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C O N T E N T S

No. 1 - Game and Scenery

The resources of Canada from the standpoints of the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. In the wooded and unsettled areas of each province there are many moose, deer, bear and smaller game, while in the western part of the Dominion there are also wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear and lynx. Mountain lion, or cougar, are found in British Columbia and in the mountains of Alberta, while in the Northwest and the Far North there still exist herds of buffalo and musk-ox, which are given absolute protection by the Dominion Government.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in the wooded areas of Canada from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge inhabit the open prairies and partly timbered areas of the three mid-western provinces. The Franklin grouse is native to the mountains of the West and the ptarmigan, an Arctic grouse, lives in the treeless northern plains and is also found in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.

The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake-country of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia and Alberta, offer a variety of attractions including innumerable game preserves that have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only are these attractions available to those who travel by land; the lakes and rivers that form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, make water travel in smaller craft feasible and attractive. Further, winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate may be enjoyed at many winter and year-round resorts. In both Dominion and Provincial Parks while angling is permitted, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wildlife resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species.

No. 2 - National Parks of Canada

The National Parks of Canada had their beginning in 1885 when an area of 10 square miles around the hot mineral springs at Banff, Alberta, was reserved for public use. In little more than 60 years the system has grown to include 26 parks with an area of over 29,660 square miles, and stretches from the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia to the east coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

These parks are developed and maintained by the National Parks Bureau at Ottawa, for the use and enjoyment of the people of Canada, and have become a tourist attraction of first-rate importance. They serve as means of preserving regions of outstanding beauty and interest and the native wild life therein. In these areas wild life is rigidly protected and scientifically managed in the public interest, the natural phenomena and flora protected, and the scenic attractions made more easily accessible by the construction of roads and trails throughout the park areas.

There are at present 699 miles of surfaced roads, 151 miles of secondary roads, 359 miles of fire roads, and 2,348 miles of trails through these parks. To assist in forest conservation and other aspects of park administration, 1,188 miles of telephone lines have been constructed. A number of these lines link lookout towers and wardens' cabins with park headquarters, and in some of the parks two-way radios are employed to maintain communications between community centres, camp-grounds, facilities for recreation, and other conveniences, are provided by the National Parks Bureau, while hotel, bungalow, cabin and other types of tourist accommodation have been left to private enterprise.

Park waters are kept stocked with game-fish reared in government fish hatcheries. Municipal services are provided where there is a permanent resident population. Recreational and cultural activities are fostered and supervised and, in some of the parks, winter sports are actively promoted. The resources of the National Parks, are not exhausted by use and may be drawn upon indefinitely, provided a policy of adequate maintenance, supervision and protection is continued.

No. 3 - Scenic and Recreational Parks

The scenic and recreational parks include regions of usurpassed grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains of Western Canada. Among these are: Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes National Parks in Alberta, on the eastern slope of the Rockies; Kootenay and Yoho Parks in British Columbia, on the western slope of the Rockies; and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks (also in British Columbia), in the Selkirks. While these parks bear a general resemblance to one another, each possesses individual characteristics and phenomena, varying fauna and flora and different types of scenery. Banff Park contains the famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, and in Jasper Park is the well-known tourist centre, Jasper. Direct connections between these points is provided by the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Eastward from the mountains are found Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan, a typical example of the forest-and-lake country bordering the northwestern plains region, and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, a well-timbered area dotted with numerous lakes, and at a general altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level. In Ontario are three small park units established primarily as recreational areas. They are Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands and St. Lawrence Islands National Parks.

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

No. 4 - Gatineau Park

Gatineau Park differs from the other National Parks by being under the administration and control of the Federal District Commission, a body established in 1899 by Parliament for the beautification and improvement of Ottawa and environs. The park is situated in the Province of Quebec about eight air miles from the Federal Capital. It comprises at present about 17,000 acres of wooded hills, valleys, lakes and streams located in the southerly fringe of the Laurentians, the oldest mountains in Canada, and is being preserved in its natural state for the enjoyment of the public.

The park is a game sanctuary. Deer, bear, fox, beaver, mink, raccoon and other fur-bearing animals are quite numerous. Well-located trails, picnic spots and camping sites afford the maximum of pleasure and healthful recreation for the many thousands who patronize this beautiful natural park located at the very doorstep of Canada's capital

city. Gatineau Park furnishes excellent opportunities for the enjoyment of skiing and is the principal centre in the Ottawa district for this popular winter sport.

In the further development of this park, it is expected that its area will be increased to 50,000 acres, that overnight cabins will be provided and that administration buildings, shelters, bath-houses and other essential structures will be added.

No. 5 - National Historic Parks and Sites

A further extension to the National Parks system was made in 1941 when seven areas, previously acquired and administered as historic sites, were designated as National Historic Parks. They are associated with events of outstanding interest in the early history of the Dominion and as such merit the distinction now conferred on them.

Of the National Historic Parks, one of the most interesting is Port Royal in Nova Scotia. This park area, situated on the shores of Annapolis Basin at Lower Granville, contains a replica of the Port Royal Habitation, a group of buildings constructed to shelter the first permanent European settlement in Canada. The present buildings stand on the exact site of the original habitation erected in 1605 by DeMonts, Champlain and Poutrincourt and destroyed by an English force in 1613.

The National Parks Bureau is also charged with the preservation, restoration and marking of historic sites throughout Canada. In the work of acquiring and selecting sites worthy of commemoration, the Bureau has the assistance of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, a group of recognised authorities on the history of the section of the country they represent. Of the total number of sites that have been considered by the Board, more than 330 have been suitably marked by the Department of Mines and Resources and many others recommended for future attention.

No. 6 - Provincial Parks of British Columbia

With its spacious scenic areas, no province lends itself more to the creation of parks than does British Columbia. Far exceeding all other provinces in the matter of provincial park acreage, British Columbia has three classifications of parks: Class A, of high recreational value with 17; Class B, large parks allowing multiple land use and four in number; Class C, a community-type park with 27. These 48 parks have a combined area of 11,480 square miles. In addition there are five Special Act Parks with a total area of 5,415 square miles.

Mount Seymour Park near Vancouver and Manning Park on the Hope-Princeton Highway are two of the most important Class A parks and provide both summer and winter recreational opportunities. Both Tweedsmuir and Wells Gray Park of Class B listing possess outstanding mountain, lake and river scenery and some of the finest fishing and big-game areas in the Province. Tweedsmuir Park with its area of 5,400 square miles is the largest wilderness park in North America.

Garibaldi Park of 973 square miles and lying a short distance from Vancouver is the most outstanding of the Special Act Parks. This rugged alpine area of peaks, glaciers and snowfields is famous for its meadows of vivid wild flowers and strange geological features. Liard River Park on the Alaska Highway and Strathcona Park in the centre of Vancouver Island are other Special Act scenic areas rapidly coming into prominence. The smaller Class C parks are strategically located throughout the Province to provide many communities with opportunities for convenient outings.

No. 7 - Provincial Parks of Alberta

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

Aspen Beach Park, 17 acres on the shore of Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, primarily for bathing, outing and picnic purposes; Saskatoon Island Park, 250 acres reserved mainly for picnic purposes, west of Grande Prairie; Gooseberry Lake Park, 320 acres on the shore of Gooseberry Lake north of Consort, has a sports ground and a number of cottages, and accommodation for transients is available in the town of Consort; Lundbreck Falls Park, 13½ acres, a pleasant little beauty spot on the Crowsnest Pass Highway west of Macleod, popular with fishermen and motorists; Sylvan Lake Park, 8.6 acres on the shores of Sylvan Lake, 11 miles west of Red Deer, a popular bathing place; Hommy Park, 5¾ acres in the vicinity of Albright, established to serve residents of the district with picnic and outing facilities.

Ghost River Park, 535½ acres on a beautiful artificial lake on the Ghost and Bow Rivers west of Calgary; Park Lake Park, 37.2 acres set aside to provide picnic facilities for the districts north and west of Lethbridge; Assineau Reserve, on the Assineau River south of Lesser Slave Lake, set aside to preserve a fine stand of large spruce; Dillberry Lake Reserve, 78.4 acres on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary near Chauvin, to preserve the natural beauty of a picturesque lake; Writing-on-Stone Reserve, 796 acres on the Milk River east and north of Coutts, to preserve natural obelisks on which appear hieroglyphics which have never been deciphered; Saskatoon Mountain Reserve, 3,000 acres preserving a fine lookout point in the Grande Prairie district; Little Smoky Reserve, 34.7 acres, a picnic ground and big-game hunting base on Little Smoky River, 12 miles south of Falher.

Bad Lands Reserve, 1,800 acres north of Drumheller, established to stop unauthorized removal of fossilized remains of pre-historic animals; Wapiti Reserve, 21.8 acres on a canyon in the Wapiti River ten miles south of Grande Prairie, established as an outing centre for the rural district and also for the use of big-game hunters.

No. 8 - Provincial Parks of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's seven permanent park reserves are distributed over the southern part of the Province. They are well treed and contain many beautiful lakes providing facilities for quiet recreation, camping, hiking, fishing and boating. They are: Cypress Hills Park, south of Maple Creek and a few miles from the United States boundary, beautifully located in the heart of a provincial forest area; this park has modest bungalow, lodge and cabin accommodation, and an auto-camp equipped with camp kitchens, spring water, and wood for fuel. Moose Mountain Park, an area of 192 square miles honeycombed with lakes and thickly covered with poplar and white birch, is located about 15 miles north of Carlyle, and is popular with visitors from the United States because of its fine scenery and good fishing. Katepwe Park, about 60 miles northeast of Regina, on the famous Qu'Appelle Lakes, has camp kitchens and bathhouses and offers boating, fishing and safe bathing.

Good Spirit Lake Park, 20 miles west of Canora, also offers good fishing and bathing, and has excellent camp and picnic grounds with kitchen and bath-house. Greenwater Lake Park is an area of 35 square miles in the forest belt north of Kelvington; it consists mainly of virgin forests and lakes affording good bathing and fishing. Little Manitou Park is an area of about four square miles on Manitou Lake, renowned for its medicinal qualities; chateau, cabin, and tourist-camp accommodation are available.

Duck Mountain Park, 15 miles northeast of Kamsack, presents a well-forested area and beautiful Madge Lake, which has a shore line of 47 miles, densely wooded and with sandy beaches. Wild life is plentiful and the lake is well stocked with fish.

No. 9 - Provincial Parks of Manitoba

Although Manitoba has many areas attractive to the sightseer and vacationist, the Province has yet established officially, only one which may be described as a provincial park. This is the area set aside in 1930 as the Whiteshell Forest Reserve, a rugged section of the Procambrian part of eastern Manitoba, covering 1,088 square miles. The physical characteristics of this area account for its distinctiveness as a recreational, fishing and hunting reserve. More than 200 lakes and several rivers provide a network of canoe routes throughout the park. Lichen-covered rock cliffs rise steeply from the water and much of the land is rough, hilly and thickly forested with the contrasting green of pine, spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack.

Although much of the northern Whiteshell remains in its primitive state, several southern lakes have been developed as resorts. West Hawk, Falcon, Caddy, Brereton, and White Lakes have become most popular. Fishing is an outstanding attraction of the Whiteshell, with northern pike, pickerel, lake trout, bass and perch the most prevalent species. A large sport-fish hatchery with a capacity of 500,000 eggs was constructed in 1942. Game-bird and big-game hunting have long been popular in the northern Whiteshell, though much of the southern portion has been set aside as a game preserve.

Early maps show that La Verendrye was the first white man to explore what is now the Whiteshell Provincial Park. In 1734 he followed the turbulent Winnipeg River, which roughly outlines its northern boundary. Manitoba's "Land of the Granite Cliffs" has had a colourful past and plans for new scenic highways in this region promise it an interesting future.

No. 10 - Provincial Parks of Ontario

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

Algonquin Provincial Park, 2,741 square miles, is a wilderness area accessible by highway from the southern boundary. There are good camping facilities, with excellent fishing and attractive canoe trips. Quetico Provincial Park, 1,770 square miles, also a wilderness area, affords good camping facilities, fishing and canoe trips. Lake Superior Provincial Park 540 square miles, is another wilderness area. Camping facilities have not yet been provided nor canoe routes defined but there is good fishing.

Sibley Provincial Park, 61 square miles, is a wilderness area as yet without camping facilities. Rondeau Provincial Park, eight square miles, is partly cultivated, with fine timber stands and highly developed camping facilities. There are some enclosed animals and others running wild; fishing is fair and special duck shooting licenses are obtainable. There are no canoe routes in this park. Ipperwash Beach Provincial Park consists of 109 acres of sandy beach and woodland area with highly developed camping facilities. There are no wild animals, but the fishing is fair. Special fishing licenses are available in Algonquin and Quetico Parks.

No. 11 - Provincial Parks of Quebec

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

Laurentide Park is an area of about 4,000 square miles, beginning a short distance north of the city of Quebec, and has an altitude of about 3,000 feet. It is remarkable for its numerous lakes and tumultuous rivers and its fine speckled trout. Moose, deer, black bears, wolves, and all the fur-bearing animals of the Province abound, but no hunting is permitted. There are two well-organized hotels and about twenty fishing camps. Mount Orford Park has an area of 9,425 acres, located on Orford Mountain, with an altitude of 2,860 feet. The slope of the mountain makes it one of the best skiing tests in Canada, and it also has a picturesque nine-hole golf course.

Gaspe Park, 350 square miles, has a flora dating back to an era prior to the Great Continental Glacier. The main object of this park is to preserve the last herds of caribou on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Speckled trout abound in the lakes and rivers of the park. The Mont Laurier-Senneterre Highway Reserve, 2,600 square miles, in the western part of the Province, is crossed on its full length by the road leading from Montreal to the Abitibi region. It is remarkable for its numerous lakes and rivers which provide favourable conditions for long canoe excursions. Fish include grey trout, northern pike, pickerel, black bass, and, in a limited number of lakes, speckled trout. There are two establishments for the accommodation of travellers, also a stopping place maintained by the Department of Game and Fisheries where cabins and boats may be rented.

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

No. 12 - Cost-of-Living Index - 1

A good deal of confusion can come from expecting too much of a cost-of-living index and asking it to show things which it was never designed to show. The Canadian index measures the change in the cost of a fixed standard of living. The standard chosen was that of an average urban wage-earner's family in the years 1937 to 1938. It is true that living standards -- particularly in that group -- have changed materially since the index was made up, but tests have shown that even if a substantially higher standard of living were taken as a basis for the index the change in the cost of meeting that standard would vary little from the change of meeting the standard on which the index is based.

The important point to remember is that the index measures changing costs of living and not changing standards of living. It is an index of price movements and not of changes in total family expenditures. This may be the cause of some of the misunderstanding, for Canadians as a whole have increased their standard of living during the past ten years and it is easy to confuse the greater cost of a higher living standard with an increase in the prices of the goods and services in a fixed family budget.

Further, the index measures only average changes for cities and towns across the country. Certainly the cost of living for some families has, due to their particular circumstances, risen more sharply than the index, but against this the cost for other families has risen less sharply. It is true, too, that living costs in some cities move differently from those in others, but the indexes prepared by the Bureau for

eight major Canadian cities show that the inter-city differences are relatively small.

No. 13 - Cost-of-Living Index - 2

In setting out to revise the index in 1937 the Bureau considered that the best way to get a realistic measurement of the cost-of-living was to base it on the actual expenditures made during the year by an average Canadian wage-earning family. They therefore made a survey of some 45,000 homes in 12 cities across Canada and from this picked out 1,439 typical families with earnings between $600 and $2,500 a year. They then helped each of these families to prepare a careful record of their living expenses from October 1,1937,until September 30, 1938.

Each family consisted of husband and wife from one to five children. They were all self-supporting, lived in a self-contained house or apartment, and did not share either their kitchen or their bathroom with any other family. The average family contained 4.6 people and had an income of $1,453. Of this amount $1,414 was spent on items which could be included in the cost-of-living, while the rest went to such things as gifts and donations to charities. Thirty-one per cent of the $1,414 was spent on food, 19 per cent on housing, six per cent on fuel and light, 12 per cent on clothing, nine per cent on home furnishings and services, and 23 per cent on other items, including health, transportation, recreation and insurance.

No. 14 - Cost-of-Living Index - 3

The survey having been made, the Bureau knew what items to include and what importance -- or "weight" -- to give them. The next step was to get regular reports on prices of these items from the different parts of the country. Here problems arose. Theoretically one might expect to collect each month prices for every item included in the budget of the "cost-of-living family", but in practice this does not always work.

Take the case of food. Many foods have wide seasonal price changes and as a result their consumption varies;more is eaten when the price is low and less when the price is high. Variations in consumption from season to season and from year to year are so great that it is extremely difficult to give these foods a correct weight in the budget. Then there is also the problem of getting comparable prices. Many of the fresh vegetables in particular are not always sold upon a weight basis but the bunch or single item, so price changes may reflect quantity or size changes as well. To include these items could lessen rather than increase the accuracy of the index.

It is therefore preferable to pick out those foods obtained on which a representative price can be obtained from month to month. The index now includes 47 food items which represent about 75 per cent of the total cost of foods in the basic budget. The other 25 per cent on which a price is not obtained are considered to have changed by the same amount as all foods and an appropriate allowance is made for them in the "weight" of the food group.

No. 15 - Cost-of-Living Index - 4

This statistical practice of taking a relatively small sample of prices as indicative of the movements of a much larger group is well tested and widely used in all countries. It is employed to a greater or lesser extent in all groups in the cost-of-living index. To take another example, look at clothing. This group is complicated by many of the items being seasonal in character or difficult to compare from

year to year because of style changes. A lady's hat may sell in season at $8.95 and be cleared later at $4.98 or less. The same is true of dresses, coats, and other items.

To include such prices in the index would cause erratic movements which would not follow the basic changes in clothing prices, and therefore the Bureau has selected a comparatively small list of 31 clothing items of fairly standard construction and having no pronounced seasonal movements. They represent in proper proportion all the important materials used in clothing and were chosen to give a representative record of the rise or fall in all clothing prices -- including those for children's clothing, for which a full "weight" is allowed in the index.

Another difficult problem, particularly applicable to clothing and home furnishings, is that of measuring changes in quality. A deterioration of quality represents a "hidden" price increase and an appreciation of quality a "hidden" price decrease, but many people seem to feel that the Bureau takes no cognizance of this. That is not the case. When asking for price reports the Bureau requests the correspondent to estimate the extent of any changes in quality compared with the article at the time of the previous quotation, and such quality changes are recorded as a price increase or decrease.

No. 16 - Cost-of-Living - 5

Prices are collected once a month for those items which fluctuate frequently, and at somewhat larger intervals for the more stable items. Food prices, for example, are collected monthly from 1,600 grocers and butchers representing both chain and independent stores in 64 towns and cities. Rents have been surveyed twice a year, during the May and October renting periods, by reports received from renting agencies in 61 different cities. Starting in March, however, a new quarterly survey replaced the semi-annual one and will be conducted by direct visits by Bureau representatives to a carefully selected sample of households across Canada.

All in all, about 65,000 different prices come into the Bureau each month. Many of them are reported by industrial companies and tradesmen -- whose co-operation is indispensable -- but a large volume in the main centres is collected by the Bureau's own field representatives. When the prices are tabulated they are given their correct weighting and transformed into an index number which presents the changes in the cost-of-living in terms of percentage increases or decreases compared with the cost during the "base period". The base used for the Canadian cost-of-living index is the average of the years 1935 to 1939 -- which is shown as 100. The index is computed as at the first business day of each month, and in spite of the volume of work involved in collecting, tabulating, and "processing" so large a number of prices, it is published on the fourth day of the following month.

It has often been suggested that the cost-of-living should be published not as an index but as a dollar and cents figure. This is not done for two reasons. In the first place, it would then record changes for only those people in that specific income group, and those in a different group would have to translate the change into a percentage figure -- in fact would have to construct an index for themselves. Secondly, a dollar and cents quotation would suggest that the figure represents a minimum standard of living or a satisfactory dietary standard, neither of which the cost-of-living index professes to do. It simply measures the changes in the cost of a wage-earner's budget as it was in 1937-38.

No. 17 - Cost-of-Living Index - 6

This raises the question as to whether it is satisfactory to base a cost-of-living index on a ten-year-old pattern of expenditures. Average incomes have risen in the past decade, particularly in the wage-earning groups, and as the level of incomes changes so does the pattern of expenditure. A changing pattern of expenditure, however, does not necessarily greatly alter the rate of change of the cost of living. If incomes have risen, for example, additional expenditures on goods the prices of which have risen more rapidly -- such as meat -- might roughly be balanced by other additional expenditures on rent or some other item which has changed less than the average.

In an attempt to test how much difference a change in the pattern of expenditures might be expected to make, the Bureau recently computed the cost-of-living index by reweighting the main groups according to four different systems. The first was based on the recently published U.S. "City Workers' Family Budget" of $3,000 per annum, the second on the 1946 patterns of consumer expenditure in Canada as derived from the National Accounts, the third on the 1938 consumer patterns as derived from the same source, and the fourth on a budget prepared by the Toronto Welfare Council.

The following table shows the D.B.S. cost-of-living index for January, 1948, together with the index with the groups reweighted in the four ways:

D.B.S. cost-of-living	148.3
U.S. city workers' family budget weights	150.3
1946 Canadian consumer expenditure pattern	146.6
1938 Canadian consumer expenditure pattern	144.5
Toronto Welfare Council weights	151.0

These experiments show what is quite obvious, that a change in the pattern of expenditures may have some effect on the rate of change in the cost-of-living index, but they also show that the change will be relatively small and may be in either direction.

Remember, too, that the index aims only to represent the average, and the cost of living of certain individuals may move differently to the average. For example a family which in the last year or so has had to move from a house on which the rent was fixed at the 1939 level into a new house with a much higher rent will have experienced a substantially greater increase in the cost of living than the index shows. On the other hand, a family still living in a house with 1939 rent, or with only the 10 per cent increase on that rent which was authorized last year, will be below the average rental increase of 19.9 per cent shown in the index. It would be impossible for an index to embrace individual circumstances such as these.

No. 18 - Cost-of-Living Index - 7

Just because an examination of the present index shows it as a good representation of average changes in Canadian urban living costs does not mean that the Bureau is resting on its oars. In the first place, minor changes in the weighting or in the list of items included are made from time to time as circumstances warrant. Three such changes were made in 1947. The allowance for sugar, which had been reduced when rationing was imposed, was raised from 3.5 to 4.8 pounds per week after the removal of rationing; the ratio of houses to apartments in the rent index was changed to bring it into line with present conditions as indicated in sample surveys of tenants conducted last May and October; and radios, refrigerators, and washing machines were added when improved supply made it possible to buy them readily.

Secondly, the Bureau is planning a budgetary survey this summer with a view to

establishing a new basis for the index on present patterns of expenditure and standards of living. There is every indication that a new basic budget will produce little significant change in the trends shown by the present index, but it is standard practice to resurvey a cost-of-living index once every ten years or so because the cumulative effect of short term changes might otherwise lead to significant changes over a much longer period.

No. 19 - Primary Forest Industries of Canada

The lumber industry in Canada had its origin when the early pioneers began to make clearings for their settlements. At first the logs surplus to their needs were burned but, as the requirements of the growing population increased and the supply of trees decreased, it became necessary to go farther afield for lumber. Under the French regime the industry remained a local one, chiefly because the demand from France was small. Despite this, some important contributions were made to the industry by the French. Local sawmills, run by water power, were developed and the methods of making up logs into booms and rafts and floating them down the rivers were worked out in those early days.

The British found their principal source of supply for shipbuilding in the colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, but after the American Revolution they sought new areas from which to obtain their materials. These they found in Canada, the white pine of New Brunswick being reserved at one time for masts and spars for the Royal Navy.

The rich forests of Quebec and Ontario bordering on the Ottawa River and its tributaries became the first important centre of the industry. Squared timber in these early times was rafted down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to Quebec city for export. The Georgian Bay and Rainy River districts were later opened up and lumbering in the timbered areas of the Prairie Provinces progressed with the settlement of the Middle West. The development of the industry in British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with that in the western United States. To-day the forest industry is estimated from coast to coast and is rated the second largest primary industry in Canada.

No. 20 - Forest Resources of Canada

The total saw material available is estimated to be 250,250,000,000 feet board measure, of which 109,740,000,000 feet board measure is located in British Columbia. Of the total accessible small material, there are 186,290,000 cords available in British Columbia and 1,498,420,000 cords elsewhere in Canada.

It is estimated that nearly 70 per cent of the total accessible stand comprises softwood species. By far the larger part of the world demand for wood is for softwood, or coniferous species. Canada possesses the principal reserves of softwoods within the British Empire, and these include large supplies of the most desirable species--spruces, Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and white, red and other pines. Hardwoods such as birches, maples and elms abound in the Eastern Provinces.

Ownership of more than 90 per cent of the forest area of Canada is still vested in the Crown. However, all the forests in Prince Edward Island, 71 per cent of those in Nova Scotia and 50 per cent of those in New Brunswick are privately owned. In the early days of the industry, operations were developed on a scale that could not possibly have been supported over a prolonged period. Timber limits were worked without any particular plan, with the result that when the demand was great and prices were high there was over-expansion of the industry.

To-day, the policy of the provincial forest authorities, under whose administration these resources are controlled are justified; the size of plant is now restricted by the productive capacity of the area in which it operates. Licences are granted to private operators and are flexible enough to provide for different types of operation. For example, areas set aside for the great pulp and paper mills are granted for long periods of time, subject to certain basic requirements laid down by the Provincial Government concerned. In contrast to this, short-term licences are given to individuals to cut small quantities of wood. Operators may also be required to pay annual rental for the land occupied and fire protection taxes in addition to Crown dues assessed on each unit of wood cut.

No. 21 - Operations in the Woods - Canada

Woods operations produce not only the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts for exports in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as Christmas trees, maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, that go to swell the total value of the products of woods operations.

It is often impossible to state for what purpose the timber being cut will eventually be used. Some lumber manufacturers install machinery for cutting-up and barking pulpwood, and direct a part of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp manufacture; other pulp and paper companies operate sawmills in connection with their plants for the purpose of utilizing the larger timber on their limits.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1945 gave employment during the logging season amounting to 36,558,000 man days, and distributed over $209,000,000 in wages and salaries.

Conifers usually form about 95 per cent of the total cut of all kinds of wood, only five per cent being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods. Spruce is the most important kind of lumber sawn, and is produced in every province. Douglas fir, which is produced almost entirely in British Columbia, comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar, and yellow birch next in order of importance.

Besides sawn lumber from the sawmills the industry includes the products of shingle, tie, shook, stave, heading and hoop mills and the products of mills for the cutting-up and barking of pulpwood. Sawn lumber produced in 1945 amounted to 4,514,-160,000 feet valued at $181,045,952. Shingles numbered 2,665,432 squares at $11,737,-224, sawn ties 6,340,176 at $6,486,261 and lath 117,731,000 at $752,245. The gross value of production for the industry as a whole showed an increase of 6.7 per cent over the total for 1944.

No. 22 - Operations in the Woods - Eastern Canada

The differences in soil, climate, topography and numerous other local conditions give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but also between adjacent logging areas in the same province. In Eastern Canada, the widespread nature of the timber limits, the deep winter snow that enables logs to be transported easily

to the rivers, the suitability of rivers after spring thaw for log-driving, and the sharp contrast in climatic seasons are at wide variance with conditions experienced on the West Coast.

The logging industry of the east is almost entirely seasonal and, so far as woods operations are concerned, depends on a seasonal labour supply. In fact, about 75 per cent of the workers in the eastern industry are farmers who turn to logging operations in the winter season as a means of adding to their incomes at a time when they can be spared from agriculture. Other farmers work their own woodlots and produce quantities of fuelwood, pulpwood and logs which they sell to the mills. Before lumbering operations commence on a large scale, surveys of the areas to be logged must be made. These vary from the detailed scientific and systematic surveys, in which aerial photography plays an important part, to the visual estimates of the smaller licence holders where the "walking boss" or "timber cruiser" exercises his practised skill -- often with amazing accuracy. Actual logging operations are usually carried on by mill owners or licensees of timber lands -- often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. Pulp and paper mills also conduct their own woods operations. However, there are still many pulpwood cutters who sell their output to the larger companies or even on the export market.

Camps are located conveniently within the cutting areas and are relatively permanent where the area to be cut is new and extensive. Sometimes portable camps are more suited to local circumstances and these are hauled in and out by truck or tractor. Some of these portable units may be very large and by their use the site of operations, even though fairly extensive, can be economically changed.

Although autumn and winter operations have long been a feature of the industry in the east, the construction of good roads in back country has encouraged logging in the summertime. Hardwood log production, particularly in accessible areas and with portable mills is often carried on in the summertime as well as in winter.

After the trees are felled, trimmed and cut into merchantable lengths, they are transported to lakes and rivers where, in winter, they are skidded onto the ice to await the spring break-up. Hauling in the winter depends on snow conditions. The roads are ploughed and iced to provide a solid bottom and are laid out previous to winter operations using natural grades wherever possible. The spring drive begins as soon as the ice is cleared sufficiently from the rivers to carry the logs on their way to the mills. However, where circumstances permit, autumn drives may take place on large rivers when there is an accumulation of logs from the previous spring drive.

River operations involve a certain amount of risk of loss or damage to logs. Flood waters may carry the logs back from the main river channel where they are left high and dry when the waters recede. In addition, logs suffer damage during the drive, owing to the character of the river and the number of rapids or falls. Several companies often conduct drives on the same river. They frequently find it to their advantage to co-operate in the financing of improvement and boom companies which are organized to aid the movement of logs down the river, and to build dams, sluices and other works. Logs carry the distinguishing mark or brand of the owner and are gathered together and sorted by the boom company before being rafted or boomed for towing to their respective mills.

The sawlogs, as a rule, are the property of mill owners and are not generally marketed in Eastern Canada but are converted into lumber by their owners. In more settled parts of the country, however, a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom sawmills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest produce all find a ready market.

No. 23 - Operations in the Woods - Western Canada

The accessible forest resources of the West Coast are made up predominantly of timber suitable for sawlog purposes so that the pulp and paper industry at the present time is of secondary importance in this part of the country as contrasted to is prominent position in the east. In fact, about 30 of the largest sawmills in Canada are on the West Coast and this small region produced, in pre-war years, about one-half of all the lumber cut in Canada. In contrast to this, British Columbia in 1945 accounted for 9.3 per cent of the Canadian production of pulp and 7.7 per cent of newsprint and other paper. However, there is a trend now towards the utilization of smaller logs. When an area has been logged for lumber purposes by high-powered equipment, it has been found that the debris can be salvaged and that large quantities of wood can be economically recovered for pulpwood.

In the west the separate operations of logging and milling have for many years been carried on for the most part by different companies. Logging is undertaken by a group of men who lease a timber limit and remove and transport logs either to a middleman or direct to a sawmill for sawing into lumber. In this manner, the larger logging companies have built up very successful connections and are able to carry on in an extremely efficient manner.

Apart from the large lumber companies there is also an important independent logging industry in the west: in fact about 40 per cent of the output of the West Coast is still produced by independent loggers. Small companies depending entirely on motor-trucks, are able to haul lumber that could not be handled economically by the larger companies, which depend chiefly on railways for log transportation. On the other hand, the size of the logs and the necessarily extensive degree of their limits. The wartime demand for lumber has had much to do with the construction of roads, thus opening up areas in the west under peacetime conditions would not have been worked for a number of years to come.

Because of the nature of the terrain the usual practice in opening up a logging operation is to survey the area, run a logging railroad through the most convenient outlet valley and then work from the valley bottom up the mountain side. With the advent of trucks and better roads these have generally replaced the logging railroad as transport. To bring the fallen trees down to the floor of a valley, cable systems high-lead, sky-line or drag-line - are set up to drag the huge logs from stump to an assembly point. The logs are then transported by logging train or truck to tidewater where they are made up into large rafts or booms and towed sometimes for many miles along the coast to the mills.

On arrival at the mill the logs are removed from the water and placed on a carriage operated by steam ram or cable rig, bringing the logs into contact with the saw. In the larger mills the head-saws are usually of the band type and these are often followed by band resaws. A few log gang-saws are in operation and there appears to be a growing interest in the introduction of this type of machinery for cutting up small logs. The logs are turned and held in the desired position by mechanical devices producing lumber of the sizes desired in quick successive operations. In some of the larger sawmills in British Columbia there may be more than one of these large log carriages. The lumber is then carried out on conveyer belts to other smaller saws which cut the lumber to desired specifications. After the cut lumber has gone through the various operations it is sorted, graded and marketed.

No. 24 - Output of Forest Products

Although almost one-third of all the wood consumed in Canada is burned as fuel, there is no organized fuelwood industry. More than 85 per cent of the total amount used is produced by farmers either from their own woodlots or from nearby public lands. Two-thirds of the quantity cut is consumed on the farms, and the remainder is sold in the cities and towns.

The sawmill industry is widely distributed throughout Canada. It is made up of 42 mills, each producing more than 15,000,000 feet board measure of lumber annually, 84 producing from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet, 690 producing 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 ft. and over 4,000 small mills whose average production is less than 1,000,000 ft. annually.

In 1946 there were 113 pulp and paper mills in operation, employing 44,967 workers. Of this number 50 were located in Quebec, 43 in Ontario, seven in British Columbia and 13 in the rest of Canada. The apparent total production of pulpwood for 1946 was 10,523,256 rough cords and of this amount 82 per cent was manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills, the remaining 18 per cent was exported to the United States.

In pre-war years Canadian lumber exports averaged 50 to 55 per cent of total output. Wartime export quotas resulted in 40 to 45 per cent being exported. In 1945, 4,514,160,000 feet board measure valued at $181,045,952 were produced and of this amount 2,001,042,000 feet board measure valued at $99,994,581 were exported. In the same year 3,324,033 tons of newsprint were produced, valued at $189,023,736 and of this amount 3,058,946 tons valued at $179,450,771 were exported.

The extraordinary demand for forest products which developed during the War showed no sign of abating in 1947. Requirements for housing and other forms of construction at home, together with increased exports, provided a stimulus for continued high production. Stocks, however, which fell to a relatively low level during the War, depend on the judgment of industry and its ability to maintain them. Post-war conditions have militated against any effort to improve the situation despite the efforts of both industry and Provincial Governments to facilitate the transition from unrestricted exploitation to sustained-yield woodlands management.

No. 25 - Pulp and Paper Industries of Canada

The production of pulp and its conversion into newsprint and other paper products is one of Canada's major manufacturing enterprises. Canada's extensive pulpwood resources and widely distributed water powers have been largely responsible for the remarkable development of the industry. From the early 1920's until 1941, the pulp and paper industry headed the lists in net value of production and in wage and salary distribution. From 1942 to 1944 some of the war industries surpassed it in these respects, but in 1945 it recaptured first place for net value of products and it appears to have regained in 1946 top position for wage and salary distribution. In these comparisons only the manufacturing stages of the pulp and paper industry are considered, no allowances being made for employment furnished, payroll, or production of operations in the woods.

The volume of pulp and paper produced in 1946 was the highest ever recorded, and new peaks were also reached for gross and net values of production, employment, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials used, cost of purchased fuel and electricity, and power equipment used. The gross value of production in 1946 was 32.3 per cent

over the previous record of 1945 and an increase of 116.3 per cent over 1929.

There were, in 1946, three classes of mills in this industry: 31 making pulp only, 56 combined pulp and paper mills, and 26 making paper only. The 87 mills making pulp produced 6,615,410 tons valued at $287,624,227, representing increases of 18.1 per cent in quantity and of 24.0 per cent in value over 1945. About 75 per cent by quantity was made in combined mills and used by them in papermaking and about 25 per cent was made for sale in Canada and for export.

Two pulping methods are used. The mechanical process, in which the wood is reduced to fibre by pressing against large revolving grindstones, produces groundwood pulp. In the chemical process small chips of wood are cooked at high temperature and under pressure in a chemical liquor. That type of mixture of pulp employed determines the character of the paper produced. Newsprint is composed of about 85 per cent groundwood and 15 per cent unbleached sulphite.

Newsprint made up 77.8 per cent of the total production of Canada's 82 paper mills in 1946; paper boards 12.8 per cent; book and writing paper 3.5 per cent; wrapping paper 3.3 per cent; and tissue and miscellaneous paper the remainder.

Many Canadian pulp and paper mills not only manufacture basic paper and paperboard stock but also convert this stock into more highly manufactured products such as napkins, towels, packaged toilet papers, coated and treated papers, boxes, envelopes, stationery, and other cut paper and boards. Figures covering this conversion are not included here.

Canada's newsprint production in 1946 was over five times that of the United States, not so very long ago the world's chief producer. The latest monthly figures of Canadian newsprint production indicate that output in 1947 will exceed the record established in 1946.

For 1946, exports of newsprint amounted to 3,858,467 tons valued at $265,864,969 and ranked first among the exports of the Dominion.

No. 26 - 1948 Edition of Canada Handbook

Publication is announced of the 1948 edition of the Official Handbook CANADA. Initiated eighteen years ago to supplement the field of the CANADA YEAR BOOK, this convenient pocket-sized annual contains official information in condensed form and is especially designed for ready use by business men, students, and all interested in the progress of Canada. While placing emphasis on those aspects of most importance currently, it deals so far as space permits with all phases of the country's economic organizations and brings statistics up to the latest possible date.

Containing over 260 pages of text, more than 100 illustrations including eleven pages of colour, 100 statistical tables, together with diagrams, charts and two map inserts, the current edition is both an attractive and readable publication. The frontispiece illustration is a colour photograph of H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and H. R. H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, taken at Buckingham Palace immediately following the wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947.

Special articles in this edition deal with "Canadian External Relations" and "Travel and National Unity". The chapter material falls under headings of population,

vital statistics and public health, welfare services and veterans' affairs, survey of production, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, furs, mines and minerals, water powers, manufactures, transportation and communications, domestic trade, prices and price control and cost of living, foreign trade and international payments, construction, labour, national accounts and public finance, banking and insurance, education, science and culture.

Price of the handbook is 25 cents a copy. Applications for copies should be made to the King's Printer, Ottawa, accompanied by postal script or money order.

No. 27 - Canada's International Investments

There was little change in Canada's net investment position during 1947, although there were substantial changes in the form of Canada's foreign assets and consequently in Canada's position with respect to different countries and currencies, according to the preliminary statement on the Canadian balance of international payments by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

While liquid reserves of gold and United States dollars declined by $743 million to $502 million at the end of the year, the indebtedness of overseas governments to Canada increased by a net amount of $454 million. Canada's net investment position with overseas countries thus improved and net indebtedness with respect to the U.S. dollar area increased. However, an important part of the reduction in liquid reserves accompanied redemptions of Canadian securities owned abroad, particularly in the United States, and there was the gold subscription of $74 million to the International Monetary Fund.

From transactions recorded in the balance of payments statement, the change in net indebtedness to the U.S. dollar area was about a half-billion dollars, or considerably less than the drop in official reserves. Canada's investment position is also affected by such factors as re-investment of earnings and other changes in the value of investments, which are not recorded in the balance of payments statement.

On the basis of capital movements during 1947, the report states, Canada's balance of indebtedness to all countries at the end of 1947 was apparently similar in size to the net indebtedness of about $3.8 billion at the end of 1946. At that time, externally owned investments of long-term capital in Canada totalled about $7,130 million, about $5,135 million being held in the United States, about $1,645 million in the United Kingdom, and $350 million in other countries.

Gross liabilities abroad at the end of 1946 aggregated around $7.7 billion, adding short-term liabilities and the non-resident equity in Canadian assets abroad to the long-term investments.

Gross assets totalled close to $3.9 billion, when liquid reserves of $1,245 million held at that time are added to outstanding loans and advances by the Canadian Government to other countries of $1,362 million and privately owned investments abroad of about $1¼ billion.

No. 28 - Housing Characteristics in Calgary

Occupied dwelling units in Calgary on June 1, 1946, numbered 28,506, divided almost evenly between home-owner and tenant households. Approximately 54 per cent of all households lived in single houses, while most of the remainder occupied apartments and flats. Close to 30 per cent of the total occupied dwellings in Calgary

were built before 1911 and only 17 per cent since 1930. Almost three-fourths 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, five years.

Wood served as the principal exterior material of three-fifths of the dwellings; brick or brick veneer, of 14 per cent; and stucco, of 23 per cent. Eighty-eight per cent of all dwellings contained 6 rooms or less, while the over-all average was 4.3 rooms. About one in five of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by nearly all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 72 per cent; and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 67 per cent. Practically all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Almost two-thirds of all occupied dwellings were heated by hot-air furnaces, and 18 per cent by stoves. The use of gas for heating and cooking was common to over nine-tenths of both owner and tenant households. Of every hundred households, 29 had an automobile; 29, a mechanical refrigerator; 43, an electric vacuum cleaner; 52, a telephone; 56, an electric washing machine; and 91, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was $5,290 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, 1946, averaged $90.

Two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 43 per cent were home-owners and 57 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earning heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,870. One-half of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of $1,000 to $1,999; about one-fourth reported earnings of $2,000 to $2,999; and slightly over one-tenth reported earnings of more than $3,000.

No. 29 - Housing Characteristics in Edmonton

Two-thirds of the 29,921 dwellings occupied by Edmonton households on June 1, 1946, were single houses and almost all the remainder were apartments and flats. Fifty-three per cent of all dwellings were occupied by owners and 47 per cent by tenants.

Wood served as the principal exterior material for over two-thirds of Edmonton homes. Approximately one-fifth of all dwellings were built before 1911 and about 18 per cent since 1940. Seventy-eight per cent 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 households in rented dwellings, 4 years. Eighty-seven per cent of the dwellings contained 6 rooms or less, while the average for all dwellings was 4.4 rooms. One in five of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by 89 per cent of the households; exclusive use of a flush toilet by 70 per cent, and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 63 per cent. Nearly all dwellings were equipped with electric lighting. Sixty-two per cent of the occupied dwellings were heated by hot-air furnaces, 12 per cent by steam or hot water and 23 per cent by stoves. Gas was the principal heating fuel and was used in three-fourths of all dwellings, while a similar proportion of households used gas ranges for cooking purposes. Of every hundred households, 22 had a mechanical refrigerator; 27, an automobile; 36, an electric vacuum cleaner; 47, a telephone; 58, an electric washing machine; and 90, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single dwellings was $4,950, and the average rental of all tenant households for the month of May, 1946, was $29. Total property taxes (real estate, water, school, etc.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged $91.

Over two-thirds of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households, 48 per cent were home-owners and 52 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,840. One-half of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of $1,000 to $1,999; approximately one-fourth reported earnings of $2,000 to $2,999; and about one-tenth earned more than $3,000.

No. 30 - Housing Characteristics in St. Boniface

Nearly three-fourths of the 4,653 dwellings occupied by St. Boniface households on June 1, 1946 were single houses and most of the remainder were apartments and flats. Owners occupied 64 per cent of all dwellings, while 36 per cent were tenant-occupied.

Wood was used as the principal exterior material for almost two-thirds of the homes. One-fourth of all dwellings were constructed before 1911 and 17 per cent since 1940. Three-fourths of all households had lived in their present dwellings for 10 years or less. The average length of residence for households in owner-occupied dwellings was 10 years, and for households in rented dwellings, 5 years. Eighty-six per cent of the dwellings contained 6 rooms or less, while the average for all dwellings was 5.0 rooms. Close to one-fourth of the dwellings provided less than one room per person.

Running water in the dwelling was reported by over 90 per cent of all households; exclusive use of a flush toilet, by 86 per cent, and exclusive use of an installed bathtub or shower, by 76 per cent. Over one-half of the occupied dwellings were heated by hot-air furnaces, one-fifth by steam or hot-water systems, and over one-fourth by stoves. Coal was the principal heating fuel used in 88 per cent of the dwellings, while for cooking purposes three-fourths of the homes were equipped with electric ranges. Practically all dwellings were lighted by electricity. Of every hundred households, 24 had an automobile; 36, an electric vacuum cleaner; 36, a mechanical refrigerator; 49, a telephone; 70, an electric washing machine; and 94, a radio.

The average value of owner-occupied single homes was $5,220, 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.) paid by owners of single dwellings for the year ending May, 1946, averaged $93.

Almost three-fourths of all household heads were wage-earners; of all wage-earner heads of households 61 per cent were home-owners and 39 per cent were tenants. Annual earnings reported by wage-earner heads of households for the year ending May 31, 1946, averaged $1,880. Approximately one-half of the wage-earner heads reported earnings of $1,000 to $1,999, slightly over one-fourth reported earnings of $2,000 to $2,999; and about 9 per cent reported earnings of $3,000 or more.
