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A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

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FROM THE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOURTEENTH SERIES

1948



CANADA

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VIAGRE
YVES LACROIX
ALANAD 70

No. 1 - Sports

King winter, in all his glorious majesty, now rules supreme in Canada and has covered the country-side with a blanket of snow. The hills, especially on week-ends, teem with gaily-clad skiers, while the youngsters with their toboggans and their sleds spend many happy hours on neighborhood slopes, or on snow slides built especially for them in the back yard. The skaters and hockey players too, are out in numbers, and the curlers are throwing the granites or irons in expert fashion.

Thus we have a birds's-eye view of the typical Canadian winter sports scene. There is fun for the young, the younger, the old and the older. However, no matter what the choice of winter recreation may be, there are other activities which are as much a part of winter as the sports themselves, such as snow removal and furnace tending. So, in addition to the sports equipment the head of the house may fancy for his own particular use, he must, in addition, arm himself with scrapers and shovels so that driveways may be kept clear and the house warm.

These winter sports require warm clothing. Although there is no intention here to enter into the discussion of the "new look", there are a few observations that can safely be made and still preserve neutrality. Skiers and skaters are colourful and individualistic dressers, their toggerly ranging widely in style and colour. The curlers have their traditional tam o'shanter, and the hockey players their multi-coloured sweaters, knee pads and other gear.

Canadians spend millions of dollars every year on sports. Figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for just one phase -- that of the manufacture of sporting goods -- show that in 1945 this equipment was produced to the factory value of over \$7,157,000. Add to this the value of gear imported, the amount expended on sports clothing, gate receipts and admission fees, and the grand aggregate would be many times that figure.

No. 2 - Canada's 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, Quebec -- 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 the Great Western Railways, as well as numerous other lines, were built. The building of the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways contributed to another period of expansion in the 1870's and 1880's. In the last period of extensive railway building from 1900 to 1917, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the National Transcontinental and the Canadian Northern Railways were constructed, and by 1915 the railway mileage of Canada had increased to 34,882 miles.

The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and the people, had expected that immigration from Europe would rapidly settle the new areas, furnishing sufficient traffic to make them pay for themselves. But the outbreak of the first Great War in 1914 put a halt to immigration, and it soon became necessary to give some assistance to the railways. The eventual result was that the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk proper were taken over by the Government and the combined lines became the Canadian National Railways.

There are now over 30 different railways in Canada, ranging in size from the Canadian National Railways with its 21,500 miles of track, to small local lines like the Thousand Island Railway which operates four and one-half miles of track. The Canadian Pacific Railway ranks second to the Canadian National, operating 17,000 miles of track,

and the two together operate 90 per cent of the 42,300 miles of track in Canada. In 1944 Canada ranked fourth in total railway mileage, the United States, Soviet Russia and India being the only countries with greater total mileages.

No. 3 - Electric Street Railways

The first electric railway line to begin service in Canada ran between Windsor and Walkerville and was established early in June 1886. St. Catharines had a street railway system in operation in the following year composed of six cars running on seven miles of track, while a service was inaugurated in Vancouver in 1890. In June 1891, the Ottawa Electric Street Railway was established, and the power for this system, unlike many others, was obtained from generators actuated by turbines driven by the Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa River.

In the following summer and autumn the street railway systems of Montreal and Toronto, which up to that time were operated by horses, were converted to electricity. Great difficulties with the varying climatic conditions arose, particularly in Montreal and Ottawa where the heavy snowfalls and the sudden freezing and thawing created many problems, that had to be overcome before it was possible to keep the cars running twelve months a year.

Since those early days the number of passengers carried on the various Canadian electric street railways has increased many-fold, with the facilities strained to the breaking point during the recent War years. In 1945 the number of passengers carried on all electric street cars was more than double the pre-war years and amounted to 1,083,370,884, not including 19,360,293 who travelled on the trackless trolley systems which operated in that year in Montreal, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Electric street railway systems carrying more than 100,000,000 passengers in 1945 were: Montreal with 309,785,950 plus 2,911,700 on trackless trolleys; Toronto 285,090,813; and British Columbia Electric 127,298,774. Winnipeg and Ottawa ranked next in order with 56,307,799 and 50,906,368, respectively. These figures only include the passengers carried on electric cars and trackless trolleys. Gasoline or oil-operated buses are becoming increasingly important, and in 1945 this type of transportation carried 213,840,363 passengers, 16 per cent of the total number of persons travelling on street transit systems.

No. 4 - Arrowroot

Probably ranking next in importance to the old fashioned "pacifier", the arrowroot biscuit was one of the sure ways of soothing infants for several generations past. To-day the use of the pacifier is frowned upon by child specialists, but the familiar, oval-shaped biscuit is still popular with children and parents alike, and while it plays an important part in easing the din on the ears of confused parents and friends, it is also another means of getting some nutritious food into the junior member of the family.

The chief ingredient of the arrowroot biscuit is extracted from the roots of a tropical plant that is cultivated in the West Indies, India and other warm countries. There have been several suggestions as to the origin of the name, one being that it was the procedure of South American Indians to use freshly-dug roots of the arrowroot as an antidote for arrow wounds. Another, and probably the more authentic, is that it comes from the Indian word "ara".

The plant itself is two feet high, and has roots that are half that length and three-quarters of an inch thick. The Bermudian arrowroot is considered to be the best quality, although in recent years we have been receiving our supply in Canada chiefly

from the Leeward Islands and Jamaica. Potato, corn, rice, fine sago and wheat starch are sometimes sold as arrowroot. Brazilian arrowroot is derived from cassava root, which when processed is better known to us as tapioca flour. The name British arrowroot has been given to farina from potatoes, and is chiefly used in combination with real arrowroot.

Before the war Canada used to import about 450,000 pounds of arrowroot valued at that time at \$27,500. In 1939 imports had climbed to 562,000 pounds, but fell to 57,000 pounds in 1942. Since that year we have been getting more of this flour, and in 1946 we received 183,000 pounds. Most of the arrowroot that enters this country is used in the manufacture of biscuits, but some of the flour, mixed with tapioca flour, is used in the manufacture of processed cheese.

No. 5 - Mahogany

There are many different species of mahogany growing throughout the world, but the true mahogany is native to tropical America. Curiously enough it is not considered to be of any great value in its natural habitat and is even used for firewood or rough construction. Elsewhere it is considered to be the "premier cabinet wood of the world". While its handsome appearance is the primary reason for its popularity, it is also noted for minimum shrinkage, warping or swelling, as well as for the ability to take different finishes and a high polish.

Its excellence was noticed as early as the middle of the 16th century, and when the cathedral of San Domingo was built in 1550, it had much carved mahogany in it. It is said that Sir Walter Raleigh's carpenter remarked on the hardness and durability of the wood, and Cortes is also said to have used it for shipbuilding. The earliest use of the wood in England was in Nottingham Castle in 1680.

Mahogany trees grow to a large size and are usually found scattered through the forests, very often at the rate of one usable tree to the acre. Some unsuccessful attempts have been made to grow it on plantations in many parts of the world.

Mahogany is one of the important export items of tropical America. It was formerly abundant in Jamaica where the trees grow to 150 feet high, but because of the great demand over the years since its discovery, it is now scarce in that Island. Cuba and San Domingo formerly supplied the choicest variety. Now most of Canada's supply comes from British Honduras, small quantities being obtained also from Mexico, Colombia, the Gold Coast, Guatemala, and the United States.

Imports of mahogany into Canada vary from year to year; they amounted to 826,000 board feet in 1944, 2,294,000 in 1945, and 1,914,000 in 1946. The wood is used principally in the furniture manufacturing industry, occasionally in solid form, but usually as a veneer. Not only is mahogany a popular wood for furniture and cabinet making, it played an important part in the war in the form of plywood for trainer aeroplanes and for boats.

No. 6 - Aluminum

Aluminum stood ninth among all commodities -- first among mineral products, excluding gold -- exported from Canada in 1946. This is indeed remarkable, especially when viewed in the light of the fact that two of the main basic materials, bauxite and cryolite, are not common to Canada and must be imported from abroad. Our supplies of bauxite come from British Guiana, and United States, Netherlands Guiana and France, and the cryolite from Greenland.

Bauxite the most important ingredient, was originally discovered at Les Beaux in France, a locality from which the substance derives its name. In 1946, 86 per cent of bauxite ore used in Canada was imported from the modern mining settlement of Mackenzie in British Guiana. The deposits there vary in thickness from a few feet to 25 feet or more. The raw ore is crushed, washed and dried before it is shipped to Port Alfred, on the Saguenay, the entry port of Arvida, Quebec.

The first step in the production of aluminum from bauxite is to remove certain impurities, and the residue is called bauxite ore concentrate. Other materials necessary to make the finished product, besides bauxite and cryolite, are petroleum, metallurgical coke, and coal tar pitch. Six tons of the raw materials, including five tons of bauxite, are used to make one ton of aluminum. Large quantities of electric power are required in the process, and this is the chief reason why the industry is located adjacent to large sources of hydro-electric power. The Shipshaw power development is only 25 miles from Arvida -- the seat of the Canadian aluminum industry.

Primary production of aluminum in Canada in 1945 fell to 215,713 tons compared with 462,065 tons in the previous year and 495,750 tons in 1943 -- the peak year. Imports of aluminum and its products in 1945 were valued at \$9,611,000, advancing to \$14,693,000 in 1946; exports, however, fell from \$133,567,000 in 1945 to \$56,030,000, due mainly to the decline in demands abroad for war purposes.

No. 7 - Sunflowers

The sunflower is a familiar plant common to backyards and hedgerows like the hollyhock. It is one of the many plants that are native to the Western Hemisphere, but it is now grown in many parts of the world. This plant derives its name not only from its general appearance, but from the fact that the head follows the course of the sun each day, moving from east to west. The sunflower plant has been growing for many years on this continent, and its exact origin is unknown; some people say that Peru or Mexico is its home, others the central plains of the United States.

The sunflower may be considered an ornamental plant, but it has many other practical uses as almost every part of the plant can be utilized in some way. The seeds that make up the face are high in oil content (20 to 32 per cent). The oil is light gold in colour and ranks close to olive oil in texture and flavour. It is used in the manufacture of soap, paints, shortening and for fish canning. Once the oil is extracted, the oil cake is highly valued as a stock and poultry feed. In some cases the whole plant is cut up and stored in silos in a manner similar to corn. Both the yellow ray-like flowers and the seeds themselves are an excellent source of honey, and the pithy seed containers in some countries are dried and made into blotters. The inner part of the stalk is used in the manufacture of fine writing paper, while in some European countries the seeds are eaten in the same way as we eat peanuts.

A great shortage of vegetable oils and fats still exists in the world today and much is being done to develop additional sources of this important commodity. In Canada, the growing of sunflowers on a commercial scale has been developed chiefly in the Province of Manitoba, where 23,000 acres were devoted to this plant in 1947. The yield per acre averages 800 pounds so that the production of sunflower seed for 1947 has been estimated at 9,200 tons. The production of sunflower seed oil in Canada in 1945 was 5,098,480 pounds.

In addition to the domestic production, quantities of sunflower seed oils are imported into Canada; in 1946 imports amounted to 14,866,300 pounds, with Argentina supplying most of this quantity.

No. 8 - Soap

When archeologists were excavating the ancient city of Pompeii, a complete, well-equipped soap factory was unearthed. Apparently it was fashionable in those early days to use soap when bathing for which the homes of the well-to-do had special - sometimes elaborate - facilities. History later records the existence and the use of soap in Italy and Spain in the eighth century, France in the 12th century, and England in the 14th century.

In the early pioneer days in Canada, soap-making was a household art, a matter of saving the fat drippings and making them into soft soap. This practice has been revived by many persons in recent years (and even in months) because of the shortage of fats and oils. However, the soap industry, which is highly developed in Canada, produces the greater part of the amount used by us.

Any fat may be used in the making of soap, but the most important of animal oils used are tallow and grease for toilet soap; vegetable oils, cotton seed and cocoanut for marine soap; palm and castor for transparent soap; and olive oil for toilet and textile soap. Low grade soaps (brown) are made from bone fat, kitchen grease and low grade tallow.

In 1945 there were 134 factories in Canada making soap, washing compounds or cleaning preparations as their main products, although about 85 per cent of the total soap production was from the factories of the three largest companies. So far as soap goes, Canadians should be a clean nation, for 267,438,441 pounds of all types were produced during 1945 -- a year of short supply -- or an average of 22 pounds in one form or another for every man, woman and child in the country. Soap powders in household packages made up 76,533,379 pounds or 28 per cent of this amount, while soap flakes in packages and in bulk amounted to 48,371,227 pounds. Sales of bar, laundry and household soap, both yellow and white, totalled 85,169,653 pounds, while the output of shaving soap -- leaving small excuse for "that five o'clock shadow" -- was close to one million pounds.

However, the quantity for use by Canadians was somewhat less than the grand total of production, for in 1945 we exported 42,342,874 pounds to many different countries, while importing 3,300,678 pounds, of which almost 3,000,000 was common or laundry soap.

No. 9 - Essential Oils

Essential oils are so called because they contain the essence, or scent or flavour of the flower or plant from which they were produced. They are essential, at least so far as milady is concerned, because they are a necessary ingredient in cosmetics. The use of cosmetics is not new. Even the Egyptians used eye shade, rouge, nail polish, and lacked only the advertising campaigns and radio programs of the present day to be completely modern. When King Tut's tomb was opened up, jars of "cold" cream were found to be still fragrant after 3,000 years.

The scent of aromatic plants are converted into perfumes by several processes, the most important being the distillation method. By this means the aromatic portion of plants are heated with water and the essence is collected to form the essential oil. Another method is to soak the plant in alcohol and distil the oils out of the alcohol. The amount of essential oil found in the various plants varies greatly. For example the yield from lavender is less than two per cent, and it takes at least one ton of roses to make one pound of the attar of roses. In addition to the essential oils there must be something else in the perfume which will absorb the fragrant oil and allow it to evaporate slowly. This is called a fixative, and one of the best know is ambergris.

Of the 75 essential oils used in the making of perfume, only eight are produced in the Western Hemisphere, and all of these are wild-growing plants. They all come from the tropics and the more important, bois de rose, from Brazil and Guiana, linaloe from southern Mexico, guaiac from the banks of the Paraguay River, copaiba from the Amazon and Orinoco basins, pimenta and bay from the West Indies and the balsams from El Salvador and Colombia.

Essential oils are used in the drug and toilet preparation industry in Canada, and in 1946 we imported 821,907 pounds of various types from 21 different countries. In 1945 the drug and pharmaceutical industry used over \$400,000 worth while the toilet preparation industry used \$1,262,032 worth making perfumes, face creams, toilet waters, and various other commodities included in the industry.

No. 10 - Salt

During the summer of 1946 a strike occurred in the salt industry in Canada. As a result, the supply of salt all but disappeared from the shelves of the stores, and we soon discovered what an important place this product plays in our daily diet.

Salt is found in all the provinces of Canada with the exception of Quebec. There are three ways of obtaining salt, two of which are used in Canada. It may be obtained by the evaporation of sea water by the heat of the sun; by artificial evaporation of brine springs, or from brine formed by allowing fresh water to come in contact with salt deposits; and by the mining of rock salt.

Ontario is the centre of the salt industry of Canada, and the chief areas are located near Amherstburg, Sandwich, Sarnia and Goderich. The salt in all cases is recovered in Ontario by evaporation of brine. The beds are very extensive, occupying about 3,000 square miles, while one deposit at Sandwich is known to be over 230 feet deep. It has been estimated that there are at least 400,000,000 tons of salt in one square mile in this area, so that there is very little danger the supply of Ontario salt being depleted for some time.

The chief source in the Maritimes is at Malagash, Nova Scotia, and it is the only Canadian development in which the salt is actually mined. It was discovered in 1912, and has been in production since 1918. The salt deposits at Malagash are 85 feet below the surface and extend down to the 1,128-foot level, while reaching out horizontally 1,300 feet north and south, and 1,400 feet east and west.

The two other important producing areas are at Neepawa in Manitoba and at Waterways in Alberta, but these areas, together with the Maritimes, only produce about 15 per cent of the total Canadian output, Ontario producing the remainder.

With the exception of 1946, when the production was slowed down by labour troubles, output has increased each year, reaching 713,515 tons in 1947. Although we are apparently self-sufficient in salt, we imported 1,528 tons of the table variety in 1946 from the United States, and 448,579 tons for fisheries, most of which came from the West Indies. In addition, 136,092 tons of bulk salt entered the country, nearly all reaching this country from the United States.

No. 11 - Welland Ship Canal

The Welland Ship Canal extends from Port Weller on Lake Ontario to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, overcoming the 325 feet difference in level between the two Lakes, to carry cargoes and passengers around the famous Niagara Falls. The canal is 27.6 miles

in length and contains eight locks, the smallest of which is 859 feet long, 80 feet wide and 30 feet deep.

The first plans for a canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were put forward in 1816 but about ten years elapsed before they took shape. In November 1829, after many difficulties and great hardships, water was let into the first completed portion which allowed boats to ascend the canal from Lake Ontario to the Welland River. The necessary funds for completing the canal were secured in 1831 and the project was completed two years later. In 1887 it was widened and deepened, bringing it to the same dimensions as the St. Lawrence River Canals. In 1913 work on the present canal was started and it was opened for navigation in 1930.

In 1946 the total tonnage of the vessels using the Welland Ship Canal amounted to 9,475,350, which was 61 per cent of the total Canadian canal traffic. This was made up of 5,555 vessels which travelled up and down that waterway, 2,677 "downbound" and 2,878 "upbound". In all, 10,580,146 tons of freight passed through the canal, made up of agricultural, animal, forest and mine products, as well as manufactures and miscellaneous items. The more important of the individual items were wheat, petroleum and other oils, and soft coal. In addition, nearly 1,000,000 tons of iron ore passed through this canal. Most of the aggregate tonnage is downbound, 86 per cent or 9,164,361 tons being carried through to Port Weller in 1946 while only 1,415,785 tons passed in the reverse direction.

The Welland Ship Canal is an integral link in the Canadian transportation system, and plays an important part in the domestic and foreign trade of this country.

No. 12 - Chinchilla

As you walk down the street you are not likely to see any coats made of chinchilla fur, and the chief reason is that the price of one would be out of reach of most people. There is a small chinchilla industry in Canada, but it is doubtful if the combined furs of all the farms would make more than a coat or two.

This little animal is a small greyish hopping member of the rodent family. It is about the size of a squirrel, not more than ten inches long with a tail of equal length. The hind legs are longer than the front, and the head somewhat resembles that of a rabbit. Its original home was the eastern slopes of the Andes of Chile and Bolivia, at altitudes from 8,000 to 12,000 feet. Here the chinchilla were at one time very numerous.

The chinchillas live in communities, burrowing deep holes in the ground, and coming out in the evening and early morning to feed. When eating, they sit up like squirrels, holding their food in their front paws. They have habits that are similar to those of rabbits; the slightest noise will send them scurrying for safety.

There are actually three kinds or grades of chinchillas in South America, the best of which is the Chinchilla Real, rarely found outside a small area of Chile. The second, the Chinchilla Boliviana, is sometimes hard to distinguish from the first, is most often found in the upper plateau of Bolivia, and the fur has lines of black on its back. The third is found in the low ranges of Chile and Peru, and is not popular because of its reddish fur.

The Canadian chinchilla industry is young and the latest figures show that in 1945 there were 402 animals living on 15 fur farms, having a value at that time of \$127,050, or an average value of \$316 per animal. During that year, 217 chinchillas were born, while 73 died of natural causes. In 1945, 24 animals were purchased for breeding

purposes at an average price of \$344 per animal. This included four purchased in Ontario for \$3,300 or \$825 per animal, equivalent to the price of four good horses or seven beef cattle.

No. 13 - Electric Refrigerators

Refrigeration has been defined as the operation of cooling substances by artificial means. Natural ice forms the greatest source of refrigeration; but, while the initial cost is considerably higher, mechanical refrigeration has many characteristics that make it superior to the ice refrigerator. One advantage of this type of refrigeration is that you have, at all times of the year, a convenient, clean means of keeping perishable foods from spoiling. In addition, there is always a ready supply of ice on hand for cooling drinks, as well as the facilities for making ice cream and other cold desserts.

The domestic electric refrigerator is operated on the principle that when heat is extracted from a substance, the temperature of the substance goes down. This is done in Canada principally by means of what is known as the compressor system. This compressor is located under the food cabinet of the refrigerator, and when the switch is turned on, the cycle of operation begins. When the temperature of the food container is warmer than that of the refrigerator, the refrigerant in the cooling coils vapourizes, and in doing so extracts heat from the box.

This refrigerant, which is usually sulphur dioxide, returns down the copper pipe to the compressor where it is converted back to a liquid. The heat is automatically released and the liquid is pumped back up to the coils where it extracts more heat, if necessary, and the process starts all over again. Besides sulphur dioxide, other refrigerants are ammonia, carbon dioxide, and methyl chloride.

According to the 1941 Census, 21 per cent of all Canadian dwellings had mechanical refrigerators, including gas as well as electric units. In Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia there were more mechanical refrigerators used than the natural ice variety. During the war the production virtually stopped, dropping from 64,093 units in 1941 to 237 in 1944. In 1945, with relaxation of restrictions on production at the war's end, output rose moderately to 2,418 units. In 1946 it jumped to 57,475, and for the first eleven months of 1947 totalled 88,085. In addition, 40,851, both store and domestic, were imported, while only 4,921 were exported. It seems reasonable to expect that the proportion of households equipped with electric refrigerators will be considerably higher when the next Census is taken in 1951.

No. 14 - Mining in Canada

The importance of mining in Canada's economy may be appreciated from the fact that it now ranks in close company with forestry among the three leading industries, agriculture being foremost. The estimated value of the output in 1947 was \$619,000,000, being 23 per cent greater than the \$502,800,000 shown for 1946. New records were established in the output values for fuels, structural materials and other non-metallics, but the metallics did not reach the level attained in 1942.

The value of metals in 1947 at \$389,500,000 was nearly \$100,000,000 more than in 1946. This was due mainly to the increase in market prices for copper, lead, zinc and other base metals, the domestic ceiling prices of which were raised early in the year, and on which price controls were removed entirely in June, 1947. In comparison with figures for the preceding year, the tonnage of copper was up 23 per cent while the value increased 96 per cent to reach \$91,300,000; the quantity of zinc was down 12 per cent

but the price increase raised the total valuation by 27 per cent to \$46,500,000. Lead production was down about 8.6 per cent but the smaller tonnage was worth \$44,300,000 or nearly twice that of 1946. High market prices also brought greater returns for some of the other base metals.

In contrast, the average price for gold was lower in 1947 than in 1946, but some improvement in labour supply conditions resulted in an increase of 7.2 per cent in quantity and two per cent in total value to 3,035,161 ounces at \$106,200,000. Silver, a by-product of most gold and base metal mines, showed a decline in both quantity and price, resulting in a yield of 11,800,000 ounces worth \$8,500,000.

Output of structural materials was greater than in any previous year, the 1947 value of \$72,700,000 being nearly ten per cent above that of \$66,100,000 in 1946. The quantities and values of most items were greater than ever before; cement shipments amounted to 11,900,000 barrels worth \$21,600,000; lime production totalled 922,000 tons valued at \$7,300,000; sand and gravel increased 14.6 per cent to \$17,800,000 stone advanced about ten per cent to \$12,300,000; and clay products, which include brick, tile, etc., increased in value by 12.3 per cent to reach a new high of \$13,700,000.

Coal production was lower in 1947 by some two million tons, but higher prices brought the total valuation to \$76,100,000. Output of natural gas at 53,300,000,000 cubic feet worth \$14,300,000 was up 11.3 per cent in quantity and 17.8 per cent in value. Crude petroleum output amounted to 7,600,000 barrels at \$14,700,000.

Other non-metallics gained 22.8 per cent in value at \$51,700,000 compared with \$43,700,000 in the preceding year. Asbestos advanced to 662,533 tons worth \$31,800,000 from 558,181 tons worth \$25,200,000; a new record was made for gypsum in both quantity and value which were, respectively, 2,390,157 tons and \$4,388,745; salt increased to 731,515 tons from 537,985, and sulphur declined to 196,780 tons from 234,771.

No. 15 - 1947 Edition of Canada Year Book

The 1947 edition of the Canada Year Book is now available for distribution. This volume is the official statistical annual of the country and contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, national accounts and public finance, education, labour, etc. -- in brief, a comprehensive study, within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic conditions of the Dominion.

This new edition extends to over 1,200 pages and has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest material available at press time. In addition to the regular chapter material there are several special articles dealing with Canadian citizenship, UNESCO, welfare and family allowances, crime and juvenile delinquency, national agricultural program and policy, Canadian Wheat Board, FAO, irrigation in western Canada, control of forest insect pests, and geology of Canada.

The substitution of a directory of sources of official information for the detailed lists of publications previously given in the sources of information chapter will, it is hoped, prove useful to the reader. Upwards of twelve maps and thirty-eight diagrams have been inserted in the present edition.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa at the price of \$2.00 per copy. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school

teachers, who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of \$1.00 each, but applications for these special copies should be directed to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

No. 16 - Current Situation in Canadian Education

The impact of two world wars, improved transportation and communication, and other contributing factors have not only complicated living, provided more leisure and annihilated former geographic barriers but have also increased the need for formal education and made greater demands for successful citizenship. Realization of the possible contribution of the schools to the economic and social life of the State has given an impetus to education.

Certain non-government educational bodies, begun on provincial or lower level have now become national in scope. These include: the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian School Trustees' Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Federation of Home and School, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

In addition, there are a number of organizations primarily directed to other ends that devote considerable effort to education; for example, the Junior Red Cross, The Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the cadet leagues, etc. The National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while not primarily interested in formal education, have been, with the collaboration of school authorities, extending their services to the schools of all provinces.

Again, proximity to the United States and close relationship with other members of the British Commonwealth, particularly with Great Britain, have enabled Canada's education departments to benefit greatly from innovations and experiments conducted outside Canada.

In past years, there has been a tendency for Canadian teachers to restrict their experience to the provincial area where they have received their training, particularly in those provinces where average salaries are comparatively high. Superannuation funds require continuity in service and proposals to enter other provinces have not been encouraged, irrespective of the qualifications of the teacher. During the war years, however, the acute shortage of teachers tended to modify this practice. Another influence counteracting this "provincialism", is an arrangement for the exchange of teachers carried out under an interprovincial committee of the Canadian Education Association. In 1946, 50 Canadian teachers were on exchange with provinces other than their own, 17 of whom were in Ontario. There were also 20 visiting teachers from Great Britain in that province.

Advantages having an equally broadening effect as those that accrue to pupils, from the exchange teachers come from increased use of visual aids in social studies and select radio programs that are designed to build more accurate concepts of, and healthier attitudes towards other people. Correspondence with "pen pals" in other countries is becoming more popular and helps to break down racial prejudice and insularity.

No. 17 - Teacher Shortage Still Prevalent

Shortage of teachers is still prevalent in most provinces. The fact that comparatively few pupils are without all educational facilities and few schools remain closed for lack of teachers, is due to the transportation of pupils to neighbouring schools and use of correspondence courses. Teacher supply has been a serious problem for some time and will continue as such for the next few years at least.

The Canadian Education Association, at its convention in 1946, devoted time to a consideration of the problem of teacher supply and expedients to overcome the shortage, including the preparation of booklets setting forth facts and figures relating to the teaching profession and showing advantages from joining its ranks. In Alberta, the Normal Schools were absorbed by the College of Education so that all teachers are now college entrants on the way to obtaining a degree in education. They may interrupt their college course at the end of any year to engage in teaching and return at any time to pick up additional credits. Saskatchewan now credits training in Normal as one year in college. The College of Education offers an undergraduate degree while continuing their classes for graduate students towards the M.Ed. degree. Saskatchewan offers veterans a short Normal course of six months if enough apply to ensure a class of 12. Twenty units have employed veteran teachers in an audiovisual capacity to provide film shows for schools and adult groups in the district.

Manitoba has provided the first residential Normal School in Canada capable of housing sufficient students for replacements in the teaching profession. By making provision for the students to work part time and to borrow money where necessary, no student is kept from professional training by lack of funds and each is sure of a position when graduated.

The in-service training of teachers has received considerable attention and varies from planning institutes culminating in convention programs to better supervision and library facilities. Teachers are still encouraged to attend summer schools, take extra-mural classes and enroll for advanced work. Departmental and other libraries have been provided, from which teachers are encouraged to borrow professional books. New courses are being organized for summer schools stressing rural sociology, citizenship training, shopwork and industrial arts while more opportunity is given for diversification in high-school courses through the organization of composite high schools, and municipal or other larger unit high schools in rural areas. Increased and improved supervision has been effected to raise the standard of teaching.

No. 18 - Adult Education

For many years "adult education" was concerned only with the provision of night classes for adults who had not had the advantage of public-school education. Classes were at first in charge of day-school teachers who repeated lectures prepared for their day classes. At a later date secondary-school academic subjects were offered and while such classes have been continued they now represent but a small part of adult education as we know it. Courses offered in the secondary schools have increased in scope, to include a wide variety of languages, technical and hobby pursuits, drama, art journalism, public speaking and many others. The "lighted schoolhouse" idea is spreading to remote areas.

The essential values and satisfactions found in meetings of adult members of a community for debate and discussion have multiplied and leadership is received from the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The most important functions of that Association are: to organize a national workshop, to co-ordinate the work of the major adult educational agencies in Canada, to provide ideas and motivation, to make available existing aids and supplies and to conduct experiments and research. At present the major part of the activity comes under: the National Farm Radio Forum; the Citizens' Forum; the publication of Food for Thought and the study outlines prepared for Citizens' Forum; the preparing of an integrated pattern of adult education in co-operation with other national organizations in the field of adult education and general leisure-time activities; and the planning of conferences, etc.

Universities from coast to coast provide extension courses in general education which vary from lectures and demonstrations to correspondence courses.

No. 19 - Relationship of Earnings to Years of Schooling

While monetary income is not the only benefit to be received from schooling and, in fact, may not be the most important, there is supporting evidence from the 1941 Census to indicate that increased income is associated with increased schooling. In most of the provinces a fairly high percentage of pupils leave school through lack of ability, others through lack of interest or personality defects, while still others withdraw for economic reasons. Only some of the latter are comparable in aptitude with those who continue at school.

Increase in income is not due entirely to benefits from schooling. There is some increase in income with increased age until the category "65 years or over" is reached, irrespective of years at school. This might be attributed to maturing, experience on the job, more adequate social adjustment, or added acceptance of responsibility. But average earnings of heads of families of \$786, \$1,054, \$1,457 and \$2,118 for groups with 1-4, 5-8, 9-12 and 13 or more years of schooling can be related closely to years at school -- either from advantages due to material learned, habits acquired, or from training in schools as selective institutions. Percentage increase in earnings is more than enough to compensate for the expense of the additional years of education and the fact that one is not earning while in attendance at school. Those attending 5-8 years earn 133 per cent as much as those with 1-4 years of schooling; those with 9-12 years of schooling earn 190 per cent as much as those with 1-4 years of schooling and those 13 or more years earn 269 per cent of the amounts earned by those who attended 1-4 years.

Only 1.9 per cent of the heads of families reported "no schooling" while 8.2 per cent reported 1-4 years; 47.8 per cent reported 5-8 years; 34.5 per cent reported 9-12 years; 7.5 per cent reported 13 years or more of schooling and 0.1 per cent did not report schooling received. Just what would happen to earnings of the groups if larger percentages received more education is hard to conjecture but there is the possibility that, due to additional competition, income in the higher brackets would be reduced. Similarity of trend is shown in rural and urban areas for all provinces of Canada.

No. 20 - Dominion Indian Schools

Educational work carried on by the Dominion Government for the benefit of Indians is now very extensive. In the year ended March 31, 1946, a total of 346 Indian schools were in operation, including 76 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,149 and 262 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,532 Indian pupils, also eight combined public and Indian schools with 124 Indian pupils enrolled.

The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 18,805 in 1945-46; average attendance fluctuated during the period between 62.7 per cent and 82.4 per cent, of 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 1945-46 was \$2,298,320.

The enrolment by provinces for the year 1945-46 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 28; Nova Scotia, 533; New Brunswick, 357; Quebec, 1,548; Ontario, 4,426; Manitoba, 2,650; Saskatchewan, 2,652; Alberta, 1,987; British Columbia, 4,160; Yukon, 192; and Northwest Territories, 272.

No. 21 - Schools in the Northwest Territories

Educational facilities in the Northwest Territories are largely in the hands of two religious denominations, the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, and consist of residential or day schools located at the main settlements. Their construction was made possible by grants from the Dominion Government, and their maintenance is assisted by annual Government grants. In addition, the Government furnishes certain equipment and school supplies.

The only public school maintained by local taxation is located at the fast-growing mining town of Yellowknife. There is also a non-denominational day school located at Fort Smith, which is maintained by fees. In both these cases, the Government assists with an annual grant.

Education matters are administered by the Northwest Territories Council, with functions in both a legislative and advisory capacity to the Minister of Mines and Resources. In the summer of 1946 the first Inspector of Schools was appointed, who subsequently visited all schools in the Mackenzie District. On the basis of his findings and recommendations, a number of revisions in the organization and administration of education in the Northwest Territories are now under way.

Of interest is a recent decision by the Northwest Territorial Council to make a grant of \$150,000 toward the construction of a new modern public school at Yellowknife. This building will be up-to-date in every detail and will make provision for instruction in several lines of vocational training, including commercial work, domestic science, machine-shop practice and carpentry. Other plans call for the organization of day schools at a number of points where educational facilities are not as yet available.

The school children in the Territories include Indians, Eskimos, half-breeds and Whites. The majority of them attend residential schools because of distance and the essentially nomadic nature of much of the population. Despite great handicaps and privations, the staffs of the various schools have been carrying on, in commendable fashion, the work of adjusting the native children to the inroads of modern civilization.

No. 22 - Relationships of Art to Education

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, N. S., there are half a dozen or more elective courses. In Mount Allison University, N. B., and in the University of Toronto, Ontario, there are a sufficient number of courses to allow the taking of a Bachelor degree with specialization in fine art.

Public art galleries and museums in the principal cities perform valuable educational services among adults and children. Children's Saturday classes, conducted tours for school pupils and adults, radio talks, lectures and often concerts are features of the programs of the various galleries. In many cases these institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, while the National Gallery of Canada carries on a nation-wide program of this nature.

A development of special interest in the field of the creative arts was the establishment, in December, 1945, of the Canadian Arts Council. The Council grew out of the united action taken by its constituent associations in the spring of 1944, when they presented an integrated series of briefs to the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Reconstruction and Re-establishment. These briefs looked forward to a post-war

society in which the arts would be "more widely distributed and more closely integrated with the life of our people". The Council has accordingly taken a very active interest in the development of the Community Centre idea.

The basic situation claimed by the Council is that "in Canada there are millions who have never seen an original work of art, nor attended a symphony concert or a professionally produced play, while in our largest cities thousands of professional creative artists enjoy a field so limited that they are forced into activities unsuited to their talents". Chief among the proposals for remedying the situation is the establishment of "a government body to promote a national cultural program and provide music, drama, art, and film services for all our people". Other proposals have in view the improvement of industrial design, and housing and town planning.

No. 23 - National Art Gallery - 1

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 repute. It is, moreover, accessible to the whole nation by means of a published catalogue, photographs and colour reproductions. The Canadian section, naturally the most inclusive, is the best available source for the study of Canadian art.

In 1946, the Massey Collection of English Painting was presented by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., and Mrs. Massey as trustees of the Massey Foundation. Comprising 75 pictures, the collection makes the National Gallery a leading centre for the study of modern British art, and is the largest gift in the history of the Gallery.

Meanwhile the newer functions 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 days actual works of art are constantly being brought to the 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.

No. 24 - National Art Gallery - 2

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 paintings, 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, 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, heard from coast to coast through the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 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 Kriehoff. 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 are now in considerable demand in Canadian schools.

At the university level, the National Gallery co-operated with university departments of art and art history. An important new channel of information 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.

No. 25 - Education by Radio

Radio as an educational medium is playing an increasingly large part in Canadian life. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation devotes a large portion of its broadcast time on the English - and French-language networks to programs of an educational nature, both for children and adults. Program planners aim at a good balance of information and education on the one hand, and entertainment and showmanship on the other. Wherever possible, these factors are combined.

In all nine provinces of Canada, the CBC co-operates with Provincial Departments of Education in broadcasting special programs related to the courses of study conducted in school classrooms. In Quebec, French-language school broadcasts are heard under the title "Radio-College". English-language stations in Quebec carry the Ontario school broadcasts, for the benefit of English-speaking listeners.

Each of the CBC's "National School Broadcasts" was preceded by a ten-minute review of the leading news event of the week, specially prepared for young listeners by the CBC News Service.

Programs of an adult educational nature are presented on all CBC networks in a variety of talks, commentaries, interviews, discussion periods, and semi-dramatized programs on a wide range of subjects. Citizens' Forum, a discussion program originating at public meetings, and now in its fourth year on the air, dealt during the past season with major questions ranging from the control of atomic energy to domestic industrial relations and the problem of post-war Germany. Citizens' Forum is produced in co-operation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, which has organized about 200 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 discuss their problems.

Special programs for women, in both English and French, offered practical information on household problems. The annual series School for Parents with its French counter-part L'Ecole des Parents, dealt with child care and psychology. As part of a policy to have the women of Canada hear the voices of women in other lands discussing problems of interest to all women, the CBC produced the series New World Calling, in which outstanding women from 18 countries expressed their views on education for the modern girl.

No. 26 - Libraries

Public libraries in Canada are primarily urban institutions. In cities of over 10,000 population about 92 per cent of the people have some measure of library service; in smaller urban centres the proportion is 42 per cent. While only five per cent 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.

The circulation of books in the Dominion is confined to about 40 per cent 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.

Circulation of public libraries in 1945 totalled 20,016,292 volumes, and the number of registered borrowers, 1,254,467. Of the volumes in circulation during the year, 8,426,057 were adult fiction, 3,501,976 adult non-fiction, 6,230,410 juvenile, and

1,857,849 unclassified. 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.

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. In 1946, the Province of Saskatchewan passed legislation providing for the establishment of regional libraries, and a full-time librarian was appointed to supervise their organization in the Province.

No. 27 - National Film Board - 1

The National Film Board serves the Canadian people by means of visual interpretations 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 that are of public interest.

Since its creation in 1939, the Board has included in its activities the production and distribution of 35mm (theatre size) and 16mm (non-theatre size) films, as well as photographs, filmstrips, small informational and large photographic displays. Its films (16mm and 35mm, sound and silent, black-and-white and colour, English, French and other languages) cover a wide range of subjects such as agriculture, arts and crafts, economics, education, engineering, geography and travel, history, labour, medicine, manufacturing, natural resources, physics, psychology, public health and nutrition, social problems and planning, transportation and communications.

During the year ended March 31, 1946, 310 short subjects in these categories were produced and 65,000 photographs and photo mats were distributed to daily and weekly newspapers and other publications in Canada. In addition, the Board produced 13 filmstrips and a considerable number of displays and other graphic materials.

Although the Board issues 35mm films each month in English and French in the Canada Carries On, World in Action and Coup d'Oeil series, which enter the theatres on an ordinary commercial basis, most of the Board's production is intended for 16mm (non-theatre) libraries and circuits.

In Canada, the backbone of urban 16mm distribution is the film libraries that have been established throughout the nine provinces by the Board and by local bodies such as public libraries, normal schools, provincial departments of education,

university extension departments and, more recently, community film councils. The majority of Canadian communities with a population of more than 5,000 now have their own film libraries and more than 70 Film Councils assist in encouraging the use of informative and educational films from this source.

No. 28 - National Film Board - 2

The showing of special programs of films by the National Film Board 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 materials, which have been found very successful in stimulating audience interest, accompany each film distributed to the labour unions. Similar special services are being developed for industry, women's organizations, scientific and engineering groups, health and medical bodies, and in other specialized fields such as education, science, welfare, reconstruction and housing to build approved programs of films and other materials for all interested organizations. To serve their film needs, the Board maintains at Ottawa a Preview Library with 2,000 titles.

Introduced as an experiment in January, 1942, the original 30 mobile units, formed to bring regular monthly film programs to rural audiences, have now increased to a total of 124, reaching an average audience of 300,000 per month. Of this number, many circuits are partly or wholly supported by the Provincial Governments or by the agencies co-operating with the Board. The careful planning of these rural film programs, together with discussion booklets for teachers and group leaders, relate them closely to the work and interests of the communities that they serve. Each Rural Circuit reaches about 20 locations each month bringing in the afternoon to school children and in the evening to general audiences, films chosen for the value and interest of the information they contain. The program for schools is chosen in consultation with the Department of Education in each province. 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.

Outside of Canada, the Board's films and other products are widely distributed in the United Kingdom, Australia, Central and South America and other countries through the Board's offices at New York, Chicago and Washington in the United States, Mexico City, Mexico, Sydney, Australia, and London, England, and through Canadian trade and diplomatic offices in 35 countries. Other distribution channels are through commercial theatres and Government and other non-theatre film circuits.

The Board's films and photographs have helped to clarify Canada's position in the international scene at such world gatherings as the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference at Quebec, the San Francisco Conference, the International Labour Organization Conference at Philadelphia, the UNRRA Conference at Montreal, the Quebec Conferences, the UNESCO Conference at Paris and the United Nations gatherings in New York.

No. 29 - Housing Characteristics in Saskatoon

Almost three-fourths of the 11,287 dwellings occupied by Saskatoon households on June 1, 1946, were single houses and one-fourth were apartments and flats. Approximately 13 per cent of the total dwellings were built before 1911, 72 per cent between 1911 and 1930, and only 14 per cent later than 1930.

The turnover in occupancy was such that more than three-fourths of all households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 9 years, and for tenant households, 4 years. Close to 82 per cent of the Saskatoon dwellings contained 6 rooms or less and the average for all was 4.9 rooms. One dwelling in every five provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 77 per cent of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet by 68 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower by 64 per cent. Coal was the principal heating fuel in nearly all dwellings, while coal or wood ranges were used for cooking by 60 per cent of the households. Close to 60 per cent of the homes were heated by hot air furnaces and almost 17 per cent by stoves. Practically all dwellings were lighted by electricity. Of every hundred households 24 had a mechanical refrigerator, 27 an automobile, 41 an electric vacuum cleaner, 64 a telephone, 65 an electric washing machine and 92 a radio.

Of all dwellings, over 55 per cent were occupied by home-owners. The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was \$4,270, and the average rental paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$27. Total property taxes, (real estate, water, school, etc.) reported by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$88.

Two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households about 52 per cent were home-owners and 48 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$1,870. Earnings reported by one-half of all wage-earner heads were between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and slightly more than one-third were \$2,000 or over.

No. 30 - Housing Characteristics in Moose Jaw

Occupied dwelling units in Moose Jaw on June 1, 1946 numbered 6,359, divided almost equally between home-owner and tenant households. Approximately 60 per cent of all households lived in single dwellings, while nearly all of the remainder lived in apartments and flats..

Nearly 35 per cent of the total occupied dwellings were built before 1911, and only 8 per cent later than 1930. Wood served as the principal exterior material for 70 per cent of all homes. Close to 77 per cent of the households had lived in their present dwellings 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 11 years, and for tenant households, 4 years. Eighty-eight per cent of all dwellings contained 6 rooms or less and the over-all average was 4.3 rooms. One-fifth of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by three-fourths of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 53 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower by 49 per cent. Three out of every five homes were heated by hot air furnaces and almost one out of five by stoves. Coal was the principal heating fuel used by 97 per cent of the households, while 52 per cent used a coal or wood range for cooking purposes. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Of every hundred households 22 had a mechanical refrigerator, 24 an automobile, 32 an electric vacuum cleaner, 52 a telephone, 59 an electric washing machine and 92 a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was \$3,180 and the average rental paid by all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was \$27. Total property taxes, (real estate, water, school, etc.) reported by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged \$98.

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