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A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

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CONTENTS

No. 1 - Pepper

Most cooks would, no doubt, find it quite difficult to put that extra "expression" into their culinary art without the aid of salt and pepper, both of which are popular condiments. In salt, Canada is self-sufficient, but with pepper it is an entirely different matter, the large bulk of it normally being imported from such countries as the Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements and India.

So it was that, when war broke out in the Pacific, the main sources of our pure pepper supplies became difficult to reach, and it was not long before our stocks started to dwindle. In order to assure Canadians of an adequate supply of this food seasoning, instructions were issued to the effect that manufacturers must make a substitute pepper containing a maximum of $50\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ground pure pepper. But now, with the trade channels again opened up, supplies of pure pepper again are reaching Canada, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has rescinded the substitute pepper order.

Black pepper, by the way, is the dried fruit of a perennial climbing shrub. It climbs on tree-trunks by roots in the same way as ivy, and from its climbing habit is known as the pepper vine. It is one of the earliest spices known to mankind, and for many ages formed a staple article of commerce between India and Europe. White pepper differs from black only in that it is prepared from the ripe fruits.

Import statistics tell the story of what happened to our pure pepper supplies during the war years. In 1938 -- one full year before the outbreak of war -- imports into Canada of unground pepper amounted to 1,858,000 pounds. There was a substantial increase in 1939 to 2,542,000 pounds, still further to 2,768,000 in 1940 and again to 2,884,000 in 1941. In 1942, which proved to be the highest year, imports of pepper reached 3,455,000 pounds.

In 1943, however, the imports fell away sharply, totalling 1,215,000 pounds, and still further to 412,000 pounds in 1944. In 1945, imports picked up again, being just about double the 1944 total, and in 1946, although still below pre-war years, there was a substantial rise to 1,392,000 pounds.

No. 2 - Lemons

Ability to think and act decisively, and to try new courses when faced with a perplexing problem, is a most important attribute. Our history books are filled with the records of achievements of men and women who possessed that ability. Let us turn back the pages of time exactly three hundred years to quote the case of the captain of a British ship who did some sterling thinking which saved the lives of his crew.

It was in the year 1747 that many of the crew of the British ship "Salisbury" were down with scurvy -- a dread disease caused mainly by the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet. The skipper was faced with ultimate disaster unless some miracle saved the day. Breaking the routine of naval fare, he added lemons and oranges to the diet -- the sailors were soon cured of their ailment. Because of the success of this experiment, the British Admiralty ordered that ships of the line were to be supplied with lime juice.

The lemon is a native of India, but it has been naturalized, and is now cultivated extensively in many parts of the world. It is said to have been brought to

Egypt and Palestine by the Arabs, and transported to Italy by the Crusaders. In the United States, lemons are an important crop of California and are cultivated to a less extent in Southern Florida.

Although lemons may tend to make us think of cooling drinks on hot summer days, or lemon pies with deep meringue, there are many other uses for this valuable fruit, such as in medicines and perfumery. The citric acid of the juice is also used by calico printers.

Canadians are consuming more lemons nowadays. In the five years preceding the war imports averaged 384,000 boxes, but in 1945 and 1946 amounted to 552,000 and 516,000 boxes, respectively. During the war years the United States was the only source of supply, but last year Italy again came into the picture, accounting for nearly 12,000 boxes.

No. 3 - Liquorice

Liquorice has been a favourite of long standing with children of all ages. Many a penny has been begged from busy mothers in order that a whip, whistle, pipe, "tobacco plug", or sometimes the multi-coloured candy with alternate black layers might be bought at the corner store. At a later age the enthusiasm for the sweet black confection drops off for some people, but there are many adults who pick out the black jelly beans from the candy dish on the bridge table, leaving all others to the very last. Sometimes this highly desired sweet is the despair of parents who have to take time out and remove the black streaks from stained faces; but liquorice still stands high in junior's shopping list.

Just what is liquorice? In its original form it is the root of a leguminous plant with the botannical name of Glycorrhiza glabra, in fact "liquorice" is the corruption of the word Glycorrhiza. It is cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe and western Asia, particularly on the Mediterranean shores of Spain and Italy. Some liquorice is grown in Louisiana and California, but the industry there has not developed to any great degree.

The roots of the plant that are used, are from three to four feet in length, varying from one-quarter of an inch to one inch in diameter. They are soft and fibrous, and are coloured a bright yellow on the inside. Even in the natural state the fibres have a sweet pleasant taste. The process of converting the roots consists of grinding and crushing them into a pulp and boiling it in water, after which the fibrous matter is removed and the liquid evaporated until a sufficient degree of concentration is obtained. The residue is then cooled and rolled into the required shapes. Liquorice is used with tobacco, and is also used to good effect in making some medicines reasonably palatable.

Before the last war, Canada imported annually over 1,000,000 pounds of liquorice in various forms, and in recent years the United States, United Kingdom, France, Spain and Greece have been our chief sources of supply. During the war years the supply was virtually cut off, but since 1944 imports have almost returned to the pre-war level.

No. 4 - Pumpkin

October and November is pumpkin time and when we see pumpkins sitting among the corn stubble in the country or dominating the scene in the smaller city gardens, we

know that winter will soon be on its way. Pumpkins also mean pies or Hallowe'en, depending on the age group we fancy ourselves a part of. When Columbus, and the other explorers and adventurers that followed him, sailed westward they expected to find China and a land of spices, silks and other valuables. Instead they found many islands and a large mass that had on it many new things to eat, one of which was the pumpkin, which was found to be in many parts of North America. The pumpkin soon became a staple food of the earlier inhabitants as it had been for the Indians for many years.

The Spanish and the Portuguese considered it to be a vegetable, but the settlers to the north, particularly the New Englanders, ate it as a dessert. The Indians themselves served pumpkin after baking the vegetable whole over a fire, and considered it to be a delicacy since they had very few other sweets in their diet. When sweet West Indian molasses was added to the pie we had what was truly the original North American dessert. Pumpkin pie is a "must" for the American Thanksgiving dinner, and is usually available for the earlier Canadian holiday. This form of dessert has also spread to other countries, but it has never attained the popularity it enjoys in Canada and the United States.

Pumpkin is used in many other ways, particularly in the south where it is mixed with meat or eggs to form a variety of dishes that are unknown in Canada. In Mexico and Central America roasted pumpkin seeds are as popular as peanuts in Canada.

Pumpkin and squash are considered to be the same vegetable as there is no real distinction between them, although the latter is thought of by most people as essentially a vegetable rather than a filler for pie.

Modern agriculturists have been able to improve on many types of vegetables, but the pumpkins we see today are much the same as they were in the gardens of the Indians many hundreds of years ago.

The commercial pack of pumpkin and squash in Canada in 1946 amounted to 506,000 pounds, just about double that of the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 5 - Fruits

Canada produces many varieties of fruits, among the more important being apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, cherries, as well as strawberries and raspberries. However, there are many other kinds that, because of our climate, we cannot grow and must import from other countries. Oranges and bananas are probably the most important and most common of these, but there are many others like grape fruit, pineapples, grapes, raisins, dates and figs.

In 1946 we imported $26,703,182 worth of oranges and all but a small fraction of them came from the United States, but Honduras was our largest supplier of bananas, sending to us $15,331,528 out of a total of $20,118,735. Jamaica and Costa Rica also sent important quantities.

We get our dates from Iraq, Iran and the United States, while figs come to us from Greece, Italy, Turkey and the United States. We imported almost $4,000,000 of raisins from Australia, Turkey and the United States in 1946, while the United States again was our chief source of grape fruit, although Honduras, the British West Indies and Cuba also sent shipments. In addition, we imported over 5,000,000 gallons of grape juice in 1946 at a cost of $3,500,000.

Even during the war when shipping was limited, large quantities of fruit were brought into the country. In fact, our imports which amounted to almost $21,000,000 in 1938 increased year by year in value to $71,500,000 in 1945. In 1946 imports reached $95,500,000, almost five times the 1938 level, and can be compared with $15,500,000 in 1933 in the middle of the depression.

The United States supplies us with most of our fruits, accounting for 66 per cent in 1946, 72 per cent in 1945 and 81 per cent in 1944, although the higher percentages in the latter two years were due to shipping difficulties. Even in war years, at least twenty-five countries, including Australia, countries of Central and South America and the West Indies were able to keep a flow of fresh fruit to our cities and towns and rarely did we lack these commodities which we now accept as an important part of our diet.

No. 6 - Vanilla

Vanilla is associated by most people with ice cream, and rightly so, as it has been used to flavour that popular frozen confection by itself, and in combination with chocolate, long before any other flavours were introduced. "Make mine vanilla" was the standard bit of repartee of a few years back, and a proof of its enduring popularity is found in the fact that if only one type of ice cream is available at your favourite store today, you are reasonably sure to find that it is vanilla.

The vanilla plant is native to south-eastern Mexico, but it is now cultivated extensively in Bourbon, France, as well as the Seychelles, Tahiti and Java. The plant has a long fleshy stem and attaches itself by aerial rootlets to trees; the roots also penetrate the soil. The fruit in pods is from six inches to ten inches in length when mature, and about one-half inch in diameter.

Pure vanilla is expensive, and the procedure for extracting the essence from the pods is a long costly process. Vanillin is a synthetic form of vanilla, and it is made by electrolysis of sugar. Vanilla, and the extract vanillin, is used extensively in the food industry, not only for ice cream but in the making of many types of confectionery. In 1945, 45,432 pounds of vanillin were used in the Canadian food industry at a selling value of $128,435 at the factory, and 24,319 pounds of the vanilla bean were used at a value of $205,809.

Important quantities of vanilla are imported into this country for use in the food industries. Imports for 1946 amounted to 38,973 pounds for an import value of $242,937, and in 1945 they reached 35,395 pounds for $227,315. Figures for the first eight months of 1947 show that 17,094 pounds entered the country at an import value of $101,838. Our main sources of supply in recent years have been Mexico, the United States, France, Madagascar, British East Africa and French Oceania.

No. 7 - Sweet Potato

Tropical America is believed to be the original home of the sweet potato. Columbus found the natives of Cuba growing this root crop, while Spanish expeditions later found it growing in Mexico and South America. The sweet potato was carried back to Spain, and soon spread all over Europe and was actually introduced into England long before the Irish potato.

The sweet potato belongs to the familiar Morning Glory family, and in its natural state is a perennial that bears white, yellow or purple blossoms similar in shape to

the "Morning Glory" flower. The yam is a term loosely applied by some people to certain varieties of the sweet potato because of the resemblance between the two vegetables. However, sweet potatoes should not be confused with the true yam which belongs to another genus of plants. Under domestic cultivation the sweet potato seldom blooms and it is treated as an annual. The stems are long and trailing and lie on the ground, with the potato developing on the roots that penetrate the soil from the stems.

There are several varieties of the vegetable, and they range in size from a few ounces to several pounds with purple, yellow or white flesh. Unlike the ordinary potato, the sweet potato is propagated by sprouts of the tubers which are transplanted to the ground. The chief use of the sweet potato is for human food, in fact in some localities of the southern states it is the staple food which takes the place of the ordinary potato. It is also used as a feed for live stock, and for making starch and alcohol.

Very few sweet potatoes are grown in Canada, in fact the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not issue any production figures on this vegetable. For that reason all of our sweet potatoes come from the United States, and in 1946 we imported from that country 102,127 cwt., which had a value of $609,285.

No. 8 - Quinine

Medical science is continually searching for specific substances to cure particular diseases. Despite the great advances that have been made in recent years with the development and use of sulfa compounds and penicillin, there still remain many mysteries to be solved. One of the earliest of the drugs that was found to do a specific job of curing a disease was quinine for malaria, and whenever a certain type of mosquito (anopheline) exists in company with human beings, malaria is almost certain to follow if preventive measures are not taken.

The first time that quinine was used for malaria may have been accidental, but the first recorded use was at Malacatos, Ecuador, in 1630. Eight years later the Countess of Cinchona, the wife of the governor of Peru, was cured of an attack of fever by its use, and the tree and its bark from which the quinine is extracted, carries her name to this day. Many other products have been extracted from the cinchona bark, an important one being quinidine which has been used in the treatment of heart disease.

Cinchona trees grow naturally in tropical America, and the quinine-bearing type are found in the Andes Mountains, from Bolivia north to Venezuela as well as in Costa Rica. Earlier methods of securing bark for quinine consisted of ruthlessly cutting down the trees which grew isolated or in small clumps in the dense forests. In a short time the trees and the bark became very scarce, and the price of quinine climbed higher and higher. When the supply of trees showed signs of disappearing, cultivation was attempted in Algeria, but this experiment failed. Considerable research was undertaken which eventually developed a plant that lent itself to domestic growth, and within a few years, plantation growth in Java had practically replaced the natural product from South America. Meanwhile, as a result of research atabrine was developed, which has almost supplanted quinine in the practice of many doctors.

Small quantities of quinine salts are imported into Canada, and amounted to 11,500 ounces in 1946 valued at a little over $10,000. Previous to the war, which completely cut off the supply for a few years, imports averaged over $100,000 a year.

No. 9 - Housing Characteristics in Regina

Seventy-two per cent of the 14,227 dwellings occupied by Regina households on June 1, 1946 were single houses and 26 per cent were apartments and flats. Occupancy was divided almost evenly between home-owner and tenant households. The average value of owner-occupied single-type dwellings was $5,070 and almost 80 per cent of these dwellings fell within the value range of $2,000 to $8,000. The average monthly rental of all tenant households was $30 and only 8.5 per cent of the tenants paid a rent of $50 or more. Approximately one-fourth of owner households living in single dwellings reported a mortgage on their homes, the average outstanding mortgage on these properties at June 1, 1946, being $1,705. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $99.

Almost 21 per cent of the dwellings were built before 1911, and only 16 per cent later than 1930. Three-fourths of the households had lived in their present dwellings ten years or less. The average in the case of owner-occupied dwellings was nine years, and in the case of rented dwellings, five years. Nearly 84 per cent of Regina dwellings contained six rooms or less, and the average for all was 4.7 rooms. One-fourth of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Eighty-four per cent of both owner and tenant households reported running water in their dwellings; 75 per cent had exclusive use of a flush toilet; and 68 per cent had exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower with running water. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Cooking facilities were divided fairly evenly between electric ranges and wood or coal ranges. Coal was the principal heating fuel in 92 per cent of the dwellings. Of every hundred households in Regina, 27 had an automobile, 29 had a mechanical refrigerator, 44 an electric vacuum cleaner, 66 a telephone, 72 an electric washing machine, and 93 a radio.

A total of 71 per cent of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 47 per cent were home-owners and 53 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,940; over 86 per cent of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of less than $3,000.

No. 10 - Housing Characteristics of Yorkton

Almost 75 per cent of the dwellings occupied by Yorkton households on June 1, 1946 were single houses, and 23 per cent, apartments and flats. Wood was the principal material of construction for 63 per cent of the dwellings, nearly all of the remainder being of brick, brick veneer, or stucco.

Close to 80 per cent of all dwellings in Yorkton were built before 1930. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was ten years, and for households in rented dwellings, four years. One-fourth of all dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Coal was the principal heating fuel in three-fourths of the dwellings. Wood or coal ranges were used for cooking by almost 80 per cent of Yorkton households. Approximately two-thirds of the households had running water in their dwellings, 57 per cent had exclusive use of an inside flush toilet, and one-half had exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower with running water.

Over 90 per cent of the dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Of every hundred households 45 had a telephone, 63 had an electric washing machine, 32 an electric vacuum cleaner, 88 a radio, and 31 an automobile.

The average value of homes reported by owners living in non-farm single-type dwellings was $3,300. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by these owners for the year prior to June 1, 1946, averaged $76. The average monthly rental paid by Yorkton tenants living in all types of non-farm dwellings for the month of May, 1946, was $26.

No. 11 - Housing Characteristics in Brandon

Of a total of 4,015 dwellings occupied by Brandon households on June 1, 1946, 78 per cent were single houses and 20 per cent were apartments and flats. Almost twice as many dwellings were occupied by owners as by tenants. Wood was the principal material of construction for 63 per cent of the dwellings, nearly all the remainder being either of brick, brick veneer, or stucco.

Approximately one-half of all dwellings in Brandon were built before 1911, with only 10 per cent constructed later than 1930. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was twelve years, but for households in rented dwellings it was only five years. Two-thirds of the households had lived in their present dwellings for ten years or less. Seventeen per cent of all dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Heating of 59 per cent of Brandon homes was done by hot air furnaces, and 19 per cent by steam or hot water. Coal was used as the principal heating fuel in all but a very few of the dwellings. Wood or coal ranges were used for cooking by almost two-thirds of the households. Over 80 per cent of the dwellings were equipped with running water, 69 per cent had exclusive use of an inside flush toilet and 63 per cent had exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower.

Electricity was used to light 97 per cent of Brandon homes. Of every hundred households, 52 had a telephone, 61 had an electric washing machine, 33 an electric vacuum cleaner, 32 a mechanical refrigerator, 91 a radio and 31 an automobile.

The average value of homes reported by owners living in non-farm single-type dwellings was $2,900. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by these owners for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $77. The average monthly rental paid by tenants living in all types of non-farm dwellings for the month of May, 1946 was $26.

No. 12 - Housing in Portage la Prairie

Nearly three-fourths of the 1,738 dwellings in Portage la Prairie on June 1, 1946, were occupied by their owners and slightly more than one-fourth by tenants. Almost 81 per cent of the occupied dwellings were single homes and 17 per cent were apartments and flats.

Slightly more than one-half of all dwellings in Portage la Prairie were constructed before 1911 and only 17 per cent since 1930. Wood is the principal exterior material for 72 per cent of all homes. The turnover in occupancy was

such that 71 per cent of the households had lived in their present dwellings for not more than ten years. The average length of residence for owner-occupied dwellings was 10 years and in the case of rented dwellings, five years. Close to 80 per cent of dwellings contained six rooms or less and the over-all average was 4.9 rooms. Twenty-three per cent provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 45 per cent of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 39 per cent, and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 36 per cent. Close to 86 per cent of all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting, but only 21 per cent used electric ranges for cooking. Coal was the principal heating fuel for 94 per cent of the dwellings. Eighteen of every hundred households had a mechanical refrigerator, 24 had an electric vacuum cleaner, 25 an automobile, 42 a telephone, 56 an electric washing-machine, and 85 a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single-type dwellings was $2,190 and less than 10 per cent were valued at more than $4,000. The average monthly rent paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was $23. Just four per cent of owner households living in non-farm single dwellings reported a mortgage on their homes, the average outstanding mortgage on these properties at June 1, 1946, being $890. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings, for the year ending May 31, 1946 averaged $73.

A total of 57 per cent of all household heads were wage-earners and of all wage-earner heads of households, 68 per cent were home-owners and 32 per cent tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,450. All but a very few of the wage-earner heads earned less than $3,000.

No. 13 - Population of Manitoba by Mother Tongue

The English language was the mother tongue of 61 per cent of Manitoba's population on June 1, 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Persons reporting French, the other official language of Canada, as their mother tongue comprised seven per cent.

By mother tongue in the census is meant the first language spoken in childhood if still understood by the person. For infants, the mother tongue is taken to be the language commonly spoken in the home.

Although the total population of Manitoba declined from 729,744 in 1941 to 726,923 in 1946, the population with English mother tongue increased by 33,954. Persons with French mother tongue showed a slight drop of 1,718. Of European mother tongues, only Netherlands showed an increase in 1946 over 1941 figures. The largest decline was shown in the number of persons of German mother tongue. The tendency for persons of German origin to report Netherlands mother tongue, first noticed in the 1941 Census during the war, was apparently an important factor in causing the sharp rise in Netherlands mother tongue at the 1946 Census.

Numerically, largest mother tongue groups in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets, were as follows: English 442,498 (408,544); French, 49,828 (51,546); Flemish, 3,662 (4,234); German, 33,711 (51,463); Icelandic, 8,290 (11,110); Magyar, 1,261 (1,775); Netherlands, 27,777 (16,844); Norwegian, 2,098 (3,397); Polish, 23,399 (29,195);

Russian, 3,048 (3,214); Slovak, 1,876 (2,562); Swedish, 3,913 (5,981); Ukrainian, 85,506 (92,546); Yiddish, 13,500 (16,826); Chinese, 846 (1,158); and Indian, 17,954 (17,992).

No. 14 - Population of Winnipeg by Social Areas

While the population of Winnipeg City proper increased from 221,960 in 1941 to 229,045 in 1946 for a gain of 7,085 persons, the Metropolitan Area as a whole increased by 16,954 from 290,540 to 307,494. Thus, the population of Winnipeg City increased by only three per cent, but the communities outside of the City proper which are included in the Metropolitan Area showed a gain of over 14 per cent.

Decreases in population for social areas located in the central sections of Winnipeg City were more than balanced by increases in the outer areas of the city proper. In the satellite communities outside of the City, where the largest gains occurred, increases were shown for practically all areas.

These comparisons of population growth from 1941 to 1946 in the different sections of Winnipeg City and the surrounding communities are revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the population at the two censuses for the social areas in the Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg. In addition, this report shows the distribution of population in 1946 for each social area by such characteristics as sex, age, marital status, birthplace, mother tongue and years of schooling.

The division of Greater Winnipeg into social areas was carried out in co-operation with the Winnipeg Council of Social Agencies prior to the 1941 Census. The social areas have populations ranging in most cases from 3,000 to 6,000 and each is designed to be as homogeneous as possible with regard to such factors as ethnic origin, economic status, living conditions, etc. To allow comparisons from census to census, the areas are permanently established.

No. 15 - Population of Alberta in 1946.

The total population of Alberta increased from 796,169 in 1941 to 803,330 in 1946, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces. A drop in the male population from 426,458 to 423,997 was offset by an increase in the number of females from 369,711 to 379,333, resulting in a net increase of 7,161 for the province as a whole.

Changes in the rural and urban distribution of the population over the five-year period were more pronounced. The rural population declined from 489,583 to 448,934, as compared with an increase for urban localities from 306,586 to 354,396. These figures represent a drop of eight per cent in the rural population, and a rise of 15 per cent in the urban.

As might be expected, the greatest urban increases in actual population occurred in the two largest Alberta cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The population of Edmonton rose from 93,817 in 1941 to 113,116 in 1946, and that of Calgary from 88,904 to 100,044. The remaining two urban centres of over 5,000 population, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, increased from 14,612 to 16,522 and from 10,571 to 12,859, respectively.

No. 16 - Gainfully Occupied in Alberta

Number of gainfully occupied persons, 14 years of age and over, in the population of Alberta at June 1, 1946, was 303,250, as compared with 312,242 in 1941, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total population of the Province in this age sector was 587,543, compared with 583,048 in 1941.

The male population, 14 years of age and over, fell from 318,603 in 1941 to 314,381. Of the 1946 total, 258,660 were in civilian employment, compared with 247,622, an increase of 4.5 per cent. Male wage-earners increased 15 per cent, or from 108,941 in 1941 to 125,278, while employers and "own accounts" were fewer in number, totalling 111,030 compared with 118,893, a decline of 6.6 per cent. Males working for no pay, at 22,352, showed a decline of 16.6 per cent.

Among the males, 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations increased from 46,803 in 1941 to 55,721, or 19.1 per cent, students in this age group increasing from 25,663 to 30,471, or by 18.7 per cent. Number of retired males in 1946 was 19,594 compared with 13,818 in 1941, an increase of 41.8 per cent.

Number of males between 14 and 25 years who had never been gainfully occupied and were not attending school but were seeking employment at the census date totalled 710, a decline of 71.4 per cent, while the number not seeking employment at 808, declined by 26.5 per cent.

Number of gainfully occupied females, 14 years of age and over in 1946 was 44,590, an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1941. Total female population in this age group was 273,162 compared with 264,445, an increase of 3.3 per cent. Wage-earners accounted for 37,656 of the gainfully occupied females in 1946, compared with 32,897 in 1941.

Of the female population, 14 years of age and over, those not in gainful occupations numbered 228,572, compared with 224,003, an increase of two per cent. Largest group was that of homemakers with a total of 179,921 compared with 170,589.

Females, 14 to 25 years of age, seeking their first job, showed a decline very similar to that of males -- 70.7 per cent. Those not seeking employment dropped 28.8 per cent. Female students 14 years and over numbered 28,077, practically the same as in 1941.

No. 17 - Area of Field Crops in Alberta

Area sown to field crops in Alberta in 1946 was 12,819,393 acres, an increase of 4.6 per cent over 1941, and a gain of 5.9 per cent over 1936, according to a compilation of Prairie Census returns by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total wheat acreage in 1946 was 6,747,364, an increase of 2.9 per cent over 1941, but a decrease of 10.5 per cent in the ten-year period since 1936. Area sown to spring wheat other than durum was 6,552,878 acres, an increase of 0.4 per cent over 1941, but 11.4 per cent less than in 1936.

There has been a steady increase in the area sown to barley, the 1946 total being 1,783,121 acres, compared with 1,579,048 in 1941, and 999,004 in 1936. Acreage sown to oats for grain at 2,754,239, was 3.6 per cent lower than in 1946, but 8.6 per cent higher than in 1936. Rye acreage in 1946 was 214,150, an increase of 34.1 per cent over 1941, with fall rye showing an increase of 51.6 per cent and spring rye an increase

of 2.9 per cent. Since 1936, all rye has increased by 55.9 per cent.

Area sown to flax for seed in 1946 was 62,194 acres, less than half the 133,033 acres sown to this crop in 1941, but considerably greater than the 13,391 acres sown in 1936. Cultivated hay acreage in 1946 was 857,535 acres, compared with 602,419 in 1941, and 443,981 in 1936. Alfalfa acreage continues to increase, the 1946 figure standing at 219,708, compared with 132,685 in 1941, and 76,523 in 1936.

No. 18 - Manufacturing Industries of Canada

Reflecting the curtailment in production of war materials, the gross value of products manufactured in Canada fell nine per cent in 1945 from the all-time high reached in 1944, the aggregate being $8,250,369,000 as compared with $9,073,693,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume of production was also lower, and the number of employees showed a drop of 103,510 or 8.5 per cent, accompanied by a decrease of $183,848,000 or 9.1 per cent in salary and wage payments.

The tremendous increase in production attained by the Canadian manufacturing industries during the war years is indicated by the increases in some of the main factors of production between 1939 and the highest point attained during the war. For manufacturing as a whole, there was an increase of 161 per cent in the gross value of production, 162 per cent in the value added by manufacture, 89 per cent in the number of persons employed, and 175 per cent in the salaries and wages paid.

Industries producing munitions and equipment needed by the armed forces, naturally were the first to feel the effects of the cessation of hostilities. Consequently, the chemicals and allied products group showed the greatest decline in production, as measured by employment, with 25.8 per cent fewer persons employed. This was followed by the iron and its products group with a drop of 21.9 per cent; non-ferrous metal products, 15.3 per cent; and miscellaneous industries, 2.3 per cent.

On the other hand, industries producing food, clothing and other consumer goods reported increases in production. Employment in the wood and paper products group was 5.1 per cent higher, followed by an increase of 4.3 per cent for animal products group; 3.5 per cent for vegetable products; 3.3 per cent for textiles, and 3.0 per cent for non-metallic mineral products.

Manufacturing establishments reporting in 1945 numbered 29,050 as compared with 28,483 in the preceding year. These plants furnished employment to 1,119,372 persons as compared with 1,222,882 in 1944, with salaries and wages amounting to $1,845,773,000 as compared with $2,029,621,000. Cost of materials used during the year was $4,473,669,000 as against $4,832,333,000, and the net value of products, $3,564,316,000 as compared with $4,015,776,000.

The manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated largely in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario is the dominant manufacturing province of Canada. In 1945, with only 37 per cent of the total number of establishments reporting, it furnished employment to 46 per cent of the number of persons engaged in manufacturing and produced over 48 per cent of the entire output. Quebec with 31 per cent of the output ranks second, while British Columbia with eight per cent ranks third.

No. 19 - Decline in Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency in Canada continues to decline, the number of children brought before the courts in 1946 falling to 8,707 from the preceding year's total of 9,756, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Convictions also were lower, totalling 7,956 in 1946 as compared with 8,909 in 1945.

The number of young offenders charged with major offences decreased from 6,121 in 1945 to 5,409 in 1946, or by 11.6 per cent, and the convictions fell from 5,758 to 4,949, or by 14.1 per cent. Those charged with minor offences fell off 9.3 per cent, or from 3,635 to 3,298, while the convictions were reduced 7.7 per cent from 3,151 to 2,907.

Burglary and theft, which together account for about four-fifths of major juvenile delinquencies, showed a marked decrease in 1946. Convictions of theft declined from 2,944 to 2,574, and burglary convictions from 1,494 to 1,330. There was also a decrease in convictions of wilful damage to property -- the next largest group -- from 914 in 1945 to 650.

Over a ten-year period, approximately one in every four of the juveniles brought before the courts failed to heed the first warning and made at least a second appearance. The figures for major offences in 1946 show that in more than two-thirds of the cases -- 69.4 per cent -- the children were brought before the courts for the first time, 16.1 per cent were second offenders, 6.9 per cent third, 3.1 per cent fourth, and 4.5 per cent had been dealt with by the courts five or more times.

Placing the child on probation of the court -- 29 per cent -- and suspended sentences -- 24.5 per cent -- accounted for more than half of the disposition of cases for major offences in 1946. The cases sent to training schools represented 14.5 per cent.

No. 20 - Births and Marriages at Record Levels

Canada had a record number of new babies for a year in 1946, when live births soared to 325,805 from 288,730 in 1945, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time, deaths increased only slightly to 113,519 compared with 113,414. As a result, the natural increase in Canada's population rose to 212,286 as against 175,316 in 1945. Marriages jumped even more sharply to 134,078 in 1946 from 108,031 in 1945, exceeding by a wide margin the highest wartime years.

The high total of births in 1946 raised the birth rate to 26.5 per thousand population from 23.9 in 1945, bringing it to the highest level since the early 20's. The increase in births was general throughout the Dominion. Largest increase was in Ontario, where births rose from 78,974 to 93,809, followed by Quebec from 104,283 to 110,809. British Columbia had 22,488 live births compared with 18,877 in 1945; Manitoba, 18,881 compared with 16,253; New Brunswick, 16,258 compared with 13,693; Nova Scotia, 17,885 compared with 15,527; Alberta, 22,161 compared with 19,939; Saskatchewan, 20,699 compared with 18,926; and Prince Edward Island, 2,815 compared with 2,258.

As a result of the minor increase in the total number of deaths, the rate per thousand declined to 9.2 from 9.4 in 1945 and compares with 9.7 in 1944, 10.0 in

1943, and an average of 9.8 for the 15-year period 1931 to 1945. Deaths under one year of age rose to 15,281 from 14,823 in 1945, but the rate per thousand live births declined to 47 as against 51. Deaths under one month were also up to 8,880 compared with 8,244, the rate per thousand live births similarly showing a decline to 27 from 29. Maternal deaths fell to 583 from 660, with the rate per thousand live births down to 1.8 from 2.3.

Deaths from certain causes for the year 1946 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1945 were as follows: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 92 (101); scarlet fever, 57 (79); whooping cough, 226 (470); diphtheria, 229 (271); tuberculosis, 5,797 (5,546); influenza, 1,593 (1,087); smallpox, nil (nil); measles, 234 (97); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 177 (24); cancer, 14,581 (14,439); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 9,341 (9,421); diseases of the heart, 29,466 (29,705); diseases of the arteries, 2,196 (2,210); pneumonia, 5,595 (5,549); diarrhoea and enteritis, 1,864 (2,019); nephritis, 6,772 (6,926); suicide, 985 (764); homicides, 141 (152); motor vehicle accidents, 1,708 (1,539); other accidental deaths, 5,127 (5,316).

No. 21 - Copra

Under the pressure of meeting wartime needs for fats and oils, a new industry was born in Canada in 1941 when facilities were set up for the processing of copra for the cocoanut oil content. Previous to that year cocoanut oil was imported as a separate commodity from the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries.

Copra, the Spanish-Portuguese adaptation of the Malay word Kopperah, the cocoamut, is the dried kernel of the cocoanut from which the oil has not been extracted. The cocoamut palm is native to the tropics, particularly the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, India and Ceylon. When the nuts are fully ripe a small amount of the milk coagulates to form a white "meat". To obtain copra the nuts are split open and the kernels are easily removed from the shell, and then dried by various methods; by leaving them exposed to the sun and air; over fires in more humid countries; or by passing them through hot air in ovens. The drying process drives off the water content which makes up ten per cent of the kernel, and prevents spoiling when copra is transported to the countries which use it in its final form. As a rule 1,000 nuts yield from 440 to 550 pounds of copra, which, when put through the extracting process, gives approximately 25 gallons of oil.

In Canada, copra is crushed at plants in Vancouver and Hamilton and the oil is used for soap and shortening, while the residue left after the oil has been removed is used by the dairy industry for feed.

Production of cocoanut oil reached a value of $1,750,522 in 1944 and then increased to $2,358,065 in the following year, while copra used in the prepared stock and feed industry amounted in 1944 to 3,614 tons with a value of $105,831 and climbed to 7,308 tons at $210,537 in 1945.

Previous to 1940 only small quantities of copra were imported into Canada; from 1927 to 1940 small shipments were received, aggregating 16,315 pounds. When the industry was sufficiently organized in 1941 to handle the extraction of oil from the raw material, imports jumped to 29,618,312 pounds and, after dropping off to 18,397,623 pounds in 1943, have increased each year since that time, reaching 63,540,393 pounds in 1946, with the expectation that 1947 will even exceed that figure. The cost of imported copra has increased also. In pre-war years the average

import value was two cents a pound; it has since increased year by year reaching 4.8 cents in 1946, climbing to 9.5 cents a pound for the first eight months of 1947.

In 1946 the Philippine Islands, Guam, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and other islands of British Oceania were our chief sources of supply, while for the January to August period of 1947 the Philippine Islands supplied all of Canada's copra imports, which averaged 8,000,000 pounds a month.

No. 22 - Rhubarb

This is not a quizz program, but what would your answer be to the question: Is rhubarb fruit or vegetable? Some would say without hesitation that it is a vegetable and others would maintain it is fruit. However, withhold your opinion until after you have been served with a liberal portion of delicious rhubarb pie. If your answer is still unchanged, please be unperturbed if we point out that botanists have ruled that rhubarb belongs to the vegetable family, along with carrots, turnips and peas.

Leaving aside all argument about the family relationships of rhubarb, most of us will agree that the stalks make excellent pie filling, sauces and preserves. Authorities tell us that it is a native of Asia and eastern Europe. Several of the species are valued for ornamental gardening purposes, and some have been used for medicines, but the most important species is the common rhubarb, which has long been cultivated for its tender, acid leaf stalks.

There are many indications that Canadians consume a lot of rhubarb. Back-yard gardens are not considered complete without a few roots of this plant, and for those who do not possess a few square feet of soil for a garden plot, the market-gardener usually has an ample supply. Besides the quantities used fresh for pies and sauces, many housewives preserve rhubarb for use during the fall and winter months.

No complete figures exist of the amount of rhubarb preserved in Canadian homes, but records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the commercial pack last year amounted to 1,212,000 pounds. In spite of sugar rationing this was much more than was packed in an average pre-war year.

No. 23 - The Tomato

The tomato is native to western South America, and like so many other fruits and vegetables, was brought back to Europe during the 16th Century. The tomato, or the golden apple as it was then known, was viewed with suspicion in those early days, being considered poisonous. People soon got over that idea in Europe, and tomatoes were being eaten in Italy in the 16th Century. However, they were not used for food in the United States before the latter part of the 18th Century.

The tomato is closely related to the potato, egg and tobacco plants, and there are more than 150 different varieties on the market. At first the tomato was used only for pickles and preserves, and its development was the result of the continual efforts of plant breeders who succeeded in improving its form and colour, and removing the wrinkles on the skin which was a distinctive feature of the earlier varieties. Improved methods of canning have played an important part in making the consumption of the tomato popular.

Canadian production of field tomatoes runs between 500,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds a year, although the exceptional 1946 crop was estimated to be close to 900,000,000 pounds. The average production for the five years previous to the outbreak of the war was 500,000,000 pounds.

Imported fresh tomatoes now play a large part in our diet. They are brought into the country in greater or less quantities throughout the year, but chiefly when the fresh Canadian product is not available. United States, Mexico and the British West Indies are our chief sources of supply, while Cuba and Costa Rica send us smaller amounts. In 1946 our imports of fresh tomatoes amounted to 88,557,708 pounds. Of this amount, 56,981,370 pounds came from the United States, and 26,307,070 from Mexico. In addition to the above, we imported 3,862,556 pounds of canned tomatoes last year; all but a small fraction of that amount coming from the United States.

No. 24 - Bananas

Bananas enjoy a steady popularity, a favourite with all, both old and young. South Americans use at least 15 different varieties, but most of them are not familiar to Canadians. The most important banana commercially, and the type that is perhaps best known to Canadians, is the Gros Michel. It is considered superior to others because of the large individual bunches, good flavour and attractive colouring when ripe. In addition, this variety is easy to transport because of the compactness of the bunches, and the thickness of the skins which protect the soft pulp from bruises in handling when loaded and unloaded in shipping.

Bananas are usually grown on plantations and the normal yield per acre is 300 bunches or more. On unimproved banana farms the output is about half that amount per acre. The tree or plant that produces the Gros Michel stands 18 to 25 feet in height and produces fruit one year after planting. Bananas are never left to ripen on the plant, but are cut at varying stages of maturity, depending on the distance they have to travel. The usual bunch of Gros Michel has from eight to ten "hands", which in turn contain up to 18 "fingers" or individual bananas, so that each bunch or stem that we see hanging in the fruit store carries up to 180 bananas.

We normally eat bananas raw, in the hand as children say, or sliced up with other fruits or jelly. Our Latin American friends boil, fry, bake and preserve them, as well as serve them as a substitute for vegetables. During the war dehydrated banana flakes were sent to us from Mexico, Central America and Brazil as a substitute for the fresh fruit. The saving in shipping space was considerable as one ton of flakes was equivalent to ten tons of bananas. In 1946 over 75 per cent of the $20,118,735 worth of bananas imported into Canada came from British Honduras, with Jamaica and Costa Rica ranking next in importance.

No. 25 - Motor Vehicle Accidents

With more automobiles rolling off Canadian assembly lines than in pre-war years, and the wartime rationing of gasoline and tires now but a memory, no longer is it necessary for many thousands of Canadians to shelve plans for a pleasant week-end at the lake or a holiday trip to the mountains because of the lack of a family car. The same is true of our neighbours to the south of the border, for Canada this year was host to more visitors from the United States than in any year in history. Yes, the highways are throbbing with renewed life, renewed activity.

But with the rising tide of traffic, the shadow of death looms larger and larger over our highways and city streets. It may come as a shock to learn that an annual average of 1,540 persons met death in automobile accidents during the years 1941 to 1945, and many times that number were maimed or permanently disfigured or spent long hours, days or weeks of suffering while recovering from injuries. In the five years preceding the war, fatalities averaged 1,560. Sadly enough, many of these tragedies could have been avoided had more caution been exercised.

As indicated, there was, on the average, some small reduction in the number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents during the war years, but 1941 was the blackest year in our history when no fewer than 1,852 persons lost their lives from this cause. There was a marked improvement in 1942, but a slight rise in 1943, while 1944 was better than in any of the preceding nine. However, in 1945, the figure rose again to a total of 1,530.

No. 26 - Sesame

"Open Sesame" said Ali Baba and the front door of his cave would swing ajar without even pressing a button. Sesame has other meanings, particularly in the food and trade sense, as it is the name of a tiny seed which yields a useful and important vegetable oil. Ali Baba probably had justification for using sesame for his magic word for the small capsule that holds the seeds bursts open when the plant matures.

The importation of sesame forms a very small fraction of our import trade, only $5,000 in 1939 and less than $2,000 in 1946. However, production has increased considerably, and the world crop in 1945 was estimated at 1,500,000 tons. China produces half the world total, India one-third, and Latin America and Africa the balance. Although the plant originated in Africa, this seed crop has been known in Asia since ancient times.

Although sesame is relatively a minor crop, it has a variety of uses and can be used as decoration for bread or rolls, or mixed with drinks. It is also used in salads and cooking oils and in the manufacture of margarine, shortening and soap. Small quantities are used for medicines and perfumes, and in some countries as an illuminating oil.

Because of the difficulties of harvesting (great care must be taken not to damage the oil-bearing seeds), hand harvesting and threshing represent over half the cost of production and only make sesame a profitable crop in regions where there is an abundance of hand labour.

Sesame is grown in South and Central America, as well as Mexico. Only experimental plantings have been made in the southern United States, as well as in California and Arizona.

No. 27 - Estimates of National Income and Expenditures - 1

Estimates of gross national product as revised to date are $11,417 million in 1946 and $5,141 million in 1938, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on national accounts, income and expenditure, 1938-1946, containing revised figures of national income and gross national product and expenditure as well as a number of new series not before published. Previous estimates of gross national product for the two years were $11,129 million in 1946 and $5,075 million

in 1938. Changes from one year to another in the above and following figures, the report points out, reflect changes in prices as well as in the physical volume of production of goods and services.

National income is now estimated at $9,464 million in 1946 and $3,972 million in 1938. Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income were $5,113 million, or 54 per cent of total national income in 1946. In 1938 the figure was $2,476 million, or 62 per cent of the total. The industrial distribution of salaries and wages indicates that the percentage of total labour income originating in manufacturing increased from 29 per cent in 1938 to 34 per cent in 1946. Military pay and allowances declined from $1,132 million in 1945 to $315 million in 1946. In 1938 the figure was $9 million.

Investment income rose from $687 million or 17 per cent of total national income in 1938 to $1,885 million or 20 per cent of the total in 1946. Corporate profits before tax and before deduction of dividends to non-residents increased from $467 million in 1938 to $1,379 million in 1946, while corporate profits before tax but after deduction of dividends to non-residents advanced from $292 million in 1938 to $1,174 million in 1946. Other private investment income increased from $448 million in 1938 to $751 million in 1946.

Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business was $800 million in 1938 and $2,151 million in 1946. The industrial distribution shows that the percentage of this total originating in agriculture increased from 46 per cent in 1938 to 58 per cent in 1946.

No. 28 - Estimates of National Income and Expenditures - 2

Turning now to the components of gross national expenditure, in 1938 personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was $3,714 million or 72 per cent of gross national expenditure. In 1946 the figure was $7,495 million or 66 per cent of gross national expenditure. Expenditure on food increased from $917 million in 1938 to $1,948 million in 1946, on clothing from $419 million in 1938 to $1,032 million in 1946, and on tobacco and alcoholic beverages from $264 million in 1938 to $803 million in 1946. Expenditure on household operation and utilities increased from $717 million in 1938 to $903 million in 1946.

Government expenditure was $721 million in 1938 or 14 per cent of gross national expenditure; in 1946 the figure was $1,833 million or 16 per cent of gross national expenditure. The 1946 figures reflect a substantial decline from 1944 when government expenditure was $5,105 million or 43 per cent of gross national expenditure.

Bureau estimates of exports and imports are summarized under gross national expenditure with minor revisions to achieve consistency with other items. Exports of goods and services were maintained in 1946 at the high level of $3,170 million, while imports of goods and services were $2,850 million. In 1938 the figures were $1,359 million and $1,257 million, respectively.

Personal income increased from $4,031 million in 1938 to $9,383 million in 1946. A substantial rise occurred in government transfer payments to persons from $263 million in 1938 to $1,103 million in 1946. War service gratuities, re-establishment credits and rehabilitation benefits together accounted for 45 per cent of total government transfer payments in 1946, while family allowances accounted for 22 per cent.

In 1938, $125 million of personal income or three per cent was paid in direct taxes, $3,714 million or 92 per cent on consumer goods and services and $192 million or five per cent was saved (including net changes in farm inventories). In 1946, $781 million or eight per cent was paid in direct taxes, $7,495 million or 80 per cent was spent on consumer goods and services and $1,107 million or 12 per cent was saved. The percentage of personal income saved in 1946 marks a decline from 19 per cent saved in the war years 1943 and 1944.

No. 29 - Over 5,000,000 Canadians Employed

Employment in Canada exceeded 5,000,000 for the first time on record in the week ending August 16, when there were 3,880,000 employed men and 1,128,000 employed women. The total of 5,008,000 was about 187,000 higher than the previous recorded high for the last week of May and nearly 150,000 greater than for a comparable period in August last year.

Unemployment in the same week fell to 73,000 down 18,000 since the end of May and 44,000 less than at the end of August, 1946. The number out of work was close to the low level reached during the war, when thousands of men and women were in uniform.

The civilian labour force, which includes persons at work, with a job but not at work, and looking for work, thus stood well over the five million mark at 5,081,000. Total number of persons 14 and over not in the labour force was 3,890,000, down 128,000 from May but 75,000 higher than a year earlier.

Main recent changes in the labour force status of Canadians 14 years of age and over are shown in the following table:

	August 31, 1946	May 31, 1947	August 16, 1947
Civilian labour force	4,977,000	4,912,000	5,081,000
Employed	4,860,000	4,821,000	5,008,000
Unemployed	117,000	91,000	73,000
Not in the labour force	3,815,000	4,018,000	3,890,000

These estimates, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, give the highlights of the eighth quarterly survey of the labour force. This survey, which began on August 18, covered a scientifically selected cross-section of approximately one per cent of the civilian population of Canada living outside of institutions. More than 25,000 households selected at random in every province were interviewed.

The main aim of the survey was to provide a current breakdown of the total non-institutional population to show the level of employment and unemployment on the basis of the activity of individuals 14 and over in the week ending August 16. Persons who did any work in that week or who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour disputes or layoff of less than 30 days are counted as employed. The unemployed are those who were looking for work but who were not at work in the survey week. Together, the employed and unemployed make up the civilian labour force. Others, such as those going to school, keeping house, retired persons or those too old or unable to work, are classed as not in the labour force.

No. 30 - Canadian Construction Industry

The value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry moved up sharply in 1946, aggregating $523,187,216 compared with $370,775,590 in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Final value of work performed in 1945 was placed by the Bureau at $543,579,833; final total for 1946 will thus be somewhat higher than that presently indicated. Increases were recorded in 1946 in both broad classifications into which the industry is subdivided -- new construction and additions, alterations and repairs. The former rose from $242,283,354 in 1945 to $367,704,887, and the latter from $128,492,236 to $155,482,329. Completed reports were received from 18,310 concerns or contractors, an increase of 2,317 over the preceding year.

The value of building construction rose from $226,976,834 in 1945 to $326,081,-433, residential construction increasing from $100,158,219 to $133,645,379, commercial from $28,137,196 to $48,554,888, industrial from $70,357,114 to $106,251,569, institutional from $24,315,197 to $33,925,782; other building fell from $4,009,108 to $3,703,816.

Value of work performed in engineering, harbours, rivers, etc. rose from $65,895,-523 to $92,739,751. In the building trades -- jobbing -- the value of work performed increased from $77,903,233 to $104,366,032. Electrical work advanced from $10,206,-989 in 1945 to $13,261,781; plumbing, heating and air conditioning from $23,691,015 to $33,699,878; brick, masonry and concrete from $4,241,193 to $5,334,389; carpentry from $3,635,932 to $4,764,211; painting, decorating and glazing from $11,164,871 to $14,724,545; and sheet metal work and metal roofing from $4,856,679 to $6,045,899.