. "	147,929	143,144	141,168	141,277	141,357
Policies become claims..... "	2,563	2,728	3,482	3,001	3,125
Net amounts of policies effected... $	11,106,491	9,601,527	13,878,930	15,190,620	15,944,248
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	145,603,299	145,597,309	152,289,487	162,287,617	171,997,834
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	2,376,279	2,995,867	2,177,806	2,107,040	2,920,813
Net amounts of premiums..... $	4,565,046	4,201,066	4,264,843	4,466,810	4,654,059
Net claims paid[1]..... $	2,345,857	2,306,524	2,669,043	1,894,247	2,576,808
Net outstanding claims..... $	443,401	1,087,521	526,445	719,375	941,768
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	387,549	416,141	390,700	387,278	375,336
Policies in force at end of each year "	3,986,128	4,099,983	4,235,023	4,390,649	4,525,934
Policies become claims..... "	71,509	67,511	68,049	78,166	85,887
Net amounts of policies effected... $	187,594,909	230,214,623	250,468,722	293,476,165	282,660,703
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	2,220,505,184	2,367,027,774	2,538,897,449	2,785,290,816	2,965,501,763
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	26,647,929	24,568,919	25,010,277	28,610,510	32,351,099
Net amounts of premiums..... $	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452	78,657,280	84,145,956
Net claims paid[1]..... $	26,847,609	26,196,892	25,888,185	29,030,261	32,939,911
Net outstanding claims..... $	3,052,074	2,666,834	3,323,193	4,245,994	4,140,836

[1] Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada Transacted under Dominion Registration, 1940-44—concluded

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	615,363	663,115	666,895	668,742	657,129
Policies in force at end of each year. "	6,460,878	6,659,874	6,933,892	7,251,502	7,543,436
Policies become claims..... "	97,478	94,387	95,764	107,869	121,371
Net amounts of policies effected... $	590,205,536	688,344,283	818,558,946	887,522,851	900,501,491
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	6,975,322,460	7,348,550,742	7,875,755,305	8,534,093,718	9,139,484,231
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	75,213,424	75,469,611	78,324,602	84,850,794	100,957,479
Net amounts of premiums..... $	200,201,095	203,459,238	215,830,255	228,700,002	244,426,883
Net claims paid [1]..... $	75,919,245	75,082,008	79,060,416	81,900,064	92,566,959
Net outstanding claims..... $	10,828,650	14,554,770	16,097,244	19,053,704	22,275,782

[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, 1944

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	222,323	517,595,899	2,328	2,251,463	4,971,813,423	2,208
British	6,484	15,944,248	2,459	62,061	157,950,538	2,545
Foreign	119,324	182,902,428	1,533	1,124,542	1,698,134,399	1,510
Totals, Ordinary Policies	**348,131**	**716,442,575**	**2,058**	**3,438,066**	**6,827,898,360**	**1,986**
Industrial Policies						
Canadian	52,690	47,967,518	910	621,648	354,118,345	570
British	Nil	–		79,291	12,812,796	162
Foreign	255,730	85,622,097	335	3,400,240	889,937,434	262
Totals, Industrial Policies	**308,420**	**133,589,615**	**433**	**4,101,179**	**1,256,868,575**	**306**

15.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1941-44

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
	1941			1942		
	No.	No.		No.	No.	
All companies, ordinary.....	2,738,971	17,513	6·4	2,903,078	19,417	6·7
All companies, industrial....	3,840,840	27,029	7·0	3,914,079	27,272	7·0
Fraternal benefit societies...	219,967	3,448	15·7	229,770	3,496	15·2
Totals	**6,799,778**	**47,990**	**7·1**	**7,046,927**	**50,185**	**7·1**
	1943			1944		
	No.	No.		No.	No.	
All companies, ordinary.....	3,111,509	21,267	6·8	3,339,564	26,897	8·1
All companies, industrial....	4,003,160	29,615	7·4	4,083,770	32,721	8·0
Fraternal benefit societies...	254,030	3,785	14·9	265,712	3,777	14·2
Totals	**7,368,699**	**54,667**	**7·4**	**7,689,046**	**63,395**	**8·2**

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, 1940-44

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. 1001.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies [1]					
Real estate	74,392,618	67,365,034	59,734,780	52,187,032	41,263,835
Real estate held under agreements of sale	25,797,253	30,590,391	32,266,517	30,855,034	28,245,920
Loans on real estate	306,317,558	303,635,654	293,617,264	274,950,311	256,021,923
Loans on collaterals	125,253	45,180	52,782	20,207	23,327
Policy loans	244,963,902	234,581,058	220,739,933	200,100,880	183,520,977
Bonds, debentures and stocks	1,671,806,534	1,828,225,622	2,013,113,261	2,250,955,172	2,517,911,770
Interest and rent due and accrued	30,752,068	30,040,433	30,649,587	29,077,729	28,672,576
Cash on hand and in banks	53,211,787	40,531,944	30,559,412	32,440,072	29,735,147
Outstanding and deferred premiums	45,327,986	45,285,249	46,326,738	47,989,863	51,161,312
Other assets	3,074,540	3,283,665	3,265,522	3,389,378	3,517,376
Totals, Canadian Companies [2]	**2,455,769,499**	**2,583,584,230**	**2,730,325,796**	**2,921,965,678**	**3,140,074,163**
British Companies					
Real estate	1,197,823	929,364	816,209	751,747	454,220
Real estate held under agreements of sale	2,919	1,741	11,657	15,670	14,385
Loans on real estate	7,731,031	7,277,247	6,573,986	6,093,272	5,318,644
Loans on collaterals	13,510	13,300	13,300	13,300	13,300
Policy loans	3,478,677	3,096,635	2,866,709	2,618,499	2,296,697
Bonds, debentures and stocks	44,709,900	48,288,400	46,861,869	51,690,826	53,923,196
Interest and rent due and accrued	545,366	547,295	520,689	449,413	398,836
Cash on hand and in banks	1,157,817	1,391,708	1,055,095	1,033,530	1,342,087
Outstanding and deferred premiums	486,808	456,525	494,011	486,494	500,172
Other assets	76,661	21,054	5,151	2,745	3,617
Totals, British Companies	**59,400,512**	**62,023,269**	**59,218,676**	**63,155,496**	**64,265,154**
Foreign Companies					
Real estate	5,164,420	4,750,005	2,840,327	2,643,794	2,482,447
Real estate held under agreements of sale	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Loans on real estate	19,803,778	19,087,557	18,413,291	18,018,529	12,806,994
Loans on collaterals	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Policy loans	54,694,208	52,980,393	50,493,067	47,123,506	43,765,493
Bonds, debentures and stocks	440,116,287	474,263,435	507,515,985	572,418,156	618,309,566
Interest and rent due and accrued	6,777,896	6,764,145	7,114,264	6,874,344	7,372,756
Cash on hand and in banks	11,557,243	14,446,971	19,727,299	15,824,091	15,199,265
Outstanding and deferred premiums	8,831,231	9,418,481	10,127,401	11,063,244	11,905,054
Other assets	30,619	9,651	12,657	9,351	63,499
Totals, Foreign Companies	**546,975,682**	**581,720,638**	**616,244,291**	**673,975,015**	**711,905,074**

[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, 1943 and 1944 will be found at p. xxiv of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944. [2] Book values. The totals carried into the balance sheets, including some market (or authorized) values of these assets, were: $2,454,714,133 in 1940; $2,582,676,124 in 1941; $2,729,419,685 in 1942; $2,921,471,387 in 1943; and $3,140,001,113 in 1944. [3] None reported.

17.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Liabilities in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Outstanding claims	20,436,624	24,950,803	29,653,137	33,125,562	39,851,589
Net reinsurance reserve	2,045,391,799	2,144,245,002	2,255,545,175	2,394,677,482	2,547,453,501
Sundry liabilities	311,677,486	333,336,430	362,071,672	404,729,168	442,255,524
Totals, Canadian Companies [1]	**2,377,505,909**	**2,502,532,235**	**2,647,269,984**	**2,832,532,212**	**3,029,560,614**
Surpluses of assets excluding capital	77,208,224	80,143,889	82,149,701	88,939,175	110,440,499
Capital stock paid up	11,712,270	11,783,410	11,846,170	11,852,230	11,853,660
British Companies					
Outstanding claims	443,401	1,087,521	526,445	719,375	941,769
Net reinsurance reserve	40,007,264	40,602,219	42,147,894	43,799,317	46,976,119
Sundry liabilities	767,690	668,167	645,759	679,830	915,701
Totals, British Companies	**41,218,355**	**42,357,907**	**43,320,098**	**45,198,522**	**48,833,589**
Surpluses of assets in Canada [2]	18,191,714	19,666,206	15,899,422	17,957,819	15,432,410
Foreign Companies					
Outstanding claims	3,052,075	2,666,834	3,323,194	4,245,996	4,140,835
Net reinsurance reserve	456,741,475	479,013,186	507,746,674	542,664,034	581,778,494
Sundry liabilities	25,556,878	26,497,575	27,100,411	30,876,602	35,319,871
Totals, Foreign Companies	**485,350,428**	**508,177,595**	**538,170,279**	**577,786,632**	**621,239,200**
Surpluses of assets in Canada	61,625,254	73,543,043	78,074,012	96,188,383	90,665,874

[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, 1940-44.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
INCOME	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	247,269,773	251,496,379	249,754,350	267,104,940	284,552,359
Consideration for annuities	29,607,453	32,109,773	30,019,087	34,482,064	45,300,425
Interest, dividends and rents	95,894,218	102,253,123	103,712,818	112,251,402	119,689,333
Sundry items	51,664,182	55,432,535	59,099,364	72,239,576	84,512,379
Totals, Canadian Companies [1]	**424,435,626**	**441,291,810**	**442,585,619**	**486,077,982**	**534,054,496**
British Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	4,567,859	4,203,879	4,267,656	4,466,810	4,654,059
Consideration for annuities	209,434	193,531	228,216	475,887	1,079,410
Interest, dividends and rents	2,373,541	2,237,193	2,175,669	2,214,619	1,960,249
Sundry items	91,003	120,142	140,155	915,987	629,675
Totals, British Companies	**7,241,837**	**6,754,745**	**6,811,696**	**8,073,303**	**8,323,393**
Foreign Companies					
Net premium income	68,916,805	70,147,130	75,303,452	78,657,280	84,145,956
Consideration for annuities	1,493,346	1,364,894	1,530,834	1,635,024	2,000,012
Interest, dividends and rents	21,546,501	22,308,314	22,682,519	23,495,153	23,833,437
Sundry items	4,784,675	5,601,136	6,588,260	7,161,591	8,408,931
Totals, Foreign Companies	**96,741,327**	**99,421,474**	**106,105,065**	**110,949,048**	**118,388,336**

[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, 1940-44—concluded.

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Payments to policyholders	216,782,766	203,939,306	188,369,179	180,607,200	194,358,643
General expenses	56,638,175	59,413,512	59,814,452	63,492,701	68,515,005
Dividends to stockholders	1,421,795	1,412,099	1,386,262	1,315,301	1,324,171
Other disbursements	32,836,688	34,698,921	33,326,914	32,231,708	33,594,309
Totals, Canadian Companies [1]	**307,679,424**	**299,463,838**	**282,896,807**	**277,646,910**	**297,792,128**
Excess of income over expenditure	116,756,202	141,827,972	159,688,812	208,431,072	236,262,368
British Companies					
Payments to policyholders	4,311,708	3,406,555	3,664,351	2,687,256	3,517,715
General expenses	1,166,744	1,084,970	1,155,025	1,274,665	1,375,639
Other disbursements	95,083	109,366	131,081	102,650	163,096
Totals, British Companies	**5,573,535**	**4,600,891**	**4,950,457**	**4,064,571**	**5,056,450**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,668,302	2,153,854	1,861,239	4,008,732	3,266,943
Foreign Companies					
Payments to policyholders	55,595,018	50,687,247	47,125,627	45,598,531	50,158,688
General expenses	15,099,199	15,549,341	16,225,493	16,922,479	17,342,564
Other disbursements	2,890,082	3,090,051	3,187,347	2,850,578	3,184,797
Totals, Foreign Companies	**73,584,299**	**69,326,639**	**66,538,467**	**65,371,588**	**70,686,049**
Excess of income over expenditure	23,157,028	30,094,835	39,566,598	45,577,460	47,702,287

[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 1944; 2 of which do not grant life insurance benefits.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1940-44

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
CANADIAN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	11,362	13,591	17,281	16,822	15,724
Net certificates become claims	3,361	3,159	3,070	3,301	3,363
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,946,902	1,860,398	1,798,294	2,007,554	2,328,080
Net amounts of certificates effected	9,140,450	11,319,100	15,308,315	15,231,629	15,282,835
Net amounts in force	108,810,930	111,019,989	118,233,025	130,088,697	136,047,105
Net amounts of certificates become claims	2,837,154	2,619,639	2,627,440	2,732,071	2,695,737
Net benefits paid	3,300,542	3,107,645	3,072,460	3,150,963	3,237,437
Net outstanding claims	280,824	325,173	398,172	468,803	395,754
Net Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	1,922,345	1,904,019	1,983,938	2,041,619	1,968,409
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	10,831,848	9,991,444	8,067,569	8,984,637	9,521,647
Totals, Terminated	12,754,193	11,895,463	10,051,507	11,026,256	11,490,056
Assets [1]					
Real estate	10,330,162	9,485,650	7,893,944	6,787,719	5,572,863
Real estate held under agreements of sale	134,899	218,230	680,839	1,060,593	1,209,325
Loans on real estate	9,961,643	9,392,279	9,006,335	8,538,214	8,331,442
Policy loans	7,796,542	7,523,267	7,057,845	6,631,473	6,251,126
Bonds, debentures and stocks	53,179,342	54,992,545	58,223,335	63,986,281	67,609,473
Cash on hand and in banks	1,083,847	1,661,843	1,404,083	1,620,793	1,931,621
Interest and rent due and accrued	672,506	680,457	717,131	739,764	769,824
Dues from members	293,384	265,348	297,084	369,591	366,214
Other assets	685,363	574,515	573,920	203,344	208,167
Totals, Assets [2]	**84,137,688**	**84,794,134**	**85,854,516**	**89,937,772**	**92,250,055**
Liabilities [1]					
Outstanding claims	348,916	424,007	493,042	590,294	511,531
Reserves	67,283,615	67,924,128	69,142,806	71,971,478	73,831,203
Other liabilities	5,588,964	5,966,210	6,723,380	7,523,778	7,965,582
Totals, Liabilities	**73,221,495**	**74,314,345**	**76,359,228**	**80,085,550**	**82,308,316**
Income [1]					
Assessments (for benefits)	3,935,257	3,764,090	3,637,646	3,885,241	4,223,461
Fees and dues (for expenses)	1,133,480	1,276,895	1,664,938	1,679,123	1,825,040
Interest and rents	3,594,272	3,664,131	3,792,399	3,880,708	3,799,614
Other receipts	144,423	233,002	287,360	246,740	770,656
Totals, Income	**8,807,432**	**8,938,118**	**9,382,343**	**9,691,812**	**10,618,771**
Expenditures [1]					
Paid to members	6,438,030	6,215,496	5,875,680	5,771,877	5,971,542
General expenses	1,305,867	1,482,904	1,618,881	1,634,841	1,772,304
Other expenditures	215,167	166,279	364,505	257,606	226,976
Totals, Expenditures	**7,959,064**	**7,864,679**	**7,859,066**	**7,664,324**	**7,970,822**
Excess of income over expenditure	848,368	1,073,439	1,523,277	2,027,488	2,647,949

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1013.

19.—Life Insurance in Canada of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1940-44—concluded

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
FOREIGN SOCIETIES	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Net certificates effected	6,304	7,515	9,312	9,506	11,553
Net certificates become claims	978	951	979	1,078	1,124
	$	$	$	$	$
Net amounts paid by members	1,578,733	1,634,133	1,747,513	1,885,578	2,068,944
Net amounts of certificates effected	6,190,576	7,507,903	9,637,127	10,041,549	12,140,059
Net amounts in force	68,754,109	71,532,881	77,491,088	82,826,060	89,758,370
Net amounts of certificates become claims	1,043,773	1,030,080	1,019,188	1,178,288	1,197,928
Net benefits paid	1,428,615	1,313,324	1,336,208	1,463,704	1,521,494
Net outstanding claims	144,117	199,013	192,372	231,724	257,347
Net Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	926,436	951,612	920,570	1,048,005	1,093,645
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	5,957,743	4,800,964	4,514,007	5,040,346	5,372,839
Totals, Terminated	6,884,179	5,752,576	5,434,577	6,088,351	6,466,484
Assets					
Real estate	3,722	3,559	977	977	977
Loans on real estate	152,332	145,333	138,794	126,728	111,532
Policy loans	929,493	1,503,105	1,519,992	1,477,320	1,415,190
Bonds, debentures and stocks	8,708,829	10,137,923	11,707,801	13,193,879	15,351,811
Cash on hand and in banks	609,045	967,533	890,366	935,737	997,582
Interest and rent due and accrued	101,455	109,073	98,999	104,055	120,809
Dues from members	124,200	88,832	105,556	109,022	183,495
Other assets	6	2,093	22,217	24,635	22,315
Totals, Assets	**10,629,082**	**12,957,451**	**14,484,702**	**15,972,353**	**18,203,711**
Liabilities					
Outstanding claims	195,409	249,787	287,856	339,295	386,263
Reserve	12,546,377	13,257,975	14,314,815	15,091,136	16,025,979
Other liabilities	638,112	689,773	697,205	914,285	1,090,252
Totals, Liabilities	**13,379,898**	**14,197,535**	**15,299,876**	**16,344,716**	**17,502,494**
Income					
Assessments (for benefits)	1,823,901	1,906,093	2,057,154	2,331,339	2,664,104
Fees and dues (for expenses)	383,391	433,132	487,294	650,233	816,992
Interest and rents	279,077	637,960	382,952	494,246	447,876
Other receipts	71,487	84,328	214,079	190,080	151,119
Totals, Income	**2,557,856**	**3,061,513**	**3,141,479**	**3,665,898**	**4,080,091**
Expenditures					
Paid to members	1,641,654	1,530,915	1,573,264	1,811,382	2,029,658
General expenses	226,932	252,145	297,809	439,113	539,628
Other expenditures	33,339	31,556	45,622	49,003	60,161
Totals, Expenditures	**1,901,925**	**1,814,616**	**1,916,695**	**2,299,498**	**2,629,417**
Excess of income over expenditure	655,931	1,246,897	1,224,784	1,366,400	1,450,644

[1] Whole business. [2] Book values. The totals carried into the balance sheets, including some market values of these assets were: $82,528,753 in 1940, $83,563,328 in 1941, $85,137,561 in 1942, $89,820,188 in 1943 and $92,222,115 in 1944.

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, 1944, 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 22 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, 1944, life insurance in force in countries outside Canada amounting to $3,677,830,386. As shown in Table **20**, insurance in force in currencies other than Canadian amounted to $3,559,557,476. 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, 1944, amounted to $1,171,242,696. Since the business in force in Canada of these companies at Dec. 31, 1944, amounted to $6,001,984,634, the total business on their books, Canadian and non-Canadian, amounted to $9,679,815,020. Thus over 37 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, 1944.

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	7,375,492	11,914,419	19,289,911	141,502,233	198,596,473	340,098,706
Commercial	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	35,000	35,000
Confederation	8,688,625	13,186,925	21,875,550	99,531,180	88,399,448	187,930,628
Continental	Nil	Nil	–	36,506	173,275	209,781
Crown	9,780,546	11,464,938	21,245,484	42,078,813	65,991,926	108,070,739
Dominion	1,575,001	4,442,279	6,017,280	6,299,605	22,144,258	28,443,863
Dominion of Canada General	256,279	Nil	256,279	1,697,671	18,433	1,716,104
T. Eaton	Nil	"	–	15,000	8,333	23,333
Equitable	"	"	–	Nil	398,247	398,247
Great-West	"	23,821,217	23,821,217	304,287	180,965,028	181,269,315
Imperial	3,143,766	3,024,219	6,167,985	25,522,190	30,653,068	56,175,258
London	Nil	457,489	457,489	Nil	2,307,299	2,307,299
Manufacturers	20,037,403	28,649,323	48,686,726	172,085,779	201,622,332	373,708,111
Maritime	21,822	Nil	21,822	1,767,161	24,660	1,791,821
Monarch	Nil	25,000	25,000	Nil	187,511	187,511
Montreal	"	5,000	5,000	483,996	473,274	957,270
Mutual	34,500	450,907	485,407	1,144,611	12,733,079	13,877,690
National	901,051	1,000	902,051	3,826,137	493,602	4,319,739
North American	381,816	2,400,920	2,782,736	1,981,203	21,475,022	23,456,225
Northern	Nil	929,516	929,516	28,133	4,121,265	4,149,398
Sauvegarde	"	Nil	–	Nil	10,000	10,000
Sun	60,217,250	91,858,818	152,076,068	688,680,294	1,541,678,708	2,230,359,002
Western	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	62,436	62,436
Totals	**112,413,551**	**192,631,970**	**305,045,521**	**1,186,984,799**	**2,372,572,677**	**3,559,557,476**

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, 1944—concluded.

Company	Liabilities		
	British	Foreign	Total
	$	$	$
Canada	86,036,874	75,587,471	161,624,345
Commercial	Nil	14,422	14,422
Confederation	44,524,430	21,685,909	66,210,339
Continental	10,002	88,199	98,201
Crown	12,905,987	13,433,183	26,339,170
Dominion	1,177,660	5,161,042	6,338,702
Dominion of Canada General	253,543	4,827	258,370
T. Eaton	8,212	2,947	11,159
Equitable	Nil	85,190	85,190
Great-West	285,696	40,653,136	40,938,832
Imperial	10,072,423	9,327,181	19,399,604
London	Nil	406,230	406,230
Manufacturers	72,273,152	66,394,479	138,667,631
Maritime	742,165	8,498	750,663
Monarch	Nil	226,958	226,958
Montreal	1,392	147,601	148,993
Mutual	415,647	3,445,661	3,861,308
National	561,355	135,663	697,018
North American	493,763	6,236,325	6,730,088
Northern	10,557	364,331	374,888
Sauvegarde	Nil	570	570
Sun	339,562,343	507,610,369	847,172,712
Western	Nil	11,806	11,806
Totals	**569,335,201**	**751,031,998**	**1,320,367,199**

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, 1944.

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Liabilities
	$	$	$
British—			
Pounds—			
Sterling	62,685,181	815,711,171	435,116,361
British West Indies	7,705,864	38,167,110	9,982,212
Palestine	604,467	2,458,943	284,395
South Africa	12,987,878	118,716,043	32,961,000
Southern Rhodesia	166,656	1,522,962	516,698
Dollars—			
British Guiana; British West Indies	7,847,038	40,601,132	11,941,307
Hong Kong	Nil	9,319,905	3,569,250
Straits Settlements	"	8,482,979	3,391,678
Rupees—			
British India	20,411,600	151,991,271	71,565,849
Shillings—			
East Africa	4,867	13,283	6,451
Totals, British	**112,413,551**	**1,186,984,799**	**569,335,201**

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, 1944—concluded.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Liabilities
	$	$	$
Foreign—			
Cordobas (Nicaragua)	Nil	154,998	66,445
Dollars (Shanghai)	"	10,911,508	3,455,717
Dollars (United States)	173,503,151	2,208,551,750	702,781,643
Florins (Netherlands)	152,880	2,168,335	832,096
Francs (France)	5,000	245,804	160,695
Francs (Switzerland)	Nil	19,100	18,437
Guilders (Netherlands)[1]	1,102,373	18,087,605	5,102,705
Pesos (Argentina)	6,290,625	41,776,232	11,129,416
Pesos (Chile)	Nil	2,981,047	1,811,889
Pesos (Colombia)	837,585	2,554,507	438,240
Pesos (Cuba)	2,409,817	11,919,842	966,656
Pesos (Mexico)	3,196,902	13,082,635	2,074,259
Pesos (Philippines)	Nil	14,060,908	4,633,798
Pounds (Egypt)	5,133,532	23,931,240	6,169,093
Quetzales (Guatemala)	Nil	Nil	456
Soles Oro (Peru)	105	1,572,398	876,049
Ticals (Thailand)	Nil	3,869,469	925,759
Yen (Japan)	"	16,615,282	9,563,574
Miscellaneous	"	70,017	25,070
Totals, Foreign	**192,631,970**	**2,372,572,677**	**751,031,997**
Grand Totals	**305,045,521**	**3,559,557,476**	**1,320,367,198**

[1]Includes Javanese and Netherlands West Indies.

Subsection 6.—Grand Total of All Life Insurance in Canada and the Business of Canadian Organizations Abroad

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. 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; this total is as shown in Table **23**.

22.—Business Abroad of Canadian Life Companies and Societies, 1944

NOTE.—Figures for business in Canada will be found in Table **10**, p. 1005.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	$	$	$	$
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	315,342,341	3,677,830,386	128,270,669	58,399,613
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Dominion	3,575,343	86,992,568	1,472,879	2,224,633
Provincial	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals	**318,917,684**	**3,764,822,954**	**129,743,548**	**60,624,246**

[1]None reported.

23.—Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1944

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	$	$	$	$
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion	917,238,881	9,679,815,020	283,897,537	115,449,853
Provincial	38,200,359	171,502,826	4,549,741	1,098,734
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Dominion	18,858,178	223,039,673	3,800,959	5,043,286
Provincial	12,055,576	93,031,148	2,502,708	1,939,879
British life companies	15,944,248	171,997,834	4,654,059	2,576,808
Foreign life companies	282,660,703	2,965,501,763	84,145,956	32,939,911
Foreign fraternal companies	12,140,059	89,758,370	2,068,944	1,179,928
Grand Totals	**1,297,098,004**	**13,394,646,634**	**385,619,904**	**160,228,399**

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 1944 such insurance was issued by 262 companies, of which 57 were Canadian, 70 British and 135 foreign; 212 of these 208 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 **24**, 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 **26** gives similar figures for the 10 Canadian companies whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. Similarly, in 1944, there were 3 British and 42 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

During the war years, automobile insurance showed a favourable experience with a loss ratio of around 45 p.c. This ratio was slightly lower than for the years before war broke out, the result of lessened traffic.

Hail insurance in 1943 had an unfavourable experience which has been continued 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 1944, 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	3,449,873
1944	6,754,361	2,173,318	3,242,383

This class of insurance will, no doubt, figure more largely in the business of companies in post-war years, than it did before 1939.

24.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1944

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	4,000,326	15,115	119	15,234	308,039	4,323,599
Public liability	3,566,834	90,480	3,369	93,849	174,570	3,835,253
Employers' liability	*1,909,565*	*224,255*	Nil	224,255	83,009	2,216,829
Accident and sickness combined	11,196,531	114,107	108,380	222,487	2,686	11,421,704
Aircraft	564,639	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,946	585,585
Automobile	20,556,660	1,680,942	375,754	2,056,696	2,269,955	24,883,311
Boiler	995,028	3,356[1]	Nil	3,356	18,636	1,017,020
Machinery	371,351	Nil	"	–	214,411	585,762
Credit	260,246	"	"		325	260,571
Earthquake	19,495	5	"	5	4,212	23,712
Explosion	210,328	245	76	321	71,526	282,175
Falling aircraft	418	Nil	Nil		100	518
Forgery	53,603	"	"		6,287	59,890
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,393,141	69,248	1,087	70,335	151,842	1,615,318
Guarantee (surety)	748,219				6,420	754,639
Hail	3,502,109	191,190	Nil	191,190	16,414	3,709,713
Inland transportation	1,673,788	4,427	8,891	13,318	15,779	1,702,885
Live stock	50,089	Nil	Nil	–	18,171	68,260
Personal property	5,311,542	8,428	13,744	22,172	24,335	5,358,049
Plate glass	641,280	74,911	690	75,601	199	717,080
Real property	575,319	2,707	128	2,835	27,191	605,345
Sickness	2,038,917	5,496	477	5,973	18	2,044,908
Sprinkler[2]	17,932	4	Nil	4	Nil	17,936
Theft	1,669,948	26,652	504	27,156	79,273	1,776,377
Weather	6,941	130,455	Nil	130,455	150	137,546
Windstorm	185,502	Nil	"	-	130	185,632
Totals	**61,519,751**	**2,642,023**	**513,219**	**3,155,242**[3]	**3,514,624**	**68,189,617**[3]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1019.

24.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1944—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	1,245,172	4,123	Nil	4,123	81,759	1,331,054
Public liability	916,988	30,748	853	31,601	−43,622	904,967
Employers' liability	737,117	57,950	Nil	57,950	23,516	818,583
Accident and sickness combined	7,908,579	48,505	32,049	80,554	799	7,989,932
Aircraft	140,078	Nil	Nil	–	4,032	144,110
Automobile	10,042,652	722,093	139,603	861,696	1,224,534	12,128,882
Boiler	82,173	493[1]	Nil	493	4,435	87,101
Machinery	109,802	Nil	"		16,175	125,977
Credit	−1,638	"	"		Nil	−1,638
Earthquake	648	"	"		"	648
Explosion	6,294	"	"		"	6,294
Falling aircraft	Nil	"	"		"	
Forgery	−6,895	"	"		−1,631	−8,526
Guarantee (fidelity)	42,418	1,730	"	1,730	9,645	53,793
Guarantee (surety)	807				7,241	8,048
Hail	3,143,471	123,687	"	123,687	29,869	3,297,027
Inland transportation	700,148	1,730	2,094	3,824	6,079	710,051
Live stock	20,257	Nil	Nil	–	10,850	31,107
Personal property	3,462,304	2,696	5,106	7,802	9,072	3,479,178
Plate glass	315,613	35,903	522	36,425	70	352,108
Real property	9,421	Nil	Nil	–	4,708	14,129
Sickness	1,012,782	1,925	96	2,021	Nil	1,014,803
Sprinkler[2]	4,275	Nil	Nil	–	"	4,275
Theft	591,333	15,151	"	15,151	27,874	634,358
Weather	2,536	33,981	"	33,981	Nil	36,517
Windstorm	105,801	Nil	"	–	"	105,801
Totals	**30,592,136**	**1,080,715**	**180,323**	**1,261,038**[4]	**1,415,405**	**33,268,579**[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 $1,679,038, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. [4] Excluding $1,168,480 losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

25.—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, 1942-44.

Class of Business	1942		1943		1944	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—						
Personal	3,350,070	1,085,689	3,607,689	1,245,738	4,000,326	1,245,172
Public liability	3,084,279	939,324	3,509,695	974,863	3,566,834	916,988
Employers' liability	1,718,503	862,603	1,660,757	726,456	1,909,565	737,117
Accident and sickness combined	5,847,877	3,746,495	7,708,486	5,869,869	11,196,531	7,908,579
Aircraft	471,753	154,164	318,949	229,759	564,639	140,078
Automobile	20,292,516	8,668,314	18,907,940	8,689,106	20,556,660	10,042,652
Boiler	546,445	114,055	681,020	113,396	995,028	82,173
Machinery	355,118	93,134	392,074	79,134	371,351	109,802
Credit	236,389	9,149	257,381	5,361	260,246	−1,638
Earthquake	7,381	Nil	3,209	2,250	19,495	648
Explosion	388,085	134	216,007	1,136	210,328	6,294
Falling aircraft	70	Nil	788	Nil	418	Nil

25.—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, 1942-44—concluded.

Class of Business	1942		1943		1944	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Forgery	61,262	9,474	45,484	7,632	53,603	−6,895
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,291,195	228,533	1,278,661	52,344	1,393,141	42,418
Guarantee (surety)	721,244	−1,378	725,930	48,781	748,219	807
Hail	1,871,002	1,081,949	1,774,093	1,585,346	3,502,109	3,143,471
Inland transportation	1,437,518	621,298	1,589,714	555,099	1,673,788	700,148
Live stock	23,058	13,724	32,316	9,479	50,089	20,257
Personal property	3,412,987	2,294,892	4,482,964	2,986,857	5,311,542	3,462,304
Plate glass	546,068	312,947	622,063	346,010	641,280	315,613
Real property	264,597	81,680	333,511	97,052	575,319	9,421
Sickness	1,990,815	1,208,310	2,538,233	1,661,824	2,038,917	1,012,782
Sprinkler[1]	11,886	12,875	14,353	1,997	17,932	4,275
Theft	1,337,350	416,696	1,447,868	535,168	1,669,948	591,333
Weather	2,571	1,116	8,822	4,236	6,941	2,536
Windstorm	157,717	74,507	167,891	109,496	185,502	105,801
Totals	**49,427,756**	**22,029,684**	**52,325,898**	**25,938,389**	**61,519,751**	**30,592,136**

[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.

26.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration Doing Insurance Business Other Than Fire and Life, 1944.

Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	698,135	548,678	149,457	1,572,747	808,038	764,709
Confederation Life	531,947	473,780	58,167	418,994	180,549	238,445
Fidelity Insurance	410,639	399,353	11,286	747,651	358,507	389,144
Great-West Life	405,622	353,433	52,189	181,958	129,818	52,140
Guarantee Co. of North America	572,572	534,787	37,785	4,961,344	1,142,954	3,818,390
London Life	1,336,183	1,170,422	165,761	919,873	687,141	232,732
Mutual Life of Canada	257,129	210,792	46,337	194,007	83,720	110,287
North American Accident	32,130	36,202	−4,072	153,037	17,958	135,079
Protective Association	388,794	375,639	13,155	374,080	229,518	144,562
Royal Guardians	1,321	2,574	−1,253	13,094	10,848	2,246
Totals	**4,634,472**	**4,105,660**	**528,812**	**9,536,785**	**3,649,051**	**5,887,734**

[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 1942 Canada Year Book 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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According to the British North America Act, education is a function of the Provincial Governments and, therefore, the schools and universities, teacher training and other matters involved in the formal educational field are planned, financed, and controlled by the provinces.

However, in a broad sense, education cannot be limited to merely what is taught in schools and colleges. It is as broad as life and experience itself and, for that reason, this Chapter of the Year Book deals also with such subjects as libraries, art and scientific research. Certain agencies of the Dominion Government, while not in any sense in conflict with the formal field of education ascribed by the Constitution to the provinces, have functions that concern education. Among these agencies are the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Thus, while the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is engaged more in the field of entertainment and recreation than of education, there are aspects of its work that are properly included in the broader field. These are dealt with at the close of this Chapter and cross references are given to those non-educational features of these agencies that are dealt with elsewhere in the Year Book.

PART I.—THE FORMAL EDUCATIONAL FIELD IN CANADA

Section 1.—The Current Situation in Canadian Education

The Canadian education scene in 1946 is characterized by transition and reconstruction, a reorientation of effort towards a peacetime economy at home in a world linked closer together through improved methods of transportation, intercommunication and better tools of learning. Changes are being effected continuously but in such a way as not to interfere with the regular ascent of classes up the

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educational ladder, while veterans are absorbed in increasing numbers to complete their interrupted studies. For veterans who had not completed high-school training, speed-up classes have been provided to prepare them for college entrance. For those who do not wish to enter college, courses have been arranged which prepare their personnel for business or industrial positions, or again provision is made for those wishing to serve an apprenticeship in the skilled trades, etc.

Present changes in Canadian education cannot be considered as a studied attempt to return to pre-war organization which is recognized as being inadequate to solve modern problems. The war period was marked by both progress and retrogression. Of the changes implemented since 1939, those which marked a step forward in education will probably be retained while the retrogressive ones will be eliminated as soon as expedient. The latter included: permission to employ unqualified teachers, short-term normal courses, shortened year for high-school pupils who helped on the farms, etc. On the other hand, increased and improved supervision and a better liaison established between teacher-training institutions and teachers in the field will probably be retained and developed further.

The Dominion Government and Education.—Provincial autonomy characterizes Canadian education, with the exception of that for the Indian population. The Dominion Department of Mines and Resources administers education for some 17,000 Indian pupils scattered throughout Canada, and for a smaller number of other children in the Territories beyond provincial boundaries.*

In 1942, the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act made provision for the continuation of Dominion assistance to technical education, youth training, etc. Operations under this Act are described in Chapter XIX, pp. 759-761.

Another major educational undertaking of the Dominion Government in current years is in connection with rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces. A review of the program of university and vocational training is given in Chapter XXII, pp. 1068-1071.

Education in the Provinces.—As each province is responsible for educational standards within its boundaries, there has always been competition and co-operation between the provinces. In general, this has resulted in a good deal of similarity between the organization of the educational ladders and the curricular offerings of the provinces as well as a general see-saw advance as individual provinces pull ahead temporarily. Such decentralization would appear to have the advantage of breaking the whole into manageable units and providing greater opportunity for consideration of unique local factors. There is some question, however, as to how much authority each provincial department should retain and how much it should delegate to smaller units and what size these units should be. At present, local school boards, or larger unit boards, are responsible for operating the schools. They appoint and discharge teachers; fix salaries; erect, maintain and operate school buildings. Departmental regulations, however, limit the range of eligible teachers, and Boards of Reference specify acceptable grounds for dismissal. Most provinces have established minimum salaries and there are regulations concerning the erection of schools. Courses of study are authorized by the Provincial Departments of Education but allow for some election of subjects in the high-school grades by the teacher and the School Board. Unfortunately, in all but city schools, limitations of

* A survey of education in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, by Dr. Andrew Moore, is published in the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* for February, 1945.

time, equipment and instructors have prevented many schools from taking advantage of this opportunity, and have kept the curricular offerings within the limits prescribed for normal school and university entrance. Composite high schools in the larger centres, and county high schools with or without dormitories, are attempts to remedy this situation. There is a growing need for junior colleges for those who want more than high school but not university work.

In every province schools have been amalgamated for administrative purposes. Establishment of larger units by the consolidation of schools and the abolition of many school districts has been gaining impetus, particularly in organizing the rural districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Peace River area in British Columbia, and in the formation of county units in the Maritime Provinces.

The Financing of Education.—Statistical studies have indicated a close relationship between the amount of money expended and the progressiveness of school services. Sparsely settled rural areas on marginally productive lands supporting schools with low enrolment have a high cost per pupil and a high tax rate but can supply few services. On the average, schools able to pay the highest wages will get the best qualified teachers. Ability to pay is one of the limiting factors, and varies greatly from district to district, rural to urban area, and province to province. The larger units now organized have resulted in equalizing the tax burden over the area but have not solved the problem of equalizing the ability to support schools. In an effort to aid the weaker districts, several provinces have set aside equalization funds which are distributed largely according to need. This need is most difficult to determine unless mill rates are known and assessment valuations are uniform; Saskatchewan, for example, has done considerable work in reassessing land to effect such uniformity.

Within the provinces there has been considerable demand for increased grants from the Provincial Governments. Present practice, in this respect, varies considerably from province to province, as does the proportion of provincial income spent on education. Prince Edward Island is unique in that the Legislature provides about two-thirds of the money used for education whereas other Provincial Governments provide from 18 to 36 p.c. of the total. The Maritimes issue salary grants direct to teachers and there has been some tendency to supplement regular grants with grants for specified purposes, e.g., New Brunswick provides additional grants of from 60 to 75 p.c. of the cost of vocational education to encourage schools to organize new classes. Other provinces, through grants, are encouraging the purchase of such equipment as radios, moving picture projectors, etc.

The War gave a new impetus to health education and practical projects connected with it. British Columbia has recently added to their health work by instituting special grants to provide hot noon meals for pupils. Experiments conducted in various parts of Canada indicate that many children are under-nourished and vitamin-starved and that the addition of a hot, nutritious noon meal would do much to improve their health and aid growth.

Teachers and Teaching.—No matter how good the organization, how apt the pupil, it is impossible to have good schools without good teachers. A shortage of qualified teachers began shortly after the opening of hostilities and became continuously more acute as more teachers joined the Armed Forces. Many schools remained open only because ex-teachers, most of whom were married women or

willing students, were recruited to man the schools. With the close of the War and demobilization only a small percentage of teachers returned to the classrooms although their positions had been held open for them. The majority either made use of their education credits to take advanced work on their return or found more lucrative posts in the industrial world.

Teachers' salaries increased slowly during the war years and it was not until 1944 and 1945 that they increased more than the cost of living. By 1946, the majority of the provinces had set minimum wages varying from $800 to $1,200 for qualified teachers. Rural school teachers' salaries are almost twice what they were during the 1930's.

In an attempt to attract desirable recruits to the teaching profession Alberta has organized all teacher-training under one professional organization connected with the university and leading to a degree in education. Under such organization Normal training and summer-school classes all lead towards an education degree.

The in-training of teachers suffered during the war years but summer schools curtailed or dropped are resuming regular schedules again in some provinces. It is interesting to note that, supplementing the usual classes in methods and physical education, classes are designated as: Guidance, New Curriculum, Enterprise, Education, Recreational Leadership, School Library Organization and Administration, Audio-Visual Education, Workshop in Health, and others. Other valuable innovations are: appointment of visiting supervisors from the Normal Schools to help rural teachers with their problems; libraries which provide free professional books for teachers (see p. 1049); grants from which Normal School students may borrow, etc.

School Buildings.—During the depression years of the 1930's few new schools were erected while those already constructed were allowed to fall into a state of disrepair. Then came the war years when scarcity of supplies and lack of skilled help curtailed new construction and any but the most needed repair jobs. During this period certain of the provinces encouraged districts to set aside funds for building and repair when the war ended. However, a pressing demand for housing and the continued scarcity of materials and labour slowed down new construction in the public building field. Nevertheless, there has been considerable planning and a few schools have been erected, in some of which are incorporated radical changes in unit organization to fit them to the modern conception of education and to the embodiment of new principles of construction or use of newer materials.

Equipment.—Despite past shortages of equipment, such as film projectors, radio equipment, etc., considerable progress has been made in the use of these modern aids. Film depots have been set up in all the provinces, radio programs have been organized in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for regions for all of Canada and some films and recordings have been made in local schools.

The paper shortage has limited the number of texts and reference books available but many new books on the market are based on a more scientific approach to the needs of the child. A committee of the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association has recommended a course of study for all Canadian schools which, if found acceptable to the provinces, would effect some degree of uniformity and a fuller understanding of Canada as a whole.

Post-School Education.—A fair percentage of pupils leave school with little formal education. Several avenues for further learning are open to these young people depending on the standard of education they have reached, their interests and their abilities. These include evening classes in publicly supported high schools, collegiates and colleges, the fees for which are usually little more than nominal. For those who find it more convenient to work at home, extension courses are available from provincial Departments of Education and universities; tuition for these varies but is not excessive. There are also numerous privately supported schools giving post-school courses.

Subjects offered vary widely. Some courses are intended to be of a practical nature having application to the industries in the vicinity while others are given for their cultural value, or are planned for progression in certain avocations such as dressmaking, carpentering or cabinetmaking, etc. Some of the practical courses give instruction in homemaking, rearing children, personnel management, business practice, not to mention arts connected with certain of these subjects.

Private institutions, for the most part, offer such training as is necessary to enter the skilled trades or practical arts—business courses, hairdressing, engineering, etc. A few business firms in Canada have provided courses for their employees by correspondence, school plants or organized conferences. As a contribution to the war effort, the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government provided basic materials and techniques for a number of courses such as job-instruction training, job-methods training, safety training, etc. Reports indicate that these were reasonably effective and should be continued.

To meet other needs, informal groups gather at more or less regular intervals to discuss problems of common interest. Among the more formal of these groups are the Farm Forums and Citizen's Forums. These are sponsored by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In these meetings use is made of films, special broadcasts and other discussion aids. (See pp. 1044-1045.)

Attempts to popularize the conception of "The Lighted Schoolhouse" suggest that the schoolhouse should be used as many hours of the day as possible. Some writers go so far as to recommend that the school be used as a community centre. Certain districts in the United States with this in mind have planned classrooms, auditorium-gymnasium, and lunch rooms to serve the community.

The Canadian Legion Education Services.—The war activity of the C.L.E.S. came to an end on Mar. 31, 1946. Since that time the Department of Veterans Affairs has been occupied with veterans interests as well as with those of men of the post-war Armed Services.

Provision had been made for the establishment of an education committee of the Canadian Legion in 1938. When war broke out the Legion was prepared to attack the problem of education for the Armed Services, as they realized that the War would call for more individual responsibility and higher educational standards than ever before, and that the process of post-war rehabilitation would be facilitated if some study could be undertaken by the young men and women during their leisure time.

The size of the undertaking, begun by the Legion and later aided by the Dominion Government, may be observed from the following figures. Prisoners of war received almost 100,000 text-booklets, just under 10,000 extramural university

courses, more than 630,000 books and pamphlets, and 230,000 trade journals and other free materials. Correspondence courses reached a total of 92 and enrolled in 1945 just under 60,000 in Canada and Newfoundland and over 20,000 overseas. To supplement this work, 46 planned reading guides, 57 vocational guidance booklets, and rehabilitation courses were prepared, and some 700,000 library books were purchased and distributed. Classroom courses were organized where expedient while discussion groups and education were stressed.

Section 2.—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 about 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 the four different categories of educational institutions. Dominion Indian schools are treated more fully in Chapter XXXI, Miscellaneous Administration, along with other information on Indian affairs.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year 1943-44

Type of School	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dominion Indian schools	23	398	318	1,459	4,004
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	17,179	114,879	89,797	560,170[1]	645,308
Evening schools	Nil	3,616	2,253	13,595[1]	33,451
Correspondence schools	"	1,379	419	443[1]	2,594
Special schools[2]	"	324	110	1,132[1]	2,295
Normal schools	[3]	127	140	3,944[1]	1,009
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	803	3,452	3,631	61,566[1]	14,967
Business training schools	197	881	348	5,987[1]	11,724
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	462	254	804	18,156	3,640
Courses of university standard	200	2,468	1,529	15,256	19,061
Other courses at university[4]	278	13,399	275	12,849	8,022
Totals	**19,142**	**141,177**	**99,630**	**694,421**	**745,923**
Population, 1944 (estimated)	91,000	612,000	462,000	3,500,000	3,965,000

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1027.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year 1943-44—concluded

Type of School	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dominion Indian schools	2,168	2,377	1,945	3,589	16,587[5]
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools	119,074	179,372	151,985	119,043	1,996,807
Evening schools	1,540	1,988	339	19,023	75,805
Correspondence schools	3,443	10,107	6,728	4,695	29,808
Special schools[2]	539	289	283	87	5,059
Normal schools	316	1,251[6]	515	221	7,523
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools	4,659	2,545	3,767	5,757	101,147
Business training schools	2,988	1,869	2,780	3,415	30,189
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses	395	525	424	Nil	24,660
Courses of university standard	2,589	4,852	2,180	3,265	51,400
Other courses at university[4]	1,420	733	14	Nil	36,990
Totals	**139,150**	**204,001**	**171,940**	**159,156**	**2,375,826[5,7]**
Population, 1944 (estimated)	732,000	846,000	818,000	932,000	11,975,000[8]

[1] 1943 figures; later statistics not available. [2] Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from provinces other than the one in which they are at school. [3] Included with "Universities and Colleges"—preparatory courses. [4] Includes also those in the departmental summer schools for teachers in British Columbia, not held at universities or colleges. [5] Includes 306 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [6] Graduates from the College of Education and temporarily certificated teachers are not included. [7] Includes 598 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [8] Includes 17,000 population for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Indian Schools

The administration of Indian affairs by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources is dealt with in Chapter XXXI.

Educational work carried on by the Dominion Government for the benefit of Indians is now very extensive. In the fiscal year 1944-45, a total of 337 Indian schools were in operation, including 76 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,865 and 255 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 7,480 Indian pupils, also 6 combined public and Indian schools with 93 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 16,438 in 1944-45, and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,165 (63·1 p.c. to 80·1 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 1944-45 was $2,156,883.

2.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, School Years Ended 1936-45

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
1945	8,865	8,006	7,573	5,159	16,438	13,165	80·9

The enrolment by provinces for the year 1944-45 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 23; Nova Scotia, 398; New Brunswick, 324; Quebec, 1,323; Ontario, 3,852, Manitoba, 2,187, Saskatchewan, 2,339, Alberta, 1,925, British Columbia, 3,650, Yukon, 181; and Northwest Territories, 236.

Subsection 2.—Provincially Controlled Schools*

Enrolment and Attendance.—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. These figures have been practically at a standstill, or declining, in most 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, 1926-44

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	510,224[2]	553,954	100,169	138,019	127,214	93,473	1,692,256
1944.....	12,621	89,490	69,523	506,062[2]	559,796	99,471	136,752	128,051	102,999	1,704,765[2]

[1] Approximate: exact statistics lacking owing to change in method of reporting. [2] Subject to revision.

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.

* Day and technical schools only.

4.—Age Distribution of Pupils in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, School Year 1943-44

Age	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.[1]	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
5 years or under.	178	1,487	468	56,712	13,976	550	1,041	93	60
6 "	1,036	7,866	5,818		43,368	6,426	9,053	5,370	5,217
7 "	1,626	12,313	8,517		55,361	10,329	15,192	12,641	10,605
8 "	1,714	11,741	9,219		58,777	11,172	16,451	14,245	10,781
9 "	1,701	10,274	9,049		59,530	11,215	16,721	14,350	10,657
10 "	1,803	10,464	8,608	473,129	58,808	11,157	16,806	14,200	10,349
11 "	1,779	10,813	8,991		62,204	11,733	17,135	14,340	10,856
12 "	1,750	11,243	9,462		62,731	12,001	17,690	15,012	11,130
13 "	1,728	10,883	8,411		64,924	11,789	17,487	15,255	11,625
14 "	1,579	10,120	6,713		60,157	11,341	17,292	14,616	11,492
15 "	1,197	7,901	4,437	68,754	46,962	8,724	13,815	12,565	10,003
16 "	530	5,450	2,852		30,573	6,743	9,470	8,705	7,620
17 "	223	2,898	1,348	18,522	16,589	4,004	6,563	5,887	5,018
18 "	71	1,046	499		8,208	1,508	3,160	3,267	2,370
19 "	13	300	99	2,989		272	938	1,128	621
20 "	7	60	25		3,140	110	241	217	84
21 years or over..	1	20	6			Nil	222	94	55
Unclassified.....	243	Nil	5,275	Nil	Nil	Nil	95	Nil	500
Totals.....	**17,179**	**114,879**	**89,797**	**620,106**	**645,308**	**119,074**	**179,372**	**151,985**	**119,043**

[1] Figures are for 1942-43; 1943-44 figures not available.

Teaching Staffs.—The teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted, in 1944, of 74,547 teachers (14,932 males and 59,615 females). Table 5 gives statistics of rates of salary by provinces, except for Quebec for which comparable data are not available. A separate report, "Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1940-43", deals in detail with the classification of teachers, their teaching experience and rates of salary paid.

5.—Teachers in Provincially Controlled Schools, Classified According to Salary, by Provinces, School Year 1943-44

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.....	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
$ 325-$ 424.....	23	63	2	70	"	"	"	"
425- 524.....	162	441	353	253	1	"	"	"
525- 624.....	173	477	438	362	2	"	"	"
625- 724.....	90	734	501	339	130	88	"	"
725- 824.....	41	328	415	444	609	490	1	"
825- 924.....	21	271	241	985	947	2,899	558	123
925-1,024.....	21	215	155	3,590	556	1,589	1,064	497
1,025-1,124.....	22	165	101	2,959	221	338	889	435
1,125-1,224.....	15	137	84	2,173	203	256	577	367
1,225-1,324.....	2	120	108	1,119	136	185	389	270
1,325-1,424.....	4	107	85	777	136	188	291	219
1,425-1,524.....	4	109	25	681	101	157	227	256
1,525-1,624.....	1	77	68	730	71	101	179	228
1,625-1,724.....	1	72	26	794	47	101	156	195
1,725-1,824.....	4	35	25	720	97	83	157	412
1,825-1,924.....	1	27	19	490	181	102	126	123
1,925-2,024.....	Nil	25	17	516	85	46	93	112
2,025-2,124.....	1	26	14	395	39	29	87	64
2,125-2,224.....	Nil	12	21	990	146	21	64	69
2,225-2,324.....	1	12	23	323	15	20	50	69
2,325-2,424.....	1	9	15	263	19	18	44	78
2,425-2,524.....	Nil	6	15	256	13	21	35	60
2,525-2,624.....	"	10	6	211	30	11	21	45
2,625-2,724.....	"	7	Nil	205	16	15	13	45
2,725-2,824.....	"	11	3	210	72	20	10	42
2,825-2,924.....	"	7	3	267	5	4	22	62
2,925-3,024.....	"	9	2	213	17	13	45	30
3,025-3,524.....	"	9	2	812	54	79	65	170
3,525-4,024.....	"	2	Nil	276	18	17	11	34
4,025 or over.....	"	1	1	50	6	2	Nil	6
Unspecified.....	70	Nil	43	4	32	69	152	Nil
Totals.....	**659**	**3,524**	**2,811**	**21,478**	**4,005**	**6,962**	**5,326**	**4,011**

Financial Statistics.—Table 6 presents a comparable statement of the finances of the Boards operating provincial schools so far as this can be done with existing records.

6.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-44

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following table do not include any amounts raised by loans or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year. Figures for 1914 to 1925 will be found at pp. 985-987 of the 1936 Year Book and those for intervening years from 1926 in the corresponding table of the 1937-42 editions.

Province and Year	Government Grants	Taxation within School Administrative Units	School Board Revenue from Counties	Total Current Revenue Recorded[1]	Debenture Indebtedness	Administrative Units Operating Schools
	$	$	$	$	$	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
1926	242,336[2]	171,650	Nil	413,986		469
1931	258,905[2]	189,444	"	448,349		469
1936	265,723[2]	199,172	"	464,895		473
1941	266,292[2]	182,636	"	448,928		476
1942	274,055[2]	201,597	"	475,652		473
1943	290,682[2]	217,833	"	508,515		479
1944	363,643[2]	248,845	"	612,488		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	766,884	2,978,704	480,763	4,226,351		1,765
1942	936,083	3,066,410	530,718	4,533,211		1,759
1943	1,020,118	3,290,993	533,294	4,844,405		1,743
1944	1,411,899	3,326,318	539,082	5,277,299		1,757
New Brunswick—						
1926	511,350[2]	2,263,082	213,066	2,987,498		1,459
1931	459,029[2]	2,467,510	210,500	3,137,039		1,483
1936	462,182[2]	1,964,287	223,493	2,649,962	4,961,800	1,518
1941	553,635[2]	2,378,585	223,582	3,155,802	4,501,906	1,554
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
1944	611,557[2]	2,602,386	254,418	3,468,361	[3]	1,514
Quebec—						
1926	993,509	15,647,512	Nil	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1931	1,429,033	18,697,183	"	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1936	1,316,019	18,575,530	"	20,548,403	79,556,117	1,860
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	6,510,000	24,942,296	"	32,544,954	80,370,182	1,955
1944	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[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	
1936	4,837,275	35,930,987[4]	2,173,659	42,941,921	91,883,360	6,600
1941	7,647,986	40,140,027[4]	2,362,906	50,150,919	68,688,667	(approx.)
1942	7,830,318	41,254,119[4]	2,360,217	51,444,654	60,036,988	
1943	8,276,396	42,302,559[4]	2,370,372	52,949,327	49,808,527	
1944	8,995,315	43,791,152[4]	2,481,846	55,268,313	49,955,789	
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
1944	1,542,240	7,751,647[5]	"	9,293,887	10,147,364	1,821

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1031.

6.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, for Selected Fiscal Years 1926-44—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.
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
1944	2,331,542	11,583,754	"	14,086,946	8,814,180	4,571
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
1944	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
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	2,976,016	7,578,048	"	10,554,064	12,269,852	661
1944	3,173,325	7,986,131	"	11,159,456	12,403,032	654

[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 these are not publicly financed or administered and are not therefore included in Subsection 2, 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, by Provinces, School Years Ended 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1938-44

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	61,566	14,722	4,495	2,308	3,729	5,313	100,064
1944	803	3,452	3,631	[1]	14,967	4,659	2,545	3,767	5,757	[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 of this type has been made since 1921.

8.—Enrolment in Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges), by Provinces, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1938-44

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1932-35 are given at p. 971 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1936-37 at p. 881 of the 1942 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1921	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1926	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1931	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1938	173	775	336	5,367	9,085	3,814	870	1,742	1,781	23,943
1939	178	834	325	5,209	7,692	3,192	913	1,644	1,634	21,621
1940	179	740	308	4,032	7,749	1,858	973	1,562	1,955	19,356
1941	168	1,019	329	3,707	9,119	1,782	1,431	2,145	2,010	21,710
1942	199	1,189	344	4,921	11,060	2,337	1,498	2,646	3,032	27,226
1943	207	1,033	347	5,987	11,069	2,890	1,844	3,595	3,806	30,778
1944	197	881	348	[1]	11,724	2,988	1,869	2,780	3,415	[1]

[1] Figure for Quebec not available at time of going to press.

Subsection 4.—Higher Education

Detailed and historical statistics concerning universities and colleges, such as enrolment, graduates, teaching staffs, and finances are given in the report "Higher Education in Canada, 1942-44", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The academic year 1943-44 affords the final opportunity to observe the status of higher education in Canada under wartime conditions as statistical returns for subsequent years will be affected by the comprehensive educational program undertaken for the rehabilitation of veterans.

Comparable statistics received from 15 universities for the academic years 1939 and 1944 have been compiled to establish the changes in enrolment, migration of students, teaching personnel and financial status that occurred during the period of heaviest enlistment and manpower mobilization and to determine the degree of retrogression resultant to the universities from these two factors.

Enrolment.—The net decrease in enrolment of both sexes in the full-time sessions of the larger universities for 1944 compared with that of 1939 was 6·87 p.c. Male students decreased 12·80 p.c., female students increased 6·06 p.c. Certain variations are noticeable when the figures are segregated by geographic districts. The Maritime Provinces experienced a decrease for both sexes; male students decreased by 15·07 p.c., female students by 11·46 p.c. Central Canada district includes the two largest universities and the returns are modified by the larger schools of medicine, engineering and science where maintenance of enrolment was considered essential; male students decreased 11·46 p.c., female students increased 9 p.c. The western provinces reported a decrease of 11 p.c. for male and an increase of 5 p.c. in the number of female students.

Migration of Students.—A characteristic feature of higher education in Canada is the enrolment of students from provinces other than that in which the university is located and the number of students who come from other countries. The following statement shows that only a small change in interprovincial enrolment took place in the war years. This may be attributed to the location of schools of

medical science and engineering with courses covering a period of four or more years. Students from the United States dropped appreciably but in all districts except the western provinces the percentage of students from other countries increased.

Location of University		Students— from Local District	from Other Provinces	from United States	from Other Countries	Total
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Maritime Provinces	1939	88·66	4·97	4·76	1·61	100·00
	1944	92·55	4·23	1·36	1·86	100·00
Quebec	1939	69·24	19·32	9·34	2·10	100·00
	1944	67·52	18·32	5·77	8·39	100·00
Ontario	1939	88·09	7·48	3·53	0·90	100·00
	1944	88·59	8·46	1·59	1·36	100·00
Western Provinces	1939	98·57	0·74	0·20	0·49	100·00
	1944	98·76	0·88	0·12	0·24	100·00

Teaching Personnel.—One of the major problems of the universities during the war years was the maintenance of adequate teaching staffs. By 1944 some of the personnel seconded for duty outside the universities to assist in the problems of organization and mobilization had returned to their teaching posts in the universities. To this extent the statistics for teaching staffs in 1944 do not represent the total number of university professors who obtained leave of absence for war service. Returns on staff, made by the universities under review, for the years 1939 and 1944 are as follows:—

Location of University		Total Staff	Absent on War Service
Maritime Provinces	1939	330	–
	1944	297	45
Central Canada	1939	2,051	–
	1944	2,139	306
Western Provinces	1939	758	–
	1944	737	80

The numerical increase noted in some cases is due to the addition of new specialized courses, the acceleration of certain courses and the reorganization necessary to overcome the absence of more experienced teachers.

Financial Status.—Current expenditures of the universities under review increased about $1,500,000 over pre-war years. Student fees represented 34·25 p.c. of current receipts in 1944 and 34·91 p.c. of the similar figure for 1939. The proportion of receipts obtained from provincial grants was 35·42 p.c. in 1944 as against 34·72 p.c. in 1939. The increase in interest-bearing funds and investments was approximately $13,000,000. The book value of buildings and equipment advanced $3,700,000.

Expenditures on salaries, collateral with the problem of obtaining qualified instructors, was considerably higher in 1944. The numerical distribution of full-time staff members receiving from $2,000 upwards per annum was as follows:—

Location of University		$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 or Over
Maritime Provinces	1939	63	38	9	12
	1944	66	39	2	14
Central Canada	1939	214	196	148	106
	1944	209	223	177	146
Western Provinces	1939	134	113	103	34
	1944	132	109	116	44

University and College Graduates.—The following tables show the number of graduates from universities and colleges in 1944 and other specified years.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected School Years 1931-44

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
1944	3,046	1,156	366	79	207	39	3,619	1,274

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
1944	754	1	17	3	28	"	799	4

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
1944	184	6	29	"	150	363	156

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
1944	458	179	57	24	24	33	24	73	54	767	159

[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.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected School Years 1931-44—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
1944	722	35	104	3	95	17	347	84	84	1,352	486

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
1944	132	10	316	140	16

Year	POST-GRADUATE AND HONORARY DEGREES							
	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Courses		Masters of Arts[2]		Masters of Science[3]	
	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
1944	89	Nil	88	14	143	27	98	8

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
1944	27	215	32	40	2	700	83

[1] Includes 12 to 24 dental nurses annually. [2] Includes M. Com. and M. Ed. or M. Paed. [3] Includes M.A. Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch., M.V.Sc., M.Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where conferred separately). [4] Except diplomas for teachers and theologians.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected School Years 1931-44—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	18	6,069	4,498	1,571
1944....	6,617	4,753	1,864	499	478	21	6,118	4,275	1,843

[1] Not including diplomas in education and social service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate or honorary degrees.

10.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, for Selected Years 1921-44

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	97,575	55,005	18,403
1943...	2,293	7,419	5,699	2,449	17,860	62	269	96,229	55,189	20,547
1944...	2,323	7,712	5,488	2,730	18,253	48	163	97,006	58,478	22,661

[1] Board and lodging not included. [2] Combined deficits or surpluses of schools reporting.
[3] Site, buildings and equipment. [4] First year available.

PART II.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Section 1.—The Relationship of Art to Education

Fine Art.—Fine art appears as an elective subject in the curricula of the Faculties of Arts in a number of the English-language universities, where it may be taken as one subject among five for a year or two. In some, e.g., Acadia University, there are half a dozen or more elective courses. In Mount Allison University and in the University of Toronto there are a sufficient number of courses to allow of taking the Bachelor's degree with specialization in fine art.

There are also Schools of Art, both English and French, not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, which concern themselves more exclusively with the technical development of the artist. The most widely known of these are:—

Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, N.S.
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, Que.
Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que.
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg School of Art, Winnipeg, Man.
School of Decorative and Applied Art, Vancouver, B.C.

Courses in these schools vary in length with the requirements of the individual student, but may extend over as many as four years.

The Role of the National Gallery of Canada.*—The opening words of the 1945 National Gallery Report are an indication of the importance attached by the National Gallery to its educational work. These read: "....The art gallery of to-day is no mere repository of dead civilizations. It functions not for the sake of a small minority but for the whole people. It must be a vital organization, aware of its time, seizing upon every opportunity to participate in public education".

The work of the National Gallery has many facets. Gradually having widened the scope of its activities, the Gallery to-day plays a vital role in the complex system of adult education and at the same time acts as a valuable adjunct to primary, secondary and even to college systems of instruction.

Founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, the National Gallery at first served as an exhibition gallery. Provided with an Advisory Arts Council in 1907 and incorporated under a Board of Trustees in 1913, the Gallery has been assembling its permanent collection largely during the past 40 years. Though this was only the beginning, a collection of pictures and sculpture representing the styles of past and present of various parts of the world was recognized as invaluable in terms both of the public's enjoyment and of study for the improvement of arts and industrial products. More than that, however, it was a necessary basis for any program of education. The collection of the National Gallery to-day is of international fame. It is, moreover, accessible to the whole nation by means of the published catalogue, and the sale of photographs and colour reproductions. The Canadian section, naturally the most inclusive, is the best available source for the study of Canadian art.

Meanwhile the newer function of general education has grown up. The National Gallery has pioneered in the assembling and circulation of exhibitions over a very large territory. To-day travelling exhibitions of the arts of Canada and other countries are shipped throughout Canada under the auspices of the National Gallery. Fifteen such exhibitions, including those of the several chartered art societies, are now being circulated. Art galleries, schools and other responsible organizations in various regions draw annually upon the services of the Gallery as the source of most of their offerings to the public. Recent developments have led to the fitting of new community centres into this scheme, and these in turn send exhibits (their own and those from the National Gallery) to smaller communities in their districts. An instance is at London, Ont., where the regional circuit includes Kitchener, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Chatham and other centres. Loans of pictures from the National Gallery to small or new museums have had much the same beneficial effect as the travelling exhibitions. In these ways actual works of art are constantly being brought to the

* Prepared under the direction of H. O. McCurry, Director, National Gallery of Canada.

attention of the people throughout the entire country and much more will be done after the development of an integrated system of community centres throughout the Dominion. No place need be too small or remote to profit from current exhibitions.*

The National Gallery has devised certain methods of education in the arts which apply more specifically to young people and are designed, in part, to supplement regular school work and aid the teacher. The Gallery has co-operated with, advised and provided material for schools and colleges throughout the country. Written lectures illustrated by lantern slides on all fields of art history have long been available for loan to all parts of Canada; reproductions of pictures, with introductory texts for art appreciation, and photographs have also been offered for loan; classes for school children at the Gallery, exhibitions of children's work, conducted tours of the Gallery's collections and educational demonstrations have been features of the program for a number of years. In addition, the National Gallery holds public lectures at Ottawa, Ont., and lecture tours throughout Canada are arranged from time to time.

Some interesting newer techniques of education have also been utilized. A series of school broadcasts entitled "Adventures in Canadian Painting" was inaugurated in 1945 and continued in 1946. These programs on the lives and work of Canadian artists are heard from coast to coast through the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and aim at telling the story of Canadian art in such a way as to awaken the interest of young people. An essential part of each program is a reproduction of a picture in the National Gallery supplied to the pupil at a nominal price. About 120,000 pictures are distributed each year.

The use of the motion picture is familiarizing school children and the general public with the work of Canadian artists; for instance, the colour and sound film, *Canadian Landscape*, made in conjunction with the National Film Board, features the work of modern Canadian artists against a historical background of landscape painting in Canada since Krieghoff. The silk screen prints by Canadian artists, already famous in many parts of the world as the result of their distribution to the Armed Forces of Canada and the Allies, have now been made available to schools and the public generally. These and other reproductions (see the Gallery's publication, *Reproductions on Sale and Loan Collections*) are now in considerable demand in Canadian schools.

At the university level the National Gallery co-operates with university departments of art and art history. An important new channel of information on Canadian art, including the teaching of art, is furnished by the magazine *Canadian Art*, in the organization of which the National Gallery has taken a leading part.

In these ways the National Gallery has been fulfilling the terms of its charter which assigns to it not only the care of the collections but also "the encouragement and cultivation of . . . . . artistic taste and Canadian public interest in the fine arts, the promotion of the interests generally of art in Canada". It has been assisted in this endeavour by the attitude of the people of Canada, who are already recognizing the important part that art can play in the complex civilization of to-day, by providing a means of communication between people, by filling the individual's leisure time to his own enjoyment and mental growth, and by advancing the country's material welfare through the improvement of the industrial arts.

* A complete list of art museums, societies and schools is available in the *American Art Annual* (New York, 1945), pp. 285-298.

Museums and Art Galleries.—At pp. 1025-1026 of the 1939 Year Book a list of the museums (including art galleries) in Canada employing full-time staff is published, showing floor space and average daily attendance at each. There has been no official detailed report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on this subject since 1938. In 1945, however, a complete list of art museums, societies and schools in Canada was published in the *American Art Annual* (New York).

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada

The field of scientific research in Canada is too broad to cover in detail in each edition of the Year Book and since all research work, whether government or private, is co-ordinated in the National Research Council, a description of the development and work of the Council appears as standard material. During the war years, 1939-45, some deviation from the regular procedure was necessary but in this, the first post-war edition of the Year Book, the regular practice is again being followed.

Research work is carried on by the Departments of Agriculture, Mines and Resources, Fisheries, the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Dominion Observatories. These bodies have trained permanent scientific staffs for investigation and research in their own fields such as soil problems, crops, breeding and testing of animals, processing and marketing, extractive and physical metallurgy, silvicultural and forest products, hydrography, ocean and mollusk fisheries, etc.

The Board of Grain Commissioners employs a staff of seven chemists and 21 assistants in the main research laboratories for milling, baking, malting, etc., while the Dominion Observatories carry out research in the fields of solar physics, astrophysics, seismology, terrestrial magnetism, gravity and other studies.

Universities often show bold initiative in exploring the field of scientific research but with the limited facilities at their disposal the task of carrying their discoveries to a conclusion is not always easy. Government and industrial laboratories are often able to pick up and carry on where the universities leave off.

A special field of research is also being performed by the Research Foundations. The Ontario Research Foundation, established in 1928, has conducted its activities in four buildings adjoining Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. The object of the Foundation is to provide an independent non-profit-seeking scientific organization available to the public and to industry for assistance in matters of a technological character.

The Banting Research Foundation is used to support the work of the Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research in the University of Toronto and to aid medical research throughout Canada.

The Rockefeller Foundation has given assistance to various agencies in Canada for the purpose of furthering scientific research in medical science, natural science, social science and public health.

A detailed account of scientific and industrial research in Canada is given at pp. 970-1012 of the 1940 Year Book. Reprints of this article, brought up to date (1945), may be obtained from the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, price 15 cents.

Subsection 1.—The National Research Council*

Encouragement of scientific research on a national basis has been one of the continuing functions of the National Research Council of Canada. From its inception in 1916, the Council has maintained a system of post-graduate scholarships for the assistance of students who have shown promise of research ability. These scholarships have also provided a measure of aid for the development in Canada of trained scientific personnel to meet the academic and industrial needs of the nation in the prosecution of fundamental and applied research. Nearly 1,600 graduate research workers have been trained by this means.

A further measure of assistance has been given through financial grants-in-aid to Heads of Science Departments in Canadian universities who have been enabled thereby to provide facilities for research that holders of post-graduate scholarships and other advanced students could do in various fields.

Development of the National Research Council.—From temporary laboratories established after the Research Council Act, 1924, permanent National Research Laboratories were established at Ottawa, Ont., in 1932 with Divisions of Applied Biology, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, and Physics and Electrical Engineering. These Laboratories were constructed and equipped primarily to carry out research on general subjects of national interest which universities and industrial laboratories could not be expected to undertake. Provision was also made for work of a fundamental nature in pure science in order that some contribution might be made by the staff in these basic fields.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 practically every university and industrial laboratory in Canada offered its facilities to the Government and the story of how these laboratories and staffs were welded into an informal but highly effective co-operative association is a tribute to the organizing capacity of Canadians and to their voluntary collaboration in time of war. The war history of the National Research Council is in preparation but the work is not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of a comprehensive review being given at this time.

The scope of the Council's activities broadened considerably during the War. The establishment of new laboratories in various centres and the assignment of projects to university and industrial laboratories enabled the Council to promote co-operation in research on a scale never previously attained in Canada. As a result of these combined efforts during the War, a firm basis has been laid for continued collaboration in times of peace by all the participating institutions. Thus, an important step in the co-ordination and promotion of research has been taken.

The Chairmanship of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research is now held by the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply and the National Research Council was transferred from the Minister of Trade and Commerce to his jurisdiction in 1946. This brings the National Research Council into close touch with the problems of the reconstruction period and enables the laboratories to contribute directly to the reconversion program.

Speaking in the House of Commons on May 27, 1946, the Minister said: "The Government has decided that the peacetime needs for scientific research in Canada require that the activities of the Research Council be maintained on the same order

* Prepared under the direction of C. J. Mackenzie, President, National Research Council.

of magnitude as in war (with) very sizable expenditures on atomic energy activities which are directed by the President and Administrative Officers of the Council".

Parliament is also providing for the establishment of Crown Companies to carry out projects on which research has been done in the National Research Laboratories.

The President of the Council acts as adviser to the Government on an increasing number of scientific subjects, sits on a large number of boards and committees of a general character, is Director-General of the Research and Development Branch of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, and also acts as special adviser and consultant in connection with military research. To cope with these greatly increased administrative duties as compared with the organization of the Council in earlier years, measures are being taken in 1946 to provide for additional administrative staff including a Vice-President (Administration) and a Vice-President (Scientific).

Compared with the staff of 300 in 1939, the full-time civilian staff of the Council will number about 1,500. In addition to the one large laboratory building of 1932, the Council is now operating 16 other laboratories located at Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., Chalk River, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask., and plans have been drawn for several others, including a building research laboratory, a road research laboratory and a radio and radar laboratory.

War Achievement and Post-War Program.—While much of the work of the National Research Council during the War was on the secret list and, therefore, not available for publication, there has been a gradual release in 1945-46 of data and descriptive matter in regard to some of these projects. Activities of the National Research Council during the war years are given in the Introduction of the 1942, 1943-44 and 1945 Year Books. Among these were investigations relating to atomic energy; information on radar research; notes on the design and construction of a plywood tailless aircraft, which was ready for flight trials at the end of 1945; and the development to the pilot-plant stage of a process for the separation of butylene glycol from wheat.

Reconversion to peacetime practice was carried forward during 1945 as the end of war became a certainty. Gauge inspection work that had been a major activity in co-operation with the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada was brought to a close in September, 1945.

A Building Research Conference reviewed the situation in the housing and construction field and laid plans for the co-ordination of studies and the initiation of practical schemes for the improvement of housing in all its branches including construction, plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation and, perhaps as important as any, the proper planning of housing projects with regard to their economic and social aspects. This work is being closely integrated with the activities of the Department of Reconstruction through the Research and Development Branch.

Research work for the three Services—Navy, Army and Air—continued throughout the year but on a gradually slackening basis towards the end of the War. Much of the work undertaken for the Services as a war measure will be continued in peacetime but with industrial and commercial application to civilian rather than military requirements.

Such activities will include applications of radar as aids to air and sea navigation, the continuance of many medical researches on the control of infectious diseases, and other subjects of general interest. Studies will also be continued in work on the heat-retaining values of textiles used in clothing, shrink resistance of woollens, particularly socks, wearing quality of leathers and leather substitutes used in boots, and many other items.

Aeronautical investigations include work on aircraft performance, engines and fuels, instrument design and testing, and a multitude of other problems. Electrical engineering, acoustics, heat and light, X-ray analyses, electrical measurements and standards are fields of physics that have seen wide application during the War and that will now be turned to the improvement of apparatus, equipment and devices for the betterment of housing conditions or the improvement of commercial industrial products.

Increased attention is now being given to fundamental scientific studies, many of which can be carried on to best advantage as parts of a well-integrated program in co-operation with the universities. During the War, substantial progress was made by the National Research Council in the co-ordination of research looking to the greatest possible use of all available laboratory facilities throughout the Dominion. One of the major studies in the development of new and extremely powerful explosives was a co-operative project in which almost 100 investigators, working in universities and industrial laboratories scattered across Canada carried out researches on specific parts of a single program in which the National Research Council had both a contributing and co-ordinating function.

Similar applications in peacetime will ensure sound progress in research and yield high returns on problems that are known to be part of important national undertakings.

The influx of veterans in large numbers into the universities imposes a very heavy teaching load on science departments and reduces the time available for research but, on the other hand, veterans who are graduates are also returning to the universities for further training in research and will thus form the nucleus of new research teams that can be put to work wherever adequate facilities are available.

Inter-Empire and International Co-operation.—Inter-Empire and international relations in science are fostered by the Council and similar organizations in Canada and the freedom with which scientific information is exchanged bodes well for the continued development of fundamental studies and the application of science to industry and commerce.

A close liaison arrangement has been established with Washington, D.C., where the National Research Council maintains a Liaison Officer; the Council also has a Liaison Officer attached to Canada House at London, England.

Aid to Industrial Research.—It is encouraging to note that many of the leading industries in Canada which formerly depended on outside sources for their research information and advice are now establishing research laboratories of their own and staffing them with men who have been trained in Canada. In many cases former employees of the National Research Laboratories now hold important research posts in Canadian industrial concerns.

In the prosecution of industrial research, aid is being given by other organizations such as the Research Council of Alberta at Edmonton, and the British

Columbia Scientific and Industrial Research Council with headquarters at Vancouver, B.C. The National Research Council co-operates fully with all organizations of this kind in the planning of research on a national basis in order that there may be the least possible amount of duplication and the greatest exchange of information among scientific personnel in these institutions and the universities.

Section 3.—The Educational Functions of the National Film Board and of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The National Film Board.*—This Board serves the Canadian people by means of visual interpretations over Canadian screens of phases of their country's life and culture; its social problems; its national resources and industries; and its achievements in art, science, research and medicine. It serves Canada abroad by picturing Canada to the peoples of other lands, and it brings to Canadians many aspects of international affairs which are of public interest.

Since its creation in 1939, through the passing of the National Film Act, the Board has included in its activities the production and distribution of 35mm (theatre size) and 16mm (non-theatre size) films, as well as graphic material, filmstrips and displays. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, 308 short films were produced.

The Board is made up of two Ministers of the Dominion Government, three senior civil servants, and three members of the public chosen for their interest in and knowledge of the film as an instrument of public policy. The chief executive officer is the Film Commissioner whose responsibility it is to direct, advise upon, and co-ordinate Government film service in Canada. The Board is established as the agency for the production and distribution of films for all Departments of the Government.

Among those branches of the Government for which the Board has produced films and other visual material are the Departments of National Defence (Navy, Army and Air Force), the Department of National War Services, the Wartime Information Board, Canadian Information Service, the National War Finance Committee, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Mines and Resources, the Department of Labour, the National Research Council, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Finance, and the Bureau of Statistics.

Although it issues two 35mm films each month in the *Canada Carries On* and *World in Action* series which enter the theatres on an ordinary commercial basis, more than half the Board's production is devoted to the 16mm (non-theatre) field, a project that has the support and co-operation of all Provincial Governments, trade unions, co-operatives, and national associations across the country.

Backbone of urban 16mm distribution are the film libraries that have been established throughout the nine provinces by local bodies such as public libraries, Normal schools, Provincial Departments of Education, university extension departments and, more recently, Community Film Councils. Here, films may be secured for a nominal service charge by any interested party, individuals or organizations.

* Prepared under the direction of Ross McLean, Acting Film Commissioner, National Film Board, Ottawa.

In 1939, 15 of these libraries were in operation. To-day there are 73 libraries, 29 of which were established in 1945 alone. The majority of Canadian communities with a population of more than 5,000 have their own film libraries.

The showing of special programs of films to workers in factories and at trade-union meetings is a feature of urban distribution. The labour-union project is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Workers' Educational Association and the National Film Board. Special discussion trailers and study material accompanying each film are distributed to the labour unions. These trailers have been found very successful in stimulating audience discussion. Average monthly attendance at union showings is 30,000; factory audiences total 90,000 monthly. Similar special services are being developed for industry, women's organizations, scientific and engineering groups, health and medical bodies, and other specialized fields.

Introduced as an experiment in January, 1942, the original 30 mobile units, whose job was to bring regular monthly film programs to rural audiences, have now increased to a total of 92, reaching an average audience of 250,000 per month. Careful and specialized planning of these rural programs, together with the use of discussion booklets for teachers and group leaders, relate them closely to the work and interests of the communities that they serve. Through their co-operation with the wheat pools, extension departments of universities and Provincial Departments of Education, the Board's rural representatives have come to be regarded as valued servants of the community.

Films have helped to clarify Canada's position in the international scene at such outstanding world gatherings as the Food and Agriculture Conference at Quebec, the San Francisco Conference, the International Labour Organization Conference at Philadelphia, the UNRRA Conference at Montreal and the Quebec Conference.

Education by Radio.*—Radio is playing an increasingly important role in the education of both children and adults. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation devotes a large portion of its broadcast time to programs of an educational nature, for both English- and French-speaking listeners. The objective is a good balance of information and education on the one hand, and entertainment and showmanship on the other. Wherever possible, these factors are combined.

School Broadcasts.—In co-operation with Provincial Departments of Education, special programs related to the courses of study are broadcast to classrooms.

During the past season, the CBC prepared and financed 25 "National School Broadcasts", including dramatized stories of Canadian cities, addresses on citizenship by prominent Canadians, high-school student forums on democracy, and broadcasts on the lives and work of Canadian artists. Several programs were exchanged with the United States Columbia Broadcasting System "School of the Air". A feature program of the school broadcast series, viz., the CBC presentation of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* was one of five CBC programs receiving recognition from the Institute for Education by Radio at Ohio State University. School broadcasts on the French network were heard under the title "Radio-Collège" Several programs of this series are being sent to Europe through CBC International Service at the request of the United Nations to help fill the need for new educational material there.

* Prepared under the direction of the General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Adult Education.—Programs for adult education are presented on all networks in a variety of talks, commentaries, interviews, discussion periods, and semi-dramatized programs on a wide range of subjects. The program "Citizens' Forum", with its French network counterpart, "Preparons l'Avenir", is a good example of the discussion type. Citizens' Forum originates at public meetings, where major questions of public interest are discussed. It is produced in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Adult Education, which has organized listening and study groups across the country. This Association, with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, helps in the preparation of another series—"National Farm Radio Forum"—on which farmers from all parts of Canada are able to exchange views and problems.

Other series presented involve subjects in semi-humorous, easy-to-understand fashion and all networks carry a series of programs of veterans' rehabilitation problems. Special programs for women, in both English and French, offer practical information on food conservation, consumer buying, home dressmaking, health, housing, recreation and child-care. In connection with the annual series "School for Parents" and "L'Ecole des Parents"—charts of family needs were distributed. The series "Mother's Business", provided an opportunity for mothers to give their own practical views on building a happy home life.

Music and Drama.—The first full-length Canadian opera commissioned by the CBC "Deirdre of the Sorrows", was produced in the 1945-46 season, and was hailed as a major event in Canadian music. Musical series brought to listeners the stories behind major orchestral works, and the number of broadcasts by Canadian symphony orchestras was increased. Many rising young Canadian musicians were introduced in special recital programs, and two series, "Stories in Music" and "Music Makers", were prepared for children. CBC dramatic presentations continued to provide opportunies for Canadian authors and actors to develop themes on Canadian life.

Section 4.—Libraries

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes biennially a Survey of Libraries in Canada; the latest edition lists public, university, government and other special libraries, showing the location, size, etc., of each. The latest report issued is the Survey for 1942-44 which contains detailed information on library service for 1943.

Public Libraries.—Public libraries in Canada are primarily urban institutions. In cities of over 10,000 population about 92 p.c. of the people have some measure of library service and in smaller urban centres the proportion is 42 p.c. While only 5 p.c. of the rural population is at present provided with library service, the recent interest being shown in rural library service provided by regional and travelling libraries promises to alter this situation in the near future. In interpreting the provincial statistics of public libraries, it should be kept in mind that in the predominantly rural provinces like the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces urban libraries cannot serve more than one-third of the population, while in the more urban provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia it is possible for them to serve nearly double that number. Other types of library, figures for which are not included with those of public libraries, provide more of the public's reading material in some provinces than in others. For instance, parish libraries in Quebec numbered 332 in 1941 (the latest year for which figures are available) and served 1,008,415

parishioners. In other provinces there is no record of church or parish libraries, although they are known to be fairly numerous. Commercial lending libraries are also an important source of reading, especially of fiction, but no statistical information has been collected of these since the Census of 1931. Consideration should also be given to private libraries of the home and, since no record of them is possible, it is necessary to consider the statistics of public libraries as the record of a certain type of institution rather than as a complete record of the libraries to which the public has access. Individual libraries for 1943 may be classified by the following population units, according to the returns of the 1941 Census.

1.—Distribution of Public Libraries by Population Unit, 1943

Population Unit	Cities and Towns	Towns and Villages	Rural[1]
	No.	No.	No.
Under 1,000		211	222
1,000- 4,999		176	19
5,000- 9,999	–	46	4
10,000-19,999	27	–	–
20,000-39,999	20	–	
40,000-99,999	8	–	
100,000 or over	8	–	

[1] Size of unit based on the Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Education and of the British Columbia Library Commission.

Included in these groups are some 300 "one-man" libraries, and an additional 100 staffed entirely, or mostly, by volunteer workers. Some of the latter are conducted by members of religious orders and a larger proportion of them by members of local organizations.

2.—Summary Statistics of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1943, with Totals for Alternate Library Years 1931-41

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**
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
Totals, 1943	**5,681,291**	**20,056,093**	**1,105,990**	**609,174**	**2,481,988**

[1] Not available.

In the larger centres the main libraries are conducted as municipal institutions usually by a board appointed by the city or town council. The more numerous smaller libraries are conducted by voluntary associations. Small provincial grants are given to libraries of both types in most of the provinces, but not in New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. There is a provincial centre for the direction and encouragement of public-library development in the Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education, and in the Public Library Commission of British Columbia. This seems to be one of the most effective means of assisting the library movement; public-library service is more complete in Ontario and British Columbia than in other provinces. Prince Edward Island now possesses a centre in the headquarters of its provincial library, and Nova Scotia in its recently founded Regional Libraries Commission.

Circulation.—The circulation of books in the Dominion is confined to about 40 p.c. of the population and averages about five books per person per year. It is estimated that about one-quarter of the patrons of libraries are children, which is approximately the same proportion that school enrolment bears to the total population of the country.

3.—Summary of Circulation Reported by Public Libraries in 1943

Province or Territory	Adult Fiction	Adult Non-fiction	Juvenile	Unclassified	Total	Registered Borrowers
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	114,348	32,429	80,462	Nil	227,239	20,889
Nova Scotia	53,335	9,259	15,290	89,913	167,797	12,159
New Brunswick	111,325	34,477	27,319	50,269	223,390	21,891
Quebec	289,009	122,069	153,602	240,765	805,445	44,485
Ontario	6,249,090	2,571,824	4,505,210	126,361	13,452,485	719,988
Manitoba	355,176	161,855	233,800	19,472	770,303	44,043
Saskatchewan	514,819	149,328	260,500	77,694	1,002,341	58,036
Alberta	668,797	221,079	577,976	89,720	1,557,572	69,225
British Columbia	761,256	424,674	372,074	278,902	1,836,906	114,995
Yukon	3,048	Nil	1,200	8,368	12,616	279
Totals	**9,120,203**	**3,726,994**	**6,227,433**	**981,464**	**20,056,094**	**1,105,990**

An analysis of the circulation of non-fiction books indicates that, among communities of different size, persons living in the larger communities read more philosophy, and those living in the smaller communities more religion. Sociology and the arts are studied to a greater extent in the larger communities (except where there are regional libraries), while the smaller centres are high in literature, history and travel. Biography is popular everywhere; next to travel books, it is on the whole the most popular class of non-fiction.

Receipts and Expenditures.—More than 79 p.c. of the total expenditures for 1943 were the responsibility of the larger cities. The column headed "Local Taxes" contains about 2 p.c. from school boards, townships, counties or rural municipalities. The balance is from local assessment by the municipal councils.

4.—Receipts of Public Libraries, Library Years Ended 1943, with Totals for 1937, 1939 and 1941

Province or Territory	Balance from Preceding Year	Local Taxes	Provincial Grants	Other Grants or Donations	All Other Receipts	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1937	**57,957**	**1,678,412**	**62,948**	**25,198**	**216,971**	**2,041,486**
Totals, 1939	**79,392**	**1,733,775**	**71,977**	**30,536**	**195,525**	**2,131,199**
Totals, 1941	**65,566**	**1,796,248**	**76,255**	**22,152**	**198,362**	**2,154,437**
1943						
Prince Edward Island	Nil	838	16,100	Nil	313	17,251
Nova Scotia	1,594	9,589	Nil	4,687	3,809	19,679
New Brunswick	597	18,640	"	939	3,564	23,740
Quebec[1]	15,676	108,997	23,350	5,526	48,991	202,540
Ontario	47,586	1,377,263	44,193	13,568	125,908	1,608,518
Manitoba	199	86,917	Nil	33	4,126	91,275
Saskatchewan	6,134	106,562	3,411	137	8,769	125,013
Alberta	1,745	119,070	5,704	718	13,005	140,242
British Columbia	1,104	223,023	7,317	4,015	16,119	251,578
Yukon	117	Nil	1,800	25	210	2,152
Totals, 1943	**74,752**	**2,050,899**	**101,875**	**29,648**	**224,814**	**2,484,705**

[1] Recent legislation in Quebec provides for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial Library in Montreal, and provincial assistance to Quebec City for the establishment of a municipal library. In addition to the above provincial expenditures of $23,350 there was a grant of $29,577 for capital expenditures to Saint Sulpice Library at Montreal, and $15,000 for the city of Quebec, in the fiscal year 1943-44.

Municipal assessment rates for public libraries generally are not fixed by provincial legislation. The distribution of expenditure advocated is from 50 to 55 p.c. for salaries; 25 p.c. for book stock, including binding and repairs; and the balance for other items of maintenance. This procedure is followed closely by all cities.

5.—Public Library Expenditures, Library Years Ended 1943, with Totals for 1937, 1939 and 1941

Province or Territory	Books and Period-icals	Binding and Repair	Salaries of Library Staffs	Wages of Building Staff	All Other Expend-itures	Balance at End of Year	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1937	**502,509**	[1]	**980,790**	**496,691**	[1]	**61,496**	**2,041,486**
Totals, 1939	**494,776**	[1]	**947,828**	**613,893**	[1]	**74,702**	**2,131,199**
Totals, 1941	**453,030**	**77,034**	**1,059,642**	**128,247**	**366,986**	**69,313**	**2,154,437**
1943							
Prince Edward Island	5,251	201	6,873	Nil	4,926	Nil	17,251
Nova Scotia	6,259	243	7,530	190	2,933	2,524	19,679
New Brunswick	5,502	340	10,843	1,268	2,240	3,547	23,740
Quebec	38,905	5,904	94,563	8,640	45,941	8,587	202,540
Ontario	337,173	51,506	772,539	113,027	264,018	70,255	1,608,518
Manitoba	21,224	4,315	46,793	7,741	11,022	180	91,275
Saskatchewan	22,703	4,230	57,371	6,669	29,165	4,875	125,013
Alberta	32,773	4,784	69,954	5,567	25,369	1,795	140,242
British Columbia	57,744	12,223	121,395	10,408	47,656	4,869	254,295
Yukon	611	Nil	1,115	Nil	274	152	2,152
Totals, 1943	**528,145**	**83,746**	**1,188,976**	**153,510**	**433,544**	**96,784**	**2,484,705**

[1] Not available..

University and College Libraries.—The statistics summarized in Table 6 represent returns from 168 university and college libraries for 1943. Comparatively few such libraries keep circulation statistics. The use of the libraries for reference and critical reading by the students makes the circulation statistics of little value as a standard of measurement. In the two years previous to 1941, the increase was 300,000 volumes, but in the period 1941-43 the increase was only 40,000. This discrepancy was due to the difficulty of obtaining suitable books during the latter years of the War.

6.—Summary Statistics of University and College Libraries, Library Years Ended 1943, with Totals for 1941

Province	Libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets Where Recorded	Periodicals Received	Expenditures on Books and Periodicals	Librarians and Assistants	
						Total Full-Time	Trained in Librarianship
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	2	11,930	25	85	422	3	1
Nova Scotia	15	270,920	70,022	1,852	9,972	19	7
New Brunswick	5	110,554	Nil	418	3,714	4	3
Quebec	76	2,191,892	231,492	7,332	83,750	57	25
Ontario	40	1,487,690	581,857	6,686	86,487	106	58
Manitoba	7	193,766	8,618	995	14,215	13	8
Saskatchewan	11	129,877	15,860	513	9,667	11	6
Alberta	8	159,212	3,400	600	11,314	7	2
British Columbia	4	161,520	500	698	16,783	13	[1]
Totals, 1943	**168**	**4,717,361**	**911,774**	**19,179**	**236,324**	**233**	**118**
Totals, 1941	**170**	**4,678,383**	**609,981**	**18,957**	**232,064**	**256**	[1]

[1] Information not available.

Government Libraries.—Returns from the Dominion and Provincial Government libraries include the Parliamentary Library, the Legislative Libraries of the nine provinces and the various departmental and research libraries maintained for reference and record. Numerically, the Dominion Government libraries are almost double those of the provinces but, exclusive of the Dominion Parliamentary Library which contains 500,000 volumes, the available book stock of the provincial libraries is equal to that of the Dominion libraries.

One outstanding feature of the provincial libraries is the teachers' libraries. Over 150,000 volumes are available for the use of approximately 75,000 teachers employed in the publicly controlled schools of Canada. In 1943, they borrowed, postage free, 110,000 books from the reference libraries established by the provincial authorities in education.

Business Libraries.—The past decade has seen some expansion in the number, size and classification of the libraries termed "business"; those of financial institutions, such as banks and insurance companies, comprise the greater number. Since the War, new libraries have been established by firms engaged in production processes that require special techniques and research; libraries of the larger newspapers and public utility corporations are included in this group.

Technical Society Libraries.—Law, medicine, pharmacy, entomology, engineering, art, astronomy and other professional and technical libraries are included in technical society libraries. The larger libraries contain as many as 30,000 volumes, the smaller ones from 500 to 1,000. Statistics of these libraries are given in Table 7.

7.—Summary Statistics of Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries, Library Years Ended 1943, with Totals for 1941

Classification	Libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets Where Recorded	Periodicals and Newspapers	Full-time Libraries			Libraries Reporting Loans to Other Libraries
					Libraries	Total Staff	Staff Trained in Librarianship	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Libraries—								
Dominion	51	1,360,842	343,776	7,737	26	84	22	16
Provincial	28	873,020	331,705	1,504	17	71	15	9
Technical Society Libraries—								
Law Society	13	263,513	2,145	532	9	18	2	Nil
Other	17	131,659	32,994	1,110	8	13	4	2
Business libraries	33	122,239	23,576	4,855	17	47	11	9
Young Men's Christian Assoc. Young Women's Christian Assoc. Young Men's Hebrew Assoc.	4	12,429	2,595	122	2	3	3	Nil
Other libraries	21	116,291	2,206	316	7	17	4	1
Totals, 1943	**167**	**2,879,993**	**738,997**	**16,176**	**86**	**253**	**61**	**37**
Totals, 1941	**158**	**2,833,886**	**728,892**	**19,293**	**85**	**247**	**75**	**49**

Regional Libraries.—In the early 1930's, with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, several experiments were undertaken with a view to providing more adequate library service to smaller communities and rural districts. These experiments were undertaken in the belief that the county or similar district, rather than the isolated city or town, is the proper unit of library work and administration. The Fraser Valley experiment in British Columbia, the first to be undertaken, has become a permanent regional library, and two other similar libraries have been established in the Province; in Prince Edward Island it has become a permanent provincial library system. Nova Scotia, in 1938, established the Regional Libraries Commission, which employed a full-time director to assist interested areas of the Province in organization. A small regional library was established in New Brunswick in 1937. In Ontario a number of county library schemes have been established in the southwestern part of the Province where co-operation on a county or township basis has been developing.

Travelling Libraries.—The object of travelling libraries is to supplement the book stock of small public and school libraries and to provide free library service in communities where there is no established public library. Such libraries operate in every province. Three universities, Acadia, Dalhousie and St. Francis Xavier,

conduct such a service in Nova Scotia, and McGill University circulates libraries in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Each of the five most westerly provinces operates a provincial system of travelling libraries with headquarters at the provincial capital. In the Prairie Provinces the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library and by the Lady Tweedsmuir Libraries established in the autumn of 1936.

School Libraries.—The problem of providing individual schools with a satisfactory supply of books has become increasingly difficult during recent years. In the interests of economy and efficiency, school authorities are entering into co-operative arrangements with public libraries and regional- or county-library systems for the purchase and exchange of books. In Ontario and British Columbia some individual schools contribute to the upkeep of the library unit and, in return, receive equivalent book service several times a year. In other cases the school contributes directly to the local public library while in cities, where both the school and the public library are under the same municipal administration, free library service to the schools is frequently allowed.

In sections, as in Alberta, where larger units of school administration have been established, improved library facilities have been centralized and a system of rotation or selected circulation has been established by the school authorities.

The Maritime Provinces are giving increased attention to the provision of books for rural schools. The Province of Nova Scotia has trebled the number of books in school libraries in the past decade.

This integration of school libraries with public-library service has precluded the possibility of obtaining accurate statistical data on school libraries separately.

Training Schools for Librarians.—Professional training leading to a degree or post-graduate diploma in library science is available at four universities and colleges in Canada—Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, N.S., Université de Montréal, and McGill University, Montreal, Que., Université d'Ottawa and the University of Toronto in Ontario. Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., includes library science as an undergraduate elective course. In the decade 1933-43, women graduates totalled 555; men graduates numbered 34. The annual average for recent years is 40 women and 5 men.

Returns on staff for the library year 1943 contain information on the professional qualification of librarians. University and college libraries report 43 p.c., public libraries 30 p.c., and other libraries 20 p.c. of the total staff as having professional training. The total staff includes clerical and part-time workers. A corresponding compilation for the staffs of public libraries located in the larger cities results in 42 p.c. of the total with degrees or diplomas in library science. Government libraries report 28 p.c. with similar qualifications. At least 10 p.c. of the total staff may be classed as clerical workers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—THE REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

CONSPECTUS

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Before the end of the War the rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces was, in many respects, definitely tied in with schemes for bridging the transition period. During the months that have passed since hostilities have ceased substantial progress has been made in the transition program: this is outlined in the Chapter on Reconstruction.

The rehabilitation of ex-service personnel has now become a function of a Department of Government which will permanently care for the interests of all ex-service men and women during the years to come. In this sense, as the transition period recedes and ex-service men and women are absorbed into civil life, veterans affairs will be more and more associated with help and assistance to the injured, training and education of the fit, and assistance, on a broad scale, to those who need it. It is therefore considered expedient to treat veterans affairs or the rehabilitation of ex-service personnel as a separate chapter of the Year Book instead of considering it side by side with reconstruction as was done in the 1943-44 and 1945 editions.

Section 1.—The Department of Veterans Affairs

Established in October, 1944, to deal exclusively with matters affecting ex-service personnel and their dependents, the work of the Department of Veterans Affairs increased sharply with the end of war in Europe in May, 1945. Discharges had been comparatively few before 1945 but they had provided an excellent test for the legislation and for the machinery of re-establishment. When the War ended in August, 1945, and as the repatriation to Canada of the Armed Forces began, the rate of discharge, particularly in the later months of the year, increased sharply, reaching a peak in the month of October, 1945, when a total of approximately 92,000 veterans were discharged to civil life during that month.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task which faced the Department of Veterans Affairs may be gained from figures of enlistments and discharges. The total number of enlistments and enrolments in the Armed Forces up to V-J Day, Aug. 14, 1945, was 1,104,225. On V-E Day, May 7, 1945, the number who had been discharged to civil life was 240,000; by the end of 1945 that number had increased to approximately 650,000.

All of the 400,000 ex-service men and women discharged within a few short months after hostilities ceased were eligible for some type of individual service from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Many wanted training or continuation of education: most were eligible for war-service gratuities and re-establishment credits. The number of pension rulings increased sharply, while demands on treatment services became much greater than they had ever been.

The number of veterans taking vocational training, for instance, increased from 5,165 at the end of September, 1945, to almost 25,000 by the end of December. Those taking university education increased from 2,434 in September to approximately 23,000 at the end of the year. In the twelve months of 1945 the Canadian Pension Commission made awards of pensions in 23,258 cases, as compared with 21,955 cases for the whole period of the War up to the end of 1944.

This necessarily imposed a great deal of additional work on the staff of the Department, which designedly had been kept short of requirements until the end of the War in order that key positions might be made available for men still on the fighting fronts. When War broke out in September, 1939, the staff of the Pensions Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health (later absorbed into the Department of Veterans Affairs) numbered 2,061. On V-E Day it had been increased to 7,719, with a large number of positions still unfilled. By December, 1945, the staff numbered over 11,000, all the male members having served in the Armed Forces.

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. For instance, Part I of the War Service Grants Act relating to the payment of gratuities is administered by the Paymaster General of the Appropriate Branch of the Department of National Defence. The Department of Labour administers the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, and is responsible, in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Education, for the provision of training facilities, although training is authorized and paid for by the Department of Veterans Affairs. With these exceptions, the rehabilitation legislation is entirely administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In the following sections the work of the Department is discussed from a subject standpoint.

Basis of Administration.—The Department of Veterans Affairs has attempted so far as possible to decentralize its administration. Canada, for this purpose, has been divided into 16 districts and 3 sub-districts, with a district or sub-district office for each area.

It has been the objective—an objective largely achieved during 1945—of the Department to concentrate the district offices in one building. These rehabilitation centres, as they are called, are the points of contact for veterans desiring advice and assistance to help them re-establish themselves in civil life. Except in very extraordinary circumstances, where matters of policy are involved, the District Administrator or his assistant has the authority to take executive action on applications for most of the benefits making up the rehabilitation program.

The Veterans' Land Act organization, besides having offices in the rehabilitation centres, has additional regional offices strategically located throughout the Dominion in order to be as readily accessible as possible to veterans. The district repre-

sentative of the Director of the Veterans' Land Act is called the District Superintendent, and his headquarters need not necessarily coincide with the headquarters of the District Administrator.

In order that veterans may readily obtain authentic information concerning the rehabilitation program, the Department of Labour has co-operated with the Department of Veterans Affairs in placing a Veterans Officer (see p. 1066), himself a veteran, in each of its National Employment Offices throughout the country. Veterans Officers have been trained to advise and assist veterans with their re-establishment problems whenever possible.

Section 2.—Discharge Gratuities and Rehabilitation Allowances

Upon discharge from the Armed Forces, an ex-service man or woman with a minimum of six months' service receives through the Department of National Defence:—

(1) Any back pay and deferred pay credited to his account.
(2) A rehabilitation grant of thirty days' pay of his rank, and one month's allowances for his dependents.
(3) Clothing allowance of $100.

These payments, except for the clothing allowance, do not apply if the service man is discharged for reasons of misconduct; the clothing allowance is paid in all cases unless the discharge for misconduct involved penal servitude.

Thus, nearly every service man becomes a veteran with enough money in his pocket to tide him over the immediate post-discharge period. As a part of his discharge procedure the veteran also applies for his war-service gratuities which are paid through the Department of National Defence in equal monthly cheques not exceeding the amount of pay and allowances drawn during his last clear month of service.

The War Service Grants Act provides a basic gratuity of $7·50 for each thirty-day period of qualifying service plus 25 cents for each of those days served outside the western hemisphere. In addition, there is a supplementary gratuity of seven days' pay and allowances for each six months of service outside the western hemisphere and a re-establishment credit equal to the basic gratuity, which the veteran may use for certain purposes if he does not choose the alternative benefits of training and the Veterans' Land Act. (See pp. 1068-1072.)

The War Service Grants Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1945, and cheques began to go out early in that month. By the end of the year a total of $122,698,974 had been paid to veterans by the three Services. At the end of the fiscal year (Mar. 31, 1946) this figure had been increased to $207,682,072. As will be seen by the following statement, a considerable amount remains to be paid; the commitment for the Army alone, at the end of the fiscal year, was $217,725,367. This figure represents gratuity applications actually passed and in payment, and the difference between the amount paid and the commitment is the amount remaining to be paid, in equal monthly cheques, to those veterans whose applications have been approved. It will also be noted that at the end of the fiscal year a total of 659,755 applications had been approved and that the total enlistment up to V-J Day (Aug. 14, 1945) was 1,104,225, indicating that the payment of gratuities was not two-thirds completed at the end of the fiscal year. No qualifications as to the use of the money by the veteran are placed on war-service gratuities.

GRATUITIES UNDER THE WAR SERVICE GRANTS ACT

(Jan. 1, 1945 to Mar. 31, 1946)

Service	Applications Approved	Total Commitment	Disbursement to Date
	No.	$	$
Navy	86,651	34,407,065	27,731,080
Army	389,545	217,725,367	112,583,476
Air Force	183,559	[1]	67,367,516
Totals	659,755	–	207,682,072

[1] Not available.

Re-establishment Credits.—In reviewing the War Service Grants Act the Special Committee on Veterans Affairs (see p. 1075) made extensive changes in the sections relating to re-establishment credits. While no change was made in the amount of credit, the purposes for which credits may be used were extended considerably. These purposes are outlined below with the changes set in italics.

(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) 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 thereon, assumed or created by the member.

(2) The repair or modernization of his home.

(3) The reduction or discharge of indebtedness under any agreement for sale, mortgage, or other encumbrance on his home, in an amount not exceeding twice the amount that the member himself simultaneously contributes to such purpose.

(4) The purchase of furniture and household equipment for his domestic use in an amount not exceeding *ninety percentum* of the purchase price of the furniture or household equipment *or the payment of the full cost of repair of such articles.*

(5) The provision of working capital for his business.

(6) The purchase of tools, instruments or equipment for his business *or the cost of repair of such articles.*

(7) The purchase of a business by him in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the difference between the purchase price and any indebtedness incurred for the purpose of the purchase of such business, if the payment of such difference entitles the purchaser to immediate possession.

(8) The payment of premiums under any insurance scheme established by the Government of Canada, including the *payment of the purchase price of an annuity purchased by him under the Government Annuities Act.*

(9) *Payment of fees* and the purchase of special equipment including instruments, books, tools and other equipment required for educational and vocational training *other than educational and vocational training provided by the laws of Canada for members of the forces;* and

(10) Any other purpose authorized by the Governor in Council.

The Committee corrected another anomaly which appeared in the original Act by specifically stating that Section 13 of the Veterans' Land Act (loans to veterans on farms already owned by them) shall not be considered an alternative benefit to re-establishment credit. All other benefits of training and the Veterans' Land Act remain as alternatives to re-establishment credit and if all or part of the credit has been used it must be reinstated in full before applications for training or the Veterans' Land Act may be considered.

The original Act prevented the use of re-establishment credit for any purpose outside of Canada. This was relaxed in the amended Act to permit re-establish-

ment Credit to be used by veterans of the Canadian Forces residing outside Canada to pay premiums, as they fall due, on any Canadian Government insurance scheme for which they might be eligible.

The following statement gives the amounts of re-establishment credit authorized from the time the Act came into operation to Mar. 31, 1946. Generally speaking, changes made in the amended Act of December, 1945, have not influenced the trends to any marked degree.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT CREDITS
(Jan. 1, 1945 to Mar. 31, 1946)

Purpose	Applications Approved	Value	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	$	
Home Owning—			
Under National Housing Act	435	199,302	0·83
Not under National Housing Act	12,541	5,887,026	24·70
Repairs and modernization of home	10,410	1,684,960	7·07
Reduction or discharge of indebtedness	1,015	419,459	1·76
Purchase of furniture and household equipment	71,219	10,060,777	42·21
Provision of working capital	16,931	2,985,579	12·53
Purchase of tools, instruments or equipment	11,097	1,939,385	8·13
Purchase of a business	891	449,904	1·89
Premiums on Dominion of Canada insurance	1,369	142,296	0·60
Special equipment for educational or vocational training	454	66,759	0·28
TOTALS	126,362	23,835,447	100·00

It is gratifying to note that a large proportion of credit authorized is being used to purchase tangible assets such as homes which the veterans are likely to retain in many cases for the rest of their lives. Actually 77 p.c. of the total amount has been used for purposes relating to homes including the acquisition or repair of homes and the purchase of furniture. Conservatively estimating the cost of a house at $4,000 and with the average credit now $410, the authorization to veterans of $6,086,328 for the acquisition of homes would indicate that 12,976 veterans have committed themselves to over $60,000,000 for home ownership.

The figure authorized for the purchase of furniture and household equipment is over $10,000,000 and veterans, to obtain this amount, have had to pay from their own resources about $3,000,000, making a total expenditure in this field of approximately $13,000,000 by 71,219 veterans.

The number of veterans using their re-establishment credit for business purposes has tended to increase during the latter months of 1945 and the beginning of 1946. There is considerable evidence to indicate that the change in the legislation permitting the credit to be authorized for partnerships had some influence on the amount used for this purpose. However, the main reasons are probably the relaxation of certain wartime controls and the improvement in the supply situation.

Section 3.—Post-Discharge Treatment

Subsection 1.—Treatment Facilities

The legislation enabling post-discharge treatment of members of the Armed Forces has lifted the patient strength of the Department of Veterans Affairs from a pre-war figure of slightly over 2,000 to a post-war figure of just under 20,000. This approximately ten-fold increase has taxed the Department's facilities, but the year's free post-discharge treatment granted ex-service personnel is self-limiting, and the bulk of this group will be taken care of by the spring of 1947.

The increased facilities required are being provided by such new hospital construction as has been completed; the taking over of hospitals no longer required by the Services; and the admission of Departmental patients to Service hospitals still functioning.

The continuing patient load of the Department will be made up of (a) pensioners requiring treatment for their pensionable disability, and (b) non-pensioners with service in a theatre of war. These groups are made up of ex-service men from the War of 1914-18 totalling about 110,000 and from the War of 1939-45 numbering about 700,000. It is estimated that approximately 12,000 beds will be required for the continuing needs of the Department's hospital services.

The total hospital construction program of the Department represents an estimated expenditure of $36,000,000. Treatment facilities may be divided into four groups: (1) active treatment; (2) active convalescent (health and occupational centres); (3) special treatment centres, including tuberculosis; (4) veterans' homes.

Active Treatment.—In the first group, the construction of the new permanent hospital at Halifax of 250 beds is well under way. The Naval Hospital at Sydney, N.S., a 250-bed unit, has been taken over and is being operated by the Department for general treatment.

Plans are in preparation for the erection of a wing to provide additional operating room, X-ray, laboratory and recreational facilities at the Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. A large section (500 beds) of the 800-bed Military Hospital on Queen Mary Road at Montreal, Que., is being taken over by the Department. At Toronto, Ont., construction is going forward on the $10,000,000 Sunnybrook project, the first section of which is almost ready for occupancy. Half of the Army hospital at Malton, Ont. (250 beds), is being converted to active treatment and contract has been let for the construction of a 300-bed mental infirmary at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. The new wing of 276 beds at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., has been opened, and the 150-bed chest pavilion is nearing completion. The new 220-bed hospital at Victoria is also almost ready for occupancy.

The necessity to provide additional beds quickly left certain institutions inadequately serviced by such other facilities as operating rooms, laboratories, X-ray and out-patient services. In most of the active treatment hospitals, alterations and additions are being proceeded with in order to enlarge these facilities.

Active Convalescence.—The over-all plan for active convalescence provides seven Health and Occupational Centres across Canada. For the Halifax, N.S., area, a large section of the Navy base at Cornwallis is being converted to provide 300 beds.

At Saint John, N.B., a 100-bed Health and Occupational Centre is nearing completion. For the Montreal area, a 200-bed centre at Senneville, Que., is well under way and is expected to be occupied in the autumn of 1946. Until this new construction is ready the Army facilities at Huntingdon, Que., are being utilized to provide convalescent service. The 200-bed Rideau Health and Occupational Centre at Ottawa, Ont., is functioning almost to capacity, and at Toronto, Ont., the first 150-bed unit at Divadale is complete and on the second, a 300-bed unit at Sunnybrook, construction has been commenced; the convalescent facilities at Malton, Ont., are being utilized until the Health and Occupational Centre at Sunnybrook is completed. A 200-bed Health and Occupational Centre at London, Ont., will be ready by midsummer. At Winnipeg, Man., the construction of a 200-bed unit has been commenced and the Army facilities at Portage la Prairie

are being used until this is ready. Government House at Regina, Sask., has been taken over, altered and repaired, and is now providing 40 beds for active convalescent care. The R.C.A.F. hospital of 175 beds is being largely utilized for active convalescence. At Vancouver, B.C., the 200-bed unit at Burnaby is well under way and occupancy is expected by late summer; the Army facilities at Gordon Head are being used until this is completed.

Special Treatment Centres.—Because of the congestion in civilian sanatoria and the inability of the Department to obtain sufficient beds in these institutions, special centres have been set up in certain of the provinces for the care of tuberculosis patients. The Naval hospital of 250 beds at Cornwallis, N.S., is being operated as a tuberculosis unit. The 100-bed Naval hospital at St. Hyacinthe, Que., is being expanded to a 300-bed unit for the same purpose and the R.C.A.F. hospital at Lachine, Que., of 200 beds and the Veterans' Hospital at Peterborough, Ont., of 250 beds are being used for the exclusive care of cases of tuberculosis. Plans are under way for the erection of a 500-bed sanatorium of permanent construction at Senneville, Que. When this construction is complete, it is anticipated that the Lachine and St. Hyacinthe hospitals will be abandoned.

The special treatment unit at Lyndhurst, Ont., for the care of paraplegics is being operated to capacity, as is also the neurosis centre at Scarboro. The special treatment centres which, during the period of hostilities, were operated on a combined basis with the Services in neurosurgery, plastic surgery, orthopædic surgery, urology, arthritic disease, etc., are now being operated entirely by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Veterans' Homes.—The Department is charged with the responsibility of providing domiciliary care for aged veterans, and has under active consideration the extension of the facilities for this purpose. Veterans' Homes are now provided in reasonably close proximity to the Department's other treatment facilities.

In addition to the foregoing, money grants have been made available to civilian hospitals at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to provide 100 beds; at Kingston, Ont., to provide 130 beds; and at Port Arthur, Ont., to provide 100 beds. Plans are also under way for the taking over of Service hospitals at the following seven points: Sussex, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Brandon and Vancouver.

The total number of beds likely to be available to the Department on the completion of its present program is slightly in excess of 20,000. Approximately 8,000 of these beds will be made up of either leased premises or of the older and more obsolete type of hospital construction. The peak load is estimated to strike the Department during the year 1946 and when it has passed, consideration will be given to the abandonment of as much of this type of accommodation as no longer meets the high standard of hospitalization set up for the provision of hospital care for the ex-service man.

Subsection 2.—Prostheses and Surgical Appliances

The Prosthetic Services Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs, set up in August, 1916, 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 1,900 amputation cases of the War of 1939-45. The total number of patients receiving prosthetic attention is in excess of 42,500 per year.

The Division also acts as liaison between the Department and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which gives care to blind veterans, of whom over 90 cases have been reported from the War of 1939-45. 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 Canadian Expeditionary Force 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. Dental clinics were set up in the various hospitals and sanatoria then operated by the Department, and 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, for others the necessary equipment had to be obtained and installed, and personnel for the operation of all clinics was selected and appointed. In July, 1920, the Department had in operation approximately 30 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, and 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. This arrangement is still in effect.

Early in 1939, following new legislation, many ex-members of the C.E.F. became eligible for dental treatment with the result that it was necessary to expand existing facilities and, 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. As a result of an arrangement with the Department of National Defence, service personnel who are not dentally fit on demobilization are given a post-discharge dental examination. The required treatment is then provided by the Dental Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs, either in its own clinics or by private dentists on a departmental fee basis. Owing to the tremendous volume of dental treatment being requested of this Department, it was found necessary to decentralize the dental administration to a large extent. This was implemented by the appointment of a District Supervising Dentist and clerical staff in each Department of Veterans Affairs District with the exception of Prince Edward Island, which is administered from Head Office, Ottawa. The District Supervising Dentist is responsible for the allocation of authorized dental cases to clinics of the Department or private dentists in his District and is a readily accessible source of information and advice on dental treatment problems.

Dental clinics of this Department are now established in cities where D.V.A. district offices are situated, and all D.V.A. hospitals are provided with dental services.

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 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 War of 1939-45, 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 War of 1939-45, while Classes (3) to (7) include ex-members of the C.E.F. and the Active Force.

DENTAL TREATMENTS AND PATIENTS COMPLETED, YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1940-46

Year	Treatments	Patients Completed
1940	121,604	9,587
1941	99,590	8,020
1942	73,113	7,380
1943	102,554	10,817
1944	66,562	11,841
1945	249,170	23,672
1946 [1]	509,703	56,416

[1] Incomplete.

Section 4.—Pensions

Subsection 1.—The Development of the Pension System

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 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 War of 1939-45.

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-seven 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 special provisions for disability due to tuberculosis;
(4) introduced the principle of personal appearance and public hearings for applicants;
(5) with respect to the War of 1939-45 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 initially 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 90 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 War of 1939-45, however, has been revised. Under P.C. 9553 of December, 1944, the time limits for the preparation and presentation of applications for current cases was 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, 1941-46

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1918-40 are given at p. 871 of the 1945 Year Book.

Year Ended Mar. 31—	To Dependents		For Disability		Totals	
	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
War of 1914-18—						
1941	17,941	10,539,876	79,204	29,058,304	97,145	39,598,180
1942	17,730	10,484,192	77,971	28,194,967	95,701	38,679,159
1943	17,549	10,457,012	76,625	27,354,865	94,174	37,811,877
1944	17,242	10,389,778	75,244	26,595,094	92,486	36,984,872
1945	17,221	10,597,308	73,863	26,543,361	91,084	37,140,669
1946	16,982	10,606,707	72,396	26,523,887	89,378	37,130,594
War of 1939-45—						
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
1946	16,957	12,014,666	38,796	11,953,662	55,753	23,968,328

Payment of Pecuniary Grants for Gallantry Awards.—Certain gallantry awards, such as the Victoria Cross, Military Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal, Conspicuous Gallantry Medal and Distinguished Flying Medal, carry with them pecuniary grants, which were formerly paid by the United Kingdom Government. To these were added, during the War of 1939-45, the Distinguished Service Medal and the Military Medal which formerly were not accompanied by pecuniary benefits. By Order in Council, P.C. 4736 dated June 17, 1943, the Canadian Government, through the Canadian Pension Commission, assumed the payment out of Canadian funds for all awards arising out of the War of 1939-45 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 application.

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 the 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 was introduced in 1930 to make provision for the maintenance of veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force; veterans of His Majesty's Forces or the Forces of His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in

* Application for War Veterans' Allowances 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.

Canada at the time of enlistment for the War of 1914-18, provided they were incapable of maintaining themselves on attaining the age of 60 or at any age, if permanently unemployable.

Various amendments to the Act now enable the Board to grant war allowances to the following:—

(1) A veteran of the North West Field Force.
(2) A veteran of the South African War.
(3) A veteran of the War of 1914-18.
(4) A veteran of the War of 1939-45.
(5) A member of the South African Military Nursing services, domiciled and resident in Canada prior to becoming a member and who has served any place outside Canada.
(6) A person domiciled and resident in Canada certified by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs as having been enrolled by the United Kingdom authorities for special duty in war areas during the War of 1939-45.
(7) A veteran who is not eligible to receive an allowance under the War Veterans' Allowance Act and who has not served in a "theatre of actual war", but was either: a former member of the C.E.F. (War of 1914-18) and has served in the War of 1939-45, or a former member of His Majesty's Forces who was domiciled in Canada when he joined the said Forces of the War of 1914-18, and who served in the Canadian Forces during the War of 1939-45, may be granted a Dual Service pension under the Dual Service Pension Order. Regulations as to other qualifications, rates, exemptions, etc., are identical as to those governing the War Veterans' Allowance Act.
(8) Widows and orphaned children of the above veterans.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act and amendments now provide 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 physical or mental disabilities, is permanently unemployable.
(3) The veteran, regardless of age, who served in a "theatre of actual war" and is, in the opinion of the Board, incapable of maintaining himself and unlikely to become capable due to a combination of reasons or handicaps, physical, mental or economic.

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 by agreement in commutation of pension. Class (3) applies only to veterans who served in an actual theatre of war. Widows and orphans of veterans are admitted to the benefits of the Act and amendments, providing the veteran himself was eligible during his lifetime.

While the amount of any allowance payable is discretionary with the Board, the maximum permissive income from all sources (including War Veterans' Allowances) for a single veteran is $365 per annum and $730 for a married veteran or widower with dependent children. The basic allowance under the Act is $20 and $40 per month to single and married veterans, respectively. However, amending legislation in January, 1944, provided for a supplementary allowance of $10·41 per month in the case of a single veteran and $20·83 per month in the case of a married veteran or widower with dependent children; but the maximum permissive income from all sources remains as outlined above.

Provision has been made for (veterans' care) treatment for recipients of War Veterans' Allowances other than widows.

Provision has been made for the continuation of an allowance on behalf of a child until the age of 19 years, for educational purposes.

Applicants must have been domiciled in Canada for the six months immediately preceding date of commencement of allowance.

Allowances are not payable outside the Dominion of Canada.

Old Age Pension and War Veterans' Allowance or Dual Service Pension or Widows' Allowance cannot be paid concurrently.

The basic allowances for widows are:—

(1) $365 per annum to a widow without dependent children.
(2) $730 per annum to a widow with dependent children.

The basic allowances for orphans are:—

(1) $365 per annum for one orphaned child.
(2) $648 per annum for two orphaned children.
(3) $730 per annum for more than two orphaned children.

The following exemptions from income are allowed:—

(1) Casual earnings of $125 per annum.
(2) Unearned income of $25 per annum.
(3) Provincial or municipal relief monies paid on account of dependent children.
(4) Mothers' Allowance paid on behalf of dependent children.
(5) Any monies paid under Sect. (4) of the War Service Grants Act.
(6) Assigned pay received from a member of the Armed Forces. If, however, Dependents' Allowance is also in payment, both Dependents Allowance and Assigned Pay must be regarded as income.

Since the enactment of the legislation, a total of 42,744 awards have been made by the War Veterans' Allowance Board.

At the end of the fiscal year 1931 the total amount of liability was only $733,585 for War Allowances but by Mar. 31, 1944, when the legislation was broadened to cover the North West Field Force, Dual Service Pensions, as well as the veterans of the War of 1939-45, the liability had reached $9,273,543.

As at Jan. 31, 1946, the annual liability was $11,854,668 and the number of beneficiaries under the above legislation was 28,009, made up as follows: veterans of the North West Field Force, 129; veterans of the South Africa War, 550; veterans of the War of 1914-18, 24,038; veterans of the War of 1939-45, 63; widows, 3,056; orphans, 32; and pensioners under Dual Service Pension Order, 141. Of the total number, 17,365 have been awarded supplementary allowances.

Section 5.—Rehabilitation of Veterans

The Administration Division of the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the efficient administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Forces, under the terms of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act and regulations drawn up under that Act, other than matters relating to vocational, technical or university training. Briefly, these functions are as follows:—

(1) Administration of out-of-work allowances. Payment of such allowances, under an agreement with the Unemployment Insurance Commission, is now being made by the Department of Labour on authorization of the Department of Veterans Affairs. In this connection, it is to be noted that the administrative machinery to place veterans in employment comes under the jurisdiction of the Department

of Labour, which Department is also charged with the administration of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act. Under arrangements made between the two Departments, however, the Department of Veterans Affairs is accorded the privilege of finding employment for the seriously disabled in collaboration with officials of the National Employment Service.

As a result of this close liaison between the Departments, arrangements have been made whereby in all centres where the National Employment Service maintains an office, other than in those centres where the Department of Veterans Affairs maintains a District or Sub-district Office, the Employment Service has, on its staff, an official known as a Veterans Officer who, as a result of a period of training, is familiar with the legislation and regulations affecting the rehabilitation of veterans, and is thereby available to give advice and guidance to veterans residing in such areas on matters relating to their rehabilitation which come within the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs. He also receives applications for benefits under the Veterans Rehabilitation Act and regulations and forwards these to the nearest rehabilitation centre for final consideration.

Transversely, the National Employment Service has stationed in each rehabilitation centre, maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs, an official designated as an Employment Adviser to whom veterans reporting for counselling with regard to their rehabilitation plans are referred when their interest lies in securing employment rather than in securing training benefits available under the Department's enabling authority.

(2) Administration of allowances for veterans awaiting returns from private enterprise engaged in on their own account, including allowances available to veterans who have taken up full-time farming or commercial fishing under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act. Close liaison is maintained by the Administration Division and the Re-establishment Credits Division of the Rehabilitation Branch and officials of the Veterans' Land Act Administration and care is exercised to ensure that the veteran will get the best possible advice before embarking upon an enterprise or business. In this connection also it should be noted that members of Citizens' Committees, familiar with business opportunities in the particular centre in which the veteran wishes to establish himself, have co-operated in advising the Department and these veterans of the chances of the veteran succeeding in his proposal.

(3) Administration of allowances available to veterans who are temporarily incapacitated. This benefit is designed particularly to care for veterans who do not require any active remedial hospital care to which they may be entitled under the Department's enabling authority but where, because of some ailment, they may be debarred from working for a short period.

One of the most important functions of this Division is performed by the Casualty Section, which deals, in collaboration with medical and training officials of the Department, with the problem of assisting in the rehabilitation of seriously disabled individuals, primarily amputees, the blind and the deaf, and those suffering from other serious physical disabilities. The philosophy of dealing with such cases has undergone a radical change, in that it is now realized that the Department must stress not what a veteran has lost in the way of physical or mental capacity but rather what remaining faculties he has, and endeavour to build on these factors. It has been amply demonstrated that even those very seriously disabled can be success-

fully rehabilitated, providing the veteran has the will and desire to help himself and providing proper training be given, so that he may be placed in employment within his physical and mental capacity.

In this connection, it should be recorded that the Casualty Section co-operates closely with the following Dominion-wide organizations: Canadian National Institute for the Blind; Canadian National Institute for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; War Amputations of Canada; the Canadian Legion and other veteran organizations; and Service Clubs. All of these organizations are rendering invaluable assistance to Casualty Officers in this field.

Officials of the Administration Division also act as the veteran's friend in advising regarding rights and privileges under regulations administered by other Government Departments, Dominion, provincial and municipal.

Discharges and Employment.—By Feb. 28, 1946, the work of demobilization was almost three-quarters done; total discharges at that date were 714,293 men and 28,643 women. At the same time there were left in the Services a total of 282,554 to be discharged, made up of 24,699 Navy, 213,270 Army and 44,585 Air Force personnel.

2.—Discharges from the Armed Forces to Civil Life, by Months and Sex, November, 1944 to February, 1946

Year and Month	Navy		Army		Air Force		Cumulative Total of Discharges[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944								
November	307	78	3,926	283	2,431	232	260,810	9,001
December	314	52	2,565	211	3,294	420	267,474	9,594
1945								
January–March	1,848	292	10,109	665	18,258	1,870	296,905	12,532
April–June	2,818	210	17,646	708	8,580	719	319,373	14,130
July–September	12,974	594	54,759	1,154	43,322	1,950	386,300	16,699
October–December	35,204	1,245	106,292	3,553	50,241	4,128	593,268	24,650
1946								
January	9,884	610	39,969	766	7,812	742	650,933	26,768
February	6,982	570	47,749	916	8,629	389	714,293	28,643

[1] Based on National Defence Headquarters figures.

Although many veterans have taken advantage of the benefits of vocational training, educational training and the Veterans' Land Act, the majority have returned to civil employment. The National Employment Service of the Department of Labour has rendered great assistance to these veterans and, by stressing the policy of veterans preference, had made 606,167 placements up to Jan. 31, 1946. This figure does not represent the total number of veterans placed; two or more placements are often made for one veteran, as many do not become settled in their first job after discharge. The following statement shows the monthly placements of veterans of the War of 1914-18 and the War of 1939-45 with cumulative totals of placements.

3.—Employment Placements of Ex-Service Personnel, by Months, October, 1943 to February, 1946

Year and Month	Veterans of the War 1914-18	Veterans of the War 1939-45	Cumulative Total to Previous Month
	No.	No.	No.
1943			
October–December	9,237	17,699	150,459
1944			
January–March	9,721	22,445	182,625
April–June	10,373	26,872	219,870
July–September	9,280	27,854	257,004
October–December	9,513	32,051	298,568
1945			
January–March	9,556	35,162	343,286
April–June	9,796	41,338	394,420
July–September	8,684	63,153	466,257
October–December	7,186	96,439	569,882
1946			
January	1,250	18,204	589,336
February	1,182	15,649	606,167

Regardless of the preference given to veterans in employment, the large numbers of additional workers placed on the labour market through demobilization, coupled with fewer jobs available because of cancellation of war contracts and the reconversion of industry, caused a sharp increase in the numbers of veterans unemployed from V-E Day, May 7, 1945, to the end of February, 1946. The following statement shows the numbers of veterans registered with the National Employment Services as unemployed from November, 1944, to February, 1946.

4.—Veterans Registered with the National Unemployment Service as Unemployed, by Months and Sex, November, 1944 to February, 1946

Year and Month	Veterans of the War of 1914-18		Veterans of the War of 1939-45		Veterans of Both Wars	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944						
November	6,123	–	2,051			
December	6,328		2,501			
1945						
January–March	25,675	–	8,768			
April–June	25,709	–	7,091		–	
July–September	49,574	644[1]	9,683	2[1]	1,142[1]	2[1]
October–December	110,401	1,994	19,930	7	2,925	1
1946						
January	48,747	892	9,567	6	1,547	
February	60,270	1,051	10,265	5	1,765	

[1] First time recorded.

Subsection 1.—Vocational Training

The rehabilitation training program procedure in dealing with discharged persons who made application for training benefits previously came under the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order. This Order has now been replaced by the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act and the regulations and procedures governing training

have been modified and consolidated so that there is now a comprehensive and uniform plan in operation throughout Canada.

Veterans are being trained in approximately 100 specially organized institutes or training centres, operated by the Dominion-provincial organization known as Canadian Vocational Training. Use is being made of facilities provided by private, provincial and municipal schools and training institutions.

Of the total number of veterans receiving vocational training under the Rehabilitation program as at Jan. 31, 1946, 71·1 p.c. were receiving full-time training in schools and institutions; 26·5 p.c. were being trained on the job in industrial and commercial establishments; 2·3 p.c. were receiving assistance by way of fees for correspondence or part-time courses; and 0·1 p.c. were blind veterans being trained for suitable occupations under the auspices of the National Institute for the Blind.

Training is provided for approximately 100 occupations in the schools and training centres throughout the Dominion, but training on the job is provided in over 400 different trades and occupations.

The following table, showing the number of training allowances paid to veterans receiving vocational training in each month since November, 1941, indicates the growth of the program since its inception. The numbers remained very small during 1942 and 1943, due to the relatively small numbers being demobilized and the demand for workers in war industries at high rates of pay.

5.—Number of Veterans Receiving Vocational Allowances, by Months, 1941-46

Month	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January		138	275	573	1,892	21,998
February		218	264	646	2,407	27,511
March		271	246	764	3,081	29,756
April		258	202	763	3,330	32,184
May		247	181	814	3,651	34,157
June	–	202	224	774	3,962	35,598
July		171	310	863	3,990	–
August		193	271	950	4,145	
September	–	172	330	1,083	4,332	
October		211	335	1,360	5,980	
November	12	263	394	1,596	8,523	
December	77	287	459	1,700	16,457	

The regulations provide for a maximum training period of twelve months subject to extension up to, but not exceeding, the period of active service. Those who served less than twelve months may receive training allowances for only as many months as they served on active rates of pay.

The average length of vocational training courses is approximately six months. In the case of highly skilled trades, veterans approved for advanced technical courses and those indentured as apprentices in highly skilled trades may receive assistance by way of grants or subsidies for two years or more, provided they have served the necessary period to establish entitlement. Where veterans are trained on the job the employer is expected to pay wages on a graduated scale commensurate with the earning capacity of the trainee and subject to the limitations of the Act. The Department of Veterans Affairs subsidizes these wage rates up to approximately 80 p.c. of the amount the trainee will receive from the employer on completion of the subsidized training period.

The following table indicates the disposition of 11,717 trainees who had completed or discontinued training at the end of 1945.

6.—Disposition of Completed and Discontinued Cases of Vocational Trainees as at Dec. 31, 1945

Item	No.	Item	No.
Completed—		**Discontinued—**	
Employed as trained	5,280	Training unsuitable	761
Employed otherwise	927	Other reasons	2,981
Transferred to university	1,117		
Re-enlisted	262	**Total, Discontinued**	**3,742**
Not employed	389		
Total, Completed	**7,975**	**Grand Total**	**11,717**

University Training Program.—The Veterans' Rehabilitation Act provides that if a veteran, man or woman, qualifies for and commences a regular university course within 15 months after discharge, tuition and other fees will be paid on his behalf and he may receive a training allowance of $60 per month with extra allowances for dependents.

The allowances are paid only while the student is actually at the college and are continued, if needed, for as many months as his active service, provided that he passes all examinations *en route*. If he fails in a year's work no further assistance is available for university studies. On the other hand, if he is of scholarship calibre allowances may be continued on a year-to-year basis beyond his period of entitlement and an outstanding or exceptionally able student may be assisted in post-graduate study when such is in the public interest.

A high proportion of the young men and women of Canada are taking advantage of this opportunity to fit themselves for positions of leadership with the result that Canada has embarked upon a large-scale experiment in adult education. By September, 1946, it is expected that at least 35,000 veterans will be enrolled in Canadian universities. This is equal to the total full-time enrolment of university students in Canada immediately preceding the War of 1939-45. The fact that 25 p.c. of the veterans are married has added to the complex problems of Canadian universities.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on University Training for Veterans, established by P.C. 3206, May 3, 1945, legislation was introduced to financially assist Canadian universities in their efforts to provide adequate facilities for qualified veterans. In addition to the regular tuition and other fees, the Department of Veterans Affairs was authorized to pay an additional grant to a university, not to exceed $150 per veteran, for the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, for the purpose of assisting in defraying the instructional, counselling and administrative costs incurred by the university. This timely action made it possible for Canadian universities to admit 20,000 veterans by Feb. 1, 1946.

At least 40 p.c. of the veterans either lack certain university entrance requirements or need refresher courses before entering university. Through the facilities of Canadian Vocational Training, the Provincial Departments of Education have organized tutorial classes and facilities for more than 10,000 veterans.

In order to assist the universities in providing emergency accommodation, a Committee of University Requirements was set up by P.C. 7129, Dec. 4, 1945, and through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence, the Department of Public Works and War Assets Corporation temporary facilities have been made available to the universities. A Committee on Education Overseas was established under P.C. 4161, Aug. 7, 1945, to make provision for certain Service personnel discharged overseas to resume or commence special studies, usually at the graduate level, in overseas institutions prior to return to Canada.

7.—Ex-Service Personnel Receiving Government Assistance in University Training, by Courses, as at Feb. 28, 1946

Course	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Post-Graduate	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Arts and science	5,296	1,778	698	280	Nil	325	8,377
Engineering	2,521	511	238	132	"	77	3,479
Business administration and commerce and finance	1,160	390	136	70	"	13	1,769
Medicine	371	75	9	3	2	118	578
Law	425	56	29	16	Nil	7	533
Agriculture	639	111	66	28	"	34	878
Education	174	24	6	6	129	31	370
Dentistry	212	36	3	Nil	2	7	260
Pharmacy	180	29	6	"	Nil	4	219
Theology	84	8	11	2	"	5	110
Public health nursing	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	8	61
Household science and home economics	58	5	3	"	"	2	68
Architecture	43	4	2	9	"	Nil	58
Optometry	105	3	2	Nil	"	"	110
Librarian	10	Nil	Nil	"	"	1	11
Art	220	4	6	1	"	Nil	231
Social service	24	1	Nil	1	"	10	36
Veterinary	58	40	7	7	"	2	114
Music	137	3	1	1	"	Nil	142
Forestry	161	31	9	7	"	1	209
Occupational therapy	35	2	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	37
Physiotherapy	11	Nil	"	"	"	"	11
Industrial relations	19	"	"	"	"	1	20
Journalism	37	13	6	"	"	Nil	56
Health and physical education	71	5	1	"	"	"	77
Totals	**12,104**	**3,129**	**1,239**	**563**	**133**	**646**	**17,814**
Pre-admission courses	–						8,866
Grand Total							**26,680**

Other Educational Training.—Numbers of ex-service men for whom education had been approved for non-degree courses, as at Mar. 31, 1946, are given below. The figures do not include 23 men who had completed or discontinued this type of training.

	In Training
	No.
Agriculture (vocational)	154
High-school teaching (industrial)	60
Music (non-university)	60
Architecture	11
Articled law students	31
Chartered accountancy	420
University of Toronto certificate course in business	185
Normal schools	141
Matriculation students	1,212
Nurses-in-training	132
Pharmacy	100
Chiropractics	54
Institutional management	87
Theology	229
Extension courses—	
Extra-mural	12
Evening courses	4
Part-time	37
Non-degree	26
TOTAL	2,955

Subsection 2.—The Veterans' Land Act

Provision is made in the Act to assist three main groups or classes of veterans:—

(1) Veterans who have had practical farming experience and who wish to resume farming as a full-time occupation.

(2) Veterans who have reasonable assurance of steady dependable income, as for instance in industry, commerce, or in the field of agricultural employment and who wish, in addition, to obtain a small block of productive land, preferably an acre or more in a semi-rural or rural area outside high-taxation districts.

(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.

Provision is made in the Veterans' Land Act whereby a substantial part of the cost of each establishment is borne by the State, except in the case of a mortgage loan on land already owned by a veteran. Past experience has shown that the average veteran, operating under typical conditions, cannot be expected to successfully cope with the repayment of debt representing approximately the full cost of establishment. Further, the average veteran is not possessed of sufficient capital to enable him to establish at the outset of rehabilitation, the margin of equity generally recognized as essential to the soundness of land settlement credit operations. The Act recognizes these facts and brings within the vision of such veterans debt-free ownership of homes at relatively low annual cost.

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 veterans of land and permanent improvements thereon, live stock, farming equipment or fishing gear; up to a total cost to the Government 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 Government 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 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 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.

The Director may also assist officially qualified veterans who wish to resume farming operations on land already owned by them and who want to borrow funds to readjust 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. Such assistance is repayable in full but does not affect the right to a re-establishment credit.

Assistance is available to officially qualified veterans in a third form. Agreements have been completed with the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces and are under discussion with other provinces respecting the settlement of veterans on provincial lands. Under such agreements the Director of the Act may grant to a veteran an amount not exceeding $2,320 for the purchase of essential building materials and other costs of construction; clearing and preparation of the land for cultivation; the purchase of essential farming live stock and machinery; the purchase of live stock and machinery essential to forestry; the purchase of essential commercial fishing equipment; the purchase of fur-farming equipment, but not breeding stock; and the purchase of essential household equipment. Land tenure and the conditions under which title may be obtained are the subject of agreement between the veteran and the Provincial Government concerned.

A somewhat similar agreement has been reached with the Department of Mines and Resources covering the settlement of Indian veterans on Indian Reserves. The grants in both cases need not be repaid, but are subject to 10 years compliance with settlement conditions.

Eight District Offices—located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Saint John, have been opened up; as well as 45 Regional Offices. The veteran's point of contact with the administration is the Regional Office. At each Regional Office an Advisory Committee is available to assist in assessing the qualifications of applicants and determining the suitability and value of lands.

Settlements under the Veterans' Land Act were purposely restricted, prior to the cessation of hostilities, due principally to shortages of farming equipment and building materials, and to good employment opportunities throughout the Dominion.

8.—Summary of Operations Under the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, as at Mar. 31, 1946

Item	Full-time Farming	Small Holding	Commercial Fishing	Provincial Lands	Total
Certificates for Qualification—					
Qualified ..... No.	10,544	12,576	347	1,123	24,590
Qualification declined ..... "	1,866	959	169	77	3,071
Applications withdrawn or cancelled ..... "	309	998	10	2	1,319
Lands Appraised and Purchased—					
Approved ..... No	5,132	3,586	90	-	8,808
Purchased ..... "	3,226	2,628	44	-	5,898
Average price per acre ..... $	21·97	297·53	85·33		-
Applications for Financial Assistance—					
Approved (net) ..... No.	2,804	2,483	106		5,393
Average amount for land and permanent improvements ..... $	3,930	4,123	2,469		
Average amount for stock and equipment .... $	1,059	380	1,118		
Applications for Financial Assistance—(Mortgage Loan)—					
Approved (net) ..... No.	42	9			51
Average amount for removal of encumbrance and permanent improvements ..... $	1,583	2,228			
Average loan for stock and equipment ..... $	1,080	38			
Applications for Financial Assistance (Provincial Land)—					
Approved (net) ..... No.				9	9
Average amount for permanent improvements $		-		874	
Average amount for stock and equipment .... $				1,446	-

9.—Summary of Operations Carried Out Under the Provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, as at Mar. 31, 1946

Province	Applications Made	Persons Established	Still in Scheme	Repaid in Cash	Repaid by Time Sale	Adjustment Cases
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Maritime Provinces	4,553	1,556	242	488	62	764
Quebec	2,796	494	26	102	23	343
Ontario	8,462	1,972	289	694	86	903
Manitoba	10,123	3,715	391	485	59	2,780
Saskatchewan	15,165	6,164	1,394	1,360	231	3,179
Alberta	15,285	7,158	1,416	1,608	351	3,783
British Columbia	11,131	3,734	518	925	298	1,993
Totals	**67,515**	**24,793**	**4,276**	**5,662**	**1,110**	**13,745**

Subsection 3.—Out-of-Work Allowances

During the period between Apr. 1, 1945, and Feb. 1, 1946, the need for assistance to ex-service personnel through the medium of out-of-work allowances increased tremendously.

So long as a state of hostilities existed, employment opportunities were abundant. The number of veterans requiring assistance during the brief transitional period between the time of discharge and the securing of employment remained at a fairly constant and low level as compared to the numbers released from the Forces. However, subsequent to V-E Day as the rate of demobilization from the Navy, Army and Air Force was sharply accelerated, placements were retarded and the interim period between discharge and employment increased.

In order to provide a wide coverage for the operative facilities used in paying out-of-work allowances, the administrative machinery established for the payment of benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act was utilized to pay out-of-work allowances authorized by the Veterans Rehabilitation Act.

Under the arrangements agreed upon, ex-service personnel may apply for work at any National Employment Service Office. If no suitable work is available an application may be made for out-of-work allowances. The Unemployment Insurance Claims Officer issues a cashable voucher or warrant each week for the number of days in that week that the ex-service applicant was unemployed.

There are several advantages to this arrangement. In the larger centres the applicant receives his allowances in cash. Since all applicants are potential future beneficiaries under the Unemployment Insurance Act, through the receipt of out-of-work allowances they are inducted into the procedures used in paying unemployment insurance benefits. Furthermore, through his weekly contact the applicant is in constant touch with the placement facilities of National Employment Service.

As an indication of the extent to which this arrangement is operating, 38,611 ex-service personnel were paid $1,263,994 in out-of-work allowances through the Unemployment Insurance Commission's facilities during the first month of operation, February, 1946.

Section 6.—The Veterans' Insurance Act

The Veterans' Insurance Act—another rehabilitation measure—was enacted in the summer of 1944 and became effective Feb. 20, 1945. The organization began functioning on Apr. 1, 1945. Under this Act, veterans of the War of 1939-45

may obtain life insurance from the Government for the protection of their dependents and as a savings plan for themselves.

The insurance is non-participating and is available in multiples of $500 up to $10,000 in a variety of plans ranging from ten payment life, to life paid up at 85. In all but exceptionable cases the insurance may be purchased without medical examination. Widows of former members of the Forces are also eligible.

Policy No. 1 was issued on Apr. 1, 1945, and up to Mar. 31, 1946, a total of 4,107 policies had been issued for a total amount of insurance in force of just over $12,000,000, the average policy being for approximately $3,000.

Of this total, 63 policies for insurance in force of $362,500 had been issued to veterans residing outside Canada and 45 of these veterans took advantage of the amended War Service Grants Act, which enables them to use their re-establishment credit to pay the premiums for this insurance as they fall due. Fifty-five of these policies for $303,500 of insurance had been issued to veterans residing in the United States, and eight for $59,000 worth of insurance were issued to veterans residing in the United Kingdom.

The following statement indicates the several plans available and the monthly premiums for each plan, per $1,000 of insurance, at various ages:—

MONTHLY PREMIUMS PER $1,000 INSURANCE PAYABLE AT AND TO CERTAIN AGES

Age	Payable for—			Payable to Age 65	Payable to 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

Section 7.—Special Committee on Veterans Affairs

At the First Session of Canada's Twentieth Parliament in September, 1945, a Special Committee on Veterans Affairs, comprising 60 ex-service and active service members of the House of Commons, was set up to review and consolidate all legislation and Orders in Council affecting veterans of the two world wars. The Committee first went into session on Oct. 9, 1945, and submitted to Parliament recommendations concerning the legislation of the War Service Grants Act, Post Discharge Re-establishment Order and the Veterans' Land Act.

Altogether about a dozen amendments were made to the War Service Grants Act (1944); the most outstanding change was that giving wide powers to a Board of Review to pay gratuities and re-establishment credits to persons discharged for reasons of misconduct. This Board is empowered to investigate the circumstances under which the veteran was discharged and, after due consideration, to award the benefits of the Act if, in the opinion of the Board, it would be inconsistent with "the true spirit and interest of the Act to deprive the veteran" of its benefits.

Other amendments include an enlargement of the definition of "business" to include any trade, industry or profession a veteran might be entering and to include former members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps for all benefits

brought into effect before they became incorporated as a part of the Canadian Armed Forces. Most of the remaining amendments refer to Part II (re-establishment credits) of the Act and liberalize or extend the uses for which the credit may be approved. Among these was an amendment permitting veterans to retain their re-establishment credit, if they borrow under Section 13 of the Veterans' Land Act against lands already owned, and an amendment permitting non-resident veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces to buy Dominion of Canada annuities or veterans insurance policies with their re-establishment credit.

The chief amendments to the Veterans' Land Act authorized the Minister of Veterans Affairs to enter into agreement with the provinces for the settlement of veterans on provincial land, and to provide financial assistance to veterans in the form of grants, up to $2,320, to be used in certain specified ways to facilitate settlement.

The Act was also amended to make benefits available to members of the House of Commons and the Senate who were on active service in the War of 1939-45. The definition of "overseas service" was amended and aligned with that used in the War Service Grants Act.

The Committee's recommendations in connection with the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order took the form of a new Act called the Veterans Rehabilitation Act. This Act embodies all the benefits of the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order and, in addition, broadens their scope. Many other amendments of lesser significance were made.

The ultimate objective is to consolidate all the legislation relating to veterans in one statute to be appropriately named "The Veterans Charter".

CHAPTER XXIX.—NATIONAL DEFENCE

CONSPECTUS

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Although the original Militia and Defence Act was passed soon after Confederation, on May 22, 1868, Canada's present defence organization has been an outgrowth, essentially, of her direct participation in the two world wars of this century. Before the outbreak of the War of 1914-18, national defence was centred in the Canadian Militia which, at Mar. 31, 1914, consisted of a Permanent Force of 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and an Active Militia of 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Royal Military College of Canada, founded in 1876, has a very distinguished record in connection with the training of all branches of the military profession and for the qualifying of officers for command and staff appointments (see pp. 1087-1088).

The Naval Arm of the Service was, at that time, neither so old nor so important as the Militia. The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act of 1910. This Act gave effect to decisions reached at the Conference on Imperial Defence held at London during the previous year. In general principle the Naval Service Act followed closely the lines of the Militia Act, but the new Naval Service Department was for a time placed under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A Naval College was established at Halifax, N.S., where boys selected after competitive examination were educated and trained for the Canadian Navy. The protected cruisers, the *Niobe* stationed at Halifax, N.S., and the *Rainbow* stationed at Esquimalt, B.C., were purchased from the Royal Navy and recruiting for the Canadian Navy commenced but by 1914 the Canadian Navy had done little more than lay its foundation.

During the War of 1914-18, Canada built up from her pre-war Militia Forces an Overseas Active Army Corps of four Divisions with complete supporting and ancillary units. There had been sent overseas at the date when hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The Royal Canadian Air Force was not in existence at this time, but several thousand Canadians served with the Royal Air Force and after the War an Air Board was established to regulate Canada's commercial, civil government and military aviation. Out of this original Air Board, the present R.C.A.F. on the one hand and the Civil Aviation Administration on the other have grown. In 1920 a Canadian Air Force was set up, under the Air Board, as a Non-Permanent Force to give refresher training to former pilots, observers and airmen of the Royal Air Force. In 1922 a complete reorganization of the C.A.F. was undertaken from which it emerged on Apr. 1, 1924, as a Permanent Force honoured by the King with the prefix "Royal".

In 1922, the National Defence Act was passed which consolidated the Department of Militia and Defence, the Naval Service and the Air Board into the Department of National Defence. A Defence Council was also set up consisting of a President (the Minister), a Vice-President (the Deputy Minister), and the following associate members: the Chief of General Staff and the Chief of Naval Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster General and the Director of the R.C.A.F.

From this beginning, the growth of each of the three National Defence Services is traced to the outbreak of the War of 1939-45 in the Year Books published from 1930 to 1938; at pp. 1041-1046 of the 1938 edition is shown the strength of each Service prior to that War. During the War of 1939-45, the Canadian Armed Forces expanded to 1,000,000 men and 47,000 women. These figures exceeded by more than 60 p.c. the 620,000 who went overseas or remained in training in Canada in 1914-18. The strength of the Army personnel alone was 730,000, including 25,000 women. Of this total, 630,000 were volunteers and over 370,000 all ranks served in the European zone. In addition, 14,000 troops served in operational units in Hong Kong, Alaska and the islands of the Atlantic.

The strength of the Air Force grew from 4,606 in September, 1939, to a peak of 206,350, including 15,153 women, in December, 1943. The signing of the British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement in December, 1939, whereby Canada undertook the general administration and management of the combined program, placed on the shoulders of the R.C.A.F. a major burden and responsibility (see pp. 1090-1099).

The Royal Canadian Navy expanded during the War from a personnel of 3,922 to a total enlistment of 107,226, the top strength at any one time being 92,880 on active service and 3,000 reserves. The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service contributed 6,783 to the total enlistments.

The two world wars of this century, especially the one just concluded, have proved that national defence is a combined operation which must be co-ordinated on a national scale. No longer is it possible for the Defence Services to administer its affairs in separate unrelated compartments. All must work together as a closely co-ordinated unit and under an integrated policy. Experience gained during the War of 1939-45 with the Axis Powers amply demonstrated this fundamental principle and the rapid disintegration of the enemy in Europe after the invasion of the Continent on June 6, 1944, was the direct result of its application. In particular, the experience of the War demonstrated the decisive importance of the technical initiative and of the role of science and industry in total war. In this field, Canada made a substantial contribution to the Allied cause. With the object of continuing effective integration of the common scientific research of the Navy, Army and Air Force and of civilian science and industry, the Government appointed, at the end of 1945, a Director General of Defence Research to head what will be, in effect, a fourth Defence Service.

The following sections review each of the Services.

Section 1.—The Royal Canadian Navy

The Royal Canadian Navy has undergone two sweeping changes of organization within the past seven years. The outbreak of the War of 1939-45 found it equipped with six River class destroyers, averaging 1,500 tons, and five small minesweepers. Personnel consisted of 145 officers and 1,748 men of the permanent service (R.C.N.) and 222 officers and 1,807 men of the combined Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Royal Canadian Fleet Reserve.

During the War this force was expanded and became a very substantial naval force, with submarine-hunting corvettes, frigates and escort minesweepers predominating in the 368 warships in commission by 1945.

There were few naval operational areas that were not, sooner or later, the scene of R.C.N. activity. Its greatest undertaking was, of course, the war-long Battle of the Atlantic, in which merchant ships carrying 181,643,180 tons of supplies from North America to the United Kingdom, received Canadian escort protection. As the invasion of Europe approached, Canadian warships took over the entire close escort of North Atlantic convoys and provided many of the hunting groups. The actual invasion saw 109 R.C.N. ships and 10,000 officers and men engaged.

The 18 enemy submarines definitely destroyed by the R.C.N. and the 10 in whose destruction it shared, were hunted down in as widely separated waters as the Caribbean and the Mediterranean. Canadian warships became familiar with the waters of North Russia and the Aleutians, with the South Pacific and the China Sea. In addition to serving in their own vessels, 1,634 Canadian officers and 4,149 men were loaned to the Royal Navy and particularly outstanding contributions were made in the Fleet Air Arm and in Light Coastal Forces.

The second radical change has come with the return of peace. While it has brought a great reduction of the wartime force, the new fleet is many times more powerful than any peacetime Navy Canada has previously possessed. Designed as a balanced, two-ocean organization, it is, for the first time in R.C.N. history, built around big ships and makes allowance for the increasing importance of air power.

The Main Fleet.—Main units of the new force will be two "light fleet" aircraft carriers of 18,000 tons, one of which was in commission by the spring of 1946. Two 8,000 ton cruisers, seven large Tribal class destroyers, six lighter destroyers, make up the balance of the fleet. The now obsolete corvette has vanished from the picture; eighteen frigates and 12 Algerine type minesweepers are retained in reserve and for training purposes.

The following are the ships:—

Light Fleet Aircraft Carriers—
H.M.C.S. *Warrior*
H.M.C.S. *Magnificent*
6-inch Cruisers—
H.M.C.S. *Ontario*
H.M.C.S. *Uganda*
Tribal Class Destroyers—
H.M.C.S. *Micmac*
H.M.C.S. *Huron*
H.M.C.S. *Haida*
H.M.C.S. *Iroquois*
H.M.C.S. *Cayuga*
H.M.C.S. *Nootka*
H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*
V Class Destroyers—
H.M.C.S. *Sioux*
H.M.C.S. *Algonquin*
Crescent Class Destroyers—
H.M.C.S. *Crescent*
H.M.C.S. *Crusader*
River Class Destroyers—
H.M.C.S. *Gatineau*
H.M.C.S. *Qu'Appelle*

The aircraft carriers are of the Colossus class, with a speed of 25 knots. Each will carry 30 'planes and a ship's company of more than 1,000. Personnel of the Royal Canadian Naval Air Arm is rounded out with men on loan from the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, in which force a number of Canadian members of this new division received their original training and served throughout the War of 1939-45.

The cruisers, 550 feet long, mount nine six-inch guns, and heavy anti-aircraft armament. They carry crews of nearly 800 and have a speed of more than 30 knots. H.M.C.S. *Uganda* was the one large Canadian ship of the present fleet to go into action during the War. H.M.C.S. *Ontario* was completed just in time to reach Japanese waters as hostilities ended.

The Tribals, fleet destroyers, are of about 2,000 tons and are the most heavily-armed vessels of their type. Three of them, British-built, saw much action in the closing years of the War. They are H.M.C.S. *Iroquois*, H.M.C.S. *Huron*, and H.M.C.S. *Haida*. The remaining four are notable as being the products of Canadian shipbuilders, and the first turbine warships ever built in the Dominion.

H.M.C.S. *Crescent* and H.M.C.S. *Crusader* are somewhat smaller destroyers than the Tribals and are thoroughly modern.

H.M.C.S. *Algonquin* and H.M.C.S. *Sioux* are Canadian "V" class fleet destroyers. They displace 1,700 tons and, while comparatively new ships, both have substantial battle records as units of Canada's wartime fleet.

H.M.C.S. *Qu'Appelle* and H.M.C.S. *Gatineau*, 1,350 tons, are older River class destroyers (retained for training purposes).

The frigates and Algerine minesweepers, war-developed as anti-submarine vessels, displace 1,445 and 1,000 tons, respectively.

Inclusion of bigger ships in the R.C.N. has provided sea-going training facilities for which it was previously necessary to send Canadians to the Royal Navy. Surplus wartime equipment has also made it possible to supply naval divisions with modern training gear on a generous scale.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Navy come from three sources: (a) Graduates from H.M.C.S. Royal Roads, the Royal Canadian Naval College at Esquimalt, B.C.; (b) Direct entry of certain specialists from the universities; (c) Promotions from the ranks.

To man these ships the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy has been authorized at 10,000. During the interim period (until Sept. 30, 1947) this complement will contain not only permanent service R.C.N. men, who sign a five-year agreement, but will also draw on reservists who have extended their wartime enlistment until that date.

The Reserve Fleet.—The several Reserve organizations have now been incorporated in a single organization known as the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve). Its strength will be built up to 18,000. Divisions of the R.C.N. (R) are established in 19 centres across Canada.

Training, operational and repair bases will be retained at Halifax and Esquimalt, both of which were greatly enlarged and modernized during the war years. Stress will be laid on a Navy trained under sea-going conditions.

The ships of the reserve fleet are:—

Frigates—
- H.M.C.S. *Montreal*
- H.M.C.S. *Wentworth*
- H.M.C.S. *Springhill*
- H.M.C.S. *Port Colborne*
- H.M.C.S. *St. Stephen*
- H.M.C.S. *Beaconhill*
- H.M.C.S. *New Waterford*
- H.M.C.S. *Capilano*
- H.M.C.S. *La Hulloise*
- H.M.C.S. *St. John*
- H.M.C.S. *Charlottetown*
- H.M.C.S. *Royalmount*
- H.M.C.S. *Kirkland Lake*
- H.M.C.S. *Antigonish*
- H.M.C.S. *Levis*
- H.M.C.S. *Orkney*
- H.M.C.S. *Grouard*
- H.M.C.S. *Swansea*

Algerine Class Minesweepers—
- H.M.C.S. *Border Cities*
- H.M.C.S. *Fort Frances*
- H.M.C.S. *Kapuskasing*
- H.M.C.S. *New Liskeard*
- H.M.C.S. *Oshawa*
- H.M.C.S. *Portage*
- H.M.C.S. *Rockcliffe*
- H.M.C.S. *Sault Ste. Marie*
- H.M.C.S. *Wallaceburg*
- H.M.C.S. *Winnipeg*
- H.M.C.S. *Boniface*
- H.M.C.S. *Middlesex*

Wooden Minesweepers—
- H.M.C.S. *Revelstoke*
- H.M.C.S. *Llewellyn*

Motor Launches—
- H.M.C.S. *Q 121*
- H.M.C.S. *Q 116*
- H.M.C.S. *Q 124*
- H.M.C.S. *Q 106*

Anti-submarine Yacht—
- H.M.C.S. *Sans Peur*

Depot Ship—
- H.M.C.S. *Provider*

Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).—There are two types of enlistment in the R.C.N. (R). Officers may be either Active or Retired. The first mentioned do periodic training. Retired officers may volunteer for training if they wish but it is not compulsory. Both classes are liable to mobilization in a time of emergency, though the latter are restricted to appointments within the limits of their age and physical ability.

Men are divided into Active and Emergency groups and are governed by the same conditions as apply to officers. They sign on for five-year periods. Authorized R.C.N. (R) Active complement is 18,000. There is no complement for Retired officers and Emergency men.

Naval Divisions are commanded by R.C.N. (R) Active officers, under whom are R.C.N. staff officers and instructors. The staff officers are instructional specialists. Naval divisions are not only the local training centres for Reservists but are recruiting offices for the R.C.N. The various Divisions and the Centres at which they are established are:—

H.M.C.S. Haligonian, Halifax, N.S.
H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
H.M.C.S. Carleton, Ottawa, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Cataraqui, Kingston, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Brunswicker, Saint John, N.B.
H.M.C.S. Montcalm, Quebec, Que.
H.M.C.S. Donnacona, Montreal, Que.
H.M.C.S. York, Toronto, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Star, Hamilton, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Hunter, Windsor, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Prevost, London, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Griffon, Port Arthur, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Chippawa, Winnipeg, Man.
H.M.C.S. Queen, Regina, Sask.
H.M.C.S. Unicorn, Saskatoon, Sask.
H.M.C.S. Tecumseh, Calgary, Alta.
H.M.C.S. Nonsuch, Edmonton, Alta.
H.M.C.S. Discovery, Vancouver, B.C.
H.M.C.S. Malahat, Victoria, B.C.

Administrative and operational headquarters for the Royal Canadian Navy is at Naval Service Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL COLLEGE

The Naval Service Act of 1910, which authorized the establishment of the Royal Canadian Navy, provided for the creation of a college for training naval officers. Halifax was selected as the most suitable site, and the old naval hospital in the dockyard was chosen as being an adequate building for the Royal Naval College of Canada. It was recognized, however, that as soon as possible a more suitable building would have to be constructed. This naval hospital building had accommodation for 45 cadets. The college was opened in January, 1911, the naval staff being lent by the Admiralty while the civilian instructors were obtained in Canada. In October, 1910, the King's permission was obtained to add the prefix "Royal" to the title of the College, a privilege which that institution received before the Royal Canadian Navy itself.

After the explosion in Halifax harbour on Dec. 6, 1917, the College building remained standing with its walls and roof intact, yet its condition was such that the staff and cadets had to be sent to Kingston, Ont., for the ensuing term. In September, 1918, the College was transferred to Esquimalt where it remained until 1922. The move to Esquimalt had never been regarded as permanent but before a final location had been determined severe naval financial retrenchment removed the problem entirely. The estimates for the entire Service in 1922 were $1,500,000. The College closed and for the next twenty years Canada's permanent naval officers received their training in the Royal Navy. The Admirals and other senior officers of to-day's R.C.N., however, had been produced before the R.N.C.C. passed from sight.

The modern version of the institution, the Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, B.C., started its first term in 1942. The change in name also represented a certain change in character. Although influenced by the fine traditions of the Royal Navy, it has a more distinctively Canadian character than was the case with the original College. It is located ten miles from Victoria on the former Dunsmuir estate. Surrounded by 600 acres containing some of the finest gardens in that beautiful area, the castle-like residence forms the administration centre of an establishment made up of both converted and newly constructed buildings. The College takes its name from the anchorage immediately offshore in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, "Royal Roads" having long appeared on early charts and records. A natural lagoon, separated from the Straits by a mile-long spit, provides year-round facilities for boatwork.

While the primary function of the College is to train men capable of assuming leadership in Canadian naval affairs, such a career is not obligatory for graduates. The only requirement for those who do not wish to continue in the R.C.N. is that they shall accept commissions in the R.C.N. (R) should their services be required. In the event of war, all graduates are liable for service if they are considered suitable in all respects.

In peacetime, a graduate returning to civil life following the two-year course can, if he wishes to qualify for a Master's or Mate's (Foreign Going) certificate in the Merchant Navy, be credited with one year's service at sea. Should he wish to continue his studies at a university, admission to second year applied science and first or second year arts may be gained. The extent of the university recognition of a graduate's standing depends on the quality of his passing-out certificate and the requirements of the institution concerned. A cadet must choose at the beginning of his second term whether he wishes to enter the Navy or civilian life on graduation.

Those proceeding into the Engineering Branch of the Service complete their advanced studies at the Naval Engineering College at Devonport, England. Electrical Branch graduates continue their courses at appropriate universities. The Executive Branch, comprising approximately 80 p.c. of the officer material required, and the Supply and Secretariat Branch, complete their training at sea and in the various naval establishments. Training cruises and, on occasion, familiarization flights in aircraft are included in a cadet's training.

Candidates for entry in the College must have reached the age of fifteen years, ten months, and not have reached the age of eighteen years, ten months. Entry is by competitive examination and interview. Several scholarships are available. The total cadet complement of the College is 110.

Section 2.—The Canadian Army

Subsection 1.—Pre-War Organization

The National Defence Act which came into force Jan. 1, 1923, provided for a Department of National Defence presided over by the Minister of National Defence. The organization of and the terms of service in the military forces of Canada (collectively called the "Militia") are prescribed in the Militia Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 132). Under the Militia Act, the Canadian Militia was composed, at the outbreak of war in 1939, of an Active and a Reserve Militia. The Active Militia comprised the "Permanent" and "Non-Permanent" Forces.

Supplemental to, but not an integral part of the pre-war Militia were the Royal Military College, authorized Cadet Corps, and Rifle Associations and Clubs.

The Active Militia.—*The Permanent Force.*—The Permanent Force, Canada's Regular Army, with an authorized establishment of 10,000, had an actual strength of about 4,500 before the War of 1939-45. The duties of this Permanent Force were, broadly speaking, to provide the staffs required at National Defence Headquarters and the Military Districts, and to conduct schools of instruction and training depots for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Enrolment was voluntary and enlistment was for a period of three years for General Service.

The Non-Permanent Active Militia.—The Non-Permanent Active Militia had an authorized strength of some 86,000 all ranks, while its actual enrolment was about 50,000 when war was declared in September, 1939. Enlistment into the the Non-Permanent Active Militia was voluntary and part-time training took place throughout the year at schools conducted by the Permanent Force, at local armouries and at summer camps. The normal period of enlistment was three years.

The Reserves of the Militia.—The Reserves of the Active Militia comprised all Reserve categories of the Active Militia, namely: (a) Reserve of Officers (General List); (b) Corps Reserves and Reserve General Lists of Officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia; (c) Reserve Regimental Depots; (d) Special Reserve List of technical officers.

The Reserve Militia.—A Reserve Militia was authorized but no units were formed under this portion of the Reserve.

Subsection 2.—Wartime Establishment

The Canadian Army Overseas.—On Aug. 25, 1939, details of previously selected units of the Canadian Militia were called out under Section 63 of the Militia Act to guard "vulnerable points" across the Dominion of Canada. One week later, orders were issued for the mobilization of certain selected Militia units, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, and these units, together with the required staffs, were placed on Active Service under Section 64 of the Militia Act. On Sept. 10, 1939, the Canadian Government formally entered into a state of war with the German Reich. During the weeks that followed, two infantry divisions were mobilized. In November, Canadian Military Headquarters was established at London, England, under Brigadier (later General) H. D. G. Crerar, and in December, the 1st Canadian Division, under the command of Major-General (later General) A. G. L. McNaughton, disembarked in Scotland—the first of the five divisions that were despatched overseas. By Apr. 1, 1940, the strength of the Canadian Army Overseas, including the 1st Canadian Division and ancillary troops, and the staff of Canadian Military Headquarters, totalled 23,408 all ranks.

The Allied defeats in Europe in the months of May and June of 1940 brought prompt decisions towards a strengthening of Canada's Forces abroad and defences at home. The despatch abroad of the 2nd Canadian Division and reinforcements for the 1st Division was accelerated, and the 3rd Canadian Division was authorized to mobilize. To increase the effectiveness of the home defences and the defences of territories of strategic importance in relation to extended lines of communication,

action was taken in consultation with the British Government to garrison Iceland with a mixed force of Imperial and Canadian troops. Canadian forces were also despatched to strengthen the defences of Newfoundland, Jamaica and Bermuda. Following the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk in June, the mobilization of the 4th Division was ordered.

On Dec. 25, 1940, the Canadian Corps was formed in the United Kingdom, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Divisions and Corps Troops.

Lessons of the campaign in France had been studied during the year by the British Imperial Staff, and observations of the German successes pointed to: (a) The necessity for providing a greater degree of anti-aircraft defence and anti-tank protection; (b) increased mobility; and (c) greatly increased use of armoured units.

The reorganization planned as a result of these studies involved considerable changes in the structure of Corps and Divisions, and the Canadian Army was reorganized to conform to the new British establishments and Orders of Battle.

By Apr. 1, 1941, a rapid expansion of the Canadian defence forces had been effected, reaching a total strength of 367,920 all ranks. This total was divided as follows:—

Active Army Overseas	66,037
Active Army in Canada	117,676
Reserve Army in Canada	104,006
Reserve Recruits trained or under training under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act	80,201

During the summer of 1941 the 3rd Canadian Division was despatched overseas. The 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade, which had been organized in 1940, was despatched abroad, where, after a suitable period of intensive training, it was included in the Order of Battle of the Canadian Corps. Later during this same year the 5th Canadian Armoured Division, which had been organized in Canada, reached England. The number of ancillary units necessary to maintain this larger force overseas was correspondingly increased. Some of these units were formed overseas, but the majority were organized in and despatched from Canada.

In November, 1941, two infantry battalions and a brigade headquarters were sent to strengthen the British garrison at Hong Kong. After a valiant stand they were forced to surrender to overwhelming Japanese forces on Dec. 25, 1941.

By Mar. 31, 1942, the forces in the United Kingdom had grown to a Corps of three divisions, an Army Tank Brigade, an Armoured Division, and an expanded quota of ancillary units. The total of forces overseas was in excess of 130,000.

During 1942, further organizational changes were undertaken. The most important of these was the formation of an Army Headquarters and an additional Corps Headquarters. Headquarters, First Canadian Army, under the command of Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton, came into being on Apr. 6, 1942. During the year the 4th Canadian Division was converted from an infantry to an armoured division and was despatched to England. A second Army Tank Brigade was organized. In the same year the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, which later became part of the British 6th Airborne Division, and the 1st Canadian Special

Service Battalion, which served as the Canadian component of the combined Canadian-United States Special Service Force, were formed. Both of these units subsequently saw service in Europe.

As in previous years, the organization of the Army Overseas continued to require detailed changes in units and establishments in order to reflect similar changes in organization of the British Army made in the light of battle experience. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, the main effort was directed towards the completion of the requirements of the Overseas Forces and the consequent movement from Canada of the necessary units and personnel estimated to be required to maintain the Army in the offensive operations then anticipated. The reorganization of the Canadian Forces in order to obtain a greater degree of conformity to British Army organization continued, and included the formation in February, 1944, of a Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. This new Corps assumed responsibility for all engineering and maintenance functions, both mechanical and electrical, formerly carried out by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and certain engineering and maintenance functions which up to this time had been carried out by the Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Canadian Engineers, and Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

During 1943 the 1st Canadian Infantry Division and the 1st Canadian Tank Brigade took part in the Sicilian campaign; later in the year they were joined by Headquarters 1st Canadian Corps and the 5th Canadian Armoured Division. As part of the British Eighth Army, the 1st Canadian Corps fought in Italy. In 1944-45, the First Canadian Army, under the command of General H. D. G. Crerar, including the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions, the 4th Canadian Armoured Division, and the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade, together with British and Polish formations, contributed to the Allied victory in northwest Europe, and participated in the closing phases of the War against Germany.

The repatriation and demobilization of the Canadian Army Overseas began shortly after V-E Day in May, 1945, and was virtually complete by the spring of 1946.

The Army in Canada.—At the beginning of the War, the operational troops of the Army in Canada were employed in guarding vulnerable points throughout the country, and in manning the defences of the east and west coasts. Subsequently "Vulnerable Points" became the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. By the end of March, 1940, the strength of the Army in Canada, exclusive of units being organized for despatch overseas, amounted to 31,451.

During the year 1940-41, fixed fortress defences were improved and augmented on the east and west coasts. Steps were taken to increase the strength of the coastal defences by the concentration of a force comprising a complete division within the Atlantic area. The organization of Atlantic and Pacific Commands to provide for improved operational control of the field forces within the Military Districts adjoining coastal areas was authorized.

In May, 1940, the Veterans Guard of Canada, comprised of men who had served in the War of 1914-18, was formed to undertake the guarding of prisoners in Internment Camps and other duties in connection with internal security. The National Resources Mobilization Act was passed in June, 1940, authorizing the Governor General in Council to require "persons to place themselves, their services

and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the War, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community", with the exception that persons could not be compelled to serve outside of Canada and its territorial waters. This restriction was subsequently removed by amendment. The first recruits were called up under this Act for thirty days' training in October, 1940. In 1941 the period of training was extended to four months, and the trainees were posted to Army units in Canada for the duration of the War.

The necessity of training reinforcements for the Canadian Army Overseas and the recruits called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act necessitated the organization of additional training centres during 1940 and 1941. By the end of March, 1941, the strength of the Army in Canada had grown to 86,929 all ranks.

The formation of the Canadian Women's Army Corps was authorized in August, 1941. From September, 1941, to March, 1942, the Corps functioned as an auxiliary to the Army. In March, 1942, it became officially a Corps of the Active Militia of Canada.

On the entry of Japan into the War in December, 1941, additional measures were taken to strengthen the Army in Canada. Early in 1942, the Order of Battle of the 6th Division, of which three Infantry Brigades had been formed in 1941, was completed. The effective strength of the defence forces of the Dominion was increased by intensifying the training of certain units of the Reserve Army, which were grouped as Reserve Brigade Groups with Active Army commanders and staffs.

In March, 1942, the Army in Canada, with a strength of 156,667 (which included reinforcements in training for the Army Overseas and administrative units), was further increased. Coast and anti-aircraft defences were augmented and in the spring and summer of that year the Brigade Groups of the 7th and 8th Divisions were authorized to mobilize.

In the next year, owing to the general improvement in the over-all strategic position, these two latter formations were disbanded and certain artillery units were withdrawn from vulnerable areas of secondary importance. In the latter part of 1944 the 6th Division, which had been retained as a reserve against future need, was disbanded and personnel of the units concerned were made available as reinforcements for overseas.

The Canadian Army Pacific Force.—The Army component of the Canadian Army Pacific Force was set at 30,000 all ranks, including an Infantry Division, a Tank Battalion and certain ancillary units. The organization, training and equipment of this force conformed to the United States Army practice, and the force was to operate as part of a United States formation. Upon the defeat of Japan the force was released from its commitment and disbanded.

The Canadian Army Occupation Force.—The Canadian Army Occupation Force in Germany, including the Canadian sections of the British Hanover Corps District Headquarters, British Zone, amounted to a total commitment of 20,000 all ranks. This force included an Infantry Division, and Base and Line of Communication Troops.

Subsection 3.—Post-War Organization

The post-war organization provides for a general regrouping of pre-war units, and for the formation of five operational commands embodying the eleven pre-war military districts. The Canadian Land Forces will in future be designated "The Canadian Army" (instead of "The Militia of Canada"), and will comprise:—

(a) The "Active Force" (instead of the "Permanent Active Militia") consisting of units of all arms, coast defence units, training and school establishments, headquarters, research and development and intercommunication units, and services.

(b) The "Reserve Force" (instead of the "Non-Permanent Active Militia") comprising personnel engaged voluntarily to serve for a three-year period, who will train on a part-time basis for a period of not more than 45 days in each year.

(c) The "Supplementary Reserve" consisting of units and personnel not subject to, but not precluded from annual military training.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. From its foundation up to 1942, 2,788 gentlemen cadets were enrolled. In 1942 Cadet training at the Royal Military College ceased, to make room for essential war purposes.

The Royal Military College as a cadet college has a very distinguished record in connection with wars fought since its foundation. Of the 2,338 graduates and ex-cadets who have served in wars fought by the British Empire, 273 were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the college won the following honours and decorations: 2 Victoria Crosses; 1 George Cross; 219 Distinguished Service Orders; 162 Military Crosses; 22 Distinguished Flying Crosses; 582 other British decorations; 200 foreign decorations. Fifty-seven ex-cadets have attained the equivalent rank of Major-General or higher in the Armed Forces of the British Empire.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36) was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments". In addition to the foregoing, the cadet course of instruction was such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics, chemistry, English and French. The strict discipline that was maintained was a valuable feature, and the constant practice of gymnastics, riding, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds promoted the health and good physical condition of the cadets.

The College is situated one mile from Kingston on the St. Lawrence River where it emerges from Lake Ontario. The buildings of the College proper occupy a beautiful peninsula of 60 acres, lying between the mouth of the Cataraqui River and Navy Bay. Additional adjacent grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry,

make up a total of about 500 acres which are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 just before Kingston became the capital of the "Province of Canada", the Fort forming part of the defences of Kingston at that time. The College is under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, and was inspected annually by an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military, which made its report and recommendations to the Minister of National Defence. The College is commanded by a Commandant, who is assisted by a Director of the Canadian Staff College and a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

The pre-war four-year Cadet course led to a 'diploma with honours', a 'diploma' or a 'certificate of military qualification'. A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as commissions in the British Regular Forces, the Indian Army, and the Royal Air Force, were offered annually to graduates. For cadets who desired to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy a limited number of Naval Cadetships were available each year to cadets who successfully completed the first two years of study, and who were not over 20 years of age on the first of September of the year in which they desired to enter the Navy. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one and one-half years seniority was granted. This had been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, since the courses at the latter institutions are shorter than the Canadian.

The principal Canadian universities admitted recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses; and some of the universities admitted graduates to the third years of arts and science courses. Cadets in their graduating year were, in recent years, allowed to take special courses in mechanical, electrical, and mining engineering which, subject to recommendation, permitted them to enter fourth year in these subjects at University.

The R.M.C. diploma was accepted by the law societies and bar associations of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants likewise accepted R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College was on a competitive basis. Candidates were required to pass a rigid medical examination, and to have obtained junior matriculation or an acceptable equivalent.

During the war years 1942-45, the College was used as a centre for many different types of courses for officers, the principal ones being Canadian War Staff Courses, of which there were 12 intermediate courses and 7 junior courses run and 1,072 officers qualified as trained staff officers.

The Royal Military College has been chosen as the site of the Canadian Staff College which will commence in June, 1946, to train for staff employment officers from the Canadian Army, the R.C.A.F., and, on a limited scale, officers from the armies of other countries in the British Empire.

The future of the College as a cadet institution has not as yet been decided.

Section 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

The Royal Canadian Air Force, composed of a Regular or Permanent Force, Auxiliary and Reserve Forces together with a Women's Division and the Air Cadets, developed considerably during the war years. On Sept. 10, 1939, the Regular and Auxiliary Force had 4,606 officers and men. At its peak in December, 1943, the R.C.A.F. numbered 206,350 of whom 15,153 were women. Forty-eight squadrons took part in operations overseas and many thousands of its personnel were sent to Royal Air Force squadrons and other units scattered all over the world. Another 40 squadrons were held in Canada for home defence. In addition, the R.C.A.F. undertook the operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, whereby 131,553 trained members of aircrew were provided for British and Dominion Air Forces (see pp. 1090-1099).

To facilitate the transition from wartime to peacetime conditions, an Interim Force has been set up which will continue in existence until Sept. 30, 1947, when a plan for a permanent establishment, authorized in February, 1946, will go into effect.

The peacetime Permanent Force is to consist of Regulars, Auxiliaries and Reserves and will contain fighter, bomber and transport squadrons together with their necessary ancillary units. There will be eight operational squadrons and eight composite flights in the Permanent Force with a total strength of 16,100 officers and men. Two bomber-reconnaissance, two transport, one fighter-reconnaissance, one fighter-bomber, one air observation and one photographic squadron will comprise the operational force. The composite flights will provide for communications, air-sea rescue, target-towing, gliding, and practice flights for members of aircrew engaged in administrative duties. Both the glider unit and the air observation squadron will employ Army as well as Air Force personnel.

Fifteen auxiliary squadrons are projected. These will have a total strength of 4,500 officers and men. Ten of these squadrons will be fighters, three fighter-bombers and two fighter-reconnaissance. The auxiliary squadrons will be situated, so far as possible, at those cities the names of which were used by operational squadrons during the War. Collectively they will provide a force, fully organized, manned and equipped so that they can be mobilized as a Tactical Air Force for co-operation with the Army in a manner similar to that whereby R.C.A.F. wings formed a part of the Second Tactical Air Force in 1944-45.

The Air Cadets will continue, as in the past, to prepare young men for entry into the Regular and Auxiliary Forces or into civil aviation.

The Department of National Defence for Air will also employ a number of civilians. These employees on Mar. 31, 1946, numbered 5,936.

It is estimated that the cost of the Regular Force will be $55,650,000 per annum, of the Auxiliary Force $3,000,000 and of the Reserve about $500,000. The annual total for the R.C.A.F. will therefore be $59,150,000.

The Air Force is at present administered from Ottawa, Ont. Under the Minister of National Defence for Air are a Deputy Minister, the Chief of the Air Staff and four other members of the Air Council. Under the direction of Air Force Headquarters are five geographical commands. These commands on Mar. 31, 1946, were: No. 1 Air Command (Trenton); No. 2 Air Command (Winnipeg); Eastern Air Command (Halifax); Western Air Command (Vancouver); and North West Air Command (Edmonton). Maintenance Command (Uplands), created

in August, 1945, directs and co-ordinates supply, equipment, aeronautical and construction engineering and aeronautical inspection services throughout the Air Force. Besides these, other higher formations were: No. 9 Transport Group (Rockcliffe); R.C.A.F. Overseas Headquarters (London, England); Air Member Canadian Joint Staff (Washington, D.C.); and the Air Attachés (Washington, D.C., and Paris, France).

The R.C.A.F., on Mar. 31, 1946, had five squadrons with ancillary units and 9,025 officers and other ranks still overseas. The grand total effective strength on the same date was 37,272, including civilians.

The R.C.A.F. maintains a Staff College at Toronto, Ont., where senior officers are trained for command and staff positions. At the School of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, Ont., there are facilities for consultant and specialist officers, laboratories for nutritional activities in relation to messing, a statistical section, well-equipped laboratories, a human centrifuge, a cold low-pressure chamber and a tropical room.

In aircrew training the tendency towards a high degree of specialization developed during the War has already shown signs of diminishing, it being considered advisable that each member of a crew should know as much as possible about the duties of the others. The same trend is noticeable in groundcrew training. In co-operation with the Navy and Army, the R.C.A.F. has standardized many trades and the same names for the same trades are being used throughout the three Services.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN — A SUMMARY OF THE R.C.A.F.'S MAJOR ROLE IN THE WAR OF 1939-45

Historical Sketch

The battle of Waterloo, it has been said, was won on the playing fields of Eton. The historian of the War of 1939-45 may, with some justification, record that the air battle of Europe was won on the flying fields of Canada. This story can now be told in the proper perspective. For five years the Dominion was a great aerodrome where, in the schools of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, over 130,000 aircrew were trained for service with the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

The Plan had its inception in an Agreement signed Dec. 17, 1939, at Ottawa, by representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Government of Canada was designated as administrator of a co-operative air-training scheme capable of producing, when fully developed, 520 pilots with elementary training, 544 pilots with service training, 340 observers and 580 wireless operator-air gunners every four weeks. To meet this objective 3 Initial Training Schools were to be established, 13 Elementary Flying Training Schools, 16 Service Flying Training Schools, 10 Air Observer Schools, 10 Bombing and Gunnery Schools, 2 Air Navigation Schools and 4 Wireless Schools. In addition there were to be schools for the training of the necessary staff, and appropriate command, recruiting and maintenance organizations, embracing schools for air armament, aeronautical engineering, administration, equipment and accounts, flying instructors and technical training, as well as recruit, repair and equipment depots and a record office—a grand total of 74 units. The first three flying schools were to open in May, 1940, and all were to be in operation by the end of April, 1942.

The task thus entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force, which became the general manager of the Plan, was a tremendous undertaking. When the War began

the R.C.A.F., numbering about 4,000 officers and men, was called upon to produce almost five times that many fully trained aircrew annually. Undaunted by the magnitude of the task the Force, ably assisted by civilian flying clubs throughout the Dominion, set to work: the first schools opened on schedule and all units of the original program (with the exception of three Bombing and Gunnery Schools) were in operation by the end of September, 1941, seven months ahead of schedule. Further, 8 Elementary Flying Training Schools had been established in addition to the 13 originally planned.

Between May, 1940, and September, 1941, the Plan had to face a crisis upon which its whole fate depended. France fell, and Britain stood alone in the breach, with the massed strength of Nazidom only 27 miles across the Channel. There was a strong temptation to scrap the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and hurry every available pilot and aircraft to meet the threatened invasion. The Plan required time for development, time to make its effect felt in the field of battle. Many feared, in the spring and summer of 1940, that there was no time to spare. Fortunately, the long-range view prevailed, the Plan was continued—and history has recorded the verdict.

The original partnership was to remain in force until Mar. 31, 1943, but before that date a new Agreement was signed at Ottawa, on June 5, 1942, to continue until Mar. 31, 1945. The number of training units was increased from 58 to 67 (including 21 double schools) with 10 additional specialist schools. The following statement compares the two programs:—

	1939 Plan	*1942 Plan*	
TRAINING UNITS—			
Initial Training Schools (I.T.S.)	3	7	
Elementary Flying Training Schools (E.F.T.S.)	13	16	(12 were to be double schools)
Service Flying Training Schools (S.F.T.S.)	16	20	
Air Observer Schools (A.O.S.) and Air Navigation Schools (A.N.S.)	12	10	(9 were to be double schools)
Bombing and Gunnery Schools (B. and G.S.)	10	10	
Wireless Schools	4	4	
TOTALS, TRAINING UNITS	58	67	
SPECIALIST SCHOOLS—			
General Reconnaissance School (G.R.S.)	—	1	
Operational Training Units (O.T.U.)	—	4	
Flying Instructors' Schools	—	3	
Central Flying School	—	1	
S.B.A. and Link Trainer School	—	1	
GRAND TOTALS	58	77	

Further details concerning the personnel of these schools are given at pp. 1096-1098.

In addition, the R.C.A.F. was given the administration of 27 R.A.F. units (6 E.F.T.S., 10 S.F.T.S., 3 A.N.S., 1 B. and G.S., 1 G.R.S., 4 O.T.U., 1 Radio School and 1 Personnel Depot) which that Force had transferred to or established in Canada.

The Plan reached its peak at the close of 1943 with 73 B.C.A.T.P. and 24 R.A.F. flying schools in operation, complemented by 184 ancillary units. Early in the following year, by the Power-Balfour Agreement of February, 1944, it was arranged, in view of the large reserve of aircrew already trained or under instruction, to begin

gradual reduction of pupil intake and schools. In October, 1944, the closing of schools was accelerated so that the Plan might terminate, as scheduled, on Mar. 31, 1945. By the close of 1944 the number of B.C.A.T.P. schools had been reduced to 50 and those of the R.A.F. to 2; schools and units remaining on Mar. 31, 1945, were absorbed by the R.C.A.F. During the five years that the Plan was in operation approximately 360 schools and ancillary units had been established on 231 sites. From these schools had come 131,553 aircrew graduates to take their places in the R.A.F., the R.A.A.F., the R.C.A.F., and the R.N.Z.A.F. Thirty-eight out of every 100 graduates were pilots (49,808); 23 navigators, including navigators "B" and "W" (29,963); 12 air bombers (15,673); 14 wireless operator-air gunners (18,496); 12 air gunners (15,700 including 704 naval air gunners); and the hundredth was a flight engineer (1,913). The R.C.A.F.'s contribution was the largest, representing 55·4 p.c. (72,835) of the total; the R.A.F. provided 32 p.c. (42,110), the R.A.A.F. 7·3 p.c. (9,606), and the R.N.Z.A.F. 5·3 p.c. (7,002).

Behind these simple statistics lies a story of achievement unparalleled in Canadian history—a story written not only by instructors and pupils whose yellow-painted trainers were so familiar a sight in Canadian skies, but written also by service and civilian personnel working in offices and factories, doing all the tasks necessary to convert blue-prints into flying schools, get aircraft into the air and keep them flying.

Details of the Main Plan

Construction Engineering Program.—The initial burden of putting the B.C.A.T.P. into operation fell most heavily upon the Construction Engineering and Equipment Divisions of the R.C.A.F. Before pupils could begin training it was necessary to select sites, erect hangars and barracks, prepare runways and roads, and procure aircraft, engines, trucks, clothing, and all the other necessary supplies.

The small Construction Engineering Section of 1939 was expanded by recruiting engineers, designers and draftsmen from civilian life, and invaluable assistance was given by R.A.F. specialist officers who came to Canada early in 1940. When the Plan was initiated no standard design existed for hangars, accommodation buildings, mess halls and other structures. Plans for these and other buildings, which became necessary as technical training equipment was perfected (e.g., turret-training buildings), were developed chiefly at Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa, where 30,000 sketch plans and drawings were prepared and approximately 1,500,000 blue-prints issued.

The first contract was awarded in February, 1940; by the late summer of that year over 500 had been signed, involving expenditures totalling about $60,000,000. The peak was reached in 1942 when 1,000 contracts were awarded for an aggregate expenditure of $80,000,000. Thereafter the number decreased sharply until, in the last year of the Plan's operation, there were slightly more than 100 contracts for about $4,000,000. Contracts ranged from large double-size flying schools to relatively small relief fields, and covered the construction of buildings of all types, the installation of water, electrical, heating and sewage systems, and the laying of railway spurs, runways, roads, parade grounds and footpaths.

Pre-war airfields served as a starting point for flying training, but it was necessary to enlarge them and construct many new ones and the required satellites. The Department of Transport undertook the construction and extension of runways and laid 35,000,000 square yards of asphalt or concrete, the equivalent of a 20-foot

highway extending 2,700 miles—or from Ottawa to Vancouver. The Canadian climate with its extremes of heat and cold presented a major problem in airfield maintenance. To ensure continuous 24-hour flying serviceability during the winter, special snow-handling equipment was devised and definite programs of snow compaction, removal, or a combination of the two, were organized.

Approximately 7,000 hangars, accommodation buildings and drill halls were designed and constructed, with all the requisite heat, water and sewage facilities, including central boiler stations, individual hot-air heaters, water-pumping stations, storage reservoirs and tanks, sewage treatment plants, and gasoline and oil storage tanks. On many sites it was also necessary to design an electric power system, using diesel, steam or gasoline generator plants. The strain that this program, which coincided with large-scale projects on behalf of the other Services, placed upon the manufacturing facilities of Canada often necessitated control and restriction of material. Frequently improvisation was necessary, especially in the early days of mushroom growth when, in many instances, "more ingenuity than engineering skill" was required from the mechanical and electrical engineering staff. Despite this, a high standard was set and maintained.

Equipment.—In problems of supply, as in those of construction engineering, the success of the B.C.A.T.P. owed much to the help received from qualified equipment officers of the R.A.F. who, in the early days of the Plan, occupied key positions at Air Force and Command Headquarters. The R.C.A.F. had few qualified equipment officers available at the outbreak of war and, until these could be reinforced by men with industrial experience drawn from civil life, the assistance received from the Air Ministry was invaluable.

The task of equipping the vast B.C.A.T.P. organization—tremendous even under normal conditions—was greatly complicated in the summer of 1940, when development was getting into its stride, by the inability of the United Kingdom to provide aircraft, engines and other material, which it had originally agreed to supply as its contribution to the cost of the Plan. Even when the menace of invasion had receded, the submarine campaign in the Atlantic at times made the flow of supplies from the United Kingdom uncertain. Spares for Battle and Anson aircraft and for Cheetah and Merlin engines were in especially short supply and for a time the training program suffered.

A further complication, when the Plan began, was the shortage or complete lack in Canada of every considerable item from complete aircraft down to the smallest detail of personal equipment. For example, the R.C.A.F. in September, 1939, had only 191 airframes and 267 engines suitable for training and many of these were obsolescent. Since much of the equipment necessary for the Plan had to be obtained from British and United States sources, R.C.A.F. liaison offices were established in the United Kingdom and the United States to handle supply matters and facilitate deliveries.

Through the Department of Munitions and Supply the manufacture in Canada of all possible types of equipment was undertaken with such energy and vigour that in the case of certain items, e.g., aircraft instruments and electrical equipment, production exceeded Canadian requirements and it was possible to provide quantities for the United Kingdom.

Plan requirements reached a peak in 1943 and then reduction began, presenting problems almost as complex as the earlier days of expansion. Future requirements

had to be calculated carefully and surplus stocks disposed of. Aircraft and engines retained for future needs were placed in stored reserve, while surplus stocks were allotted to special storage for disposal by the War Assets Corporation.

Aeronautical Engineering.—In September, 1939, the R.C.A.F. had only 24 aeronautical engineering officers and about 1,000 technical non-commissioned officers and skilled tradesmen. These were augmented by 12 experienced R.A.F. officers and a considerable number of professional engineers and technicians recruited from civilian life. Upon these men fell the initial burden of getting the Plan airborne and maintaining the aircraft in serviceable condition, despite lack of spare parts, tools, and ground equipment.

The spare parts situation became critical in the late summer of 1940 when the *Luftwaffe* 'blitzed' Britain's industrial centres, and U-boats began to prey upon Atlantic convoys. Steps were taken to start manufacture of tools and spare parts in Canada, but in the interval, before these supplies came into production, engineering officers were forced to use many ingenious devices to maintain aircraft serviceability. Fortunately their initiative and resourcefulness did not fail.

In 1943, the peak year of the Plan, aircraft flew 7,000,000 hours, setting a record of 677,000 hours in the month of July. Despite the pressure which was placed upon the maintenance staffs, immediate aircraft serviceability averaged 77 p.c. throughout the year. For 48-hour serviceability the annual average was over 86 p.c. In 1944, when the situation had eased with gradual reduction of the Plan, serviceability figures continued their steady rise to an average of 87 p.c. in the fourth quarter of the year.

The Battle aircraft used in B. and G. Schools in the early period of the B.C.A.T.P. presented many maintenance problems to the engineering staffs, as did the conversion of Bolingbroke aircraft for gunnery training purposes. Other difficulties were encountered with the Cornell and its Ranger engine. Coupé tops, cockpit heating, blind-flying instruments and night-flying equipment had to be engineered, and the engine modified to remove certain faults.

To facilitate rapid production of aircraft in Canada, the design and development engineers of the R.C.A.F. re-designed equipment to suit local manufacturing facilities. For example, five types of the Anson Twin-Engined Trainer were developed for different engines and to incorporate various modifications.

All types of aircraft had to be adapted for operation in Canadian winter weather. Considerable investigation and development were necessary for each individual type, to devise oil dilution, cabin heating, and carburettor, windscreen and propeller de-icing equipment.

Other problems claiming the attention of the aeronautical engineers, in collaboration with manufacturers, were the development of compressed-wood propeller blades, the Hoover controllable-pitch hub, porous chrome plating for worn cylinder barrels, centrifugally cast cylinders, and rubber subtsitutes, such as synthetic aircraft tires, fuel lines and electrical cable. R.C.A.F. engineers also designed a cartridge type of practice bomb, cheaper and technically better than the acid-filled model.

R.C.A.F. repair depots played an important part in the Plan in salvaging aircraft. In 1943 about 990 damaged aircraft were salvaged, many from isolated locations. Repair and overhaul was done by civilian contractors with the repair depots assisting when the demand exceeded their capacity. When the Plan began,

facilities for airframe and engine overhaul in Canada were virtually negligible; by 1943, however, there were 147 civilian contractors handling $188,000,000 worth of work.

Personnel.—The first need in personnel was for flying instructors and ground staff to man the schools as they were opened. Canadian 'bush' pilots and United States commercial pilots supplied a nucleus of instructors, while veterans of 1914-18 filled many of the administrative posts. The R.A.F. also provided over 250 personnel for staff positions in the first months of 1940. Further expansion in staff was met largely by graduates from Plan schools who were trained as instructors and retained for duty in Canada. This policy was followed by all four partners in agreed proportions. Staff strength reached a peak in December, 1943, when 104,113 service and civilian personnel were employed. When the Plan terminated over 66,000 were on the staff. Members of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F., which was organized in the summer of 1941 and enrolled almost 17,000 recruits, played an active and important part in the expansion and success of the Plan.

In the original agreement of December, 1939, it was stipulated that the United Kingdom would provide up to 10 p.c. of the pupil intake necessary to produce the required number of aircrew graduates; Canada would supply about 70 p.c., Australia 10-12 p.c. and New Zealand 6-10 p.c. In the revised Agreement of 1942 the United Kingdom undertook to send not less than 40 p.c. of the pupils required to fill the courses. So far as Canada was concerned there was no shortage of aircrew recruits except in the summer of 1943. Indeed at times the rush of recruits was so great that surplus applicants, beyond the capacity of the Plan to accept for immediate training, were assigned to guard duty until required. In February, 1941, the policy was adopted of placing surplus recruits on leave without pay, to be recalled when needed.

Through the Air Cadet League of Canada and the War Emergency Training Program potential aircrew and ground crew were given preliminary training under R.C.A.F. direction.

Exhaustion of the pool of aircrew reserve in the summer of 1943 was relieved by acceleration of pre-aircrew training courses, a program of co-operative recruiting with the Army, and remusterings from ground to aircrew. An adequate supply of trainees was then available until early in 1944, when, with the reduction of the Plan, quotas were lowered, and finally, in June 1944, enlistments were suspended. A surplus of trained pilots necessitated some re-allocation of personnel under instruction. Approximately 4,200 R.C.A.F. pre-aircrew personnel were discharged for transfer to the Army, and over 10,000 graduates surplus to immediate needs were transferred to the Reserve, subject to recall as required. By Nov. 6, 1944, all untrained aircrew had been posted to courses to be graduated before Mar. 31, 1945.

The total number of R.C.A.F. intake for Plan schools was 103,000 (enlistments and remusters) of whom 91,113 began training. The three overseas partners maintained a steady flow of aircrew to Canada except for a short period immediately following the outbreak of war with Japan in December, 1941. The total number of trainees from all four partners (excluding those who entered too late to complete their courses by Mar. 31, 1945) was 157,614. Of these, 26,061 failed to graduate for one reason or another. Pupils who failed in their courses were carefully re-examined for remustering to another aircrew trade. More than 50 p.c. of the failures were thus salvaged by reselection boards and resumed training in another aircrew category.

AIRCREW INTAKE FOR THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Service	Trainees	Graduated	Casualties
R.C.A.F.	91,113	72,835	469
R.A.F.	48,576	42,110	291
R.A.A.F.	10,350	9,606	65
R.N.Z.A.F.	7,575	7,002	31
	157,614	131,553	856

One significant development of the Plan was the introduction in October, 1941, of scientific tests to determine "ability to learn" of aircrew applicants, rather than, as previously, to judge them by formal educational standards. Selection of trainees was further modified a year later by making the classification into specific categories at Manning Depots instead of on enlistment. In 1943, use of the visual Link Trainer was adopted as an aid in the primary classification of trainees at the Depots. Recruits provisionally selected for pilot, navigator or bomber were then sent to Initial Training Schools before final selection for one of these trades.

Mention should be made of the contribution to the success of the B.C.A.T.P. of the medical service of the R.C.A.F., especially in the study of nutrition, medical selection, treatment of mental and physical stress and fatigue. In specialized medical research units the Franks flying suit and other aids to high-speed flying were developed.

Training.—The original Plan provided for the training of three categories of aircrew—pilot, observer, and wireless operator-air gunner. Pilots, after a preliminary course at an Initial Training School, received *ab initio* instruction at Elementary Flying Training Schools which were operated, under direct R.C.A.F. supervision, by civilian flying clubs. The R.C.A.F. provided the airfields, buildings and aircraft, while the clubs supplied instructors (many of whom were graduates of the B.C.A.T.P. on leave without pay from the R.C.A.F.), mechanics and maintenance staff. The first intake of pilot trainees entered No. 1 I.T.S. on Apr. 29, 1940—zero day—and passed thence to an E.F.T.S. for an 8-week course on light aircraft. Throughout the lifetime of the Plan the basic E.F.T.S. syllabus underwent relatively little change, except for an extension of the course to 10 weeks to allow more Link instruction, the introduction of night flying, and an increase of flying time from 50 to 60 hours.

On completion of the Elementary Flying Training School stage the trainee proceeded to a Service Flying Training School for instruction on heavier single-engined or twin-engined aircraft. At first the course was 12 weeks, providing at least 100 hours flying, 10 hours Link, and 235 hours ground instruction. The urgent need for pilots late in 1940 caused a temporary reduction in the course to 10 weeks, but thereafter the course was progressively lengthened from 12 to 20 weeks, and eventually in June 1944, when there was a surplus of pilots overseas, to 28 weeks. With the extension of the course, greater emphasis was placed upon navigation, Link training, instrument flying and night flying. New subjects, such as aircraft recognition, night cross-country exercises, bombing and gunnery and beam approach training, were added to the syllabus. A total of 49,808 pilots were graduated from the B.C.A.T.P., including 25,747 R.C.A.F., 17,796 R.A.F. (of whom 2,629 were Fleet Air Arm), 4,045 R.A.A.F. and 2,220 R.N.Z.A.F.

The Air Observer Schools, like the E.F.T.S., were operated by civilian companies under R.C.A.F. supervision. The first school opened on May 27, 1940, with a 12-week course devoted largely to dead reckoning navigation and map reading. The trainees then went to a B. and G.S., the first of which commenced on Aug. 19, 1940, for a 6-week course, followed by a special 4-week course in astro-navigation at the Central Navigation School.

In March, 1942, the original category of air observer was abolished and replaced by four new types—navigator, navigator "B", navigator "W" and air bomber. Each of the three types of navigator received the same standardized training. The navigator trainee began with a 10-week course at an I.T.S. (in contrast to the observer's 4-week course) and then went to an A.O.S. for 18 (later 20) weeks, during which he received 98 hours flying time in addition to training on synthetic devices and the astro course formerly given at the C.N.S.

Since the navigator "B" combined bomb aiming with his navigation duties, he was given a 6 (later 8) week course at a B. and G.S. between the I.T.S. and A.O.S. stages. In February, 1944, the gunnery instruction at B. and G.S. was discontinued. Navigators "B" were chiefly used in Coastal Command and the trainees received a 6-week general reconnaissance course before going to an O.T.U.

The navigator "W" served as wireless operator as well as navigator and, in addition to the usual navigation course, received special signals training. Courses for navigator "W" began in the autumn of 1943 and, until December of that year, were filled with R.A.F. pupils. When R.C.A.F. navigators "W" were trained the pupils were selected from the best wireless operator-air gunners graduating from Wireless Schools.

Training of air bombers began in August, 1942. The trainee's duties were varied; in addition to bombing he had to have some knowledge of navigation, gunnery, and piloting. After the usual 10-week course at I.T.S., the air bomber trainee went to B. and G.S. for a course which was initially 8, then 12, and finally 10 weeks. This was followed by a 6 (later 10) week course at an A.O.S., making a total instruction period of 30 weeks.

The output of navigators and air bombers was as follows:—

Class	*R.C.A.F.*	*R.A.F.*	*R.A.A.F.*	*R.N.Z.A.F.*	*Total*
Navigator	7,280	6,922	944	724	15,870
Navigator B[1]	5,154	3,113	699	829	9,795
Navigator W	421	3,847	Nil	30	4,298
Air Bomber	6,659	7,581	799	634	15,673
	19,514	21,463	2,442	2,217	45,636

[1] Including air observers.

The wireless operator-air gunner trainee entered directly at Wireless School where, during an 18-week course, elementary ground armament training was given. Operational requirements led to a lengthening of the course from the original 18-week term to 28 weeks by 1942. At the same time the second stage of training at a B. and G.S. was extended from 4 to 6 weeks. The number of rounds fired in air exercises was trebled, from 1,800 in 1941 to 5,400 in 1944.

In the early period the training was of necessity crude, as only obsolete types of machine-guns were available and air exercises had to be carried out on Fairey Battle aircraft which were not fitted with turrets. In 1941 a few Bristol, Boulton

Paul and Fraser-Nash turrets were obtained from Great Britain and in the following year Bolingbroke aircraft began to replace the outmoded Battles. Of the 18,496 W.O.A.G. trained by the B.C.A.T.P. over two-thirds (12,744) were R.C.A.F.; the R.A.A.F. provided 2,875, the R.N.Z.A.F. 2,122 and the R.A.F. 755. At the request of the Admiralty 704 telegraphist-air gunners, or naval-air gunners, were trained at B.C.A.T.P. schools in 1943-45 for the Fleet Air Arm.

Originally W.O.A.G. trainees who failed the wireless course were remustered as air gunners and given a 4-week gunnery course at B. and G.S. Eventually, however, the demand for air gunners in heavy bombers led to the establishment in 1942, of a special syllabus for air gunners covering a period of 12 weeks, equally divided between ground instruction and air firing. Of the 14,996 trainees graduated as air gunners, over 86 p.c. (12,917) were R.C.A.F., 9 p.c. (1,392) R.A.F., and the remainder R.A.A.F. (244) and R.N.Z.A.F. (443).

In November, 1943, training of flight engineers was introduced to meet another need in heavy-bomber expansion. The original course of 23 weeks was extended in July, 1944, by a 7-week type training syllabus, which previously had been given to trainees on arrival in the United Kingdom. The Air Ministry provided two four-engined aircraft for this purpose. All the 1,913 flight engineers, graduated from the Plan were R.C.A.F.

In addition to the courses outlined, operational training was also provided in Canada on six different types—single-engine fighter, twin-engine fighter bomber, medium bomber, heavy bomber, flying boat, and medium range transport. Courses varied from 8 to 14 weeks according to type. Between July 1, 1942, and Mar. 31, 1945, Canadian Operational Training Units and General Reconnaissance Schools graduated 22,431 aircrew, including 1,682 matched crews graduated during the last year of the Plan.

SUMMARY OF AIRCREW GRADUATION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Trade	R.C.A.F.		R.A.F.		R.A.A.F.		R.N.Z.A.F.		Totals	
	No.	P.C. of Trade	No.	P.C. of Trade	No.	P.C. of Trade	No.	P.C. of Trade	No.	P.C. of Grand Total
Pilot	25,747	51·7	17,796	35·7	4,045	8·1	2,220	4·5	49,808	37·9
Navigator "B"	5,154	52·6	3,113	31·8	699	7·1	829	8·5	9,795	7·4
Navigator "W"	421	9·8	3,847	89·5	Nil	–	30	0·7	4,298	3·3
Navigator	7,280	45·9	6,922	43·6	944	5·9	724	4·6	15,870	12·1
Air Bomber	6,659	42·5	7,581	48·4	799	5·1	634	4·0	15,673	11·9
Wireless operator-air gunner	12,744	68·9	755	4·1	2,875	15·5	2,122	11·5	18,496	14·1
Naval air gunner	Nil	-	704	100·0	Nil	–	Nil	–	704	0·5
Air gunner	12,917	86·1	1,392	9·3	244	1·6	443	3·0	14,996	11·4
Flight engineer	1,913	100·0	Nil	·	Nil	–	Nil	–	1,913	1·4
Totals and Percentage of Groups	72,835	55·4	42,110	32·0	9,606	7·3	7,002	5·3	131,553	100·0

Accident Investigation and Prevention.—On Mar. 1, 1942, an Accidents Investigation Branch was established at Air Force Headquarters to analyse systematically all training accidents and apply the accumulated information to the prevention of accidents. Under the Chief Inspector of Accidents there were specially qualified aeronautical engineers (Inspectors of Accidents), with investigating officers at Command Headquarters. The work of the Branch resulted in a steady decrease in the accident rate. Its research into the causes of accidents led to modifications in flying regulations and training methods and in aircraft design and equipment.

The number of accidents per 1,000 hours flown decreased steadily from 1·363 in 1940-41 to 0·523 in 1944-45, while the number of hours flown per accident rose from 733 to 1,908, an increase of over 150 p.c. The fatal accident rate per 1,000 hours flown declined from 0·089 to 0·044 during the same period, while hours flown per fatal accident were doubled, from 11,156 to 22,388.

Statistics reveal several interesting points. Landing and taxiing accidents constituted, in each year except 1940, more than one-half the total number of accidents. Accidents in flight varied from 56·9 p.c. (1940) to 24·2 p.c. (1943). Trained pilots were involved in more than one-half of the flying accidents.

O.T.U. showed the highest ratio of accidents per 1,000 hours flown, with S.F.T.S. second, and E.F.T.S. the lowest. This was true of fatal as well as of all types of accident.

Concluding Note.—One unpremeditated result of the Plan was the promotion of better understanding between the peoples of Canada and the other Commonwealth partners and United Nations whose personnel trained in Canada. Indicative of this understanding is the fact that over 3,750 Canadian girls married men of the R.A.F., R.A.A.F., R.N.Z.A.F. or other air forces stationed in the Dominion.

During the European phase of the War of 1939-45, four members of the R.C.A.F. won the George Cross for heroism and gallantry of the highest order. Two were trainees under instruction at B.C.A.T.P. schools in Canada. LAC Karl M. Gravell, a student W.O.A.G., despite burns and injuries to which he subsequently succumbed, courageously endeavoured to rescue his pilot instructor from the blazing wreckage of their crashed aircraft. LAC Kenneth G. Spooner, a student navigator, sacrificed his own life in order that other members of the crew might leave the aircraft by parachute as it fell out of control. It was the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, so fully exemplified by these men, that brought the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan to a success far surpassing the dreams of its original planners and enabled it to play so vital a part in the defeat of Germany and Italy.

Section 4.—The Director General of Defence Research

More than any other factor, the War of 1939-45 demonstrated the decisive importance of the technical initiative. The evolution of new weapons and counter weapons was so rapid as constantly to affect strategy. This new factor of total war demanded a full mobilization of the scientific and industrial resources of the nation and resulted in Canada making a substantial contribution to the Allied cause in research, development and production of weapons as well as in manpower and ordinary economic factors. It became apparent that research and development of new weapons should be one of the fundamental principles of future defence policy to ensure optimum economy and co-operative effort between the research activities of industry and of the Armed Services.

To provide for this principle, the Government appointed, in December, 1945, a Director General of Defence Research whose primary function is to co-ordinate the research and development activities of the Navy, Army and Air Force and to provide a link between the Armed Services and the whole scientific community in Canada. A secondary but important object is to apply for the peaceful economic and industrial benefit of Canada the many technical achievements of wartime and future developments in defence science.

The position of the Director General of Defence Research is that of Executive Head of a sub-Department of National Defence corresponding in function and responsibility to the several Chiefs of Staff of the three Services. He is a member of the Defence Council and of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Under his direction is being created an organization which will provide for the application of new scientific and engineering knowledge to defence planning, organization, training and armament.

The organization of the Director General of Defence Research constitutes a new scientific Service of Defence closely integrated with the sea, land and air forces at the point of policy and executive control.

CHAPTER XXX.—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. 1107-1112), and summary or 'non-indictable' offences, which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws and other less serious crimes (see pp. 1112-1116). 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 1944, there were 479,351 cases of adult offenders handled by the courts as compared with 512,735 cases in 1943. Of this total 48,624 cases were of an indictable nature while 430,727 cases were non-indictable. The corresponding figures for 1943 were 47,420 indictable and 465,315 non-indictable cases. In the case of juvenile offenders (under 16 years of age) 11,554 young persons were brought before the courts, of whom 1,637 were dismissed or had their cases adjourned *sine die*.

* Revised by H. M. Boyd, Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sixty-ninth "Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", for the year ended Sept. 30, 1944, 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 1944 numbered 483,155, a decrease of 6·6 p.c. as compared with 1943. Of the total convictions, 9,917 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor offences, a decrease of 379 or 3·7 p.c. as compared with 1943. Ontario led the provinces in convictions per 100,000 population during 1944, the ratio being 5,599; Quebec was second and Manitoba third.

Adults.—Ontario led among the organized provinces in the rate of convictions for indictable offences, Alberta was second, British Columbia third, with Manitoba fourth. Ontario's rate of 5,043 convictions for non-indictable offences per 100,000 population was the highest with Quebec second and Manitoba third.

Juveniles.—The ratios for juvenile crime are, of course, relatively small, but they are very important from a sociological standpoint. Prince Edward Island led in major offences per 100,000 population in 1944, and Ontario in minor offences.

1.—Convictions per 100,000 Population, by Provinces, 1944

Province or Territory	Adult Convictions			Juvenile Convictions			Grand Total
	Indictable	Non-indictable	Total Adult	Major	Minor	Total Juvenile	
Prince Edward Island	288	1,414	1,702	90	30	120	1,822
Nova Scotia	291	1,431	1,722	59	19	78	1,800
New Brunswick	284	2,063	2,347	79	24	103	2,450
Quebec	297	4,188	4,485	35	30	65	4,550
Ontario	444	5,043	5,487	73	39	112	5,599
Manitoba	330	3,088	3,418	47	10	57	3,475
Saskatchewan	245	921	1,166	42	8	50	1,216
Alberta	387	1,461	1,848	53	16	69	1,917
British Columbia	367	2,346	2,713	51	31	82	2,795
Yukon and N.W.T.	482	2,412	2,894	Nil	Nil		2,894
Canada	**355**	**3,597**	**3,952**	**55**	**28**	**83**	**4,035**

Wartime Trends.—During the five-year period from Sept. 30, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1944, convictions for all crime in Canada decreased from 484,328 to 483,155 or 0·2 p.c. During a similar period of time preceding the War (1934-39) convictions increased 31·5 p.c., from 368,234 to 484,328. Thus the high rate of increase during the five years preceding the War has been changed to a small decrease during the five war years. 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 as during the five war years, although an improvement shown in 1943 has been continued in 1944.

The most significant figures in Table 2 are those of indictable offences per 100,000 population. Indictable offences, which had decreased steadily from 1939 to 1942, showed an increase in 1943 and a further small increase in 1944.

2.—Convictions for All Offences (Juveniles Included), Classified by Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944...	5,764	7,030	21,160	15,086	49,040	10·1	410	434,115	89·9	3,625	483,155

Increases in the number of convictions in 1944 as compared with 1943 were shown in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-44

Province and Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	1,745	1,609	1,533	1,946	1,827	1,296	1,658
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	9	17	14	5	1	1	3
Gaol or fine	1,658	1,457	1,379	1,766	1,635	1,115	1,516
Reformatory	6	10	16	10	11	12	11
Death	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other	72	125	124	163	180	168	128
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	8,208	9,447	11,024	12,314	12,385	11,070	11,017
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	202	205	165	126	134	147	204
Gaol or fine	7,190	8,482	9,959	11,107	11,149	9,970	9,892
Reformatory	83	89	101	121	112	103	82
Death	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other	733	671	798	959	990	850	839
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	6,468	6,537	7,661	9,324	9,583	9,259	11,317
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	70	151	74	115	96	119	107
Gaol or fine	5,403	5,559	6,606	7,345	8,649	8,308	10,524
Reformatory	49	72	85	98	99	105	36
Death	3	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Other	943	754	896	1,766	737	727	650

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-44—concluded

Province and Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—							
Convictions	102,035	104,987	109,183	167,811	209,985	196,290	159,239
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	825	903	908	597	563	896	969
Gaol or fine	82,695	85,099	87,071	141,986	183,297	163,790	135,314
Reformatory	315	401	508	598	595	639	576
Death	5	2	4	4	2	2	1
Other	18,195	18,582	20,692	24,626	25,528	30,963	22,379
Ontario—							
Convictions	258,238	270,328	287,656	308,202	304,704	225,184	221,979
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,146	1,326	1,359	871	912	1,113	962
Gaol or fine	215,716	233,386	255,901	276,464	269,988	193,900	192,944
Reformatory	3,137	3,803	2,937	2,717	2,550	2,974	3,272
Death	6	6	5	4	4	5	8
Other	38,233	31,807	27,454	28,146	31,250	27,192	24,793
Manitoba—							
Convictions	36,023	35,015	34,714	35,670	35,230	24,484	25,438
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	380	396	259	252	216	146	194
Gaol or fine	25,584	24,144	24,673	27,485	29,973	20,952	22,234
Reformatory	76	105	108	104	83	49	108
Death	6	3	Nil	1	1	Nil	1
Other	9,977	10,367	9,674	7,828	4,957	3,337	2,901
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	9,909	11,826	12,403	13,921	11,628	10,444	10,284
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	179	526	149	179	271	141	73
Gaol or fine	8,455	9,863	11,004	12,682	10,444	9,488	9,484
Reformatory	40	47	62	65	92	56	57
Death	Nil	1	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Other	1,235	1,389	1,185	995	820	759	670
Alberta—							
Convictions	15,032	18,347	19,682	19,413	18,571	14,832	15,679
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	356	312	415	287	196	161	192
Gaol or fine	12,194	16,015	17,416	17,531	16,434	13,123	14,078
Reformatory	18	1	1	9	8	14	5
Death	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	3
Other	2,463	2,019	1,850	1,586	1,931	1,534	1,401
British Columbia—							
Convictions	27,510	26,011	27,186	31,662	28,310	24,212	26,053
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	252	222	267	152	131	167	320
Gaol or fine	23,385	21,922	23,148	27,708	24,572	21,049	22,096
Reformatory	245	85	114	206	145	63	267
Death	1	1	4	1	3	2	2
Other	3,627	3,781	3,653	3,595	3,459	2,931	3,368
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
Convictions	130	221	221	249	208	292	492
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	2
Gaol or fine	113	192	202	231	200	284	484
Reformatory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Other	17	29	19	17	7	8	6
Canada—							
Convictions	**465,298**	**484,328**	**511,263**	**600,512**	**632,431**	**517,363**	**483,156**
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	**3,419**	**4,058**	**3,610**	**2,585**	**2,521**	**2,891**	**3,026**
Gaol or fine	**382,393**	**406,119**	**437,359**	**524,305**	**556,341**	**441,979**	**418,566**
Reformatory	**3,969**	**4,613**	**3,932**	**3,928**	**3,695**	**4,015**	**4,414**
Death	**22**	**14**	**17**	**13**	**15**	**9**	**15**
Other	**75,495**	**69,524**	**66,345**	**69,681**	**69,859**	**68,469**	**57,135**

Appeals.—In the calendar year 1944, 15·0 p.c. of the appeals in criminal or indictable cases resulted in the convictions being quashed. Appeals were dismissed in 61·9 p.c. of the cases, and new trials were directed in 6·7 p.c. In non-indictable cases, 61·0 p.c. of the appeals were dismissed.

4.—Appeals, by Provinces, 1944

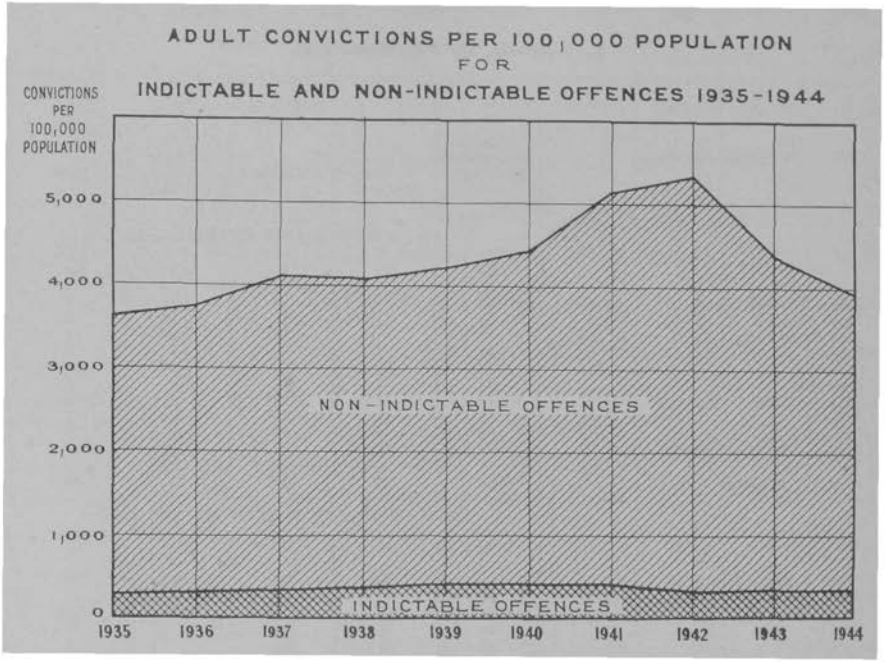
Province or Court	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Method of Disposal			
		Convictions Quashed	Dismissed	New Trial Directed	Other
	INDICTABLE AND MAJOR CASES				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	10	1	4	Nil	5
Nova Scotia	19	Nil	16	1	2
New Brunswick	7	"	4	Nil	3
Quebec	48	7	38	1	2
Ontario	210	39	106	9	56
Manitoba	38	2	33	1	2
Saskatchewan	16	1	8	5	2
Alberta	62	19	31	5	7
British Columbia	105	9	79	11	6
Supreme Court of Canada	4	Nil	2	2	Nil
Totals	**519**	**78**	**321**	**35**	**85**
	NON-INDICTABLE AND MINOR CASES				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	50	21	22	1	6
New Brunswick	11	6	5	Nil	Nil
Quebec	109	40	67	"	2
Ontario	158	46	99	"	13
Manitoba	63	10	42	"	11
Saskatchewan	23	5	9	"	9
Alberta	31	16	13	"	2
British Columbia	99	20	75	"	4
Totals	**544**	**164**	**332**	**1**	**47**

Section 2.—Offences of Adults

The statistics in Table 5 are comparable with those shown for juvenile offenders in Table **20**. The separation between adult and juvenile offenders is available only for the years beginning with 1922, but totals of adult offences for the years 1931-39 may be obtained by subtracting those of Table **20** from those of Table **2**.

Wartime Trends.—There was a decrease of 11·6 p.c. in the convictions for indictable offences during the period Sept. 30, 1939 to Sept. 30, 1944, as compared with a 51·8 p.c. increase during the five years (1934-39) preceding the War. "Forgery and offences against currency", which had increased 208·1 p.c. during the five pre-war years, decreased 56·1 p.c. during the war years; "Offences against property without violence", which had increased 34·7 p.c. from 1934-39 showed a 25·6 p.c. decrease during the war years; "Offences against property with violence" increased 45·0 p.c. in the five pre-war years, but showed a 13·9 p.c. decrease during the War; "Offences against the person" increased 52·7 p.c. in the five years preceding

the War and only 1·3 p.c. during the War, while "various unclassified offences" which had increased 79·2 p.c. from 1934-39 showed a much slower (14·3 p.c.) increase during the five war years.



5.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-44

NOTE.—In this table "Offences against property without violence" includes Classes III and IV, and "Other" includes Classes V and VI of Table 9, pp. 1109-1110.

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Indictable Offences—					
Offences against the person	5,268	5,142	5,465	5,610	5,549
Offences against property with violence	5,416	4,217	3,920	4,223	5,291
Offences against property without violence	19,924	16,584	15,551	16,282	16,745
Other	16,115	16,703	14,373	15,637	14,926
Totals, Indictable Offences	46,723	42,646	39,309	41,752	42,511
Non-indictable Offences—					
Gambling Acts	16,318	30,486	21,129	19,996	16,283
Liquor Acts	12,946	15,369	16,898	15,099	17,093
Traffic regulations	311,678	369,234	399,957	274,573	270,021
Vagrancy and loose, idle and disorderly conduct	18,602	16,912	14,554	12,751	14,083
Drunkenness	37,826	40,002	44,801	42,292	41,521
Frequenting bawdy houses	1,170	1,208	1,192	852	634
Other	57,569	74,345	82,833	99,752	71,092
Totals, Non-Indictable Offences	456,109	547,556	581,364	465,315	430,727
Grand Totals	**502,832**	**590,202**	**620,673**	**507,067**	**473,238**

5.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-44—concluded

Class of Offence	PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS AND PER 100,000 POPULATION									
	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.
Indictable Offences—										
Offences against the person	1·0	46	0·9	45	0·9	47	1·1	48	1·2	46
Offences against property with violence	1·1	47	0·7	37	0·6	34	0·8	36	1·1	44
Offences against property without violence	4·0	175	2·8	144	2·5	133	3·2	138	3·5	140
Other	3·2	142	2·8	145	2·3	123	3·1	132	3·2	125
Totals, Indictable Offences	9·3	410	7·2	371	6·3	337	8·2	354	9·0	355
Non-indictable Offences—										
Gambling Acts	3·2	143	5·2	265	3·4	181	3·9	169	3·4	136
Liquor Acts	2·6	114	2·6	133	2·7	145	3·0	128	3·6	143
Traffic regulations	62·0	2,739	62·5	3,209	64·4	3,432	54·2	2,325	57·1	2,255
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct	3·7	164	2·9	147	2·4	125	2·5	108	3·0	118
Drunkenness	7·5	332	6·8	348	7·2	385	8·3	358	8·8	347
Frequenting bawdy houses	0·2	10	0·2	10	0·2	10	0·2	7	0·1	5
Other	11·5	506	12·6	646	13·4	711	19·7	844	15·0	593
Totals, Non-indictable Offences	90·7	4,008	92·8	4,758	93·7	4,989	91·8	3,939	91·0	3,597
Grand Totals	**100·0**	4,418	**100·0**	5,129	**100·0**	5,326	**100·0**	4,293	**100·0**	3,952

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 6, along with the figures published in earlier editions of the Year Book (see headnote to table), provides the necessary background.

During the period from 1900 to 1944 the number of crimes increased from 5,768 to 42,511 or 637 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was 126 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was five times that of the population.

Wartime Trends.—Convictions for indictable offences, which had increased by 51·8 p.c. from 1934 to 1939, decreased during the five war years despite increases from 1942 to 1943 and from 1943 to 1944. The 1944 total shows a decrease of 11·6 p.c. from the 1939 total.

6.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944....	262	1,782	1,310	10,386	17,613	2,420	2,074	3,164	3,418	71	11	42,511

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.

7.—Persons Convicted of More than One Crime at the Time of Trial Compared with Persons Convicted of One Crime, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1940-44

Persons Convicted of—	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2 offences	2,652	1,850	1,838	2,330	2,248
3 "	623	554	453	590	617
4 "	289	235	222	249	261
5 "	181	135	130	132	134
6 "	99	96	81	101	103
7 "	61	43	55	36	55
8 "	37	41	49	37	50
9 "	27	31	26	19	22
10 "	27	20	22	16	20
11 to 20 offences	87	56	74	60	47
21 offences or over	19	18	15	11	11
Totals, Convicted of More than One Crime	4,102	3,079	2,965	3,581	3,568
Totals, Convicted of One Crime	33,879	32,692	29,340	31,019	31,716
Grand Totals	**37,981**	**35,771**	**32,305**	**34,600**	**35,284**

Acquittals in Relation to Convictions.—In 1944, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories show increases in the number of convictions for indictable offences as compared with 1943. The percentages of acquittals to convictions vary greatly as between provinces in different years.

8.—Charges, Convictions, and Percentages of Acquittals of Adults Charged with Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1942-44

Province or Territory	1942		1943		1944		Percentages of Acquittals		
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island	226	205	184	174	275	262	9·3	5·4	4·7
Nova Scotia	1,892	1,646	2,020	1,725	2,129	1,782	13·0	14·6	16·3
New Brunswick	1,119	1,063	1,268	1,211	1,361	1,310	5·0	4·5	3·7
Quebec	11,167	10,269	12,581	11,669	11,468	10,386	8·0	7·2	9·4
Ontario	18,457	15,070	20,175	16,779	20,973	17,613	18·4	16·8	16·0
Manitoba	2,731	2,419	2,305	2,060	2,715	2,420	11·4	10·6	10·9
Saskatchewan	2,805	2,621	2,312	2,213	2,228	2,074	6·6	4·3	6·9
Alberta	3,721	3,193	3,057	2,787	3,494	3,164	14·2	8·8	9·4
British Columbia	3,130	2,792	3,475	3,092	3,882	3,418	10·8	11·0	12·0
Yukon and N.W.T.	35	31	43	42	99	82	11·4	2·3	17·2
Canada	**45,283**	**39,309**	**47,420**	**41,752**	**48,624**	**42,511**	**13·2**	**12·0**	**12·6**

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—Convictions for 1944 were 1·82 p.c. higher than in 1943. Theft, assault, aggravated assault, burglary, robbery, receiving stolen goods, forgery and uttering, gambling and "keepers and inmates of bawdy houses", accounted for the highest percentage of all indictable offences, but were leaders in the decline of indictable offences during the War. They were also leaders in the heavy increase of indictable crime during the five years preceding the War. Convictions for theft, which had shown a 21·4 p.c. increase in the five pre-war years, decreased 22·0 p.c. during the five war years. Theft comprises over one-fourth of all indictable crime.

9.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1942-44

Class and Offence	1942		1943		1944	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I.—Offences Against the Person						
Abduction	21	11	18	13	42	30
Assault	5,440	4,301	5,065	4,088	5,276	4,183
Offences against females	800	540	1,183	902	1,097	795
Manslaughter and murder	159	68	118	44	140	58
Attempted murder; shooting and wounding	134	92	173	131	119	99
Non-support, desertion	412	325	439	298	410	255
Other offences against the person	152	128	153	134	151	129
Totals, Class I	**7,118**	**5,465**	**7,149**	**5,610**	**7,235**	**5,549**
Class II.—Offences Against Property With Violence						
Burglary and robbery	4,406	3,920	4,783	4,223	5,883	5,291
Totals, Class II	**4,406**	**3,920**	**4,783**	**4,223**	**5,883**	**5,291**
Class III.—Offences Against Property Without Violence						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	4	4	Nil	–	2	2
Fraud, embezzlement and false pretences	2,859	2,478	2,074	1,870	2,114	1,877
Receiving stolen goods	1,542	1,183	1,869	1,391	2,017	1 458
Theft	12,685	11,056	13,840	12,158	14,204	12,565
Totals, Class III	**17,090**	**14,721**	**17,783**	**15,419**	**18,337**	**15,902**

9.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1942-44—concluded

Class and Offence	1942		1943		1944	
	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions	Charges	Convictions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class IV.—Malicious Offences Against Property						
Arson	55	42	82	69	56	38
Malicious damage to property	986	788	959	794	969	805
Totals, Class IV	**1,041**	**830**	**1,041**	**863**	**1,025**	**843**
Class V.—Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency						
Offences against currency	9	8	5	5	3	2
Forgery and uttering forged documents	1,254	1,217	1,065	1,039	985	932
Totals, Class V	**1,263**	**1,225**	**1,070**	**1,044**	**988**	**934**
Class VI.—Other Offences Not Included in the Foregoing Classes						
Dangerous or reckless driving	1,469	1,165	1,356	1,180	1,464	1,273
Defence of Canada Regulations	1,298	1,232	1,533	1,496	546	488
Driving car while drunk	1,967	1,720	1,441	1,266	1,310	1,155
Gambling and lotteries	2,432	2,361	2,227	2,141	2,543	2,470
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates	3,309	3,269	3,306	3,276	1,627	1,546
Various other offences	3,890	3,401	5,731	5,234	7,666	7,060
Totals, Class VI	**14,365**	**13,148**	**15,594**	**14,593**	**15,156**	**13,992**
Grand Totals	**45,283**	**39,309**	**47,420**	**41,752**	**48,624**	**42,511**

10.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in Respect of Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-44

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	50,998	56,352	53,516	49,026	45,283	47,420	48,624
Acquittals	7,346	8,194	6,764	6,333	5,934	5,633	6,072
Persons detained for lunacy	53	51	29	47	40	35	41
Convictions	43,599	48,107	46,723	42,646	39,309	41,752	42,511
Males	*39,423*	*43,282*	*40,482*	*36,429*	*33,415*	*35,620*	*38,407*
Females	*4,176*	*4,825*	*6,241*	*6,217*	*5,894*	*6,132*	*4,104*
First convictions	28,536	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212	27,716	29,016
Second convictions	4,974	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769	4,173	4,437
Reiterated convictions	10,089	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328	9,863	9,058
Sentences—							
Option of a fine	11,368	13,047	14,873	16,828	15,573	17,789	17,367
Under one year in gaol	15,115	16,246	14,766	12,354	11,139	10,735	11,134
One year or over in gaol	1,740	1,904	1,784	1,578	1,516	1,587	1,569
Two years and under five in penitentiary	2,804	3,558	3,103	2,119	2,173	2,532	2,594
Five years or over in penitentiary	608	497	500	459	347	356	426
For life in penitentiary	7	3	7	7	1	3	6
Death	22	14	17	13	15	9	14
Committed to reformatories	3,122	3,629	2,738	2,596	2,241	2,614	3,038
Other sentences	8,813	9,209	8,935	6,692	6,304	6,127	6,363

11.—Convictions for Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., of Person Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938-44.

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Occupation—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	3,198	3,778	4,079	3,372	2,891	2,706	2,917
Armed Services	[1]	[1]	878	1,692	2,468	2,414	2,334
Clerical	[1]	2,088	1,592	1,935	1,549	1,176	1,142
Lumbering	194	202	232	177	187	173	302
Electric light and power	[1]	78	84	101	84	100	126
Entertainment and sport	[1]	146	130	146	89	84	43
Finance and insurance	[1]	100	91	127	41	97	69
Fishing and trapping	242	372	440	279	313	231	262
Laundry and cleaning	[1]	53	462	857	291	265	165
Mining	515	699	728	675	674	601	621
Manufacturing and construction	3,696	4,435	3,788	3,447	3,586	4,395	4,584
Service—							
Domestic	3,862	3,946	5,305	4,752	4,591	4,585	2,635
Personal	[1]	956	941	1,004	1,004	986	928
Public	376	260	171	71	130	145	114
Professional	210	218	257	317	252	224	265
Transportation	1,779	1,938	2,004	1,740	1,949	2,222	2,555
Trade	6,112	4,237	3,848	3,239	3,262	3,400	3,890
Labour	16,400	19,303	16,838	13,708	11,668	12,967	14,909
At educational institutions	806	869	866	753	567	658	782
Unemployed and retired	2,216	1,789	2,003	2,129	918	969	1,327
Not given	3,993	2,640	1,986	2,125	2,795	3,354	2,541
Totals	**43,599**	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**	**41,752**	**42,511**
Conjugal Condition—							
Married	13,787	16,580	16,508	16,795	14,615	14,868	15,852
Single	25,017	28,187	27,539	22,993	21,390	22,767	23,670
Widowed	823	810	711	709	495	590	402
Divorced	23	42	54	26	42	62	40
Not given	3,949	2,488	1,911	2,123	2,767	3,465	2,547
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write	487	832	465	319	251	208	319
Elementary	39,594	43,908	43,932	39,952	36,066	37,989	39,448[2]
Superior	703	1,203	818	462	339	316	438
Not given	2,815	2,164	1,508	1,913	2,653	3,239	2,306
Age—							
16 years and under 21	8,492	10,480	9,471	8,580	8,468	10,055	11,430
21 years and under 40	22,751	25,393	25,380	21,713	19,423	19,452	19,808
40 years or over	8,019	8,966	9,956	9,825	8,563	8,544	8,390
Not given	4,337	3,268	1,916	2,528	2,855	3,701	2,883
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate	35,625	40,231	39,634	35,618	31,793	33,448	35,717
Immoderate	5,702	5,990	5,730	5,113	4,927	4,525	4,540
Not given	2,272	1,886	1,359	1,915	2,589	3,779	2,254
Birthplace—							
England or Wales	1,619	1,747	1,423	1,137	1,129	1,106	957
Ireland	477	515	359	244	253	230	283
Scotland	894	870	719	487	497	459	413
Canada	31,601	37,677	37,264	33,204	30,700	33,063	34,498
Other British possessions	206	123	85	99	84	75	78
United States	948	986	967	912	733	665	680
Other foreign countries	3,960	3,942	4,438	4,637	3,363	3,170	3,278
Not given	3,894	2,247	1,468	1,926	2,550	2,984	2,324
Religion—							
Anglican	4,321	4,729	4,348	3,784	3,846	3,753	3,920
Baptist	1,081	1,116	931	838	719	782	839
Jewish	646	743	514	473	517	626	668
Presbyterian	2,749	3,087	2,665	2,162	1,941	1,908	1,985
Roman Catholic	17,854	20,410	21,677	19,325	18,191	19,431	19,682
United Church	4,099	5,127	4,810	4,372	4,099	4,243	3,976
Protestant	4,464	5,352	4,978	4,523	3,800	4,684	5,419
Other denominations	3,662	4,026	4,335	4,517	3,221	2,730	3,089
No religion	517	388	503	345	175	156	199
Not given	4,206	3,129	1,962	2,307	2,800	3,439	2,734
Residence—							
Cities or towns	33,611	36,911	36,011	32,775	30,736	34,486	34,063
Rural districts	9,988	11,196	10,712	9,871	8,573	7,266	8,448

[1] Not reported separately in this year.

[2] Includes 2,767 with high school education.

Convictions of Females.—The number of females convicted of indictable offences decreased 33 p.c. in 1944 as compared with 1943, mainly accounted for by the fact that convictions for females in Quebec were less than half as high as they were in 1943. Decreases were also shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

12.—Convictions of Females for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

Province or Territory	Numbers of Convictions						Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island	16	17	19	23	15	20	6·0	6·7	9·2	11·2	8·6	7·6
Nova Scotia	73	95	80	108	100	94	4·5	6·0	4·8	6·6	5·8	5·3
New Brunswick	50	38	72	82	83	126	4·5	3·4	6·1	7·7	6·9	9·6
Quebec	2,589	3,732	3,573	3,313	3,422	1,574	23·9	30·7	31·0	32·3	29·4	15·2
Ontario	897	1,190	1,303	1,183	1,463	1,251	4·5	6·8	8·2	7·9	8·7	7·1
Manitoba	240	276	288	312	246	241	6·3	8·2	10·2	12·9	11·9	10·2
Saskatchewan	210	223	299	305	188	166	6·1	7·7	9·6	11·6	8·5	8·0
Alberta	317	310	251	267	253	258	7·7	7·0	7·7	8·4	9·1	8·2
British Columbia	427	358	332	298	361	372	11·5	10·6	11·1	10·7	11·7	10·9
Yukon and N.W.T.	6	2	Nil	3	1	2	19·3	12·5	–	9·7	2·4	2·4
Canada	**4,825**	**6,241**	**6,217**	**5,894**	**6,132**	**4,104**	**10·0**	**13·3**	**14·6**	**15·0**	**14·7**	**9·7**

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 and 1944. 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 declined in 1941 and 1942, showed a slight increase in 1943 and 1944.

13.—First Offences, Second Offences, and Reiterated Offences of an Indictable Nature, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

Class of Offence	Numbers of Convictions						Percentages of First, Second, etc. Convictions to Totals					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
First	29,875	30,341	27,826	26,212	27,716	29,016	62·10	64·94	65·25	66·68	66·38	68·25
Second	5,744	4,903	4,257	3,769	4,173	4,437	11·94	10·49	9·98	9·59	9·99	10·44
Reiterated	12,488	11,479	10,563	9,328	9,863	9,058	25·96	24·57	24·77	23·73	23·63	21·31
Totals	**48,107**	**46,723**	**42,646**	**39,309**	**41,752**	**42,511**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

Subsection 2.—Convictions of Adults for Non-Indictable Offences

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 1944 showed a decrease of 7·4 p.c. as compared with 1943; the numerical decrease in Quebec alone was greater than that for Canada as a whole.

14.—Convictions of Adults for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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	22	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
1944..	1,287	8,760	9,533	146,533	199,938	22,602	7,788	11,950	21,866	336	74	430,727

The increase in the past twenty years in non-indictable offences has been due mainly to increases in convictions for breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 3,778 in 1925 to 270,021 in 1944 or from 42 p.c. of the total in 1925 to 62·7 p.c. in 1944. The decline in the convictions from non-indictable offences from 1943 to 1944 is accounted for mainly by the 79·1 p.c. decrease in convictions for "radio without licence", only 7,194 convictions being shown for this offence in 1944 as compared with 34,434 in 1943.

15.—Non-Indictable Convictions, by Type, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

Offence	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Increase or Decrease 1943-44
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault	3,112	2,865	2,790	3,004	3,148	3,248	+100
Fishery and game Acts, offences against	3,181	2,854	3,403	2,412	2,219	2,485	+266
Gambling Acts, offences against	11,106	16,318	30,486	21,129	19,996	16,283	−3,713
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against	13,513	12,946	15,369	16,898	15,099	17,093	+1,994
Non-payment of wages	1,436	1,272	1,380	364	186	175	−11
Breaches of traffic regulations	292,904	311,678	369,234	399,957	274,573	270,021	−4,552
Breaches of by-laws	25,852	30,030	36,102	34,541	37,601	27,114	−10,487
Non-support of family and neglecting children	2,211	2,238	2,546	2,403	2,099	2,442	+343
Contributing to delinquency of children	1,362	1,326	1,360	1,158	902	1,006	+104
Revenue laws, offences against	1,610	1,947	1,012	2,052	1,749	1,058	−691
Vagrancy	12,623	9,758	8,856	7,212	9,289	9,200	−89
Drunkenness	36,007	37,826	40,002	44,801	42,292	41,521	−771
Frequenting bawdy houses	2,580	1,170	1,208	1,192	852	634	−218
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace	5,585	9,220	9,291	9,684	5,536	7,082	+1,546
Radios without licences	4,479	2,901	12,447	21,706	34,434	7,194	−27,240
Various other offences	11,047	11,760	12,070	12,851	15,340	24,171	+8,831
Totals	**428,608**	**456,109**	**547,556**	**581,364**	**465,315**	**430,727**	**−34,588**

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of convictions for drunkenness which showed a fairly steady increase from 1933 to 1942 declined slightly by 5·6 p.c. in 1943 and another 1·8 p.c. in 1944.

16.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944.....	395	2,068	4,292	8,843	17,258	1,451	864	1,339	4,744	54	13	41,521

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 that 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 1944 numbered 17,093. Most of the increase of 13·2 p.c. over 1943 was shown in Ontario.

17.—Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944.....	56	2,240	814	1,287	8,332	1,057	1,010	1,108	1,047	119	23	17,093

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—At the beginning of the century, when the motor car was scarcely known and to-day's speeds even for freight movement were unheard of, convictions for breaches of traffic regulations numbered only 185 for all Canada. By 1942 the total convictions had risen to 399,957 the highest number ever recorded and accounted for 69 p.c. of all non-indictable offences in that year.

A strong influence in reducing convictions under breaches of traffic regulations in 1943 and 1944 was the removal, owing to wartime restrictions, of a large number of

private and passenger vehicles from the highways. The number of convictions in 1943 (274,573) was the lowest since 1936 (237,183). The figure 270,021 for 1944 showed a further decline representing a decrease of over 33 p.c. from the peak year of 1942.

18.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944[1].....	326	1,591	1,838	85,134	146,849	16,268	2,864	4,754	10,387	10	270,021

[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 1939 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 1944, Ontario, which had 44·9 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 663), had 54 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 14·9 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 32 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 1944 was 20,442, a decrease of 11·4 p.c. as compared with 1943. The exceptional decline in Quebec together with small decreases in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Territories more than offset the increases in the other provinces.

Among the more important offences listed, breaches of street and traffic regulations were the most important single offences, accounting for 8,763 convictions as compared with 7,146 in 1943; drunkenness came next with 3,006 compared with 3,030; and 1,196 convictions as compared with 1,202 in 1943 were recorded as infractions of the liquor laws. Vagrancy accounted for 1,780 convictions as compared with 1,697 in 1943.

Among the total of 20,442 convictions in 1944, no less than 482 were convictions for the relatively minor offence of operating a radio receiving set without a licence.

19.—Convictions of Females for Non-Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

Province or Territory	Number of Convictions						Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island	52	56	96	75	75	69	4·0	4·5	5·8	4·9	7·3	5·7
Nova Scotia	422	456	530	554	466	562	5·6	5·0	5·2	5·3	5·3	6·8
New Brunswick	208	244	379	320	321	430	4·1	3·9	4·9	3·9	4·2	4·7
Quebec	4,713	4,541	6,907	8,893	9,139	5,299	5·1	4·8	4·5	4·5	5·0	3·7
Ontario	13,201	14,966	15,159	13,521	9,455	10,343	5·3	5·6	5·2	4·7	4·6	5·5
Manitoba	1,723	1,624	1,563	1,459	1,234	1,293	5·5	5·2	4·8	4·5	5·6	6·1
Saskatchewan	254	340	401	360	425	402	3·1	3·7	3·8	4·2	5·4	5·4
Alberta	805	779	460	678	711	634	5·8	5·3	3·0	4·7	6·1	5·6
British Columbia	1,231	1,708	1,810	1,453	1,227	1,391	5·6	7·4	6·4	5·8	6·0	6·8
Yukon and N.W.T.	6	22	8	9	25	19	3·2	10·8	3·6	5·1	10·0	4·9
Canada	**22,615**	**24,736**	**27,313**	**27,322**	**23,078**	**20,442**	**5·3**	**5·4**	**5·0**	**4·7**	**5·0**	**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 **20** shows the numbers of convictions of juveniles for all offences, classified as major and minor offences, for the judicial years 1931-44. 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.

20.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

NOTE.—In this table "Property Without Violence" includes Classes III and IV, and "Other Major Offences" includes Classes V and VI of Table **9**, pp. 1109-1110. 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
1944	215	1,739	4,415	160	6,529	65·8	55	3,388	34·2	28	9,917

21.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1943 and 1944

Province	Major Offences				Minor Offences			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Prince Edward Island	48	75	5	7	23	23	13	4
Nova Scotia	354	353	19	9	95	89	20	24
New Brunswick	326	350	11	13	85	94	7	17
Quebec	1,386	1,175	69	37	1,335	745	406	302
Ontario	2,681	2,772	123	129	1,098	1,212	276	315
Manitoba	329	319	34	26	64	55	11	16
Saskatchewan	344	343	15	13	58	56	4	10
Alberta	332	415	17	16	96	128	2	6
British Columbia	375	443	26	34	175	228	34	64
Totals	**6,175**	**6,245**	**319**	**284**	**3,029**	**2,630**	**773**	**758**

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 population figure for 1941 is taken from the Census of 1941 while for the other years official estimates are used.

22.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major Offences and of Adults for Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

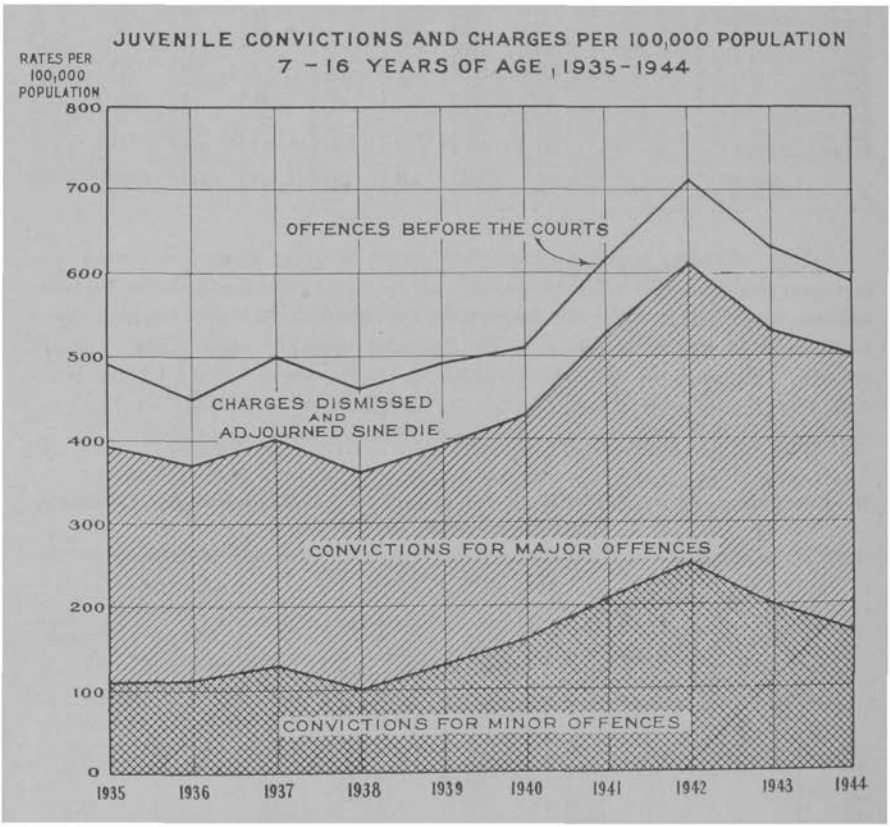
Year	Juveniles (7-16)			Adults (16-21)		
	Convictions	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percentage Change from Preceding Year	Convictions	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percentage Change from Preceding Year
	No.		p.c.	No.		p.c.
1939	5,018	264	−0·7	10,480	950	+23·4
1940	5,298	289	+5·6	9,471	850	−9·6
1941	6,204	321	+17·1	8,580	783	−9·4
1942	6,920	358	+11·5	8,468	773	−1·3
1943	6,494	333	−6·2	10,055	900	+18·7
1944	6,529	335	+0·5	11,430	1,022	+13·7

Wartime Trends.—Immediately after the beginning of the War, major offences by juveniles began to show an increase. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1940, convictions had increased 5·6 p.c. over the preceding year. Accelerated increases of 17·1 p.c. and 11·5 p.c. were shown in 1941 and 1942.

This condition caused a united effort by Welfare Societies, courts and other youth agencies to concentrate on an effort to lessen the growing epidemic of crime among juveniles. This effort succeeded in the halting of increases and for 1943 a decrease of 6·2 p.c. in the number convicted of major offences was shown with figures remaining about the same for 1944.

Meanwhile, in the age group 16-21, indictable crime showed decreases of 9·6 p.c., 9·4 and 1·3 p.c., respectively, for 1940, 1941 and 1942. This trend was the very opposite of the trend in the juvenile group (7 to 16 years).

During the years 1943 and 1944, when the efforts of the authorities seemed to have arrested the sizable juvenile increases, crime in the 16 to 21 group showed increases of 18·7 and 13·7 p.c.



Major Offences.—From Table **23** 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 1944, 92·9 p.c. of the major offences were in these classes.

Wartime Trends.—Major offences for juveniles, which had decreased 6·3 p.c. during the five years immediately preceding the War, increased by 30·1 p.c. during the war years, 1939-44. The increases were chiefly in theft, burglary, damage and common assault. Theft, which had decreased 8·9 p.c. in the five years preceding the War, increased 9·4 p.c. during the war years. Theft of automobiles and bicycles, which are not included in above classification of theft have also shown great increases during the War, though convictions for theft of automobiles were increasing just as rapidly during the five-year pre-war period. The rate of increase

for burglary, which had been 11·0 p.c. in the 1934-39 period, has been accelerated to a 43·1 p.c. rate of increase during the war years. Convictions for common assault declined 42·6 p.c. from 1934 to 1939 and showed an increase of 21·2 p.c. since 1939. Malicious damage to property which decreased 25·5 p.c. from 1934 to 1939 showed a 70·4 p.c. increase during the war years.

23.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted for Major Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-44

Offence	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Manslaughter	"	"	"	2	"	1	1	2
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	8	5	17	12	9	5	1	5
Indecent assault	32	41	54	32	43	30	46	38
Aggravated assault and wounding	31	32	26	24	59	23	28	56
Common assault	83	68	66	99	93	107	118	80
Endangering life on railway	27	30	21	28	54	38	63	26
Other offences against the person	5	8	6	11	5	2	1	7
Breaking, entering and theft	1,204	1,110	1,189	1,245	1,396	1,497	1,532	1,702
Robbery	18	12	18	16	11	39	18	37
Theft and receiving stolen goods	3,128	3,043	2,916	3,037	3,439	4,023	3,640	3,380
False pretences and fraud	14	19	10	17	28	16	18	13
Arson	10	10	11	5	34	21	23	37
Other wilful damage to property	565	602	578	657	913	994	869	985
Forgery and offences against the currency	10	9	13	8	14	11	21	22
Immorality	48	45	36	47	61	49	63	69
Various other offences	41	21	57	58	45	64	52	69
Totals	**5,224**	**5,055**	**5,018**	**5,298**	**6,204**	**6,920**	**6,494**	**6,529**

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.

24.—Juvenile Offenders, Convicted for Major Offences and Number of Times Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-44

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
1944	4,665	943	429	221	271	6,529	1,864	28·55

Minor Offences.—From Table 25 it will be seen that there was a decrease of 11 p.c. in the number of convictions for minor offences in 1944 as compared with 1943.

25.—Convictions of Juveniles for Minor Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1939-44

Class of Offence	NUMBERS					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Breach of traffic regulations	273	399	835	994	463	637
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	454	604	501	418	283	199
Incorrigibility	761	951	1,145	1,275	984	873
Truancy	264	289	366	348	372	498
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	138	125	209	360	435	267
Other minor offences	705	765	1,050	1,443	1,265	914
Totals	**2,595**	**3,133**	**4,106**	**4,838**	**3,802**	**3,388**

	PROPORTIONS											
	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	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.	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	6·4	5
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	6·0	4	7·2	5	4·9	5	3·5	4	2·7	2	2·0	2
Incorrigibility	10·0	7	11·3	8	11·1	10	10·8	11	9·6	8	8·8	7
Truancy	3·5	2	3·4	3	3·5	3	3·0	3	3·6	3	5·0	4
Vagrancy and wandering away from home	1·8	1	1·5	1	2·0	2	3·1	3	4·2	4	2·7	2
Other minor offences	9·2	6	9·1	7	10·2	9	12·3	12	12·3	11	9·3	8
Totals	**34·1**	**23**	**37·2**	**28**	**39·8**	**36**	**41·1**	**42**	**36·9**	**32**	**34·2**	**28**

Wartime Trends.—An increase of 5·8 p.c. shown in convictions of juveniles for minor offences during the five years preceding the War has been accelerated to 30·6 p.c. during the 1939-44 war period. Breaches of municipal by-laws which recorded a 33·7 p.c. increase in the five years preceding the War has shown the much more rapid increase of 78·6 during the war years. Disturbing the peace, convictions for which offence had decreased 27·1 p.c. in the 1934-39 period showed an increase of no less than 714·3 p.c. during the five war years. Truancy with an increase of 88·6 p.c. during the war years, reversed a 1·5 p.c. decline in the five pre-war years.

Section 4.—Municipal Police Statistics

Police statistics were collected from 188 cities and towns of 4,000 or over population in 1944. The aggregate population of this group of cities and towns was 5,134,078 and the total number of policemen was 5,729 or one for every 896 of population.

A total of 492,725 offences were reported to the police. Arrests numbered 128,466 and 226,688 summonses were issued. There were 344,446 prosecutions and 304,881 convictions.

Automobiles stolen numbered 8,869 with 8,812 recovered. Bicycles stolen numbered 17,277 with 13,452 recovered. The value of other goods reported to the police as stolen was $3,760,860. Value of stolen goods recovered totalled $1,821,309.

Automobile accidents numbered 39,390 as the result of which 481 persons were killed and 13,158 injured. Other accidents caused 548 killed and 8,774 injuries.

The number of doors found unlocked by the police was 37,472; 30,226 persons were given shelter in police stations and 10,484 stray children were returned to their homes.

26.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, 1944

Province	Cities and Towns	Population	Police	Arrests	Summonses	Population per Policeman	Arrests per Policeman
Prince Edward Island	2	19,855	16	670	455	1,241	42
Nova Scotia	14	211,651	200	6,544	2,481	1,058	33
New Brunswick	7	107,000	114	5,874	1,405	939	52
Quebec	56	1,745,559	2,236	51,524	53,639	781	23
Ontario	78	2,026,470	1,954	42,674	122,512	1,037	22
Manitoba	7	279,759	328	5,200	20,543	853	16
Saskatchewan	9	160,639	148	2,081	3,525	1,085	14
Alberta	4	187,904	193	3,993	3,709	974	20
British Columbia	11	395,241	540	9,906	18,419	732	18
Totals	**188**	**5,134,078**	**5,729**	**128,466**	**226,688**	**896**	**22**

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, 1945, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,062·2 and the total net cash outlay for the year was $2,871,195 or $2·57 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, 1945, numbered 52 compared with 43 in 1944 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 1944 was: in penitentiaries, 51·6 p.c.; in reformatories and training schools, 164 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,728 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.

* Revised in co-operation with the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice.

27.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1942-44

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics are for the years ended Mar. 31, 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
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**
1944				
Penitentiaries	2,969	1,670	1,561	3,078
Reformatories and training schools	4,691	7,973	7,822	4,842
Gaols	3,202	56,286	56,186	3,302
Totals, 1944	**10,862**	**65,929**	**65,569**	**11,222**

Tables 28 to 30 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.

28.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
In Custody, Beginnings of Years	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**
Received—					
From gaols	1,422	1,094	1,154	1,348	1,312
By transfer	199	145	143	320	157
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave	4	1	Nil	2	1
Revocation of licence	Nil	1	"	Nil	Nil
From Military Authorities (prisoners of war)	"	Nil	2	"	"
Paroled for Active Service and returned	"	"	Nil	"	2
Totals, Received	1,625	1,241	1,299	1,670	1,472
Discharged—					
By expiry of sentence	1,264	1,258	1,081	928	880
By transfer	200	145	143	320	157
By ticket-of-leave	164	232	264	243	320
By deportation	9	9	15	10	22
By unconditional release	18	18	28	35	15
By death	25	14	11	7	11
By pardon	24	14	13	9	8
Released to Military Authorities	1	1	Nil	Nil	2
By release on order of court	1	5	4	6	4
By return to provincial authorities	3	1	3	2	1
By transfer to Boy's Industrial School	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Totals, Discharged	1,709	1,697	1,562	1,561	1,421
In Custody, Ends of Years	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**	**3,129**

Table 29 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1945, of the total of 3,129, 14 p.c. were under 21 years of age and 44 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 30.

29.—Ages of Convicts in Penitentiaries, as at Mar. 31, 1938-45

Age Group	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Under 21 years	194	390	463	465	421	447	486	455
21 to 30 years	1,632	1,592	1,574	1,473	1,283	1,168	1,288	1,386
31 to 40 "	1,008	1,080	1,040	995	837	705	676	676
41 to 50 "	431	442	430	477	420	395	398	395
51 to 60 "	211	207	188	191	191	182	160	152
Over 60 "	104	92	77[1]	87	80	72	70	65
Totals	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**	**3,129**

[1] Includes one unknown.

30.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1938-45

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Place of Birth—								
Canada	[1]	3,028	3,028	3,010	2,645	2,451	2,599	2,700
British Isles and possessions		301	302	259	190	163	179	169
Austria and Hungary		60	52	44	43	37	34	13
Italy		42	33	32	29	24	15	13
Poland		38	65	67	54	43	35	34
Russia		54	41	38	41	37	33	42
Other Europe		40	37	58	44	49	31	58
United States		125	118	112	117	111	95	91
Other countries		115	96	68	69	54	57	9
Conjugal Condition—								
Single	2,326	2,548	2,539	2,446	2,154	1,983	1,990	1,987
Married	1,078	1,005	980	994	878	785	875	936
Widowed	138	131	145	143	121	110	120	117
Divorced	38	38	33	105	47	40	35	31
Separated	[2]	81	75	[2]	32	51	58	58
Sex—								
Male	3,541	3,769	3,741	3,642	3,195	2,917	3,035	3,077
Female	39	34	31	46	37	52	43	52
Religion—								
Anglican	393	518	548	513	483	505	506	516
Baptist	157	179	162	134	135	126	122	136
Eastern religions	3	[2]	[2]	5	[2]	[2]	[2]	3
Doukhobor	8	3	5	6	4	3	2	19
Greek Catholic	55	49	41	32	33	27	20	11
Greek Orthodox	[2]	47	54	39	40	35	36	27
Jewish	61	63	52	62	56	52	55	44
Lutheran	85	89	76	81	76	67	62	59
Methodist[4]	19	418	35	44	29	34	37	34
Presbyterian	279	319	348	358	274	214	233	275
Roman Catholic	1,874	1,938	1,897	1,841	1,614	1,473	1,597	1,534
Salvation Army	[2]	14	22	18	17	16	20	21
United Church	384	[2]	370	369	328	302	293	323
Others	262	166	162	186	143	115	95	127
Totals	**3,580**	**3,803**	**3,772**	**3,688**	**3,232**	**2,969**	**3,078**	**3,129**

[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 XXXI.—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*) 1945

Note.—The land area of Canada classified by surface resources is shown at pp. 29-30.

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	16,723[1]	16,600	37,500	40,147[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]	26[3]	12
5. Indian Reserves	4	28	58	312	2,115
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	Nil	3,588	10,477	471,992	315,357
7. Provincial parks	"	Nil	Nil	8,000	5,490
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,860**	**363,282**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1125.

1.—Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure, (*circa*) 1945—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.	44,046	103,538	73,682	17,406	50	351,865 [4]
2. In process of alienation	128	996	1,786	1,182	10	10,402 [5]
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	3	47	103	161	1,455,085 [6]	1,455,641 [4]
4. Dominion National Parks	1,148	1,869	20,937 [7]	1,715	3,625 [8]	29,730 [3]
5. Indian Reserves	853	2,011	2,028	1,297	14	8,720
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	173,545	127,831	150,261	320,623	Nil	1,573,674
7. Provincial parks	Nil	1,683	3	16,895	"	32,071
Totals, Land Area	**219,723**	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,458,784**	**3,462,103**

[1] Includes lands in process of alienation. [2] Less than one square mile. [3] Includes the Gatineau Park (25 miles) and the Quebec Battlefields Park (0·36 miles) which are under Dominion jurisdiction but which are not technically "National Parks". [4] See footnotes to constituent items. [5] For provinces indicated only. [6] 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. [7] 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). [8] Includes that portion of the Wood Buffalo Park in N.W.T.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Public Lands*

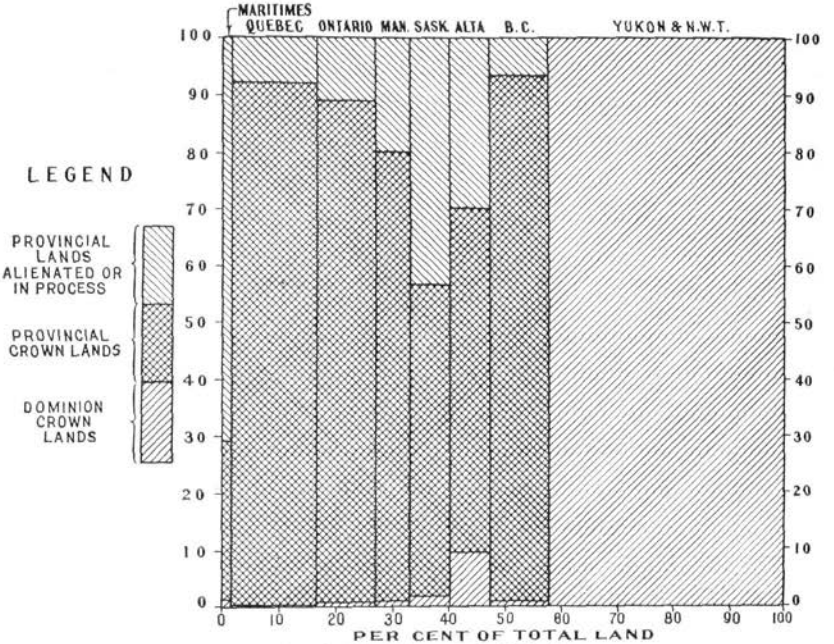
The public lands under the administration of the Dominion Government comprise: lands in the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic Archipelago and the islands in Hudson Strait and Bay and James Bay; lands in Yukon Territory; National Parks and historic sites (see pp. 30-35); forest experiment stations; experimental farms; Indian reserves (see pp. 1130-1131); 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 four 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.

The great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration are those of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, amounting to about 1,458,784 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.

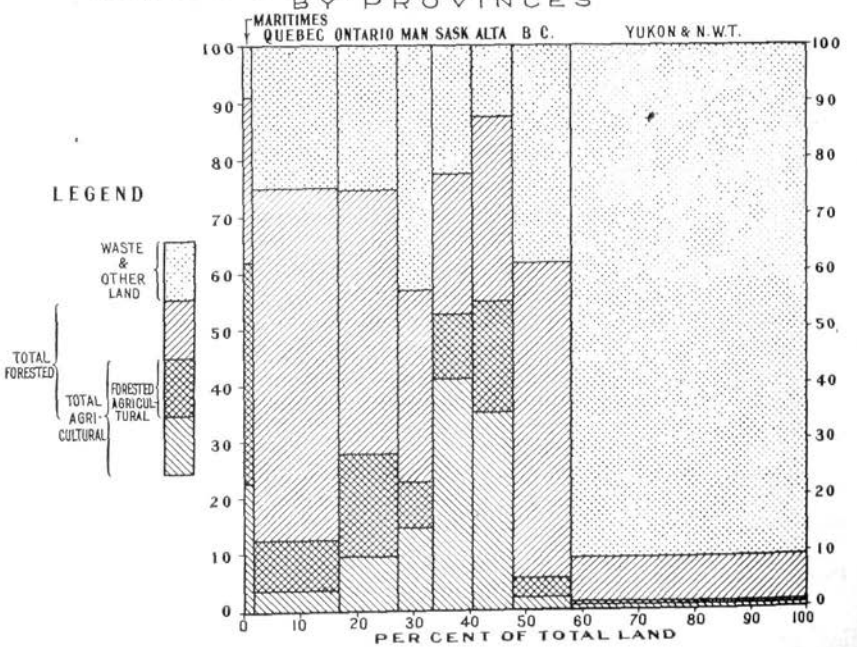
The Northwest Territories.—An account of the administration of the Northwest Territories given at pp. 946-948 of the 1941 Year Book was brought up to 1944 at pp. 1095-1098 of the 1945 edition.

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

LAND AREA OF CANADA
CLASSIFIED BY TENURE
BY PROVINCES



LAND AREA
CLASSIFIED AS AGRICULTURAL, FORESTED OR UNPRODUCTIVE
BY PROVINCES



The wave of prospecting and staking that followed reports of spectacular discoveries from diamond-drilling on properties of Giant-Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, continued during 1945. During that year, 9,481 claims were recorded and in the first three months of 1946 an additional 1,605 claims were registered. Prospecting and staking have been extended from the Yellowknife River area—in which producing mines such as Con, Rycon, and Negus are located—northward to Indin Lake about 135 miles from Yellowknife settlement, northeastward to the treeless barrens in the vicinity of MacKay and Courageous Lakes, and eastward along Hearne Channel of Great Slave Lake. Considerable activity has also been evident in the Thompson Lake, Gordon Lake, and Beaulieu River areas within 75 miles of Yellowknife. More than 200 mining companies have been incorporated for operations in the Mackenzie District—the greater number in the Yellowknife area—and about 70 have programs of exploration in various stages of development.

Gold production in the Yellowknife District was resumed in August, 1945, when the mill of Negus Mines Limited was reopened: 7,198 fine ounces of gold were milled during the year. Announcement has been made of the reopening of the Con and Rycon mines of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and of Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, Limited, by the autumn of 1946.

Of the properties under development, those of Giant-Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, and Crestaurum Mines, Limited, have shown considerable progress. At the Giant property, one shaft has been sunk to a depth of 600 feet and a second shaft commenced. Two large ore bodies have also been determined, and it is expected that gold-milling operations will be commenced early in 1948. In May, 1946, the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 500 feet had been commenced on the Crestaurum property. Roads connecting the Giant and Crestaurum properties with the settlement of Yellowknife are under construction.

An important development in the Yellowknife District will result from the decision of the Dominion Government to undertake a hydro-electric power development on Snare River, about 80 miles north of Yellowknife settlement. Completion of the first stage of the project will provide about 8,000 h.p., which is urgently required for use at the Giant and other mines. The new plant will supplement power furnished at present by a development on Yellowknife River near Prosperous Lake which is incapable of taking on additional loads.

Concurrent with increased mining activity at Yellowknife has been the expansion of the settlement. To meet the demands for additional sites required for business and residential buildings, an addition to the townsite was surveyed in 1945, and a large number of lots have been sold. Among the new buildings planned are a government administration building, staff quarters, and liquor dispensary. Plans are also under way for construction of a Red Cross hospital.

The Norman Wells oil field continued to be an important source of petroleum products for the Northwest Territories. Although crude oil production on the Canol Project account was terminated on Mar. 8, 1945, production sufficient to meet local needs was maintained, and the necessary oil products were distilled at the Norman Wells refinery. The total crude petroleum production in the Territories in 1945, all of which came from the Norman Wells field, was 353,117 bbl.

During 1945, two major oil companies had parties making reconnaissance geological surveys in areas outside those under permit. Imperial Oil, Limited, had two parties exploring the Mackenzie River region south of Fort Norman and two parties in the vicinity of Fort Good Hope. Socony Vacuum Oil Company had two geological parties on reconnaissance surveys, and these confined their work to

the region between Fort Good Hope and Aklavik. Imperial Oil, Limited, also carried out considerable geophysical prospecting on permit areas in the region between Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope, where exclusive rights to explore had been granted.

In addition to the geological and geophysical work carried on, Imperial Oil, Limited, completed seven productive oil wells for the Canol Project during 1945. They also drilled 10 wildcat wells on their own account in the areas which they hold under permit.' These wildcat wells were drilled in an attempt to find new fields but, although carried to a depth of more than 5,000 feet, no oil was discovered. The proven field comprises an estimated area of 4,010 acres, of which 1,870 acres lie beneath Mackenzie River. The latest estimate of the recoverable oil reserve from the field is 36,250,000 bbl.

Late in 1945, the Frobisher Exploration Company, Limited, obtained a permit to explore in the Hay River region at the west end of Great Slave Lake. In April, 1946, the Company commenced diamond-drilling a series of test holes with the object of defining the rock structure and ascertaining whether the region is favourable for locating oil wells.

The production of concentrated pitchblende ore—from which radium is obtained—was continued at the mine and mill of Eldorado Mining and Refining at Great Bear Lake. Transportation of concentrates by water from the mine to railhead at Waterways, Alta., for shipment to the Company's refinery at Port Hope, Ont., is being facilitated by the extension of the existing road around rapids on Great Bear River. Completion of this road is expected in 1946. The revelation of the part that uranium—one of the principal products obtained from the concentrates—plays in atomic research, made it imperative that the highly valuable deposits at Great Bear Lake be placed under Government control. Consequently, the mine, mill and other assets of the Company were acquired by the Dominion Government in January, 1944, and have since been operated by a Crown Company. For security reasons, production figures are treated as confidential.

Steps to improve facilities for transportation to the Territories were undertaken in 1945. An agreement was reached between the Dominion Government and the Province of Alberta providing for the construction of an all-weather road linking Grimshaw, Alta., terminus of a line of the Northern Alberta Railways, with Hay River Settlement on Great Slave Lake. The Dominion Government will share with the Province the cost of construction of 247 miles lying within the Province, and will bear the whole cost of the building of 80 miles of road north of the provincial boundary. This route will supplement the Athabaska Slave-Mackenzie River water route northward from Waterways, Alta., and its completion is expected to facilitate delivery of freight to Yellowknife and other points in the Territories.

Surveys were also undertaken by the Dominion Government with a view to improving navigation conditions along the Mackenzie waterway. Special equipment was built to carry on dredging at the mouth of Athabaska River and elsewhere.

Aerial transportation in the Territories has been facilitated by the construction of improved landing fields equipped with weather stations at a number of the larger settlements in the Mackenzie District. These fields were constructed by United States Army engineers, with expenditures reimbursed by Canada. Development of a modern aerodrome has been undertaken by the Department of Transport at Yellowknife and one permanent strip was completed in 1945. Additional work will be undertaken in 1946 to complete the project, which permits the year-round use of modern wheel-equipped aircraft.

The fur trade continued to be an important factor in the economy of the Territories, as it provides most of the native population with a means of livelihood. In the year ended June 30, 1944, the total fur catch in the Territories was 297,633 pelts having a value of $2,199,132. During 1945, steps were taken to establish a modern forest and wild life protection service in Mackenzie District, with headquarters at Fort Smith. Added forest protection should have a beneficial effect on the supply of game and fur animals.

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, which continued well into 1945 when United States Forces and construction personnel were largely withdrawn after the cessation of hostilities. Of the war projects undertaken in Yukon Territory, the construction of the Alaska Highway and the Canol pipeline were the most notable. The highway, constructed in 1942-43 from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 1,523 miles, crosses the southern part of Yukon Territory, and is supplemented by access roads serving airports situated along the Northwest Staging Route. A cut-off road linking Haines, Alaska, with a point on the Alaska Highway about 80 miles west of Whitehorse, was also built. Maintenance of the Alaska Highway was continued by United States authorities until Apr. 1, 1946, when its administration passed to the Canadian Department of National Defence (Army). Travel on the highway is restricted, and is controlled by a Traffic Control Board with headquarters at Edmonton, Alta.

Developments associated with the Canol Project entailed the construction of a pipeline and access road from Norman Wells, N.W.T., across Mackenzie Mountains to Whitehorse, Y.T., and erection of an oil refinery at Whitehorse. The pipeline was put into operation in April, 1944, and the pumping of oil and operation of the refinery was more or less continuous until about Apr. 1, 1945, although drilling and production of oil on Canol account had been ordered terminated by the United States Government on Mar. 8, 1945.

Mining continued to be the principal industry of the Territory, and an increase in gold production, as well as in mining activity, occurred during 1945. Total production for 1945 was 31,721 fine ounces, as compared with a total of 23,818 fine ounces in 1944. The total value of mineral production in Yukon to the end of 1945 has been estimated at $241,019,000 of which amount gold accounted for $209,750,000, and silver $20,995,000.

The greater part of the 1945 production came from the Dawson District, where dredges were operated in the Klondike area and from Clear Creek. Operations were also carried out at several other locations including Shorty, Iron, Bates, and Burwash Creeks in Whitehorse District. An interesting development in 1945 was the acquisition by eastern Canadian interests of properties formerly owned by Treadwell-Yukon Corporation, Limited, in the vicinity of Keno Hill and Galena Hill in the Mayo District.

The fur trade continued to be a source of revenue for inhabitants of Yukon Territory, and in the year ended June 30, 1944, a total catch of 78,005 pelts, valued at $467,188, 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. The Department of Public Works submits details of all proposed construction works to the Department of Reconstruction and Supply (see pp. 454-455), in categories as to urgency and usefulness, and the latter Department, after listing the works to be proceeded with immediately, advises when the postponable works should be undertaken.

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 125,686 (according to a departmental census taken in 1944). 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.

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.

* Revised under the direction of R. A. Hoey, Acting Director, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

† Indian Health Services were transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare as from Nov. 1, 1945.

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 in an agency varies from one to more than 30 and 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. 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.

Family Allowances.—The Family Allowances Act, 1944, [Sect. 11(d)] provides "that in the case of Indians and Eskimos payment of the allowance shall be made to a person authorized by the Governor in Council to receive and apply the same". Indians receive the family allowance in the same amount as other persons. The administration of family allowances for Indians is being conducted jointly by the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of National Health and Welfare. In certain outlying areas, where distribution of the allowances is impracticable, the allowance is given in kind.

Government Expenditure.—At Mar. 31, 1945, the balance of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to $15,793,184, had increased to $16,637,651. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were

as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, $5,879,077; statutory Indian annuities, $284,563; and special fur conservation supplementary, $68,341.

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 1944, show a total of 125,686 Indians as compared with 118,378 in 1939 and 112,510 in 1934, an increase of 11·7 p.c. in ten years. Details are given in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for 1944. 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					11,718	12,914	15,268	13,384
Alberta	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	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**	**123,920**	**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.—For information on this subject, see Chapter XXVII, Education and Research, at pp. 1027-1028.

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, 1944

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but Not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island	2,425	200	116	2,741
Nova Scotia	17,441	531	216	18,188
New Brunswick	35,559	1,104	300	36,963
Quebec	178,062	14,265	6,603	198,930
Ontario	1,210,938	103,963	31,789	1,346,690
Manitoba	406,895	124,248	14,745	545,888
Saskatchewan	499,402	741,946	45,628	1,286,976
Alberta	435,034	809,428	51,810	1,296,272
British Columbia	542,259	249,511	37,745	829,515
Yukon and Northwest Territories	8,668	43	77	8,788
Canada	**3,336,683**	**2,045,239**	**189,029**	**5,570,951**

5.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1945

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	2,500	500	600	1,200	5,000	1,200	11,000
Nova Scotia	7,550	475	525	900	5,500	88,800	106,262
New Brunswick	4,403	450	4,300	2,600	21,000	62,800	98,177
Quebec	128,341	20,080	3,200	310,175	109,300	977,660	1,573,457
Ontario	345,020	47,305	181,185	847,800	484,645	1,751,350	4,042,672
Manitoba	259,583	41,585	105,312	210,900	79,125	248,500	1,054,441
Saskatchewan	1,208,847	102,457	19,570	97,777	219,910	342,223	2,141,536
Alberta	306,936	244,902	9,996	135,032	89,394	257,764	1,300,637
British Columbia	754,373	180,915	1,588,838	360,035	269,350	1,818,625	5,038,724
Northwest Territories	5,476	Nil	14,975	471,000	5,665	19,970	536,331
Totals, 1945	**3,023,029**	**638,669**	**1,928,501**	**2,437,419**	**1,288,889**	**5,568,892**	**15,903,237**
Totals, 1944[2]	**2,261,818**	**660,549**	**1,945,906**	**1,782,765**	**1,193,072**	**4,626,004**	**13,877,044**

[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. [2] Includes Yukon.

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. Delayed returns received too late for inclusion in the Census, would raise the 1941 Eskimo population to a total of 7,639 of which 1,965 were located in northern Quebec.

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 on pp. 17-23 of the 1943-44 Year Book.

The medical care and hospitalization of the Eskimos is now a function of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

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, I.S.O., 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, pp. 492-493). Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 580-582.

Charters of Incorporation.—Statistics of companies incorporated under the Companies Act are given in Table 6.

* Revised by E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

6.—Numbers and Capitalizations of Companies Incorporated Under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, Fiscal Years 1936-45

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	93,743,268
1939.....	317	116,819,350	65	38,160,031	55	56,213,867	154,979,381	98,765,514
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
1945.....	412	56,719,900	51	108,411,400	20	10,680,250	165,131,300	154,451,050

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 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, as amended by P.C. 4309 of June 5, 1944, 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 and to any alien who has enlisted for general service with the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada and who has served on active service in any of the said forces for a period of not less than eighteen months, and who is still serving on active service in any of the said forces, provided the applicant has satisfied the Secretary of State by the filing of such documents and evidence 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 1942 to 1945. 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, 1942-45

Nationality	1942	1943	1944	1945	Nationality	1942	1943	1944	1945
Albanian	1	3	3	2	Lithuanian	155	141	158	97
Argentinian	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Luxemburger	6	2	3	1
Austrian	658	579	694	363	Mexican	1	Nil	1	Nil
Austro-Hungarian	3	7	3	Nil	Montenegrin	1	1	Nil	1
Belgian	201	190	256	106	Netherlander	192	230	290	160
Brazilian	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Norwegian	413	396	586	265
Bulgarian	3	8	18	16	Palestinian	2	5	6	7
Chinese	3	2	14	6	Persian	1	Nil	2	Nil
Czechoslovak	601	652	953	593	Polish	2,795	3,002	3,603	1,642
Danish	349	374	503	241	Roumanian	222	126	271	383
Danziger	Nil	Nil	1	3	Russian	1,156	1,083	1,064	598
Egyptian	"	1	1	Nil	Spanish	11	3	12	8
Estonian	8	8	10	4	Swedish	420	343	511	193
Finnish	155	81	139	308	Swiss	149	160	189	95
French	124	114	120	51	Syrian	34	28	42	17
German	107	146	257	457	Turkish[1]	15	20	20	11
Greek	39	57	93	56	United States	1,970	1,337	1,427	789
Hungarian	158	92	191	359	Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	279	406	390	221
Icelandic	25	16	19	6	All others	75	67	149	74
Italian	132	227	310	411					
Japanese	1	1	Nil	Nil					
Latvian	11	24	36	4	**Totals**	**10,476**	**9,933**	**12,345**	**7,549**

[1] Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

8.—Persons Naturalized in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, 1942-45

Nationality	1942	1943	1944	1945	Nationality	1942	1943	1944	1945
Albanian	1	3	3	2	Lithuanian	174	172	169	107
Argentinian	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Luxemburger	7	2	4	1
Austrian	934	754	886	477	Mexican	1	Nil	1	Nil
Austro-Hungarian	5	11	6	Nil	Montenegrin	1	1	Nil	1
Belgian	245	222	278	119	Netherlander	228	272	324	174
Brazilian	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Norwegian	481	436	649	296
Bulgarian	3	9	18	16	Palestinian	2	7	8	9
Chinese	4	2	23	8	Persian	1	Nil	3	Nil
Czechoslovak	757	876	1,260	708	Polish	3,255	3,503	4,231	1,842
Danish	383	413	534	261	Roumanian	316	179	344	445
Danziger	Nil	Nil	1	3	Russian	1,634	1,426	1,369	819
Egyptian	"	1	1	Nil	Spanish	13	3	16	8
Estonian	8	9	11	4	Swedish	479	381	555	215
Finnish	185	103	157	331	Swiss	163	178	202	103
French	141	127	134	62	Syrian	47	36	53	21
German	136	163	315	509	Turkish[1]	23	26	23	13
Greek	48	60	98	62	United States	2,622	1,720	1,855	1,037
Hungarian	188	107	234	438	Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	318	507	464	252
Icelandic	33	18	20	8	All others	97	83	181	98
Italian	191	269	362	438					
Japanese	1	1	Nil	Nil					
Latvian	13	25	42	4	**Totals**	**13,138**	**12,106**	**14,834**	**8,892**

[1] Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

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	8,650	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
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**

The New Citizenship Act as it Relates to Canadian Citizens and to Aliens.—The Canadian Citizenship Act defining Canadian citizenship was proclaimed July 1, 1946, at the 2nd Session of the 20th Parliament of Canada and comes into force on Jan. 1, 1947.

Because of the large number of members of the Armed Forces who have married overseas, the status of married women is to-day of special importance in all countries of the British Commonwealth. The legislation follows an understanding between the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa by which the principle that a married woman of another nationality would lose that nationality only if she acquired her husband's is recognized.

The legislation deals broadly with the subject of naturalization and the status of aliens. Part I of the Act defines "natural-born Canadian citizens"; Part II defines "Canadian citizenship other than natural born"; and Part III is concerned with the grounds on which Canadian citizenship may be forfeited.

The status of aliens is dealt with in Part V of the Act, which sets forward the rights and disabilities of aliens in regard to the holding of property.

Section 5.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a Civil Force, maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873, and was then known as the North West Mounted Police, whose duties were confined to what was then known as the Northwest Territories. By 1904, the work of the Force received signal recognition when the prefix "Royal" was bestowed upon it by King Edward VII. 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.

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. Soon after the close of the War of 1914-18, an

extension of governmental activities made it obvious that the enforcement of Dominion statutes throughout Canada must be the responsibility of a Dominion Force and, therefore, the jurisdiction of the Royal North West Mounted Police was extended to the whole of Canada early in 1920. In that year, 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.

Control and Organization.—The force is controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown (at present the Minister of Justice) and, as already intimated above, it may be employed anywhere in Canada.

From a total of 300 in 1873, the Force grew to over 4,700 by 1944 and has now a strength of approximately 3,000. Its means of transport consist of 144 horses, 839 motor-vehicles, 4 aeroplanes, 302 sleigh dogs, and 16 trained police dogs (for tracking). It is re-forming its Marine Section which before the War consisted of about 30 vessels of comparatively small size. A small Aviation Section is also being established.

The Force is organized into 13 Divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country. Recruiting at the present time is once again in full swing, the term of engagement being for five years. The officers are commissioned by the Crown.

Recruits are trained at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont. Police Colleges are also maintained at these centres, where courses of training and instruction are given to keep the Force abreast of the latest developments in criminology. In 1937, a Reserve was established which now numbers over 500: units are located principally at such large centres as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Halifax, where men can be congregated easily, and where instruction can be given in the evenings.

Provincial and Municipal Services.—Under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, any province of Canada 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 in the rural districts, upon payment for such services. There are such agreements in force at the present time with six of the provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These agreements have been in existence for approximately 14 years in the case of five of the provinces mentioned, and for about 18 years in the case of Saskatchewan.

During more recent years, the Force has entered into agreements with certain cities, towns and municipalities within the six provinces mentioned above. They are principally in the Prairie Provinces, but the Eastern Provinces are now requesting similar agreements. There are over 50 such agreements in existence at the present time.

Services to Other Police Forces and Other Duties.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains two scientific laboratories and, for the identification of criminals, places at the disposal of all police forces its fingerprint, modus operandi, firearms, anti-counterfeiting and other facilities.

From Apr. 1, 1932, onwards, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force has been responsible throughout Canada for the enforcement of the laws against smuggling by land, sea and air. It also enforces the provisions of the Excise Act, is responsible for the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs, the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Indian Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, and numerous other Dominion statutes, and assists many Departments of the Dominion Government, such as Mines and Resources, Fisheries, Agriculture, etc., in executing the provisions of their respective Acts, and, in some cases, in administrative duties. It is responsible for the protection of government buildings, and some of the more important dockyards, and is the sole police force operating in Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. It is the only police force in Canada which undertakes secret and security services for the Dominion Government.

The Force is continually attempting to keep abreast of the times, and recently established a Personnel Department, which attempts to see that, from psychological and other points of view, the right man is assigned to the right place. It has also recently added the services of dietitians to its establishment.

During recent years, extraordinary progress has been made in a movement intended to assist the youth of Canada in their games, their outlook upon citizenship, their responsibilities and privileges, with the view of lessening the number of those brought before the Courts under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and in several provinces the Boards of Education and other authorities are giving hearty co-operation. The Police personnel for this work are carefully selected and the Youth Movement shows great promise for the future.

Two Voyages Through the Northwest Passage.—During the summer of 1944, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner *St. Roch* completed the voyage through the Northwest Passage, from Halifax to Vancouver, in a little over 80 days. This was the second successful voyage through the Passage. The previous one, from west to east, made in 1940-42, took more than two years to accomplish.

Section 6.—The Civil Service of Canada

Organization.*—During the War of 1939-45, many new Departments and Branches of Government were formed which, being set up under the War Measures' Service Act, were not automatically governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Under an Order in Council of April, 1940, appointments by the Governor in Council under the War Measures' Service Act were, in the main, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board after investigation of need and rates of pay by the Civil Service Commission, and appointments were to be made by the Civil Service Commission after such tests of qualifications as the Commission considered practicable and in the public interest. During the War, nearly all appointments were made on a temporary basis and the permanent organization of the Departments remained unchanged.

Since the close of the War, other questions have increasingly demanded the attention of the Commission. Reduction of staffs in Departments expanded by war activity is being proceeded with, thus providing opportunity for the release of married women and those wishing to return to their homes. Replacements and new appointments are being made so far as possible from among ex-service personnel.

* Revised by R. Morgan, Acting Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

A unit in the Commission is fully engaged in conferring with veterans and securing their temporary appointment as vacancies become available. The staffing of new Departments such as Reconstruction and Supply and National Health and Welfare, and the rapid expansion of the Department of Veterans Affairs constitutes a task of considerable magnitude. A great many individual reclassifications made necessary through changes occurring during the war years have been carried out and general reclassification through unit surveys is being resumed. Extensive salary revisions for technical and professional classes have been made and consideration is now being given to other classes in the Service. Progress is being made in reverting to regular competitions qualifying for permanent appointment and as these are completed, the Service will tend to become more stabilized by the resumption of permanent appointments.

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, 1945, there was an increase of 69,802 in the total number of permanent and temporary employees. The bulk of this wartime increase was accounted for as follows: Department of National Defence, 36·5 p.c.; new wartime Departments and Boards (Munitions and Supply, National War Services, Wartime Information Board, Wartime Prices and Trade Board) 16·1 p.c.; Unemployment Insurance, 9·2 p.c. Much of the remaining increase was due to the creation of new wartime branches within permanent 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, 1945, than in March, 1939. The number of temporary employees, however, increased steadily during the war years. Consequently, in March, 1945, temporary employees represented 73·9 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 1945. 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

* Revised in the Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and of wages 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 1944 and 1945.

10.—Numbers and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Months of March, 1925-45

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
1945	30,240	26·1	85,668	73·9	115,908

11.—Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1925-45

Year ended Mar. 31—	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
1945	64,189	35·6	115,959	64·4	180,148

12.—Numbers and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees at Departmental Headquarters, Ottawa, Months of March, 1925-45

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
1945	6,777	19·5	22·4	5·8	27,963	80·5	32·6	24·1	34,740

13.—Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees at Departmental Headquarters, Ottawa, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1925-45

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
1945	16,036	29·5	25·0	8·9	38,320	70·5	33·0	21·3	54,356

14.—Index Numbers of Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Months of March, 1925-45

(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
1945	344	105	774	281	123	588	298	118	638

15.—Index Numbers of Total Salaries and Wages Paid to Permanent and Temporary Civil Service Employees, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1925-45

(Year ended Mar. 31, 1925=100)

Year ended Mar. 31—	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
1945	343	134	986	307	166	643	317	157	726

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1944, and March, 1945.

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no information is available for the corresponding stub items. The number of persons in the "non-enumerated classes" is not included in this table, but their compensation is included under "Expenditure".

Department and Branch	March, 1944		March, 1945	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Agriculture—				
Departmental Administration	97	15,213	101	15,650
Marketing Service	666	103,720	638	111,161
Production Service	1,119	189,371	1,070	179,318
Experimental Farms	452	128,333	467	131,703
Science Service	506	92,574	514	97,246
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation	184	61,511	176	50,662
Prairie Farm Assistance Act	201	39,297	93	20,037
Special War Services	101	14,613	134	20,799
Agricultural Prices Support Act	–	–	2	820
Totals, Agriculture	3,326	644,632	3,195	627,396
Archives	50	9,341	50	9,428
Auditor General	262	49,362	263	42,308
Chief Electoral Officer	9	1,968	12	2,375
Civil Service Commission	591	68,406	560	71,942
External Affairs—				
Prime Minister's Office	34	7,606[1]	30	6,796[1]
Administrative	184	29,310	203	34,297
Passport Offices	37	3,790	27	3,029
High Commissioner's Office, London, England	59	12,465[1]	66	12,086[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Canberra, Australia	8	2,075[1]	9	2,265[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Wellington, N.Z.	3	1,388[1]	4	1,948[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Dublin, Ireland	6	2,041[1]	6	2,225[1]
High Commissioner's Office, Algiers	1	415[1]	–	–
High Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, South Africa	4	1,489[1]	4	3,772[1]
High Commissioner's Office, St. John's, Nfld.	5	2,043[1]	6	2,118[1]
Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11	3,221[1]	11	4,394[1]
Canadian Embassy, Washington, U.S.A.	32	10,826[1]	30	9,511[1]
Canadian Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico	·	365[1]	10	5,579[1]
Canadian Embassy, Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R.[2]	11	3,631[1]	12	3,820
Canadian Embassy, Santiago, Chile	5	2,611[1]	7	3,094[1]
Canadian Embassy, Paris, France		–	19	6,358[1]
Canadian Embassy, Chungking, China	9	2,954	12	1,993
Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru		–	8	3,505[1]
Canadian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium		–	10	3,759[1]
Canadian Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentina	6	2,484[1]	4	1,464[1]
Canadian Legation, Allied Governments in United Kingdom	9	3,807[1]	8	3,351[1]
Canadian Legation, Havana, Cuba		–	1	430
Consular Services, New York, N.Y.	9	3,108[1]	9	3,378[1]
Consular Services, Greenland	1	208[1]	1	333
Food Requirements Committee	1	133		
Totals, External Affairs	435	95,970	497	119,505
Finance—				
Main Department	651	80,270	781	94,565
Comptroller of Treasury	6,164	852,014	6,569	847,096
Royal Canadian Mint	236	34,885	161	26,464
Tariff Board	15	4,070	16	3,910
Wartime Prices and Trade Board	5,641	823,865	5,245	778,734
Totals, Finance	12,707	1,795,104	12,772	1,750,769
Fisheries	364	79,582	374	91,426
Governor General's Secretary[3]	10	2,483	10	2,524
House of Commons	487	74,078	474	52,440
Insurance	47	10,920	49	12,136
International Joint Commission	5	2,013	5	2,013

[1] Includes living allowances, but not their number.

[2] Now at Moscow.

[3] Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included.

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1944, and March, 1945—continued.

Department and Branch	March, 1944		March, 1945	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Justice—				
Main Department	57	11,596	55	11,591
Clemency Branch	13	2,363	14	2,477
Purchasing Agent's Office	7	985	7	1,011
Penitentiaries	887	157,036	923	139,507
Supreme Court	22	4,763	23	4,408
Exchequer Court	10	2,056	10	2,089
Totals, Justice	996	178,799	1,032	161,083
Labour—				
Main Department	292	85,788	403	84,721
Special War	2,345	310,760	2,316	309,984
Unemployment Insurance	5,728	880,402	6,392	893,353
Totals, Labour	8,365	1,276,950	9,111	1,288,058
Library of Parliament	24	5,174	21	4,511
Mines and Resources—				
Departmental Administration	57	11,850	56	11,524
Immigration	575	110,760	597	103,183
Indian Affairs	1,024	101,280	1,047	104,626
Lands, Parks and Forests	574	80,118	593	77,669
Mines and Geology	658	106,274	608	108,769
Surveys and Engineering	713	126,634	793	94,328
Totals, Mines and Resources	3,601	536,916	3,694	500,099
Munitions and Supply	4,027	642,339	3,747	585,369
National Defence—				
General Defence Administration	113	20,297	143	24,175
Militia Services	513	65,714	489	60,494
Naval Services	4,436	1,390,446	5,004	2,006,032
Air Services	16,526	1,824,435	11,874	1,302,533
Military Topographic Surveys	12	2,976	12	2,996
Royal Military College	45	6,153	47	5,908
Inspection Board	1	500	1	500
Public Relations	18	3,700	22	3,738
Army Internment Operations	19	2,708	47	6,018
Director of Technical Research	66	12,170	57	11,077
War Emergency	7,698	828,617	8,956	927,443
Dependents' Board of Trustees	178	18,024	268	27,122
Totals, National Defence	29,625	4,175,740	26,920	4,378,036
National Health and Welfare—				
Health	[1]	[1]	364	79,549
Welfare	[1]	[1]	202	17,625
War Appropriation	[1]	[1]	31	6,278
Totals, National Health and Welfare	[1]	[1]	597	103,452
National Research Council	1,232	215,821	1,385	236,434
National Revenue—				
Main Department	4,160	722,076	4,285	741,125
Income Tax Division	5,125	628,709	6,421	801,860
Totals, National Revenue	9,285	1,350,785	10,706	1,542,985
National War Services	1,176	170,835	1,217	179,230
National Film Board	476	79,787	705	118,238
Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions	4,212	615,754	[2]	[2]
Canadian Pension Commission	271	44,845	[2]	[2]
Health	344	87,602	[2]	[2]
Veterans' Welfare	130	25,563	[2]	[2]
War Appropriation	41	8,542	[2]	[2]
Totals, Pensions and National Health	4,998	782,306	[2]	[2]

[1] See Pensions and National Health. [2] See National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs. These two Departments were created by Act of Parliament proclaimed on Oct. 18, 1944.

16.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries, Wages and Bonus Allowances, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1944, and March, 1945—concluded.

Department and Branch	March, 1944		March, 1945	
	Employees	Expenditure	Employees	Expenditure
	No.	$	No.	$
Post Office—[1]				
Civil Government	946	141,613	995	135,470
Outside Service	12,152	6,451,079	12,769	6,769,564
War Appropriation	7	1,053	6	632
Totals, Post Office	13,105	6,593,745	13,770	6,905,666
Privy Council	51	9,510	44	7,798
Wartime Information Board	136	21,863	183	27,336
Public Printing and Stationery	824	143,972	794	131,700
Public Works—				
Civil Government	265	52,543	268	52,338
Outside Service	5,429	529,037	5,577	529,512
Totals, Public Works	5,694	581,580	5,845	581,850
Reconstruction—				
Departmental Administration			88	17,631
Air Transport Board			15	4,601
Totals, Reconstruction			103	22,232
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	425	611,549	499	450,035
Secretary of State	361	62,095	387	66,873
Senate	135	19,861	121	15,722
Soldier Settlement Board	339	62,840	500	84,097
Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches	74	13,345	685	129,760
Board of Grain Commissioners	732	141,950	772	136,474
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1,220	130,364	985	124,310
Weights and Measures	145	22,705	[2]	[2]
Electricity and Gas	109	19,310	[2]	[2]
Commercial Intelligence Service	94	39,804	[2]	[2]
Exhibitions	17	2,139	[2]	[2]
Canadian Government Elevators	154	23,808	178	24,723
Canadian Shipping Board	16	2,354	[2]	[2]
Shipping Priorities Committee	19	2,984	[2]	[2]
Export Permit	77	10,962	[2]	[2]
Totals, Trade and Commerce	2,657	409,725	2,620	415,267
Transport—				
Main Department	6,743	1,140,289	6,700	1,039,664
Transport Commissioners	90	22,886	82	19,004
Totals, Transport	6,833	1,163,175	6,782	1,058,668
Veterans Affairs—				
Pensions	[3]	[3]	5,789	797,489
Canadian Pension Commission	[3]	[3]	387	63,600
Rehabilitation	[3]	[3]	680	149,740
War Appropriation	[3]	[3]	8	1,016
Totals, Veterans Affairs	[3]	[3]	6,864	1,011,845
Grand Totals	**112,658**	**21,929,226**	**115,908**	**22,660,846**

[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. [2] Included with Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches. [3] See Pensions and National Health.

CHAPTER XXXII.—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, in Section 5, by a list of Royal Commissions appointed by the Dominion or the provinces as well as British Royal Commissions concerned with Canada.

Canadian Information Service.—The Canadian Information Service was established on Sept. 28, 1945, by Order in Council, P.C. 6300, to "provide means and facilities for distributing abroad, information concerning Canada, and for co-ordinating and assisting the public information services of the Government".

The Service is under the supervision of a committee representative of members appointed by the President of the Privy Council; the Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Department of Trade and Commerce; the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Government Film Commissioner; and the Information Service. The Committee reports to the Cabinet through the Honourable Brooke Claxton, the Minister responsible for the Service.

The Canadian Information Service collects information in many forms and supplies Canadian representatives abroad with up-to-date information about Canadian events, libraries of Canadian books, photographs, etc., background material on happenings in Canada, and also prepares material for direct distribution abroad by Canadian representatives through diplomatic missions or Trade Commissioner's Offices. The Service maintains offices at New York, London, Washington, Paris and Canberra. These offices, which work very closely with Canadian diplomatic representatives in the areas concerned, act as distribution points for Canadian information.

Journalists and information people from other countries are encouraged to come to Canada and, schools and universities abroad are provided with information about Canada for use in their curricula.

Canadian Information Service provides information officers to assist the Canadian delegations to international conferences. It has also assisted in setting up press arrangements for those international organizations that have held meetings in Canada during the past few years.

National Film Board.—The Canadian Government, through the National Film Board, produces films, filmstrips, photographs, posters, silk screens, wall-hangers, booklets and other graphic material for distribution in almost every country in the world. The Board's International Distribution Division at Ottawa, Ont., directs the flow of these materials through Film Board offices at London, England; New York, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles, United States; Sydney, Australia; and Mexico City, Mexico; through Canadian Embassies, Legations, Trade Commissions, and Information Offices in other countries; and through professional theatrical and non-theatrical distributors within all these territories.

Aside from films and other graphic materials in English and French, the Board has also produced or secured the production of Canadian films in French for distribution in France and her colonies; in Spanish for Spain and Latin America; in Portuguese for Brazil, Portugal, Portuguese West Africa and Portuguese Guinea; in Danish for Scandinavia, Greenland and Iceland, in Dutch for the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Netherlands West Indies, in German for Switzerland, Austria and the British- and American-occupied zones of Germany, in Russian and Ukrainian for the U.S.S.R.; in Turkish for Turkey, and in Arabic for Egypt, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.

The National Film Board's technicians are keeping abreast of such recent developments as improved colour productions, stereoscopic films and television. Already over 100 Canadian films have been featured on Columbia Broadcasting System television programs in the United States.

There is another and almost equally important distribution and exchange of unedited footage among commercial, documentary and educational film organizations the world over. The British Ministry of Information, the United States Office of War Information, the French Ministry of Public Health, the Soviet Government Film Organization, and such companies as Universal and the "March of Time" have used Canadian footage in this manner and have returned the courtesy by putting their unedited material at the disposal of the National Film Board. This practice has proved an important contribution to practical internationalism.

Photographs on all aspects of Canadian life are distributed by the Board to Government Departments, tourist bureaus, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses within Canada and to Trade Commissioners and other representatives abroad who may request them.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—Since radio broadcasting was made possible by progress in the field of wireless telegraphy following the War of 1914-18, this medium has become a rival means of giving information to the public along with newspapers, films and other means of communication. This is true in all countries whether, as in the United States, the systems are privately owned or whether, as in Canada and the United Kingdom, they are organized on a national basis. In the latter case, however, they can more properly be included under official sources of information, since the news and informative material given to the public is officially censored.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, since its establishment in 1936, has indeed become one of the most effective channels through which official information is broadcast to the Canadian people. Because of the widely distributed population and especially of the sparsely peopled areas of the northwest and the far north, radio is relatively more important to Canada than to any other people.

Without it the country could not be so effectively linked as it is, for to-day the posts of the far north can receive their news and enjoy the entertainments that the radio provides equally with their fellow citizens living in Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., or Vancouver, B.C.

News broadcasts and programs occupy a considerable proportion of national and regional network time. They include news, drama, informative talks, children's programs, religious programs, public services broadcasts, sports, women's activities, etc.

An important development that the War has brought about has been the world coverage of news broadcasts from international centres that are picked up by the CBC short-wave receiving stations and rebroadcast to Canadian listeners. Thus it is that CBC is taking its rightful place among the official sources of information available to Canadians.

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.

Publications.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the largest publishing department of the Dominion Goverment: the subjects of its reports cover all phases of the national economy. 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 list below. This list, for convenience to the reader, is set up alphabetically, by subject, as follows:—

1. Administration
2. Economic and Business Conditions
3. Education
4. Finance
5. Justice
6. Labour, Unemployment and Earnings
7. Population
8. Production
9. Public Health and Welfare Institutions
10. Trade
11. Transportation and Communications
12. General

* 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.

1. ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. (Included in the Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, *Price 25 cents.*)

2. ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS—

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.—Economic Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year, *Price $1 per year.*

3. 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, 1944*—"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.*

4. FINANCE—

NATIONAL WEALTH—

Annual reports on: Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc., 1933, *Price 25 cents.*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS—

The National Income of Canada, 1919-38, Part I. [A general analysis consisting of: *(a)* sections on the dimensions of national income, productive sources, types of payment, gainfully occupied, provincial distribution, monthly computation, disposal of family income, relation to other factors, other estimates, and international comparisons; *(b)* description of method, scope of enquiry and method of approach.] *Price 50 cents.* Economic Status. (Consists 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".) National Accounts—Income and Expenditure, 1938-45. (Contains revised estimates of gross national product, gross national expenditure and personal income payments, also a description of the concepts involved and a summary of sources and methods used. Estimates of income distribution by income classes in 1942 are presented in an appendix.) *Price 50 cents.*

4. FINANCE—concluded

DOMINION PUBLIC FINANCE—

Dominion Income Tax Statistics, *Price 25 cents.*

The Public Debt of Canada, Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 (1935 out of print), *Price 25 cents.*

Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures, by Months: 1925-31; 1932-34; 1935-36; 1937-39; 1940-41-42; 1943; 1944; 1945. *Price 25 cents.*

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC FINANCE—

Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments including special summaries and analyses—*(a)* 1921 to 1937 (1923, 1924 and 1927-31 out of print); *(b)* 1940-43, *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—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.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE

(1) Bank Debits—Monthly and Annual Reports of Cheques Cashed against Individual Accounts at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, Analysis of Bank Debits, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(2) Commercial Failures—Quarterly and Annual Reports, *Price 50 cents per year.*

5. 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).

6. LABOUR, UNEMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS—

(1) Employment and Payrolls—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment and Payrolls (with Index Numbers by Provinces, Economic Areas, Cities and Industries), *Price $1 per year.*

(2) Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings—Monthly reports on average hours per week worked by hourly rated wage-earners, and average hourly earnings, by industries, in the Dominion, the provinces and the larger industrial cities, *Price $1 per year.*

(3) Reserve of Labour among Canadian Women, *Price 10 cents.*

7. 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.*

7. POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded

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.*

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.

7. POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(B) Report of the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936—concluded

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. VIII. Census of Agriculture—Separate reports for the following provinces are available: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. These reports cover final figures from the 1941 Census on Farm Population and Workers; Farm Values and Indebtedness; Area and Condition of Occupied Farm Lands; Area, Production and Value of Crops; Livestock Numbers, Value and Disposition; Production and Value of Animal Products; Number of Occupied Farms by Size, by Tenure and by Type; Farm Facilities and Expenditures; Age, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Farm Experience and Residence in Canada of the Farm Operators. Individual reports for each province. *Price 25 cents.*

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 Establishments 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) Population of Canada by Provinces, Federal Electoral Districts and Subdistricts; (A-11) Population of all Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in each Province of Canada; (A-12) Population of the "Greater Cities", i.e., those cities which have well-defined satellite communities in close economic relation to them—Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor; (A-13) Population of the "Greater Cities" classified by Sex, Age, Racial Origin, Religion, Birthplace, Immigration and Citizenship, School Attendance and Years of Schooling and Language and Mother Tongue; (A-14) Movement of Population—Giving Population by Years of Residence in Province of Residence at the Date

7. POPULATION—continued

1. CENSUS—continued

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941—continued

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; (F-4) The Future Population of Canada.

(5) (I-1) Canadians and Other Nationals.

(6) (M-1) Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1931-41.

(7) 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; (HF-3) The number of buildings used for Habitation, Dwellings, Households and Families; (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 for Urban Centres of 10,000 and Over; (O-6) Occupational Trends, 1901-1941; (O-7) Distribution of Occupations by Industry; (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,

7. POPULATION—continued

1. CENSUS—continued

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941—continued

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; (E-3) Earnings of Wage-earners by Industry Group and Occupation.

(8) 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.

(9) AGRICULTURE—*Preliminary Bulletins (Price 10 cents each)*—

(a) Number of Farms.—A series of preliminary bulletins on Number of Occupied Farms and of Fruit and Vegetable Farms, *Price 10 cents each.* (3) Manitoba, by Census Division and Municipality. (4) Saskatchewan, by Census Division and Municipality. (5) New Brunswick, by County and Parish. (6) Prince Edward Island, by County and Township. (8) Alberta, by Census Division and Municipality. (9) Ontario, by County and Township. (12) British Columbia, by Census Subdivision. (14) Quebec, by County. (18) Nova Scotia, by County and Subdivision. (22) Canada, by Province. (38) Quebec, 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.

(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.

7. POPULATION—concluded

I. CENSUS—concluded

(D) Bulletins (rotaprinted) of the Eighth Census of Canada, 1941—concluded

(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 by Province, 1940. (80) Canada: Forest Products of Farms by County or Census Division, 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*. Analytical Report No. 1, Census and Estimated Populations of Canada and the Provinces by Sex and Age Group, 1931-1945.

8. 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. The latest report covers the period from 1938 to 1943 on a comparable basis, *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:

8. PRODUCTION—continued

II. AGRICULTURE—concluded

The influence of precipitation and temperature on wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces, 1921-1940; Net Farm Income, Canada, *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)* Periodic Crop Reports covering area, quality, yield and value of principal field crops and carry-over stocks of Canadian grains, *Price $2 per year; (c)* 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)* World Trade in Barley, 1927-1937, *Price 50 cents.*

(4) Live Stock and Animal Products—(a) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 50 cents; (b)* June and December Surveys of Live Stock and Poultry, *Price 10 cents each; (c)* Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Monthly Report 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 Report 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 Reports on Fur Farms—four reports are issued covering: (1) Maritimes and Ontario. (2) Quebec. (3) Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. (4) Canada, *Price 10 cents per report.* 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, *Price 25 cents.* List of Fur Farmers in Western Canada, 1943, *Price $1.* List of Fur Farmers in Eastern Canada (except Quebec), 1943, *Price $1.* List of Fur Farmers in Quebec, 1943, *Price $1.*

[NOTE.—*The above list is also published separately by individual provinces, Price 25 cents each.*]

IV. FISHERIES

Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics, *Price 50 cents.* Advance Bulletins on Fish Caught and Marketed, by Provinces, *Price 10 cents each;* Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, The Prairie Provinces and Yukon, British Columbia, Canada. Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, *Price $1 per year.*

8. 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 (7), (8), (9) and (10), pp. 1159–1160.] $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, petroleum and natural gas, asbestos, cement and salt. *Yearly subscription, $1 per report.*

(2) Coal—*(a)* Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada (1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 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.*

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.*

The Complete Mining Series of Reports (with the exception of Coal), Price $7.

[*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 (7), (8), (9) and (10).*]

VII. MANUFACTURES

NOTE.—*For publications on water-power and central electric station statistics, see under heading "Electric Stations", p. 1159.*

(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, *Price 25 cents each:* Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Prairie Provinces, and Maritime Provinces. 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, 1941, *Price $5.* List of Manufacturing Establishments Employing 200 Hands or More, 1943, *Price $5.*

(2) Manufactures of Vegetable Products—General Report (biennial) 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 Feed 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*

8. 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, *Price 35 cents; (b)* The Pulp and Paper Industry, *Price 50 cents; (c)* 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)* Veneers and Plywoods, *Price 15 cents; (c)* Hardwood Flooring, *Price 15 cents; (d)* Furniture, *Price 15 cents; (e)* Boxes, Baskets and Crates, *Price 15 cents; (f)* Carriages, Sleighs and Vehicle Supplies, *Price 15 cents; (g)* Cooperage, *Price 10 cents; (h)* Coffins and Caskets, *Price 10 cents; (i)* The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, *Price 10 cents; (j)* Boat Building, *Price 10 cents; (k)* Lasts, Trees and Shoe Findings, *Price 10 cents; (l)* Handles, Spools and Woodturning, *Price 10 cents; (m)* Wooden-ware, *Price 10 cents; (n)* Excelsior, *Price 10 cents; (o)* Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supplies, *Price 10 cents; (p)* Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, *Price 10 cents.* Annual Preliminary Reports on Paper-Using Industries: *(a)* 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 and Domestic Sales, *Price 10 cents per copy, or 50 cents per year; (b)* Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, *Price 25 cents per copy, or $2 per year.*

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Forestry publications $5 per year.*

(6) 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.*

(7) 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

8. PRODUCTION—continued

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded

Goods, *Price 25 cents; (j)* Sheet Metal Products, *Price 25 cents; (k)* Hardware, Tools and Cutlery, *Price 25 cents; (l)* Bridge Building and Structural Steel, *Price 25 cents; (m)* Machinery, *Price 25 cents; (n)* Bicycles, *Price 15 cents; (o)* Shipbuilding, *Price 15 cents; (p)* Aircraft, *Price 15 cents; (q)* Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products, *Price 25 cents; (r)* Iron and Steel and Their Products (final summary), *Price 10 cents.* Commodity bulletins on the production of pig-iron, steel, washing machines, cream separators, warm air furnaces, galvanized sheets, wire nails, wire rope and cable, steel wire, wire fencing, stoves, etc. Monthly Reports: *(a)* Pig-Iron, Steel, and Ferro-Alloys, *Price $1 per year; (b)* Steel Ingots, *Price $1 per year; (c)* Automobiles, *Price $1 per year; (d)* Domestic Washing Machines, *Price $1 per year; (e)* Primary Iron and Steel, *Price $1 per year; (f)* Steel Wire, *Price $1 per year; (g)* Nails, Tacks and Staples, *Price $1 per year; (h)* Wire Fencing, *Price $1 per year.* Quarterly Report on Galvanized Sheets, *Price $1 per year.*

(8) 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.* Commodity bulletins on the production of batteries, silverware, vacuum cleaners, electric motors and generators, electric transformers, incandescent lamps, etc. Monthly Reports: *(a)* Electric Refrigerators, *Price $1 per year; (b)* Radio Receiving Sets, *Price $1 per year; (c)* Dealers' Non-Ferrous Scrap, *Price $1 per year; (d)* Ingot Makers' Scrap, *Price $1 per year; (e)* Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, *Price $1 per year.*

(9) 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.* Monthly Report on Concrete Building Bricks, Blocks and Cement Pipe, *Price $1 per year.* Commodity Bulletins on *(a)* Gypsum Products; *(b)* Pack Wool, etc., *Price $1 per year.*

(10) 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 Report—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.* Monthly Reports on Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, *Price $1 per year.*

(11) 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.*

8. PRODUCTION—concluded

VIII. CONSTRUCTION

Monthly and Annual Report on Building Permits, *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*.

Housing—Annual Report on Housing Statistics, 1945, by Dwelling Units, Type of Buildings and Type of Construction, *Price 25 cents;* Annual Supplement to Housing Statistics, *Price 25 cents;* Monthly Reports of New Housing Construction, *Price 10 cents per copy. Subscription price for all Housing reports, $1 per year.*

9. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS—

(1) Annual Report on Mental Institutions, 1944, *Price 25 cents.* (2) Directory of Hospitals, 1945, *Price 50 cents.* (3) Annual Report on Hospitals for the Sick, 1944, *Price 25 cents.* (4) Annual Report on Tuberculosis Institutions, 1944, *Price 25 cents.* (5) List of Hospitals Operating in Canada, 1944, *Price 25 cents.*

10. TRADE—

I. EXTERNAL TRADE—

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(a) Monthly Trade Summaries—E.T.P.B. No. 1, Trade of Canada (totals), by Months, Four Calendar Years (comparative); No. 2, Monthly Summary of Canadian Exports, by Principal Commodities (comparative); No. 3, Monthly Summary of Canadian Imports by Principal Commodities (comparative); No. 4, Monthly Summary of Canadian Exports by Principal Countries (comparative); No. 5, Monthly Summary of Canadian Imports by Principal Countries (comparative).

Price for each series, 10 cents per copy, $1 per year. Price for all series $3 per year.

(b) Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada: (1) Imports of Commodities from each Country, (2) Exports of Commodities to each Country.

Price for each series, 25 cents per copy, $1 per year.

(c) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada—Vol. I, Historical Tables, Summaries and Analyses, Calendar Years 1942, 1943 and 1944; Vol. II, Exports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1942, 1943 and 1944; Vol. III, Imports—Commodities by Countries in Detail, Calendar Years 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Price $2 per volume or $5 for three volumes in any year.

(d) Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada—(1) Imports of Commodities by Countries; (2) Exports of Commodities by Countries.

Price for each series $3 per year; or $5 for the two publications.

(e) 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, 1926-43, Preliminary Statement, 1944, and British and Foreign Investments in Canada and Canadian Investments Abroad, 1926-39, *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 Statement by Ports of Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, *Price $1 per year, single copies 10 cents.*

10. TRADE—concluded

II. INTERNAL TRADE—

1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under *"Report of the Seventh Census"*, p. *1152.*):—

(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.* Commodity Retail Sales in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, *Price 25 cents.* Food Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Drug Store Chains, *Price 25 cents.* Variety Store Chains, *Price 25 cents.* Advertising Agencies in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* Women's Clothing Stores in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Food Retailing in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Shoe Retailing in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Drug Retailing 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.* Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada and the Provinces, *Price 25 cents.* Retail Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Food Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Drug Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

(d) *Warehousing*—Revenues, Expenses, Employees, etc. (Annual Report).

(e) *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.*

(f) *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, 1944, *Price 25 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, 1935-1943, *Price 25 cents.* Advertising Agencies in Canada, 1944, *Price 10 cents.* Operating Results of Unincorporated Retail Stores, 1944.—6 bulletins each selling for 25 cents: Bulletin No. 1 covering Hardware Stores, Furniture Stores, Household Appliance and Radio Stores. Bulletin No. 2 covering Grocery Stores, Combination Stores, Meat Market Stores, Fruit and Vegetable Stores, Confectionery Stores. Bulletin No. 3 covering Men's Clothing Stores, Women's Ready-To-Wear Stores, Family Clothing Stores, Family Shoe Stores. Bulletin No. 4 covering Country General Stores, General Merchandise and Dry Goods Stores. Bulletin No. 5 covering Restaurants, Drug Stores, Jewellery Stores, Tobacco Stores, Coal and Wood Distributors. Bulletin No. 6 covering Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Filling Stations.

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.*

Tri-Annual—Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers —January, April and August.

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.

3. LIQUOR CONTROL

Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, *Price 50 cents.*

11.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—

(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*—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) *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.*

(8) *Civil Aviation*—Monthly Report—Operating Statistics (starting 1941), *Price $1·50 per year.* Annual Report, *Price 25 cents.*

(9) *Transit Systems*—Monthly Report—Vehicle Miles, Passengers Carried, Revenues, Fuel Consumption, Urban and Interurban.

NOTE.—*Subscription price for all Transportation and Communications publications, $5 per year.*

12. GENERAL—

'OMNIBUS' 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.*

(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 periodical compilation of daily facts, particularly useful in school work, *Price 25 cents per year.*

SPECIAL REPORTS

(1) *The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada*—A statistical study of their social and economic condition in the twentieth century, *Price 50 cents.*

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Departments

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament Administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as Compiled from Information Supplied by the Respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses, unless otherwise indicated, denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

NOTE.—*Copies of individual Acts of Parliament may be obtained from the King's Printer at prices of from 10 cents to $1·50 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); Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944.

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); An Act to amend the Department of External Affairs Act, 1946 (House of Commons Bill No. 6).

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); Bretton Woods Agreement (1945, 2 Sess., c. 11); Canadian Farm Loan (66; 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 (1945, 2 Sess., c. 14); Central Mortgage Bank (1938, c. 40); Civil Service Superannuation (24 and 1944, c. 34); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (1931, c. 27); Currency (40); Department of Finance and Treasury Board (71) and (1931, c. 48); Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement (1942, c. 13); Exchange Fund (1935, c. 60); Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (1943, c. 26); Farm Improvement Loans (1944, c. 41); Industrial Development Bank (1944, c. 44); Interest (102); Loan (1944, c. 4); Municipal Improvements Assistance (1938, c. 33); Penny Bank (13; 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; 1928, c. 50; 1934, c. 42); Gold Export (1932, c. 33; 1935, c. 21); Tariff Board (1931, c. 55; 1932-33, c. 51; 1940, c. 42); Winding-Up (213). Not regularly administered by the Department but under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance: Escheats (58); Money Lenders (135); Pawnbrokers (152); Satisfied Securities (184).

Fisheries.—Fisheries (1932, c. 42; 1934, c. 6; 1935, c. 5; 1939, c. 44); Fish Inspection (72, 1945, c. 21); 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); 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; 1944, c. 32; 1945, c. 13); Foreign Insurance Companies (1932, c. 47; 1934, c. 36; 1939, c. 18; 1945, c. 22); Loan Companies (28; 1934, c. 56; 1939, c. 4); Trust Companies (c. 29; 1931, c. 57; 1939, c. 9; 1945, c. 33); 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 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); Compensation (Defence) (1940, c. 28); Department of Munitions and Supply (1939, 2nd Session, c. 3); Treachery (1940, c. 43); Defence of Canada Regulations; National Emergency Transitional Powers Act (1945, c. 25); Canada Prize Act (1945, c. 12); Damage Claims against the Crown (P.C. 80/1045 of Mar. 19, 1940, P.C. 46/3017 of Apr. 15, 1942); Combines Investigation Act (26).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); 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; 1931, c. 33); 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); Department of Mines and Resources (1936, c. 33); British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act (1943, c. 19).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence (136); Naval Service (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:* The Department of National Health and Welfare (1944, c. 22); 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); Indian Act (81 and amendments). *Welfare:* Department of National Health and Welfare (1944, c. 22); Family Allowances (1944, c. 40); National Physical Fitness (1943, c. 29); Old Age Pensions (156).

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).

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 Docks Subsidies (191); Telegraphs (194); National Art Gallery (1913, c. 33); Act Regulating Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property (1930, c. 47).

Reconstruction and Supply.—Department of Reconstruction Act (1944, c. 18; 1945, c. 16).

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.—Department of Trade and Commerce Act (200); Canada Grain Act (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; 1934, c. 14; 1935, c. 9; 1937, c. 15; 1940-41, c. 8; 1942, c. 6); Statistics (190); Weights and Measures Inspection (212) and (1935, c. 48; 1937, c. 18); Canadian Wheat Board (1935, c. 53; 1939, c. 39; 1940, c. 25; 1942, c. 4); Dominion Trade and Industry Commission (1935, c. 59; 1939, c. 17); Grain Futures (1939, c. 31); Export Credits Insurance Act, 1944, c. 39; Canadian Commercial Corporation, 1946.

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); 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 (c. 174); Toronto Terminals Railway Company (1906, c. 170) Canadian National Capital Revision (1937, c. 22).

Veterans Affairs.—Department of Veterans Affairs Act (1944, c. 19); Pension Act (157 and amendments); Veterans Rehabilitation Act (1945, c. 35); Soldier Settlement Act, (188 and amendments); Veterans' Insurance Act (1944, c 49); Veterans' Land Act (1942-43, c. 33; 1945, c. 34); Vocational Training Co-ordination Act (1942, c. 34); War Service Grants Act (1945, c. 38); War Veterans' Allowance Act (1930, c. 48 and amendments).

Section 3.—Publications of Dominion 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

* Compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

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 400. 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.

Canadian Information Service.—Airmail Bulletin (daily, mimeographed)—Digest of public affairs in Canada, intended principally for the information of official representatives and other Canadians abroad who are out of quick reach of Canadian newspapers. C.I.S. Weekly (Documentation hebdomadaire) (mimeographed)—Provides background on significant Canadian events, national and provincial. It amplifies the brief items of the Airmail Bulletin. Weekly Press Survey (mimeographed)—A summary of editorial opinion in French and English Canadian daily newspapers and some of the weeklies. Informaciones Canadienses (weekly, mimeographed)—Digest of Canadian events for circulation principally in Latin America. Reference Papers (pages documentaires) (issued irregularly, mimeographed)—Studies of various aspects of Canada ranging from the survey of Canadian food record in the war and post-war periods to studies of Canadian industries. Intended to provide in handy form material that can be used by editors, journalists, teachers and students in other countries. Booklet on Canada (printed)—A popular illustrated booklet designed to present general background information about Canada to those with no specialized knowledge of the county. Occasional Publications (printed)—All C.I.S. publications are patterned to meet a definite need and are designed for distribution outside of Canada. From time to time publications such as the booklet recently prepared for distribution at the book fair in Mexico City are brought out by C.I.S.

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 that are filled by oral examinations only; positions for which a written examination is required; and positions of professional, technical or other special character.

External Affairs.—Annual Report. Annual Treaty Series. Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada. Diplomatic List with which is included the list of British Commonwealth Representatives and of Consuls General in Ottawa.

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 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 Cost 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. *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 quantity lots are not supplied free, except under certain specific conditions.* *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 is 70 cents a copy, to persons carrying on oyster farming in Canada 25 cents; a mimeographed *memorandum regarding the hardening of mud bottoms for oyster culture is available, *free*, to persons in the oyster industry.

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*. Statutory 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-Seventh 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. Union Status in Collective Agreements in the Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1945. 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. Labour Legislation in Canada, a Historical Outline of the Principal Dominion and Provincial Labour Laws, August, 1945. Legislation concerning Employment. 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, 1946; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, (Reports 2-9 inclusive); (8) Report of National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada, 1924.

Mines and Resources.—MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH.—Annual Report separate. *Bureau of Geology and Topography.*—Memoir 239 Mesozoic Stratigraphy of the Eastern Plains; Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1—A Day in the Arctic, by J. D. Bateman; Geological Survey Bulletin No. 2—The Magnetometer as an Aid in Geological Mapping, by J. W. Ambrose; Paper 44-17, Revision of Lower Cretaceous of Western Interior of Canada, by F. H. McLearn (reprint); Paper 45-9, Manson Creek Map Area, B.C., by J. E. Armstrong; Paper 45-11, Entrance, Alberta, by A. H. Lang; Paper 45-12, Gold Deposits East of Flin Flon, Manitoba, by J. D. Bateman; Paper 45-13, Pedley Map Area, Alberta, by E. J. W. Irish; Paper 45-14, McVeigh Lake Map Area, Manitoba, by J. D. Bateman; Paper 45-16, Canol Geological Investigations in Mackenzie River Area, by G. S. Hume and T. A. Link; Paper 45-17, Western Beauchastel, Quebec, by J. W. Ambrose and S. A. Ferguson; Paper 45-19, Fall Creek Map Area, Alberta, by J. F. Henderson; Paper 45-20, Greenwood-Phoenix Area, B.C., by D. A. McNaughton; Paper 45-21, Geological Reconnaissance along Canol Road from Teslin River to MacMillan Pass, Yukon, by E. D. Kindle; Paper 45-22, Geological Reconnaissance along Lower Liard River, N.W.T., Yukon and B.C., by C. O. Hage; Paper 45-24, Saunders Map Area, Alberta, by O. A. Erdman; Paper 45-27, Upper Cretaceous, Dunvegan Formation of Northwest Alberta, and Northeast British Columbia, by F. H. McLearn; Paper 45-28, Lower Triassic of Liard River, by F. H. McLearn; Paper 45-29, Recent Exploration of Deep Well Drilling in Mackenzie River Valley, N.W.T., by J. S. Stewart. *National Museum of Canada.*—Bulletin 99, Mammal Investigations on the Canol Road, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1944, by A. L. Rand; Bulletin 100, Mammals of Yukon, Canada, by A. L. Rand; Bulletin 101, The Alpine Flora of the East Slope of Mackenzie Mountains, N.W.T., by A. E. Porsild. *Bureau of Mines.*—List No. 1-2, Part 1, Milling Plants in Canada; Report of the Explosives Division for the Calendar Years, 1939 to 1943 inclusive; Memo. 89—Physical and Chemical Survey of Coals from Canadian Collieries (No. 4) N.B.—Minto Coalfield, by E. Swartzman, J. H. H. Nicolls, E. J. Burrough, and R. E. Gilmore; Publication 815—The Canadian Mineral Industry in 1944.

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH.—*Northwest Territories.*—The Northwest Territories—Administration, Resources, Development; An Outline of the Canadian Eastern Arctic—Its Geography, Peoples, and Problems; Physical Geography of the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Mineral Resources and Mining Activity in the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Eskimo Population in the Canadian Eastern Arctic; Economic Wildlife 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 R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch;* Land Use Possibilities in Mackenzie District, N.W.T.; Water Transportation in the Canadian Northwest; Fur Production in the Northwest Territories; Weather and Climate of the Northwest Territories; Conserving Canada's Musk-oxen; Regulations Respecting Game in the Northwest Territories. *Yukon Territory.*—The Yukon Territory—Administration, Resources, Development; Yukon, Land of the Klondike; Agriculture and Forests of Yukon Territory; Game Ordinance and Fur Export Tax Ordinance of Yukon Territory.

National Parks Bureau.—(Illustrated Booklets)—Canada's Mountain Playgrounds (Banff, Jasper, Kootenay, Yoho, Waterton Lakes, 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 and Point Pelee National Parks); Geology of the National Parks in the Rockies and Selkirks, *Price 10 cents;* Catalogue of Films Produced by the National Parks Bureau; National Historic Sites (marked on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada); (Leaflets)—Fort Chambly National Historic Park; Port Royal National Historic Park; Fort Wellington National Historic Site; Guide du Fort Chambly; Guide du Fort Lennox; Le Parc historique du Fort de Chambly; *(Information Folders)*—Banff National Park; Jasper National Park; Waterton Lakes National Park; Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks: Elk Island National Park; Prince Albert National Park; Riding Mountain National Park; Cape Breton Highlands National Park; Prince Edward Island National Park; The National Parks of Canada in Ontario (Point Pelee, St. Lawrence Islands and Georgian Bay Islands National Parks). *Migratory Birds.*—Migratory Birds Convention Act, and Dominion Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds; Bird Houses and their Occupants; Lessons in Bird Protection; The Blue Goose *(Price, 50 cents);* L'Art d'Attirer les Oiseaux en leur offrant le Manger et le Boire; Maisons d'Oiseaux et Leurs Occupants; Leçons concernant la Protection des Oiseaux.

Dominion Forest Service.—(52) Summary of Stand and Increment—Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Rate of Growth Survey Data, 1929-30, Mixedwood Section of the Boreal Forest Section, 1937; (57) Thinning and Pruning Experiment, Red Pine Plantation, Rockland, Ont., 1939; (58*) General Outline for Reproduction Studies, 1939; (59*) Some Simple Management Methods Applied to Farmers' Woodlots, 1939; (60) Some Observations on a Visit to New England and New York, Sept. 13 to 21, 1938. (Heimburger, Nov., 1939), 1939; (64) Silvicultural Research Operations, 1939-40; (65) Site Types and Rate of Growth, Lake Edward, Que., 1941; (66) Forest Site Classification and Soil Investigation on Lake Edward, Que., Forest Experimental Area, 1941; (67) Cleaning of Scattered Young Balsam Fir and Spruce in Cut-over Hardwood Stands, Lake Edward, Que. (Project No. 7), 1941; (68) Improvement Cuttings in Intolerant Hardwood Conifer Type, Lake Edward, Que. (Project No. 10), 1941; Miscellaneous Series; No. 1, Suggestions for Woodlot Planting, 1939; No. 2 Supplementary Form Class Volume Tables, 1941; No. 3, Interpolated Volume Tables (Total Volume) for Use in Compilation of Sample Plot Data, 1944; (70) Some Growth Characteristics of Red Spruce, 1942; (71) Forest Growth on the Upper Lievre Valley, Que., 1942; (72) Dominant Height and Average Diameter as a Measure of Site in Untreated Even-aged Lodgepole Pine Stands, 1942; (73) Empirical Stand Density Yield Tables, 1944; (74) Succession Cutting in Pine, 1945; (75) Some Observations on Silvicultural Cutting Methods, 1945; (76) Knot-free Red Pine by Debudding, 1945; (77) Growth of Aspen, 1945; (78) Effect of Different Methods of Slash Disposal on Jack Pine Reproduction; Silvicultural Leaflets Nos. 1-21.

Forest Products Laboratories.—Commercial Timber of Canada; Veneers, Plywood, and Glue; The Mechanical and Physical Properties of Canadian Woods in Relation to Their Use; The Seasoning of Lumber; Decay and Stains in Wood; Preservative Treatment of Wood for Protection from Decay, Insects, Marine Borers and Fire; Pulp, Paper and Related Products; The Structure and Identification of Wood; The Chemical Utilization of Wood.

Surveys and Engineering Branch.—Annual Report Separate Surveys and Engineering Branch. *Dominion Observatory, Ottawa*—Seismological Bulletin (monthly); Wireless Time Signals (monthly); Vol. XIII, Nos. 17, 18, Bibliography of Seismology; Rockburst Research at Lake Shore Mines; Industrial Earthquake Hazards in Eastern Canada; The Figure of the Earth. *Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.*—The Material of Interstellar Space; The Practical and Commercial Value of Astronomy; The P Cygni Characteristics of H D 190603; Curves of Growth for Neutral and Ionized Atoms in the Spectrum of α Persei. *Geodetic Service*—Altitudes in Alberta South of 15th Base Line, *Price 50 cents.* Manual of Geodetic Levelling, *Price 25 cents. Dominion Water and Power Bureau*—Water Resources Paper No. 88, Surface Water Supply of Arctic and Western Hudson Bay Drainage in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and parts of British Columbia and

* Also French edition.

Western Ontario, 1939-40 and 1940-41. *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.

National Defence.—Annual Report; The King's Regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Canadian Naval Service; 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); Community News (film notes for community film users). *Special publications.*—*16mm Film Catalogue (1945); 16mm Films in Spanish (leaflet on Canadian films distributed in Latin American countries; *Facts about the National Film Board, 1946 Ed.; *Canadian Image; Movies for Workers;* Rehabilitation leaflet. *United States Editions.*—16mm Film Catalogue and 1946 Supplement; *The Arts in Canada and the Film (illustrated).

National Health and Welfare.—Annual Report of the Deputy Minister (including Old Age Pensions, previously under the Department of Finance); Canada's Health and Welfare (monthly); *Health:* The Canadian Mother and Child; Daily Diet During Pregnancy; Healthful Living for Healthy Teeth; Your Baby's Teeth; Isn't She Lovely!; Victory over Disease; Healthful Eating; Care of the Feet; The Rat Menace; Housing; Home Treatment of Rural Water Supplies; Wells; Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions; How Well Fed Are You?; Air Conditioning and Heating in Relation to Health; Canada's Food Rules; Nutrition Demonstration Clinics; Don't Be a Sucker; Nitrous Fume Poisoning; Benzol Poisoning; If You Eat; The Lunch Box Is On The March; Why Let It Burn?; Facts about V.D.; Kitchen Wall Chart and How to Use It; Camp Feeding; Score Sheet for Each Day's Meals; Menu Patterns Based on Canada's Food Rules; Let's Talk Food, Mother; Posters—Meal Patterns, Foods for Health, Buy Wisely, Canada's Food Rules, Winter Diet, Avoid Malaria; *Welfare:* Family Allowances—A Children's Charter; Better Health Through Skiing; Family Allowance Graphic Sheets—Ask Yourself These Questions: Family Allowances Can Help; It's Up to You; Save Food—Avoid Waste.

National Research Council.—A list of publications issued by the National Research Council is available for free distribution on request. At the end of December, 1945, the number on the list was 1,286, including: 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.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Archives.—*Annual Reports* [1]—1914-15 *(60 cents);* 1921 *(30 cents);* 1923 *(55 cents);* 1926 *(10 cents);* 1928 *(25 cents);* 1929 *(50 cents);* 1930 *(50 cents);* 1931 *($1);* 1932 *($1);* 1933 *($1);* 1934 *(10 cents);* 1935 *($1);* 1936 *($1);* 1937 *($1);* 1938 *($1);* 1939 *(50 cents);* 1940 *(50 cents);* 1941 *(50 cents);* 1942 *(50 cents);* 1943 *(50 cents);* 1944 *($1);* 1945 *($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.

Reconstruction.—Reconstruction, Research and Development—Questions and Answers for Manufacturers; Location and Effects of Wartime Industrial Expansion in Canada, 1939-44; Inter-Community Travel Survey prepared by Air Development Board, *Price $10;* Labour and the Department of Reconstruction; Reconstruction; Employment and Income—with special reference to the initial period of reconstruction.

Former Reports of the Department of Munitions and Supply Still Available.—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.

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 Foreign Trade Service are compiled with a view to furnishing Canadian exporters with information respecting the possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods abroad, and providing Canadian importers with information on the possibilities of securing goods and materials from overseas sources of supply. These publications are not intended for general distribution. The publications available include leaflets giving Invoice Requirements, and a series of Points for Exporters, both covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners, and a pamphlet on Assistance that can be Given by Trade Commissioners to Exporters and Importers. From time to time special reports of interest to both Canadian exporters and importers 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 the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, *Price 10 cents;* List of Licensed Elevators, etc., *Price 50 cents.*

Foreign Trade Service.—Commercial Intelligence Journal, published weekly in English and French, contains 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. 1149-1163)

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[1] Contains 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.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau.—How to Enter Canada. Victory Vacation Folder. Sport Fishing in Canada. Canada's Game Fields. Canoeing in Canada. Map showing main automobile roads between Canada and United States. Trans-Canada Automobile Tour.

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 lifeboat men, *Price 10 cents (obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa).* List of Lights, etc., in Canada:—*(a)* Pacific Coast, *Price 15 cents; (b)* Atlantic Coast, *Price 35 cents; (c)* Inland Waters, *Price 25 cents.* *Regulations, Government Wharves in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* Information concerning the River St. Lawrence Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal including Tide Tables. Montreal to Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River (Bilingual), *Price 25 cents.* Expedition to Hudson Bay, N. B. McLean, Director in Charge, 1927-28, *Price 50 cents.* *Regulations for the government of Public Harbours in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* *Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Foreign-going Certificates of Competency (Exn. 1), *Price 25 cents.* *Rules and Regulations Relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Home-trade, Inland and Minor Waters Vessels, *Price 10 cents.* *International Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents.* *Great Lakes Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents.* The Water Carriage of Goods Act, 1936, *Price 10 cents.* Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes, *Price 10 cents.* *Instructions as to the Inspection of Boilers and Machinery of Steamships, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations respecting Life Saving Appliances, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations Relating to the Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations relating to the Issue of Motor Engineer Certificates, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations respecting Fire Extinguishing Equipment, *Price 10 cents.* *Load Line Rules for Ships Making Voyages on Lakes or Rivers, *Price 10 cents.* *General Load Line Rules, *Price 10 cents.* *Regulations for the Protection Against Accident of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships, *Price 10 cents.* 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

† Also obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Engineers' Certificates Conditions of Issue and Instructions to Applicants. Airport Zoning Regulations, 1939. Defence Air Regulations, 1942 [*obtainable from the Meteorological Office, 315 Bloor St. W., Toronto (5), Ont.*]. Annual Reports (1895–1915), *Price $1.* Canadian Polar Year Expeditions, 1932-33. 2v. (Vol. 1: Meteorology.—Vol. 2: Terrestrial Magnetism, earth currents, aurora borealis), *Price $10.* Cloud Observations during 1896 and 1897 at Toronto. Daily Weather Map. Toronto ed. *Yearly subscription price $4.* Monthly and Annual Rain and Snow-fall of Canada from 1903 to 1913. Monthly Meteorological Summary with Comparative Data of Toronto, Ontario, 1941. Monthly Record of Meteorological Observance in Canada and Newfoundland, 1916, *single copies 10 cents, per annum $1.* (Publication suspended after May, 1938.) Monthly Weather Map (current issues only), *single copies 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.

Veterans Affairs.—Back to Civil Life; What's Ahead; Community and Re-Establishment; You're No Cripple; Employment of Canada's Disabled—Veterans and Others.

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. Report of Co-operative Associations; Economic Survey of Prince Edward Island (Dr. J. E. Lattimer); Taxation in Prince Edward Island (Dr. J. E. Lattimer); Interim Report of the Prince Edward Island Advisory Reconstruction Committee (1945).

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); Printing; Public Utilities Board; Workmen's Compensation Board; Power Commission; Liquor Control Commission; Nova Scotia Housing Commission; Department of Industry and Publicity.

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; Report of Fair Wage Board; Report of the Department of Industry and Reconstruction; Report of the Superintendent of Insurance; and Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

QUEBEC

NOTE.—*The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.*

Agriculture.—*Bulletins.*—(55) Poultry Keeping in Town and Country; (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; (149) Farming for Permanent Profit; (159) Beef Cattle; (95) Cahier de comptabilité agricole; (100) L'égouttement du sol; (102) Les conserves; (105) Le drainage souterrain; (115) Le jardin potager; (118) Guide pratique de la protection des cultures; (121) Le cheval de ferme; (131) Le pain de ménage; (136) Mangeons plus de légumes;

(138) L'exploitation du troupeau laitier; (139) L'A.B.C. du fermier laitier; (140) La volaille et les œufs; (144) L'élevage du porc à bacon; (147) La laiterie de la ferme; (148) Le chaulage des sols acides; (149) L'exploitation rationnelle de la ferme; (151) Des moutons pour la laine et la chair; (152) L'agneau du marché; (154) Vingt-cinq plantes vivaces; (155) Précis d'apiculture; (156) Les clôtures électriques; (157) L'alimentation du porc à bacon; (158) L'élevage du lapin; (159) 2 maladies du 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; (6) Belles plantes, jolies fenêtres; (85) Un troupeau de vaches canadiennes; (115) La culture du houblon; (116) Recommandation du Comité Provincial des engrais chimiques; (118) La culture des arbrisseaux à fruits; (119) Recommandation du Comité Provincial des Pâturages; (122) La jument et son poulain; (125) Ne mettons sur le marché que des porcs à point; (131) La coccidiose aviaire; (133) Le tannage des peaux; (134) Améliorons nos pâturages; (137) Méthode de germination de l'avoine; (138) L'importance du pollen en apiculture; (139) L'abeille-reine; (141) Appréciation des poules en vue de la production des œufs; (142) Moyens de conserver les œufs; (902) Culture des framboises; (903) Le fraisier. *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; (16) La coopération agricole (deuxième leçon); (20) La coopération agricole (sixième leçon); (22) L'amélioration des pâturages; (23) Matière organique et humus; (24) La comptabilité agricole; (25) L'égouttement superficiel du sol; (26) Façons culturales; (27) Les engrais chimiques (première leçon); (28) Les engrais chimiques (deuxième leçon); (29) Les engrais chimiques (troisième leçon); (30) Principes d'élevage; (31) Principes d'alimentation; (32) Soin et entretien des bâtisses; (33) L'art de faire du béton; (34) Les races de chevaux; (35) Choix de l'étalon; (36) La jument poulinière; (37) L'évelage 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; (44) Alimentation du veau; (45) Soin des jeunes bovins; (46) La grange-étable; (47) La laiterie; (48) Le caveau à légumes; (49) Les races de porcs; (50) Le porc à bacon; (51) Le verrat; (52) La truie d'élevage; (53) La porcherie; (54) Les races de moutons; (55) L'élevage du mouton; (56) Aviculture; (58) L'industrie laitière; (59) Le nosema apis. *Miscellaneous.*—(200) Agricultural Mint; (202) Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants; (205) Report of Minister of Agriculture; (206) Farm Woodlots of Eastern Canada; (210) Meal Mixtures; (212) Fertilization of Pasture for Steer Grazing; (214) Varieties of Farm Crops Recommended; (217) Parasities of Horses; (221) Poultry House for 100 Birds; (224) Farm Bookkeeping *(Price 10 cents per copy);* (1) Culture du tabac à pipe; (2) La fertilisation des vergers; (3) Culture de l'asperge; (4) Les fleurs annuelles; (5) Préparation domestique du jus de pommes et description d'un filtre domestique; (1207) Flétrissure bactérienne des patates; (1210) Lutte contre les chenilles légionnaires; (1212) Destruction des sauterelles; (1215) Brûlure bactérienne du pommier; (1220) Bouillie bordelaise; (1223) Désinfection des caveaux à légumes.

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; Courses of English and French for English Catholic Schools (1926); Courses of Study for Protestant, Elementary and High Schools, 1945-46; Catalogues of the Professional Library and the Film Library; Circular of information for teachers wishing to enter the School for Teachers; 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 (illustrated).

Game and Fisheries.—Report of the Minister (bilingual); 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.—(1) An Act establishing the Superior Labour Council; (2) An Act respecting Workmen's Compensation; (3) Employment Bureau Act; (4) Professional Syndicates' Act; (5) Collective Agreement Act; (6) Minimum Wage Act; (7) An Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours; (8) Weekly Day of Rest Act; (9) An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration (Quebec Trade Disputes Act); (10) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (11) An Act respecting Disputes between Employers and Employees of Municipal Public Services (Municipal Strike and Lock-Out Act); (12) Public Building Safety Act; (13) Scaffolding Inspection Act; (14) Electricians and Electrical Installations Act; (15) Pipe-Mechanics Act; (16) Lightning Rod Act; (17) Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act; (18) Pressure Vessels Act; (19) An Act respecting the Welfare of Youth; (20) Stationary Enginemen's Act; (21) Quebec Old Age Pensions Act; (22) Needy Mothers Assistance Act; (23) Blind Persons Aid Act; (24) Labour Relations Act; (25) Fair Wages Schedule; (26) Regulations Relating to Refrigerating Apparatus; (27) Regulations Respecting Shipyards; (28) Regulations Respecting Foundries; (29) Regulations Respecting the Handling and Use of Explosives; (30) Regulations Respecting Ice-cutting; (31) Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Compressed Air; (32) Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Tunnels or Open Caissons; (33) Regulations for the carrying out of the Pressure Vessels Act; (34) Regulations Respecting Electricians and Electrical Installations; (35) Order in Council relating to Fair Wages; (36) Various Ordinances under the Minimum Wage Act; (37) Various Decrees under the Collective Agreement Act.

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, Le 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 scieries 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 Québec, 1945; Liste des villes, villages, paroisses et cantons cadastrés de la Province de Québec, 1938; Notre roue de fortune forestière (pancarte-affiche); Statistiques forestières, 1944; 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.* Bulletin No. 5, La forêt ne doit pas servir de pâturage (1944), Lucien Morais, M.F.; Bulletin No. 6, Etude de quelques propriétés des charbons de bois du Québec se rapportant à leur utilisation comme carburant dans les gazogènes (1945), Jos. Risi, Marcel Brûlé, Maurice Picard; Bulletin No. 7, Etude du mécanisme de carbonisation de quelques espèces de bois de la province de Québec (1945), Jos. Risi et Marcel Deschènes; Bulletin No. 8, La fabrication du charbon de bois—renseignements pratiques pour les charbonniers (1945), Jos. Risi; Bulletin No. 9, Etude des huiles essentielles tirées des feuilles de quelques conifères du Québec (1945), Jos. Risi et Marcel Brûlé; Bulletin No. 11, Les maladies de l'érable à sucre et leur prévention (1945), René Pomerleau, D.Sc, Snow and Skiing (1945), G. Oscar Villeneuve (bilingual); Des sèchoirs et du sèchage artificiel des bois de construction (1945), A. Desjardins; Les industries du Québec utilisant le bois (1945), J. R. A. Legendre; Possibilités d'utilisation des déchets de scierie (1945), L. de G. Dubois; Considérations sur les petites scieries (1945), I. Payeur; La mise sur la marché des bois du Québec (1945), R. Bock; Les bois de placage du Québec (1945), M. Collin; Influence de la grosseur des billes et de la classification sur le coût de production et le prix de vente des bois (1941), A. Bourget; Illustration des principaux défauts rencontrés dans les bois de construction (1945); Terms, abréviations et renseignements techniques à l'usage des marchands de bois (1945), *Price 50 cents.*

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; 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.

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 $2;* L'alimentation du Marsouin blanc.

Mines.—General Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of Quebec for the year ending Mar. 31, 1941 (P.R. 165); 1942 (P.R. 176); 1943 (P.R. 182); 1944 (P.R. 185); 1945 (P.R. 191); The Mining Industry of the Province of Quebec in 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; *Geological Reports:* (1) Launay Township, Abitibi County, S. H. Ross (1939); (2) Lower Laflamme River Area, Abitibi District: I—Western Section, P. E. Auger (1939); II—Eastern Section, W. W. Longley (1939); (3) Risborough-Marlow Area, Frontenac County, Carl Faessler (1939); (4) Lepine Lake Area, Destor Township, Abitibi County, H. M. Bannerman (1940); (5) Fortune Lake and Wasa Lake Map-Area, Dasserat and Beauchastel Townships, G. S. MacKenzie (1940); (6) West Part of Vauquelin Township, Abitibi County, Carl Tolman (1940); (7) Halliwell Mine Map-Area, Beauchastel Township, Témiscamingue County, G. S. MacKenzie (1941); (9) Matapedia Lake Area, Matapedia, Matane and Rimouski Counties, E. Aunert de la Rüe (1941); (10) Olga-Mattagami Area, Abitibi Territory, P. E. Auger (1942); (11) Sept-Iles Area, Saguenay County, Carl Faessler (1942); (12) Mattagami-Kitchigama Area, Abitibi Territory, W. W. Longley (1943); (13) Flavrian Lake Area, Abitibi and Témiscamingue, W. G. Robinson (1943); (14) Barry Lake Area, Abitibi County and Abitibi Territory, R. L. Milner (1943); (15) Buteux Area, Abitibi County and Abitibi Territory, B. C. Freeman (1943); (16) The Opaoka River, Abitibi Territory, B. C. Freeman and J. M. Black (1944); (18) Calumet Island Area, Pontiac County, F. Fitz Osborne (1944); (19) Lower Romaine River Area, Saguenay County, J. A. Retty (1944); (20) Geology of Quebec: Volume I, Bibliography and Index (1941) *(Price $1);* Volume II, Descriptive Geology, John A. Dresser and T. C. Denis (1944) *(Price $1·50);* (21) Moisie Area, Saguenay County, Carl Faessler (1945); (22) Matamec Lake Map-Area, Saguenay County, E. W. Greig (1945); (23) Nominingue and Sicotte Map-Areas, Labelle and Gatineau Counties, E. Aubert de la Rüe (1946); (24) Tonnancourt-Holmes Map-Area, Abitibi County, W. Warren Longley (1946); (26) Castagnier Map-Area, Abitibi County, W. Warren Longley (1946). *Preliminary Reports:* (120) Mining Properties and Development Work in Abitibi and Chibougamau Regions during 1937; (135) Mining Properties and Development Work in Abitibi and Témiscamingue Counties during 1938; (150) during 1939; (161) during 1940; (168) Wetetnagami Lake Area, Abitibi County, R. B. Graham (1942); (169) Simon Lake Area, Papineau County, Carl Faessler (1942); (173) Special Report on the Iron Deposits of the Province of Quebec, H. W. McGerrigle (1942); (175) Forget Lake Area, Saguenay County, W. W. Longley (1943); (177) St. Jean and Beloeil Map-Area, T. H. Clark (1943); (178) Apatite Belt of West Portland Township, Papineau County, W. W. Moorhouse (1943); (179) Utilization of the Titaniferous Magnetites of St. Charles, Bourget Township, Chicoutimi County, Louis Bourgoin (1943); (180) Area from Forgues Lake to Johan Beetz, Jacques Claveau (1943); (181) Wakeham Lake Area, Saguenay County, Jacques Claveau (1943); (183) Kensington Area, Gatineau and Labelle Counties, E. Aubert de la Rüe (1944); (184) North Shore of the Saint-Lawrence, Mingan to Aguanish, W. W. Longley (1944); (186) The Micro-textures of Certain Quebec Iron Ores, F. Fitz Osborne (1945); (187) Bouthillier Map-Area, Labelle and Gatineau Counties, E. Aubert de la Rüe (1945); (188) North Shore of the Saint-Lawrence, Aguanish to Washicoutai Bay, Jacques Claveau (1945); (189) Duquesne Map-Area, West Part of Destor Township, Abitibi County, R. Bruce Graham (1945); (190) Mining Properties and Development in Abitibi and Témiscamingue Counties during 1944, W. N. Ingham: Part I, Beauchastel to Duverny Townships, Part II, Fabre to Louvicourt Townships, Part III, Malartic to Villebon Townships (1945); (192) Taibi Lake Area, Abitibi East County, René Béland (1946); (193) Lanaudière River Map-Area, East Part of Duparquet Township, Abitibi West County, R. Bruce Graham; (194) Belleterre Map-Area (Sheet No. 1), Guillet Township, Témiscamingue County, P. E. Auger (1946); Extracts from Reports on the District of Ungava or New Quebec (1929); Regulations for the Safety and Protection of Workmen in Mines and Quarries (1940); Regulations for the Safety of Workmen in Sand and Gravel Pits (1940); Mineral Exploration Partnerships Act (1941); The Quebec Mining Act (1942); Annotated List of Publications 1883-1944.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs; Reorganized Corporations (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 and yearly) (bilingual); Dairy Products (monthly and yearly) (bilingual); Annual Report of Dairy Plants (bilingual); Agricultural Statistics reports; Caisses populaires et sociétés co-opératives agricoles; Statistiques des hôtelleries (1945) (bilingual); 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; Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission.

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); (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); (413) Four Methods of Chick Sexing (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) *(Price 20 cents per copy).* DAIRYING.—(370) Testing Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products (1946); (371) Butter Making on the Farm (1945); (372) Soft Cheese Making and Farm Dairy Cheddar Cheese (1945); (417) Milk Transportation in the Toronto Milk Shed (1941). FIELD CROPS.—(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); (383) Peach Yellows and Little Peach (1937); (392) Pruning the Tree Fruits (1945); (393) Insects Attacking Vegetables (1938); (397) Mushrooms in Ontario (1939); (408) Conserve by Canning (1940); (412) Frozen Foods—the Home Processing of Fruits, Vegetables, Meats in Lockers or Home Freezers (1946); (424) Pollination in Relation to Orchard Planning (1942); (430) Fruit Varieties (1946); (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); (447) Fruit Maturity and Quality (1946). AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—FARM MECHANICS.—(327) Knots and Splices; the Use of Rope on the Farm (1943); (398) Farm Water Supply (1944); (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 (1943); (431) Destructive Pest Animals (1943); (434) Domestic Rabbits (1943). *Circulars.*—(52) Liver Disease of Horses (1933); (57) Naval—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); (71) Helpful Hints on the Feeding of Swine (1945); (28) Pasture is Paramount for Milk and Meat Production (1938); (54) Fodder (1934); (59) Germinating Seed at Home (1941); (62) Summer Pastures for Eastern Ontario (1942); (68) Guide to Crop Production in Ontario (1946); (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); (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.—Report of Inspector of Legal Offices; Annual Report of the Fire Marshal; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police for Ontario; Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance; Annual Report of the Registrar of Loan and Trust Corporations.

Education.—*Reports.*—Annual Report of the Minister; Staffs of Public and Separate Schools; Staffs of Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools, etc.; Operation of the Trade Schools Regulation Act; Superannuation Fund. *Acts.*—Reprints of 14 Acts dealing with education and public libraries, *Price 25 cents each. Regulations.*—Twenty-three administrative regulations are published. *Courses of Study.*—Fifteen programs or courses are published dealing with various grades and classes of the educational system. *Text Books.*—Six 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 (1941); Canadian Intelligence Examinations; The Township School Area in Ontario; General Announcement of Summer Courses.

(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; Monthly Bulletin.

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; Dental Inspection in Schools and Grants towards Public Health Nurses in Schools, Fumigation; Health Units; Manufacture of Wines; Pasteurization; Psittacosis; Swimming Pools; Qualifications for Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses; Municipal Health Services Act (1944); 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 of the Superintendent of Insurance and the 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 Vacations 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; Industry and Labour Board; Apprenticeship Branch; Minimum Wage Branch; Industrial Standards Branch; Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration Service; Labour Regulations Board and Regional War Labour Board. *Text Books.*—Why Certificates for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers; Boilers; Engines, Turbines, Condensers, Pumps; Refrigeration and Air Compression; Combustion; Beginners' Book on Power Plant Operation; Steam Plant Accessories.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report; Forest Resources of Ontario; Crown Timber Regulations; Crown Timber Dues; Procedure to Cut Timber from Crown Lands; D.D.T. in Ontario Forests; 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;* Ontario Forest Atlas, *Price $1;* 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 1945:* Vol. 49, pt. 2, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Red Lake Area; Vol. 52, pt. 4, Geology of the Whitefish Bay Area; Vol. 52, pt. 6, Geology of East Bull Lake Area; Vol. 53, pt. 3, Mineral Occurrences in the Renfrew Area; Vol. 53, pt. 5, Natural Gas in 1943; Petroleum in 1943; Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications contains complete list of all reports, maps, bulletins, etc., published by the Department, including: 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 until Mar. 31, 1946, when transfer was made to the new Department of Reform Institutions created as of that date; 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; Division of Youth and Child Welfare; Children's Institutions; Day Nurseries and Day Care Centres; Refuges and Homes for the Aged; Soldiers' Aid Commission. *Acts.*—Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations; Mothers' Allowances Act and Regulations; Charitable Institutions 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; Handbook of Children's Aid Laws including Children's Protection Act, Adoption Act and Children of Unmarried Parents Act, Social Welfare; Where is the Present Trend Taking the Child Welfare Movement of Ontario?

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; 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; 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; Report of the Saskatchewan Overseas Livestock Marketing Commission, 1927; Pregnancy Disease of Sheep; Common Diseases of Swine; Contagious Abortion; Foot Rot in Cattle; Coccidiosis of Cattle; Ergotism in Cattle; Mastitis in Cattle; Calfhood Vaccination for Control of Bang's Disease; Distribution and Use of Fowl-Pox and Laryngotracheitis Vaccines; Care and Feeding of Swine; Nutritional Diseases 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; Registered Seed; Production of Principal Grain Crops; Wheat Varieties and Their Production; Barley Varieties in Saskatchewan; Harvesting and Threshing Malting Barley; Oat Varieties and Their Production; Rye Production in Saskatchewan; Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan; Hints on Growing Registered Seed; Grain Variety Recommendations; Harvesting and Threshing Alfalfa Under Prairie Conditions; Sunflowers; Grain Variety Recommendations; The Growing of Flax; Cleaning Flax on the Farm; Growing Crested Wheat Grass for Seed Production; Sweet Clover in Saskatchewan; Instructions for Growing Sweet Clover; Methods for Growing Brome Grass and Western Rye Grass; Brome Grass, Harvesting, Curing and Threshing the Seed Crop; The Production of Rape Seed for Oil; Soil Nitrogen, and Legume Inoculation; Soils in the Northern Wooded Areas; Fertilizers; Seed Cleaning Machinery; Equipping Your Farm Machinery to Harvest a Short Crop; Cutting and Gathering Short-Strawed Grain; Horticulture in Saskatchewan; The Waxing of Turnips; Vegetable Gardening in Saskatchewan; Preservation of Fence Posts; Treated Fence Posts for Community Pastures; Practical Irrigation for Beginners; Feeding of Chickens for Production and Hatchability; Poultry Feeding; Instructions for Fattening Poultry; Fattening Poultry for Market; Poultry Housing; Bill of Material for Permanent House; Whitewashes for Poultry Houses; Home-Made Brooders; On the Operation of (Small) Incubators; Artificial Hatching and Brooding of Turkey Poults; Operation of Coal Burning Brooder Stoves; Care and Management of Baby Chicks; Poultry Raising in Saskatchewan; Turkey Raising in Saskatchewan; Guide for Culling Turkeys; Preparation of Fowls for Exhibition; The Good and The Bad in Market Poultry; Standard Methods for the Preparation of Market Poultry; How to Kill and Pluck Poultry; How to Can the Non-Producing Hen; Method of Canning Poultry; The Problem of Dirty Eggs; To Market Better Quality Eggs; Increasing the Income From the Poultry Flocks; Common Breeds of Poultry; Bronze Turkeys; Cross breeding in Poultry; Control of Poultry Lice and Mites; Regulations Relating to the Distribution and Use of Fowl-Pox and Laryngotracheitis Vaccines; Approved Poultry Flock Policies; Saskatchewan Junior Poultry Clubs; Saskatchewan Junior Poultry Clubs Regulations; Market Eggs (prepared for Saskatchewan Junior Poultry Clubs).

Co-operation and Co-operative Development.—Co-operative Development—a monthly news letter; Quarterly Statistical and Progress Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report; Supplements to the Annual Report, including co-operative purchasing associations, co-operative marketing associations, credit unions, community hall and community service associations, and miscellaneous service associations; Community Canning Centres.

Education.—Annual Report; Curriculum for Elementary Schools; High School Curriculum; Program of Studies for Technical Schools; Bible Readings for Schools; Curriculum and Regulations for Normal Schools; Calendar, Saskatchewan Normal Schools; Regulations for Vocational 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; Supplement to Manual; Radio Broadcasts to Saskatchewan Schools; Citizenship—Our Democracy; Question-Answer folder on Larger Units; Larger School Units in Saskatchewan; Adult Education Study-Action Brochure, Study Action Outlines, and Citizens' Conference Reports.

Highways.—Annual Report; Highway Map.

Labour.—Annual Report.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report; Various Maps of the Province showing townships, municipalities and local improvement districts; Annual list of all municipal officials.

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; The Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, 1945.

Bureau of Publications.—Plans for Progress; What Does Health Mean to You?; Saskatchewan, Heart of Canada's West; Marketing Your Furs; Saskatchewan News—a weekly news letter; The Toronto Star Reports on the Saskatchewan Government; Saskatchewan and Reconstruction; Saskatchewan Replies to the Dominion Government Proposals; Legislature and Executive Council; Saskatchewan Tourist and Highway Map; Back to Saskatchewan, (produced for Rehabilitation Division, Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation) Information Bulletin No. 1, facts on the Saskatchewan Government's Program; Information Bulletin No. 2, folder on fishing; Community Canning Centres (produced for the Department of Co-operation); Your Agricultural Representative Service (produced for the Department of Agriculture).

Public Health.—Annual Reports; Health Education Teaching Aids; Miscellaneous Nutrition Pamphlets; Partners In Helping Children Grow Up; What Is Mental Hygiene?; Communicable Disease Control; Safe Childhood; Toxoid and Anti-toxin; The Tourist Typhoid Carrier; Typhoid Fever; Communicable Disease In Schools; Measles; Whooping Cough; Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria; Smallpox; Saskatchewan Cancer Services Bulletin; Saskatchewan Plans For Health; Saskatchewan Recreation; Moral and Social Factors in V.D.; Does High School Education Prepare For Marriage?; Proceedings of the Third Western Conference on Venereal Disease Control; Sex Education; What Is Your Town Doing About V.D.?; New Approaches To Sex Education; Victory Over Disease; Solid Facts For Teen-age Folks; What Every Woman Should Know; Heartache House; Are Your Children Spreading VD?; Raw Milk Can Kill You; Eye Appeal Is Not Sanitation; Health Hints for Food Handlers; Food Poisoning Is Bad For Business; Regulations Governing Cemeteries; The Care of the Dead and Transportation of Corpses; Fumigation with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas; Regulations Relating to Hospitals, Sanitation, Plumbing and Drainage; Milk and Certain Milk Products; Camps; Public Hotels; Boarding Houses and Restaurants; Bake Shops; Apartment Blocks; Automobile Trailer Houses; 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; Water—Friend or Enemy; An Incinerator for Towns, Villages and Institutions; Sanitary Environment of Towns and Villages; Fly Proof Seat for Pail Closet; A Few Fly Facts; Disposal of Liquid Wastes; The Pit Closet; The Pail Closet; Public Toilets For Towns and Villages; Concrete Tanks For Waste Water; Milk Memoranda Card For Dairymen: A Home-made Iceless Refrigerator; The Mosquito; Sterilizing Wells; Warning—Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.—Annual Report; A Guide to Farm Home Planning and Modernization; Modernizing Farm Homes; Back to Saskatchewan.

Social Welfare.—Annual Report; Social Aid Manual.

Telephones.—Annual Report.

Treasury.—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.; Saskatchewan Gazette: Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1940, Amendments for Statutes, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

ALBERTA

Agriculture.—Weekly Department 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 and with Junior Club activities.*

Economic Affairs.—Annual Report; Opportunity in Alberta; Tap the Water. *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.

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); A Talk to Parents—Minister of Education.

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). Placer Mining.

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; Fire Prevention Leaflets.

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; Sulphanilamide 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. *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 live-stock production, dairying, poultry, field crops, fruit, vegetables, bulbs, seeds, diseases and pests, bee keeping, agricultural surveys, together with reports on markets, agricultural statistics and climate.*

Fisheries.—*List of annual reports and bulletins obtainable from Department.*

King's Printer.—British Columbia Gazette.

Lands and Forests.—*Lands.*—How to Pre-empt, Purchase or Lease Lands. *List of descriptive bulletins of various Land Recording Districts on request to Department. Forest Service.*—Forest Act. Annual Reports on administration and activities of the Service during the year (including tabulated compilations on forest industries, forest revenue and expenditures, protection, and grazing), technical and non-technical publications on forestry and the forest industries. *List of publications on request, Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. Water Branch.*—Water Powers—British Columbia; Water Powers—Fraser River. *Surveys Branch.—List of maps available on request.*

Mines.—*List of comprehensive annual reports and special bulletins obtainable from Department.*

British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.—British Columbia, Canada; British Columbia Travel Map. British Columbia's Picturesque Highways; Hunting and Fishing in British Columbia; Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia; Thunderbird Park; Wells Gray Park; Romantic Cariboo; Vancouver Island; "Tell Me About British Columbia"; "The Big Bend"; Central British Columbia; British Columbia's Peace River District; A.B.C. of Western Settlement.

Trade and Industry.—Annual Report; British Columbia Trade Index (Directory of Products manufactured by British Columbia Industries).

Section 5.—Dominion and Provincial Royal Commissions

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; p. 1043 of the 1943-44 Year Book; and p. 1148 of the 1945 Year Book.*

Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the application of Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax to Co-operative Companies and Associations and Mutual Corporations; Nov. 16, 1944; 245 pp.

Department of Munitions and Supply, Coal Control, Submission on the coal industry of Canada as prepared on the Royal Commission on Coal, 1945; Mar. 28, 1945; 45 pp.

Royal Commission on Administrative Classifications in the Public Service; Feb. 15, 1946; 36 pp. Walter L. Gordon, Chairman; Major-General E. DeB. Panet and Sir Thomas Gardiner, Commissioners, 1946.

Royal Commission established by Order in Council P.C. 411 of Feb. 5, 1946; 14 pp.; Documents. . 25 pp.; Third Interim Report . . . Mar. 29, 1946, 10 pp.; Final Report . . June 27, 1946, 733 pp.; Royal Commissioners: Hon. Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau and Hon. Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock (Espionage inquiry), (*Ottawa, King's Printer*).

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; p. 1043 of the 1943-44 Year Book; and p. 1148 of the 1945 Year Book.*

Ontario.—Royal Commission of inquiry into charges made by E. B. Jolliffe that secret service police are employed to act as intelligence service, and to report on the activities of various people in the Province of Ontario. Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Le Bel, Commissioner; May 28, 1945. (See Grube, G. M. A. The Le Bel Report and Civil Liberties, in Can. Forum, Dec., 1945. pp. 208-12.)

Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the Provincial educational system; Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Hope, Chairman; Mar. 21, 1945.

Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon all aspects of reforestation, forest resources of Ontario and their conservation, management, development and beneficial utilization for all purposes; Chairman, Major-General Howard Kennedy; Apr. 16, 1946.

Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon all matters concerned with scientific and industrial research as they affect the Province of Ontario; Dr. R. C. Wallace, Chairman; Aug. 28, 1945.

Manitoba.—Royal Commission on Adult Education; Chairman, Dr. A. W. Trueman; Commissioners: John Deutsch, John Grierson, Prof. H. A. Innis, Frances McKay; Secretary, Jack Sword (June 1946, sitting). Venereal Disease Investigation Commission, Hon. Ivan Schultz, Chairman.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the medicinal properties and benefits derived from the waters of Little Manitou Lake, Sask., and to make a study as to ways and means whereby existing and potential facilities may be enlarged in the public interest; Commissioners, Oscar Wingrove, William A. Riddell, M.Sc., Ph.D., Jacob G. Rempel, M.Sc., Ph. D., Ben Brachman, M.D., William P. Jones, M.D.; Aug. 17, 1945. Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon matters concerning the forest resources of the Province; Commissioners, Frank Eliason, John C. W. Irwin, William Bayliss, John Mitchell, Ph.D., Donald Galbraith, Oct. 16, 1945. Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the nursing services, care and treatment provided to patients of the Saskatoon Hospital; Commissioners, Dr. C. J. Kirk, C. C. Gibson, Miss K. W. Ellis; Nov. 16, 1945.

British Columbia.—Report of the Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon McG. Sloan relating to the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1942; 245 pp. Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Educational Finance by Maxwell A. Cameron, 1945; 108 pp. Report of the Commissioner the Hon. Gordon McG. Sloan, Chief Justice of British Columbia relating to the forest resources of British Columbia, 1945; 195 pp. Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Harper, Commissioner appointed by an Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated June 1, 1945, relating to the "Chiropody Act". 1946; 23 pp.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Principal Events of the Year*

The Governor General.—Canada officially bade farewell to the retiring Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice on Mar. 17, 1946.

On Apr. 12, 1946, Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., and Viscountess Alexander were welcomed on their arrival at Ottawa. Viscount Alexander was administered the oath of office as Governor General of Canada in the Senate Chamber.

The Prime Minister.—On June 9, 1946, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, according to the official record, attained the distinction of having been Prime Minister of Canada over a longer period of time than any other Canadian leader in history, having exceeded the previous record of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of the Dominion. British and Dominion statesmen paid tribute to Prime Minister King as he began his twentieth year of office as Canadian Prime Minister.

His Majesty's Honours Lists.—In the King's New Year's Honours List of Jan. 1, 1946, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance and Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, were made members of the Imperial Privy Council. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, was similarly honoured in His Majesty's Birthday Honours List of June 12, 1946: and the order of the Companion of Honour was conferred on Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Dominion Day Honours List was devoted entirely to recognition of the varied and faithful contribution of Canadians to civilian and semi-civilian phases of the war effort. It was the most comprehensive list ever published, consisting of nearly 1,200 names. The size of this list was due mainly to the fact that awards of King's honours to Canadian civilians had been suspended from Jan. 1, 1944, to the end of the War. The list included: C.M.G., 40; C.V.O., 2; C.B.E., 121; O.B.E., 428; I.S.O., 23; M.B.E., 524; Polar Medal, 8; Bar to Polar Medal, 3.

Military lists of King's honours have been published regularly throughout the war years and have been summarized in the Introductions to the wartime issues of the Year Book, along with decorations awarded to the Services.

Inter-Empire and International Conferences.—The first General Assembly of the United Nations was held at London, Jan. 10 to Feb. 15, 1946, with representatives from 51 nations. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, was the chief Canadian delegate.

* To the end of August, 1946.

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The Dominion-Provincial Conference met at Ottawa, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, 1946, and discussed in general terms the proposals and counter-proposals made by the various Governments. The Conference resumed its private sittings on Apr. 25, 1946; the sittings were open from Apr. 29. The meetings adjourned on May 3, 1946, the Dominion and Provincial Governments not having reached agreement in a reallocation of taxing powers, for which purpose the Conference was convened.

Representatives from 35 member countries met on Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Ga., U.S.A., Mar. 8 to Mar. 18, 1946, at the International Monetary Conference. Louis Rasminsky was Canada's representative.

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, was member of the Council for Canada at the fourth meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration held at Atlantic City, Mar. 15 to Mar. 29, 1946.

The United Nations Security Council with representatives from 11 Allied Nations opened its first session at New York City on Mar. 25, 1946, and to date (Aug. 31, 1946) is still in conference.

The Prime Ministers of the British Dominions conferred at London, Apr. 23 to May 23, 1946. Canada was represented by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who attended the sessions from May 20.

The first General Assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization of 45 member countries met together at Montreal on May 21 to May 28, 1946. The following month a Regional Conference established Montreal as the permanent headquarters of the Organization.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission held its first meeting at New York City, beginning June 14, 1946, to study methods for world control of atomic energy in the interests of world peace. Canada's representative was Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. The Commission was still sitting at Aug. 31.

The Peace Conference, with 21 nations participating, opened at Paris, France, on July 29, 1946. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King left Ottawa on July 18 to lead the Canadian delegation and on Aug. 2 put the case for Canada before the delegates of the other countries represented.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The personnel of Canadian diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1945, is given at pp. 86-91 of this volume. From that date to Aug. 31, 1946, the following representatives of Canada's Allies have presented their credentials to His Excellency the Governor General: The first Danish Minister to Canada, Hon. G. B. Holler, on Mar. 7, 1946; the Mexican Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Luis I. Rodriguez, on Apr. 23, 1946; the Swiss Minister, Dr. Victor Nef, on Apr. 25, 1946; the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. Acyr do Nascinmento Paes, on Apr. 26, 1946; and the Polish Minister, Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, on May 31, 1946. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C., was appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom to Canada on Jan. 25, 1946, and arrived at Ottawa on May 29, 1946. The Czechoslovakian Minister to Canada, Mr. Frantisek Memec, was appointed July 27, and the Argentinian Ambassador to Canada, Juan Carlos Roderiquez, was appointed Aug. 7; these two representatives had not, to Aug. 31, presented their credentials. John D. Kearney, K.C., who was appointed Canadian Minister to Norway on Oct. 12, 1945, was also appointed on Jan. 15, 1946, to represent Canada in Denmark as Minister. Arthur Rive was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand on May 16, 1946.

Visiting Statesmen, etc.—Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee of the United Kingdom arrived at Ottawa from Washington on Nov. 17, 1945, following five days of discussion with President H. S. Truman of the United States and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on a concrete program for sharing secrets of the atomic bomb. During his three-day visit, Prime Minister Attlee addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber.

Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Africa, Sicily, Italy and later on the Western Front, arrived at Ottawa on Jan. 9, 1946, for a three-day visit. Picturesque "Castle" Mountain in Banff National Park was renamed "Mount Eisenhower" as a tribute to his leadership of the armies of the United Nations.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Ottawa on Aug. 28, 1946, for a three-day visit.

The Royal Commission to Investigate Espionage in Canada.—On Feb. 15, 1946, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that information of undoubted authenticity had reached the Canadian Government which established that there had been disclosures of secret and confidential information, directly or indirectly, to unauthorized persons, including some members of the staff of a Foreign Mission at Ottawa, to the prejudice of the safety and interests of Canada. In order to make possible the full investigation that the seriousness of the information demanded, the Government appointed a Royal Commission consisting of Mr. Justice R. Taschereau and Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada, to hear evidence and report thereon.

On Mar. 4, 1946, Prime Minister King made public the First Interim Report received from the Royal Commission. The evidence established that a network of under-cover agents had been organized by a foreign power for the purpose of obtaining secret and confidential information particularly from employees of Departments and agencies of the Dominion Government. Specific charges were laid against four persons, and it was stated that others were also implicated.

The Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission was issued on Mar. 14, 1946, and charges were laid against an additional number of persons.

On Mar. 18, 1946, Prime Minister King made a formal statement in the House of Commons on Canada's espionage inquiry. He stated that Soviet agents had used Canada as a base to secure information of a very great and grave concern to the United States and also to the United Kingdom.

Prime Minister King tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 29, 1946, the Third Interm Report and on July 15 the Final Report. After each of these Reports several more persons were detained.

Labour.—As the basis of ending the prolonged dispute between the Ford Motor Company of Canada and the United Automobile Workers' Union (see "Chronology", Chapter II, p. 48) a decision of Mr. Justice I. C. Rand, arbitrator, was passed down on Jan. 29, 1946. The terms of the award denied union shop but allowed the principle of compulsory check-off of union dues from all workers whether union members or not. Penalties against individuals were provided for "wildcat" strikes and against the union in the case of strikes being called without a secret ballot of all employees.

On July 10, 1946, the Dominion Government took control of three Canadian basic steel plants in a move to avert a strike in the steel industry tentatively set for July 15. The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, announced the

appointment of F. B. Kilbourn, Montreal, Que., as Dominion Controller of the three plants in which a strike was threatened—Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, N.S. In the face of this action, the United Steel Workers of America called the strike on July 15. On July 16, the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons was authorized to investigate immediately all issues connected with the present industrial unrest in Canada. For this purpose evidence was taken from many witnesses including employers, representatives, union leaders and outstanding figures in many fields; these were called before the Committee to express their viewpoints.

War Crimes Trials.—The International war crimes trial held at Nuremburg, Germany, came to an end on Aug. 31, 1946, and the International Military Tribune adjourned until Sept. 30, 1946, when it will render its verdict (see "Chronology", Chapter II, p. 48).

On Jan. 14, 1946, the death sentence imposed by a Canadian military court on Maj.-Gen. Kurt Meyer (see "Chronology", Chapter II, p. 48) was commuted to life imprisonment. Maj.-Gen. Meyer arrived in Canada on Apr. 30, 1946, to serve his sentence at Dorchester Penitentiary, N.B.

Section 2.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Official Appointments.—*Advisory Council.*—**1946.** May 3, to be Members to advise the Board of Directors of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation on all matters relative to the administration of Part I of the Export Credits Insurance Act: James S. Duncan, President, Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; R. H. Davis, President, Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ont.; James Stewart, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.; C. D. Jacox, President and Managing Director, Great Western Garment Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; George Robertson, Secretary, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, Sask.; J. A. Amyot, President, Dominion Corset Co. Ltd., Quebec, Que.; K. A. McLennan, Vancouver, B.C.; H. R. MacMillan, President, H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Vancouver, B.C.; H. G. Hesler, Assistant General Manager, Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Que.; C. H. G. Short, President and Managing Director, Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.; Fletcher Smith, A. M. Smith and Co., Halifax, N.S.; Hon. Hector Authier, Amos, Que.; Homer Zwicker, Secretary-Treasurer, Zwicker and Co., Lunenburg, N.S.; R. B. Buckerfield, Vancouver, B.C.

Atom Energy Commission of the United Nations.—**1946.** Apr. 2, Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.: to be Canadian Representative.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—**1945.** Oct. 5, René Morin, Montreal, Que.: to be again a Governor and Vice-Chairman for three years from Nov. 1. Howard B. Chase, Montreal, Que., and Mrs. T. W. (Mary) Sutherland, Revelstoke, B.C.: to be again Governors for three years from Nov. 1. Oct. 23, Arnold D. Dunton: to be Governor and Chairman from Nov. 15.

Canadian National Railways.—**1945.** Aug. 16, R. C. Vaughan, President of the Canadian National Railway Company: to be again a Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors for a further term of three years from Oct. 1. J. A. Northey, Toronto, Ont., and W. J. T. Gagnon, Montreal, Que.: reappointed Directors for three years from Oct. 1. **1946.** Aug. 22, Ralph B. Brennan, Saint John, N.B. and James Young, Dummer, Sask.: reappointed Directors for three years from Oct. 1.

Canadian Pension Commission.—**1945.** Dec. 13, Major Clifford Merrill Keillor, M.D., Chief Medical Adviser: to be an *ad hoc* Commissioner for one year from Dec. 12. **1946.** Jan. 22, Wing Cmdr. John Murray Forman, D.F.C., and Commander Norman Loris Pickersgill, V.D.: to be again *ad hoc* Members for a period of one year from Feb. 1.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.—**1945.** Dec. 28, David B. Mansur, Ottawa, Ont.: to be President, effective Jan. 1, 1946. **1946.** Feb. 5, Major-Gen. Hugh A. Young, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Vice-President.

Civil Service Commission.—**1945.** Oct. 5, Stanley Gilbert Nelson, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member, *vice* James H. Stitt.

Dependents' Allowance Board.—**1945.** July 17, Sqdn. Ldr. A. V. Ashdon, R.C.A.F.: to be Member *vice* Sqdn. Ldr. J. E. Dancey, effective May 1. Lt.-Col. E. J. S. Dudley, E.D.: to be Member, *vice* Col. S. H. Hope, effective Apr. 1. Cmdr. J. D. A. Blais, R.C.N.V.R.: to be Member, *vice* Cmdr. A. E. Fortington, effective Apr. 15.

Deputy Administrators.—**1945.** Oct. 11, Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and F. L. C. Pereira, O.B.E., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Administrators of the Government of Canada. **1946.** Mar. 16, Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Deputy Administrator. F. L. C. Pereira, O.B.E., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Administrator for the purpose of signing certain documents.

Deputy Ministers.—**1945.** Oct. 3, Vincent William Scully, Vice-President (Administration), National Research Council: to be Deputy Minister of Reconstruction, effective Oct. 1, 1945. Dec. 28, Vincent William Scully, Deputy Minister of Reconstruction: to be Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, effective Jan. 1, 1946. **1946.** July 23, George D. W. Cameron, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health), effective July 24, 1946.

Dominion Council of Health.—**1945.** Mde. Pierre F. Casgrain, Westmount, Que.: to be again a Member for three years from Sept. 30. **1946.** June 28, Dr. R. D. Defries, Toronto, Ont.: to be again a Member for a further period of three years from July 1.

Federal District Commission.—**1946.** April 18, A. J. Major, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.—**1946.** Feb. 21, Rt. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley: to be Governor; William Clifford Clark: to be alternate Governor, under the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, 1945. Mar. 15, Graham Ford Towers: to be alternate Governor, *vice* William Clifford Clark.

International Monetary Fund.—**1946.** Feb. 21, Rt. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley: to be Governor; Graham Ford Towers: to be alternate Governor, under the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, 1945.

Interprovincial Board under Old Age Pensions Act.—**1946.** Apr. 16; to be Members: Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare; Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D., Minister of Public Works, Province of Alberta; A. Blackie, Superintendent of Old Age Pensions, Province of Alberta; Hon. George S. Pearson, Provincial Secretary, Province of

British Columbia; J. H. Creighton, Chairman, Old Age Pension Board, Province of British Columbia; Hon. Ivan Schultz, Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Province of Manitoba; L. D. McNeill, Chairman, Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Board, Province of Manitoba; Hon. F. A. McGrand, M.D., Minister of Health and Social Services, Province of New Brunswick; J. W. Niles, Director of Old Age Pensions, Province of New Brunswick; Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., Minister of Public Health and Welfare, Province of Nova Scotia; H. S. Farquhar, Director of Old Age Pensions, Province of Nova Scotia; Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, Minister of Public Welfare, Province of Ontario; B. W. Heise, Vice-Chairman, Ontario Old Age Pensions Commission, Province of Ontario; P. S. Fielding, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Province of Prince Edward Island; Otto Campbell, Superintendent of Old Age Pensions, Province of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Antonio Barrette, Minister of Labour, Province of Quebec; J. R. Forest, President, Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission, Province of Quebec; Hon. O. W. Valleau, Minister of Social Welfare, Province of Saskatchewan; J. S. White, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Province of Saskatchewan. J. W. MacFarlane, Director of Old Age Pensions, Department of National Health and Welfare: to be Secretary.

National Council of Physical Fitness.—**1945.** Nov. 15, Hart Devenney, Winnipeg, Man.: to be Physical Director of the Province of Manitoba, *vice* R. Wray Youmans, for a term to expire Dec. 31, 1946. **1946.** Jan. 22, Dr. William C. Ross, Halifax, N.S.: to be again a Member for a further period of three years from Jan. 1. Apr. 9, J. H. Ross, Calgary, Alta., and Jerry Mathisen, Vancouver, B.C.: to be again Members for a period of three years from Jan. 1.

National Film Board.—**1945.** Aug. 30, C. G. Cowan, Ottawa, Ont.: to be again a Member for three years from Aug. 31, 1945. Sept. 25, Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare: to be a Member, *vice* Hon. T. A. Crerar, resigned. Oct. 23, Hon. J. J. McCann, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada: to be again a Member for a period of three years from Nov. 11.

National Health and Welfare.—**1945.** Nov. 15, Alex G. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont., and Louis Greenberg, Ottawa, Ont., Junior Bacteriologists: to be Dominion Analysts.

National Research Council.—**1945.** Aug. 31, to be Members for a term of three years expiring Mar. 31, 1948: Dr. Paul Gagnon, Director, Department of Chemical Engineering, Laval University, Quebec; Percy Bengough, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Dr. J. A. Gray, Department of Physics, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. A. Surveyer, Consulting Engineer, Montreal, Que.; Dr. David A. Keys, Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Que. **1946.** Apr. 16, to be Members for a term of three years expiring Mar. 31, 1949: Dr. G. M. Shrum, Head of the Department of Physics, University of British Columbia; J. S. Duncan, President, Massey Harris Co., Toronto, Ont.; A. R. Gordon, Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto; H. H. Saunderson, Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Manitoba.

Northwest Territories Council.—**1945.** Aug. 21, R. A. Hoey, Director, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources: to be a Member *vice* H. W. McGill, M.D., retired.

Permanent Joint Board on Defence.—**1945.** Aug. 23, Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.: to be Chairman of the Canadian Section, *vice* O. M. Biggar, resigned. Oct. 23, Maj.-Gen. H. F. G. Letson, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.:

to be Army Member of the Canadian Section, *vice* Maj.-Gen. Maurice Pope, effective Oct. 16. **1946.** June 25, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Mann, C.B.E., D.S.O., Vice Chief of the General Staff: to be the Army Member of the Canadian Section, effective June 15, 1946, *vice* Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Unemployment Insurance Commission.—**1946.** Mar. 15, R. J. Tallon: to be again Commissioner, effective from Sept. 24, 1945. May 14, George W. Ritchie, Toronto, Ont.: to be a Member for a term of five years from May 15.

War Veterans' Allowance Board.—**1945.** Sept. 18, Francis J. G. Garneau, Member of the Board: to be Chairman, effective Sept. 19, *vice* Dougall Carmichael, deceased. Frederick D. MacKenzie, Neepawa, Man.: to be a Member, effective Sept. 19. **1946.** Jan. 24, Major William Alexander de Graves, D.S.O.: to be a Member, *vice* Dr. H. A. Bowie, retired.

Judicial Appointments.—*County and District Courts.*—**1945.** Aug. 2, Hon. Mr. Justice Sidney A. Smith, a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia: to be a Deputy Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the purpose of holding the sittings of the Exchequer Court to be held at the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, commencing on Oct. 2 and Oct. 8, 1945, respectively. Oct. 2, His Honour V. R. Smith, Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Kerrobert, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Saskatoon, Sask. J. A. MacMillan, K.C., Wadena, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Kerrobert, Sask. Louis T. McKim, K.C., Melville, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Melfort, Sask. Elmer B. Feir, Stettler, Alta.: to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, and to be also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. L. H. Stack, K.C., Calgary, Alta.: to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. H. J. Sullivan, K. C., New Westminster, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Westminster, B.C., and also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Oct. 25, Robert E. Nay, Wilkie, Sask.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Kerrobert, Sask. **1946.** May 10, Francis G. J. McDonagh, Toronto, Ont.: to be Junior Judge of the County Court for the County of York, Ont. Ian MacRae, Strathroy, Ont.: to be Junior Judge of the County Court for the County of Middlesex, Ont., and also Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. May 17, John B. Robinson, Haileybury, Ont.: to be Judge of the District Court for the Provisional Judicial District of Temiskaming in the Province of Ontario, and also Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

Higher Courts.—**1945.** Oct. 2, Hon. Garon Pratte, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec. J. A. Gagne, K.C., Quebec, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec. Howard R. L. Henry, Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Registrar of the Exchequer Court: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Oct. 25, Peter J. Hughes, Fredericton, N.B.: to be a Judge of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Nov. 14, Hon. Sir Joseph Chisholm, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; to be an *ad hoc* Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada on its Admiralty side. Dec. 28, Hon. James C. McRuer, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario: to be

Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice for Ontario and ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. Hon. John Andrew Hope, 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. Hon. F. D. Hogg, 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, effective Jan. 1, 1946. Russell W. Treleaven, K.C., Hamilton, Ont., to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, and ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, effective Jan. 1, 1946. Walter F. Schroeder, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, and ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, effective Jan. 1, 1946. **1946.** Jan. 11, Hon. Charles Dow Richards, a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick: to be Judge of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of the Province of New Brunswick. Jan. 18, Dalton C. Wells, Toronto, Ont.: to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario and ex officio a Member of the Court of Appeals for Ontario. Jan. 24, Hon. George Bligh O'Connor, a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Judge of the Appeal Court under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1943, for the Province of Alberta effective Jan. 24. May 10, P. E. F. Smily, 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. F. T. Collins, K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, Que.

Commissioners.—1945. Aug. 16, Hon. Réné A. Danis, Judge of the District Court for the Provisional Judicial District of Cochrane, Province of Ontario; H. Aldous Aylen, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., and Lee A. Kelley, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Commission under the provisions of the Naturalization Act and Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to inquire into and report upon the cases of revocation of naturalization certificates. Oct. 23, Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick: to be Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths in the Province of New Brunswick. **1946.** Jan. 8, Hon. James Chalmers McRuer, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem*, authorizing him to tender and administer oaths in the Province of Ontario. Feb. 7, Paul Mathieu Pelletier, B.A., an official of the office of the Privy Council: to be Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to tender and to administer oaths to all persons appointed to discharge any duty under the Government of Canada. Feb. 15, Walter L. Gordon, C.A., Toronto, Ont.; Maj.-Gen. Edouard DeB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., Montreal, Que., and Sir Thomas Gardiner, G.B.E., K.C.B., London, England: to be Commissioners under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to examine into and make recommendations upon the scales of remuneration, classifications and conditions of employment of the principal officials of the public service. Apr. 5, Maj.-Gen. Ralph B. Gibson, Toronto, Ont.: to be a Commissioner according to the Penitentiary Act, 1939. Apr. 18, Douglas Sutherland, Sydney, N.S., Judge of the Juvenile Court, Sydney, N.S.: to be a Commissioner under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to investigate charges of political partisanship against Thomas Marchand, Postmaster, Louisdale, N.S. May 3, Dr. J. D. Babbit, Division of Physics and Electrical

Engineering, National Research Council, J. R. Mills, Division of Chemistry, National Research Council and J. A. Fournier, Chief Chemist of the Metallic Minerals Division, Department of Mines and Resources: to be Assay Commissioners under the provisions of the Currency Act, c. 40, R.S.C. 1927. Aug. 1, James Spray, Hawkesbury, N.S.: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate charges of political partisanship against Thomas Marchand, Postmaster of Louisdale, Electoral District of Inverness–Richmond, N.S. *vice* Dougald Sutherland.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 14, 1946, 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".

Section 3.—Dominion Legislation, 1945

Legislation of the Sixth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, Mar. 19, 1945 to Apr. 16, 1945

NOTE.—This classified list of Dominion Legislation has been compiled from the Statutes. Naturally, in summarising 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. 29	*The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1945* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $5,654,976·27 for public service expenses based on further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1944-45.
2 Apr. 16	*The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1945* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $148,845,000·59 for defraying the expenses of the public service during the fiscal year 1945-46, being five-twelfths of the items contained in the main estimates, together with additional interims of $437,749·83, being one-twelfth of the amount set forth in Schedule A to the Act and $862,958·33, being one-sixth of the amount set forth in Schedule B to the Act. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sales of securities of Canada, of sums required for the redemption of certain loans or obligations.
3 Apr. 16	*The War Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1945* authorized the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $2,000,000,000 for defraying expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945-46 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 exceeding $2,000,000,000 as may be required for the purposes of the Act.

Legislation of the First Session of the Twentieth Parliament, Sept. 6, 1945 to Dec. 18, 1945

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—	
1 Sept. 12	*The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1945* grants payment of $29,769,000·11, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for expenses of the public service for the fiscal year 1945-46 being one-twelfth of the amount of the main estimates.
2 Sept. 12	*The War Expenditure and Demobilization Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1945* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $400,000,000 for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945-46 in connection with the security, defence and demobilization in Canada.
3 Oct. 12	*The Appropriation Act, No. 4, 1945* grants the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $29,769,000·11 for defraying the expenses of the public service during the fiscal year 1945-46, being one-twelfth of the amount of the main estimates.

Legislation of the First Session of the Twentieth Parliament, Sept. 6, 1945 to Dec. 18, 1945—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—concl.	
5 Nov. 14	*The Appropriation Act, No. 5, 1945* authorizes the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $29,769,000·11 for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1945-46, being one-twelfth of the amount of the main estimates.
11 Dec. 18	*The Bretton Woods Agreements Act, 1945* approves the Agreements for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and makes provision for the carrying into effect of such Agreements.
15 Dec. 18	*The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.* All authority formerly vested in the Minister of Finance under the Housing Act, with the exception of the payment of sums granted for slum clearance, is transferred to the Corporation established under this Act. The Central Mortgage Bank Act is repealed and the assets of that Bank transferred to the Corporation.
17 Dec. 18	*The Dominion-Alberta Supplementary Taxation Agreement Act, 1945* provides for an adjustment in the annual payments to be made to the Province of Alberta under the provisions of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942.
18 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Dominion Succession Duty Act* (c. 14, 1940-41 and amendments) provides for a reduction of duty in cases where property is passed on more than once in five years.
19 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940* (c. 32, 1940 and amendments) abolished the 20 p.c. refundable portion of the excess profits tax and reduced the rate of tax on excess profits from 100 p.c. to 60 p.c. The minimum standard profit under Act was increased from $5,000 to $15,000 as from Jan. 1, 1946, and sale proprietorships and partnerships were relieved of 15 p.c. tax on total profits.
23 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act* (c. 97 R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). The most important amendments under this Act include: the 4 p.c. reduction in individual income tax for 1945 and of 16 p.c. for 1946; adjustments in deductions on account of dependent children in order to avoid duplication because of the payment of family allowances; changes with respect to the payment of income tax on annuities, periodic payments under wills, and pensions; and abatement of income tax on distribution of surpluses of private companies.
30 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Special War Revenue Act* (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). The most important amendment under this Act reduces the excise tax on furs from 25 p.c. to 10 p.c. and imposes an 8 p.c. sales tax on all furs and fur trimmed garments. Other amendments are made to Schedules I and III.
37 Dec. 18	*The War Expenditure and Demobilization Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1945* authorizes the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding $1,365,000,000 (less $400,000,000 voted under c. 2, 1945) for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945-46 in connection with the security, defence and demobilization in Canada. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceeding $1,365,000,000 as may be required for the purposes of the Act.
39 Dec. 18	*The Appropriation Act, No. 6, 1945* grants payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of $117,775,292·34 and $21,931,048 (less the amounts already authorized under Appropriation Acts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1945) for public service expenses for the fiscal year 1945-46. Authority is also given for raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, a sum not exceeding $200,000,000 for public works and general purposes.
Agriculture—	
4 Oct. 12	*The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act, 1945* approves the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization, a permanent international organization, and makes provision for the carrying into effect of the Agreement.
24 Dec. 18	*The Maple Products Industry Act, 1945* defines the regulations respecting the manufacturing, inspection and sale of maple products.
Fisheries—	
21 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Fish Inspection Act* (c. 72, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). The amendments under this Act concern mainly the seizure, detention and forfeiture of fish and container in event of an offence against the Act.

Legislation of the First Session of the Twentieth Parliament, Sept. 6, 1945 to Dec. 18, 1945—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Insurance and Trust Companies—	
13 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932* (c. 46, 1932 and amendments) adds to the list of assets that may be vested in trust by any British Insurance company certain fully secured debentures, bonds, etc.
20 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Export Credits Insurance Act* (c. 39, 1944-45) increases the amount of loans and securities of other countries that may be held at any one time for the purpose of facilitating trade from $100,000,000 to $750,000,000.
22 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932* (c. 47, 1932 and amendments) adds to the list of assets that may be vested in trust by any foreign insurance company, certain fully secured debentures, bonds, etc.
33 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Trust Companies Act* (c. 29, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) makes two minor amendments regarding the application of the Act.
Justice—	
28 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Penitentiary Act, 1939* (c. 6, 1939 and amendments) authorizes the appointment of one or more members of the Penitentiary Commission, to consider the recommendations of a Royal Commission to investigate the penal system of Canada made Apr. 4, 1938. Other minor administrative amendments are made.
12 Dec. 18	*The Canada Prize Act, 1945*. By this Act, laws of the United Kingdom with respect to all goods taken as prize in the right of the United Kingdom are to be the law of Canada in respect to goods taken as prize in the right of Canada. The Exchequer Court of Canada on its Admiralty Side is given full jurisdiction in all matters of prize in Canada.
National Health and Welfare—	
7 Nov. 14	*An Act to Amend the Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (c. 22, 1944) makes a minor amendment to the original Act.
Reconstruction and Supply—	
16 Dec. 18	*The Department of Reconstruction and Supply Act, 1945* provides for the establishment of a Department of Reconstruction and Supply, which is authorized to take over the duties and functions formerly performed by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Department of Reconstruction.
Transportation—	
6 Nov. 14	*An Act respecting the Appointment of Auditors for National Railways* provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1945 to made a continuous audit of the accounts of the National Railways.
8 Nov. 14	*An Act to Amend the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1937* (c. 22, 1937) makes a change in respect of the trustees named to the Securities Trust.
9 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Aeronautics Act* (c. 3, R.S.C. 1927) gives the Air Transport Board certain jurisdiction to hear and determine inquiries under the Act and makes other administrative revisions to the original legislation.
14 Dec. 18	*The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1945* authorizes the payment of a sum not exceeding $8,800,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during 1945, and also authorizes the guarantee by His Majesty's Government in Canada of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.
31 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Trans-Canada Air Lines Act, 1937* (c. 43, 1937 and amendments) increases the authorized capital of the Corporation from $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 (250,000 shares at $100 par value) and makes other administrative changes.
32 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Transport Act, 1938* (c. 53, 1938 and amendments). The amendment applies only to transport of goods in bulk on waters on the Mackenzie River.

Legislation of the First Session of the Twentieth Parliament, Sept. 6, 1945 to Dec. 18, 1945—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Veterans Affairs—	
34 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Veterans Land Act, 1942* (c. 33, 1942-43) increases the amounts that may be advanced to veterans under this Act and makes provisions for the settlement of veterans, including the payment of grants, on provincial or Dominion lands or Indian Reserves.
35 Dec. 18	*The Veterans Rehabilitation Act* provides rehabilitation allowances under certain conditions for veterans who are temporarily incapacitated from performing work, out of work, awaiting returns from a business or pursuing courses of training.
38 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the War Service Grants Act, 1944* (c. 51, 1944-45) makes certain changes in regard to war service gratuities paid to discharged members of the Forces, supplementary gratuities to ex-service personnel who had overseas service, and re-establishment credits given for specified purposes.
Miscellaneous—	
10 Dec. 18	*The Alberta Natural Resources Transfer (Amendment) Act, 1945.* An agreement made *re* differences that had arisen between the Dominion Government and the Government of Alberta in connection with certain water powers and an Agreement reached between the same Governments *re* the discontinuance of bird sanctuaries are confirmed by this Act.
25 Dec. 18	*The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945.* Because of the continued existence of the national emergency arising out of the War, this Act confers on the Governor in Council certain transitional powers regarding maintenance, demobilization and rehabilitation of the Armed Forces; readjustment of industry and commerce; control of prices, services and transportation; and relief measures in Empire or foreign countries. The War Measures Act is repealed.
26 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the National Housing Act, 1944* (c. 46, 1944) makes a number of administrative amendments to the original legislation.
27 Dec. 18	*An Act to authorize a certain Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa* is a new agreement between the City of Ottawa and the Dominion Government under which the Government is to make certain payments in lieu of taxes and specific civic services performed. All previous agreements are cancelled.
29 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the Senate and House of Commons Act* (c. 147, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) provides for an additional expense allowances of $2,000 each per annum to members of the Senate and the House of Commons; this allowance, in the case of Ministers of the Crown, Leaders of the Opposition and members of the Senate, is taxable.
36 Dec. 18	*An Act to Amend the War Charities Act, 1939* (c. 10, 1939 and amendments) brings under the provisions of the Act the collection of funds to be used for the erection, acquisition or maintenance of war memorials.

APPENDIX I

External Trade of Canada, 1945-46

Chapter XVI of this volume includes external trade figures for the calendar year 1945. However, at the time of going to press, it is possible to give monthly figures for the first half of 1946; these are shown in the following table together with monthly data for 1945 which are given for purposes of comparison.

It will be noted that domestic exports have shown a decided drop in each of the first six months of 1946 as compared with the same months of 1945. This is, of course, due to the fact that the War was still in progress in the latter period and external shipments from Canada consisted to a large extent of war materials. Imports over the same period have shown an increase in each month of from 4 to 20 p.c.

1.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), by Months, January, 1945-June, 1946

NOTE.—Figures for the calendar years 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 are given at p. 1059 of the 1943-44 Year Book and 1944 figures at p. 1163 of the 1945 Year Book.

Month	Imports		Domestic Exports		Total Trade	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	129,684,805	140,309,205	230,497,774	189,090,011	363,546,372	331,652,871
February	112,373,188	116,996,458	236,364,388	153,143,194	352,735,922	271,731,073
March	132,486,072	139,949,326	301,175,227	178,376,854	439,492,758	319,921,669
April	133,827,107	160,765,262	312,322,645	178,488,006	451,938,186	341,027,556
May	143,844,311	164,196,552	315,191,920	196,978,472	462,567,599	363,033,896
June	146,479,486	157,658,150	322,846,068	166,697,433	473,624,139	326,430,157
July	138,680,915	–	282,708,945	–	424,724,517	–
August	128,134,180		295,048,736	–	428,765,973	
September	122,259,457		220,810,156		347,240,487	
October	134,404,471		227,901,318	–	367,299,616	
November	142,409,477		238,637,139	–	383,668,555	
December	121,191,673		234,826,037	–	357,595,306	
Totals	**1,585,775,142**		**3,218,330,353**		**4,853,199,430**	

APPENDIX II

Survey of Production, 1943-44

Since the inclusion of the figures in Chapter VII, it has been found desirable to deduct from the totals of primary production certain duplication between the agriculture and forestry totals. The computation of the gross and net agricultural production includes the value of forest products obtained from farm lots whether sold or retained for use on the farms; the output from forest operations as reported by the Forestry Branch also includes an estimate of the same production. This overlap will henceforth be eliminated from the figures of gross and net production as shown in Tables 1 and 2 below, for 1943 and 1944. The figures for previous years given at pp. 191-199 may be adjusted by the deduction of the duplications given in Table 3.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1943 and 1944

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	1943		1944		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1944 from 1943	Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production 1944
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	$	$	$	$		
Agriculture	1,524,379,000	1,245,843,000	1,873,825,000	1,533,206,000	+23·07	22·76
Forestry	810,154,089	462,815,227	887,973,532	507,357,605	+9·62	7·53
Fisheries	118,610,634	74,655,678	123,705,565	76,889,487	+2·99	1·14
Trapping	21,579,615	21,579,615	23,988,773	23,988,773	+11·16	0·36
Mining	974,414,921	475,529,364	897,407,212	454,022,468	−4·52	6·74
Electric Power	204,801,508	200,833,297	215,246,391	209,757,908	+4·44	3·11
Less: duplication in forest production[1]	*64,000,614*	*64,000,614*	*78,294,000*	*61,357,835*	*−4·13*	*0·91*
Totals, Primary Production	3,589,939,153	2,417,255,567	3,943,852,473	2,743,864,408	+13·51	40·73
Construction	572,426,551	293,538,167	449,838,059	249,037,017	−15·16	3·70
Custom and repair	213,622,000	144,952,000	243,424,000	165,174,000	+13·95	2·45
Manufactures	8,732,860,999	3,816,413,541	9,073,692,519	4,015,776,010	+5·22	59·61
Totals, Secondary Production	9,518,909,550	4,254,903,708	9,766,954,578	4,429,987,027	+4·11	65·76
Less duplication in manufactures[2]	*1,148,896,816*	*410,701,516*	*1,160,974,424*	*437,045,069*	*+6·41*	*6·49*
Grand Totals	**11,959,951,887**	**6,261,457,759**	**12,549,832,627**	**6,736,806,366**	**+7·59**	**100·00**

[1] Eliminates duplication between the agriculture and forestry totals; see text above. [2] Eliminates duplication under "Manufactures"; this item includes sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which are also included under other headings above.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	1943				1944			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	P.C. of Total	Per Capita[1]		Amount	P.C. of Total	Per Capita[1]
	$	$		$	$	$		$
P.E.I.	31,793,365	19,428,160	0·31	213·50	32,315,329	18,706,736	0·28	205·57
N.S.	328,455,624	183,565,443	2·93	302·41	340,485,718	191,655,552	2·85	313·16
N.B.	231,813,326	126,557,333	2·02	273·34	247,459,857	134,050,593	1·99	290·15
Que.	3,595,389,788	1,817,829,691	29·04	525·84	3,678,758,531	1,900,732,337	28·21	543·07
Ont.	5,242,028,418	2,609,506,516	41·67	666·20	5,348,229,765	2,703,802,260	40·14	681·92
Man.	529,265,699	283,674,089	4·53	390·74	587,305,693	312,923,535	4·65	427·49
Sask.	510,080,239	329,917,184	5·27	391·83	722,769,295	513,408,265	7·62	606·87
Alta.	525,950,131	319,209,886	5·10	403·04	651,550,857	409,154,352	6·07	500·19
B.C.	956,113,648	563,951,164	9·01	626·61	935,427,837	547,336,833	8·12	587·27
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,061,649	7,818,293	0·12	459·90	5,529,745	5,035,903	0·07	296·23
Totals	**11,959,951,887**	**6,261,457,759**	**100·00**	**530·09**	**12,549,832,627**	**6,736,806,366**	**100·00**	**562·57**

[1] Based on estimated population figures as given at p. 127.

3.—Forest Products Duplication, by Provinces, 1938-43

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	400,000	390,992	380,007	338,557	341,849	527,387
Nova Scotia	3,053,602	3,152,964	3,603,000	3,068,486	3,026,753	4,030,038
New Brunswick	3,242,169	2,964,648	4,344,000	4,624,540	5,777,953	7,242,136
Quebec	11,516,340	15,548,141	18,759,000	18,870,102	22,522,617	30,561,650
Ontario	10,119,023	9,220,185	10,343,000	8,597,886	9,258,912	12,669,823
Manitoba	1,529,643	1,472,559	1,533,000	1,351,352	1,316,314	2,178,726
Saskatchewan	1,873,632	1,936,095	2,012,000	2,296,944	2,269,398	3,528,287
Alberta	1,750,750	1,466,364	1,773,000	1,538,009	1,594,048	2,131,639
British Columbia	1,312,979	1,051,028	946,000	914,267	866,596	1,130,928
Totals	**34,798,138**	**37,202,976**	**43,693,007**	**41,600,143**	**46,974,440**	**64,000,614**

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NOTE.—This Index does not include references to special articles published in previous editions of the Year Book. These are listed at pp. viii-xiii.

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