

*Regards
F. J. Beehler*

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**THE MARITIME PROVINCES
IN THEIR RELATION TO
THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF CANADA**

A Statistical Study of
Their Social and Economic Condition



OTTAWA
1948

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P R E F A C E

Frequent demands are made upon the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for comprehensive statistical data illustrating the course of development of different regions of Canada, particularly those consisting of contiguous provinces with similar economic interests. This volume dealing with the Maritime Provinces is somewhat more comprehensive in its scope than the volume issued in 1934.

In this study an attempt has been made to assemble the more important social and economic statistics relating to the Maritime Provinces from earlier times to the present. They are shown against the background of similar statistics for Canada as a whole. Certain relevant data of an interpretative and historical nature are also included. The volume provides in readily available form the basic statistical data for further studies of social and economic conditions in the Maritime Provinces.

This survey has been prepared by Miss L.J. Beehler from materials available in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and with the assistance of the Directors of its various Divisions.

Herbert Marshall

Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
January, 1948.

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CHAPTER 1. - GENERAL DESCRIPTION^{1/}

Of Canada's total area of 3,690,410 square miles, the Atlantic Maritime Provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—comprise 51,237 square miles, or 1.4 per cent.

Geographically the Maritime Provinces form part of the Acadian or Appalachian region of Canada. The terrain is not high and the comparatively low elevations are better described as hills. With the exception of the St. John, the rivers are of no great length in their courses down to the sea. It is a beautiful country of diversified character. The broken coast provides many good harbours and the only ocean ports open throughout the whole year that Canada possesses on the Atlantic seaboard. The coasts of these provinces are the natural base for one of the most extensive and valuable fisheries in the world. The area has mineral deposits in great variety but the only substances mined in large quantities at present are coal and gypsum. The coal industry is of exceptional importance and the area produces almost half of the coal mined in Canada. Of the total land area of 50,400 square miles, 31,360 are estimated to be suitable for agriculture. New Brunswick, and to a lesser degree Nova Scotia, possess important forest resources. Among the tourist attractions of the Maritime Provinces are the Cape Breton Highlands National Park which with its rugged and picturesque shore line and its rolling mountainous interior provides a delightful setting reminiscent of Scotland, and Prince Edward Island National Park with its magnificent sand beaches which permit salt water bathing under ideal conditions.

Prince Edward Island.

This, the smallest province of the Dominion, is about 120 miles in length, with an average width of 20 miles, and has an area of 2,184 square miles. It lies just off the coast east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia and is separated from both provinces by Northumberland Strait, from 10 to 25 miles wide.



The Island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque Bay, north of the town of Summerside, and by the mouth of the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie Bay on the north side. Its rich, red soil and red sandstone formations are distinctive features, and no point on the Island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. Its climate, tempered by the surrounding waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The Province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

Nova Scotia.



Nova Scotia, the most easterly of Canada's provinces, is 381 miles in length by 50 to 105 miles in width and has an area of about 21,068 square miles, somewhat smaller than that of Eire. The mainland is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto; the Island of Cape Breton, 100 miles in length and 87 miles in width, forms the northeast portion. The latter is separated from the mainland by the narrow Strait of Canso and includes the famous salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or.

The climate is not unlike that of southern Ontario, though somewhat modified by the ocean. The autumns are long and the springs late.

On the Atlantic side, the mainland is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms; it is deeply indented

^{1/} Adapted from Canada Year Book, 1946.

Nova Scotia - (Cont'd.) -

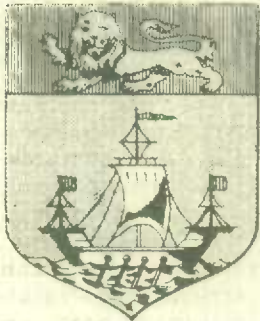


and has numerous harbours providing safety for the large fishing fleets that carry on the extensive fishing industry of the Province. The slopes facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are sheltered from the Atlantic by low mountainous ridges not exceeding an altitude of 1,500 feet and running through the centre of the Province. In striking contrast to the Atlantic side, they present fertile plains and river valleys especially adapted by climate and situation to the growth of apples, pears and other fruits.

Nova Scotia leads the provinces in the production of coal. The coal-fields are bituminous, of good quality, well adapted to the production of coke and excellent for domestic use and for steam-raising purposes. The chief coal-fields are at Sydney and Inverness on Cape Breton Island, and at Pictou and Cumberland on the mainland.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick is nearly rectangular in shape, extending about 230 miles from north to south and slightly less from east to west. Its area of 27,985 square miles is somewhat less than that of Scotland. The Bay of Chaleur at the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait at the east, the Bay of Fundy at the south, and Passamaquoddy Bay at the southwest, provide the Province with a very extensive seacoast. It adjoins the State of Maine on the west and the Province of Quebec on the north and northwest.



The conformation of New Brunswick is, in general, undulating but to the east it attains its highest elevation of 2,690 feet in the vicinity of Grand Falls on the St. John River. In the northeastern half of the Province there are extensive areas of Crown lands carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. Numerous rivers provide access to the extensive lumbering areas and to attractive hunting and fishing resources. The Province is watered to the west and south by the River St. John, which in its course of 400 miles runs through country famed for its distinctive beauty.

The temperature varies considerably according to location. In general it is about the same as in southern Ontario although, owing to the northeast winds of the Gulf, the springs are later. The average precipitation is heavy.

While the forest resources are of first importance economically, large areas of rich agricultural land are found in the numerous river valleys, especially that of the lower St. John, and in the broad plains near the coast. Natural gas and petroleum are obtained in limited quantities and coal mining on a moderate scale is carried on in the Minto Basin at the head of Grand Lake.

Table 1. - Land and Fresh Water Area and Land Area Classified as Agricultural, Forested or Unproductive - Maritime Provinces and Canada

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	sq.miles	sq.miles	sq.miles	sq. miles	sq.miles	P.C.
Land and fresh water area -						
Land	2,184	20,743	27,473	50,400	3,462,103	1.5
Fresh water	1/	325	512	837	226,307	0.4
Total area	2,184	21,068	27,985	51,237	3,690,410	1.4
Agricultural land (present and potential)						
Occupied -						
Improved - Crops and summer fallow	741	906	1,366	3,013	124,710	2.4
Pasture	370	273	464	1,107	13,286	8.3
Other	41	90	100	231	5,188	4.5
Unimproved - Pasture	126	1,143	569	1,838	81,840	2.2
Forest (woodland)	493	3,243	3,455	7,191	34,792	20.7
Other	55	308	240	603	11,379	5.3
Total, occupied	1,826	5,963	6,194	13,983	271,195	5.2
Unoccupied - Grass, brush, etc. .	64	3,677	1,056	4,797	65,816	7.3
Forested	80	3,000	9,500	12,580	210,913	6.0
Total, unoccupied	144	6,677	10,556	17,377	276,729	6.3
Non-forested	1,397	6,397	3,795	11,589	302,219	3.8
Forested	573	6,243	12,955	19,771	245,705	8.0
Total, agricultural land 2/.	1,970	12,640	16,750	31,360	547,924	5.7
Forested land -						
Softwood - Merchantable	90	4,600	5,000	9,690	299,300	3.2
Softwood - Young growth	215	3,180	3,000	6,395	194,855	3.3
Mixed wood - Merchantable	150	820	7,000	7,970	70,410	11.3
Mixed wood - Young growth	130	480	5,000	5,610	144,790	3.9
Hardwood - Merchantable	15	1,620	1,000	2,635	22,375	11.8
Hardwood - Young growth	10	850	1,000	1,860	81,380	2.3
Total productive forested land	610	11,550	22,000	34,160	813,110	4.2
Total unproductive forested land	1/	50	190	240	477,850	0.1
Tenure - Privately owned	608	8,220	11,000	19,828	100,175	19.8
Crown land	2	3,380	11,190	14,572	1,190,785	1.2
Total, forested land	610	11,600	22,190	34,400	1,290,960	2.7
Net productive land 3/	2,007	17,937	25,985	45,989	1,593,179	2.9
Waste and other land 4/	177	2,746	1,488	4,411	1,868,924	0.2
Total, land area	2,184	20,743	27,473	50,400	3,462,103	1.5

1/ Very small or negligible.

2/ This total embraces present agricultural land of all possible classes and land that has agricultural possibilities in any sense.

3/ Total agricultural land, plus forested land, minus forested agricultural land.

4/ Includes open muskeg, rock, road allowances, urban land, etc.

Notes:- The figures of Table I are based on estimates from the Decennial Census of 1941 as regards agricultural lands, the Dominion Forest Service as regards forested lands, and from the Surveyor General and Chief of the Surveys and Engineering Branch as regards total areas of Canada and the provinces.

CHAPTER II. - POPULATION

Population trends illustrate and reflect the course of social and economic development in countries and in the regions thereof. In this chapter some of the more important features of the population of the Maritime Provinces will be briefly reviewed.

The increase or decrease of population depends upon two factors:- (a) natural increase or the relation of births to deaths, and (b) increase or decrease due to immigration or emigration. There are no comprehensive records under either of these headings back to Confederation but important facts can be established by an analysis of the decennial censuses.

Summary of the Growth of Population of the Maritime Provinces, 1871-1941

The growth of the population of the Maritime Provinces in its general setting is shown in Tables 1-5. Among the striking facts revealed by these tables are the following: Since Confederation, the Maritimes have increased in population much less than any other province. This relatively slow growth was a feature of every decade between 1871 and 1931. One of the Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island) declined in population in each decade from 1891 to 1931, and another province (Nova Scotia) in the decade 1921-31. In the decade 1931-41, however, each of the Maritime Provinces showed substantial increases in population. The density of population is much greater in the Maritimes than elsewhere in Canada. The proportion of rural population in the Maritimes is relatively high but in this region, as in other parts of Canada and throughout the world, the growth of urban at the expense of rural population has occurred.

Table 1. - Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1871 - 1941

Province	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada.....	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949 ^{1/}	10,376,786	11,506,655
Prince Ed. Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038	95,047
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846	577,962
New Brunswick...	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219	457,401
Maritime Provinces.....	767,415	870,696	880,737	893,953	937,955	1,000,328	1,009,103	1,130,410
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ^{2/}	2,360,510 ^{5/}	2,874,662	3,331,882
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ^{2/}	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ^{2/}	610,118	700,139	729,744
Saskatchewan....	-	-	-	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,785	895,992
Alberta.....	-	-	-	73,022	374,295 ^{3/}	588,454	731,605	796,169
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263	817,861
Yukon.....	-	-	-	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230	4,914
Northwest Territories.....	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129 ^{4/}	6,507 ^{2/}	8,143	9,316	12,028

- 1/ Total includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.
- 2/ As corrected by Boundaries Extension Act, 1912.
- 3/ As corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories.
- 4/ Represents population of area as after formation of Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- 5/ Northwest River Arm and Rigolet on Hamilton Inlet population deducted from Quebec as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

Table 2. - Percentage Distribution of Population, Provinces and Territories, 1871 - 1941

Province	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prince Ed. Island.	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01	0.85	0.83
Nova Scotia.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96	4.94	5.02
New Brunswick.....	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41	3.94	3.97
Maritime Provinces.....	20.80	20.14	18.22	16.64	13.01	11.38	9.73	9.82
Quebec.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83	26.86	27.70	28.96
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07	33.39	33.07	32.92
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40	6.94	6.75	6.34
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	1.70	6.84	8.62	8.88	7.79
Alberta.....	-	-	-	1.36	5.19	6.70	7.05	6.92
British Columbia..	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97	6.69	7.11
Yukon.....	-	-	-	0.51	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.04
Northwest Territories.....	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10

Table 3. - Percentage Increase of Population, by Decades, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1871-1941

Province	Popula- tion 1871	Percentage Increase by Decades							
		1871 -81	1881 -91	1891 -1901	1901 -11	1911 -21	1921- -31	1931 -41	1871 to 1941
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89	211.90
Prince Edward Island	94,021	15.82	0.17	- 5.33	- 9.23	- 5.46	- 0.65	7.96	1.09
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	- 2.10	12.70	49.04
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	5.24	12.05	60.16
Maritime Provinces.	787,415	13.48	1.15	1.50	4.92	6.65	0.88	12.02	47.30
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.69	21.78	15.91	179.63
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	16.98	10.37	133.68
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	14.75	4.23	2,792.60
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	21.69	-2.80	881.60 ^{1/}
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	24.33	8.82	990.31 ^{1/}
British Columbia....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	32.35	17.80	2,156.36
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	- 69.73	-51.16	1.76	16.17	- 81.95 ^{1/}
Northwest Territor- ies.....	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	- 67.67	25.14	14.41	29.11	- 74.94

1/ Percentage increase or decrease, 1901-1941.

Table 4. - Area and Density^{1/} of Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1871-1941

Province	Land Area in Square Miles	Density per Square Mile							
		1871	1881	1891	1901 ^{2/}	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada.....	3,466,882	1.06	1.25	1.39	1.55	2.08	2.53 ^{3/}	2.99	3.32
Prince Edward Island	2,184	43.05	49.86	49.94	47.28	42.92	40.57	40.31	43.52
Nova Scotia.....	20,745	18.70	21.24	21.71	22.16	23.74	25.25	24.72	27.86
New Brunswick.....	27,473	10.40	11.69	11.69	12.05	12.81	14.12	14.86	16.65
Maritime Provinces.	50,400	15.23	17.28	17.47	17.74	18.61	19.85	20.02	22.43
Quebec.....	523,860	2.27	2.59	2.84	3.15	3.83	4.51 ^{3/}	5.49	6.36
Ontario.....	363,282	4.46	5.30	5.82	6.01	6.96	8.08	9.45	10.43
Manitoba.....	219,723	0.11	0.28	0.69	1.16	2.10	2.78	3.19	3.32
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	-	-	-	0.38	2.07	3.18	3.67	3.77
Alberta.....	248,800	-	-	-	0.29	1.50	2.37	2.94	3.20
British Columbia....	359,279	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.50	1.09	1.46	1.93	2.28
Yukon.....	205,346	-	-	-	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Northwest Territor- ies.....	1,258,217	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

1/ Density of population in years previous to 1941 based on present areas.

2/ The population of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest Territories in 1901 is not adjusted according to the provisions of the Boundaries Extension Act, 1912.

3/ Northwest River Arm and Rigolet on Hamilton Inlet population deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

Table 5. - Rural and Urban Population as Percentages of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1871 - 1941

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Canada-								
Rural.....	80.42	74.35	68.20	62.50	54.58	50.48	46.30	45.66
Urban.....	19.58	25.65	31.80	37.50	45.42	49.52	53.70	54.34
Prince Edward Island-								
Rural.....	91.63	87.88	86.93	85.52	84.03	78.45	76.85	74.39
Urban.....	8.37	12.12	13.07	14.48	15.97	21.55	23.15	25.61
Nova Scotia-								
Rural.....	91.73	85.58	82.91	71.85	62.20	56.65	54.83	53.71
Urban.....	8.27	14.42	17.09	28.15	37.80	43.35	45.17	46.29
New Brunswick-								
Rural.....	82.42	81.60	84.78	76.66	71.71	67.92	68.41	68.64
Urban.....	17.58	18.40	15.22	23.34	28.29	32.08	31.59	31.36
Maritime Provinces-								
Rural.....	88.25	84.40	84.09	75.21	67.95	62.95	62.25	61.49
Urban.....	11.75	15.60	15.91	24.79	32.05	37.05	37.75	38.51

Table 5. - Rural and Urban Population as Percentages of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1871-1941 - (Concl'd.)

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Quebec-								
Rural.....	77.18	72.15	66.43	60.33	51.80	43.97	36.91	36.68
Urban.....	22.82	27.85	33.57	39.67	48.20	56.03	63.09	63.32
Ontario-								
Rural.....	78.04	70.12	61.26	57.12	47.43	41.83	38.92	38.26
Urban.....	21.96	29.88	38.74	42.88	52.57	58.17	61.08	61.74
Manitoba-								
Rural.....	95.81	85.54	73.11	72.40	56.57	57.12	54.87	55.89
Urban.....	4.19	16.46	26.89	27.60	43.43	42.88	45.13	44.11
Saskatchewan-								
Rural.....	-	-	-	84.37	73.32	71.10	68.44	67.06
Urban.....	-	-	-	15.63	26.68	28.90	31.56	32.94
Alberta-								
Rural.....	-	-	-	74.62	63.22	62.12	61.93	61.49
Urban.....	-	-	-	25.38	36.78	37.88	38.07	38.51
British Columbia-								
Rural.....	90.98	81.66	62.08	49.52	48.10	52.81	43.14	45.79
Urban.....	9.02	18.34	37.92	50.48	51.90	47.19	56.86	54.21
Yukon-								
Rural.....	-	-	-	66.41	54.59	68.58	67.85	63.43
Urban.....	-	-	-	33.59	45.41	31.42	32.15	36.57
Northwest Territories-								
Rural.....	50.57	49.81	54.35	50.55	51.48	51.63	53.80	55.70
Urban.....	49.43	50.19	45.65	49.45	48.52	48.37	46.20	44.30

Prior to 1871, the population of the Maritimes was growing at a fairly rapid rate. In the 1851-61 decade, the increase was 25 per cent; in the 1861-71 decade, it was 16 per cent. Even in this early period, some Maritimers were leaving to seek their fortunes elsewhere,^{1/} but the population was young, vigorous, and rural; it was an age of large families and the population grew despite a moderate amount of emigration.

During 1871-81, the rate of increase of the Maritimes' population slowed down to 13.5 per cent, and in the two following decades, the increase was almost negligible. This period witnessed a heavy outward movement from the Maritimes, not only of the Canadian born but of immigrants as well. Also contributing to the slowing up of population growth in the Maritimes was a decline in the average size of the family.

Towards the end of the century, the rate of increase in the Maritimes' population became greater. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a share of the new immigration which was coming to Canada. In the 1901-11 and 1911-21 decades, the total population increased faster than did the Canadian born. The population of Prince Edward Island, the most typically rural of the three provinces, continued to decline. In the 1921-31 decade, both Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed declines, with the native population declining more in the former and less in the latter than did the total.

In the 1931-41 decade, the population of Prince Edward Island, for the first time in five decades, showed an increase. 7,009 more persons were recorded in 1941 than in 1931, this being an increase of approximately 8 per cent. Nova Scotia's population increased by more than 65,000, or 12.7 per cent, this being the largest numerical increase since 1851-61 and the largest percentage increase since 1871-81. New Brunswick's population increased by 49,182, or 12.1 per cent, this, too, being the largest numerical increase since 1851-61 and the largest percentage increase since 1871-81. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the increases in the 1931-41 decade were, for the most part, in urban and suburban areas; in New Brunswick, the urban population increased by 11 per cent and the rural population by 12 per cent. In all three provinces the farm population declined- by 7.9 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 19.2 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 9.2 per cent in New Brunswick.

Economic conditions in the Maritimes during the 1931-41 decade were, in the main, responsible for the change in population trend shown by the 1941 Census. Apparently a large proportion of the population which, normally, would have migrated to other provinces or to the United States, remained at home. Some of the increase is accounted for, too, by the return, during the depression of the thirties, of persons who had left the Maritimes. Between 1931 and 1941, 32,574 Canadians who had been living in other countries, (chiefly in the United States) returned to the Maritime Provinces. The War was responsible for some population increase in the Maritimes in the late years of the decade.

^{1/} "Emigration", says the Acadian Recorder of Sept. 23, 1865, "is growing popular with some of our people. What makes the matter worse is that the fashion is confined to our young men, to the very bone and sinew of the country".

Volume of Emigration from the Maritimes

It is apparent from even a superficial study of the trend of population growth in the Maritimes that the population losses of these provinces during the last seventy or eighty years have been extremely heavy. Natural increase should have resulted in a much more rapid population growth than actually occurred. The main cause of this slow growth was, undoubtedly, a heavy emigration from this region. (Even in the 1931-41 decade, despite the substantial increase in population there was a net outward movement of approximately 5,000 persons from the Maritimes). Before dealing with the reasons for this phenomenon, an attempt will be made to estimate the volume of the outward movement.

The fact that there has been a heavy emigration of population from the Maritimes is easy to establish. Accurate statistical measurement of such emigration is much more difficult. In the Census of 1941, for the first time, data were collected concerning inter-provincial migration which, because of its association with the depression of 1931-36, and later with the war, had assumed increased importance. For the 1931-41 decade, therefore, the movement into and out of the Maritimes can be ascertained with a fair degree of exactitude (see Table 6); for earlier decades it must be estimated on the basis of such data as are available.

Table 6. - Gross and Net Migration of Population, Maritime Provinces, 1931-41 ^{1/}

	1931 Population (Census)	Expected Population 1941 ^{2/}	1941 Population (Census)	Net Increase through Migration	Total In- migrants	Total Out- migrants
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	97,719	95,047	- 2,672	3,074	5,746
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	570,114	577,962	+ 7,848	27,646	19,798
New Brunswick.....	408,219	467,578	457,401	- 10,177	16,551	26,728
Maritime Provinces.....	1,009,103	1,135,411	1,130,410	- 5,001	47,271	52,272

^{1/} From Census Bulletin M-1, Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1931-1941.

^{2/} 1931 population and natural increase 1931-41.

Table 7 presents an estimate of the net migration from the Maritime Provinces 1881-1931, made in the Social Analysis Branch of the Bureau. The calculation involves estimates of mortality in order that the survivors from the beginning of a decade may be compared with the number of persons enumerated at the end of the decade. Canadian Life Tables not being available prior to 1931, English Life Tables were used to obtain probabilities of survival for earlier decades. These, however, were corrected by the ratio of the Canadian to the English Tables for 1931.

From the population 10 years of age and over at the beginning of each decade, the expected survivors were calculated by life table projections. But natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) is not the only way by which population grows. It is affected, too, by immigration and emigration. By subtracting the actual population, as established by the decennial censuses, from the expected population due to natural increase alone, the net movement into or out of each area can be ascertained.

The population under 10 years of age could not be dealt with in this way. Owing to the absence or incompleteness of birth records, children born in a province and leaving before the census date could not be traced statistically. The same applies to those migrating to the province after birth who were less than 10 years of age at the following census. Other experience, however, indicates that the net effect of migration of children under 10 years of age would be small in relation to the whole, and, consequently, that no great error results from omitting them from the calculation.

It will be noted that, for Prince Edward Island, the 1881 population 10 years of age and over was 80,000; the 1931 population, 69,000. Natural increase during the period was 61,000, so that there was a net outward migration of 72,000. For the Maritime Provinces as a whole, there was a net outward migration of 464,000 persons 10 years and over during the period 1881-1931. (See Table 7). During the 1931-41 decade there was a net outward movement of 5,001. (See Table 6).

Table 7. - Estimate of Net Migration of Population, Maritime Provinces, 1881-1931

	1881 Popu- lation	1881-1891		1891 Popu- lation	1891-1901		1901 Popu- lation	1901-1911		1911 Popu- lation	1911-1921		1921 Popu- lation	1921-1931		1931 Popu- lation
		Expected 1891 Popu- lation	Net Mi- grants 1881- 1891		Expected 1901 Popu- lation	Net Mi- grants 1891- 1901		Expected 1911 Popu- lation	Net Mi- grants 1901- 1911		Expected 1921 Popu- lation	Net Mi- grants 1911- 1921		Expected 1931 Popu- lation	Net Mi- grants 1921- 1931	
Maritime Provinces																
Total Population	870,696			880,737			893,953			937,955			1,000,328			1,009,103
Male	439,386			445,713			454,240			477,955			508,710			517,116
Female ..	431,310			435,024			439,713			460,000			491,618			491,987
Population 10 +.	643,104	767,476	-101,250	666,226	773,416	-88,734	684,682	792,618	-75,651	716,967	840,321	-75,705	764,616	904,287	-122,281	782,006
Male ...	323,230	386,361	- 50,303	336,058	390,665	-42,793	347,872	402,323	-36,442	365,881	427,751	-38,347	389,404	459,007	- 56,929	402,078
Female ..	319,874	381,115	- 50,947	330,168	382,751	-45,941	336,810	390,295	-39,209	351,086	412,570	-37,358	375,212	445,280	- 65,352	379,928
Prince Edward Island-																
Total Population	108,891			109,078			103,259			93,728			88,615			88,038
Male	54,729			54,881			51,959			47,069			44,887			45,392
Female ..	54,162			54,197			51,300			46,659			43,728			42,646
Population 10 +.	80,326	96,246	- 14,295	81,951	95,908	-16,637	79,271	91,307	-17,690	73,617	83,029	-13,816	69,213	78,628	- 9,299	69,329
Male	40,161	48,260	- 7,260	41,000	48,198	- 8,527	39,571	45,905	- 9,079	36,826	41,669	- 6,642	35,027	39,724	- 3,819	35,905
Female ..	40,165	47,986	- 7,035	40,951	47,710	- 8,110	39,600	45,402	- 8,611	36,791	41,360	- 7,174	34,186	38,904	- 5,480	33,424
Nova Scotia																
Total Population	440,572			450,396			459,574			492,338			523,837			512,846
Male ...	220,538			227,093			233,642			251,019			266,472			263,104
Female ..	220,034			223,303			225,932			241,319			257,365			249,742
Population 10 +.	326,629	387,131	- 43,245	343,886	394,144	-39,788	354,356	406,143	-28,255	377,888	440,081	-36,604	403,477	472,648	- 70,271	402,377
Male ...	162,544	193,538	- 20,729	172,809	198,633	-18,264	180,369	206,501	-13,510	192,991	224,360	-18,884	205,476	240,212	- 33,130	207,082
Female ..	164,085	193,593	- 22,516	171,077	195,511	-21,524	173,987	199,642	-14,745	184,897	215,721	-17,720	198,001	232,436	- 37,141	195,295
New Brunswick																
Total Population	321,233			321,263			331,120			351,889			387,876			408,219
Male	164,119			163,739			168,639			179,867			197,351			208,620
Female ..	157,114			157,524			162,481			172,022			190,525			199,599
Population 10 +.	236,149	284,099	- 43,710	240,389	283,364	-32,309	251,055	295,168	-29,706	265,462	317,211	-25,285	291,926	353,011	- 42,711	310,300
Male ...	120,525	144,563	- 22,314	122,249	143,834	-16,002	127,832	149,917	-13,853	136,064	161,722	-12,821	148,901	179,071	- 19,980	159,091
Female ..	115,624	139,536	- 21,396	118,140	139,530	-16,307	123,223	145,251	-15,853	129,398	155,489	-12,464	143,025	173,940	- 22,731	151,209

From the net migration (Table 7) and census data concerning immigrants, the gross emigration from the Maritimes for each decade, 1881-1931, may be estimated. This is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. - Estimate of Gross Migration of Population, Maritime Provinces ^{1/}, 1881 - 1941

<u>1881-91</u>	
Net emigration ^{2/}	101,250
Immigrants who arrived 1881-90 and were still living in the Maritimes in 1901 (from 1901 Census), 7,786	
Estimated number living there in 1891.....	<u>9,160</u>
Gross emigration exceeding.....	110,410
<u>1891-1901</u>	
Net emigration ^{2/}	88,734
Immigrants who arrived 1891-1900 and were still living in the Maritimes in 1901 (from 1901 Census).....	<u>16,466</u>
Gross emigration exceeding.....	105,200
<u>1901-11</u>	
Net emigration ^{2/}	75,651
Immigrants who arrived 1901-10 and were still living in the Maritimes in 1921 (from 1921 Census), 20,240	
Estimated number living there in 1911.....	<u>23,812</u>
Gross emigration exceeding.....	99,463
<u>1911-21</u>	
Net emigration ^{2/}	75,705
Immigrants who arrived 1911-20 (from 1921 Census).....	<u>29,894</u>
Gross emigration exceeding.....	105,599
<u>1921-31</u>	
Net emigration ^{2/}	122,281
Immigrant arrivals 1921-31 (from 1931 Census).....	<u>24,366</u>
Gross emigration exceeding.....	146,647
<u>1931-41</u>	
Net emigration ^{3/}	5,001
Total in-migrants 1931-41.....	<u>47,271</u>
Gross emigration.....	52,272

1/ All figures in these calculations are minimum estimates as the census yields no information concerning the movements of persons born after one census who have left the country before the next one, or of immigrants who have come into the country after one census and left it before the next one.

2/ From Table 7.

3/ From Table 6.

A consideration of the foregoing leads to the conclusion that since Confederation there has been an emigration from the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of more than 600,000 persons.

During the decade 1871-81, population of the three provinces increased by approximately 103,000. This increase was entirely due to natural increase or arrivals from other parts of Canada, since the immigrant population diminished from about 70,000 to 68,773 during the period. There is evidence that an outward movement from some counties of the Maritimes had begun in the previous decade and was well under way in 1871-81.

During the decade 1881-91, the Maritimes increased by 10,000 but lost by emigration more than 110,000 persons. About 23,000 of the latter were immigrants who had come to the Maritime Provinces before 1881; the remaining 87,000 were, apparently, Canadian born. About 9,000 new immigrants entered. Without such addition, the population of the Maritimes would have remained practically stationary during the 1880's.

From 1891 to 1901, the population of the Maritimes increased by 13,000. During this decade the loss by emigration was about 105,000. Of these, some 26,000 were immigrants who had come before 1891, but the remaining 79,000 were, apparently, Canadian born. The departure of the 26,000 immigrants was offset to some extent by the arrival of some 16,000 new ones who remained in the provinces at least long enough to be enumerated in the Census of 1901. Had it not been for the arrival of these immigrants, the population of the Maritimes would have shown a net loss in this decade.

From 1901 to 1911, the population of the Maritimes increased by 44,000. During this period the Maritimes lost by emigration more than 99,000 residents of whom about 12,000 were immigrants who had arrived before 1901, while the remaining 87,000, were, apparently, Canadian born. Meanwhile, some 24,000 new immigrants came in. More than half of the increase in population during this decade is thus attributable to immigration and somewhat less than half to natural increase (including, of course, births to immigrants).

From 1911 to 1921, population increased still more rapidly, namely, by 62,000. During this decade the Maritimes lost, by emigration and war causes combined, about 106,000 residents, including some 20,000 immigrants who had arrived before 1911 and some 86,000 Canadian born. Meanwhile, some 30,000 new immigrants settled.

From 1921 to 1931, the population of the Maritimes increased by somewhat less than 9,000. During this decade, this region lost by emigration about 147,000 residents, including some 23,000 immigrants and some 124,000 Canadian born, while over 24,000 new immigrants settled.

From 1931 to 1941, the population of the Maritimes increased by more than 121,000. During this decade, the Maritimes lost by emigration about 52,000. About 22,000 immigrants and some 25,000 persons from other parts of Canada settled in the Maritimes in this decade.

Thus, emigration from the Maritimes has been in evidence in every decade since Confederation. The greatest movements occurred in the 1921-31 and the 1881-91 decades. From 1871 to 1901, the immigrant arrivals were not even sufficient to balance the departures of former immigrants, while emigration from the Maritimes almost cancelled the natural increase of the Canadian born. The magnitude of this outward movement from the Maritimes can be appreciated when it is stated that in each decade of the period 1881-1931 the region as a whole lost a population approximately equal to that of Prince Edward Island.

Of the three Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick lost consistently through outward movement of population in each decade of the period 1881-1941. Nova Scotia gained slightly through migration in the 1931-41 decade, chiefly as a result of depression conditions elsewhere in the early years and war conditions in the later years of the decade.

Population Trends in the Counties of the Maritime Provinces

If the study of population trends is limited to large areas such as provinces, certain important factors may be obscured. For instance, New Brunswick, as a whole, has increased in population in each decade since 1851, as has also Nova Scotia, with the exception of 1921-31. Prince Edward Island declined in each of the four decades, 1891-1931, but increased in the decade 1931-41. Closer investigation, however, reveals that the movement away from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick began earlier and has probably been relatively greater than from Prince Edward Island. When people move from one part of a province into another, or when they move out and are replaced by inward movements from other provinces or from abroad, there may be a net growth in the whole province, so that the outward movement is disguised. A study of population trends in smaller areas such as the counties of the Maritimes, therefore, should throw further light upon the extent of the outward movement and upon the reasons therefor.

Table 9 shows the total population of the Maritime Provinces, by counties, from 1851 to 1941. Table 10 shows similar data for the rural parts of these counties from 1871 to 1941. Tables 11 and 12, based on the two previous tables, show the percentages of increase or decrease from census to census. Maps 1-4 show the densities of population of these counties both at the present time and at the time when they had their highest population to date. The densities are arranged in classes, with class intervals of 5 to the square mile, hence, small increases or decreases are not shown. If, however, a county has increased or decreased enough to change its class, the change may be regarded as significant. Thus, none of the counties of Prince Edward Island has changed class, while Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has decreased three classes.

Table 9. - Population of the Counties of the Maritime Provinces, 1851 - 1941

Counties	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Prince Ed. Island-										
Kings.....	15,425	19,931	23,068	26,433	26,633	24,725	22,636	20,445	19,147	19,415
Prince.....	15,142	21,401	28,302	34,347	36,470	35,400	32,779	31,520	31,500	34,490
Queens.....	32,111	39,525	42,651	48,111	45,975	43,134	38,313	36,650	37,391	41,142
Nova Scotia-										
Annapolis.....	14,286	16,753	18,121	20,598	19,350	18,842	18,581	18,153	16,297	17,692
Antigonish.....	13,467	14,871	16,512	18,060	16,114	13,617	11,962	11,580	10,073	10,545
Cape Breton.....	18,822	20,866	26,454	31,258	34,244	49,166	73,330	86,319	92,602	110,703
Colchester.....	15,469	20,045	23,331	26,720	27,160	24,900	23,664	25,196	25,051	30,124
Cumberland.....	14,339	19,533	23,518	27,368	34,529	36,168	40,543	41,191	36,366	39,476
Digby.....	12,252	14,751	17,037	19,881	19,897	20,322	20,167	19,812	18,353	19,472
Guysborough.....	10,840	12,713	16,555	17,808	17,195	18,320	17,048	15,518	15,443	15,461
Halifax.....	39,914	49,021	56,963	67,917	71,358	74,662	80,257	97,228	100,204	122,656
Hants.....	14,330	17,460	21,301	23,359	22,052	20,056	19,703	19,739	19,393	22,034
Inverness.....	16,917	19,967	23,415	25,651	25,779	24,353	25,571	23,808	21,056	20,573
Kings.....	14,138	18,731	21,510	23,469	22,489	21,937	21,780	23,723	24,357	28,920
Lunenburg.....	16,395	19,632	23,834	28,583	31,075	32,389	33,260	33,742	31,674	32,942
Pictou.....	25,587	28,785	32,114	35,535	34,541	33,459	35,868	40,851	39,018	40,789
Queens.....	7,256	9,365	10,554	10,577	10,610	10,226	10,106	9,944	10,612	12,028
Richmond.....	10,380	12,607	14,268	15,121	14,399	13,515	13,273	12,464	11,098	10,853
Shelburne.....	10,622	10,668	12,417	14,913	14,956	14,202	14,105	13,491	12,485	13,251
Victoria.....	8,698	9,643	11,346	12,470	12,432	10,571	9,910	8,904	7,926	8,028
Yarmouth.....	13,142	15,446	18,550	21,284	22,216	22,869	23,220	22,374	20,939	22,415
New Brunswick-										
Albert.....	6,313	9,444	10,672	12,329	10,971	10,925	9,691	8,607	7,679	8,421
Carleton.....	11,108	16,373	19,938	23,365	22,529	21,621	21,446	21,100	20,796	21,711
Charlotte.....	19,938	23,663	25,882	26,087	23,752	22,415	21,147	21,435	21,337	22,728
Gloucester.....	11,704	15,076	18,810	21,614	24,897	27,936	32,662	38,684	41,914	49,913
Kent.....	11,410	15,854	19,101	22,618	23,845	23,958	24,376	23,916	23,478	25,817
Kings.....	18,842	23,283	24,593	25,617	23,087	21,655	20,594	20,399	19,807	21,573
Madawaska.....	3,361	4,786	7,234	8,676	10,512	12,311	16,678	20,138	24,527	28,176
Northumberland.....	15,064	18,801	20,116	25,109	25,713	28,543	31,194	33,985	34,124	38,485
Queens.....	10,634	13,359	13,847	14,017	12,152	11,177	10,897	11,679	11,219	12,775
Restigouche.....	4,161	4,874	5,575	7,058	8,308	10,586	15,687	22,839	29,859	33,075
St. John.....	38,475	48,922	52,120	52,966	49,574	51,759	53,572	60,485	61,613	68,827
Sunbury.....	5,301	6,057	6,824	6,651	5,762	5,729	6,219	6,162	6,999	8,296
Victoria.....	2,047	2,915	4,407	7,010	7,705	8,825	11,544	12,800	14,907	16,671
Westmorland.....	17,814	25,247	29,335	37,719	41,477	42,060	44,621	53,387	57,506	64,486
York.....	17,628	23,393	27,140	30,397	30,979	31,620	31,561	32,259	32,454	36,447

Table 10.- Rural Population^{1/} of the Counties of the Maritime Provinces, 1871 - 1941

Counties	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Prince Edward Island-								
Kings.....	22,068	25,315	25,573	22,462	20,537	17,761	16,469	16,763
Prince.....	25,502	31,494	33,588	32,525	30,101	27,111	26,154	27,623
Queens.....	33,844	37,766	35,877	32,414	28,430	25,836	25,030	26,321
Nova Scotia-								
Annapolis.....	16,400	18,520	17,274	16,428	15,739	15,356	13,528	14,718
Antigonish.....	16,512	18,060	15,421	11,779	10,176	9,834	8,309	8,388
Cape Breton.....	21,060	24,918	24,403	21,883	22,562	22,675	23,237	28,624
Colchester.....	21,217	23,259	22,058	18,907	16,924	16,815	16,347	18,891
Cumberland.....	21,649	24,194	24,026	21,567	20,593	20,217	18,509	19,309
Digby.....	16,096	18,603	17,606	19,177	18,920	18,382	16,941	17,815
Guysborough.....	15,851	16,908	16,064	16,841	15,431	13,892	12,893	12,986
Halifax.....	27,381	28,031	26,669	29,024	28,580	30,957	31,829	41,321
Hants.....	19,020	20,823	19,222	16,494	16,123	16,110	15,657	17,691
Inverness.....	22,515	24,651	24,521	22,864	21,090	19,171	16,518	15,920
Kings.....	19,731	21,344	20,803	18,794	18,018	19,263	18,669	22,086
Lunenburg.....	22,057	26,379	28,383	26,404	26,853	26,626	24,620	25,616
Pictou.....	23,733	25,312	21,564	18,697	16,220	16,183	15,447	16,345
Queens.....	8,350	8,353	8,564	8,289	7,997	7,650	7,943	8,858
Richmond.....	13,277	13,822	13,200	12,347	12,145	11,460	11,098	10,853
Shelburne.....	9,983	11,630	12,436	10,225	11,003	10,316	9,131	9,675
Victoria.....	10,209	11,323	11,147	9,333	8,850	7,854	7,926	8,028
Yarmouth.....	16,050	17,799	16,127	15,413	15,168	13,877	12,590	13,298
New Brunswick-								
Albert.....	10,672	12,329	10,971	10,925	9,691	8,607	7,679	8,421
Carleton.....	17,656	20,878	19,241	17,977	17,590	16,841	16,630	17,271
Charlotte.....	21,882	22,085	18,926	15,734	14,532	13,832	13,871	15,210
Gloucester.....	17,885	20,654	23,897	26,892	31,702	35,357	38,614	46,359
Kent.....	19,101	22,618	23,845	23,968	24,276	23,045	23,478	25,817
Kings and Queens.....	36,834	38,284	33,939	31,434	29,585	29,391	28,259	30,792
Madawaska.....	6,934	7,876	9,612	11,311	14,857	16,103	18,097	19,985
Northumberland.....	15,103	19,054	19,742	21,168	23,583	25,972	26,724	30,622
Restigouche.....	5,325	6,080	6,520	7,072	10,220	15,311	19,380	21,819
Saint John.....	10,795	11,613	10,396	11,048	11,061	13,320	14,099	17,086
Sunbury.....	6,824	6,651	5,762	5,729	6,219	6,162	6,999	8,296
Victoria.....	4,407	7,010	7,175	8,181	10,264	11,473	13,351	14,865
Westmorland.....	28,735	32,687	32,715	30,515	29,795	31,153	31,963	35,038
York.....	21,134	24,179	23,138	22,611	22,516	20,607	20,135	22,397

1/ Rural population here means the population exclusive of all incorporated places. In tracing these places back the population of the sub-district of the county in which they are situated was taken as representing them in the years when not incorporated so that the figures are not affected by the organization or disorganization of areas. For instance, it would be misleading to count a town as rural before it was incorporated and then show a decrease in rural population owing to its incorporation.

Table 11.- Percentage Increase of the Population of the Counties of the Maritimes, by Decades, 1851 - 1941

Counties	1851-61	1861-71	1871-81	1881-91	1891-1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Canada.....	32.31	15.24	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89
Prince Edward Island.....	29.00	16.28	15.82	0.18	- 5.34	- 9.31	- 5.46	- 0.65	7.96
Kings.....	29.21	15.74	14.59	0.76	- 7.16	- 8.45	- 9.68	- 6.35	1.40
Prince.....	41.34	32.25	21.36	6.18	- 2.93	- 7.40	- 3.84	- 0.06	9.49
Queens.....	23.09	7.91	12.80	- 4.44	- 6.18	-11.18	- 4.34	2.02	10.03
Nova Scotia.....	19.51	17.21	13.60	2.23	2.04	7.35	6.40	- 2.10	12.73
Annapolis.....	17.27	8.17	13.67	- 6.06	- 2.62	- 1.39	- 2.30	-10.22	8.56
Antigonish.....	10.43	11.03	9.38	-10.78	-15.60	-12.15	- 3.19	-13.01	4.69
Cape Breton.....	10.86	26.78	17.11	9.55	43.58	49.15	17.71	7.16	19.68
Colchester.....	29.58	16.39	14.53	1.85	- 8.32	- 4.96	6.47	- 0.57	20.25
Cumberland.....	36.22	20.40	16.37	26.17	4.75	12.10	1.60	-11.71	8.55
Digby.....	20.40	15.50	16.69	0.08	2.14	- 0.76	- 2.75	- 6.42	6.10
Guysborough.....	17.28	30.22	7.57	- 3.44	6.54	- 6.94	- 8.97	- 0.48	0.12
Halifax.....	22.82	16.20	19.23	5.07	4.63	7.49	21.15	3.06	22.41

Table 11. - Percentage Increase of the Population of the Counties of the Maritimes, by Decades, 1851 - 1941 (Concl'd.)

	1851-61	1861-71	1871-81	1881-91	1891-1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Nova Scotia (Cont'd.)									
Hants.....	21.84	22.00	9.66	- 5.60	- 9.05	- 1.76	0.18	- 1.75	13.62
Inverness.....	18.03	17.27	9.55	0.50	- 5.53	5.00	- 6.89	-11.56	- 2.29
Kings.....	32.49	14.84	9.11	- 4.18	- 2.45	- 0.72	8.92	2.67	18.73
Lunenburg.....	19.74	21.40	19.93	8.72	4.23	2.69	1.45	- 6.13	4.00
Pictou.....	12.50	11.56	10.85	- 2.80	- 3.13	7.17	13.92	- 4.49	4.54
Queens.....	29.06	12.70	0.22	0.31	- 3.62	- 1.17	- 1.60	6.72	13.34
Richmond.....	21.45	13.18	6.98	- 4.77	- 6.14	- 1.79	- 6.10	-10.96	- 2.21
Shelburne.....	0.43	16.39	20.10	0.29	- 5.04	- 0.68	- 4.35	- 7.46	6.14
Victoria.....	10.86	17.66	9.91	- 0.31	-14.97	- 6.25	-10.15	-10.98	1.29
Yarmouth.....	17.53	20.10	14.74	4.38	2.94	1.53	- 3.84	- 6.41	7.05
New Brunswick.....									
Albert.....	30.05	13.13	12.48	0.09	3.07	6.27	10.23	5.24	12.05
Carleton.....	49.60	13.00	15.53	-11.02	- 0.42	-11.30	-11.19	-10.78	9.68
Charlotte.....	47.40	21.77	17.19	- 3.58	- 4.03	- 0.81	- 1.61	- 1.44	4.40
Gloucester.....	18.68	9.38	0.79	- 8.95	- 5.63	- 5.66	1.38	- 0.46	8.52
Kent.....	28.81	24.77	14.91	15.19	12.21	16.92	18.44	8.35	19.08
Kings.....	38.95	20.48	18.41	5.42	0.47	1.75	- 1.89	- 1.83	9.96
Madawaska.....	23.57	5.63	4.16	- 9.88	- 6.20	- 4.90	- 0.95	- 2.90	8.92
Northumberland.....	42.40	51.15	19.93	21.16	17.11	35.47	20.75	21.80	14.88
Queens.....	24.81	6.99	24.82	2.41	11.01	9.29	8.95	0.41	12.78
Restigouche.....	25.63	3.65	1.23	-13.31	- 8.02	- 2.51	7.18	- 3.94	13.87
Saint John.....	17.14	14.38	26.60	17.71	27.42	48.19	45.59	30.74	10.77
Sunbury.....	27.15	6.54	1.62	- 6.40	4.41	3.50	12.90	1.87	11.71
Victoria.....	14.26	12.66	- 2.54	-13.37	- 0.57	8.55	- 0.92	13.58	18.53
Westmorland.....	42.40	51.18	59.07	9.91	14.54	30.81	10.88	16.46	11.83
York.....	41.73	16.19	28.58	9.88	1.48	6.09	19.65	7.72	12.14
York.....	32.70	16.02	12.00	1.92	2.07	- 0.19	2.21	0.80	12.30

Table 12. - Percentage Increase of the Rural ^{1/} Population of the Counties of the Maritimes, by Decades, 1871 - 1941

	Land Area Sq. Miles	1871-81	1881-91	1891-1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Prince Edward Island-								
Kings.....	641	14.71	1.02	-12.17	- 8.57	-13.52	- 7.27	1.79
Prince.....	778	23.50	6.65	- 3.17	- 7.45	- 9.93	- 3.53	5.62
Queens.....	765	10.39	- 5.00	- 9.65	-12.29	- 9.12	- 3.12	5.18
Nova Scotia-								
Annapolis.....	1,285	12.93	- 6.73	- 4.90	- 4.19	- 2.43	-11.90	8.80
Antigonish.....	541	9.38	-14.61	-23.62	-13.62	- 3.35	-15.51	1.00
Cape Breton.....	972	18.32	- 2.07	-10.33	3.10	0.50	2.48	23.18
Colchester.....	1,451	9.62	- 5.18	-14.29	-10.49	- 0.64	- 2.78	15.56
Cumberland.....	1,683	11.78	- 0.89	-10.24	- 4.52	- 1.83	- 8.45	4.32
Digby.....	970	15.58	- 5.36	8.92	- 1.34	- 2.84	- 7.84	5.16
Guysborough.....	1,611	6.67	- 4.99	4.84	- 8.37	- 9.97	- 7.19	0.72
Halifax.....	2,063	23.74	- 4.86	8.83	-15.30	8.32	2.82	29.82
Hants.....	1,229	9.48	- 7.69	-14.19	- 2.25	- 0.08	- 2.81	13.00
Inverness.....	1,409	9.49	- 0.53	- 6.76	- 7.76	- 9.10	-13.84	- 3.62
Kings.....	842	8.18	- 2.54	- 9.66	- 4.13	6.91	- 3.08	18.30
Lunenburg.....	1,169	19.60	7.60	- 6.97	1.70	- 0.85	- 7.53	4.05
Pictou.....	1,124	6.65	-14.81	-13.30	-13.25	- 0.23	- 4.55	6.81
Queens.....	983	0.04	2.53	- 3.21	- 3.52	- 4.34	3.83	11.52
Richmond.....	489	4.11	- 4.50	- 6.46	- 1.64	- 5.64	- 3.16	- 2.21
Shelburne.....	979	16.50	6.93	-17.78	7.61	- 6.25	-11.48	5.96
Victoria.....	1,105	10.91	- 1.55	-16.27	- 5.18	-11.25	0.92	1.29
Yarmouth.....	838	10.90	- 9.39	- 4.43	- 1.59	- 8.51	- 9.27	5.62

^{1/} See note ^{1/}, page 12.

Table 12. - Percentage Increase of the Rural ^{1/} Population of the Counties of the Maritimes, by Decades, 1871-1941 - (Concl'd.)

	Land Area Sq. Miles	1871-81	1881- 91	1891- 1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
New Brunswick-								
Albert.....	681	15.53	-11.02	- 0.42	-11.30	-11.19	-10.78	9.66
Carleton.....	1,300	18.25	- 7.84	- 6.57	- 2.15	- 4.26	- 1.25	3.85
Charlotte.....	1,243	0.93	-14.30	-16.87	- 7.64	- 4.82	0.28	9.65
Gloucester.....	1,854	15.48	15.70	12.53	17.89	11.53	9.21	20.06
Kent.....	1,734	18.41	5.43	0.47	1.33	- 5.07	1.88	9.96
Kings and Queens.....	1,374 & 1,373	3.94	-11.35	- 7.38	- 5.88	- 0.66	- 3.85	8.96
Madawaska.....	1,262	13.59	22.04	17.68	31.35	8.39	12.38	10.43
Northumberland.....	4,671	26.16	3.61	7.22	11.41	10.13	2.90	14.59
Restigouche.....	3,292	14.18	7.24	8.47	44.51	49.81	26.58	12.59
Saint John.....	611	7.58	-10.49	6.28	0.12	20.42	5.85	21.19
Sunbury.....	1,079	- 2.54	-13.37	- 0.57	8.55	- 0.92	13.58	18.53
Victoria.....	2,074	59.07	2.35	14.02	25.46	11.78	16.37	11.34
Westmorland.....	1,430	13.75	0.09	- 6.73	- 2.36	4.56	2.60	9.62
York.....	3,545	14.41	- 4.31	- 2.28	- 0.42	- 8.48	- 2.29	11.23

1/ See note 1/ page 12.

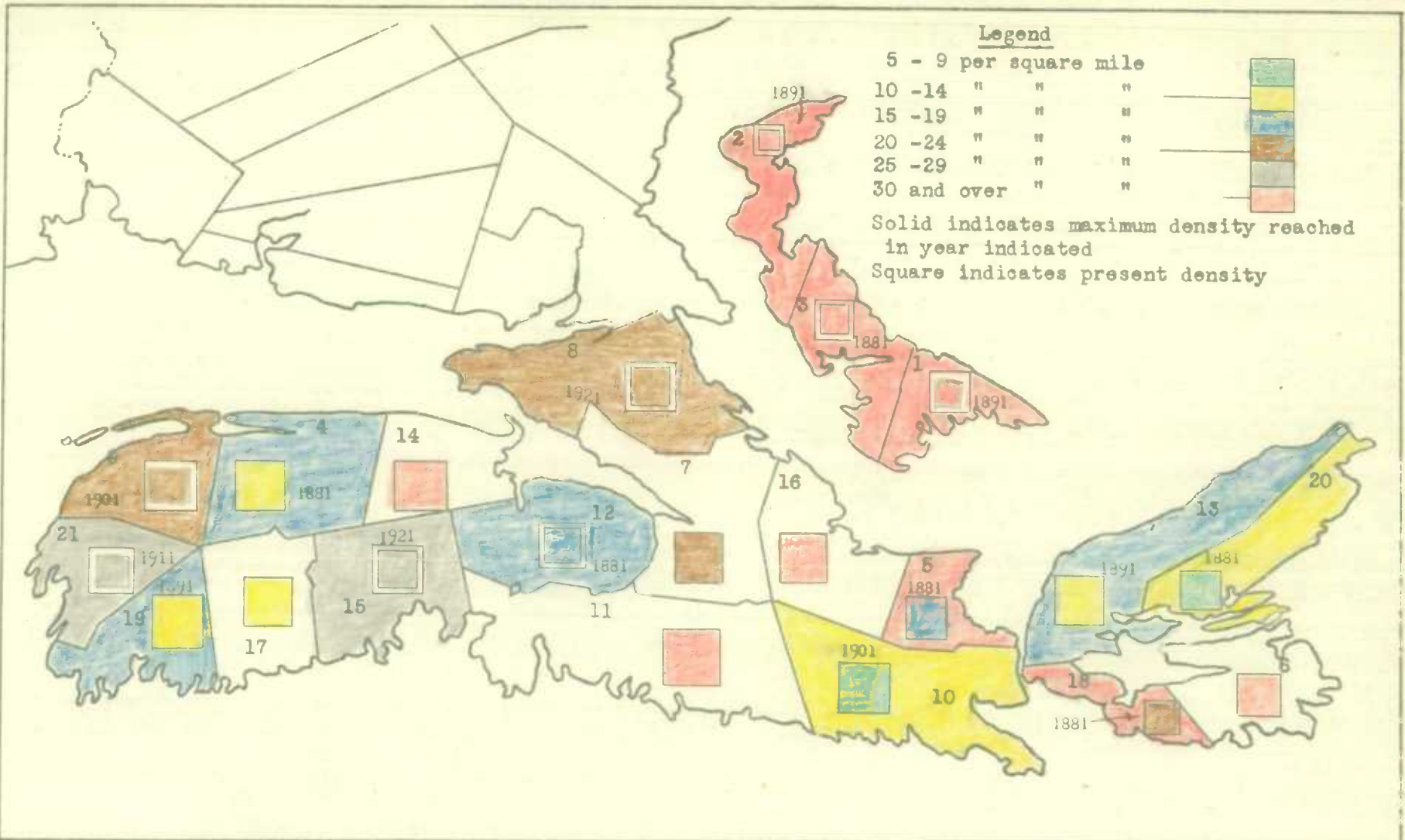
At first sight, Tables 9-12 seem to indicate an almost unbroken trend of growth up to 1881. On closer study, however, it appears that Queens in Prince Edward Island, Annapolis in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte, Kings, Northumberland, Queens, St. John, and probably Sunbury in New Brunswick, showed symptoms of outward movement as early as 1861-71, since the increases in these counties were almost certainly less than the natural increase. In the decade 1871-81, the counties of Antigonish, Guysborough, Hants, Inverness, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Victoria, in Nova Scotia, and Charlotte, Queens, Kings, St. John, and probably York, in New Brunswick, showed symptoms of outward movement, while Sunbury showed an actual decline in population. Thus, while the heavy emigration from the Maritimes got under way only in the 1880's, the movement away from these provinces began much earlier.

Since the rural population constitutes such a high proportion of the total population of the Maritimes, and since it has been shown that the urban population of the region has been increasing, the analysis which follows will, in the main, be confined to the rural population of the Maritimes.

In the 1881-91 decade, 24 counties of the Maritimes showed actual declines in rural population and in 10 additional ones the increases were less than the natural increase. In the 1891-1901 decade, 26 counties of the Maritimes declined in rural population and at least 7 additional ones lost part of their natural increase. In the 1901-11 decade, declines in rural population were registered in 25 counties and at least 7 additional ones lost part of their natural increase. In the 1911-21 decade, 26 counties declined in rural population and at least 8 additional ones lost part of their natural increase. In the 1921-31 decade, 22 counties declined in population and at least 12 lost part of their natural increase. In the 1931-41 decade, declines in rural population were registered for only two Maritime counties but in the case of 24 counties the increases were less than the natural increase. Much of the increase registered in this decade was, undoubtedly, connected with the wartime activity of the later years so that the apparent reversal of the long-term declining trend is, in many cases, probably temporary.

Of the 36 counties of the Maritimes, 23 had a higher rural population at some previous census than in 1941, i.e., they had passed a point of maximum density. Twenty-eight counties had a higher rural population than in 1931. A comparison of the 1931 and 1941 Census data indicates that most of the recovery in the 1931-41 decade occurred in the non-farm rural population, particularly in the areas adjacent to urban localities.

The growth or decline of the counties of the Maritimes is pictured in Maps 1-4 which show the present density of both total and rural populations as compared with the maximum density, indicating the census year when that maximum was reached.



Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

- 1. Kings
- 2. Prince
- 3. Queens

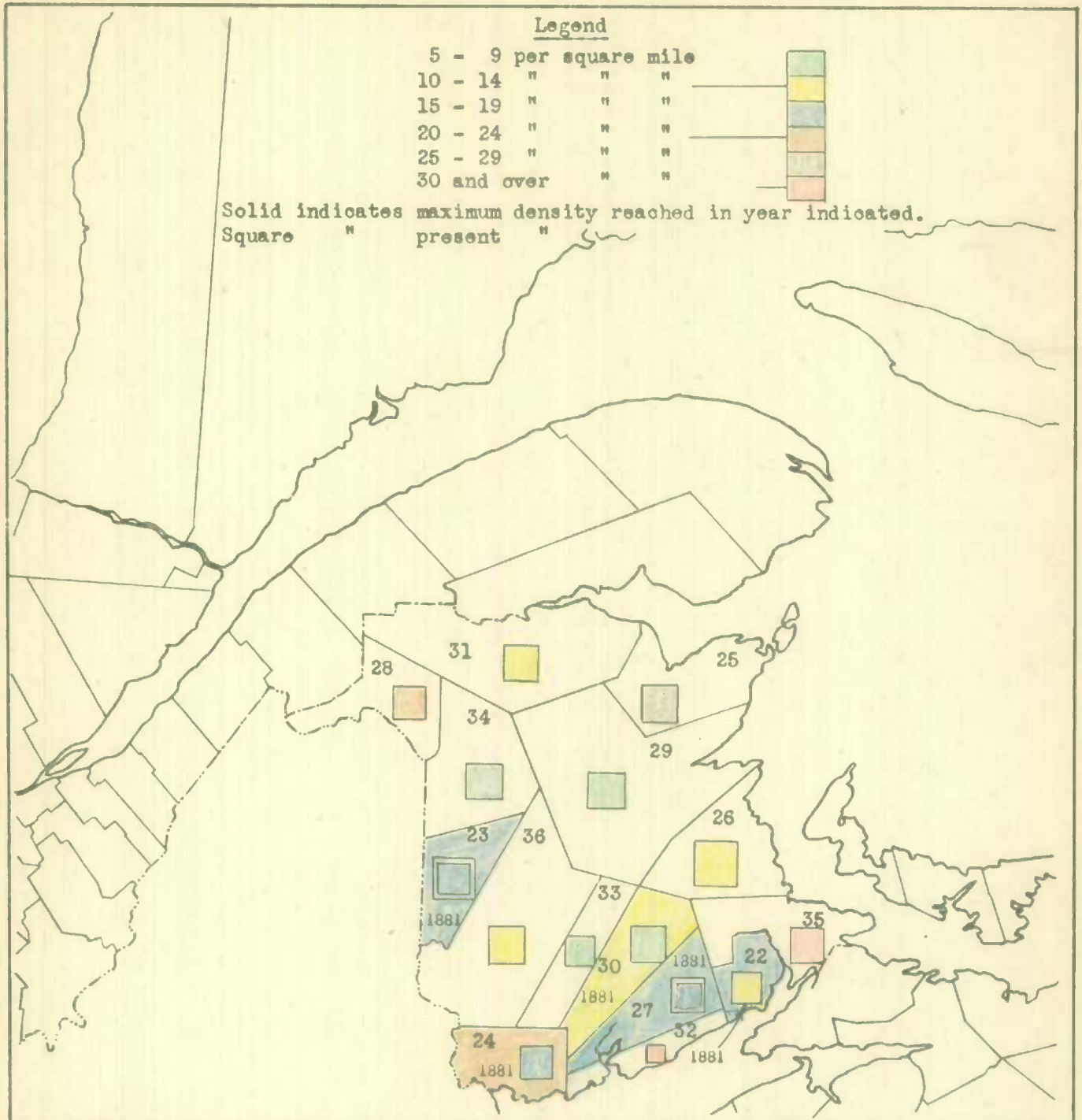
- 4. Annapolis
- 5. Antigonish
- 6. Cape Breton
- 7. Colchester
- 8. Cumberland
- 9. Digby

- 10. Guysborough
- 11. Halifax
- 12. Hants
- 13. Inverness
- 14. Kings
- 15. Lunenburg

- 16. Pictou
- 17. Queens
- 18. Richmond
- 19. Shelburne
- 20. Victoria
- 21. Yarmouth

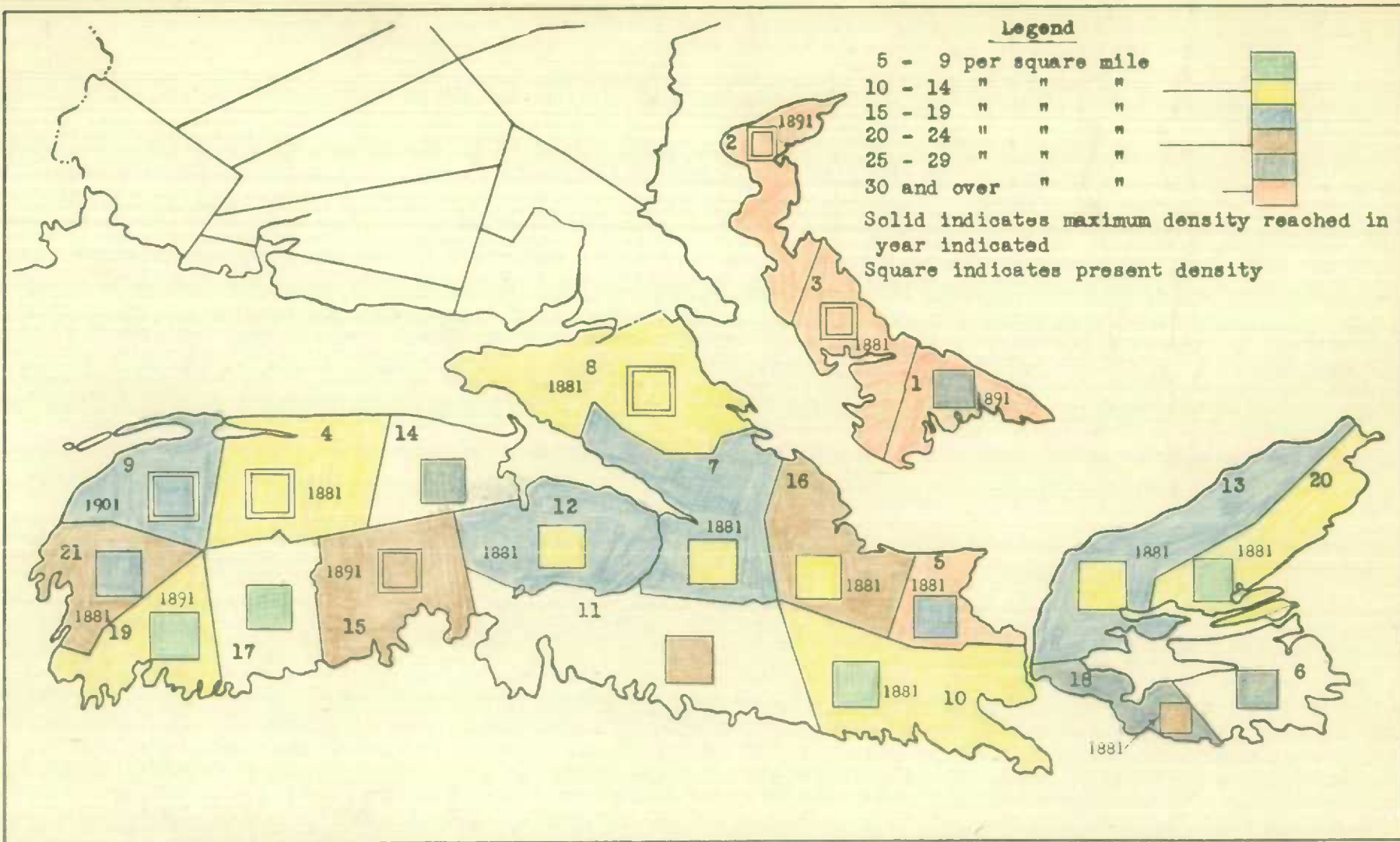
Map 2.

TOTAL POPULATION



New Brunswick

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 22. Albert | 27. Kings | 32. St. John |
| 23. Carleton | 28. Madawaska | 33. Sunbury |
| 24. Charlotte | 29. Northumberland | 34. Victoria |
| 25. Gloucester | 30. Queens | 35. Westmorland |
| 26. Kent | 31. Restigouche | 36. York |



- 13 -

Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Kings | 4. Annapolis | 7. Colchester | 10. Guysborough | 13. Inverness | 16. Pictou | 19. Shelburne |
| 2. Prince | 5. Antigonish | 8. Cumberland | 11. Halifax | 14. Kings | 17. Queens | 20. Victoria |
| 3. Queens | 6. Cape Breton | 9. Digby | 12. Hants | 15. Lunenburg | 18. Richmond | 21. Yarmouth |

1. 400 ft
 2. 100 ft
 3. 100 ft

4. 100 ft
 5. 100 ft
 6. 100 ft

7. 100 ft
 8. 100 ft
 9. 100 ft

10. 100 ft
 11. 100 ft
 12. 100 ft

13. 100 ft

14. 100 ft

15. 100 ft

16. 100 ft

17. 100 ft

18. 100 ft

19. 100 ft

20. 100 ft



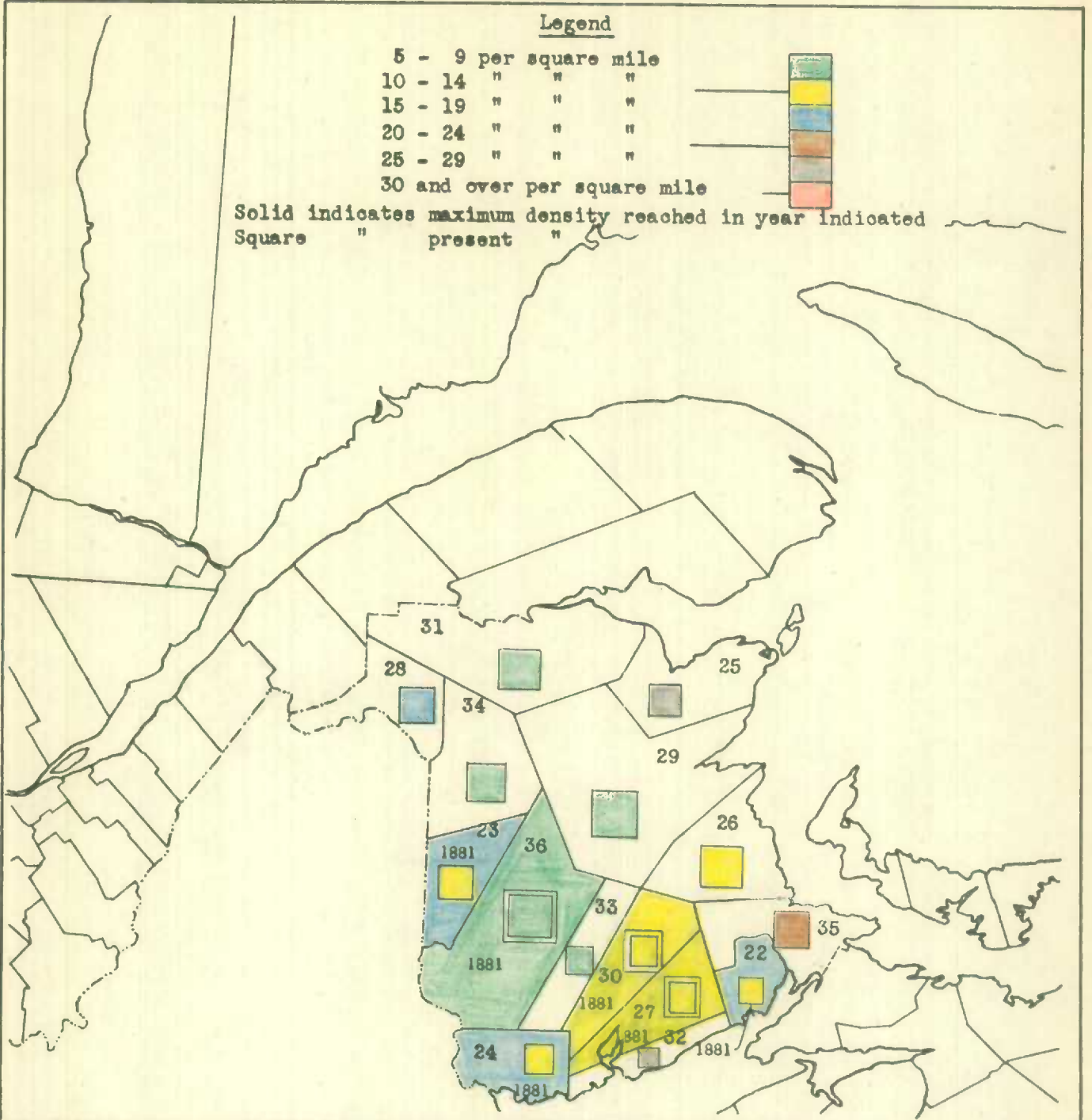
21. 100 ft
 22. 100 ft
 23. 100 ft
 24. 100 ft
 25. 100 ft
 26. 100 ft
 27. 100 ft
 28. 100 ft
 29. 100 ft
 30. 100 ft



31. 100 ft

Map 4.

RURAL POPULATION



New Brunswick

- 22. Albert
- 23. Carleton
- 24. Charlotte
- 25. Gloucester
- 26. Kent

- 27. Kings
- 28. Madawaska
- 29. Northumberland
- 30. Queens
- 31. Restigouche

- 32. St. John
- 33. Sunbury
- 34. Victoria
- 35. Westmorland
- 36. York

To understand the causes of the decline of rural population in the Maritimes, it is necessary to review briefly the trend of agricultural development and also the trends in occupations other than agriculture giving employment to the people of the counties which had their maximum rural population in earlier times.

The rural population of the Maritimes may be divided into three classes, (a) the farm population, deriving its livelihood entirely from farming operations; (b) the non-farm population, engaged in occupations other than farming (i.e. blacksmiths, small manufacturers, shopkeepers, teachers, etc.), and (c) the population living on farms but deriving the major part of its livelihood from some other occupation. The last two classes are similar and will here be treated together.

In the 1931 and 1941 Censuses the farm population as distinct from the rural population was counted. It will be seen from Table 13 that the farm population declined in all but two counties of the Maritimes during the 1931-41 decade. While similar data are not available from earlier censuses, information as to number of farms, occupations, etc. indicates that not only the rural population of the Maritimes but the farm population as well has been declining over the last sixty years.

Table 13. - Population of The Maritime Provinces, by Counties. Showing Total Population, Rural Population, and Farm Population, 1931 and 1941

	1 9 3 1			1 9 4 1		
	Total Population	Total Rural Population	Total Farm Population	Total Population	Total Rural Population	Total Farm Population
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	67,653	55,478	95,047	70,707	51,087
Kings.....	19,147	16,469	14,562	19,415	16,763	13,200
Prince.....	31,500	26,154	20,280	34,490	27,623	18,713
Queens.....	37,391	25,030	20,636	41,142	26,321	19,154
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	281,192	177,690	577,962	310,422	143,709
Annapolis.....	16,297	13,528	9,202	17,692	14,718	8,381
Antigonish.....	10,073	8,309	7,789	10,545	8,388	6,390
Cape Breton.....	92,502	23,237	10,236	110,703	28,624	8,715
Colchester.....	25,051	16,347	11,725	30,124	18,891	9,914
Cumberland.....	36,366	18,509	12,150	39,476	19,309	10,635
Digby.....	18,353	16,941	10,083	19,472	17,815	8,130
Guysborough.....	15,443	12,893	7,504	15,461	12,986	5,517
Halifax.....	100,204	31,829	13,017	122,656	41,321	7,794
Hants.....	19,393	15,657	11,075	22,034	17,691	9,006
Inverness.....	21,055	16,518	15,298	20,573	15,920	12,513
Kings.....	24,357	18,669	12,810	28,920	22,086	11,116
Lunenburg.....	31,674	24,620	16,265	32,942	25,616	12,648
Pictou.....	39,018	15,447	11,499	40,789	16,345	10,274
Queens.....	10,612	7,943	4,299	12,028	8,858	2,589
Richmond.....	11,098	11,098	6,606	10,853	10,853	5,355
Shelburne.....	12,485	9,131	3,492	13,251	9,675	2,824
Victoria.....	7,926	7,926	6,297	8,028	8,028	4,578
Yarmouth.....	20,939	12,590	8,343	22,415	13,298	7,330
New Brunswick.....	408,219	279,279	180,214	457,401	313,978	163,706
Albert.....	7,679	7,679	5,173	8,421	8,421	3,983
Carleton.....	20,796	16,630	12,194	21,711	17,271	10,183
Charlotte.....	21,337	13,871	6,973	22,728	15,210	5,122
Gloucester.....	41,914	38,614	30,639	49,913	46,359	31,508
Kent.....	23,478	23,478	18,433	25,817	25,817	17,607
Kings.....	19,807	17,040	12,396	21,573	18,017	10,802
Madawaska.....	24,527	18,097	10,905	28,176	19,985	11,309
Northumberland.....	34,124	26,724	18,460	38,485	30,622	15,418
Queens.....	11,219	11,219	7,277	12,775	12,775	6,097
Restigouche.....	29,859	19,580	10,450	33,075	21,819	10,392
St. John.....	61,613	14,099	2,233	68,627	17,086	1,844
Sunbury.....	6,999	6,999	3,702	8,296	8,296	2,634
Victoria.....	14,907	13,351	8,009	16,671	14,865	7,238
Westmorland.....	57,506	31,963	19,794	64,486	35,038	17,086
York.....	32,454	20,135	13,576	36,447	22,397	12,483

It is apparent from Tables 14 and 15 that the time of attaining a maximum rural population did not, in general, coincide with the time of reaching of a maximum of occupied farms, of areas occupied, improved or under field crops. The fact that a county reached its maximum rural population and began to decline involved no lag in the agricultural development of the county. Land continued to be occupied as long as it was available and improved acreage increased. It is also significant that in studying these counties one finds that in most cases the average acreage per farm was greater in early censuses and decreased until the maximum occupied area of the county was reached, to again increase steadily until in 1941 it was, in the majority of cases higher than at any previous time. (Between 1881 and 1941, the average area per farm increased by 12.9 acres in Prince Edward Island, by 19.1 acres in Nova Scotia, and by 20.9 acres in New Brunswick). Apparently the farmer divided his land among the members of his family until such time as the farm unit became too small for further subdivision. Then, families began selling their farms to others, seeking for themselves other sections where land was more plentiful. This point marks the beginning of the increase in the size of farms in the counties under study ^{1/}.

Table 14. - Counties of the Maritimes showing Census Years when they reached their Maximum Rural Population, Maximum Number of Farms, Maximum Areas Occupied, Improved, and Under Field Crops

Counties having Maximum Rural Population in-	Maximum Number of Farms	Maximum Acreage Occupied	Maximum Acreage Improved	Maximum Field Crops
<u>1881</u>				
Queens (P.E.I.).....	1891	1891	1921	1891
Annapolis.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Antigonish.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Colchester.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Cumberland.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Guysborough.....	1891	1891	1881	1881
Hants.....	1891	1891	1881	1891
Inverness.....	1891	1891	1881	1881
Pictou.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Richmond.....	1891	1881	1881	1881
Victoria (N.S.).....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Yarmouth.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Albert.....	1891	1881	1891	1891
Carleton.....	1891	1911	1911	1911
Charlotte.....	1891	1891	1881	1881
Kings and Queens (N.B.).....	1881	1891	1891	1891
York.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
<u>1891</u>				
Kings (P.E.I.).....	1891	1891	1911	1891
Prince (P.E.I.).....	1901	1901	1901	1931
Lunenburg.....	1911	1891	1891	1891
Shelburne.....	1891	1881	1881	1881
<u>1901</u>				
Digby.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
<u>1941</u>				
Cape Breton.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Halifax.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Kings (N.S.).....	1891	1891	1891	1881
Queens (N.S.).....	1891	1891	1881	1881
Gloucester.....	1941	1941	1941	1941
Kent.....	1891	1911	1921	1931
Madawaska ^{2/}	1941	1911	1931	1931
Northumberland.....	1921	1911	1921	1891
Restigouche.....	1941	1941	1941	1931
St. John.....	1891	1891	1891	1891
Sunbury.....	1881	1891	1891	1891
Victoria, N.B.....	1901	1901	1901	1901
Westmorland.....	1891	1901	1891	1891

^{1/} O.A. Lemieux and Associates, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Factors in the Growth of Rural Population in Canada", Offprint from the Papers and Proceedings of The Canadian Political Science Association, Vol. VI, 1934.

^{2/} Not available prior to 1911.

Table 15. - Number of Counties of the Maritime Provinces Attaining Maximum of Rural Population, Number of Farms, Acreage Occupied, Improved, and Under Field Crops, in Specified Census Years

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Maximum rural population.....	17	4	1	-	-	-	13
Maximum number of farms.....	2	26	2	1	1	-	3
Maximum acreage occupied.....	3	23	3	4	-	-	2
Maximum acreage improved.....	7	18	2	2	3	1	2
Maximum acreage of field crops.	7	21	1	1	-	4	1

Table 16 shows the number of persons gainfully occupied in agriculture in the counties of the Maritimes and also the average per farm in 1881 and 1941. It is apparent that there have been substantial declines in the number of agricultural workers and, in many cases, the average number per farm has also declined.

Table 16. - Number of Persons Gainfully Occupied in Agriculture and Average per Farm, Maritime Provinces, 1881 and 1941

	Number Gainfully Occupied		Average Per Farm	
	1881	1941	1881	1941
Prince Edward Island-				
Kings.....	5,938	4,370	1.53	1.34
Prince.....	6,403	6,426	1.45	1.53
Queens.....	8,189	7,135	1.53	1.50
Nova Scotia-				
Annapolis.....	3,879	2,819	1.25	1.30
Antigonish.....	4,114	2,145	1.62	1.51
Cape Breton.....	4,465	2,214	1.20	1.22
Colchester.....	4,834	3,011	1.34	1.38
Cumberland.....	5,045	3,135	1.30	1.21
Digby.....	2,772	1,776	0.98	1.02
Guysborough.....	2,155	958	0.82	0.78
Halifax.....	3,363	1,979	0.80	1.20
Hants.....	3,692	2,730	1.17	1.35
Inverness.....	5,711	3,354	1.58	1.21
Kings.....	4,685	4,570	1.35	1.65
Lunenburg.....	4,374	3,361	1.10	1.16
Pictou.....	6,318	3,108	1.48	1.20
Queens.....	1,086	634	0.71	1.06
Richmond.....	1,545	868	0.65	0.70
Shelburne.....	884	355	0.36	0.56
Victoria.....	2,815	1,247	1.58	1.16
Yarmouth.....	1,947	1,600	0.70	1.04
New Brunswick-				
Albert.....	2,373	1,076	1.37	1.26
Carleton.....	5,448	3,824	1.66	1.68
Charlotte.....	3,477	1,450	1.07	1.20
Gloucester.....	4,273	6,720	1.53	1.26
Kent.....	5,092	4,281	1.54	1.39
Kings.....	5,978	3,752	1.55	1.46
Madawaska.....	-	3,086	-	1.61
Northumberland.....	4,309	2,939	1.53	1.01
Queens.....	3,559	1,956	1.62	1.39
Restigouche.....	1,250	2,166	1.45	1.20
St. John.....	1,513	849	1.14	1.98
Sunbury.....	1,658	962	1.63	1.57
Victoria.....	3,662	2,868	1.59	1.93
Westmorland.....	6,140	5,055	1.35	1.50
York.....	5,858	3,731	1.65	1.37

The question arises as to whether agricultural production has suffered from the decreasing rural population and particularly from the decline in agricultural workers. Comparable data for early census years are not available but between 1901 and 1941 the value of farm land in the Maritimes increased from \$72.1 million to \$75.0 million; buildings from \$48.5 million to \$83.2 million; implements and machinery from \$9.5 million to \$27.6 million; and livestock from \$24.4 million to \$30.1 million. The value of field crops increased from \$21 million to \$30 million, and of animal products from \$7.8 million to \$17.3 million. The available data indicate that there has been, in most cases, a considerable increase in agricultural production in the counties which attained their maximum rural population earlier than in 1941.

During the past fifty or sixty years there have been, however, important changes in types of agricultural production in the Maritimes. The production of horses has decreased due to the greater use of automobiles, motor trucks and tractors. Cattle, particularly dairy cattle, have increased. Sheep have decreased greatly while swine have increased in most counties. Poultry on farms and egg production and bee-keeping have increased greatly in importance. Of field crops, wheat and rye have become less, and barley, oats and hay more important. The production of potatoes and fruits has become more important in certain areas and market gardening is carried on in localities close to urban centres.

Table 17. - Decrease in Rural Population of the Counties of the Maritimes Correlated with Farm Population, Supply of Farm Labourers, and Values, 1941

County	Rural Population 1941 as Per Cent of Maximum	Farm Population per 100 Acres of Farm	Farm Workers per 100 Acres of Farm	Farm Value per Acre ^{1/}	Value of Machinery per Acre
	P.C.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Halifax.....	100	3.9	1.2	21.15	2.84
Saint John.....	100	3.0	1.2	22.98	2.71
Gloucester.....	100	8.9	2.2	26.75	2.90
Sunbury.....	100	2.2	0.8	16.65	2.35
Cape Breton.....	100	5.5	1.8	29.40	3.80
Northumberland.....	100	5.9	1.6	19.97	2.36
Restigouche.....	100	5.7	1.6	25.11	3.01
Victoria, N.B.....	100	3.9	1.2	28.19	4.49
Madawaska.....	100	4.6	1.3	19.77	2.48
Westmorland.....	100	4.5	1.5	23.44	2.91
Kent.....	100	5.5	1.5	16.51	2.18
Kings, N.S.....	100	3.9	1.3	56.30	5.71
Queens, N.S.....	100	3.3	1.1	14.02	2.28
Digby.....	93	4.8	1.4	18.52	2.16
York.....	93	2.8	0.9	17.45	2.50
Lunenburg.....	90	4.7	1.6	22.06	2.80
Hants.....	85	3.0	1.0	24.15	2.89
Carleton.....	83	2.6	0.9	20.13	3.40
Prince.....	82	4.6	1.6	43.00	5.11
Colchester.....	81	2.9	0.9	21.28	2.88
Kings and Queens, N.B.....	80	2.4	0.9	17.60	2.34
Cumberland.....	80	2.8	0.9	18.38	2.71
Annapolis.....	80	2.9	1.0	25.74	2.66
Richmond.....	79	6.1	2.2	13.85	2.19
Shelburne.....	78	5.2	1.6	17.28	2.30
Guysborough.....	77	3.9	1.2	10.52	1.61
Yarmouth.....	75	7.3	2.1	27.64	3.15
Victoria, N.S.....	71	3.2	1.1	17.88	2.25
Queens, P.E.I.....	70	4.4	1.6	45.45	5.63
Charlotte.....	69	3.0	1.0	18.45	2.71
Albert.....	68	2.8	0.9	18.48	2.71
Kings, P.E.I.....	66	4.0	1.4	28.80	3.90
Pictou.....	65	3.1	1.1	20.03	3.11
Inverness.....	65	3.9	1.3	17.45	1.90
Antigonish.....	46	3.7	1.1	19.11	2.37

1/ Including land, livestock, buildings and machinery.

Table 17 shows the 1941 rural population of each county of the Maritimes as a percentage of the population of that county at its highest point (the counties which are still increasing having, of course, 100 per cent), the farm population per 100 acres of farm, agricultural workers per 100 acres of farm, farm values per acre, and the value of machinery per acre, according to the 1941 Census.

It might be expected that the counties which have decreased the most would show symptoms of being short in farm population, farm labour or farm values, but such is not the case. Thus, Antigonish, the Maritimes' county showing the greatest decrease in rural population, (having decreased 54 per cent from its maximum), while somewhat lower in respect of farm population, farm workers and farm values, was not much lower than the average. The striking feature of this table is the almost entire lack of correlation between the several columns. There is no evidence that rural depopulation resulted in under-staffing or under-stocking of farms. While agricultural mechanization has played a part in the increase of agricultural production enabling the farmer to produce a larger and better quality of crop with less physical effort, it has been responsible for little, if any, of the decrease in farm population. It is apparent from Table 17 that the counties which have decreased in rural population are not, in general, more highly mechanized than the others.

It seems clear that the chief cause of the decline in the farm population of the Maritimes is the maturity of the agricultural industry in that region. All the available agricultural land of the counties that have ceased growing has been occupied and, in many cases, the occupation took place only after the rural population had started to decrease. Large areas of land have been abandoned. (4,945 abandoned farms, comprising 510,976 acres, were reported for the Maritimes in the 1941 Census). Much of this is land that should never have been brought under cultivation. It was abandoned because of its low productivity and not because of a shortage of population.^{1/} The decline in farm population has been retarded to some extent by the development of specialized types of agriculture in some areas.

A further factor in the decline of the agricultural population of the Maritimes is the decline in the average size of the family. An index to this decline is the number of children per married person. Between 1881 and 1941, the number of children under 15 years per married person declined from 1.36 to 0.82 in Prince Edward Island, from 1.23 to 0.77 in Nova Scotia, and from 1.26 to 0.86 in New Brunswick.

While the decrease in agricultural population formed an important part of the decline in the rural population of the Maritimes it did not account for the whole of that movement.

We shall now consider the rural non-farm population of the Maritimes and the occupations which support it. The rural craftsmen who in earlier times were found in large numbers throughout the rural districts - the shoemakers, harness makers, blacksmiths, coopers, carriage makers, tanners, tailors, millers, and many other workers, have either disappeared or declined greatly in numbers. For instance, between 1881 and 1941, blacksmiths, hammermen and forgers in the Maritime Provinces had dwindled from 4,000 to 1,590; sailors, seamen and deckhands from more than 10,000 to less than 2,000.^{2/}

The decline of occupations such as the above is responsible for the movement of many thousand people away from the rural districts of the Maritimes. It is noteworthy, too, that part of the decrease in the number of farms in the Maritimes is due to the fact that many of the rural craftsmen were also part-time farmers who, when their other occupations became unprofitable, were forced to abandon their small or poor farms and seek their livelihood elsewhere.

It is true that the declining occupations have been replaced by a host of new ones. For instance, between 1881 and 1941, barbers, hairdressers and manicurists increased from around 200 to more than 2,000 in the Maritimes; policemen and detectives from around 100 to more than 1,000. ^{2/} But the increasing occupations developed for the most part in urban, not in rural districts. The opportunities in the newer and increasing occupations, too, were greater in other parts of Canada than in the Maritimes. For instance, between 1881 and 1941, the number of barbers, hairdressers and manicurists increased by less than 700 per cent in the Maritimes, and by more than 1,300 per cent in Canada as a whole. Naturally, the workers tended to go where work opportunities were greater - to urban centres in the Maritimes, and in greater numbers, to other sections of Canada or to other countries, chiefly the United States.

1/ Factors in the Growth of Rural Population, op. cit.

2/ It is extremely difficult to obtain comparable statistics of occupations over a lengthy period of time. In many cases, the occupation classes change from census to census. Furthermore, because of changes in the duties and skills in many occupations as a result of the extension of machine processes of production it frequently happens that, even though the occupation title has not changed, its meaning has altered considerably. It is possible, however, to compare broad groups of occupations and to establish the general trend in respect of declining and increasing occupations.

Between 1881 and 1941, the labour force in the Maritimes increased faster than did the total population. Some of this increase was due to the increasing proportion of adult population, which, in turn, was due to declining natural increase^{1/}, but it was due also to the expansion in commodity production, transportation and communication facilities, trade and services, accompanying a rising standard of living. That such expansion was much greater in other parts of Canada than in the Maritimes is seen in the fact that the labour force increased only 1.01 times as fast as did the total population in the Maritimes, as compared with an increase of 1.23 times for all Canada. This, too, reflects the outward movement of adult workers from the Maritimes.

Having established the chief causes of the decrease in rural population of the counties of the Maritimes, it will be interesting to examine the counties which have increased more or less steadily to reach a maximum in 1941. These can be grouped in two classes- (a) those which are located near urban centres, as Halifax and St. John, and (b) counties which are now being colonized, as Gloucester and Madawaska. A study of the agricultural development of the counties in the first group reveals that their behaviour has been very similar to that of the counties which have had their maximum rural population. Their continued growth is due to their proximity to these urban centres and is caused by a non-farm population of urban character living in the country but earning its livelihood in the city or from catering to the urban population in summer hotels, resorts, etc.^{2/} The older parishes or townships of the counties in the second group have reached their maximum rural population and started to decrease, but the growth of newer parts more than compensates, causing the total rural population to increase. This indicates that the time is near when the capacity for absorbing rural population of these counties will be exhausted, and, because of the increase in the size of farms, their density at that time will be much lower than the density of counties which have reached their maxima at an earlier date.^{3/}

The Present Status of the Population of the Maritime Provinces Compared with the Other Provinces of Canada

The trend of population growth in the Maritime Provinces, some aspects of which have been briefly dealt with in this chapter, has resulted in a population structure which is, in many respects, unique. Tables 18-20 bring together some of the more important attributes of the population of this region as compared with the other Canadian provinces.

The proportion of Canadian born in the Maritimes is relatively high, comprising 94.4 per cent of the total population. It is highest in Prince Edward Island where 97.4 per cent of the population are Canadian born, as compared with 62.7 per cent in British Columbia. Quebec, with 93.3 per cent of its population Canadian born, ranks lower than the Maritime region as a whole in this respect but is slightly higher than New Brunswick.

The proportion of British born (other than Canadian born) in the Maritimes is low, comprising 0.9 per cent of the total population in Prince Edward Island and 3.2 per cent in the region as a whole, as compared with 22.3 per cent in British Columbia. The Maritimes have the lowest proportion of foreign born and of aliens of all the provinces, the foreign born comprising 2.4 per cent of the total population of the region, and the alien population 0.5 per cent, as compared with 21.6 per cent foreign born in Alberta, and 5.4 per cent alien foreign born in British Columbia.

The immigrant population of the Maritimes is relatively small, comprising 6.4 per cent of the total population in Prince Edward Island, 6.7 per cent in New Brunswick, and 10.4 per cent in Nova Scotia. The corresponding figure for British Columbia is 38.6 per cent. The relatively small movement of immigrants into the Maritimes is shown in the fact that the province-born population living in the province comprises 94.5 per cent of the total population in Prince Edward Island and 90.0 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 38.6 per cent in British Columbia.

The population of the Maritimes is predominantly of British stock. Prince Edward Island with 82.8 per cent and Nova Scotia with 77 per cent of British ethnic origin, rank first and second of the provinces in this respect. New Brunswick with 60.5 per cent of British origin ranks fifth.

New Brunswick with 35.8 per cent ranks second in population of French origin, being surpassed only by Quebec with 80.9 per cent. The proportion of French stock in the Maritimes has grown greatly in the last sixty years. In New Brunswick, the proportion increased from 17.6 per cent of the total population in 1881 to 35.8 per cent in 1941. Corresponding figures for Nova Scotia were 9.1 and 11.5 per cent, and for Prince Edward Island, 9.9 and 15.6 per cent. Higher fertility among the French contributed to this result, as also did differential emigration. The proportion of Scottish origin fell from

^{1/} While it is true that the child population of the Maritimes has been decreasing, these provinces still have a relatively large child population as compared with other parts of Canada. (See Table 20 and Chart 1).

^{2/} Factors in the Growth of Rural Population, op. cit.

^{3/} Ibid.

33.1 to 26.8 per cent in Nova Scotia, from 44.9 to 34.4 per cent in Prince Edward Island, and from 15.5 to 13.7 per cent in New Brunswick between 1881 and 1941. The proportion of Irish origin fell from 23.3 to 19.4 per cent in Prince Edward Island, from 15.0 to 11.3 per cent in Nova Scotia, and from 31.5 to 15.0 per cent in New Brunswick in the same period. This would tend to increase the proportion of French in the remaining population. The small immigration into the Maritimes, too, permitted the full effects of the higher fertility of the French to be reflected in the figures. The repatriation of many persons of French origin from the United States during recent years further augmented the numerical strength of that origin in the Maritimes.

Nova Scotia is the only one of the Maritime Provinces with a significant intermingling of foreign stocks. Approximately 9 per cent of its population are of European origin other than French. Persons of Danish origin comprise 4.1 per cent and persons of German origin 2.6 per cent of the total population.

The birth rate, while conforming to the general long-term declining trend, is relatively high in the Maritimes. It is highest in New Brunswick whose birth rate approximates that of Quebec. The death rate for the Maritimes is relatively high reflecting the large proportion of old people in the region. Further data on birth, death, and marriage rates in the Maritime Provinces, covering the period 1921 to 1945 are shown in Chapter III.

The proportion which the gainfully occupied constitute both of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over is considerably lower for each of the Maritime Provinces than the national average. The average number of weeks per annum employed and the average earnings of wage-earners are relatively low. Employment and earnings will be further dealt with in Chapter V.

The proportion of persons in the younger and older age groups in the Maritimes is above the national average, while for the in-between ages the proportion in the Maritimes is considerably below the all-Canada figure. (See Table 20 and Chart 1). The latter reflects the exodus from the Maritimes of workers in the prime of life. They leave after having been educated at the expense of the provinces and when young, vigorous, ambitious, and enterprising. By their departure the Maritimes lose not only the most efficient type of workers but also the enterprising ability important to further development. Their loss reduces, too, the taxable capacity of the region, a fact which is all the more serious in view of the large proportion which the dependent groups - the children and the aged - constitute of the total population of the region. Persons below the age of 15 comprise 30.2 per cent of the total population in Prince Edward Island, 29.2 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 31.9 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 31.9 per cent in Quebec, and 21.4 per cent in British Columbia. Persons 70 years of age and over comprise 6.3 per cent of the population of Prince Edward Island, 5.2 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 4.4 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 4.7 per cent in British Columbia and 2.9 per cent in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table 18. - The Maritimes Compared with the Other Provinces of Canada, by Nativity and Ethnic Groups, 1941

Province	Total Population	Specified Categories as Percentage of Total Population of Province					
		Canadian Born	Other British Born	Foreign Born	Alien Foreign Born	Immigrants ^{1/}	Returned Canadian Born
Prince Edward Island.....	95,047	97.4	0.9	1.6	0.3	6.4	3.8
Nova Scotia.....	577,962	93.0	4.4	2.6	0.6	10.4	3.3
New Brunswick.....	457,401	95.5	2.2	2.3	0.5	6.7	2.2
Maritime Provinces.....	1,130,410	94.4	3.2	2.4	0.5	8.5	2.9
Quebec.....	3,331,882	93.3	2.7	4.0	1.1	8.2	1.4
Ontario.....	3,787,655	80.6	11.9	7.5	2.1	20.7	1.3
Manitoba.....	729,744	73.5	11.4	15.1	2.9	27.1	0.6
Saskatchewan.....	895,992	73.3	8.2	18.5	3.2	27.2	0.5
Alberta.....	796,169	67.5	10.9	21.6	5.3	33.2	0.8
British Columbia.....	817,861	62.7	22.3	15.0	5.4	38.6	1.3

Province-born Living in Province	Specified Categories as Percentage of Total Population of Province				
	Ethnic Origin				
	British	French	Other European	Asiatic	Other and Not Stated
Prince Edward Island.....	94.5	82.8	15.6	1.0	0.4
Nova Scotia.....	88.8	77.0	11.5	9.2	2.0
New Brunswick.....	90.0	60.5	35.8	2.6	0.9
Maritime Provinces.....	89.7	70.8	21.7	5.8	1.4
Quebec.....	90.0	13.6	80.9	4.8	0.5
Ontario.....	74.9	72.1	9.9	16.5	1.2
Manitoba.....	61.4	49.4	7.3	39.7	3.4
Saskatchewan.....	59.4	44.4	5.6	47.0	2.6
Alberta.....	52.1	50.2	5.4	41.1	2.8
British Columbia.....	38.6	69.8	2.7	18.8	3.5

1/ Includes returning Canadian born.

Table 19.-The Maritimes Compared with the Other Provinces of Canada in Certain Population Attributes, 1941

Province	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Per Cent Gainfully Occupied ^{2/}				Average Weeks Employed and Average Earnings of Wage-Earners, Year ended June 2, 1941			
					Of Total Population		Of Population 14 years and over		Average Weeks		Average Earnings	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Canada 1/.....	22.2	10.0	10.6	60	57.1	14.9	69.6	18.2	41.3	40.7	993	490
Prince Ed. Island	21.8	11.9	7.1	79	53.0	11.2	66.1	14.1	38.0	40.7	594	292
Nova Scotia.....	23.9	11.9	11.4	66	52.0	13.1	64.6	16.4	40.3	40.5	865	376
New Brunswick...	26.6	11.2	10.8	76	51.0	12.3	64.7	15.7	38.4	39.8	765	365
Quebec.....	26.9	10.3	9.8	76	55.5	15.7	70.4	19.8	40.6	40.7	919	427
Ontario.....	19.0	10.3	11.4	45	59.3	16.9	70.5	20.0	43.0	41.3	1,112	574
Manitoba.....	20.2	8.8	11.4	53	57.1	14.2	68.5	17.1	40.9	40.2	984	458
Saskatchewan....	20.6	7.3	7.9	51	57.2	10.2	70.1	12.8	39.2	38.9	770	374
Alberta.....	21.9	8.0	10.6	51	58.1	10.9	70.7	13.7	40.3	40.0	919	475
British Columbia	18.4	10.4	11.9	37	59.5	14.4	68.6	16.9	39.9	39.4	1,047	558

1/ Nine Provinces. 2/ Not including active service.

Table 20.-Percentage Distribution of Population by Quinquennial Age Groups, Maritime Provinces Compared with the Other Provinces of Canada, 1941

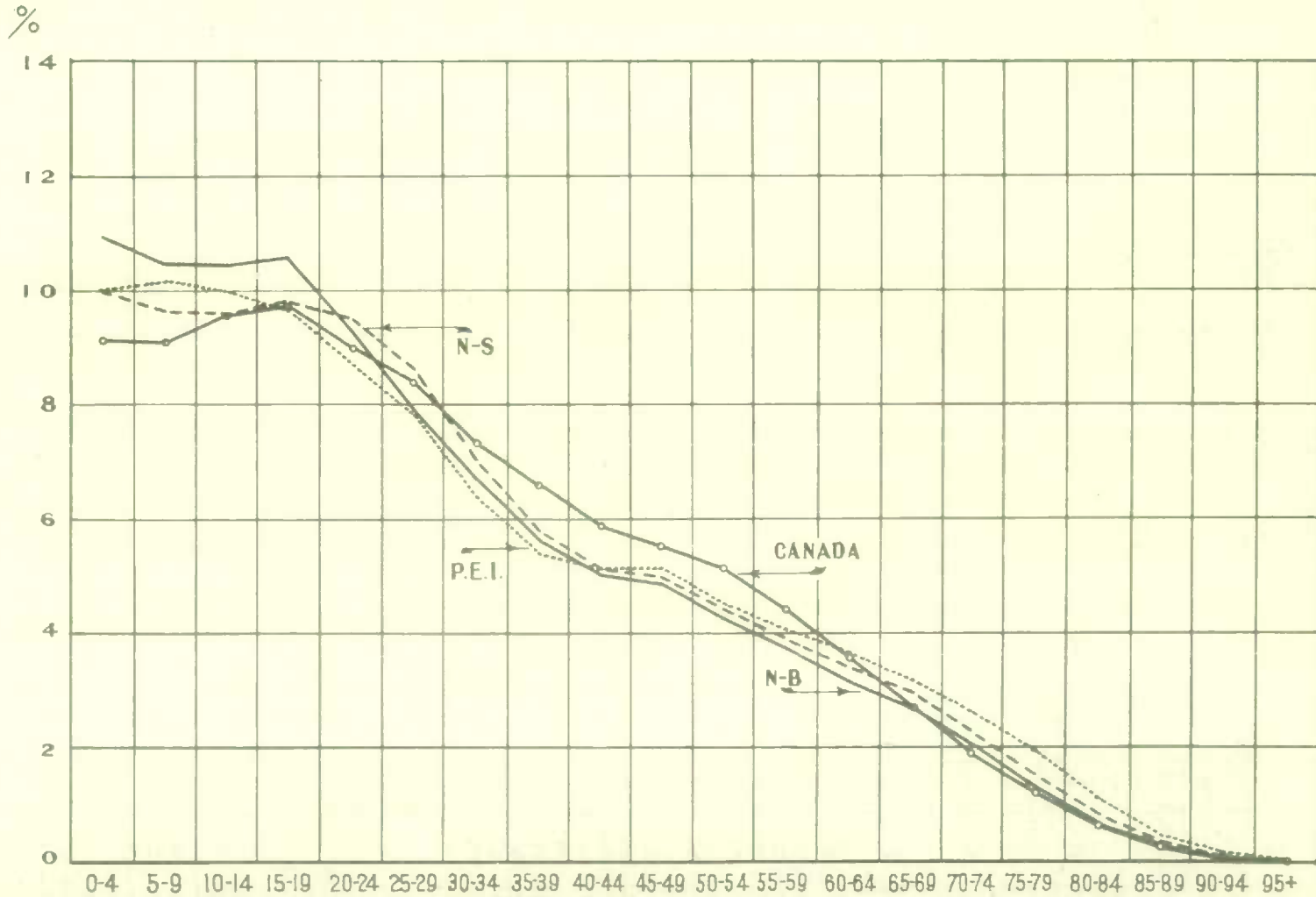
Ages	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces
0 - 4	9.14	10.02	10.00	10.95	10.38
5 - 9	9.09	10.16	9.63	10.47	10.02
10 - 14	9.57	9.98	9.58	10.45	9.97
15 - 19	9.73	9.66	9.76	10.59	10.09
20 - 24	8.97	8.69	9.51	9.25	9.34
25 - 29	8.40	7.83	8.63	7.93	8.28
30 - 34	7.33	6.37	7.03	6.68	6.83
35 - 39	6.60	5.38	5.80	5.62	5.69
40 - 44	5.88	5.11	5.13	5.01	5.08
45 - 49	5.53	5.14	5.00	4.84	4.95
50 - 54	5.14	4.52	4.45	4.26	4.38
55 - 59	4.41	4.07	3.92	3.71	3.85
60 - 64	3.54	3.64	3.42	3.13	3.32
65 - 69	2.67	3.16	2.96	2.67	2.86
70 - 74	1.89	2.61	2.29	2.02	2.21
75 - 79	1.18	1.92	1.53	1.32	1.48
80 - 84	0.62	1.10	0.83	0.69	0.80
85 - 89	0.24	0.46	0.38	0.31	0.35
90 - 94	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.10
95 +	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02

	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
0 - 4	10.61	7.87	8.45	9.48	9.41	7.28	9.55	13.67
5 - 9	10.44	7.96	8.53	9.85	9.53	6.71	8.10	12.45
10 - 14	10.85	8.58	9.19	10.59	9.76	7.42	7.10	9.93
15 - 19	10.54	8.95	10.06	10.71	9.84	8.15	5.13	8.69
20 - 24	9.13	8.55	9.49	9.50	9.25	8.47	7.90	8.70
25 - 29	8.46	8.34	8.80	8.08	8.23	8.79	10.48	8.83
30 - 34	7.40	7.56	7.27	6.67	7.16	7.59	9.57	8.39
35 - 39	6.52	7.09	6.40	5.88	6.68	6.81	7.25	7.11
40 - 44	5.50	6.61	5.68	5.21	5.75	6.20	5.33	5.64
45 - 49	4.87	6.14	5.71	5.34	5.54	6.10	4.72	4.53
50 - 54	4.20	5.65	5.61	5.40	5.46	6.67	4.42	3.92
55 - 59	3.43	4.80	4.88	4.68	4.74	6.30	4.60	2.69
60 - 64	2.75	3.95	3.67	3.44	3.48	5.19	4.58	2.58
65 - 69	2.14	3.07	2.61	2.27	2.32	3.62	4.62	1.37
70 - 74	1.49	2.27	1.76	1.42	1.45	2.37	3.38	0.94
75 - 79	0.92	1.46	1.07	0.83	0.82	1.38	1.81	0.37
80 - 84	0.49	0.78	0.55	0.44	0.40	0.65	1.06	0.11
85 - 89	0.20	0.29	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.29	0.04
90 - 94	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05
95 +	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-

Chart 1

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AT EACH AGE IN 1941

CANADA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES



CHAPTER III.- VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics, on a comparable basis for all Canadian provinces, are available only since January 1, 1926.

In the study of vital statistics, particularly in comparing the birth, death, and marriage rates of different areas, it is important to bear in mind that part of the differences observed may be due to differences in the sex and age distribution of their populations. For example, the death rate is higher in the Maritimes than in the Prairie Provinces, a natural occurrence in view of the fact that there is a higher proportion of people in the older age groups in the Maritimes than on the Prairies. Again, the birth rate of Quebec is approximately the same as that of New Brunswick and considerably higher than that of Prince Edward Island. Yet the fertility of the female population is highest in New Brunswick and approximately equal in the other two provinces.

The percentage distribution of the population of the Maritime Provinces by sex and quinquennial age groups, according to the 1941 Census, is shown in Table 1. Sex and age distributions for all provinces, for the years 1931-45 appear in the Bureau's "Vital Statistics Analytical Report No. 1."

Table 1. - Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Quinquennial Age Groups, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1941 Census

Age Group	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{1/}
Male-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	10.0	9.9	10.8	9.0
5 - 9	9.8	9.6	10.3	9.0
10 - 14	9.8	9.5	10.3	9.4
15 - 19	9.6	9.6	10.5	9.6
20 - 24	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.8
25 - 29	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.3
30 - 34	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.3
35 - 39	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.7
40 - 44	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.9
45 - 49	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.6
50 - 54	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.3
55 - 59	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.7
60 - 64	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.7
65 - 69	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
70 - 74	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.9
75 - 79	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1
80 - 84	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
85 - 89	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
90 +	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	10.3	10.1	11.1	9.2
5 - 9	10.5	9.7	10.6	9.2
10 - 14	10.1	9.7	10.7	9.7
15 - 19	9.8	9.9	10.7	9.9
20 - 24	8.3	9.6	9.1	9.2
25 - 29	7.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
30 - 34	5.9	6.7	6.5	7.4
35 - 39	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.5
40 - 44	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.8
45 - 49	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.4
50 - 54	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.9
55 - 59	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.1
60 - 64	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.4
65 - 69	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.6
70 - 74	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.9
75 - 79	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2
80 - 84	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
85 - 89	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
90 +	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

^{1/}Exclusive of the Territories.

Births

Live births and birth rates per thousand population in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and five-year averages 1921-45, are shown in Table 2.

The birth rate in the Maritime Provinces is relatively high. That of New Brunswick is considerably higher than in any other province with the exception of Quebec. The same is true of Nova Scotia, although in the 1920's Nova Scotia's rate was surpassed by both the Prairie Provinces and Quebec. Prince Edward Island's birth rate tends to be somewhat lower than that of the other Maritime Provinces.

The birth rate has followed the same general trend in the Maritimes as elsewhere in Canada, declining in the 1920's, becoming more or less stabilized at a lower level in the 1930's, followed by a pronounced wartime rise. The depression fall in the birth rate was considerably less in the Maritimes than in Canada as a whole. The wartime rise was greater in Nova Scotia, somewhat less in New Brunswick, and considerably less in Prince Edward Island than the all-Canada average.

Space limitations prevent the showing of birth statistics by sex. It may be noted, however, that in the Maritimes as in the other provinces an excess of male over female births is the general rule.

Table 2. - Live Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1939-45 and Five-Year Averages, 1921-45

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{1/}
<u>Live Births</u>				
Average 1921-25.....	1,965	12,119	11,080	247,537
" 1926-30.....	1,735	11,016	10,327	236,521
" 1931-35.....	1,961	11,486	10,440	228,352
" 1936-40.....	2,054	12,060	11,105	228,767
" 1941-45.....	2,187	15,082	12,961	276,756
Year- 1939.....	2,128	11,825	11,286	229,468
1940.....	2,097	12,856	11,700	244,316
1941.....	2,070	13,816	12,150	255,224
1942.....	2,150	15,204	12,549	272,184
1943.....	2,171	15,266	12,948	283,423
1944.....	2,286	15,598	13,467	284,220
1945.....	2,258	15,527	13,693	288,730
<u>Rates Per 1,000 Population</u>				
Average 1921-25.....	22.6	23.4	28.4	27.4
" 1926-30.....	19.7	21.4	25.8	24.1
" 1931-35.....	21.8	21.9	24.9	21.5
" 1936-40.....	21.9	21.7	25.1	20.5
" 1941-45.....	23.8	25.1	28.0	23.5
Year- 1939.....	22.6	21.1	25.2	20.4
1940.....	22.1	22.6	25.9	21.5
1941.....	21.8	23.9	26.6	22.2
1942.....	23.9	25.7	27.0	23.4
1943.....	23.9	25.1	28.0	24.0
1944.....	25.1	25.5	29.1	23.8
1945.....	24.5	25.0	29.3	23.9

^{1/} Exclusive of the Territories.

Note:- Figures are by place of occurrence previous to 1941; for 1941 and subsequent years they are by residence.

Fertility Rates

The sex and age distribution of the population is an important factor in determining birth, death, and marriage rates. Since more than 95 per cent of children are born to women between the ages of 15 and 50, differences in the proportion of women of these ages to the population as a whole will cause differences in the birth rates of different countries or regions, even though the fertility of women at each age may be the same. Measures of fertility which are independent of the sex and age distribution of the population have therefore been devised. The best known of these are age-specific fertility rates and reproduction rates.

Table 3 shows the fertility of women in the age groups 15-49 years in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and three-year averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42. The figures of total fertility show the average number of children that would be born to 1,000 women living through the child-bearing age (15-49), assuming that the fertility at each age remained constant. They are obtained by adding the fertility rates of the seven age groups and multiplying the sum by 5 (since each age group covers 5 child-bearing years).

The gross reproduction rates are obtained by reducing the figures of total fertility in the same proportion of female to total births, and then dividing by 1,000. For example, the ratio of female to total births in Canada in 1940-42 was 1,000 to 2,059. The gross reproduction rate for 1940-42 is therefore obtained by multiplying total fertility of 2,857 by 1/2,059. The gross reproduction rate shows how far, assuming current fertility and no deaths, the present child-bearing generation of women is reproducing itself for the future. A gross reproduction rate greater than 1 shows that the number of child-bearing women is increasing, and a rate of less than 1 that it is declining.

Apart from the wartime "boom in births", fertility in the Maritime Provinces as in other parts of Canada has been declining. Nevertheless, Canada's fertility rate is still relatively high and the population a long way from the point of actual decline. Fertility in the Maritime Provinces is considerably above the all-Canada average. New Brunswick shows the highest fertility rate of any Canadian province, having been higher than Quebec since 1931. Prince Edward Island's rate has exceeded that of Quebec since 1937. Nova Scotia ranks fourth in total fertility.

Table 3.-Specific Fertility Rates of Women 15-49 Years of Age, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42

Province and Year		Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women by Age Groups						Total Fertility	Gross Reproduction Rate ^{1/}		
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			45-49	
Prince Edward Island-	Average	1930-32....	28.1	138.1	182.6	174.0	127.0	52.3	4.7	3,534	1,667
	"	1940-42....	31.5	153.3	174.3	145.6	104.6	45.4	5.9	3,306	1,620
	Year-	1939.....	31.1	139.0	165.4	174.8	123.5	54.2	5.7	3,468	1,631
	"	1940.....	34.8	149.7	165.6	141.1	108.7	48.3	4.2	3,262	1,624
	"	1941.....	27.8	150.3	177.4	133.7	106.3	43.0	7.1	3,228	1,530
	"	1942.....	33.0	172.9	206.7	169.2	112.3	46.8	6.1	3,735	1,858
	"	1943.....	36.0	141.3	210.7	165.0	112.5	49.5	6.5	3,602	1,762
	"	1944.....	34.0	163.9	215.7	181.1	123.2	51.4	6.8	3,880	1,914
	"	1945.....	40.0	150.3	206.7	170.3	126.1	56.7	5.0	3,775	1,824
Nova Scotia-	Average	1930-32....	44.3	154.0	172.3	144.4	106.6	48.2	5.7	3,377	1,631
	"	1940-42....	50.0	163.3	163.8	130.2	82.6	32.7	3.3	3,129	1,530
	Year-	1939.....	42.1	138.0	141.3	115.9	82.4	31.7	4.1	2,777	1,387
	"	1940.....	46.0	150.1	149.5	125.3	80.9	32.6	3.6	2,940	1,443
	"	1941.....	49.7	164.3	161.7	127.5	80.6	32.3	3.3	3,097	1,521
	"	1942.....	53.9	172.0	173.1	134.0	86.1	33.0	3.1	3,276	1,590
	"	1943.....	51.9	168.3	165.3	131.6	86.6	32.1	3.1	3,195	1,558
	"	1944.....	53.3	159.9	170.5	132.9	85.7	35.4	3.4	3,205	1,549
	"	1945.....	54.6	154.0	156.2	134.4	92.8	32.4	3.1	3,138	1,504
New Brunswick-	Average	1930-32....	42.9	161.7	204.5	174.3	133.1	67.7	7.9	3,961	1,932
	"	1940-42....	47.1	169.7	188.0	157.3	116.9	49.6	6.4	3,675	1,788
	Year-	1939.....	43.5	152.3	175.1	157.2	122.9	49.9	7.6	3,543	1,718
	"	1940.....	43.5	163.5	177.1	158.4	121.7	47.7	6.9	3,593	1,744
	"	1941.....	47.9	168.6	192.8	158.6	115.0	48.3	6.4	3,688	1,825
	"	1942.....	49.7	172.2	191.3	155.3	116.6	52.2	5.9	3,715	1,782
	"	1943.....	46.8	181.1	212.9	161.1	120.8	50.1	4.9	3,888	1,881
	"	1944.....	46.1	183.9	211.2	174.2	128.9	57.3	5.8	4,037	1,964
	"	1945.....	52.3	176.7	203.4	174.4	133.9	53.5	6.1	4,001	1,956

For footnote, see next page.

Table 3.-Specific Fertility Rates of Women 15-49 Years of Age, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42 (Conol'd.)

Province and Year	Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women by Age Groups							Total Fertility	Gross Reproduction Rate ^{1/}	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Canada- (Exclusive of the Territories)-	Average 1930-32....	29.6	136.6	174.4	144.9	103.2	44.9	5.6	3,195	1,554
	" 1940-42....	30.6	138.2	160.7	124.6	81.4	32.3	3.7	2,857	1,388
Year-	1939.....	27.2	119.7	144.0	120.4	83.0	32.6	3.9	2,654	1,294
	1940.....	29.3	130.3	152.6	122.8	81.7	32.7	3.7	2,766	1,348
	1941.....	30.7	138.4	159.8	122.3	80.0	31.6	3.7	2,832	1,377
	1942.....	32.0	145.1	168.7	128.0	83.0	32.3	3.6	2,964	1,434
	1943.....	32.1	146.4	175.4	131.8	86.5	31.8	3.5	3,037	1,476
	1944.....	31.2	142.5	169.5	133.9	88.0	32.9	3.4	3,007	1,455
	1945.....	31.4	142.4	166.3	133.4	90.3	33.3	3.7	3,004	1,455

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

Deaths

Deaths and death rates per 1,000 population in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and five-year averages 1921-45, are shown in Table 4.

Except for military and civilian deaths in World Wars I and II, impressive declines in the death rate have taken place in the past century in many countries of the world. Canada's death rate is extremely low. The Maritimes show the highest death rate of all the provinces, due in part to the less favourable age distribution existing therein. It will be seen from Table 1 that the proportion of the male population 70 years of age and over in 1941 was 6.0 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 4.9 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 4.3 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 3.9 per cent for Canada as a whole. Corresponding figures for females were 6.3, 5.5, 4.5, and 4.2, respectively.

The fall in the death rate has been considerably greater in the Maritimes than in any other province with the exception of Quebec. Throughout Canada the death rate is consistently higher for males than for females.

Table 4. - Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1939-45, and Five-Year Averages, 1921-45

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{1/}	
<u>Deaths</u>					
Average 1921-25.....	1,085	6,519	5,093	101,260	
" 1926-30.....	969	6,362	5,019	108,925	
" 1931-35.....	1,001	6,073	4,710	103,602	
" 1936-40.....	1,080	6,126	5,040	109,514	
" 1941-45.....	967	6,313	5,009	115,097	
Year-	1939.....	1,133	6,324	5,082	108,951
	1940.....	1,087	6,239	4,985	110,927
	1941.....	1,130	6,888	5,111	114,639
	1942.....	964	6,377	5,080	112,848
	1943.....	929	6,447	4,856	118,531
	1944.....	926	6,229	5,131	116,052
	1945.....	888	5,625	4,865	113,414
<u>Rates Per 1,000 Population</u>					
Average 1921-25.....	12.5	12.6	13.1	11.2	
1926-30.....	11.0	12.4	12.5	11.1	
1931-35.....	11.1	11.6	11.3	9.8	
1936-40.....	11.5	11.0	11.4	9.8	
1941-45.....	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.8	
Year	1939.....	12.1	11.3	11.4	9.7
	1940.....	11.2	11.0	11.0	9.7
	1941.....	11.9	11.9	11.2	10.0
	1942.....	10.7	10.8	10.9	9.7
	1943.....	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.0
	1944.....	10.2	10.2	11.1	9.7
	1945.....	9.7	9.1	10.4	9.4

1/ Exclusive of the Territories. Note:- Figures prior to 1941, by place of occurrence; 1941-45, by residence.

Infant Mortality

Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities together with private welfare agencies have, in recent years, made strong efforts to reduce infant mortality with the result that the figures from 1921-45 show a striking improvement. In the quarter century 1921-45, on the basis of five-year averages, the infant mortality rate declined 38.3 per cent in Nova Scotia, 32.5 per cent in Prince Edward Island, and 29.5 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 43.9 per cent in the Dominion as a whole.

The rates vary considerably between the provinces being highest in New Brunswick and Quebec and lowest in British Columbia. One of the principal causes of these variations appears to be the different proportions of births which take place in hospitals. In New Brunswick less than one-half of births take place in hospitals, in Quebec less than one-third, in Nova Scotia more than 70 per cent, and in British Columbia over 90 per cent. Along with increased hospitalization has come better and more widespread pre-natal and post-natal care. Also important are better supervision of water supplies, improved sanitation and the pasteurization of milk.

As in the case of infant mortality, the number of mothers who die in pregnancy and childbirth has been greatly reduced. In the quarter century 1921-45, on the basis of five-year averages, the maternal mortality rate declined 32.9 per cent in Nova Scotia and 5.9 per cent in New Brunswick, as compared with 30.3 in the Dominion.

Table 5.-Infant Mortality^{1/} and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{2/}, 1939-45, and Five-Year Averages, 1921-45

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{2/}
Average 1921-25.....	152	1,139	1,164	24,337
" 1926-30.....	122	934	1,040	22,063
" 1931-35.....	131	840	857	17,101
" 1936-40.....	142	782	913	14,701
" 1941-45.....	114	870	956	15,094
Year- 1939.....	168	761	893	13,939
" 1940.....	137	802	934	13,783
" 1941.....	163	905	929	15,236
" 1942.....	106	886	972	14,658
" 1943.....	98	897	878	15,213
" 1944.....	102	838	1,035	15,539
" 1945.....	102	823	966	14,823
Rates Per 1,000 Live Births				
Average 1921-25.....	77	94	105	98
" 1926-30.....	70	85	101	93
" 1931-35.....	67	73	82	75
" 1936-40.....	69	65	82	64
" 1941-45.....	52	58	74	55
Year- 1939.....	79	64	79	61
" 1940.....	65	62	80	56
" 1941.....	79	66	76	60
" 1942.....	49	58	77	54
" 1943.....	45	59	68	54
" 1944.....	45	54	77	55
" 1945.....	45	53	71	51

1/ Under one year of age. 2/ Exclusive of the Territories.

Note:- Figures are by place of occurrence previous to 1941; for 1941 and subsequent years they are by residence.

Natural Increase

Natural increase and rates per 1,000 population for the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939-45, and five-year averages 1921-45, are shown in Table 6. In 1921-25 the rate of natural increase in each of the Maritime Provinces was considerably below the Dominion average. In 1941-45, the rates for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were considerably above the Dominion average while Prince Edward Island's rate was but slightly below that figure. The low rates of natural increase during the depression years and the pronounced rise since 1939 are shown in Table 6.

Table 6.-Natural Increase and Rates per 1,000 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1939-45, and Five-Year Averages, 1921-45

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{1/}
Excess of Births Over Deaths				
Average 1921-25.....	880	5,600	5,987	146,277
" 1926-30.....	766	4,653	5,308	127,596
" 1931-35.....	960	5,414	5,730	124,750
" 1936-40.....	974	5,934	6,065	119,253
" 1941-45.....	1,220	8,769	7,952	161,659
Year- 1939.....	995	5,501	6,204	120,517
" 1940.....	1,030	6,617	6,715	133,389
" 1941.....	940	6,928	7,039	140,585
" 1942.....	1,186	8,827	7,469	159,336
" 1943.....	1,242	8,819	8,092	164,892
" 1944.....	1,360	9,369	8,336	168,168
" 1945.....	1,370	9,902	8,828	175,316
Rates Per 1,000 Population				
Average 1921-25.....	10.1	10.8	15.4	16.2
" 1926-30.....	8.7	9.0	13.2	13.0
" 1931-35.....	10.7	10.3	13.6	11.7
" 1936-40.....	10.4	10.7	13.7	10.7
" 1941-45.....	13.3	14.6	17.2	13.7
Year- 1939.....	10.5	9.8	13.8	10.7
" 1940.....	10.9	11.6	14.9	11.7
" 1941.....	9.9	12.0	15.4	12.2
" 1942.....	13.2	14.9	16.1	13.7
" 1943.....	13.7	14.5	17.5	14.0
" 1944.....	14.9	15.3	18.0	14.1
" 1945.....	14.8	15.9	18.9	14.5

^{1/} Exclusive of the Territories.

Note:- Figures are by place of occurrence previous to 1941. For 1941 and subsequent years they are by place of residence.

Marriages

The number of marriages and marriage rates per 1,000 population, Maritime Provinces and Canada, during the years 1939-45 and five-year averages 1921-45, are shown in Table 7.

In modern industrial countries the marriage rate varies with the level of economic prosperity. As will be seen from Table 7, Canada's marriage rate which averaged 7.3 in 1921-25 and 1926-30 fell to 6.5 in 1931-35 and recovered to 8.7 in 1936-40. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia the recovery began earlier than in New Brunswick or in Canada as a whole.

The war years, in addition to taking up the backlog of marriages postponed during the depression, were favourable to early marriage. The marriage rate in Prince Edward Island rose from 6.8 per 1,000 population in 1939 to 8.6 in 1942. In Nova Scotia, the similar rise was from 9.0 to 11.6 and in the Dominion as a whole from 9.2 to 10.9. In 1943 and 1944 the marriage rates declined generally but in 1945 the upward trend was resumed. In Nova Scotia, however, the 1945 marriage rate was slightly below that of the previous year.

Table 7.-Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates per 1,000 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1939-45, and Five-Year Averages, 1921-45

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada ^{1/}
	Number of Marriages			
Average 1921-25.....	473	3,186	2,953	66,078
" 1926-30.....	473	3,224	2,970	71,886
" 1931-35.....	496	3,522	2,737	68,594
" 1936-40.....	623	4,796	3,801	96,824
" 1941-45.....	686	6,302	4,433	113,936
Year- 1939.....	641	5,024	3,726	103,658
" 1940.....	703	6,401	4,841	123,318
" 1941.....	673	6,596	4,941	121,842
" 1942.....	778	6,874	4,934	127,372
" 1943.....	653	6,105	3,985	110,937
" 1944.....	646	5,942	3,813	101,496
" 1945.....	680	5,992	4,491	108,031
	Rates per 1,000 Population			
Average 1921-25.....	5.4	6.1	7.6	7.3
" 1926-30.....	5.4	6.3	7.4	7.3
" 1931-35.....	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5
" 1936-40.....	6.6	8.6	8.6	8.7
" 1941-45.....	7.5	10.5	9.6	9.7
Year- 1939.....	6.8	9.0	8.3	9.2
" 1940.....	7.4	11.2	10.7	10.9
" 1941.....	7.1	11.4	10.8	10.6
" 1942.....	8.6	11.6	10.6	10.9
" 1943.....	7.2	10.1	8.6	9.4
" 1944.....	7.1	9.7	8.3	8.5
" 1945.....	7.4	9.6	9.6	8.9

^{1/} Exclusive of the Territories.

Note:- Marriages are classified by place of occurrence.

CHAPTER IV. - PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

SECTION 1. - GENERAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

In this section the general field of production in the Maritimes is surveyed. The coverage is limited to those industries which have a direct connection with production, namely, agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, trapping, electric power, manufactures, construction, and custom and repair. In the broadest sense of the term, of course, production includes, as well, transportation, trade, banking, and numerous other services which contribute to the economy.

A rather extensive revision of the Bureau's "Survey of Production", based on more complete data and the more advanced techniques now available, has recently been made. At the present time the revisions have been completed for the years 1938-45 only.

The value of products is shown under two headings, namely, gross and net. Gross production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under the specified headings. Net production is computed by deducting from the gross production the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. It is important to differentiate between the more important branches of production and at the same time present a grand total that will be free from overlapping. For example, brick, tile, and cement, are included under mineral production as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process. They may, however, be classified under manufactures in view of the nature of the productive process - either allocation being quite correct according to the point of view. In the initial presentation, production in such industries is regarded both as primary and as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated from the grand totals.

Although the Maritime Provinces have about 10 per cent of the total population of the Dominion, their share of total production is only around 5 per cent. It is greatest in the case of fisheries which comprise, normally, around 37 per cent of the Dominion total and, under the war stimulus, rose to 45 per cent in 1944. The Maritimes' share of forestry production is, normally, around 11 per cent of the Dominion total; mining, around 6 per cent; agriculture, around 6 per cent; and manufactures around 4 per cent. Gross production per capita was \$267 in the Maritimes and \$476 in Canada as a whole in 1938. Corresponding figures for 1944 were \$537 and \$1,052, and for 1945, \$533 and \$963.

Some general assessment of the impact of the War on the economy of the Maritime Provinces can be made from Tables 1 and 2. Between 1938 and 1945 fisheries production in the Maritimes increased 196 per cent. The corresponding rise for Canada as a whole was 139.9 per cent. Agricultural production was 87.5 per cent higher in the Maritimes and 107.5 per cent higher in the Dominion in 1945 than in 1938. As compared with 1944, agricultural production fell 2.7 per cent in 1945 in the Maritimes and 16.2 per cent in the Dominion. Mining production was 15.1 per cent higher in 1945 than in 1938 in the Maritimes and 10.5 per cent higher in the Dominion. The peak of mining production in the period under review was in 1940 in the Maritimes and in 1942 in Canada as a whole. Manufacturing production increased 167.7 per cent in the Maritimes and 149.6 per cent in Canada as a whole between 1938 and 1945. In both the Maritimes and Canada manufacturing production was lower in 1945 than in 1944, the peak year. Forestry production increased 109.7 per cent in the Maritimes and 125.3 per cent in Canada as a whole between 1938 and 1945, while construction increased 34.3 per cent and 51.7 per cent, and custom and repair increased 51.1 per cent and 63.6 per cent in the Maritimes and in the Dominion, respectively. Trapping decreased in the Maritimes but increased substantially in the Dominion in the period under review. For further details, see Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. - Value of Production, Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Leading Industrial Divisions, 1938-45

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
Agriculture-												
1938	7,236	4,941	23,690	18,306	17,446	11,942	48,372	35,189	822,807	619,128	5.9	5.7
1939	8,063	5,782	19,794	14,266	18,779	13,293	46,638	33,341	899,708	716,811	5.2	4.7
1940	8,966	6,267	22,856	16,858	22,085	15,920	53,907	39,045	971,475	769,294	5.5	5.1
1941	10,387	7,513	25,035	18,061	25,004	18,287	60,426	43,861	991,630	773,302	6.1	5.7
1942	13,860	10,539	29,201	20,551	33,903	25,340	76,964	56,430	1,637,246	1,363,407	4.7	4.1
1943	17,370	12,782	36,417	26,584	42,089	32,124	95,876	71,490	1,547,748	1,235,216	6.2	5.8
1944	16,912	11,560	37,527	25,299	42,751	30,945	97,190	67,804	1,918,212	1,533,372	5.1	4.4
1945	18,934	13,239	34,959	22,893	42,821	29,844	96,714	65,976	1,683,237	1,284,682	5.7	5.1
Forestry-												
1938	641	466	15,970	10,238	32,382	18,276	48,993	28,980	425,019	244,565	11.5	11.8
1939	679	494	16,498	10,467	34,022	18,816	51,199	29,777	466,032	271,723	11.0	11.0
1940	676	469	22,681	14,239	48,016	28,289	71,375	42,997	627,366	370,121	11.4	11.6
1941	689	513	21,904	13,152	56,634	32,471	79,227	46,136	711,005	421,419	11.1	10.9
1942	759	522	21,648	12,203	65,012	35,308	87,417	48,033	763,988	429,079	11.4	11.2
1943	1,026	725	24,879	14,410	71,965	39,549	97,870	54,684	810,154	462,815	12.1	11.8
1944	1,269	896	26,334	14,963	75,396	41,164	102,999	57,023	887,974	507,358	11.6	11.2
1945	1,352	949	29,712	17,182	78,631	42,635	109,695	60,766	964,237	550,971	11.4	11.0
Fisheries-												
1938	1,312	648	12,316	8,061	4,773	3,114	18,401	12,023	53,083	36,593	34.7	33.8
1939	1,337	668	12,137	8,006	6,104	3,942	19,578	12,816	52,884	34,379	37.0	37.3
1940	1,014	644	14,112	8,918	5,975	3,799	21,101	13,361	60,054	38,107	35.1	36.1
1941	1,331	873	17,805	11,524	7,785	5,017	26,921	17,414	82,523	51,770	32.6	33.6
1942	2,489	1,472	22,733	14,052	9,046	6,009	34,268	21,533	103,118	64,822	33.2	33.2
1943	4,599	2,557	32,499	19,914	15,173	9,693	52,271	32,164	118,611	74,656	44.1	43.1
1944	4,325	2,352	35,801	21,748	16,574	10,220	56,700	34,320	123,706	76,889	45.8	44.6
1945	5,876	2,780	47,015	25,470	17,092	7,341	69,983	35,591	158,203	85,374	44.2	41.7
Trapping-												
1938	6	6	267	267	603	603	876	876	6,573	6,573	13.3	13.3
1939	4	4	180	180	755	755	939	939	7,919	7,919	11.9	11.9
1940	2	2	106	106	631	631	739	739	11,208	11,208	6.6	6.6
1941	3	3	143	143	627	627	773	773	15,138	15,138	5.1	5.1
1942	3	3	532	532	835	835	1,370	1,370	23,801	23,801	5.8	5.8
1943	5	5	610	610	352	352	967	967	21,580	21,580	4.5	4.5
1944	3	3	354	354	222	222	579	579	23,989	23,989	2.4	2.4
1945	14	14	231	231	382	382	627	627	21,505	21,505	2.9	2.9
Mining-												
1938	-	-	25,483	20,224	3,780	3,506	29,263	23,730	653,782	374,416	4.5	6.3
1939	-	-	28,955	23,504	3,930	3,600	32,885	27,104	663,343	393,232	5.0	6.9
1940	-	-	32,230	26,189	3,401	3,024	35,631	29,213	748,344	448,081	4.8	6.5
1941	-	-	31,220	24,536	3,653	3,232	34,873	27,768	866,293	497,905	4.0	5.6
1942	-	-	31,770	25,175	3,581	3,176	35,351	28,361	946,021	514,110	3.7	5.6
1943	-	-	28,716	21,979	3,647	3,250	32,363	25,229	974,415	475,529	3.3	5.3
1944	-	-	32,874	25,209	4,095	3,632	36,969	28,841	897,407	454,022	4.1	6.4
1945	-	-	30,950	23,684	4,116	3,636	35,066	27,320	786,721	413,577	4.6	6.6
Electric Power												
1938	313	260	5,330	4,855	3,563	3,357	9,206	8,472	144,332	142,321	6.4	6.0
1939	326	266	5,548	5,072	3,789	3,594	9,663	8,932	151,881	149,864	6.4	6.0
1940	344	283	6,158	5,448	4,152	3,845	10,654	9,574	166,229	163,781	6.4	5.8
1941	427	345	7,083	6,264	4,458	4,092	11,968	10,701	186,080	183,146	6.4	5.8
1942	461	364	7,529	6,592	4,699	4,248	12,689	11,204	203,835	200,345	6.2	5.6
1943	512	401	7,946	6,945	4,931	4,443	13,389	11,789	204,802	200,833	6.5	5.9
1944	545	399	8,572	7,282	5,206	4,541	14,322	12,222	215,246	209,758	6.7	5.8
1945	556	414	8,362	6,963	5,578	4,870	14,496	12,247	215,105	210,036	6.7	5.8

Table 1. - Value of Production, Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Leading Industrial Divisions, 1938-45 (Conol'd.)

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
Construction-												
1938	1,331	675	18,039	9,706	14,975	8,177	34,345	18,558	353,223	176,661	9.7	10.5
1939	1,948	1,117	19,890	9,787	14,886	8,554	36,724	19,458	373,204	183,706	9.8	10.6
1940	4,148	1,878	28,637	13,048	13,003	6,177	45,788	21,103	474,123	206,894	9.7	10.2
1941	1,939	844	33,153	13,885	16,551	8,530	53,643	23,259	639,751	269,562	8.4	8.6
1942	1,468	719	54,259	25,021	14,195	6,364	69,922	32,104	635,650	310,917	11.0	10.3
1943	1,646	663	40,667	20,763	12,007	5,915	54,320	27,341	572,427	293,538	9.5	9.3
1944	1,961	947	29,833	16,274	13,657	7,922	45,451	25,143	449,838	249,037	10.1	10.1
1945	1,877	939	29,325	15,954	14,373	8,035	45,575	24,928	543,580	267,958	8.4	9.3
Custom and Repair-												
1938	954	662	5,776	4,010	3,981	2,764	10,711	7,436	156,890	108,936	6.8	6.8
1939	719	488	5,388	3,656	3,364	2,283	9,471	6,427	160,374	108,821	5.9	5.9
1940	759	515	5,719	3,881	3,562	2,417	10,040	6,813	164,481	111,608	6.1	6.1
1941	880	597	6,995	4,747	4,285	2,908	12,160	8,252	192,733	130,778	6.3	6.3
1942	937	636	7,545	5,119	4,596	3,119	13,078	8,874	208,379	141,395	6.3	6.3
1943	967	650	7,726	5,243	4,705	3,193	13,388	9,086	213,622	144,952	6.3	6.3
1944	1,111	754	8,835	5,996	5,412	3,673	15,358	10,423	243,424	165,174	6.3	6.3
1945	1,154	783	9,600	6,515	5,804	3,939	16,558	11,237	262,621	178,200	6.3	6.3
Manufactures-												
(Total)												
1938	3,571	1,132	74,861	31,375	58,571	23,866	137,003	56,373	3,337,681	1,428,287	4.1	3.9
1939	3,544	1,244	85,140	35,886	66,058	27,041	152,742	64,171	3,474,784	1,531,052	4.4	4.2
1940	3,857	1,270	113,815	46,548	89,281	38,253	206,953	86,071	4,529,173	1,942,471	4.6	4.4
1941	4,649	1,348	133,873	51,318	111,434	47,297	249,956	99,963	6,076,308	2,605,120	4.1	3.8
1942	6,855	1,974	155,931	63,616	123,839	53,920	286,625	119,510	7,553,795	3,309,974	3.8	3.6
1943	9,577	3,022	188,463	84,910	140,935	58,957	338,975	146,889	8,732,861	3,816,414	3.9	3.8
1944	10,714	3,571	204,422	93,376	152,107	62,258	367,243	159,205	9,073,693	4,015,776	4.0	4.0
1945	11,593	3,178	199,775	84,358	156,623	63,380	367,991	150,916	8,250,369	3,564,316	4.5	4.2
Grand Total^{1/}												
(Less Duplication)												
1938	14,240	8,392	163,066	96,872	114,320	62,942	291,626	168,206	5,308,360	2,862,194	5.5	5.9
1939	15,877	10,065	175,822	103,698	126,679	71,559	318,378	185,312	5,592,598	3,105,518	5.7	6.0
1940	18,780	10,777	221,336	122,179	148,438	80,507	388,554	213,463	6,907,622	3,667,026	5.6	5.8
1941	19,196	11,447	250,492	130,297	183,430	97,099	453,118	238,843	8,762,323	4,496,241	5.2	5.3
1942	24,939	15,439	300,805	158,670	204,959	111,071	530,703	285,180	10,957,622	5,884,674	4.8	4.8
1943	32,085	19,354	330,462	184,776	233,448	127,477	595,995	331,607	11,983,321	6,250,831	5.0	5.3
1944	32,865	18,851	342,965	193,328	249,614	135,376	625,444	347,555	12,594,220	6,736,972	5.0	5.2
1945	36,432	20,605	338,522	182,724	254,963	133,984	629,917	337,313	11,669,850	6,083,871	5.4	5.5

1/ The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in compiling the grand total. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries, e.g., fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills and certain mineral industries, which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes.

Table 2. - Value of Production per Capita, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1938 - 45

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938	152	89	294	175	259	142	267	154	476	257
1939	169	107	313	185	283	160	289	168	496	276
1940	198	113	389	215	328	178	348	191	607	322
1941	202	121	433	225	401	212	401	211	761	391
1942	277	172	509	268	442	239	463	249	940	505
1943	353	213	544	304	504	275	513	286	1,015	529
1944	361	207	560	316	540	293	537	298	1,052	563
1945	396	224	545	294	545	286	533	286	963	502

SECTION 2. - AGRICULTURE

Despite the declines in the rural and farm population of the Maritimes (see Chapter II), the population is today, as always, predominantly rural and agriculture is extremely important to the well-being of these provinces. The number of occupied farms in each of the provinces has declined from peaks reached in earlier years. In Prince Edward Island, the highest number of occupied farms was recorded in 1891 at 14,549 but by 1941 the figure had been reduced to 12,230. In Nova Scotia, a peak of 60,122 occupied farms was reached in 1891 but in 1941 only 32,977 occupied farms were recorded. In New Brunswick, 38,577 occupied farms were reported in the Census of 1891 and in 1941 the figure was 31,889. The area of improved land has similarly declined from previous high points. In Prince Edward Island, there were 769,140 acres improved in 1911 and 737,400 acres in 1941. In Nova Scotia, the improved area dropped from 1,993,697 acres in 1891 to 812,403 acres in 1941, while in New Brunswick, the decline was from 1,509,790 in 1891 to 1,235,431 in 1941. The area of improved land per farm has always been low as compared with farms in the Central and Prairie Provinces. In general, the topography of the Maritime Provinces does not lend itself to large-scale farming. The scattered farms and the small scale of operations makes it difficult to secure the adoption of improved agricultural practices, the maintenance of uniform standards, or economical marketing arrangements. The lack of readily available large urban markets has also been detrimental to the encouragement of agriculture on a highly commercialized scale in the Maritimes. Notable is the success achieved in the production of certain specialty export staples- apples, potatoes, and fox pelts, which form the chief cash crops. As a result of their dependence on external conditions, returns from these products fluctuate widely.

Live stock production has been mainly centred around dairy cattle with hogs and poultry of lesser, but increasing, importance. The soil and climate of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are particularly suited to potato production and these provinces have long been noted for the production of high quality potatoes for export, either as seed or edible stock, and for the shipment of potatoes to the urban markets of Central Canada. The Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia is noted for its apple orchards and, normally, large shipments from this area are made annually to the United Kingdom market.

Fur farming, both as a specialized enterprise and as a farm sideline, has been an important source of income to the farmers of these provinces, particularly Prince Edward Island. The long coastline and relatively large areas still under forest have led to a high percentage of part-time farming where the farmers depend on fishing and lumbering to supplement their income. In the 1941 Census, 48.2 per cent of the occupied farm acreage in Prince Edward Island, 49 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 49.2 per cent in New Brunswick, were classified as "subsistence and combination of subsistence farms". Comparable percentages for the other provinces were- Quebec, 40.4; Ontario, 20.5; Manitoba, 14.6; Saskatchewan, 10.2; Alberta, 8.0; British Columbia, 20.9. Classified as part-time farms were 3.6 per cent of the occupied farm area in Prince Edward Island, 7.5 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 7.7 per cent in New Brunswick. For the other provinces the corresponding percentages were- Quebec, 6.0; Ontario, 2.7; Manitoba, 1.3; Saskatchewan, 1.1; Alberta, 1.6; British Columbia, 5.7. These figures, along with the declines in occupied farms, in improved areas, etc., as shown in Table 3, indicate clearly that in the Maritimes a large number of farms of low productivity were part-time farms and could continue to operate only as long as the occupier had another occupation.

Table 3. - Population, Number and Area of Farms, and Acreage under Crops, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Census Years 1881-1941^{1/}

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Prince Edward Island							
Population, total	108,891	109,078	103,269	93,728	88,615	88,038	95,047
urban	13,198	14,256	14,955	14,970	19,093	20,385	24,340
rural	95,693	94,823	88,304	78,758	69,522	67,653	70,707
No. employed in agriculture	20,528	21,840	21,274	19,714	18,516	18,353	16,661
No. of occupied farms.....	13,629	14,549	13,748	14,113	13,701	12,865	12,230
Area of occupied farms ...ac.	1,126,653	1,214,248	1,194,508	1,202,354	1,216,483	1,191,202	1,168,868
Average area per farm ...ac.	82.7	83.5	86.9	85.2	88.8	92.8	95.6
Area improved	596,731	718,092	726,285	769,140	767,319	765,772	737,400
Average area improved per farm	43.8	49.4	52.8	54.5	56.0	59.5	60.3
Area under field crops ...ac.	467,211	409,940	447,737	484,274	458,644	494,692	470,004

^{1/} Source:- Decennial Censuses.

Table 3. - Population, Number and Area of Farms, and Acreage under Crops, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Census Years 1881-1941 - (Concl'd.)

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Nova Scotia							
Population, total.....	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846	577,962
urban.....	63,542	76,993	129,383	186,128	227,038	231,654	267,540
rural.....	377,030	373,403	330,191	306,210	296,799	281,192	310,422
No. employed in agricul- ture.....	63,674	61,403	54,084	48,713	49,244	44,033	37,573
No. of occupied farms...	55,873	60,122	54,478	52,491	47,432	39,444	32,977
Area of occupied farms.. ac.	5,396,382	6,080,695	5,080,901	5,260,455	4,723,550	4,302,031	3,818,646
Average area per farm... ac.	96.6	101.1	93.3	100.2	99.6	109.1	116.7
Area improved..... ac.	1,847,444	1,993,697	1,257,468	1,257,449	992,467	844,632	812,403
Average area improved per farm..... ac.	33.1	33.2	23.1	24.0	20.9	21.4	24.6
Area under field crops.. ac.	908,810	723,825	730,148	717,468	646,848	574,729	555,059
New Brunswick							
Population, total.....	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219	457,401
urban.....	59,092	48,901	77,285	99,547	124,444	128,940	143,423
rural.....	262,141	272,362	253,835	252,342	263,432	279,279	313,978
No. employed in agricul- ture.....	54,585	51,194	49,469	45,741	46,982	46,340	41,782
No. of occupied farms...	36,837	38,577	37,006	37,755	36,655	34,025	31,889
Area of occupied farms.. ac.	3,809,621	4,471,250	4,443,400	4,537,999	4,269,560	4,151,596	3,964,109
Average area per farm... ac.	103.4	115.9	120.1	120.2	116.5	122.0	124.3
Area improved..... ac.	1,253,299	1,509,790	1,409,720	1,444,567	1,368,023	1,330,232	1,235,431
Average area improved per farm..... ac.	34.0	39.1	38.1	38.3	37.3	39.1	38.7
Area under field crops.. ac.	849,678	763,248	897,417	978,876	897,375	958,189	861,844
Maritime Provinces							
Population, total.....	870,696	880,737	893,953	937,955	1,000,328	1,009,103	1,130,410
urban.....	135,832	140,149	221,623	300,645	370,575	380,979	435,303
rural.....	734,864	740,588	672,330	637,310	629,753	628,124	695,107
No. employed in agricul- ture.....	138,787	134,437	124,827	114,168	114,742	108,726	96,016
No. of occupied farms...	106,339	113,248	105,232	104,359	97,788	86,334	77,096
Area of occupied farms.. ac.	10,332,656	11,766,193	10,718,809	11,000,808	10,209,593	9,644,829	8,949,623
Average area per farm... ac.	97.2	103.9	101.9	105.4	104.4	111.7	116.1
Area improved..... ac.	3,697,474	4,221,579	3,393,473	3,471,156	3,127,809	2,940,636	2,785,234
Average area improved per farm..... ac.	34.8	37.3	32.2	33.3	32.0	34.1	36.1
Area under field crops.. ac.	2,225,699	1,897,013	2,075,300	2,180,618	2,002,867	2,027,610	1,866,907
Canada							
Population, total.....	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,645	8,787,949	10,376,786	11,506,655
urban.....	1,109,507	1,537,098	2,014,222	3,272,947	4,352,122	5,572,058	6,252,416
rural.....	3,215,303	3,296,141	3,357,093	3,933,696	4,435,827	4,804,728	5,254,239
No. employed in agricul- ture.....	662,266	735,207	716,860	933,735	1,041,544	1,131,845	1,083,816
No. of occupied farms...	464,025	620,486	511,073	682,766	711,090	728,623	732,332
Area of occupied farms.. ac.	45,358,141	60,287,730	63,422,338	108,968,715	140,887,903	163,114,034	173,563,282
Average area per farm... ac.	97.7	97.2	124.1	159.6	198.1	223.9	236.8
Area improved..... ac.	21,865,981	28,537,242	30,166,033	48,733,823	70,769,548	88,732,172	91,636,065
Average area improved per farm..... ac.	47.1	46.0	59.0	71.4	99.5	117.7	126.0
Area under field crops.. ac.	15,079,084	15,662,811	19,763,740	35,261,338	49,680,918	57,925,483	65,938,636

The investment in farm capital in the three Maritime Provinces is relatively small, the per farm average being around \$4,000, compared with an average of about \$7,000 for all Canada. Although approximately 10.5 per cent of the total number of farms in Canada are located in these provinces, the value of capital represents only 5.1 per cent of the total for all Canada. Land values are relatively low and the small size of the farms reduces their requirements for machinery. Live-stock numbers per farm are also lower than in most other provinces of the Dominion.

Table 4. - Value of Farm Capital, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 and 1946

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>1941</u>	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
Land and buildings.....	34,376	65,770	57,997	158,143	3,029,846	5.2
Implements and machinery..	5,801	10,961	10,825	27,587	596,046	4.6
Livestock ^{1/}	7,583	12,602	13,062	33,247	653,480	5.1
Total.....	47,760	89,333	81,884	218,977	4,279,372	5.1
<u>1946</u>						
Land and buildings.....	42,471	89,115	76,576	208,162	4,066,287	5.1
Implements and machinery..	6,042	11,504	11,344	28,890	628,180	4.6
Livestock ^{1/}	14,506	26,372	26,213	67,091	1,227,880	5.5
Total.....	63,019	126,991	114,133	304,143	5,922,347	5.1

1/ Includes poultry and animals on fur farms.

Farm Income

Net income to farmers in the Maritime Provinces is considerably lower on a per farm basis than the average for Canada as a whole. The smaller farms with lower gross income, and the fact that many of the farms are operated on a part-time basis, influences the size of the net income per farm. Cash income per farm from the sale of farm products has also been substantially below the average for Canada as a whole. Cash income increased materially during the war years and in 1947 totalled over \$90 million for the three provinces, as compared with \$32 million in 1939. Income from the sale of potatoes was, in 1947 more than double that of 1939. Sharp increases have also occurred in income from the sale of live stock, dairy products, fruits, and other principal sources of income. While the livestock and dairy enterprises were expanded somewhat during the war period, there has not been any drastic change in the type of farming being carried on in these provinces.

Table 5. - Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 and 1946

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>1941</u>	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
Cash income from farm products.....	8,551	20,063	19,448	48,062	914,039	5.26
Income in kind.....	2,731	8,769	8,812	20,312	198,046	10.26
Value of changes in inventory.....	- 34	- 1,038	- 1,270	- 2,342	- 58,373	4.01
Gross income.....	11,248	27,794	26,990	66,032	1,053,712	6.27
Operating expenses and depreciation charges.....	5,966	17,571	13,849	37,386	525,984	7.11
Net income excluding supplementary payments.....	5,282	10,223	13,141	28,646	527,728	5.43
Supplementary payments	-	-	-	-	69,385 ^{1/}	-
Net income of farm operators from farm- ing operations.....	5,282	10,223	13,141	28,646	597,113	4.80
<u>1946</u>						
Cash income from farm products.....	16,776	32,212	34,667	83,655	1,742,341	4.80
Income in kind.....	4,023	13,160	12,794	29,977	300,229	9.99
Value of changes in inventory.....	- 657	- 145	+ 588	- 214	+ 46,609	-
Gross income.....	20,142	45,227	48,049	113,418	2,089,179	5.43
Operating expenses and depreciation charges.....	10,198	23,806	21,677	55,681	830,817	6.70
Net income excluding supplementary pay- ments.....	9,944	21,421	26,372	57,737	1,258,362	4.59
Supplementary payments.....	-	-	-	-	16,970 ^{1/}	-
Net income of farm operators from farm- ing operations.....	9,944	21,421	26,372	57,737	1,275,332	4.53

1/ Comprises assistance given monthly in the Prairie Provinces under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act and the Prairie Farm Income Order in Council during 1941, and under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1941 and 1946. These payments are included with the year in which they were earned.

Table 6. - Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1926-47

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
1926	8,457	13,700	15,694	37,851	957,558	4.0
1927	8,449	14,770	13,547	36,766	934,038	3.9
1928	7,987	16,202	13,194	37,383	1,063,774	3.5
1929	8,452	15,558	13,353	37,363	926,659	4.0
1930	7,323	16,241	12,863	36,427	632,112	5.8
1931	4,207	12,696	9,040	25,943	445,088	5.8
1932	2,876	10,281	6,616	19,773	383,515	5.2
1933	3,298	12,635	6,949	22,882	396,551	5.8
1934	4,109	13,179	8,777	26,065	485,282	5.4
1935	3,831	13,861	8,851	26,543	511,300	5.2
1936	5,163	14,294	10,463	29,920	578,238	5.2
1937	5,970	17,584	11,832	35,386	645,742	5.5
1938	5,269	17,703	10,837	33,809	664,317	5.1
1939	6,534	15,116	12,117	31,767	722,334	4.4
1940	7,237	17,170	15,523	39,930	765,845	5.2
1941	8,551	20,063	19,448	48,062	914,039	5.3
1942	11,171	21,577	25,178	57,926	1,100,942	5.3
1943	14,060	25,692	31,373	71,125	1,409,561	5.0
1944	13,740	28,017	33,134	74,891	1,828,483	4.1
1945	16,468	27,274	35,604	79,346	1,700,982	4.7
1946	17,217	34,193	35,855	87,265	1,769,632	4.9
1947 ^{1/}	18,978	33,098	38,273	90,349	2,002,195	4.5
1947 ^{1/}						
Grains, Seeds and Hay-						
Oats.....	329	57	386	772	63,307	1.2
Hay and Clover.....	1	92	270	363	5,517	6.6
Total Grains, Seeds and Hay.....	335	150	661	1,146	654,686	0.2
Vegetables and Other Field Crops-						
Potatoes.....	4,894	1,174	9,123	15,191	41,259	36.8
Total Vegetables and Other Field Crops.....	4,924	1,754	9,452	16,130	144,849	11.1
Live Stock-						
Cattle and Calves.....	2,937	5,259	3,650	11,846	255,947	4.6
Sheep and Lambs.....	180	631	613	1,424	12,627	11.3
Hogs.....	3,557	2,712	3,569	9,838	248,049	4.0
Poultry.....	679	1,604	1,126	3,409	65,812	5.2
Total Live Stock.....	7,506	10,309	9,411	27,226	590,074	4.6
Dairy Products.....	2,573	8,662	6,878	18,113	324,394	5.6
Fruits-						
Apples.....	-	3,430	445	3,875	26,088	14.9
Total Fruits.....	-	3,640	774	4,414	48,868	9.0
Other Principal Farm Products-						
Eggs.....	1,739	2,884	2,132	6,755	103,857	6.5
Wool.....	44	128	61	233	2,573	9.1
Total Other Principal Farm Products.....	1,790	3,071	2,335	7,196	123,585	5.8
Miscellaneous Farm Products.....	514	414	590	1,518	32,529	4.7
Forest Products Sold off Farms.....	282	4,611	7,458	12,351	55,414	22.3
Fur Farming.....	1,054	487	714	2,255	16,220	13.9
Total Cash Income.....	18,978	33,098	38,273	90,349	2,002,195	4.5

1/ Preliminary.

Field Crops

In comparison with the other provinces of Canada, the acreages of field crops in the Maritime Provinces are relatively small. Grain is grown on most farms for live stock feeding but some grain and millfeeds are usually brought in from Western Canada. Surplus quantities of oats are produced in most years in Prince Edward Island for export out of the province. Potatoes produced in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are widely known and, through a comprehensive grading system, have become noted for quality, both for seed and table stock. The soil and climate of the area are well adapted to potato growing and producers use considerable quantities of commercial fertilizers. Frequent spraying is carried on throughout the growing season to control insects and disease. Hay and clover predominates from the standpoint of acreage in the Maritimes. The climate is well adapted to hay production and the yields per acre are usually high. Much of the hay produced is used for animal feeding but substantial quantities are also sold for export either to Central Canada or to the United States. Statistics of the acreages and production of field crops in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, as recorded at the decennial censuses from 1881 onwards, are shown in Table 7. Table 8 gives similar data, along with gross farm value of production in 1946 as estimated in the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau.

Table 7 . - Area and Production of Principal Field Crops, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Census Years, 1880-1940

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Wheat -</u>						
	Area - 000 Acres					
1880.....	42	45	41	128	2,367	5.4
1890.....	45	14	17	76	2,724	2.8
1900.....	42	16	27	85	4,225	2.0
1910.....	29	12	13	54	8,865	0.6
1920.....	31	15	16	62	17,836	0.3
1930.....	19	3	7	29	25,565	0.1
1940.....	8	2	4	14	30,035	0.1
	Production - 000 Bushels					
1880.....	547	529	522	1,598	32,350	4.9
1890.....	613	166	210	989	42,145	2.3
1900.....	739	248	382	1,369	55,572	2.5
1910.....	502	224	204	930	132,078	0.7
1920.....	360	222	225	807	226,508	0.4
1930.....	324	50	114	408	370,027	0.1
1940.....	163	33	73	269	483,599	0.1
<u>Oats -</u>						
	Area - 000 Acres					
1880.....	Not available.					
1890.....	154	94	157	405	4,128	9.8
1900.....	164	91	187	442	5,368	8.2
1910.....	181	96	201	478	8,656	5.5
1920.....	162	96	200	458	13,879	3.3
1930.....	146	79	204	429	11,648	3.7
1940.....	133	73	190	396	10,588	3.7
	Production - 000 Bushels					
1880.....	3,538	1,873	3,298	8,709	70,493	12.4
1890.....	2,923	1,560	3,025	7,508	82,515	9.1
1900.....	4,561	2,348	4,816	11,725	151,497	7.7
1910.....	5,213	2,974	5,539	13,726	245,393	5.6
1920.....	3,687	2,732	5,431	11,850	364,989	3.2
1930.....	3,965	2,614	5,555	12,134	298,942	4.1
1940.....	3,713	2,367	4,934	11,014	273,077	4.0

Table 7. - Area and Production of Principal Field Crops, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years, 1880-1940 - (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Barley -</u>						
	<u>Area - 000 Acres</u>					
1880.....			Not available.			
1890.....	8	12	6	26	881	3.0
1900.....	5	8	5	18	872	2.1
1910.....	5	5	3	13	1,283	1.0
1920.....	4	7	4	15	2,044	0.7
1930.....	4	7	8	19	4,926	0.4
1940.....	11	10	14	35	4,050	0.9
	<u>Production - 000 Bushels</u>					
1880.....	119	229	84	432	16,845	2.6
1890.....	148	228	101	477	17,148	2.8
1900.....	106	181	99	386	22,224	1.7
1910.....	114	142	57	313	28,848	1.1
1920.....	80	152	98	330	42,956	0.8
1930.....	93	209	215	517	100,755	0.5
1940.....	290	256	325	871	84,255	1.0
<u>Cultivated Hay-</u>						
	<u>Area - 000 Acres</u>					
1880.....	120	520	390	1,030	4,458	23.1
1890.....	150	539	471	1,160	6,211	18.7
1900.....	182	554	550	1,286	6,543	19.7
1910.....	215	541	630	1,386	8,344	16.6
1920.....	210	471	554	1,235	8,717	14.2
1930.....	232	428	602	1,262	9,657	13.1
1940.....	224	400	557	1,181	10,144	11.6
	<u>Production - 000 Tons</u>					
1880.....	144	598	414	1,156	5,056	22.9
1890.....	133	632	476	1,241	7,694	16.1
1900.....	168	658	513	1,339	6,944	19.3
1910.....	256	724	669	1,649	10,522	15.7
1920.....	212	603	581	1,396	8,877	15.7
1930.....	216	518	548	1,282	10,768	11.9
1940.....	205	534	560	1,299	12,402	10.5
<u>Potatoes-</u>						
	<u>Area - 000 Acres</u>					
1880.....	39	60	51	150	464	32.3
1890.....	44	44	43	131	467	28.1
1900.....	33	37	40	110	449	24.5
1910.....	31	31	40	102	465	21.9
1920.....	32	35	65	132	535	24.7
1930.....	54	22	60	136	531	25.6
1940.....	45	20	47	112	504	22.2
	<u>Production - 000 Bushels</u>					
1880.....	6,042	7,378	6,961	20,381	55,268	36.9
1890.....	7,071	5,114	4,828	17,013	52,654	32.3
1900.....	4,987	4,394	4,649	14,030	55,363	25.3
1910.....	4,203	3,531	5,219	12,953	55,461	23.3
1920.....	4,832	4,390	8,411	17,633	62,230	28.3
1930.....	11,992	3,636	12,163	27,791	73,322	37.6
1940.....	8,723	2,957	9,698	21,378	66,967	31.9

Table 8. - Area, Production, and Value of Principal Field Crops, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1946

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
			Area - 000 Acres			
Wheat.....	4	1	2	7	24,076	-
Oats.....	117	67	186	370	12,075	3.1
Barley.....	10	9	11	30	6,259	0.5
Buckwheat.....	1	2	15	18	218	8.3
Mixed grain.....	51	4	10	65	1,318	4.9
Potatoes.....	49	24	69	142	511	27.8
Turnips.....	10	11	13	34	123	27.6
Hay and clover.....	232	428	646	1,306	9,883	13.2
Fodder corn.....	1	1	2	4	461	0.9
			Production - 000 Bushels			
Wheat.....	78	25	34	137	420,725	-
Oats.....	4,212	2,554	6,324	13,090	400,069	3.3
Barley.....	272	247	325	844	159,887	0.5
Buckwheat.....	24	43	412	479	4,881	9.8
Mixed grain.....	1,902	144	356	2,402	53,031	4.5
			000 Cwt.			
Potatoes.....	5,723	2,832	9,618	18,173	47,483	38.3
Turnips.....	3,276	3,263	2,934	9,473	26,997	35.1
			000 Tons			
Hay and clover.....	186	599	711	1,496	14,373	10.4
Fodder corn.....	9	9	26	44	3,970	1.1
			Gross Farm Value - \$ 000			
Wheat.....	94	29	45	168	479,627	-
Oats.....	2,654	1,813	3,984	8,451	212,037	4.0
Barley.....	245	240	296	781	105,525	0.7
Buckwheat.....	24	45	449	518	4,149	12.5
Mixed grain.....	1,236	121	242	1,599	35,000	4.6
Potatoes.....	5,723	4,106	9,618	19,447	75,498	25.8
Turnips.....	1,966	3,263	1,760	6,989	19,978	35.0
Hay and clover.....	3,348	9,344	11,376	24,068	173,336	13.9
Fodder corn.....	54	56	156	266	16,793	1.6

Live Stock

Live-stock production in the Maritime Provinces is on a relatively small scale. Most farms carry sufficient numbers of the various classes of live stock to meet their own requirements and to provide some surplus for cash sale. The value of production, however, has not been adequate to justify a highly organized marketing system and many of the animals are slaughtered on farms or at local butchers. The number of horses on farms reached a peak in 1911 but in 1946 was lower than in 1881. However, horses still provide the major part of the farm power. Cattle numbered 630,000 in 1881 and 538,000 in 1946. Numbers of sheep on farms have been reduced by over one-half since 1881 with the reduction particularly marked in Prince Edward Island. Swine production, on the other hand, has increased in importance. The wartime freight assistance policy on feed grains and millfeeds from Western Canada has been an important factor in stimulating hog production in recent years. Numbers of poultry, particularly hens and chickens, have increased sharply, with a particularly rapid expansion in recent years. The number of poultry on farms in the Maritime Provinces in 1946 was more than two and one-half times the level of 1891.

Table 9. - Live Stock on Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years, 1881 - 1946

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	Number '000	Number '000	Number '000	Number '000	Number '000	P.C.
<u>1881</u>						
Horses.....	31	57	53	141	1,059	13.3
Mules.....	1/	1/	1/	1/		
Cows in milk or in calf.....	46)	138)	104)	288)	3,434	18.3
Other cattle.....	45)	188)	109)	342)		
Sheep.....	166	378	221	765	3,049	25.1
Swine.....	40	47	53	140	1,207	11.6
Poultry.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	
<u>1911</u>						
Horses.....	36	61	65	162	2,599	6.2
Mules.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	
Cows in milk or in calf.....	52	129	109	290	2,595	11.2
Other cattle.....	61	158	114	333	3,931	8.5
Sheep.....	91	221	158	470	2,174	21.6
Swine.....	56	63	87	206	3,635	5.7
Poultry.....	761	954	983	2,698	31,793	8.5
<u>1921</u>						
Horses.....	33	59	68	160	3,610	4.4
Mules.....	-	-	-	-	14	-
Cows in milk or in calf.....	49	127	110	286	3,319	8.6
Other cattle.....	62	150	125	337	5,195	6.5
Sheep.....	106	272	188	566	3,204	17.7
Swine.....	40	51	79	170	3,405	5.0
Poultry.....	869	1,196	1,164	3,229	50,325	6.4
<u>1931</u>						
Horses.....	31	46	53	130	3,215	4.0
Mules.....	-	-	-	-	7	-
Cows in milk or in calf.....	45	114	103	262	3,585	7.3
Other cattle.....	56	117	115	288	4,515	6.4
Sheep.....	78	196	144	418	3,627	11.5
Swine.....	41	47	88	176	4,775	3.7
Poultry.....	955	1,474	1,491	3,920	70,856	5.5
<u>1941</u>						
Horses.....	28	38	47	113	2,845	4.0
Mules.....	-	-	-	-	3	-
Cows in milk or in calf.....	47	117	120	284	3,707	7.7
Other cattle.....	48	102	95	245	4,946	5.0
Sheep.....	44	138	93	275	2,840	9.7
Swine.....	49	49	72	170	6,174	2.8
Poultry.....	938	1,320	1,278	3,536	68,202	5.2
<u>1946</u>						
Horses.....	25	35	45	105	2,396	4.4
Mules.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cows in milk or in calf.....	46	103	116	265	3,914	6.8
Other cattle.....	56	114	103	273	6,471	4.2
Sheep.....	55	154	104	313	3,378	9.3
Swine.....	64	49	78	191	5,377	3.6
Poultry.....	1,183	2,338	1,712	5,233	80,834	6.5

1/ Not available.

In addition to providing for the fluid milk requirements of the Maritime urban markets, there has been a gradual development of the butter and cheese industry in these provinces. The production of creamery butter increased by about 65 per cent between 1937 and 1945. In 1946, production was about 7 per cent below that of 1945. Factory cheese is not manufactured in Nova Scotia but the output of the other two provinces increased from 1.1 million pounds in 1937 to the peak level of nearly three million pounds in 1942. In 1946, production was down to 1.6 million pounds.

Table 10.—Dairy Factory Production, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937 - 46

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	000 Lbs.	000 Lbs.	000 Lbs.	000 Lbs.	000 Lbs.	P.C.
Creamery Butter						
1937	2,132	5,874	3,624	11,650	247,057	4.7
1938	2,557	6,717	4,522	13,796	267,347	5.2
1939	1,937	5,682	3,987	11,606	267,613	4.3
1940	1,984	5,870	3,924	11,778	264,724	4.4
1941	2,645	6,541	4,542	13,728	285,848	4.8
1942	3,523	6,660	4,982	15,165	284,591	5.3
1943	4,302	7,660	7,017	18,979	311,709	6.1
1944	4,014	7,142	7,089	18,245	298,777	6.1
1945	4,324	7,394	7,425	19,143	293,811	6.5
1946	3,900	6,973	6,926	17,799	271,366	6.6
Factory Cheese						
1937	462	-	597	1,059	130,626	0.8
1938	450	-	553	1,003	123,971	0.8
1939	460	-	557	1,017	125,475	0.8
1940	671	-	628	1,299	145,339	0.9
1941	703	-	773	1,476	151,866	1.0
1942	1,083	-	1,853	2,936	207,431	1.4
1943	781	-	971	1,752	166,274	1.1
1944	1,112	-	1,150	2,262	181,897	1.2
1945	1,052	-	1,194	2,246	188,729	1.2
1946	672	-	970	1,642	147,320	1.1

Fur Farming

The Canadian fur farming industry had its beginning in Prince Edward Island. Although the industry has now spread to all the other provinces of the Dominion, it still plays an important part in the farming of the Island. Fur farming has also proven popular in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and provides additional revenue to many farmers of these provinces. The value of pelts sold in 1945 amounted to approximately \$669,000 in Prince Edward Island, \$308,000 in Nova Scotia, and \$460,000 in New Brunswick. In addition to the sale of pelts from fur farms, substantial revenue is also derived from pelts taken by trappers. The value of raw fur production in the 1945-46 season was approximately \$1,196,000 for Prince Edward Island, \$1,123,000 for Nova Scotia, and \$1,054,000 for New Brunswick.

Table 11- Principal Statistics of Fur Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years
1925 - 45

	Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Mari- time Provin- ces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Number of farms</u> No.	1925	570	192	206	968	2,283	42.4
	1930	719	566	789	2,074	6,524	31.8
	1935	771	853	983	2,607	7,495	34.8
	1940	734	773	648	2,155	9,164	23.5
	1941	635	673	581	1,889	8,440	22.4
	1942	1,034	543	726	2,303	7,835	29.4
	1943	840	474	610	1,924	6,973	27.6
	1944	619	406	494	1,519	6,396	23.7
	1945	567	380	426	1,373	6,590	20.8
<u>Value of land and buildings</u> . \$'000	1925	955	180	261	1,396	3,343	41.8
	1930	1,336	334	656	2,326	8,583	27.1
	1935	885	315	508	1,708	6,591	25.9
	1940	608	249	293	1,150	7,251	15.9
	1941	567	213	300	1,080	7,243	14.9
	1942	701	187	341	1,229	7,159	17.2
	1943	709	185	314	1,208	7,358	16.4
	1944	673	211	290	1,174	7,841	15.0
	1945	647	231	274	1,152	9,141	12.6
<u>Animals born during the year</u> .. No.	1925	13,084	2,685	5,976	21,745	39,996	54.4
	1930	23,350	9,367	20,173	52,870	138,808	38.1
	1935	29,328	18,068	29,262	76,658	245,528	31.2
	1940	19,208	22,672	20,971	62,851	466,744	13.5
	1941	18,740	21,736	21,787	62,263	483,536	12.9
	1942	29,228	23,680	28,082	80,990	532,104	15.2
	1943	23,538	14,466	20,765	58,769	406,234	14.5
	1944	23,934	14,430	22,173	60,537	448,420	13.5
	1945	24,279	16,316	22,656	63,251	529,813	11.9
<u>Animals died during the year</u> .. No.	1925	2,147	711	1,122	5,980	8,383	47.5
	1930	3,249	1,685	2,879	7,813	24,040	32.5
	1935	2,212	2,736	4,296	9,244	31,875	29.0
	1940	1,288	3,023	2,283	6,594	56,251	11.7
	1941	1,277	2,177	2,230	5,684	51,155	11.1
	1942	2,522	2,967	3,374	8,863	61,736	14.4
	1943	2,190	2,001	2,966	7,157	41,377	17.3
	1944	1,869	1,415	2,128	5,412	46,910	11.5
	1945	1,699	1,595	2,054	5,348	50,784	10.5
<u>Animals killed for pelts during the year</u> No.	1925	5,144	1,123	2,368	8,635	14,187	60.9
	1930	18,735	5,693	14,700	39,128	99,279	39.4
	1935	24,619	13,767	22,879	61,265	190,837	32.1
	1940	18,318	20,141	19,730	58,189	410,125	14.2
	1941	16,605	17,971	18,502	53,078	403,450	13.2
	1942	28,324	23,698	25,124	77,146	524,799	14.7
	1943	19,520	12,261	16,443	48,224	343,566	14.0
	1944	20,582	12,335	18,593	51,510	365,632	14.1
	1945	20,552	12,759	19,021	52,342	411,156	12.7
<u>Animals sold during the year</u> .. No.	1925	6,043	714	1,688	8,445	16,007	52.8
	1930	2,111	1,245	1,026	4,382	24,500	17.9
	1935	2,011	1,432	1,625	5,068	14,526	34.9
	1940	577	723	486	1,786	17,313	10.3
	1941	684	788	683	2,155	20,390	10.6
	1942	720	368	543	1,631	10,896	15.0
	1943	1,352	574	854	2,780	15,188	18.3
	1944	852	497	1,048	2,397	18,999	12.6
	1945	1,208	1,066	962	3,236	30,187	10.7
<u>Value</u> \$'000	1925	1,166	117	251	1,534	2,897	53.0
	1930	252	129	108	489	1,829	26.7
	1935	128	59	80	265	649	40.8
	1940	42	15	25	82	545	15.0
	1941	53	28	40	121	783	15.5
	1942	45	15	21	81	417	19.4
	1943	122	32	67	221	887	24.9
	1944	98	33	86	217	1,141	19.0
	1945	113	48	62	223	1,754	12.7

Table 11. - Principal Statistics of Fur Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1925-45 (Concl'd.)

	Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Pelts sold during the year</u> No.	1925	3,907	758	1,985	6,650	11,293	58.9
	1930	14,047	4,441	11,042	29,530	77,657	38.0
	1935	19,828	11,103	20,438	51,369	172,781	29.7
	1940	23,506	24,594	21,593	69,693	420,725	16.6
	1941	15,041	15,359	16,011	46,411	305,344	15.2
	1942	25,603	21,483	25,387	72,473	526,323	13.8
	1943	21,913	20,076	18,733	60,722	408,755	14.9
	1944	18,057	11,622	16,778	46,457	346,022	13.4
	1945	19,960	11,990	16,845	48,795	404,603	12.1
<u>Value</u> \$'000	1925	306	48	157	511	781	65.4
	1930	759	198	514	1,471	3,096	47.5
	1935	736	328	672	1,736	4,871	35.6
	1940	425	353	355	1,113	5,608	19.8
	1941	370	237	337	944	4,799	19.7
	1942	569	311	513	1,393	6,739	20.7
	1943	687	410	612	1,709	8,959	19.1
	1944	607	297	518	1,422	8,241	17.3
	1945	669	308	460	1,437	10,276	14.0
<u>Animals on farms, December 31</u> - No.	1925	16,420	3,312	6,019	25,751	50,889	50.6
	1930	20,877	17,118	17,668	55,663	568,018	9.8
	1935	22,475	13,575	20,379	56,429	202,363	27.9
	1940	10,649	11,151	10,623	32,423	234,269	13.8
	1941	11,046	11,856	11,553	34,455	256,928	13.4
	1942	14,392	8,101	13,185	35,678	204,480	17.4
	1943	14,371	7,973	12,436	34,780	219,257	15.9
	1944	14,050	8,133	13,249	35,432	248,205	14.3
	1945	14,358	9,762	13,494	37,614	310,220	12.1
<u>Value</u> \$'000	1925	3,290	557	969	4,816	9,898	48.7
	1930	2,283	882	1,497	4,662	16,198	28.8
	1935	1,192	558	949	2,699	9,382	28.8
	1940	430	245	307	982	7,094	13.8
	1941	467	276	395	1,138	7,929	14.4
	1942	587	208	428	1,223	6,754	18.1
	1943	879	325	627	1,831	10,045	18.2
	1944	825	324	635	1,784	11,549	15.4
	1945	914	441	651	2,006	15,413	13.0

Table 12. - Value of Raw Fur Production, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1925 - 1946

	Season ended June 30	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Value</u> \$'000	1925-26	309	301	288	898	15,072	6.0
	1930-31	761	427	626	1,814	11,803	15.4
	1935-36	2,120	676	741	3,537	15,465	22.9
	1940-41	804	476	983	2,263	21,123	10.7
	1941-42	735	532	835	2,102	24,860	8.5
	1942-43	760	921	864	2,545	28,505	8.9
	1943-44	890	765	835	2,490	33,147	7.5
	1944-45	876	594	927	2,397	30,646	7.8
	1945-46	1,196	1,123	1,054	3,373	43,871	7.7

SECTION 3. - THE FISHERIES

Historical records show that European fishing vessels frequented the waters of Canada's Atlantic Coast four hundred years and more ago, and the prolific grounds have been fished continuously ever since that time. The fishing industry was one of the foundations of the lucrative carrying trade of the Maritimes in the nineteenth century and one of the pillars of their "golden age" in the third quarter of that century.^{1/}

The Maritime Provinces are adjacent to one of the greatest fishing areas of the world. The coast line bordering on these fishing areas measures over 5,000 miles. The Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition, there are, on the Atlantic Seaboard, 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. On the basis of its natural advantages, the fishing industry has been and is still one of the cornerstones of the Maritime economy.

Governments and The Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces

At Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries was placed under the Federal Department of Marine and Fisheries. In 1930, a separate Department of Fisheries was organized. It administers the tidal fisheries of the three provinces as well as the non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia. The non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are administered by the provinces, although the Dominion Government carries on some protective work therein. The right of fisheries regulation for all the provinces rests with the Dominion Government.

Since Confederation, intelligent conservation of the country's fisheries resources has been a prime objective of the Federal fisheries authorities. In general, this objective is achieved by such steps as the control of fishing seasons, the regulation of fishing operations including control of types of gear, the imposition of limitations of catch where found desirable, the prohibition of capture of undersized fish, and the prevention of obstruction or pollution of fishing waters. A Dominion program of fish culture has been carried on for many years.

For some years, the Dominion Fisheries Department has been carrying on successfully a program for the development of "farms" for the commercial rearing of oysters in Atlantic regions where oyster areas are under Federal jurisdiction - in Prince Edward Island where the program was begun, Nova Scotia, and some parts of New Brunswick. Wartime conditions during 1939-45 slowed down development somewhat but very substantial progress has been made.

Advice and instruction as to the most efficient methods of fish handling and processing are made available to fishermen and fish producers with the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The Department also sponsors and pays the cost of adult education programs whereby specialists assist fishermen in studying their problems and in solving them through joint action. The Governments of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick now sponsor technical courses for fishermen.

To assist in the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, bounties have been paid since 1882 to fishermen and owners of vessels on the Atlantic Coast. The original amount of \$150,000, representing the interest on the Halifax Award, was raised in 1891 to \$160,000. The distribution among the three Maritime Provinces was, in 1945: Prince Edward Island \$9,813; Nova Scotia \$78,431; New Brunswick \$20,717. In 1928, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the fishing industry. In 1939, the Salt Fish Board was established to assist the industry and to grant aid in meeting the deficits involved in selling salt fish in export markets.

By giving lectures on the nutritive values of Canadian fish foods in different centres of population, and demonstrating methods of fish cookery, the Departmental lecture-demonstration program gives useful though indirect assistance to the fishermen by helping to increase demand for their products. The program has been carried on for some years.

The major responsibility for aid to the fisheries in the Maritimes is undertaken by the Dominion Government. Nova Scotia, however, has established a Fisheries Division within its Department of Industry and Publicity. This Division works in close co-operation with the Dominion authorities; it maintains an engineering service for development, a Fisherman's Loan Board, and a file of information, covering both plant and catching methods, for the benefit of intending operators. New Brunswick has a Fisheries Division in its Department of Industry and Reconstruction with a similar program to that of Nova Scotia.

^{1/} For more detailed reference to the early history of the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces see a review of "Canada's Fisheries", by W.H. Lanceley, Chief, Fisheries and Animal Products, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in Commercial Intelligence Journal, September 9, 1944.

The total marketed value of fish and fish products in the Maritime Provinces constituted 80.2 per cent of the Dominion total in 1875, and declined more or less steadily thereafter mainly because of the competition of the Pacific Coast fisheries whose salmon had, in the late nineteenth century, replaced the Maritime cod as Canada's premier fish. In 1928, the total marketed value of fish and fish products in the Maritimes constituted 32.5 per cent of the Dominion total. Corresponding figures for certain other years were: 1938, 33.9 per cent; 1942, 32.0 per cent; 1944, 42.7 per cent; 1945, 41.4 per cent. (See Table 13.).

In strong contrast to the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast, the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces has never become centralized but has remained an industry of small and highly individualistic operators. The in-shore or coastal fisheries are operated from small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of two or three men, and from small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The boat fishermen employ gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls, while trap nets, haul seines and weirs are operated from the shore. Cod and haddock are the staple products. The deep sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from 12 to 20 men operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various fishing banks and remain at sea sometimes for months. When they return, the fish which have been split and salted are taken on shore, washed and dried. A few steam trawlers assure a certain continuity of supply to the fresh fish trade.

The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces form, in general, a low income group. Owing to the seasonal nature of the industry, it has long been customary for many of the fishermen to combine fishing with other occupations. Many own small farms or plots of ground or work in the lumber camps of New Brunswick or the coal mines of Nova Scotia. However, these alternative occupations are not always available to supplement the fisherman's low income. Government assistance and self-help, e.g., the growth of co-operative processing and marketing of fish, credit unions, and consumers' co-operatives have, in recent years, effected considerable improvement in the position of the fishermen of the Maritimes.

After World War I, the fishing industry of the Maritimes was adversely affected by several factors. The drastic declines in sugar prices cut down the purchasing power of the important West Indian market. Competition from other fish-exporting countries, such as Norway, Iceland, and Newfoundland, and from the Pacific Coast fisheries increased. Modern methods of canning, refrigeration, and storage tended to cut down the market for dried and pickled fish. Expansion in the fresh fish trade has been limited by handicaps in its two chief markets - that of distance to Central Canada and tariff restrictions in the United States. Both the salt and fresh trades have suffered from the competition of alternative foods such as meat, eggs, and dairy products.

The depression of the 1930's greatly intensified the unfavourable factors which, since World War I, had prevented the fishing industry of the Maritimes from regaining its pre-war position. Competition from other fish-exporting countries grew keener. The purchasing power of Caribbean and South American markets was cut by extremely low sugar and coffee prices. Fish prices steadily declined. The average value of dry shore codfish, per quintal, at Halifax, in 1933, was \$3.33, which was less than one-third the level of 1919 and 1920 and little more than one-half that of 1913. The production of dried codfish in Nova Scotia dropped from 408,023 cwt. in 1926 to 115,821 cwt. in 1933. At the low point of the depression in 1933, the total value of fisheries production in the Maritimes was \$9.8 million, little more than one-half the value in 1926 and considerably less than half that of 1918. Some transfer from the production of dried and pickled fish to fresh fish took place but the prices for fresh fish, too, were depressed and, as pointed out above, expansion in the two available fresh fish markets, Canada and the United States, was necessarily limited. The poverty of the fishermen, their strong individualism and the small-scale and scattered nature of the Maritime fishing industry prevented the modernization of equipment and the adoption of improved techniques which would have bettered their competitive position, both as regards other fisheries and other food industries. The number and diversity of products and of processing operations, as well as geographic peculiarities, tended to create different problems in different localities and made concerted action for self-help difficult. The severity of the depression and the consequent pressure on employment is shown by the increase in the number of persons engaged in the primary fishing industry despite the drastic decline in the value of production. In 1933, the low point of the depression, persons engaged in the primary operations of the fishing industry of the Maritimes numbered 32,616 as compared with 29,869 in 1929. (See Table 16.).

World War II and the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces

World War II brought to the fishing industry of the Maritimes the familiar pattern of greatly increased demand, lessened competition, increasing purchasing power in markets which had been depressed, a swing from conditions of over to under-supply, from labour surplus to labour shortage, and from low to high prices.

Early in the War, the United Kingdom banned the importation of canned lobster as a luxury food, thus depriving Canadian exporters of their main market. However, the Dominion Government instituted a scheme of lobster control and alternative outlets were found in the United States and the domestic market. The export of frozen fish to Britain increased somewhat and the exclusion of Norway and France gave Canada a free hand in United States and Caribbean markets. Generally speaking, however, there was little change from pre-war conditions and prices during the first two years of the War.

From the middle of 1941 on, conditions changed greatly. Shipping difficulties, the submarine menace, the drift of fishing and shore labour to the armed services, the munitions factories, and the shipyards, and the diversion of materials to the expanding war industries affected the supply situation while, on the other hand, demand increased rapidly owing to the closing of other sources of supply and the growing shortage of other protein foods. Prices rose rapidly. Dry shore codfish averaged \$4.26 per quintal at Halifax in 1939; rose to \$5.25 in 1940; to \$7.90 in 1941; to \$11.54 in 1942; to \$12.97 in 1945; and to \$13.13 in 1946. (See Table 17.).

The fishing industry of the Maritimes could not adjust quickly to the great increase in demand arising from the War. The small-scale nature of the industry, the strongly individualistic character of the average Maritime fisherman, the delay in the adoption of mechanical equipment and modern methods (due partly to the desire to spread employment during the depression), the fact that many owners sold their vessels or used them as freighters or left them idle as war risks increased, all militated against a quick and substantial increase in production.

The Dominion Government subsidized dragger construction and undertook experiments to perfect other high-efficiency techniques for the catching of groundfish. The necessity of ensuring equitable distribution of food supplies among the Allied Nations resulted in the rationing of the exportable surplus of salted fish. Government control replaced private trading. The Dominion Department of Fisheries negotiated and administered contracts with other Governments, assisted the industry in securing priorities for the replacement of goods and services, assisted in financing instruments of primary production, compensated fishermen for loss of life or property due to war hazards, and directed distribution into essential channels by export control. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board established price ceilings on most kinds of fish sold in Canada and put under export control cures of fish, particularly fresh and frozen, in order to assure adequate supplies for the home market.

The pronounced wartime rise in the value of fish and fish products of the Maritime Provinces is shown in Table 13. This value reached an all-time high level in 1945. That of Prince Edward Island was 3.2 times, that of Nova Scotia 3.5 times, and that of New Brunswick 2.6 times the similar value in 1939. In 1946, the total marketed value of fish and fish products of Prince Edward Island reached a new high point at \$4.5 million, an increase of 45 per cent over the 1945 figure. The increase was caused by both larger quantities caught and by higher prices. Lobsters, the mainstay of the fisheries of the Island, accounted for 64 per cent of the value of total landings. The 1946 figures for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not, at the time of writing, available.

The greatly increased demand and the increase in prices resulting from war conditions have given the Maritime fisherman a chance to rehabilitate himself to some extent after years of depressed conditions in the industry. The fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces is in a much sounder condition than for many years and may expand in value beyond the record levels of the past few years. However, the limitless wartime market can hardly be expected to continue indefinitely. In assessing the long-term prospects of this industry one expert says:- There will doubtless be a continued heavy demand for protein food for both human and animal consumption and this need can be met by the abundant supplies of fish which, unlike most other food products, have been relatively little depleted by the war. A general rise in living standards combined with efficient methods of production and distribution might greatly increase present domestic consumption. The export trade is, of course, dependent upon the welfare and trade policies of the different nations as well as upon supplies.^{1/} A possible outcome of the war may be a more widespread appreciation of the fisheries as a great national asset which Canadians, in the past, have been prone to under-estimate.

1/ Ibid.p. 215.

Table 13.-Total Marketed Value of Fish and Fish Products, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1870-1945

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
1870	Not known	4,019	1,132	5,151	6,577	78.3
1875	299	5,574	2,427	8,300	10,350	80.2
1880	1,675	6,291	2,745	10,711	14,500	73.9
1885	1,293	8,284	4,006	13,583	17,723	76.6
1890	1,041	6,637	2,699	10,377	17,715	58.6
1895	977	6,213	4,403	11,593	20,199	57.4
1900	1,059	7,809	3,770	12,638	21,558	58.6
1905	999	8,259	4,847	14,105	29,480	47.8
1910	1,154	10,119	4,134	15,407	29,965	51.4
1915	934	9,167	4,737	14,838	35,861	41.4
1916	1,344	10,093	5,657	17,094	39,208	43.6
1917	1,786	14,469	6,143	22,398	52,312	42.8
1918	1,148	15,143	6,299	22,590	60,260	37.5
1919	1,537	15,171	4,980	21,688	56,508	38.4
1920	1,709	12,743	4,423	18,875	49,241	38.3
1921	925	9,778	3,691	14,394	34,932	41.2
1922	1,613	10,209	4,686	16,508	41,800	39.5
1923	1,755	8,448	4,549	14,752	42,566	34.7
1924	1,202	8,777	5,384	15,363	44,534	34.5
1925	1,598	10,214	4,799	16,611	47,942	34.6
1926	1,359	12,506	5,325	19,190	56,361	34.0
1927	1,368	10,783	4,407	16,558	49,124	33.7
1928	1,197	11,681	5,002	17,880	55,051	32.5
1929	1,297	11,427	5,936	18,660	53,519	34.9
1930	1,141	10,411	4,854	16,406	47,804	34.3
1931	1,079	7,987	4,170	13,236	30,517	43.4
1932	989	6,558	2,973	10,520	25,957	40.5
1933	842	6,011	3,000	9,853	27,497	35.8
1934	964	7,674	3,680	12,318	34,022	36.2
1935	900	7,852	3,950	12,702	34,428	36.9
1936	953	8,905	4,400	14,258	39,165	36.4
1937	870	9,230	4,448	14,548	38,976	37.3
1938	931	8,804	3,996	13,731	40,493	33.9
1939	950	8,754	5,082	14,786	40,076	36.9
1940	715	9,843	4,966	15,524	45,119	34.4
1941	952	12,635	6,485	20,072	62,259	32.2
1942	1,640	15,297	7,132	24,069	75,117	32.0
1943	2,861	21,684	11,129	35,674	85,695	41.7
1944	2,599	23,662	11,969	38,230	89,427	42.7
1945	3,077	30,707	13,270	47,054	113,691	41.4

Table 14.-Value of the Capital Investment of the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1880 - 1945

(Includes value of vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, and wharves, etc., also of fish canning and curing establishments, and working capital)

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
1880	74	2,896	552	3,522	3,937	89.5
1885	493	3,010	1,076	4,579	6,697	68.4
1890	348	3,243	1,185	4,776	7,373	64.8
1895	480	3,140	1,710	5,330	9,254	57.6
1900	442	3,279	2,381	6,082	10,990	55.3
1905	418	4,497	2,182	7,097	12,881	55.1
1910	602	5,334	2,577	8,513	19,020	44.8
1915	1,024	7,899	3,959	12,882	25,858	49.8
1916	1,178	8,661	4,488	14,327	28,729	49.9
1917	1,771	11,702	5,733	19,206	47,143	40.7
1918	1,529	13,084	6,961	21,574	60,222	35.8
1919	1,529	13,971	5,879	21,379	54,577	39.2
1920	1,309	13,347	4,932	19,588	50,405	38.9
1921	971	12,285	4,436	17,872	45,669	38.7
1922	1,161	12,881	4,614	18,636	47,765	39.0
1923	1,278	12,189	4,575	18,042	47,873	37.8
1924	1,212	10,990	5,358	17,560	43,857	40.0
1925	1,238	11,675	5,247	18,160	46,873	38.7
1926	1,167	12,094	5,369	18,630	57,907	32.2
1927	1,118	11,469	5,527	18,114	56,306	32.2
1928	941	11,079	5,656	17,676	58,072	30.4
1929	905	11,253	5,887	18,045	62,579	28.8
1930	930	11,245	5,928	18,103	64,026	28.3
1931	939	10,233	6,100	17,272	45,351	38.1
1932	1,107	9,294	5,738	16,139	41,814	38.6
1933	1,094	8,213	5,186	14,493	40,914	35.4
1934	1,098	8,762	5,436	15,296	43,586	35.1
1935	1,091	8,991	5,487	15,569	43,498	35.8
1936	1,182	9,382	5,580	16,144	45,873	35.2
1937	1,151	9,775	5,684	16,610	44,927	37.0
1938	1,099	10,119	5,876	17,094	48,561	35.2
1939	1,168	9,910	6,301	17,379	47,324	36.7
1940	1,011	9,923	6,424	17,358	49,479	35.1
1941	914	10,031	6,679	17,624	55,090	32.0
1942	882	11,117	6,855	18,854	62,632	30.1
1943	969	12,575	7,328	20,872	61,862	33.7
1944	1,184	13,579	8,439	23,202	67,324	34.5
1945	1,277	15,804	8,882	25,983	74,738	34.7

Table 15. - Quantity Caught and Value Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 45

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.	
Cod-	1920	23	67	1,418	4,516	86	274	1,527	4,857	1,983	6,270	77.0	77.5
	1926	50	118	1,859	4,653	201	479	2,110	5,250	2,734	6,995	77.2	75.1
	1933	37	65	866	1,443	139	210	1,042	1,718	1,562	2,599	66.7	66.1
	1939	79	97	1,068	2,305	85	142	1,232	2,544	1,636	3,234	75.3	78.7
	1943	62	374	1,369	8,560	156	911	1,587	9,845	2,155	13,067	73.6	75.3
	1945	56	397	2,048	13,471	148	1,047	2,252	14,915	2,929	19,662	76.9	75.9
Lobsters-	1920	83	1,382	214	4,017	64	1,091	361	6,490	400	7,152	90.3	90.7
	1926	66	927	184	3,386	60	1,136	310	5,449	340	5,884	91.2	92.6
	1933	91	592	177	1,885	75	830	343	3,307	375	3,524	91.5	93.8
	1939	70	590	145	2,011	81	1,003	296	3,604	315	3,782	94.0	95.3
	1943	60	1,165	154	3,825	68	2,813	282	7,803	301	8,229	93.7	94.8
	1945	81	1,520	189	5,940	76	5,059	346	12,519	372	13,260	93.0	94.4
Herring	1920	32	50	235	539	447	609	714	1,198	2,073	3,428	34.4	34.9
	1926	64	90	265	548	423	529	752	1,167	2,423	3,239	31.0	36.0
	1933	51	64	201	291	484	329	736	684	2,057	1,748	35.8	39.1
	1939	54	54	262	405	478	579	794	1,038	3,365	3,780	23.6	27.5
	1943	59	152	440	1,301	478	1,835	977	3,288	3,191	11,612	30.6	28.3
	1945	50	157	545	1,836	310	1,525	905	3,518	3,856	12,560	23.5	28.0
Sardines ^{1/}	1920	-	-	-	-	197	860	197	860	197	860	100.0	100.0
	1926	-	-	1	2	172	1,172	173	1,174	173	1,174	100.0	100.0
	1933	-	-	-	-	130	623	130	623	130	624	99.9	99.9
	1939	-	-	2	2	315	2,299	317	2,301	317	2,301	100.0	100.0
	1943	-	-	7	12	389	2,990	396	3,002	396	3,004	99.9	99.9
	1945	-	-	5	4	334	2,910	339	2,914	339	2,914	100.0	100.0
Haddock-	1920	1	3	436	1,502	5	17	442	1,522	442	1,523	100.0	100.0
	1926	2	3	458	1,672	35	76	495	1,751	497	1,755	99.6	99.8
	1933	1	2	255	799	13	31	269	832	269	832	100.0	100.0
	1939	1	1	374	1,310	10	45	385	1,356	385	1,357	99.9	99.9
	1943	-	88	300	2,378	7	79	307	2,545	307	2,545	100.0	100.0
	1945	-	1	311	2,214	11	82	322	2,297	322	2,297	100.0	100.0
Mackerel-	1920	6	34	81	726	15	142	102	902	142	1,127	71.8	80.0
	1926	6	21	68	286	19	65	93	372	115	443	80.9	84.0
	1933	9	21	210	306	8	22	227	349	263	396	86.3	88.1
	1939	25	53	440	723	7	20	472	796	521	891	90.6	89.3
	1943	26	242	247	1,365	23	227	296	1,834	371	2,274	79.8	80.7
	1945	29	279	243	1,449	29	286	301	2,014	402	2,810	74.9	71.7
Hake and cusk-	1920	9	18	97	242	69	100	175	360	176	361	99.4	99.7
	1926	14	21	92	136	44	45	150	202	151	204	99.3	99.0
	1933	9	8	88	84	81	57	178	149	178	149	100.0	100.0
	1939	45	41	135	118	30	31	210	190	210	190	100.0	100.0
	1943	73	568	105	338	38	203	216	1,109	218	1,123	99.1	98.8
	1945	47	368	165	868	26	161	238	1,397	243	1,493	97.9	93.6
Sword- fish	1920	-	-	3	51	-	-	3	51	3	51	100.0	100.0
	1928	-	-	13	207	-	-	13	207	13	207	100.0	100.0
	1933	-	-	17	208	-	-	17	208	17	208	100.0	100.0
	1939	-	-	18	244	-	-	18	244	18	244	100.0	100.0
	1943	-	-	30	1,017	-	-	30	1,017	30	1,017	100.0	100.0
	1945	-	-	27	1,165	-	-	27	1,165	27	1,165	100.0	100.0

1/ Barrels.

Table 15. -Quantity Caught and Value Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920-45 (Concl'd.)

		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	000 Cwt.	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
Smelts-	1920	11	122	4	61	40	565	55	748	58	789	94.8	94.8
	1926	15	99	11	166	60	851	86	1,116	92	1,174	93.5	95.1
	1933	9	46	7	67	52	315	68	428	78	496	87.2	86.3
	1939	10	53	7	55	45	305	62	413	71	473	87.3	87.3
	1943	7	71	8	76	35	581	50	728	60	863	83.3	84.4
	1945	12	156	7	86	39	599	58	841	63	953	92.1	88.2
Pollock-	1920	-	-	97	227	44	68	141	295	141	295	100.0	100.0
	1926	-	-	48	78	38	47	86	125	86	125	100.0	100.0
	1933	-	-	33	32	20	17	53	49	53	49	100.0	100.0
	1939	-	-	73	87	22	28	95	115	95	115	100.0	100.0
	1943	-	-	125	584	25	117	150	701	150	701	100.0	100.0
	1945	-	-	223	890	44	265	267	1,155	267	1,155	100.0	100.0
Salmon-	1920	-	-	3	91	12	276	15	367	1,285	15,596	1.2	2.4
	1926	-	4	14	253	25	408	39	665	2,180	19,607	1.8	3.4
	1933	-	2	8	111	24	299	32	412	1,457	9,758	2.2	4.2
	1939	-	1	5	89	11	196	16	286	1,502	13,409	1.1	2.1
	1943	-	-	5	282	13	383	18	665	1,242	15,642	1.4	4.3
	1945	-	-	3	149	7	224	10	373	1,727	25,984	0.6	1.4
Clams and quahaugs-	1920	-	1	8	35	11	74	19	110	26	147	73.1	74.8
	1926	1	5	9	31	27	111	37	147	54	269	68.5	54.6
	1933	1	2	7	12	15	38	23	52	38	108	60.5	48.1
	1939	8	17	8	9	52	76	68	102	100	155	68.0	65.8
	1943	6	25	29	120	77	286	112	431	144	595	77.8	72.4
	1945	7	26	36	163	51	235	94	424	149	649	63.1	65.3
Scallops ^{1/}	1920	-	-	4	29	-	-	4	29	4	29	100.0	100.0
	1926	-	-	20	138	1	2	21	140	23	152	91.3	92.1
	1933	-	-	31	119	12	41	42	160	43	162	97.7	98.8
	1939	-	-	46	75	4	4	50	79	50	79	100.0	100.0
	1943	-	-	50	257	7	36	57	293	57	293	100.0	100.0
	1945	3	19	89	478	4	20	96	517	96	545	100.0	94.9
Alewives-	1920	-	1	11	28	54	180	65	209	65	210	100.0	99.5
	1926	-	1	19	32	53	117	72	150	72	150	100.0	100.0
	1933	-	-	25	26	49	56	74	82	74	82	100.0	100.0
	1939	3	3	47	41	73	81	123	125	123	125	100.0	100.0
	1943	-	-	61	156	45	159	106	315	106	315	100.0	100.0
	1945	1	2	65	175	72	231	138	408	138	408	100.0	100.0
Oysters ^{2/}	1920	3	25	2	14	8	71	13	110	15	147	86.7	74.8
	1926	5	62	2	19	13	93	20	174	22	209	90.9	83.3
	1933	7	37	3	17	10	47	20	101	22	127	90.9	79.5
	1939	5	37	3	22	10	55	18	114	30	174	60.0	65.5
	1943	6	63	5	46	17	185	28	294	43	376	65.1	78.2
	1945	7	85	5	51	23	259	35	395	37	501	94.6	78.8

1/ Shucked gallons.

2/ Barrels.

Table 16. - Persons Engaged in Primary Operations of the Fishing Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada - Specified Years 1920 - 45

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.
1920	2,742	14,282	7,100	24,124	57,197	42.2
1926	2,916	16,315	9,024	28,255	61,371	46.0
1929	2,202	15,747	11,920	29,869	64,083	46.6
1930	2,281	15,265	12,047	29,593	63,836	46.4
1931	2,431	15,527	12,764	30,722	61,811	49.7
1932	3,018	16,237	13,411	32,666	64,484	50.7
1933	3,194	17,133	12,289	32,616	65,506	49.8
1934	2,973	18,448	13,062	34,483	68,634	50.2
1935	3,365	17,907	12,988	34,260	68,557	50.0
1936	3,093	18,359	14,207	35,659	71,735	49.7
1937	3,310	18,088	13,920	35,318	69,981	50.5
1938	3,309	18,548	14,130	35,987	71,510	50.3
1939	3,454	17,548	13,795	34,797	68,941	50.5
1940	2,874	17,590	12,425	32,889	68,817	47.8
1941	2,445	15,149	11,212	28,806	63,745	45.2
1942	2,267	13,452	10,481	26,200	61,367	42.7
1943	2,172	13,370	10,180	25,722	61,459	41.9
1944	2,269	13,863	10,392	26,524	64,208	41.3
1945	2,410	14,413	10,768	27,591	67,423	40.9

Table 17. - Wholesale Prices of Fish at Maritime Points - Average for Specified Years 1926-46

Year	Fresh Haddock Heads on, Price per lb. f.o.b. Maritime Points.	Dry Shore Codfish. Price paid to fishermen, per quintal, at Halifax	Fillets of Cod, Smoked, per lb.	Salt Spring Mackerel, per barrel.	Smoked Finnan Haddie, Standard, per lb.	Kippered Herring, per 20-lb. box.	Canned Lobsters, per doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins in 96-tin lots.
	Wholesale Selling Price - f.o.b. Maritime Points.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926	0.059	5.50	0.131	13.188	0.0896	2.000	4.220
1929	0.059	7.852	0.130	12.170	0.090	2.000	3.439
1930	0.058	6.438	0.122	11.000	0.090	2.000	2.903
1933	0.043	3.330	0.077	4.730	0.077	1.750	2.262
1935	0.045	4.094	0.093	7.667	0.088	1.500	3.178
1936	0.048	3.771	0.095	6.417	0.090	1.533	3.406
1937	0.051	4.458	0.097	8.031	0.091	1.621	3.300
1938	0.049	4.448	0.093	5.225	0.090	1.750	2.747
1939	0.055	4.260	0.098	5.663	0.093	1.854	2.345
1940	0.058	5.250	0.111	5.104	0.103	2.011	2.642
1941	0.072	7.896	0.129	8.875	0.124	2.128	3.420
1942	0.082	11.542	0.152	13.708	0.149	2.301	4.712
1943	0.088	12.758	0.190	15.917	0.173	2.500	6.480
1944	0.085	12.869	0.200	17.000	0.180	2.600	6.480
1945	0.085	12.986	0.200	16.500	0.180	2.600	5.940
1946	0.086	13.133	0.200	15.750	0.180	2.600	5.640

Table 18. - Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Fishery Products, Canada, Specified Years 1913-46
1926 = 100

Year	Fresh Haddock	Dry Shore Codfish	Fillets of Cod, Smoked	Salt Spring Mackerel	Finnan Haddie, Standard	Kippered Herring	Canned Lobsters	Fisheries Products Group
1913	-	98.3	-	99.0	-	60.6	49.1	64.6
1915	-	107.1	-	79.0	-	71.8	47.7	64.6
1917	-	153.8	-	136.8	-	103.1	48.0	88.1
1920	-	161.3	-	141.6	-	107.0	56.8	111.7
1921	-	103.1	-	141.4	-	84.5	40.7	91.6
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929	99.2	142.7	99.4	92.3	100.4	100.0	81.5	105.3
1930	97.2	117.0	97.5	83.4	100.4	100.0	68.8	95.2
1933	72.7	60.5	58.9	35.9	85.9	87.5	53.6	62.9
1935	76.1	74.4	71.1	29.0	98.2	75.0	75.3	71.5
1936	81.1	68.6	72.6	24.3	100.4	76.7	80.7	72.1
1937	82.8	81.1	74.2	30.4	101.6	81.1	78.2	74.2
1938	82.8	80.9	71.1	19.8	100.4	87.5	65.1	71.9
1939	93.0	77.5	74.9	21.4	103.8	92.7	55.3	73.3
1940	97.2	95.5	84.9	19.3	115.0	100.6	62.6	82.8
1941	121.7	143.6	95.6	38.6	138.4	106.4	81.0	92.9
1942	138.6	200.9	116.2	51.9	166.3	115.1	111.7	111.0
1943	148.7	232.0	145.3	60.3	193.1	125.0	153.6	128.0
1944	143.7	234.0	152.9	64.4	200.9	130.0	153.6	130.2
1945	143.7	236.7	152.9	62.5	200.9	130.0	140.8	130.0
1946	143.7	238.8	152.9	59.7	200.0	130.0	204.7	144.4

Table 19. - Principal Statistics of the Fish Canning and Preserving Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 45

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
<u>Establishments-</u> No.	1920	192	275	254	721	940	76.7
	1926	146	243	190	579	831	69.7
	1929	100	242	155	497	730	68.1
	1933	93	177	145	415	620	66.9
	1935	95	176	137	408	630	64.8
	1936	93	172	129	394	624	63.1
	1937	86	161	125	372	597	62.3
	1938	78	155	118	351	561	62.6
	1939	71	154	116	341	523	65.2
	1940	65	149	102	316	458	69.0
	1941	63	152	95	310	463	67.0
	1942	72	155	103	330	493	66.9
	1943	71	167	108	346	523	66.2
	1944	70	168	127	365	535	68.2
	1945	68	172	120	360	540	66.7

Table 19.-Principal Statistics of the Fish Canning and Preserving Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920-45 (Cont'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Capital - \$000						
1920	388	3,953	1,364	5,705	20,512	27.8
1926	261	4,115	1,528	5,904	28,868	20.4
1929	180	3,806	1,730	5,716	28,644	20.0
1933	183	2,374	1,912	4,469	15,533	28.8
1935	189	3,010	2,111	5,310	17,145	31.0
1936	219	3,173	2,241	5,633	18,615	30.3
1937	201	3,294	2,394	5,889	18,130	32.5
1938	181	3,758	2,558	6,497	21,962	29.6
1939	193	3,708	2,848	6,749	21,479	31.4
1940	158	3,979	3,103	7,240	23,258	31.1
1941	141	4,059	3,661	7,861	27,535	28.5
1942	169	5,057	3,761	8,987	33,554	26.8
1943	212	6,150	4,117	10,479	30,741	34.1
1944	291	6,393	4,848	11,332	32,267	35.1
1945	364	7,552	4,893	12,809	33,852	37.8
Employees - No.						
1920	2,072	4,659	3,237	9,968	18,828	52.9
1926	1,564	3,876	2,414	7,854	17,408	45.1
1927	1,264	4,086	2,135	7,485	16,367	45.7
1933	1,504	2,434	2,375	6,313	14,042	45.0
1935	1,386	3,492	2,273	7,151	14,361	49.8
1936	1,334	3,664	2,320	7,318	15,238	48.0
1937	1,162	3,565	2,563	7,290	14,044	51.9
1938	1,234	3,325	2,652	7,211	14,484	49.8
1939	1,332	3,258	2,788	7,378	14,814	49.8
1940	996	3,129	2,482	6,607	15,044	43.9
1941	965	3,350	2,493	6,808	15,842	43.0
1942	985	3,652	2,694	7,331	15,731	46.6
1943	1,282	3,905	3,083	8,270	15,899	52.0
1944	1,776	4,115	3,424	9,315	17,272	53.9
1945	1,475	4,241	3,765	9,481	17,501	54.2
Salaries and Wages - \$000						
1920	176	1,041	466	1,683	4,856	34.7
1926	116	1,178	323	1,617	5,623	28.8
1929	104	1,239	438	1,781	5,412	32.9
1933	87	754	255	1,106	3,024	36.6
1936	72	935	359	1,366	3,554	38.4
1937	71	1,034	391	1,496	4,004	37.4
1938	75	1,046	543	1,664	4,043	41.2
1939	65	1,120	456	1,641	4,228	38.8
1940	70	1,137	563	1,770	4,370	40.5
1941	59	1,389	619	2,067	5,397	38.3
1942	63	1,649	791	2,503	6,738	37.1
1943	120	2,071	937	3,128	8,391	37.3
1944	311	2,545	1,258	4,114	10,040	41.0
1945	292	3,255	1,482	5,029	10,573	47.6
	392	3,441	1,647	5,480	11,967	45.8

Table 19.- Principal Statistics of the Fish Canning and Preserving Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 45 (Concl'd.)

		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Cost of Mater- ials-</u>	1920	970	6,044	1,783	8,797	21,689	40.6
	\$000 1926	653	5,092	1,532	7,277	22,034	33.0
	1929	104	1,239	438	1,781	5,412	32.9
	1933	414	2,487	982	3,883	10,960	35.4
	1935	469	3,415	1,530	5,414	14,773	36.6
	1936	525	3,918	1,707	6,150	16,460	37.4
	1937	475	4,044	1,885	6,404	16,319	39.2
	1938	455	4,149	1,608	6,210	17,082	36.4
	1939	459	4,047	2,095	6,601	18,115	36.4
	1940	363	5,080	2,105	7,548	21,462	35.2
	1941	451	6,144	2,666	9,261	30,113	30.8
	1942	1,005	8,541	3,129	12,675	37,746	33.6
	1943	2,014	12,385	5,597	19,996	43,367	46.1
	1944	1,945	13,827	6,170	21,942	45,907	47.8
	1945	2,795	19,238	8,096	30,129	62,064	48.5
<u>Value of Pro- ducts-</u>	1920	1,445	8,228	2,625	12,298	30,900	39.8
	\$000 1926	945	7,664	2,659	11,268	36,191	31.1
	1929	871	8,217	3,389	12,477	34,966	35.7
	1933	615	3,884	1,653	6,152	17,380	35.4
	1935	633	5,368	2,463	8,464	23,458	36.1
	1936	680	6,164	2,769	9,613	26,685	36.0
	1937	622	6,308	3,115	10,045	26,089	38.5
	1938	607	6,472	2,558	9,637	27,949	34.5
	1939	615	6,532	3,469	10,616	28,817	36.8
	1940	487	8,394	3,376	12,257	35,110	34.9
	1941	639	10,075	4,165	14,879	48,176	30.9
	1942	1,368	13,076	4,881	19,325	59,441	32.5
	1943	2,847	17,880	7,975	28,702	64,805	44.3
	1944	2,718	20,123	8,948	31,789	68,863	46.1
	1945	3,567	27,792	11,615	42,974	93,545	46.9

SECTION 4. - FORESTRY

The forested area of the Maritime Provinces comprises 34,400 square miles or 68 per cent of the total land area. In comparison, 23 per cent of the total area of these provinces consists of non-forested agricultural land. Of the forested land of the Maritimes, 22,190 square miles or 64 per cent is in New Brunswick, 11,600 square miles or 34 per cent is in Nova Scotia, and 610 square miles or 2 per cent is in Prince Edward Island.

In New Brunswick, there are 8,000 square miles of softwood, of which 63 per cent is merchantable and 37 per cent young growth; 12,000 square miles of mixed wood, of which 58 per cent is merchantable; and 2,000 square miles of hardwood, of which 50 per cent is merchantable. Nova Scotia's forested lands comprise 7,780 square miles of softwood, of which 59 per cent is merchantable; 1,300 square miles of mixed wood, of which 63 per cent is merchantable; and 2,470 square miles of hardwood, of which 66 per cent is merchantable. While the forest resources of the Maritimes are great in proportion to their size, they constitute but 2.7 per cent of the forested area of the Dominion. The accessible forest resources, however, constitute 6.6 per cent of those of the Dominion.^{1/}

The accessible forest resources of the Maritime Provinces are estimated by Dominion and Provincial authorities to comprise 15,555 million feet, board measure, of saw material, and 109,905,000 cords of small material suitable for pulpwood, firewood, posts, pit props, etc., or a total equivalent in standing timber of 12,453 million cubic feet, of which New Brunswick has 8,600, Nova Scotia 3,764, and Prince Edward Island 89 million cubic feet, respectively.^{2/} Prince Edward Island originally possessed forests of considerable value but was soon "lumbered out" and the forest industries are now of local importance only.

With the exception of relatively small areas owned by the Dominion Government, the Crown lands and the timber on them are administered by the provinces. In general, the policy of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments has been to give licences to cut the timber rather than to sell the timber land outright. The Maritime Provinces, however, did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the other provinces. In Prince Edward Island, practically all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' wood lots. In Nova Scotia, 71 per cent of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick, over 50 per cent has been sold and 20 per cent is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In comparison, the proportion of the forest land which is privately owned in Quebec is 7.2 per cent, in Ontario 6.0 per cent, and in British Columbia, 3.4 per cent.

In the Maritimes, as elsewhere, the great forestry problem is the management of the forests so as to ensure a sustained yield. Research in forest economics, silviculture, forest fire protection, and forest products is assuming increasing importance.

The forest industry of the Maritime Provinces has been of great historical importance. During the French regime these colonies provided some masts and spars for the French navy, but distance proved an insuperable obstacle to the development of any considerable market in France for Canadian timber. Nor, after the Cession, could the colonial timber compete with that of the Baltic countries from which Great Britain drew her supplies.

The pressing needs of the British navy during the struggle with Napoleon and the closing of the Baltic ports to British trade gave, in the early nineteenth century, the first strong impetus to the forest industries of the Maritimes. To develop these industries, the British Government offered large timber contracts and the protection of a very high tariff wall against foreign countries. The trade in square timber prospered, and continued to grow, even when, with the progress of the Free Trade Movement, the timber preferences were gradually reduced and finally, in 1860, abolished. A considerable export trade in deals (planks three or more inches thick) for the British market developed. This trade received a considerable stimulus when the Crimean War closed the Baltic ports.

As the forests in the northern United States became cleared and as urban centres developed rapidly in the New England States, a demand for sawn lumber arose which proved profitable to the Maritime Provinces. The flourishing shipbuilding industry, the peak of which was reached in 1864, and the progress of settlement increased local demand. The Civil War and the subsequent building boom in the adjacent States stimulated the lumber industry of the Maritimes. The growth of railways opened up new sources of supply and facilitated the movement to markets.

After the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, despite the new tariff of 20 per cent, American demand was so great that lumber shipments continued to increase. The industry shared in the depression generated by the economic crisis of 1873 but soon recovered, and, despite tariffs, the exports of forest products to the United States grew more or less steadily to the end of the century, at which time they were about equal in value to the exports to Great Britain. (For further historical details, see "The Lumber Industry," p.67).

1/ See page 3. 2/ Source: Canada Year Book, 1947, p. 388.

Forest Utilization

Forest resources are made available for economic use by five main industries: woods operations, the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry, the wood-using industries, and the paper-using industries. In addition there is, of course, the tremendous service rendered by the forests in moisture and soil conservation, in healthful recreation, and in the preservation of wild life.

Operations in the Woods

Logging in the Maritimes, as in other parts of eastern Canada, is a seasonal industry. The abundance of labour normally available in the off-seasons for agriculture and fishing is an advantage as, also, are the numerous short streams which make it possible to float logs to the mills at minimum cost. Woods operations provide not only the raw materials for the sawmills, pulp mills, and wood distillation and other plants, but also logs, pulpwood, and bolts for export, and fuel wood, piles, railway ties, posts, and fence rails, mining timber, and other primary products which are finished in the woods ready for use or export, also minor forest products, as maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, etc. Pulpwood heads the list of products in New Brunswick, logs and bolts in Nova Scotia, and firewood in Prince Edward Island.

In 1939, woods operations in the three Maritime Provinces produced in equivalent volume of merchantable timber, 277,911 M cubic feet valued at \$21,336,474. These amounts were 12.3 per cent and 13.5 per cent of the respective Canada totals. In 1945, corresponding figures were 301,476 M cubic feet, valued at \$41,728,986, or 11.7 per cent, and 12.5 per cent of the national totals.

The Lumber Industry

In 1871, there were 565 sawmills in New Brunswick, employing 7,134 men, and with products valued at \$6.6 million. In comparison, Nova Scotia's lumber industry was decidedly small-scale, with 1,144 sawmills, employing 2,858 men, and with products valued at \$1.4 million. Between 1871 and 1911, the value of products of the lumber industry in New Brunswick increased from \$6.6 million to \$12.2 million, while in Nova Scotia the similar increase was from \$1.4 million to \$7.9 million. The number of sawmills in 1911 in New Brunswick was 334, and in Nova Scotia, 472.

The lumber industry of the Maritimes continued to expand up to and including the period of the first Great War. The tremendous expansion in both Canada and the United States in the early years of the century and the stimulation of war demand served to mask forces which were making for an inevitable decline. These forces included higher costs due to the exhaustion of the more accessible stands, longer hauls to the sea-board, and the increasing competition of the virgin forests of the Pacific Coast, made possible by the opening of the Panama Canal.

After World War I, the lumber industry of the Maritime Provinces declined while that of British Columbia rose until it accounted for more than half of the total Canadian production. Accessible forests in the East had been almost depleted of merchantable timber and rising costs of exploitation made it impossible to meet the stiff competition of the Baltic countries in British markets. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 and the United States Revenue Act of 1932 closed the American market almost completely to Canadian timber but affected the Eastern Provinces much more than British Columbia. Both export and local markets were affected, too, by the competition of alternative building materials. Between 1920 and 1933 the value of the products of the lumber industry of the Maritime Provinces declined by 768 per cent. For Canada as a whole the similar decline was 425 per cent.

From 1933 until the start of World War II, there was a slow but almost continuous recovery in the Canadian lumber industry and in this the lumber industry of the Maritimes shared. Among the factors contributing to the recovery may be mentioned the Imperial Preference instituted in 1932 and, beginning 1936, new trade agreements with the United States. However, in 1938 the value of lumber production in the Maritimes was still less than one-quarter that of 1920 and less than one-half that of 1926. (See Table 20.). The production of sawn lumber in the Maritimes was 196,351 M bd. ft. in 1932 and 491,295 M bd.ft. in 1937, and 368,584 M bd. ft. in 1939. The 1945 production of 529,035 M bd. ft. and the increase of 204 per cent over 1939 in the gross value of products of the Maritimes' lumber industry reflect the increased demand resulting from the War. The effect of World War II on the lumber industry of the Maritimes will be further dealt with later in this Chapter.

The principal statistics of the lumber industry of the Maritimes, with comparable figures for Canada as a whole, are shown in Table 20.

Notes:- A review of Canada's Lumber Industry, by L.J. Pouliot, Chief, "Forestry Statistics," Dominion Bureau of Statistics, appeared in Commercial Intelligence Journal, November 25, 1944.

Table 20.- Principal Statistics of the Lumber Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 45

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Establishments -</u> <u>No.</u>						
1920	53	476	224	753	3,481	21.6
1926	40	328	257	625	2,780	22.5
1929	51	352	253	656	3,161	20.8
1933	50	604	193	847	3,517	24.1
1934	54	599	238	891	3,572	24.9
1935	54	572	270	896	3,698	24.2
1936	51	498	279	828	3,638	22.8
1937	54	471	275	800	3,836	20.9
1938	52	452	292	796	3,873	20.6
1939	53	444	282	779	3,941	19.8
1940	55	533	288	876	4,675	18.7
1941	53	490	292	835	4,655	17.9
1942	67	614	330	1,011	5,277	19.2
1943	60	565	328	953	5,140	18.5
1944	70	548	388	1,006	5,506	18.3
1945	71	564	342	977	5,295	18.5
<u>Capital -</u> <u>\$ 000</u>						
1920	187	8,203	33,438	41,828	199,652	21.0
1926	140	4,601	20,773	25,514	175,187	14.6
1929	150	2,195	25,150	27,495	181,586	15.1
1933	131	1,521	3,706	5,358	74,304	7.2
1934	137	1,674	7,013	8,824	71,649	12.3
1935	135	1,592	6,107	7,834	75,974	10.3
1936	140	1,510	4,799	6,449	78,294	8.2
1937	149	1,853	6,276	8,278	90,405	9.2
1938	129	1,614	4,594	6,337	88,812	7.1
1939	123	1,848	4,377	6,348	85,628	7.4
1940	124	3,538	4,108	7,770	91,603	8.5
1941	122	3,141	5,148	8,411	100,982	8.3
1942	152	3,541	6,175	9,868	112,119	8.8
1943	152	3,121	6,176	9,449	115,274	8.2
1944			Not collected	in 1944		
1945			" "	" 1945		
<u>Employees -</u> <u>No.</u>						
1920	70	2,577	5,360	8,007	41,159	19.6
1926	24	1,288	4,100	5,412	35,078	15.4
1929	83	2,470	4,731	7,284	46,466	15.7
1933	71	1,418	1,199	2,686	17,779	15.1
1934	86	1,821	1,842	3,749	22,605	16.6
1935	81	1,747	2,130	3,958	25,727	15.4
1936	80	1,655	2,326	4,061	28,760	14.1
1937	91	1,953	2,969	5,013	33,917	14.8
1938	85	1,515	2,256	3,856	31,182	12.4
1939	80	1,781	2,404	4,265	32,399	13.2
1940	85	2,812	2,963	5,860	39,501	14.8
1941	99	2,659	3,763	6,521	45,104	14.5
1942	138	2,961	4,010	7,109	47,765	14.9
1943	133	2,646	3,972	6,751	43,954	15.4
1944	158	2,699	3,221	6,078	43,516	14.0
1945	163	2,956	2,901	6,020	44,040	13.7

Table 20.- Principal Statistics of the Lumber Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 45 (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>						
1920	41	1,657	4,849	6,547	44,729	14.6
1926	12	699	3,171	3,882	34,925	11.1
1929	19	659	2,888	3,566	36,157	9.9
1933	19	341	490	850	10,040	8.5
1934	19	480	875	1,374	14,118	9.7
1935	18	465	953	1,436	17,712	8.1
1936	16	455	1,081	1,552	21,357	7.3
1937	24	647	1,677	2,348	27,174	8.6
1938	21	516	1,307	1,844	25,345	7.3
1939	22	607	1,293	1,922	26,396	7.3
1940	23	1,172	1,916	3,111	34,022	9.1
1941	24	1,305	2,618	3,947	41,465	9.5
1942	38	1,591	3,174	4,803	49,562	9.7
1943	41	1,610	3,604	5,255	49,564	10.6
1944	54	1,855	2,885	4,794	51,516	9.3
1945	56	2,227	2,887	5,170	54,018	9.6
<u>Cost of Materials - \$ 000</u>						
1920	136	5,136	12,451	17,723	103,078	17.2
1926	55	1,688	8,169	9,912	78,921	12.6
1929	87	1,764	7,665	9,516	83,744	11.4
1933	58	989	1,049	2,096	22,871	9.2
1934	61	1,354	2,307	3,722	29,487	12.6
1935	72	1,270	2,777	4,119	35,928	11.5
1936	63	1,124	2,537	3,724	43,599	8.5
1937	84	1,807	4,265	6,156	57,280	10.7
1938	59	1,493	3,151	4,703	52,788	8.9
1939	63	1,668	3,182	4,913	54,448	9.0
1940	60	3,537	4,884	8,481	70,949	12.0
1941	60	3,542	6,305	9,907	84,435	11.7
1942	83	3,873	8,166	12,122	98,774	12.3
1943	112	4,619	8,751	13,482	101,022	13.3
1944	166	5,547	8,168	13,881	118,167	11.7
1945	209	6,606	8,653	15,468	126,007	12.3
<u>Gross Value of Products-\$ 000</u>						
1920	297	9,915	22,403	32,615	207,164	15.7
1926	93	2,994	13,392	16,479	135,183	12.2
1929	140	3,205	12,165	15,510	146,990	10.6
1933	106	1,703	1,949	3,758	39,438	9.6
1934	110	2,437	3,857	6,404	54,819	11.7
1935	130	2,277	4,453	6,860	65,905	10.4
1936	118	2,049	4,720	6,887	80,343	8.6
1937	153	3,238	7,585	10,976	104,850	10.5
1938	116	2,561	5,414	8,091	92,856	8.7
1939	128	2,954	5,626	8,708	100,133	8.7
1940	118	6,034	8,473	14,625	133,905	10.9
1941	131	6,291	11,236	17,658	163,412	10.8
1942	184	7,605	14,290	22,079	192,919	11.4
1943	233	8,446	15,770	24,449	195,885	12.5
1944	330	9,658	13,826	23,814	216,557	11.0
1945	408	11,395	14,641	26,444	231,108	11.4

In addition to its chief product, the lumber industry of the Maritimes produces many other commodities, such as shingles, railway ties, lath, veneer and plywood, box shooks, etc., chiefly for export markets. While the export demand has been, and still is, the primary basis of the industry, there is a considerable local market created by the demands of the construction industry, the fishing industry which uses boxes, boats, etc., the potato and apple industries which use large numbers of barrels, and the mining industry which uses timbers, pitprops, etc. The quantity and value of lumber out in the Maritime Provinces, classified by kinds of wood, also the quantity and value of laths and shingles produced in 1939 and 1945 are shown in Tables 21-23.

Table 21.- Production of Lumber in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939 and 1945

Kinds of Wood	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	M Ft. B.M.	\$000	M Ft. B.M.	\$ 000	M Ft. B.M.	\$ 000	M Ft. B.M.	\$ 000	M Ft. B.M.	\$ 000	P.C. Quantity	P.C. Value
1939												
Spruce	3,439	65	118,968	1,969	132,679	2,734	255,086	4,768	983,944	19,028	25.9	25.1
Birch,yellow	209	6	7,360	127	29,109	855	36,668	988	109,666	2,905	33.4	34.0
White pine	29	1	7,469	145	13,869	303	21,367	449	289,074	8,080	7.4	5.6
Balsam fir	820	15	3,941	66	12,007	238	16,768	319	121,684	2,043	13.8	15.7
Hemlock	146	3	10,359	156	9,895	206	20,400	364	391,411	5,932	5.2	6.1
Maple	64	2	1,443	26	4,206	129	5,713	156	39,338	1,119	14.5	13.9
Beech	54	2	62	1	1,733	36	1,849	39	4,568	98	40.5	38.8
Red pine	6	--	472	8	1,189	21	1,667	29	57,406	1,428	2.9	2.1
Cedar	--	--	--	--	2,176	43	2,176	43	178,728	5,153	1.2	0.8
Birch, white	45	1	2,365	43	1,349	29	3,759	73	13,269	280	28.3	26.1
Tamarack	--	--	13	--	8	--	21	--	15,826	237	0.1	--
Jack pine	17	--	30	1	2,220	43	2,267	44	93,471	1,640	2.4	2.6
Poplar	64	1	86	1	314	5	464	7	15,233	225	3.0	3.6
Basswood	50	2	--	--	13	--	63	2	20,034	537	0.3	0.4
Ash	--	--	19	--	5	--	24	--	2,987	80	0.8	1.3
Elm	1	--	10	--	104	1	115	1	13,411	304	0.9	0.3
Butternut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	185	5	--	--
Oak	--	--	134	4	--	--	134	4	3,380	120	4.0	3.3
Aspen	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	4,885	76	0.1	--
All other	--	--	--	--	40	--	40	--	1,618,382	29,042	--	--
Total	4,944	98	152,721	2,547	210,919	4,642	368,584	7,289	3,976,882	78,332	9.3	9.3
1945												
Spruce	6,049	234	182,890	7,197	164,925	7,124	353,864	14,555	1,629,859	66,142	21.7	22.0
Birch,yellow	254	11	15,337	679	31,455	1,736	47,046	2,426	164,413	8,484	28.6	28.6
White pine	50	2	16,742	777	30,247	1,486	47,039	2,285	283,190	14,292	16.6	15.8
Balsam fir	2,106	80	11,320	426	10,086	388	23,512	894	94,150	3,728	25.0	24.0
Hemlock	188	6	16,204	630	13,050	544	29,422	1,180	495,977	17,951	5.9	6.6
Maple	7	--	3,922	175	7,287	379	11,216	554	66,198	3,569	16.9	15.5
Beech	--	--	108	5	1,651	67	1,759	72	7,531	332	23.4	21.7
Red pine	137	6	177	8	1,099	42	1,413	56	56,179	2,547	2.5	2.2
Cedar	4	--	--	--	2,739	102	2,743	102	189,351	8,799	1.4	1.2
Birch, white	85	3	3,036	122	1,412	61	4,533	186	36,117	1,614	12.6	11.5
Tamarack	2	--	36	2	193	8	231	10	38,725	1,158	0.6	0.9
Jack pine	--	--	84	3	3,945	160	4,029	163	158,353	6,226	2.5	2.6
Poplar	1	--	224	8	771	29	996	37	44,983	1,504	2.2	2.5
Basswood	--	--	--	--	59	3	59	3	23,175	1,201	0.3	0.2
Ash	--	--	12	--	23	1	35	1	3,663	186	1.0	0.5
Elm	2	--	3	--	20	1	26	1	17,229	819	0.1	0.1
Butternut	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	163	9	--	--
Oak	--	--	678	41	1	--	679	41	6,321	415	10.7	9.9
Aspen	--	--	--	--	410	14	410	14	23,826	747	1.7	1.9
All other	--	--	22	1	--	--	22	1	1,174,757	41,323	--	--
Total	8,665	342	250,795	10,074	269,375	12,145	529,035	22,561	4,514,160	181,046	11.7	12.5

Table 22. - Production of Shingles in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939 and 1945

Kinds of wood	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Squares	\$000	Squares	\$000	Squares	\$000	Squares	\$000	Squares	\$000	P.C. Quantity	P.C. Value
<u>1939</u>												
Cedar	-	-	-	-	50,754	123	50,754	123	3,395,444	8,885	1.5	1.4
Spruce	4,181	8	14,211	28	8,902	18	27,294	54	33,474	68	81.5	79.4
White pine	-	-	3,805	8	416	1	4,221	9	6,488	16	65.1	56.3
Red pine	259	1	-	-	643	1	902	2	3,596	10	25.1	20.0
Balsam fir	4,118	8	2,015	5	202	-	6,335	13	7,716	17	82.1	76.5
Hemlock	320	1	2,833	6	2,845	8	5,998	18	12,437	32	48.2	46.9
Jack pine	-	-	-	-	655	1	655	1	8,503	18	7.7	5.6
All other	-	-	3	-	12	-	15	-	1,753	4	0.9	-
Total	8,878	18	22,867	47	64,429	152	96,174	217	3,469,411	9,050	2.8	2.4
<u>1945</u>												
Cedar	1,861	8	-	-	15,206	64	17,067	72	2,596,646	11,441	0.7	0.6
Spruce	3,049	11	5,044	22	16,269	71	24,362	104	50,375	219	48.4	47.5
White pine	-	-	1,301	6	115	1	1,416	7	4,649	22	30.5	31.8
Red pine	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	-	620	3	11.3	-
Balsam fir	1,468	5	631	3	-	-	2,099	8	2,313	9	90.7	88.9
Hemlock	-	-	658	4	1,300	5	1,958	9	3,598	16	54.4	56.3
Jack pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,001	26	-	-
All other	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	230	1	8.7	-
Total	6,378	24	7,654	35	32,960	141	46,992	200	2,665,432	11,787	1.8	1.7

Table 23. - Production of Lath in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939 and 1945

Kinds of wood	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	M	\$000	M	\$000	M	\$000	M	\$000	M	\$000	P.C. Quantity	P.C. Value
<u>1939</u>												
Spruce	215	1	5,666	12	14,904	27	20,785	40	56,159	132	37.0	30.3
White pine	-	-	20	-	1,034	2	1,054	2	23,714	84	4.4	2.4
Jack pine	-	-	-	-	677	1	677	1	10,933	40	6.2	2.5
Balsam fir	20	-	155	1	1,745	5	1,920	6	1,932	6	99.4	100.0
Cedar	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	14,805	55	1.0	-
Red pine	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	4,079	13	0.1	-
Hemlock	-	-	62	-	10	-	72	-	2,150	6	3.3	-
All other	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	49,914	141	-	-
Total	235	1	5,918	13	18,525	35	24,678	49	163,686	477	15.1	10.3
<u>1945</u>												
Spruce	1,044	7	4,235	32	14,628	98	19,907	137	53,549	343	37.2	39.9
White pine	1,000	8	1,026	6	2,295	14	4,321	28	12,702	78	34.0	36.8
Jack pine	-	-	-	-	846	3	646	3	6,803	47	9.5	6.4
Balsam fir	200	1	161	1	15	-	376	2	641	4	58.7	50.0
Cedar	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	12,670	82	0.1	-
Red pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,442	18	-	-
Hemlock	-	-	50	1	1,412	8	1,462	9	2,840	19	51.5	47.4
All other	-	-	15	-	15	-	30	-	25,084	163	0.1	-
Total	2,244	16	6,487	40	19,021	123	26,752	179	117,731	752	22.7	23.8

The Pulp and Paper Industry^{1/}

Paper manufacturing began in Canada early in the last century. The Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819 with a mill built near Halifax. Prior to 1860, no wood pulp was used, the industry being confined to the manufacture of paper from rags. The manufacture of groundwood pulp developed in the 1870's and 1880's. Two pulp mills in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick were reported in the Census of 1891. These three mills were capitalized at \$298,395, employed 120 men with a payroll of \$45,270, and produced pulp and other products valued at \$108,760. By 1911, there were six mills in each province, with a production of \$311,311 in Nova Scotia and \$1,149,313 in New Brunswick. In 1921, there were six mills in Nova Scotia with a production of \$676,449, and five mills in New Brunswick with a production of \$5,244,302. The production of newsprint paper was begun in New Brunswick in 1923 and in Nova Scotia in 1930. Established late in the period of over-expansion in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, the Maritime industry shared in the effects of the depression. However, it was relatively better off than the pulp and paper industry in Ontario and Quebec, largely because of the fact that it was able to purchase pulpwood from farmers and small operators at very low prices. Even these low prices served to mitigate the worst effects of the drastic declines in lumber production.

The shift from lumber to pulp and paper production in the Maritimes is evident from a comparison of Tables 20 and 24. In 1920, the value of production of the Maritime Provinces' pulp and paper industry was little more than one-third that of the lumber industry. In 1933, pulp and paper production in the Maritimes was almost four times that of lumber. It was around three times the output of the lumber industry in the immediate pre-war years and was about one and two-thirds the output of the lumber industry in 1945.

In 1920, the value of pulp and paper production in the Maritime Provinces was 5.4 per cent of the Dominion total. By 1935 the proportion had increased to 12 per cent. In 1938 it was 11 per cent and by 1946 had declined to 9.6 per cent.

Wood-Using and Paper-Using Industries

Sawmills and pulp mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products, and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries that use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood pulp or paper, some manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries that use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles that do not contain wood as a component part. The principal statistics of the wood-using and paper-using industries in the Maritime Provinces and Canada for certain specified years are shown in Tables 25 and 26. Further details concerning these industries will be found in various reports issued by the Forestry Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1/ A review of Canada's Pulp and Paper Industry, by L.J. Pouliot, Chief, Forestry Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, appeared in the Commercial Intelligence Journals of March 31 and April 7, 1945.

Table 24. -Principal Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Establishments - No.						
1920	-	6	5	11	100	11.0
1926	-	8	5	13	115	11.3
1929	-	6	5	11	108	10.2
1933	-	5	6	11	95	11.6
1934	-	5	6	11	95	11.6
1935	-	5	6	11	95	11.6
1936	-	5	6	11	93	11.8
1937	-	5	6	11	98	11.2
1938	-	5	6	11	99	11.1
1939	-	5	6	11	100	11.0
1940	-	5	6	11	103	10.7
1941	-	5	6	11	106	10.4
1942	-	5	6	11	105	10.5
1943	-	5	6	11	106	10.4
1944	-	5	6	11	104	10.6
1945	-	5	6	11	109	10.1
1946	-	5	6	11	113	9.7
Capital - \$ 000						
1920	-	5,948	19,306	25,254	347,553	7.3
1926	-	6,033	17,211	23,244	501,185	4.6
1929	-	2,554	23,554	26,108	644,774	4.0
1933	-	12,558	44,534	57,092	559,265	10.2
1934	-	12,828	40,852	53,680	554,974	9.7
1935	-	12,354	34,374	46,728	545,573	8.6
1936	-	12,837	35,564	48,401	539,350	9.0
1937	-	13,914	39,169	53,083	570,352	9.3
1938	-	14,328	37,650	51,978	594,908	8.7
1939	-	14,123	38,452	52,575	597,909	8.8
1940	-	14,737	38,972	53,709	642,980	8.4
1941	-	14,896	37,665	52,561	678,938	7.7
1942	-	16,006	36,954	52,960	655,598	8.1
1943	-	16,701	39,153	55,854	667,458	8.4
1944				Not collected for 1944		
1945				"	"	1945
1946				"	"	1946
Employees - No.						
1920	-	531	1,458	1,989	31,298	6.4
1926	-	525	1,366	1,891	31,279	6.0
1929	-	323	1,587	1,910	34,202	5.6
1933	-	625	1,977	2,602	24,037	10.8
1934	-	666	2,138	2,804	26,993	10.4
1935	-	754	2,097	2,851	27,836	10.2
1936	-	721	2,379	3,100	30,054	10.3
1937	-	739	2,627	3,366	33,205	10.1
1938	-	743	2,379	3,122	30,943	10.1
1939	-	742	2,434	3,176	31,016	10.2
1940	-	763	2,851	3,614	34,719	10.4
1941	-	833	2,914	3,747	37,154	10.1
1942	-	827	3,070	3,897	38,002	10.3
1943	-	753	2,963	3,716	37,020	10.0
1944	-	698	3,185	3,883	37,896	10.2
1945	-	724	3,272	3,996	39,996	10.0
1946	-	882	3,368	4,250	44,967	9.5

Table 24. -Principal Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 46 (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>						
1920	-	333	1,847	2,180	45,254	4.8
1926	-	460	1,617	2,077	44,176	4.7
1929	-	308	1,825	2,133	50,214	4.2
1933	-	805	1,783	2,588	26,658	9.7
1934	-	922	2,238	3,160	33,307	9.5
1935	-	927	2,346	3,273	35,893	9.1
1936	-	1,005	2,824	3,829	40,064	9.6
1937	-	1,080	3,524	4,604	48,758	9.4
1938	-	1,110	3,027	4,137	42,619	9.7
1939	-	1,165	3,201	4,366	44,737	9.8
1940	-	1,253	4,319	5,572	56,074	9.9
1941	-	1,409	4,867	6,276	63,678	9.9
1942	-	1,693	5,260	6,953	69,656	10.0
1943	-	1,432	5,466	6,898	71,199	9.7
1944	-	1,465	6,111	7,576	75,833	10.0
1945	-	1,480	6,427	7,907	80,463	9.8
1946	-	1,987	7,124	9,111	101,365	9.0
<u>Cost of Materials \$ 000</u>						
1920	-	335	3,884	4,219	84,209	5.0
1926	-	519	4,048	4,567	85,365	5.3
1929	-	399	4,995	5,394	96,875	5.6
1933	-	1,346	4,002	5,348	47,633	11.2
1934	-	1,354	4,069	5,423	53,427	10.2
1935	-	1,399	4,460	5,859	57,995	10.1
1936	-	1,464	5,872	7,336	72,203	10.2
1937	-	1,567	8,293	9,860	91,122	10.8
1938	-	1,781	5,990	7,771	71,063	10.9
1939	-	1,784	6,841	8,625	79,934	10.8
1940	-	1,940	9,734	11,674	108,759	10.7
1941	-	2,237	11,035	13,272	125,437	10.6
1942	-	2,142	12,511	14,653	135,970	10.8
1943	-	2,354	14,339	16,693	143,956	11.6
1944	-	2,376	16,314	18,690	157,995	11.8
1945	-	2,397	17,882	20,279	179,369	11.3
1946	-	3,177	20,518	23,695	223,448	10.6
<u>Gross Value of Products- \$ 000</u>						
1920	-	1,067	11,665	12,732	236,420	5.4
1926	-	1,270	9,176	10,446	215,370	4.9
1929	-	749	10,106	10,855	243,971	4.4
1933	-	3,980	10,563	14,543	123,415	11.8
1934	-	4,296	13,366	17,662	152,648	11.6
1935	-	4,332	14,861	19,193	159,326	12.0
1936	-	4,839	15,130	19,969	183,633	10.9
1937	-	4,945	20,195	25,140	226,245	11.1
1938	-	5,934	14,297	20,231	183,898	11.0
1939	-	5,523	15,631	21,154	208,152	10.2
1940	-	6,031	25,127	31,158	298,035	10.5
1941	-	6,210	28,613	34,823	334,726	10.4
1942	-	5,414	29,326	34,740	336,697	10.3
1943	-	6,070	30,977	37,047	344,412	10.8
1944	-	5,497	34,460	39,957	369,846	10.8
1945	-	5,839	35,684	41,523	398,805	10.4
1946	-	8,176	42,739	50,915	527,815	9.6

Table 25.- Principal Statistics of the Wood-Using Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1924 - 45

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Establishments-</u> No.						
1924	16	143	65	224	2,231	10.0
1926	14	132	71	217	2,021	10.7
1929	13	119	68	200	2,077	9.6
1933	11	122	60	193	1,986	9.7
1935	10	118	54	182	1,966	9.3
1936	9	113	46	168	1,999	8.4
1937	10	113	46	169	2,048	8.3
1938	10	108	52	170	2,110	8.1
1939	10	107	53	170	1,873	9.1
1940	7	101	49	157	1,861	8.4
1941	7	107	48	162	1,969	8.2
1942	12	119	66	197	2,124	9.3
1943	9	108	61	178	2,076	8.6
1944	9	122	66	197	2,194	9.0
1945	11	130	71	212	2,575	8.2
<u>Capital Employed - \$ 000</u>						
1924	162	3,043	2,028	5,233	119,119	4.4
1926	122	2,948	2,112	5,182	121,063	4.3
1929	313	4,024	2,631	6,968	148,701	4.7
1933	290	3,635	2,686	6,611	99,157	6.7
1935	316	3,197	2,938	6,451	93,351	6.9
1936	319	3,206	2,978	6,503	95,304	6.8
1937	340	3,255	2,835	6,430	95,903	6.7
1938	364	3,485	3,079	6,928	95,697	7.2
1939	376	3,459	3,089	6,924	99,778	6.9
1940	331	3,557	3,679	7,567	106,761	7.1
1941	318	3,862	3,562	7,742	113,089	6.8
1942	336	3,659	4,259	8,254	118,417	7.0
1943	271	3,900	4,750	8,921	124,702	7.2
1944					Not collected for 1944	
1945					" " " 1945	
<u>Employees -</u> No.						
1924	67	893	517	1,477	29,902	4.9
1926	55	904	648	1,607	31,009	5.2
1929	101	1,149	762	2,012	39,269	5.1
1933	95	999	618	1,712	23,374	7.3
1935	120	1,126	836	2,082	26,751	7.8
1936	98	1,199	836	2,133	28,713	7.4
1937	101	1,308	849	2,258	31,677	7.1
1938	106	1,245	864	2,215	30,597	7.2
1939	103	1,245	910	2,258	31,305	7.2
1940	91	1,311	992	2,394	35,547	6.7
1941	89	1,477	1,135	2,701	41,811	6.5
1942	87	1,589	1,591	3,267	43,905	7.4
1943	73	1,472	1,874	3,419	45,650	7.5
1944	71	1,490	1,988	3,549	48,771	7.3
1945	69	1,267	1,729	3,065	50,949	6.0

Table 25. - Principal Statistics of the Wood-Using Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1924 - 45 (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>						
1924	47	672	448	1,167	30,733	3.8
1926	36	688	568	1,292	32,415	4.0
1929	73	920	739	1,732	42,515	4.1
1933	55	562	420	1,037	17,090	6.1
1935	72	701	595	1,368	20,635	6.6
1936	58	719	592	1,369	23,185	5.9
1937	57	833	651	1,541	27,055	5.7
1938	59	833	706	1,598	26,985	5.9
1939	70	868	711	1,649	28,364	5.8
1940	75	912	860	1,847	34,570	5.3
1941	84	1,111	1,074	2,269	44,412	5.1
1942	80	1,553	1,625	3,258	51,114	6.4
1943	72	1,642	2,136	3,850	57,700	6.7
1944	82	1,752	2,486	4,320	64,468	6.7
1945	60	1,498	2,204	3,762	68,277	5.5
<u>Cost of Materials - \$ 000</u>						
1924	42	1,071	767	1,880	48,151	3.9
1926	41	1,013	834	1,888	50,649	3.7
1929	85	1,461	1,243	2,789	72,023	3.9
1933	67	793	717	1,577	23,651	6.7
1935	124	1,029	1,127	2,280	31,210	7.3
1936	78	1,110	1,215	2,403	36,206	6.6
1937	111	1,269	1,243	2,623	42,355	6.2
1938	74	1,322	1,369	2,765	39,043	7.1
1939	63	1,375	1,426	2,864	42,233	6.8
1940	99	1,457	1,751	3,307	57,054	5.8
1941	78	2,064	2,386	4,528	76,114	5.9
1942	113	3,171	3,668	6,952	88,791	7.8
1943	96	3,915	4,043	8,054	94,129	8.6
1944	99	3,974	5,371	9,444	106,131	8.9
1945	113	3,115	4,576	7,804	117,216	6.7
<u>Gross Value of Products-\$ 000</u>						
1924	162	2,125	1,391	3,678	98,098	3.7
1926	151	2,048	1,798	3,997	110,084	3.6
1929	239	2,930	2,534	5,703	146,950	3.9
1933	196	1,785	1,416	3,397	52,290	6.5
1935	215	2,209	2,098	4,522	64,802	7.0
1936	169	2,250	2,175	4,594	74,728	6.1
1937	193	2,657	2,270	5,120	87,453	5.9
1938	153	2,542	2,546	5,241	80,398	6.5
1939	153	2,728	2,553	5,434	87,442	6.2
1940	216	2,865	3,219	6,300	113,918	5.5
1941	194	3,772	4,244	8,210	150,443	5.5
1942	230	5,393	6,629	12,252	174,217	7.0
1943	195	6,434	7,414	14,043	187,905	7.5
1944	216	6,853	9,785	16,854	214,088	7.9
1945	223	5,199	8,577	13,999	229,738	6.1

Table 26. -Principal Statistics of the Paper-Using Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1924-45

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Establishments -</u> No.						
1924	8	54	46	108	1,799	6.0
1926	7	60	45	112	1,835	6.1
1929	8	64	47	119	2,059	5.8
1933	8	66	52	126	2,319	5.4
1935	8	70	56	134	2,427	5.5
1936	7	69	54	130	2,481	5.2
1937	7	68	57	132	2,515	5.2
1938	7	71	57	135	2,602	5.2
1939	7	69	54	130	2,624	5.0
1940	7	68	54	129	2,637	4.9
1941	8	71	55	134	2,690	5.0
1942	8	75	54	137	2,716	5.0
1943	8	72	53	133	2,652	5.0
1944	8	71	54	133	2,647	5.0
1945	8	72	53	133	2,678	5.0
<u>Capital Employed - \$ 000</u>						
1924	295	2,015	1,574	3,884	123,251	3.2
1926	170	2,140	1,518	3,828	132,155	2.9
1929	299	3,213	2,031	5,543	177,014	3.1
1933	288	3,010	2,057	5,355	160,583	3.3
1935	302	2,817	2,194	5,313	158,920	3.3
1936	301	2,814	2,127	5,242	163,234	3.2
1937	313	2,896	2,287	5,496	170,410	3.2
1938	314	3,195	2,332	5,841	171,675	3.4
1939	312	2,946	2,335	5,593	177,490	3.2
1940	311	2,815	2,478	5,604	180,506	3.1
1941	306	2,655	2,539	5,500	193,014	2.8
1942	307	2,670	2,389	5,366	194,323	2.8
1943	322	2,685	2,403	5,410	196,551	2.8
1944			Not collected for 1944			
1945			" " " 1945			
<u>Employees -</u> No.						
1924	100	788	582	1,470	34,528	4.3
1926	115	818	519	1,452	36,821	3.9
1929	125	999	629	1,753	44,838	3.9
1933	120	906	598	1,624	40,281	4.0
1935	119	961	636	1,716	43,410	4.0
1936	121	1,007	650	1,778	45,492	3.9
1937	122	1,038	730	1,890	48,455	3.9
1938	123	1,113	752	1,988	49,248	4.0
1939	131	1,087	693	1,911	50,064	3.8
1940	131	1,128	707	1,966	51,101	3.8
1941	136	1,199	781	2,116	55,898	3.8
1942	123	1,173	770	2,066	56,429	3.7
1943	127	1,212	759	2,098	57,241	3.7
1944	129	1,223	811	2,163	59,491	3.6
1945	139	1,198	709	2,046	64,388	3.2

Table 26. -Principal Statistics of the Paper-Using Industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1924-45 (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>						
1924	72	890	875	1,837	45,363	4.0
1926	76	968	647	1,691	49,401	3.4
1929	102	1,209	860	2,171	63,296	3.4
1933	93	1,026	654	1,773	48,779	3.6
1935	98	1,081	727	1,906	53,957	3.5
1936	98	1,110	753	1,961	57,239	3.4
1937	103	1,171	846	2,120	62,312	3.4
1938	105	1,244	840	2,189	63,925	3.4
1939	111	1,203	808	2,122	65,790	3.2
1940	116	1,240	816	2,172	69,100	3.1
1941	108	1,329	922	2,359	78,267	3.0
1942	108	1,382	933	2,423	81,847	3.0
1943	114	1,465	967	2,546	86,381	2.9
1944	134	1,582	1,058	2,774	92,619	3.0
1945	144	1,721	1,032	2,897	103,422	2.8
<u>Cost of Materials - \$ 000</u>						
1924	35	451	496	982	42,552	2.3
1926	34	524	454	1,012	46,066	2.2
1929	39	756	561	1,356	61,561	2.2
1933	31	498	328	857	40,622	2.1
1935	29	592	374	995	49,908	2.0
1936	29	662	426	1,117	54,688	2.0
1937	34	728	562	1,324	65,399	2.0
1938	36	915	447	1,398	64,814	2.2
1939	35	760	637	1,432	69,679	2.1
1940	37	859	728	1,624	79,234	2.0
1941	35	1,016	885	1,936	101,014	1.9
1942	35	1,011	950	1,996	104,991	1.9
1943	38	1,003	887	1,928	108,292	1.8
1944	42	1,030	1,020	2,092	115,363	1.8
1945	47	1,138	1,053	2,238	128,552	1.7
<u>Gross Value of Products- \$ 000</u>						
1924	177	2,087	1,647	3,911	127,217	3.1
1926	174	2,200	1,536	3,910	139,428	2.8
1929	239	2,892	2,107	5,238	187,822	2.8
1933	186	2,320	1,503	4,009	126,809	3.2
1935	202	2,614	1,634	4,450	147,802	3.0
1936	199	2,758	1,707	4,664	158,650	2.9
1937	203	3,016	1,907	5,126	178,271	2.9
1938	200	3,243	1,716	5,159	176,059	2.9
1939	221	3,027	2,063	5,311	184,165	2.9
1940	233	3,182	2,280	5,695	203,915	2.8
1941	223	3,685	2,532	6,440	244,652	2.6
1942	204	3,792	2,638	6,634	257,316	2.6
1943	233	4,080	2,682	6,995	272,121	2.6
1944	241	4,361	3,056	7,658	293,235	2.6
1945	271	4,733	3,013	8,017	325,000	2.5

World War II and the Forest Industries of the Maritimes

The outbreak of war out of the Baltic countries, an important source of lumber supply for Great Britain, and left Canada as practically the only available alternative source. Domestic demand, too, increased greatly. The construction of naval, army, and air force establishments and munitions factories took large quantities of lumber and, as new factories went into production, the demand for lumber to make boxes, barrels, crates, etc. for the shipment overseas of munitions, food, and other supplies, increased. Large quantities of lumber were used, too, for shipbuilding and other construction related to the war effort. In the general expansion, the Maritimes shared. Between 1938 and 1945, the value of lumber production in these provinces increased by 226.8 per cent, as compared with an increase of 148.9 per cent for the Dominion.

The demand for pulp and paper products, too, was greatly increased by the war. Among the war uses may be mentioned the use of woodpulp in production of explosives, cellulose surgical dressings and hospital wadding, rayon, celanese, cellophane, and pulp-based plastics from which were produced synthetic yarns for tires and parachutes, gas impervious clothing, impervious wrappings for machines, wrappings for perishable drugs, chemicals and food, etc., replacing cotton, silk, and metals. Paperboard was used in containers for shell cases, ammunition, gun barrels, machine parts and medical supplies, replacing metal and wood. Building board or wallboard was used in much war construction such as barracks, hospitals, etc., and in ships, ambulances and aircraft. Certain paper products were component parts of sea and land mines, of radio equipment, shells and other weapons of war. Large quantities of newsprint for the Allied nations came from Canadian mills. Between 1938 and 1946 pulp and paper production increased 151.7 per cent in the Maritimes and 187.0 per cent in the Dominion.

In 1940, the Department of Munitions and Supply established a Timber Control and on December 1, 1941, the Timber Controller was appointed Administrator of lumber prices under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. At the end of 1941, pulpwood operations in Canada were brought under direction of the Timber Control. Domestic prices for pulpwood were established and exports to non-Empire countries were made subject to permit and were allocated on a quota basis. Pulp and paper production was placed under the jurisdiction of an Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and deliveries were allocated to various markets.

Despite shortage of woods labour owing to the diversion of workers to the Armed Forces and to war industries, and other difficulties, the output of sawlogs, pulpwood and other forest products was maintained at a remarkably high level. The need for obtaining the highest possible yield from the available labour force has tended to concentrate fellings in the best and most accessible forest areas. Reduction of trained forest protection staffs has resulted in considerable losses from fires and pests which might otherwise have been reduced. Plans are being developed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to build up forest protection organizations and to improve the general standards of forest management.

Canada's lumber industry should be in an excellent position to maintain a high production level for some time to come. With large quantities of building materials needed for the reconstruction of war-devastated countries, her export potential should be great, as also should the domestic demand for lumber for house building, property improvement, and commercial construction, and the production of civilian goods such as furniture, etc., which was curtailed during the war years. In the general prosperity of Canada's lumber industry, the lumber industry of the Maritimes should share. For the long run, it must be remembered that the Maritime lumber industry is a mature one and that the competition of newer areas such as British Columbia will probably continue to increase.

The Canadian pulp and paper industry showed during the war that it could maintain its production at a high level in spite of the many difficulties it had to face - shortage of manpower and resultant scarcity of pulpwood, restrictions on the use of hydro-electric power, rationing of certain of its products, etc. With the removal of these handicaps, the industry should be in an excellent position to meet the world demand for pulp and paper.

While Britain has absorbed small quantities of its products, the chief market of the Maritime pulp and paper industry has been in the eastern United States. For the latter, the situation advantage of the Maritime industry is high, as the many rivers, the short distances to tide water, and the fact that many of the mills can ship by water the year round, make for lower costs. Owing to the climate and abundant moisture, growth in the Maritimes is exceptionally rapid. The industry provides a ready market for pulpwood cut on farm woodlots and, owing to the small-scale and seasonal nature of much of the industry of the Maritime Provinces, considerable low-cost labour is normally available in the off seasons for agriculture.

The problem of increasing or maintaining productive capacity in the Maritime pulp and paper industry, as elsewhere in Canada, is but one phase of the general problem of forest management. The war has led to a deeper appreciation of the value of our forest resources and to criticism of wasteful methods of exploitation that have, too often, been used. Policies of proper forest management in respect of non-wasteful cutting methods, better protection against insect and fire damage, and long-term planning for soil conservation, the maintenance of streams and rivers, game protection, recreational facilities, both for our own population and tourists will, probably, receive more attention in the future than they have in the past. It is noteworthy that a Division of Forestry and Forest Products has been established as part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in recognition of the importance of forests and forest products and their close connection with agriculture in the promotion of human welfare.

SECTION 5. - MINING

The 1941 Census recorded 14,300 gainfully occupied males in mining in Nova Scotia and 1,574 gainfully occupied in mining in New Brunswick, these being 9.3 per cent and 1.3 per cent of all gainfully occupied males in the respective provinces. Only five persons were reported in the mining industry in Prince Edward Island. There are no mines in Prince Edward Island but there is a small annual production of sand and gravel for railway ballast and a small output of clay products. The gainfully occupied in mining in the Maritimes constitute 22 per cent of all persons so engaged in the Dominion. In 1945, mining contributed 13 per cent of the net value of production in Nova Scotia and 3 per cent of the net value of production in New Brunswick.

Because of the geographical position of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic seaboard, its mineral resources were early explored. In 1604, Master Simon, a mining engineer in the employ of Champlain, discovered iron and silver in St. Mary's Bay and, a little later, he discovered copper at Cape d'Or. "A Natural History of Acadia" by Nicholas Denys, published in Paris in 1672, mentions the discovery of coal in Nova Scotia, this being the first reference to the occurrence of this mineral in North America. Coal mining, which is of overwhelming importance in the mining industry of the Maritimes, is dealt with in a separate section below. Gypsum ranks next to coal in Nova Scotia. The gypsum deposits of Nova Scotia, covering approximately 625 square miles, are among the most extensive in Canada. In New Brunswick, gypsum is found in localized deposits.

Nova Scotia, with its large iron and steel industry, is not, at present, a producer of iron ore. Deposits of iron ore of various kinds are numerous throughout a large part of the province and the steel industry was based originally on the iron deposits of Pictou county and the coal of Pictou and Cumberland. However, the large deposits of high-grade iron ore in Newfoundland, owned by the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, are more readily accessible and of higher grade, and the local deposits are no longer mined.

Gold production in Nova Scotia dates back to the early 1860's. From 1862 to 1902, annual yields varied from 6,863 to 30,348 fine ounces. Thereafter, output declined rapidly, averaging only 1,431 fine ounces in the 1920's. Production was stimulated, in the 1930's, by the rise in the price of gold. Output rose steadily, reaching 29,943 fine ounces in 1939. Thereafter, production declined, mainly because of labour shortage. In 1943, output totalled 4,129 fine ounces, and in 1946 it was 4,321 fine ounces.

Nova Scotia possesses valuable beds of rock salt which are being exploited and there is a small production of grindstones, pulpstones, and scythestones. Tripolite deposits have been worked from time to time. From the widely distributed clays of the province, there is an annual production of brick, tile, and semi-refractory clay products. Marbles, granites, and sandstones of excellent quality for building and ornamental purposes are to be found, as well as limestone for building, fluxing ore and lime-making.

Bituminous coal, gypsum, stone, petroleum, natural gas, and lime are the principal mineral products of New Brunswick. Other minerals such as wolframite, the ore of tungsten, copper in the form of chalcopyrite, iron ore in the form of siliceous magnetite, antimony, and tripolite have been located. The heavy overburden in this province makes prospecting difficult.

The principal statistics of the mineral industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada in specified years 1921-46 are shown in Table 27, and the quantity and value of mineral production in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively, in Tables 28 and 29. Table 30 shows the historical record of production of the more important minerals in the Maritimes.

2021
1946
1945
1944
1943
1942
1941

Table 27. -Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1921 - 45

Year		Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Operating Plants or Mines-</u>		No.				
1921		109	71	180	6,473	2.8
1926		95	91	186	9,345	2.0
1929		98	93	191	9,148	2.1
1933		595	399	994	10,873	9.1
1935		267	520	787	12,898	6.1
1937		1,210	423	1,633	15,408	10.6
1938		810	409	1,219	14,130	8.6
1939		914	426	1,340	14,239	9.4
1940		666	423	1,089	13,665	8.0
1941		622	428	1,050	13,234	7.9
1942		694	433	1,127	12,897	8.7
1943		712	433	1,145	12,449	9.2
1944		509	429	938	12,952	7.2
1945		656	427	1,083	13,016	8.3
<u>Capital Employed -</u>		\$ 000				
1921		82,283	2,985	85,268	559,514	15.2
1926		60,312	3,533	63,845	688,750	9.3
1929		67,357	4,945	72,302	867,021	8.3
1933		59,727	5,186	64,913	800,292	8.1
1935		53,569	4,523	58,092	777,500	7.5
1937		59,114	4,676	63,790	957,345	6.7
1938		52,594	4,310	56,904	954,248	6.0
1939		52,581	4,467	57,048	941,775	6.1
1940		48,086	4,522	52,608	976,348	5.4
1941		48,356	4,429	52,785	1,082,609	4.9
1942		49,086	4,401	53,487	1,145,346	4.7
1943		51,262	4,321	55,583	1,183,442	4.7
1944				Not available		
1945				" "		
<u>Employees -</u>		No.				
1921		14,129	980	15,109	60,804	24.8
1926		13,993	1,127	15,120	77,931	19.4
1929		14,738	1,361	16,099	95,102	16.9
1933		13,915	1,629	15,544	63,334	24.5
1935		14,550	2,390	16,940	80,256	21.1
1937		15,629	3,012	18,641	105,414	17.7
1938		15,591	3,042	18,633	107,275	17.4
1939		15,202	3,263	18,465	107,759	17.1
1940		14,934	2,240	17,174	108,886	15.8
1941		15,246	2,262	17,508	113,227	15.5
1942		14,394	1,718	16,112	112,043	14.4
1943		13,852	1,570	15,422	112,140	13.8
1944		13,538	1,631	15,169	104,878	14.5
1945		14,091	1,525	15,616	96,250	16.2

Table 27. - Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1921-45 (Concl'd.)

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>					
1921	16,477	1,009	17,486	79,161	22.1
1926	16,110	952	17,062	94,217	18.1
1929	21,055	1,237	22,272	124,491	17.9
1933	9,853	1,402	11,255	70,032	16.1
1935	14,302	1,865	16,167	100,081	16.2
1937	18,374	1,509	19,883	144,292	13.8
1938	15,959	2,074	18,033	145,644	12.4
1939	17,372	2,312	19,684	152,353	12.9
1940	19,286	1,939	21,225	164,490	12.9
1941	21,389	2,098	23,487	186,423	12.6
1942	22,169	1,856	24,025	198,550	12.1
1943	25,348	1,828	27,176	207,576	13.1
1944	30,815	2,240	33,055	204,808	16.1
1945	26,708	2,200	28,908	185,280	15.6
<u>Cost of Fuel and Electricity and Process Supplies- \$ 000</u>					
1921	2,389	113	2,502	14,285	17.5
1926	2,942	143	3,085	23,518	13.1
1929	2,436	169	2,605	26,752	9.7
1933	2,219	83	2,302	14,025	16.4
1935 ^{1/}	7,759	331	8,090	64,432	12.6
1937	6,076	294	6,370	289,835	2.2
1938	5,259	274	5,533	279,366	2.0
1939	5,451	330	5,781	270,111	2.1
1940	6,041	376	6,417	302,263	2.1
1941	6,684	432	7,116	368,389	1.9
1942	6,595	405	7,000	431,911	1.6
1943	6,737	397	7,134	498,885	1.4
1944	7,665	463	8,128	443,385	1.8
1945	7,266	480	7,746	353,444	2.2
<u>Net Value of Bullion, Ore, Concentrates, Residues and Other Minerals - \$ 000</u> (shipped from mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries)					
1921		Not available		170,714	-
1926	28,871	1,811	30,682	241,139	12.7
1929	28,530	2,407	30,937	315,181	9.8
1933	15,744	2,088	17,832	221,755	8.0
1935	14,207	2,467	16,674	238,581	7.0
1937	22,598	2,442	25,040	372,796	6.7
1938	20,224	3,506	23,730	374,416	6.3
1939	23,504	3,600	27,104	393,232	6.9
1940	26,189	3,024	29,213	446,081	6.5
1941	24,536	3,232	27,768	497,905	5.6
1942	25,175	3,176	28,351	514,110	5.5
1943	21,979	3,250	25,229	475,529	5.3
1944	25,209	3,632	28,841	454,022	6.4
1945	23,684	3,636	27,320	413,277	6.6

1/ Beginning with 1935, the cost of process supplies was added to fuel and electricity.

Table 28.- Mineral Production of Nova Scotia, Specified Years 1939-45

Product	1939		1943		1944		1945	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallios-		\$		\$		\$		\$
Antimony..... lb.	1,200	148	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper..... lb.	1,269,179	128,086	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold..... fine oz.	29,943	1,082,170	4,129	158,967	5,840	224,840	3,291	126,704
Lead..... lb.	2,545,122	80,655	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manganese ore.. ton	4	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manganese metal lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver..... fine oz.	173,877	70,399	144	66	188	81	112	53
Tungsten con-								
centrates..... lb.	-	-	19,374	18,564	-	-	-	-
Zinc..... lb.	9,152,856	280,901	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Metallios-								
Barytes..... ton	-	-	22,500	263,419	106,106	970,774	108,434	1,165,623
Coal..... ton	7,051,176	25,611,271	3,103,085	27,121,861	5,745,671	30,728,535	5,112,615	28,350,278
Diatomite..... ton	279	9,661	82	2,465	5	175	24	740
Fluorspar..... ton	-	-	825	17,000	-	-	-	-
Grindstones.... ton	152	5,616	-	-	-	-	10	600
Gypsum..... ton	1,298,618	1,340,830	255,736	368,639	401,284	489,932	634,960	790,273
Quartz..... ton	10,574	18,927	9,486	16,126	10,100	27,350	10,734	36,171
Salt..... ton	47,885	213,029	47,776	245,157	38,809	281,482	37,825	254,138
Silica Brick... M	1,890	75,212	3,113	169,783	2,931	177,003	3,040	185,866
Clay Products and								
Other Structural								
Materials-								
Clay products.. -	-	339,952	-	478,571	-	402,694	-	433,455
Lime-								
Quicklime..... ton	14,469	126,969	9,611	111,758	3,362	42,957	469	5,771
Hydrated lime. ton	312	3,542	122	1,586	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel ton	2,139,427	1,225,827	917,376	585,007	911,970	411,041	1,308,848	555,809
Stone..... ton	49,835	133,917	247,868	420,869	98,433	225,113	123,434	315,179
Total.....	-	30,746,200	-	29,979,837	-	33,981,977	-	32,220,659

Table 29.- Mineral Production of New Brunswick, Specified Years 1939-45

Product	1939		1943		1944		1945	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallios-		\$		\$		\$		\$
Iron ore..... ton	-	-	143,062	579,990	-	-	-	-
Manganese ore.. ton	392	3,600	48	985	-	-	-	-
Non-Metallios.								
Coal..... ton	468,421	1,566,359	372,873	1,641,069	345,123	1,845,277	361,184	2,021,806
Grindstones.... ton	152	9,662	164	6,225	225	12,000	215	10,270
Gypsum..... ton	29,765	134,286	36,263	148,315	42,040	200,748	46,755	236,833
Natural gas.... M cu.ft.	608,382	292,403	675,029	327,787	702,464	341,636	653,230	317,568
Petroleum..... bbl.	22,799	32,082	24,530	34,342	23,296	32,832	30,140	42,413
Peat moss..... ton	-	-	990	27,000	2,000	64,000	2,000	64,000
Clay Products and								
Other Structural								
Materials-								
Clay products... -	-	129,985	-	216,446	-	207,051	-	232,783
Lime-								
Quicklime..... ton	11,558	97,084	13,634	132,901	17,218	195,545	17,517	209,654
Hydrated lime.. ton	7,117	54,814	3,748	41,467	2,580	32,102	2,424	31,997
Sand and gravel. ton	3,373,303	1,368,061	719,531	372,936	1,960,382	958,524	1,627,571	686,267
Stone..... ton	75,409	266,107	53,583	147,371	69,988	244,197	99,828	328,509
Total.....	-	3,949,433	-	3,676,834	-	4,133,902	-	4,182,100

Table 30. -Principal Mineral Products of the Maritime Provinces, Specified Years

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	quantity 000 Tons	Value \$000	quantity 000 Tons	Value \$000	quantity 000 Tons	Value \$000	quantity 000 Tons	Value \$000	quantity P.C.	Value P.C.
<u>Coal 1/</u>										
1870	719	1,124	-	-	719	1,124	753	1,243	95.5	90.4
1875	931	1,454	-	-	931	1,454	1,040	1,747	89.5	96.0
1880	1,178	1,840	-	-	1,178	1,840	1,483	2,657	79.4	69.3
1885	1,548	2,419	-	-	1,548	2,419	1,921	3,418	80.6	70.8
1890	2,181	3,408	7	14	2,188	3,422	3,085	5,676	70.9	60.3
1895	2,225	3,477	10	14	2,235	3,491	3,478	6,739	64.3	51.8
1900	3,624	8,088	10	15	3,634	8,103	5,777	13,742	62.9	59.0
1905	5,647	10,083	29	59	5,676	10,142	8,668	17,520	65.5	57.9
1910	6,431	12,920	55	111	6,486	13,031	12,909	30,310	50.2	42.2
1915	7,463	16,659	127	310	7,590	16,969	13,267	32,111	57.2	52.8
1920	6,437	32,315	172	1,091	6,609	33,406	16,947	82,497	39.0	40.5
1926	6,747	26,845	173	710	6,921	27,555	16,478	59,375	42.0	46.0
1929	7,056	28,072	219	909	7,275	28,981	17,497	63,065	41.6	46.0
1933	4,558	15,970	312	1,042	4,870	17,012	11,903	35,324	40.9	47.4
1935	5,822	20,391	346	1,129	6,168	21,520	13,888	41,963	44.4	51.3
1938	6,236	22,524	342	1,133	6,578	23,657	14,295	43,982	46.0	53.8
1939	7,051	25,611	468	1,566	7,519	27,177	15,693	48,677	47.9	55.8
1940	7,849	28,766	547	1,963	8,396	30,729	17,567	54,676	47.8	56.2
1941	7,388	28,446	523	2,021	7,911	30,467	18,226	58,060	43.4	52.5
1942	7,205	29,116	435	1,826	7,640	30,942	18,865	62,898	40.5	49.2
1943	6,103	27,122	373	1,641	6,476	28,763	17,859	62,877	36.3	45.7
1944	5,746	30,729	345	1,845	6,091	32,574	17,026	70,433	35.8	46.2
1945	5,113	28,350	361	2,022	5,474	30,372	16,507	67,588	33.2	44.9
1946	5,453	30,254	367	2,070	5,820	32,324	17,808	75,368	32.7	42.9
<u>Gypsum</u>										
1874	68 ^{2/}	68	-	-	68	68	68	68	100.0	100.0
1880	126 ^{2/}	112	10	11	136	123	137	124	99.4	99.2
1885	82 ^{2/}	78 ^{2/}	15 ^{2/}	28	97	106	98	106	99.0	100.0
1890	181	155	39	31	220	186	227	194	96.9	95.8
1895	157	134	67	64	224	198	226	203	99.1	97.6
1900	139	109	112	146	251	255	252	259	99.6	98.5
1905	272	298	164	233	436	531	442	586	98.6	30.6
1910	400	459	90	214	490	673	525	934	93.4	72.1
1915	299	340	75	185	374	525	475	855	78.6	61.4
1920	261	574	49	428	310	1,002	429	1,894	72.3	52.9
1926	678	1,188	60	468	738	1,656	884	2,771	83.5	59.8
1929	949	1,152	70	486	1,019	1,638	1,212	3,346	84.1	49.0
1933	316	364	30	89	346	453	383	676	90.3	67.0
1935	455	523	31	106	486	629	542	932	89.6	67.5
1938	671	908	48	159	919	1,067	1,009	1,502	91.1	71.1
1939	1,299	1,341	30	134	1,329	1,475	1,422	1,935	93.4	76.2
1940	1,278	1,302	52	193	1,330	1,495	1,449	2,066	91.8	72.4
1941	1,395	1,517	56	151	1,451	1,668	1,593	2,248	91.1	74.2
1942	394	513	37	111	431	624	566	1,254	76.1	49.6
1943	256	369	36	148	292	517	447	1,382	65.3	37.4
1944	401	490	42	201	443	691	596	1,512	74.3	45.7
1945	635	790	47	237	682	1,027	840	1,783	81.2	57.6
1946	1,539	1,813	39	551	1,578	2,364	1,811	3,672	87.1	64.4

1/ For the years 1920 - 1946, the tonnage shown is the total output from all mines; for previous years, the figures include only sales, colliery consumption and coal used by operators.

2/ Export figures, production figures not being available.

Table 30.-Principal Mineral Products of the Maritime Provinces - Specified Years - (Cont'd)

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	000 Tons	\$ 000	000 Tons	\$ 000	000 Tons	\$ 000	000 Tons	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
<u>Iron Ore</u>										
1876	15	-	-	-	15	-	Not available		-	-
1880	51	-	-	-	51	-	"	"	-	-
1885	48	-	-	-	48	-	"	"	-	-
1890	49	-	-	-	49	-	77	-	63.6	-
1895	84	-	-	-	84	-	103	-	81.6	-
1900	19	-	-	-	19	-	122	-	15.6	-
1905	85	-	-	-	85	-	291	-	29.2	-
1910	18	-	5	-	23	-	259	-	8.9	-
1915	-	-	4	-	4	-	398	-	1.0	-
1920-46					No production in the Maritimes					
<u>Clay Products</u>										
1910	-	205	-	56	-	261	-	7,630	-	3.4
1915	-	222	-	36	-	258	-	3,914	-	6.6
1920	-	541	-	73	-	614	-	10,665	-	5.8
1926	-	363	-	76	-	439	-	10,357	-	4.2
1929	-	653	-	160	-	813	-	13,905	-	5.8
1933	-	126	-	47	-	173	-	2,263	-	7.6
1935	-	270	-	62	-	332	-	3,013	-	11.0
1938	-	340	-	124	-	464	-	4,536	-	10.2
1939	-	340	-	130	-	470	-	5,151	-	9.1
1940	-	491	-	172	-	663	-	6,345	-	10.4
1941	-	529	-	194	-	723	-	7,575	-	9.5
1942	-	618	-	246	-	864	-	7,082	-	12.2
1943	-	479	-	216	-	695	-	6,608	-	10.5
1944	-	403	-	207	-	610	-	6,697	-	9.1
1945	-	433	-	233	-	666	-	8,913	-	7.5
1946	-	671	-	337	-	1,008	-	12,207	-	8.3
<u>Lime</u>										
1906	2	14	14	94	16	108	183	1,009	8.7	10.7
1910	2 ^{1/2}	13	16	106	18	119	205	1,137	8.8	10.5
1915	32	183	13	94	45	277	177	1,016	25.4	27.3
1920	7	40	25	365	32	405	330	3,819	9.6	10.6
1926	16	60	17	196	33	256	414	3,781	7.9	6.8
1929	42	154	16	175	58	329	674	5,909	8.5	5.6
1933	4	30	17	135	21	165	324	2,432	6.4	6.8
1935	11	83	16	125	27	208	405	2,926	6.8	7.1
1938	12	111	15	120	27	231	487	3,543	5.5	6.5
1939	15	130	19	152	34	282	552	4,004	6.1	7.0
1940	22	184	21	175	43	359	717	5,195	6.0	6.9
1941	21	200	22	180	43	380	861	6,358	5.0	6.0
1942	22	226	22	197	44	423	885	6,531	5.0	6.5
1943	10	113	17	174	27	287	908	6,832	3.0	4.2
1944	3	43	20	228	23	271	885	6,927	2.6	3.9
1945	-	6	20	242	20	248	832	6,525	2.4	3.8
1946	-	-	22	286	22	286	841	7,075	2.6	4.0

1/ Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

Table 30.- Principal Mineral Products of the Maritime Provinces - Specified Years - (Cont'd)

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Quantity 000 Tons	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Tons	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Tons	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Tons	Value \$ 000	Quantity P.C.	Value P.C.
<u>Stone</u>										
1910	-	228	-	59	-	287	-	3,650	-	7.9
1915	-	368	-	154	-	522	-	4,245	-	12.3
1920	-	420	-	280	-	700	-	7,580	-	9.2
1926	92	151	19	100	111	251	6,398	7,866	1.7	3.2
1929	265	376	27	205	292	581	9,622	12,067	3.0	4.8
1933	41	97	17	131	58	228	2,940	2,997	2.0	7.6
1935	212	622	85	209	297	831	4,317	5,303	6.9	15.7
1938	64	147	13	120	77	267	5,115	5,550	1.5	4.8
1939	50	134	75	266	125	400	5,442	6,469	2.3	6.2
1940	181	314	166	310	347	624	7,447	7,391	4.7	8.4
1941	114	269	138	348	252	617	7,940	7,988	3.2	7.7
1942	230	764	88	321	318	1,085	7,977	8,730	4.0	12.4
1943	248	421	53	147	301	568	7,223	7,964	4.2	7.1
1944	98	225	70	244	168	469	5,995	7,159	2.8	6.6
1945	123	315	99	329	222	644	6,206	8,167	3.6	7.9
1946	184	515	121	387	305	902	8,056	11,185	3.8	8.1
<u>Gold 1/</u>	000 Fine oz.	\$ 000	000 Fine oz.	\$ 000	000 Fine oz.	\$ 000	000 Fine oz.	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
1862	7	142	-	-	7	142	135	2,799	5.2	5.1
1870	19	387	-	-	19	387	83	1,724	22.9	22.4
1875	11	219	-	-	11	219	130	2,694	8.5	8.1
1880	12	258	-	-	12	258	63	1,305	19.0	19.8
1885	21	433	-	-	21	433	56	1,149	37.5	37.7
1890	23	475	-	-	23	475	56	1,150	41.1	41.3
1895	22	453	-	-	22	453	100	2,084	22.0	21.7
1900	29	599	-	-	29	599	1,350	27,908	2.1	2.1
1905	14	283	-	-	14	283	685	14,159	2.0	2.0
1910	8	164	-	-	8	164	494	10,206	1.6	1.6
1915	7	137	-	-	7	137	918	18,978	0.8	0.7
1920	1	14	-	-	1	14	765	15,814	0.1	0.1
1926	2	35	-	-	2	35	1,754	36,263	0.1	0.1
1929	3	56	-	-	3	56	1,928	39,862	0.2	0.1
1933	1	40	-	-	1	40	2,949	84,350	-	-
1935	9	330	-	-	9	330	3,285	115,595	0.3	0.3
1938	27	934	-	-	27	934	4,725	166,206	0.6	0.6
1939	30	1,082	-	-	30	1,082	5,094	184,116	0.6	0.6
1940	22	855	-	-	22	855	5,311	204,479	0.4	0.4
1941	19	738	-	-	19	738	5,345	205,789	0.4	0.4
1942	13	500	-	-	13	500	4,841	186,390	0.3	0.3
1943	4	159	-	-	4	159	3,651	140,575	0.1	0.1
1944	6	225	-	-	6	225	2,923	112,532	0.2	0.2
1945	3	127	-	-	3	127	2,697	103,824	0.1	0.1
1946	4	159	-	-	4	159	2,833	104,036	0.1	0.2

1/ From 1862 to 1929, inclusive, gold valued at \$20.671834; from 1933 to 1946, at world price of gold in Canadian funds.

Table 30. - Principal Mineral Products of the Maritime Provinces, Specified Years - (Concl'd.)

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
	Quantity 000 Bbl.	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Bbl.	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Bbl.	Value \$ 000	Quantity 000 Bbl.	Value \$ 000	Quantity P.C.	Value P.C.
Petroleum (Crude)										
1910	-	-	1	2	1	2	316	389	0.3	0.5
1915	-	-	1	1	1	1	215	301	0.5	0.3
1920	-	-	5	20	5	20	196	822	2.6	2.4
1926	-	-	11	30	11	30	364	1,312	3.0	2.3
1929	-	-	7	20	7	20	1,117	3,732	0.6	0.5
1933	-	-	9	18	9	18	1,145	3,139	0.8	0.6
1935	-	-	13	18	13	18	1,447	3,492	0.9	0.5
1938	-	-	19	27	19	27	6,966	9,230	0.3	0.3
1939	-	-	23	32	23	32	7,826	9,846	0.3	0.3
1940	-	-	22	31	22	31	8,591	11,160	0.3	0.3
1941	-	-	31	44	31	44	10,134	14,415	0.3	0.3
1942	-	-	26	39	28	39	10,365	15,969	0.3	0.2
1943	-	-	25	34	25	34	10,052	16,470	0.2	0.2
1944	-	-	23	33	23	33	10,099	15,430	0.2	0.2
1945	-	-	30	42	30	42	8,483	13,632	0.4	0.3
1946	-	-	28	40	28	40	7,586	14,989	0.4	0.3
Natural Gas	000,000 Cu.ft.	\$ 000	000,000 Cu.ft.	\$ 000	000,000 Cu.ft.	\$ 000	000,000 Cu.ft.	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.
1912	-	-	-	37	-	37	-	2,363	-	1.6
1915	-	-	431	60	431	60	20,124	3,706	2.1	1.6
1920	-	-	683	131	683	131	16,846	4,233	4.1	3.1
1926	-	-	648	128	648	128	19,208	7,557	3.4	1.7
1929	-	-	678	333	678	333	28,378	9,977	2.4	3.3
1933	-	-	618	303	618	303	23,138	8,712	2.7	3.5
1935	-	-	615	304	615	304	24,911	9,363	2.5	3.2
1938	-	-	577	285	577	285	33,445	11,587	1.7	2.5
1939	-	-	606	292	606	292	35,185	12,507	1.7	2.3
1940	-	-	616	301	616	301	41,232	13,001	1.5	2.3
1941	-	-	654	317	654	317	43,495	12,665	1.6	2.6
1942	-	-	619	300	619	300	45,697	13,302	1.4	2.3
1943	-	-	675	328	675	328	44,198	11,814	1.5	2.8
1944	-	-	702	342	702	342	45,067	11,423	1.6	3.0
1945	-	-	653	318	653	318	48,412	12,310	1.3	2.6
1946	-	-	541	262	541	262	47,900	12,165	1.1	2.2

The Coal Mining Industry

Of the minerals of the Maritime Provinces, coal is of outstanding importance. It makes up between 80 and 90 per cent of the total value of mineral production in Nova Scotia, and around 45 per cent of that of New Brunswick. According to expert opinion, more than one-fifth of the population of the province of Nova Scotia is directly dependent upon its coal industries and the subsidiaries thereof.

The chief mines are in Cape Breton (the Sydney field) in Pictou, Cumberland, and Inverness. The Sydney field accounts for about three-quarters of the total production. The location of the deposits at tide water and the aid of the protective tariff have made it possible for Nova Scotia coal to compete with the United States bituminous in the markets along the St. Lawrence river. It has facilitated, too, the development of the Nova Scotia iron and steel industry, using the ore from the Wabana deposits in Newfoundland. The reserves of coal in Nova Scotia are extensive. However, the industry faces increasing costs of production. Over 50 per cent of the Nova Scotia coal is raised from mines beneath the sea. Some of the coal seams run to great depth and are often severely faulted. High costs of production make competition with the American bituminous industry increasingly difficult. In New Brunswick, coal is found at several places in the broad carboniferous belt extending westward from the coast in Albert and Kent counties through King's, Queen's, Sunbury, and York.

From the late years of the century to the outbreak of World War I, the coal mining industry of the Maritimes expanded rapidly, due to the great increase in railway demand, the booming local iron and steel industry, and the rapidly developing industries of Central Canada. In 1880, coal production in Nova Scotia was 1.2 million tons whence it climbed steadily to an all-time high of nearly 8 million tons in 1913. The local iron and steel industry and the Quebec market were of paramount importance, taking over 80 per cent of the output. There was a revival of demand from the United States early in the century but this fell off after 1905.

During World War I, practically the whole coal output of the Maritimes was absorbed by the demands of the railways, ships' bunkers, and the war-booming local industry. Moreover, with the shortage of shipping space, the rapidly rising costs of mining and higher freight rates, such Nova Scotia coal as was available could not compete with that of the United States to which Central Canada turned for supplies. With the cessation of war demand, the loss of the Quebec market, which had been such an important outlet for Nova Scotia coal, proved serious.

The recovery of the Maritime coal industry from the post-war depression was slow. The increased use of oil as fuel, the rapid development of hydro-electric power and the increased use of the internal combustion engine greatly lessened the demand for coal generally. Strenuous efforts were made to recapture the Quebec market. Aided by lower shipping rates by water, the reduction in freight rates following the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, the Dominion Government bonuses for coal used in gas and coking plants, and the Dominion coal subventions which enabled Maritime coal to meet the competition of United States coal at points in Ontario and Quebec, this objective was attained. By 1929, sales to Central Canada were higher than before the war. The chief local demand, that from the steel industry, did not, however, recover its pre-war level. The development of the Nova Scotia iron and steel industry had been due, primarily, to the railway expansion and, after World War I, the demand for rails and railway equipment was greatly contracted. The Nova Scotia industry proved unable to compete successfully with Ontario and Quebec in the new and diversified steel products which became of increasing importance.

With the depression of the 1930's, the Maritime coal industry, which had attained a fair measure of recovery in the late 1920's, was again in difficulties. However, the reduction in freight rates, the bonuses, subventions and higher tariffs cushioned the worst effects of the depression. Coal production in Nova Scotia, which had totalled 7.1 million tons in 1929, fell to 4.1 million tons in 1932, then rose steadily to 7.3 million tons in 1937. The industry maintained its relative position in the Quebec market in spite of a reduction in sales and, moreover, invaded the Ontario market.

World War II, as did World War I, greatly altered normal conditions in the coal mining industry of the Maritimes. In normal times, the chief difficulty is to secure sufficient markets to absorb the coal produced, the reverse is true in time of war when there is not enough coal produced to meet current demands. From 7.1 million tons in 1939, the output of Nova Scotia coal mines rose to 7.8 million tons in 1940, but declined to 5.7 million tons in 1944. Labour difficulties reduced output and shipment was hampered by shortages of railway and shipping space. Coal consumption in the Maritimes increased and the St. Lawrence market again had to depend almost wholly on imported United States coal. Shipments of Nova Scotia coal to Quebec were 3.5 million tons in 1939; 2.1 million tons in 1941; 0.7 million tons in 1943; 0.2 million tons in 1945; and 0.6 million tons in 1946. After World War I, it was some years before Nova Scotia coal secured an adequate outlet in this area and it may again take time to recover this all important market.

The dependence of so many wage-earners in Nova Scotia on coal mining tends to create economic and social problems of considerable magnitude. The industry is particularly susceptible to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations. With so much of its output consumed by the railways, the iron and steel industries, and other manufactures, it is very vulnerable in times of depression. Alternative occupations in the steel and coal towns are few. The labour force tends to remain at a high level with part-time work in times of depression. Productivity per man day is low as compared to that elsewhere. In some mines the coal seams run far out to sea, a fact which adds to production costs. Efforts are being made to solve the difficulties of the industry. These include the closing of marginal mines, greater mechanization, the improvement of labour management relations and assisted emigration of the unemployed to other parts of Canada where job opportunities are greater.

Table 31. -Output of Nova Scotia Mines by Districts, Specified Years 1929 - 46

District	1929	1933	1939	1940	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons	000 Tons
Cape Breton....	5,381	3,444	5,414	5,897	5,289	4,435	4,226	3,689	3,945
Cumberland.....	796	605	808	929	1,123	971	881	777	821
Inverness.....	157	103	121	173	121	96	93	91	95
Pictou.....	722	406	708	849	672	601	546	556	592
Total Nova Scotia.....	7,056	4,558	7,051	7,848	7,205	6,103	5,746	5,113	5,453
Total Canada..	17,497	11,903	15,693	17,567	18,865	17,859	17,026	16,507	17,812
Per Cent Nova Scotia of Canada.....	40.3	38.3	44.9	44.7	38.2	34.2	33.7	31.0	30.6

Table 32. -Principal Statistics of the Coal Mining Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1921 - 45

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Number of Mines -</u>					
1921	59	20	79	396	19.9
1926	43	11	54	457	11.8
1929	36	11	47	413	11.4
1933	36	34	70	535	13.1
1935	39	22	61	556	11.0
1938	41	22	63	498	12.7
1939	40	34	74	510	14.5
1940	42	33	75	469	16.0
1941	38	34	72	419	17.2
1942	36	36	72	376	19.1
1943	40	39	79	375	21.1
1944	37	32	69	394	17.5
1945	38	29	67	373	18.0
<u>Capital Employed - \$ 000</u>					
1921	77,075	1,365	78,440	176,991	44.3
1926	54,313	1,688	56,001	148,278	37.8
1929	55,806	1,657	57,463	141,767	40.5
1933	52,514	1,781	54,295	125,741	43.2
1935	46,136	1,329	47,465	110,517	42.9
1938	44,581	879	45,460	111,495	40.8
1939	44,821	1,207	46,028	109,072	42.2
1940	42,716	1,463	44,179	103,635	42.6
1941	43,148	1,478	44,626	106,498	41.9
1942	44,837	1,386	46,223	108,767	42.5
1943	46,707	1,379	48,086	111,867	43.0
1944			Not available		
1945			" "		
<u>Number of Employees -</u>					
1921	13,203	483	13,686	31,408	43.6
1926	12,622	573	13,195	28,368	46.5
1929	13,324	605	13,929	29,739	46.8
1933	12,262	1,054	13,316	26,095	51.0
1935	13,167	1,177	14,344	26,198	54.8
1938	14,090	1,160	15,250	27,074	56.3
1939	13,539	1,326	14,865	26,472	56.2
1940	13,448	1,458	14,906	26,434	56.4
1941	13,468	1,372	14,840	26,330	56.4
1942	13,130	1,082	14,212	26,194	54.3
1943	12,508	1,013	13,521	26,473	51.1
1944	12,728	925	13,653	25,596	53.3
1945	13,022	834	13,856	25,301	54.8

Table 32. -Principal Statistics of the Coal Mining Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1921 - 45 - (Concl'd.)

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Salaries and Wages - \$ 000</u>					
1921	15,845	558	16,403	46,475	35.3
1926	15,045	495	15,540	35,842	43.4
1929	19,847	594	20,441	42,376	48.2
1933	9,384	917	10,301	22,379	46.0
1935	12,902	807	13,709	26,595	51.5
1938	14,613	820	15,433	28,700	53.8
1939	15,770	1,084	16,854	30,721	54.9
1940	17,843	1,313	19,156	34,043	56.3
1941	19,827	1,349	21,176	38,150	55.5
1942	20,682	1,249	21,931	42,091	52.1
1943	23,826	1,253	25,079	47,292	53.0
1944	29,674	1,450	31,124	55,021	56.6
1945	25,229	1,385	26,614	49,432	53.8
<u>Gross Value of Products- \$ 000</u>					
1921	27,783	921	28,704	72,452	39.6
1926	26,845	710	27,555	59,875	46.0
1929	28,072	909	28,981	63,065	46.0
1933	15,970	1,042	17,012	35,924	47.4
1935	20,391	1,129	21,520	41,963	51.3
1938	22,524	1,133	23,657	43,982	53.8
1939	25,611	1,566	27,177	48,677	55.8
1940	28,766	1,963	30,729	54,676	56.2
1941	28,446	2,021	30,467	58,060	52.5
1942	29,116	1,826	30,942	62,898	49.2
1943	27,122	1,641	28,763	62,878	45.7
1944	29,587	1,798	31,385	67,058	46.8
1945	27,050	1,946	28,996	64,247	45.1

The Iron and Steel Industry

Coal mining in the Maritimes can hardly be treated apart from the iron and steel industry, its chief local customer. Based originally on the conjunction of the iron ore and coal of Nova Scotia, the discovery of the Wabana deposits in Newfoundland made possible a much more extensive development.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, several small rolling mills and car shops were established in Nova Scotia. The first railway cars made in Canada were manufactured at Amherst in 1893. By 1900, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had plants at Trenton and New Glasgow. By 1928, control of the several concerns had passed to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation which, with its integrated plant at Sydney for the production of primary iron and steel, with extensive reserves of iron ore and limestone in Newfoundland, and large coal deposits in Cape Breton, ranked as one of the three largest iron and steel producers in Canada.

The period of the "Great Expansion" from the middle 1890's to 1913, and particularly the railway expansion, and the encouragement of the steel industry through a combination of bounties and tariffs, were important factors in the development of the iron and steel industry of the Maritime Provinces. In 1900, pig iron production in Nova Scotia amounted to 28,133 net tons or 29.1 per cent of the Dominion total. In 1913, an all-time high of 480,068 net tons was reached, this being 42.5 per cent of the all-Canada total. Evidence of the expansion in the Nova Scotia steel and coal industries is seen in the increase in the population of Cape Breton of 43 per cent in the decade 1891-1901 and 49 per cent in the decade 1901-11.

After World War I, the demand for steel rails and railway equipment, in which the Maritime industry had specialized, declined greatly. In the lighter steels and the new and diversified steel products which became increasingly important, the Maritimes were at a competitive disadvantage as compared with producers closer to the chief consuming centres in Ontario and Quebec, to whom were available good quality raw materials, supplies of labour, plentiful capital, and more profitable sales opportunities, which enabled them to cut production costs and to diversify their products to a greater degree. The Ontario industry was particularly favoured by the concentration there of the rapidly growing automobile industry. Dosco's location advantage with respect to raw materials was offset by certain metallurgical deficiencies in the Wabana ore and Cape Breton coal the overcoming of which increased production costs. Other handicaps have been persistent labour troubles and the lack of modern facilities.

During the 1920's, the iron and steel industry, in common with the coal industry of the Maritimes, was depressed. In the depression of the 1930's, too, it suffered more than did the more diversified industry of Central Canada.

World War II brought expansion to the iron and steel industry of the Maritimes. However, as will be seen from Table 33, the expansion was relatively less than in other parts of Canada. Costs of production rose greatly because of wage increases, labour difficulties, the effect of submarine activity on shipping facilities for the transportation of iron ore and limestone from Newfoundland, the cutting off of certain foreign supplies, and exploratory work to make alternative sources of supply available. Wartime restrictions on the kinds and prices of steel products and their distribution cut profits.

As a result of the War, the pig iron and steel making capacity of the Nova Scotia iron and steel industry has considerably increased. Certain of the fundamental metallurgical problems have been or are being solved. Some obsolete facilities have been improved but most experts are of the opinion that further modernization of plant, higher labour productivity and the removal of certain other handicaps will further improve the competitive position of the industry.

The Report of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation, 1944, states that, with the requisite reduction in costs, the Nova Scotia plant should be able to compete successfully in certain areas in the production of hot rolled strip and from it sheet and tinplate, products for which the Canadian market is extensive; that secondary industries might be expected to arise through a utilization of those light flat rolled steel products, and that, contingent upon the necessary reduction in costs, the Nova Scotia iron and steel industry might, by virtue of its unusually favourable seaboard position, legitimately expect to develop an export trade as well^{1/}.

^{1/} Report of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation, 1944, Vol. I, pp. 59-61.

Table 33.- Principal Statistics of the Primary Iron and Steel Industry^{1/}, Nova Scotia and Canada, Specified Years 1926 - 45

Year	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Selling Value of Products	Value added by Manufacturing
	No.	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Nova Scotia								
1926	4	17,246	1,225	1,330	959	4,350	8,661	3,373
1929	6	28,627	2,150	3,352	1,486	7,790	16,044	6,769
1933	6	18,381	768	903	569	2,277	3,763	1,486
1935	6	19,234	1,630	2,161	1,186	4,481	7,988	2,320
1937	6	21,337	2,318	3,343	1,515	7,086	14,883	6,282
1938	6	18,747	2,222	2,901	1,227	5,708	11,183	4,247
1939	6	22,015	2,252	3,248	1,192	7,029	15,223	7,003
1940	6	25,848	2,579	4,239	1,581	11,551	21,716	8,585
1941	6	26,616	3,257	5,505	1,724	14,161	24,403	8,518
1942	6	44,723	6,936	11,425	2,737	19,037	31,010	9,236
1943	6	49,399	6,899	11,176	2,190	12,200	23,932	9,542
1944	6	2/	5,752	10,160	2,380	13,066	24,734	9,287
1945	6	2/	5,421	9,985	2,497	13,123	24,419	2/
Canada								
1926	33	86,987	6,140	9,054	3,949	19,913	41,184	17,322
1929	45	109,447	11,218	18,535	6,692	32,515	72,232	33,025
1933	50	96,445	5,200	6,049	2,700	7,599	18,493	8,194
1935	53	86,465	9,523	12,279	4,846	18,539	38,701	15,316
1937	55	96,875	14,054	19,926	6,934	33,806	74,581	33,841
1938	55	100,272	13,100	18,257	5,530	24,787	59,606	29,290
1939	54	113,660	13,827	20,411	6,070	29,629	75,934	40,235
1940	54	133,845	17,774	29,207	9,583	54,046	114,598	50,970
1941	60	168,750	23,735	41,337	13,888	80,824	164,566	69,854
1942	61	205,805	33,245	60,875	18,734	110,552	232,106	102,820
1943	63	235,386	34,222	65,654	18,985	101,414	223,951	103,552
1944	64	2/	30,763	60,837	17,276	92,215	212,510	103,018
1945	63 ^{1/}	2/	29,378	57,862	16,002	86,417	192,279	2/
Per Cent Nova Scotia of Canada								
1926	12.1	19.8	20.0	14.7	24.3	21.8	21.1	19.5
1929	13.3	26.2	19.2	18.1	22.2	24.0	22.2	20.5
1933	12.0	19.1	14.8	14.9	21.1	30.0	20.3	18.1
1935	11.3	22.2	17.1	17.6	24.5	24.2	20.6	15.1
1937	10.9	22.0	16.5	16.8	21.8	21.0	20.0	18.6
1938	10.9	18.7	17.0	15.9	22.2	23.0	18.8	14.5
1939	11.1	19.4	16.3	15.9	19.6	23.7	20.0	17.4
1940	11.1	19.3	14.5	14.5	16.5	21.4	19.0	16.8
1941	10.0	15.8	13.7	13.3	12.4	17.5	14.8	12.2
1942	9.8	21.7	20.9	18.8	14.6	17.2	13.4	9.0
1943	9.5	21.0	20.2	17.0	11.5	12.0	10.7	9.2
1944	9.4	2/	18.7	16.7	13.8	14.2	11.6	9.0
1945	9.5	2/	18.5	17.3	15.6	15.2	12.7	2/

^{1/}Includes pig iron, steel ingots and castings, rolled iron and steel products, ferro-alloys.

^{2/}Not available.

Table 34.- Pig Iron Production, Nova Scotia and Canada, Specified Years 1889 - 1946

Year	Nova Scotia	Canada	Per Cent Nova Scotia of Canada
	Net Tons	Net Tons	P.C.
1889	21,289	25,921	82.1
1900	28,133	96,575	29.1
1901	151,131	274,376	55.1
1905	261,014	525,306	49.7
1910	350,287	800,797	43.7
1913	480,068	1,128,967	42.5
1915	420,276	913,776	46.0
1920	332,493	1,090,396	30.5
1926	280,267	848,195	33.0
1929	348,097	1,209,779	28.8
1932	34,381	161,426	21.3
1933	132,736	254,595	52.1
1935	232,962	671,860	34.7
1936	288,006	759,619	37.9
1937	358,756	1,006,718	35.6
1938	270,879	790,078	34.3
1939	290,232	846,418	34.3
1940	441,741	1,309,099	33.7
1941	421,296	1,528,053	27.6
1942	467,951	1,975,014	23.7
1943	345,722	1,758,269	19.7
1944	395,802	1,852,628	21.4
1945	374,302	1,777,949	21.1
1946	317,180	1,406,252	22.6

Table 35.- Principal Statistics of the Gypsum Industry, Nova Scotia and Canada,
Specified Years 1921 - 45

Year	Number of establishments	Capital Employed	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000
<u>Nova Scotia</u>					
1921	6	1,408	383	287	511
1926	9	2,523	777	620	1,188
1929	12	4,525	484	433	1,152
1933	9	4,289	214	138	364
1935	6	3,130	219	164	523
1937	7	4,179	337	313	978
1938	7	4,395	352	300	908
1939	9	4,371	469	456	1,341
1940	8	2,407	422	429	1,302
1941	8	2,812	362	400	1,517
1942	7	1,913	229	285	513
1943	6	2,509	118	133	369
1944	7	1/	144	214	490
1945	7	1/	180	261	790
<u>Canada</u>					
1921	11	3,850	802	785	1,786
1926	19	6,696	1,368	1,255	2,771
1929	22	7,439	987	1,054	3,346
1933	16	8,770	415	263	676
1935	13	5,737	467	367	932
1937	13	6,902	602	595	1,540
1938	15	7,325	623	528	1,508
1939	17	6,807	714	692	1,935
1940	16	4,649	694	718	2,066
1941	15	5,176	648	745	2,248
1942	13	4,387	510	658	1,254
1943	12	5,147	438	618	1,381
1944	14	1/	328	491	1,512
1945	15	1/	434	647	1,783
<u>Per Cent Nova Scotia of Canada</u>					
1921	54.5	36.6	47.8	36.6	28.6
1926	47.4	37.7	56.8	49.4	42.9
1929	54.5	60.8	49.0	41.1	34.4
1933	56.3	48.9	51.6	52.5	53.8
1935	46.2	54.6	46.9	44.7	56.1
1937	53.8	60.5	56.0	52.6	63.5
1938	46.7	60.0	56.5	56.8	60.5
1939	52.9	64.2	65.7	65.9	69.3
1940	50.0	51.8	60.8	59.7	63.0
1941	53.3	54.3	55.9	53.7	67.5
1942	53.8	43.6	44.9	43.3	40.9
1943	50.0	48.7	26.9	21.5	26.7
1944	50.0	1/	43.9	43.6	32.4
1945	46.7	1/	41.5	40.3	44.3

1/ Not available.

SECTION 6. - MANUFACTURES

Prior to Confederation, lumbering and wooden shipbuilding were the chief manufacturing industries in the Maritime Provinces. In addition, a number of varied small-scale manufactures had grown up. Hardware, implements and machinery, fine textiles and miscellaneous manufactures were imported from Great Britain but grist mills, iron foundries, small machine shops, tanneries, and breweries competed for the domestic trade and contributed to the self-sufficiency of the region. According to the Census of 1861, there were 25,091 persons of the "industrial class" in New Brunswick, and 14,110 in Nova Scotia. There were 414 grist mills, 1,401 sawmills, 44 tanneries, 5 breweries, 11 foundries, 77 carding mills, and 234 other mills in Nova Scotia, while in New Brunswick there were 279 grist mills, 689 sawmills, 126 tanneries, and 71 oatmeal mills. Boots and shoes, woodenware, cabinetware, hats, agricultural implements, carriages, and stoves also were manufactured.

The prospect of becoming a great manufacturing region was one of the inducements for the Maritimers to enter Confederation. They hoped to draw the produce of the vast hinterland to their ports and shipping and, on the basis of their natural advantages in coal, iron and steel, lumber, and sugar refining, to establish flourishing manufacturing industries^{1/}. To this end, large capital investments in manufacturing industries were made in the two decades after Confederation. Much of the expansion was in industries of the artisan or semi-artisan type but woollen and cotton mills, boot and shoe factories, sugar refineries, and glass works, on a fairly large scale for the times, were established. The Nova Scotia iron and steel industry developed rapidly, being stimulated by cheap ore from the Wabana field and the protection afforded by the new tariffs.

With the unprecedented expansion of the Canadian economy in the early years of the present century, the position and prospects of the manufacturing industries of the Maritimes became radically changed. The rapid settlement of the Prairies, in conjunction with the national tariff and transportation policies, brought a great expansion of the home market but, contrary to the expectations of many persons, the relative importance of the manufacturing industries of the Maritimes declined. The whole centre of gravity of the Canadian economy shifted westward. Industry became more and more integrated and tended to concentrate in Central Canada which had advantages in respect of the supply of raw materials, cheaper power, proximity to a large local market and to the rapidly growing market of the West. Concentration grew through the "agglomeration" process, i.e., the tendency of manufacturing and service industries to concentrate where there is already some concentration of industry because of the greater availability of labour, managerial and technical skills, industrial, financial, and other services. Moreover, the Central Provinces are, geographically, an extension of the greatest industrial area of the United States, a fact which, undoubtedly, stimulated the industrial development of these provinces. United States capital and the establishment of branch plants contributed to the same result.

The iron and steel and the railway equipment industries of the Maritimes had been established as large-scale industries on the basis of Maritime coal and the railway construction boom. Sales of coal to the Maritime market (predominantly the iron and steel industry) and to the growing industries of Quebec almost trebled between 1896 and 1915. On the whole, however, the advantages of the Maritimes for manufacturing tended to decline. Not only did the hopes of becoming the manufacturing centre of the Dominion fail to materialize but, as the scale of industry increased, the small Maritime industries found they could not compete with the larger plants in the St. Lawrence Valley, which, with low freight rates, could undersell them in many cases even in the local market.

1/ "I am not, I think, over sanguine when I say the day is not far distant when the population in the Western country will be greater than in Canada, and when the Maritime Provinces with their coal, iron, and water power will be the manufacturing centre for this vast Dominion". (Sir Leonard Tilley, in House of Commons Debates 1879, pp. 1306-1308).

As will be seen from Table 36, between 1870 and 1910, capital invested in the manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces increased almost tenfold, while the value of production more than trebled. It is apparent, however, that manufacturing expansion in the Maritimes failed to keep pace with that of the rest of Canada. For the Dominion as a whole, invested capital increased sixteenfold and value of products fivefold. Whereas, in 1870, invested capital in the manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces constituted 15 per cent and value of products 13 per cent of the all-Canada totals, comparable figures for 1910 were 9 and 8 per cent, respectively. During later years the relative declines continued. In contrast to the "agglomeration" factors which operated to intensify the concentration of industry in Central Canada, the opposite process, i.e., of "deglomeration" took place in the Maritimes. Managerial and other skills tended to gravitate to the other regions of Canada or to the United States where opportunities were greater. In 1871, the population of the Maritime Provinces was 21 per cent of the total Canadian population; in 1911 it was but 13 per cent. (See also Chapter II.).

World War I stimulated the manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces but this stimulus was, for the most part, of a temporary character. Thereafter, considerable expansion took place in certain manufacturing industries which enjoy particular situation advantages in the Maritimes, for instance, pulp and paper, sugar refining, oil refining, and confectionery, but, on the whole, Maritime manufactures continued to lose ground relative to those of Central Canada.

Manufacturing is still highly decentralized in the Maritimes, especially in the lumber, dairy products, and fish canning and curing industries. While some industries have survived the competition of the large-scale industries of Central Canada, others have been absorbed by the Ontario and Quebec firms and operate as branch plants. This has been the case in cotton textiles. Many of the most successful Maritime manufacturing industries are in naturally small-scale, dispersed, local industries, such as dairy products, bakeries, handicrafts, etc. The newer industries such as automobiles, radios, etc., have tended to concentrate in Ontario and Quebec although there has been some small development in the Maritimes.

The principal statistics of manufactures in the Maritime Provinces and Canada in specified years 1870-1945 are shown in Table 36. The principal statistics of the leading manufacturing industries in each of the Maritime Provinces in 1939 and 1945 are shown in Tables 37 and 38, respectively. The principal statistics of manufactures in the leading cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces in 1939 and 1945 are shown in Tables 39 and 40.

World War II and the Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces

World War II brought rapid expansion to the manufacturing industries of the Maritimes although such expansion was relatively less than that for the Dominion as a whole. Between 1939 and 1944, the gross value of manufactures in the Maritimes increased from \$153 million to \$367 million, or by 140 per cent. In the same period, the all-Canada total increased from \$3,475 million to \$9,074 million, or by 161 per cent. In 1945, the gross value of manufactures in the Maritimes was slightly above that of 1944, while the all-Canada total showed a decline of approximately 10 per cent.

The value of output in the shipbuilding industry of the Maritime Provinces increased from approximately \$2 million to \$48 million between 1939 and 1944, an increase of over 2,000 per cent. In 1945, shipbuilding production in the Maritimes declined to \$34 million. The output of the pulp and paper industry of the Maritime Provinces increased from \$21 million in 1939 to \$40 million in 1944, and to \$42 million in 1945; that of sawmills from \$9 million in 1939 to \$24 million in 1944, and to \$26 million in 1945. The value of output in the fish curing and packing industry rose from \$11 million in 1939 to \$32 million in 1944, and to \$43 million in 1945. Production in the Maritimes' primary iron and steel industry was \$15 million in 1939, \$31 million in 1942, and \$24 million in 1945.

Canada will, undoubtedly, be a much more important manufacturing country as a result of World War II and some of the manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces, especially those which enjoy particular location advantages in the Maritimes, should share in the general expansion. It must be remembered, however, that strategic reasons, the availability of power resources, and other considerations dictated the placing of much new industrial plant in the Central Provinces during the war years, resulting in a situation seemingly favourable to a continuation of the long-term trend in evidence before the War.

Table 36. -Principal Statistics of Manufactures, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1870-1945

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Establishments-</u> No.						
1870	-	4,912	3,479	8,391	41,259	20.3
1880	1,617	5,493	3,005	10,115	49,722	20.3
1890	2,679	10,495	5,429	18,603	75,964	24.5
1900	334	1,188	919	2,441	14,650	16.7
1910	442	1,480	1,158	3,080	19,218	16.0
1917	411	1,337	943	2,691	21,845	12.3
1920	370	1,345	901	2,616	22,532	11.6
1925	307	1,100	804	2,211	20,981	10.5
1929	263	1,094	803	2,160	22,216	9.7
1933	249	1,277	747	2,273	23,780	9.6
1935	247	1,252	819	2,318	24,034	9.6
1936	233	1,158	784	2,175	24,202	9.0
1937	240	1,135	805	2,180	24,834	8.8
1938	229	1,102	826	2,157	25,200	8.6
1939	222	1,083	803	2,108	24,805	8.5
1940	219	1,155	777	2,151	25,513	8.4
1941	213	1,177	791	2,181	26,293	8.3
1942	243	1,332	867	2,442	27,862	8.8
1943	230	1,278	862	2,370	27,652	8.6
1944	241	1,281	937	2,459	28,483	8.6
1945	234	1,297	889	2,420	29,050	8.3
<u>Capital Invested-</u> \$000						
1870	-	6,042	5,976	12,018	77,964	15.4
1880	2,087	10,183	8,425	20,695	165,303	12.5
1890	2,912	19,731	15,822	38,465	353,213	10.9
1900	2,082	34,586	20,741	57,409	446,916	12.8
1910	2,013	79,597	36,125	117,735	1,247,584	9.4
1917	2,008	124,358	60,301	186,667	2,333,991	8.0
1920	2,329	135,679	101,216	239,224	2,923,667	8.2
1925	2,037	106,001	81,190	188,228	3,065,731	6.1
1929	2,646	118,951	91,378	212,975	4,004,892	5.3
1933	2,256	92,005	90,148	184,409	3,279,260	5.6
1935	2,318	87,397	82,975	172,690	3,216,403	5.4
1936	2,395	87,888	81,468	171,751	3,271,264	5.3
1937	2,637	94,757	89,798	187,192	3,465,228	5.4
1938	2,653	91,393	81,966	176,012	3,485,683	5.0
1939	2,683	101,954	91,171	195,808	3,647,024	5.4
1940	2,941	111,653	93,108	207,702	4,095,717	5.1
1941	3,106	124,410	97,953	225,469	4,905,504	4.6
1942	3,367	152,669	105,067	261,093	5,488,786	4.8
1943	3,882	179,364	111,288	294,534	6,317,167	4.7
1944				Not Collected in 1944		
1945				" " "		

Note:-For 1870, 1880 and 1890, all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, are included; for 1900 and 1910, establishments with five hands or over; for later years, all establishments.

Table 36. - Principal Statistics of Manufactures, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1870-1945 (Cont'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Employees- No.						
1870	-	15,595	18,352	33,947	187,942	18.1
1880	5,787	20,390	19,922	46,079	254,935	18.1
1890	7,910	34,944	26,675	69,529	369,595	18.8
1900	3,804	23,284	22,158	49,246	339,173	14.5
1910	3,762	28,795	24,755	57,312	515,203	11.1
1917	1,556	25,252	19,710	46,518	606,523	7.7
1920	1,287	23,425	19,007	43,719	598,893	7.3
1925	2,273	15,895	16,808	34,976	522,924	6.7
1929	2,074	19,986	17,952	40,012	666,531	6.0
1933	991	12,211	11,336	24,538	468,658	5.2
1935	1,025	14,870	13,237	29,132	556,664	5.2
1936	996	15,944	13,710	30,650	594,359	5.2
1937	1,062	18,088	15,612	34,762	680,451	5.3
1938	1,041	16,810	13,967	31,818	642,016	5.0
1939	1,088	17,627	14,501	33,216	658,114	5.1
1940	1,057	21,062	16,859	38,978	762,244	5.1
1941	1,105	24,577	19,600	45,282	961,178	4.7
1942	1,261	31,318	22,182	54,761	1,152,091	4.8
1943	1,552	37,445	23,225	62,222	1,241,068	5.0
1944	1,786	37,812	23,164	62,762	1,222,882	5.1
1945	1,851	33,423	22,503	57,777	1,119,372	5.2
Salaries and Wages- \$000						
1870	-	3,176	3,869	7,045	40,851	17.2
1880	807	4,098	3,866	8,771	59,429	14.8
1890	1,102	7,233	5,971	14,306	100,415	14.2
1900	446	6,614	5,749	11,809	113,249	10.4
1910	531	10,629	8,314	19,474	241,008	8.1
1917	663	18,838	12,893	32,394	497,802	6.5
1920	855	25,625	19,267	45,747	717,494	6.4
1925	534	11,373	13,976	25,883	569,944	4.5
1929	727	16,906	15,128	32,761	777,291	4.2
1933	530	9,604	9,308	19,442	436,248	4.5
1935	547	12,854	11,050	24,451	559,468	4.4
1936	553	13,785	11,855	26,193	612,071	4.3
1937	608	16,727	14,563	31,898	721,727	4.4
1938	583	15,571	13,177	29,331	705,669	4.2
1939	618	16,652	13,659	30,929	737,811	4.2
1940	646	21,519	17,640	39,805	920,873	4.3
1941	681	27,528	21,718	49,927	1,264,863	3.9
1942	842	41,274	26,547	68,663	1,682,805	4.1
1943	1,298	55,206	38,451	94,955	1,987,292	4.8
1944	1,695	59,940	32,345	93,980	2,029,621	4.6
1945	1,679	51,703	32,408	85,790	1,845,774	4.6

Note (a) For 1870, 1880 and 1890, all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, are included; for 1900 and 1910, establishments with five hands or over; for later years, all establishments.

Note (b) A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive, increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted.

Table 36. -Principal Statistics of Manufactures, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1870-1945
(Concluded)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Cost of Materials- \$000						
1870	-	5,806	9,452	15,258	124,908	12.2
1880	1,829	10,022	11,061	22,912	179,919	12.7
1890	2,092	18,062	12,501	30,655	250,759	12.2
1900	1,519	13,161	10,814	25,294	266,528	9.5
1910	1,817	26,058	18,516	46,391	601,509	7.7
1917	3,088	102,414	32,381	137,883	1,539,679	9.0
1920	4,164	85,725	60,813	150,702	2,085,272	7.2
1925	2,799	37,792	44,834	85,425	1,571,788	5.4
1929	2,863	50,726	39,800	93,389	2,029,671	4.6
1933	1,591	25,355	20,442	47,388	967,789	4.9
1935	1,893	31,593	25,520	59,008	1,419,146	4.2
1936	2,200	36,078	29,293	67,571	1,624,214	4.2
1937	2,386	46,964	36,983	86,333	2,008,927	4.3
1938	2,380	39,703	31,578	73,661	1,807,478	4.1
1939	2,239	43,332	35,618	81,189	1,836,159	4.4
1940	2,518	62,161	46,939	111,618	2,449,722	4.6
1941	3,229	76,780	59,234	139,243	3,296,547	4.2
1942	4,789	85,194	64,891	154,874	4,037,103	3.8
1943	6,432	96,552	76,712	179,696	4,700,493	3.8
1944	6,994	103,463	83,994	194,451	4,832,333	4.0
1945	8,243	107,861	87,235	203,339	4,473,669	4.5
Gross Value of Products- \$000						
1870	-	12,338	17,368	29,706	221,618	13.4
1880	3,400	18,575	18,513	40,488	309,676	13.1
1890	4,346	30,968	23,850	59,164	469,848	12.6
1900	2,327	23,593	20,972	46,892	481,053	9.7
1910	3,136	52,707	35,422	91,265	1,165,976	7.8
1917	4,838	159,981	59,408	224,227	2,820,811	7.9
1920	6,300	147,096	106,616	260,012	3,706,545	7.0
1925	4,141	62,079	71,405	137,825	2,816,865	4.9
1929	4,409	89,789	68,145	162,343	3,863,446	4.2
1933	2,776	47,911	41,346	92,033	1,954,076	4.7
1935	3,047	61,442	52,772	117,261	2,653,911	4.4
1936	3,311	67,785	56,225	127,321	3,002,404	4.2
1937	3,587	84,394	69,479	157,440	3,625,480	4.3
1938	3,571	74,860	58,571	137,002	3,337,681	4.1
1939	3,544	83,140	66,057	152,741	3,474,784	4.4
1940	3,857	113,814	89,281	206,952	4,529,173	4.6
1941	4,649	133,874	111,434	249,957	6,076,308	4.1
1942	6,855	155,931	123,839	286,625	7,553,795	3.8
1943	9,577	188,463	140,935	338,975	8,732,861	3.9
1944	10,714	204,422	152,107	367,243	9,073,693	4.0
1945	11,593	199,775	156,623	367,991	8,250,369	4.5

Note:-For 1870, 1880 and 1890, all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, are included; for 1900 and 1910, establishments with five hands or over; for later years, all establishments.

Table 37.-Principal Statistics of the Leading Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1939

Industry	Establishments	Capital Invested	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials Used	Gross Value of Production
<u>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</u>						
	No.	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Butter and cheese.....	30	325	112	73	499	651
Fish-curing and packing.....	71	193	299	68	459	615
Printing and publishing.....	4	246	105	96	27	193
Castings and forgings.....	3	336	56	49	26	148
Bread and other bakery products...	11	127	49	31	78	140
Sawmills.....	53	123	80	22	63	128
All other leading industries ^{1/} ...	5	438	109	78	783	990
Total, Leading Industries.....	177	1,788	810	417	1,915	2,865
Total, All Industries.....	222	2,683	1,088	618	2,239	3,544
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>						
Primary iron and steel.....	6	22,015	2,252	3,248	7,029	15,224
Fish-curing and packing.....	154	3,708	1,944	1,135	4,047	6,532
Pulp and paper.....	5	14,123	742	1,165	1,784	5,523
Sawmills.....	444	1,848	1,781	607	1,668	2,955
Butter and cheese.....	28	1,213	327	325	1,725	2,609
Hosiery and knitted goods.....	3	2,711	922	720	1,222	2,589
Fruit and vegetable preparations..	18	1,474	820	391	1,831	2,522
Railway rolling stock.....	3	5,484	404	483	2,521	2,507
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa....	8	2,292	801	679	1,000	2,310
Printing and publishing.....	33	1,856	700	814	362	1,957
Bread and other bakery products...	74	901	509	389	969	1,778
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	8	4,333	459	701	395	1,625
Fertilizers.....	3	817	107	115	730	1,032
Coffee, tea and spices.... ^{2/} ...	4	563	97	102	754	1,013
All other leading industries ^{2/} ...	5	21,116	1,266	1,855	11,197	19,327
Total, Leading Industries.....	796	84,454	13,131	12,729	37,234	69,603
Total, All Industries.....	1,083	101,954	17,627	16,652	43,332	83,140
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>						
Pulp and paper.....	6	38,452	2,434	3,201	6,841	15,631
Sawmills.....	282	4,377	2,404	1,293	3,182	5,626
Coffee, tea and spices.....	5	1,629	258	314	2,819	4,163
Fish-curing and packing.....	116	2,848	953	412	2,095	3,469
Fertilizers.....	3	1,218	101	132	1,174	1,805
Butter and cheese.....	38	964	271	226	1,204	1,694
Slaughtering and meat-packing....	6	651	178	270	1,254	1,634
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	6	1,385	626	450	806	1,627
Bread and other bakery products...	84	901	505	369	806	1,549
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	3	1,243	454	473	449	1,388
Printing and publishing..... ^{3/} ...	22	1,396	402	508	203	1,147
All other leading industries ^{3/} ...	5	19,039	2,358	2,764	8,792	14,230
Total, Leading Industries.....	574	74,103	10,944	10,412	29,625	53,963
Total, All Industries.....	803	91,171	14,501	13,659	35,618	66,068

^{1/} Includes: Bags, cotton and jute, slaughtering and meat-packing, fertilizers and sheet metal products.

^{2/} Includes: Sugar refineries, wire and wire goods, coke and gas, petroleum products.

^{3/} Includes: Sugar refineries, railway rolling stock, and cotton yarn and cloth.

Table 38. Principal Statistics of the Leading Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1945

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital Invested	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Production
	No.		No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
<u>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</u>						
Fish curing and packing.....	68		597	383	2,795	3,567
Butter and cheese.....	29	Not	145	148	1,718	2,070
Fruit and vegetable preparations	5		181	174	676	1,143
Castings, iron.....	3	collected	170	241	150	419
Sawmills.....	71		163	56	209	408
Bread and other bakery products.	12	for	85	72	164	312
Printing and publishing.....	4	1945	125	136	44	254
Aerated and mineral waters.....	4		20	24	27	106
All other leading industries ^{1/} ..	5		174	238	2,162	2,680
Total, Leading Industries.....	201		1,660	1,472	7,947	10,959
Total, All Industries.....	234		1,851	1,679	8,243	11,593
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>						
Fish curing and packing.....	172		3,108	3,413	19,238	27,800
Shipbuilding.....	31		6,349	12,632	8,139	26,667
Primary iron and steel.....	6		5,421	9,985	13,123	24,419
Sawmills.....	564	Not	2,956	2,227	6,606	11,395
Railway rolling stock.....	3		1,172	2,161	6,193	10,161
Butter and cheese.....	27	collected	556	711	4,293	6,082
Pulp and paper.....	5		724	1,480	2,397	5,839
Fruit and vegetable preparations	23		849	933	3,351	5,112
Bread and other bakery products.	85	for	768	959	2,331	4,288
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	8		772	931	1,955	3,655
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	38	1945	625	853	2,025	3,162
Hosiery and knitted goods.....	4		803	855	1,508	3,065
Printing and publishing.....	33		777	1,195	508	3,021
Aerated and mineral waters.....	29		341	465	783	2,658
Clothing, men's factory.....	6		474	467	1,187	2,060
All other leading industries ^{2/} ..	8		2,898	5,379	22,078	34,912
Total, Leading Industries.....	1,042		28,593	44,646	95,715	174,296
Total, All Industries.....	1,297		33,423	51,703	107,861	199,775
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>						
Pulp and paper.....	6		3,272	6,427	17,882	35,684
Sawmills.....	342	Not	2,901	2,887	8,653	14,641
Fish curing and packing.....	120		1,896	1,449	8,096	11,629
Foods, miscellaneous.....	8		407	544	7,307	8,741
Shipbuilding.....	3	collected	1,597	3,513	828	7,033
Slaughtering and meat packing...	3		331	509	3,921	5,169
Butter and cheese.....	35		388	492	3,523	4,637
Bread and other bakery products.	77	for	711	874	1,917	3,662
Fertilizers.....	3		186	313	2,472	3,551
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	29	1945	741	921	1,779	3,094
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	8		600	667	1,271	2,741
Foods, stock and poultry.....	7		121	182	2,369	2,692
Heating and cooking apparatus...	3		553	864	643	2,561
All other leading industries ^{3/} ..	6		3,475	5,546	15,219	25,789
Total, Leading Industries.....	650		17,179	25,188	75,880	131,624
Total, All Industries.....	889		22,503	32,408	87,235	156,623

1/ Includes: Slaughtering and meat packing, planing mills, fertilizers and bags, cotton and jute.

2/ Includes: Cotton yarn and cloth, aircraft, iron and steel products, n.e.s., wire, coke and gas and petroleum.

3/ Includes: Sugar refineries, railway rolling stock, cotton yarn and cloth, silk and artificial silk goods, and veneer and plywood.

Table 39. - Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in the Leading Cities and Towns of the Maritime Provinces, 1939

Cities and Towns	Estab- lish- ments	Capital Invested	Wage-earners		Wages	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electri- city	Cost of Materials Used	Gross Value of Production
			Male	Female						
	No.	\$000	No.	No.	\$000	No.	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
St. John, N.B.	122	20,869	1,837	533	2,102	3,030	3,254	410	12,993	20,986
Sydney, N.S.	30	29,009	2,358	16	3,396	2,507	3,637	1,445	8,373	20,062
Halifax, N.S.	96	14,665	1,724	697	2,389	3,191	3,518	232	5,505	12,645
Moncton, N.B.	44	6,492	1,445	244	1,857	2,040	2,376	162	3,994	7,081
Dartmouth, N.S.	10	6,533	293	25	330	362	443	144	3,712	5,608
Dalhousie, N.B.	4	18,395	656	1	823	746	1,082	1,116	1,812	5,258
Trenton, N.S.	3	7,559	824	29	949	896	1,033	184	3,675	4,873
Liverpool, N.S.	7	12,121	431	4	660	545	927	696	1,469	4,676
Edmunston, N.B.	10	6,204	493	10	549	617	720	565	2,040	4,301
Bathurst, N.B.	11	8,972	621	4	713	746	988	362	1,760	3,938
Truro, N.S.	70	4,194	538	559	786	1,192	986	70	1,970	3,781
St. Stephen, N.B.	15	1,717	200	209	246	539	464	40	1,050	1,999
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	37	1,528	265	68	243	430	359	29	1,053	1,803
Milltown, N.B.	3	4,632	314	225	445	549	463	46	953	1,751
Yarmouth, N.S.	27	2,454	384	107	353	541	422	69	739	1,691
New Glasgow, N.S.	24	1,915	407	34	398	503	532	90	656	1,547
Windsor, N.S.	13	1,061	158	156	194	353	257	23	1,005	1,529
Sackville, N.B.	12	1,353	366	38	371	483	472	25	457	1,443
Amherst, N.S.	25	3,079	445	107	377	629	488	74	697	1,338
Fredericton, N.B.	25	1,247	235	48	197	361	296	27	513	1,100
Newcastle, N.B.	14	1,105	307	8	191	337	212	9	767	1,071
Total 21 Cities and Towns	602	153,104	14,301	3,122	17,569	20,597	22,929	5,818	55,193	108,481
Total Urban	834	168,370	17,040	3,754	19,691	24,482	25,720	6,089	61,822	121,043
Total Rural	1,274	27,438	6,274	1,153	4,037	8,734	5,209	1,293	19,367	31,699
Grand Total	2,108	195,808	23,314	4,907	23,728	33,216	30,929	7,382	81,189	152,742

Table 40. - Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries in the Leading Cities and Towns of the Maritime Provinces, 1945

	Estab- lish- ments	Salaried Employees			Wage-earners			Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials Used	Gross Value of Production
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages			
	No.	No.	No.	\$ 000	No.	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Saint John, N.B.	116	494	253	1,538	2,577	1,063	5,314	785	28,861	43,780
Halifax, N.S.	116	621	377	2,110	4,944	1,193	10,879	581	18,486	42,075
Sydney, N.S.	42	249	119	871	5,622	135	10,316	3,133	17,620	34,272
Trenton, N.S.	4	93	71	320	1,731	76	3,708	487	10,167	17,570
Monoton, N.B.	51	292	97	809	2,145	590	3,964	337	7,459	14,787
Amherst, N.S.	26	106	121	453	1,016	372	2,076	205	2,015	6,204
Pictou, N.S.	8	91	43	266	1,104	61	1,819	123	3,067	5,826
Truro, N.S.	29	74	38	259	501	650	1,053	119	2,989	5,580
Yarmouth, N.S.	27	45	31	135	608	300	945	122	2,915	5,088
Lunenburg, N.S.	14	40	18	112	628	24	1,103	82	2,499	4,465
Fredericton, N.B.	27	57	51	195	441	142	680	85	2,521	4,203
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	34	63	53	173	391	99	579	62	2,338	3,617
St. Stephen, N.B.	14	57	33	185	269	173	482	67	1,660	3,263
North Sydney, N.S.	12	38	14	84	258	35	419	27	1,820	3,159
Sackville, N.B.	8	57	32	165	440	26	682	42	723	2,423
New Glasgow, N.S.	25	47	30	136	574	58	1,010	120	757	2,340
Summerside, P.E.I.	19	36	21	75	133	151	276	47	1,520	2,259
Windsor, N.S.	10	23	13	68	155	127	265	32	1,490	2,132
Lockport, N.S.	3	13	3	42	222	23	325	39	1,179	1,966
Sussex, N.B.	15	27	13	65	195	9	245	12	1,013	1,695
Newcastle, N.B.	13	14	6	28	298	11	272	20	1,214	1,683
Middleton, N.S.	7	14	7	36	147	75	230	59	964	1,573
Berwick, N.S.	7	8	4	17	123	101	226	53	1,049	1,500
Dartmouth, N.S.	13	23	18	77	133	43	233	39	709	1,413
Kentville, N.S.	9	15	6	36	122	106	248	56	856	1,375
Campbellton, N.B.	13	33	16	102	303	11	446	42	530	1,283
Digby, N.S.	9	14	9	44	196	37	252	14	745	1,167
Total 27 Cities and Towns	671	2,644	1,497	8,401	25,276	5,691	48,047	6,790	117,166	216,698
Total Urban	933	3,268	1,785	10,342	31,005	6,682	57,869	10,270	146,156	273,642
Total Rural	1,487	2,244	332	3,222	10,558	1,903	14,357	3,465	57,183	94,349
Grand Total	2,420	5,512	2,117	13,564	41,563	8,585	72,226	13,735	203,339	367,991

Note:- Other important manufacturing centres for which information may not be given are, Liverpool and Mahone Bay in Nova Scotia; Bathurst, Edmunston, Milltown, and St. Andrews in New Brunswick.

SECTION 7. - CONSTRUCTION

The Government and The Construction Industry^{1/}

In the Maritimes as in other parts of Canada the supply of adequate housing falls far short of actual needs. With the general depression of economic activity through the period 1929-36, residential construction fell to such a low level that already existing overcrowding and obsolescence were further aggravated.

The construction industry had not recovered from the slump of the early 1930's when war production began to drain off materials and labour required for housing construction. At the same time, increased personal income allowed many families to expand into separate or larger dwelling units. These two factors, coupled with a pronounced rise in marriage rates compounded the already critical shortage of living quarters throughout the Dominion.

From the outbreak of the war to 1941, the rapid expansion of industry had taxed the nation's resources to such an extent that Canada was forced to impose restrictions on new construction, repairs and alterations and, for this purpose, the Department of Munitions and Supply established a Construction Control. Until the latter part of 1944, a very strict licensing policy was followed and licences were granted only to those projects that were most essential to the war effort. As prospects of an end of the War in Europe improved, licences were granted more freely to allow the construction of dwellings and industrial projects likely to provide post-war employment. Further relaxations in the Control were put into effect following V-E Day and V-J Day. All remaining restrictions were removed on December 5, 1945, and the Control itself was dissolved on that date.

Since the establishment of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply in January, 1946, Government reconstruction programs, so far as they concern construction projects, are determined as to urgency and put into execution in order of importance. Also, each project is scored as to whether the available labour and materials required might be deterring any more necessary housing construction. Close liaison is carried on between the Department of Reconstruction and Supply and the Department of Public Works.

The Dominion Government, since 1935, has administered legislation designed to assist in the financing and improvement of housing in Canada. The Dominion Housing Act of 1935 was the first general housing Act proclaimed. It and the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act of 1937 are both now inoperative with the exception of a few outstanding loans.

In 1938, to encourage the builders of new homes by means of the provision of long-term housing loans, the first of the National Housing Acts was made law. The present legislation is under the National Housing Act, 1944, which came into force on January 18, 1945.

Operations carried out under the National Housing Act include loans to prospective home owners, financial assistance and building material priorities to builders to encourage residential construction, loans to co-operative groups for housing projects, loans for home conversion into multiple housing units, loans to primary producers for the housing of employees, to assist the construction of houses on farms, and home extension loans to assist home owners in creating additional dwelling units within their homes.

The number of loans made and amounts approved under the housing legislation passed since 1935, for the Maritime Provinces and for Canada as a whole, are shown in Table 41.

^{1/} Adapted from Canada Year Book, 1947.

Table 41. -Numbers and Amounts of Loans Approved under Dominion Housing Legislation, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1936-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Maritimes	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936 ^{1/}	6	95	12	111	725
1937	4	186	48	238	1,426
1938	5	139	50	194	2,624
1939	2	144	50	196	4,549
1940	1	94	30	125	5,228
1941	-	72	25	97	4,693
1942	-	14	7	21	1,007
1943	-	4	-	4	1,720
1944	-	6	-	6	1,393
1945	-	59	23	82	4,433
1946	4	100	82	186	7,313

^{1/} Includes figures for October to December, 1935.

Table 41. - Numbers and Amounts of Loans Approved under Dominion Housing Legislation, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1936-46 (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Maritimes	Canada
1936 ^{1/}	32,364	421,437	45,179	498,980	4,969,858
1937	21,670	837,692	219,188	1,078,550	8,066,195
1938	26,000	571,831	240,750	838,581	14,641,949
1939	11,400	563,880	223,130	798,410	20,307,718
1940	6,400	350,030	112,650	469,080	17,886,082
1941	-	247,930	90,375	338,305	14,673,223
1942	-	48,820	23,120	71,940	3,028,896
1943	-	12,800	-	12,800	5,451,133
1944	-	20,600	-	20,600	4,855,027
1945	-	265,760	100,620	366,380	22,263,224
1946	20,560	532,380	998,450	1,551,390	55,585,540

^{1/} Includes figures for October to December, 1935.

To provide co-ordination in the housing field, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was incorporated by Act of Parliament in December, 1945. It administers the National Housing Act, 1944, and earlier housing legislation, provides facilities for the rediscounting of mortgages by lending institutions, and administers the Emergency Shelter Regulations and directs the activities of Wartime Housing Limited. The Emergency Shelter Administration helps municipalities procure Government buildings for conversion purposes, sees that all vacant houses are occupied, maintains liaison with veteran and social-welfare agencies and assists universities in providing living accommodation for married veteran students.

Under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act, a program of construction of homes on small holdings outside urban areas was set up. This project remains a responsibility of the Minister of Veterans' Affairs.

Wartime Housing Limited, a Crown Company, originally created (February 28, 1941) to provide accommodation for war workers and their families near industrial developments essential to the prosecution of the war, now constructs homes for veterans on a rental basis. All homes built since 1944 and those vacated by war workers are rented to veterans. In 1946, 75 houses were completed by Wartime Housing Limited in Halifax, and 152 in St. John, as compared with 743 in Montreal, 309 in Ottawa, and 568 in Toronto.

Annual Survey of Dwelling Units Constructed

The survey of dwelling units and new residential buildings completed in Canada was commenced by the Bureau of Statistics in 1945. The basic data for this survey were obtained from 623 incorporated municipalities including all those in the 12 metropolitan areas, others having a population of 5,000 or over, and a further selected number chosen on the basis of scientific sampling technique, that is, a "random" sample of approximately 10 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of other urban and other rural municipalities having a population under 5,000. Provincial authorities and agencies of the Dominion Government provided similar information for unorganized areas of the provinces, the Northwest Territories, and Yukon.

New dwelling units (including conversions) completed in 1945 and 1946 in the metropolitan areas of Canada are shown in Table 42. It will be seen that the percentage increase 1946 over 1945 was much greater for Halifax than for any other metropolitan area, while that for St. John was exceeded only by that for London, Ontario.

Table 42. - New Dwelling Units in the Metropolitan Areas Completed in 1945 and 1946

Metropolitan Area	1945		1946		Percentage Increase or Decrease, 1946 over 1945
	No.	P.C. of Total	No.	P.C. of Total	
Halifax, N.S.....	189	0.4	666	1.0	+ 252.4
Saint John, N.B.....	163	0.3	300	0.5	+ 84.0
Quebec, Que.....	1,054	2.2	1,081	1.7	+ 2.6
Montreal, Que.....	4,788	9.9	3,816	6.0	- 20.3
Ottawa, Ont.....	1,497	3.1	1,598	2.5	+ 6.8
Toronto, Ont.....	3,533	7.3	4,447	7.0	+ 25.9
Hamilton, Ont.....	613	1.3	687	1.1	+ 12.1
London, Ont.....	446	0.9	822	1.3	+ 84.3
Windsor, Ont.....	747	1.5	797	1.2	+ 6.7
Winnipeg, Man.....	1,310	2.7	2,345	3.7	+ 79.0
Vancouver, B.C.....	2,875	5.9	3,028	4.8	+ 5.3
Victoria, B.C.....	650	1.3	856	1.3	+ 31.7
Totals, Metropolitan Areas	17,865	36.8	20,443	32.1	+ 14.4
Totals, Canada.....	48,599	100.0	63,637	100.0	+ 30.9

A summary of dwelling units and buildings containing dwelling units completed in 1945 and 1946 (by actual count) in the provinces and territories is shown in Table 43. It will be seen that new residential construction in 1946 as compared with 1945 increased relatively faster in the Maritimes than in the other provinces. Contrary to the trend in other provinces, the weight of new residential construction in the Maritimes was in rural rather than in urban areas.

Space limitations do not permit the presentation here of further details but much additional information as to number and types of buildings, number of buildings by types of construction, estimates of total construction, etc., may be obtained upon application to the Bureau.

Table 43. - Comparative Summary of Dwelling Units and Buildings Containing Dwelling Units, for 1945 and 1946, by Provinces and Other Areas.

Summary	Number of Dwelling Units ^{1/} Completed in -		Number of New Buildings Containing Dwelling Units ^{1/} Completed in ^{1/} -	
	Year	Year	Year	Year
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Canada.....	34,462	44,713	25,256	37,146
Prince Edward Island.....	69	166	33	148
Total Urban.....	36	17	30	12
Unorganized Areas.....	33	149	3	136
Nova Scotia.....	1,074	1,912	967	1,713
Total Urban.....	627	900	534	740
Total Rural.....	397	1,011	383	972
Unorganized Areas.....	50	1	50	1
New Brunswick.....	838	2,016	709	1,829
Total Urban.....	337	604	244	489
Total Rural.....	501	1,412	465	1,340
Quebec.....	10,397	10,342	5,646	6,782
Total Urban.....	8,955	8,878*	4,324	5,437
Total Rural.....	610	676	490	557
Unorganized Areas.....	832	788	832	788
Ontario.....	10,741	14,832	8,448	12,868
Total Urban.....	7,003	8,340	4,853	6,544
Total Rural.....	3,579	5,782	3,436	5,656
Unorganized Areas.....	159	710	159	668
Manitoba.....	1,704	2,953	1,393	2,508
Total Urban.....	1,182	2,269	894	1,841
Total Rural.....	495	672	472	656
Unorganized Areas.....	27	12	27	11
Saskatchewan.....	1,572	2,440	1,279	2,227
Total Urban.....	1,416	2,238	1,133	2,058
Total Rural.....	60	103	55	86
Unorganized Areas.....	96	99	91	83
Alberta.....	2,151	3,137	1,668	2,912
Total Urban.....	1,779	2,556	1,301	2,348
Total Rural.....	286	386	284	382
Unorganized Areas.....	86	195	83	182
British Columbia.....	5,787	6,800	4,993	6,051
Total Urban.....	3,140	3,599	2,459	2,955
Total Rural.....	2,393	2,535	2,280	2,467
Unorganized Areas.....	254	666	254	629
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	129	115	120	108

^{1/} Excludes summer cottages.

Contracts Awarded and Building Permits Issued

Statistics of the value of construction contracts awarded, by provinces, in specified years 1926-46, are shown in Table 44. The value of building permits issued by certain municipalities in the Maritimes in recent years is shown in Table 45. It should be remembered that the values of contracts awarded and especially of building permits are estimates (often underestimates) of work to be done. Much of the work contracted for towards the end of any one year is often not commenced until the next and, especially as regards large contracts or contracts undertaken late in any year, extends into more than one year. The figures are related to those of work performed during the year only so far as the work thus provided for is completed. They are valuable, however, as showing from year to year the work immediately contemplated during the period.

The drastic effect of the depression of the early 1930's on construction activity in Canada is evident from Table 44. Between 1929 and 1933, the value of contracts awarded in the Maritimes declined by 64 per cent while that for all Canada declined by 83 per cent. With the War, civilian construction became of secondary importance. The large increase in building directly connected with the war, e.g., armouries, barracks, hangars, landing fields, etc., is shown in Table 46.

New Brunswick, it will be seen from Table 44, ranked fifth in the volume of construction contracts awarded in 1946 while Nova Scotia was eighth. New Brunswick showed the greatest percentage increase of any province, amounting to 149 per cent over the previous year.

Table 44. - Value of Construction Contracts Awarded, by Provinces, Specified Years 1926-46
(From McLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
1926.....	375	3,445	4,593	151,934	141,929	19,187	14,251	10,058	27,176	372,948
1929.....	627	12,745	6,806	187,772	215,773	38,157	34,184	29,160	51,428	576,652
1933.....	387	2,881	3,951	32,539	42,574	2,138	775	2,826	9,219	97,290
1935.....	415	7,904	6,055	44,472	70,873	8,744	3,841	5,893	12,108	160,306
1938.....	1,781	10,538	7,204	65,779	73,070	6,115	3,969	8,180	10,642	187,278
1939.....	946	9,505	5,695	62,847	82,606	5,374	3,246	5,235	11,725	187,179
1940.....	2,135	12,107	6,900	96,326	146,806	28,004	12,567	23,940	17,225	346,010
1941.....	414	25,309	11,013	154,541	145,599	11,701	11,099	15,599	18,716	393,991
1942.....	566	19,780	5,959	92,236	108,680	13,914	5,480	14,401	20,578	281,594
1943.....	719	7,536	6,621	61,817	83,025	10,084	3,970	18,529	13,803	206,104
1944.....	658	9,157	9,898	89,885	111,742	12,906	5,678	19,502	32,536	291,962
1945.....	905	14,682	10,720	121,943	151,856	22,229	15,986	32,678	38,034	409,033
1946.....	650	13,489	26,699	226,809	252,787	25,742	19,498	38,972	58,709	663,355

Table 45. - Value of Building Permits Issued by Specified Municipalities in the Maritime Provinces, 1920-46

(From McLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Charlottetown	Halifax	New Glasgow	Sydney	Fredericton	Monoton	Saint John
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
1920.....	-	3,421	-	887	-	1,202	1,035
1926.....	29	764	8	137	37	343	392
1929.....	20	5,209	305	284	24	769	1,246
1933.....	115	599	23	33	85	143	166
1935.....	168	1,546	19	54	19	106	140
1938.....	92	1,420	82	396	118	280	234
1939.....	134	1,129	54	379	105	461	503
1940.....	124	1,396	56	707	288	1,023	292
1941.....	78	2,038	92	777	33	3,660	406
1942.....	53	874	86	527	142	558	497
1943.....	36	799	121	256	12	273	1,055
1944.....	284	2,793	111	326	43	463	624
1945.....	601	1,923	222	475	176	585	742
1946.....	451	3,004	222	1,162	2,633	2,038	1,086

Annual Census of Construction

The annual Census of Construction by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covers all construction, maintenance, and repair work undertaken by contractors, builders and public bodies (except the smaller municipalities) throughout Canada. It does not include maintenance and repair work on steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems, and the lesser public utilities, when such work is done by the employees of these concerns in the ordinary way; nor does it include a substantial amount of construction in the aggregate done by farmers and other individuals who might otherwise be unemployed, performing work on their own structures.

The principal statistics of the construction industry, 1937-46 for the Maritime Provinces and Canada, are shown in Table 46. It should be noted that no relationship exists between the total value of construction as shown in Table 46 and the value of contracts awarded as shown in Table 44. In Table 44, all values are included as soon as awards are made irrespective of whether the contract is completed or even begun in that year, whereas Table 46 covers construction work actually performed in the year stated.

The value of work carried out by the construction industry in both the Maritime Provinces and Canada showed a decided increase in 1946. For the Maritime Provinces, the value of work performed in 1946 was \$71 million, a gain of 55.8 per cent over the preceding year. For the Dominion, the value of work performed in 1946 was \$869 million, or 59.8 per cent more than in 1945. These increases are partially accounted for by higher costs of labour and materials. The value of work performed in the construction industry in the Maritimes in 1946 was 2 per cent above the wartime peak in 1942, while for the Dominion, the value of work performed in 1946 was 36 per cent above the wartime peak in 1941.

In 1946, new construction in the Maritimes was almost double that of the previous year but was still 27 per cent below the wartime peak. In the Dominion as a whole new construction in 1946 was the highest on record, being 17 per cent above the wartime peak and 136 per cent above 1937. The value of alterations, repairs, etc., was higher in 1946 in both the Maritimes and Canada than in any previous year of the ten-year period shown in Table 46. The increase in this type of construction was relatively higher in the Maritimes than in the Dominion as a whole.

Residential construction increased 251 per cent in the Maritimes between 1937 and 1946. For Canada as a whole the corresponding increase was 376 per cent. For both the Maritimes and the Dominion, residential construction in 1946 was the highest recorded by the Census of Construction.

The heavy volume of construction for war purposes in the Maritimes is shown in the figures for "Other buildings", which includes armouries, barracks, hangars, etc. Such construction in the Maritimes constituted more than 26 per cent of all similar building in Canada during the years 1940-42, and more than 32 per cent during 1944. Comparable figures for 1937 were 6.7 per cent and, for 1946, 15.7 per cent. Construction of docks, wharves, piers, etc., in the Maritimes was 22.6 per cent of the all-Canada total in 1937, 57.2 per cent in 1942, and 35.3 per cent in 1946.

Further details regarding the construction industry in the Maritime Provinces, with comparable figures for the Dominion as a whole, are set out in Table 46. In studying these figures, the increasingly high costs of labour and materials in recent years should be kept in mind.

Table 46. Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46

			Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Employees -</u>	No.	1937	382	11,409	7,136	18,927	151,652	12.5
		1938	636	7,525	6,471	14,632	147,191	9.9
		1939	716	7,369	6,279	14,364	148,414	9.7
		1940	1,070	8,855	5,242	15,167	149,830	10.1
		1941	613	9,064	6,382	16,059	176,358	9.1
		1942	388	118,715	4,743	23,846	175,267	13.6
		1943	425	16,149	3,918	20,492	155,300	13.2
		1944	470	11,531	4,319	16,320	123,892	13.2
		1945	430	13,083	4,404	17,917	146,530	12.2
		1946	541	12,577	7,340	20,458	198,851	10.3

Table 46. -Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46
(Cont'd.)

			Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Salaries and Wages								
<u>Paid-</u>	\$000	1937	314	8,510	6,246	15,070	150,637	10.0
		1938	526	7,660	5,846	14,032	147,405	9.5
		1939	779	8,014	5,671	14,464	153,442	9.4
		1940	1,230	11,285	4,836	17,351	180,229	9.6
		1941	703	12,540	6,995	20,238	235,632	8.6
		1942	502	19,571	5,973	26,046	262,043	9.9
		1943	609	18,448	5,377	24,434	251,434	9.7
		1944	721	13,660	6,472	20,853	197,704	10.5
		1945	723	13,969	6,786	21,478	233,991	9.2
		1946	834	18,119	11,272	30,225	344,893	8.8
Cost of Materials								
<u>Used-</u>	\$000	1937	378	8,185	7,947	16,510	175,844	9.4
		1938	656	8,333	6,798	15,787	176,562	8.9
		1939	831	10,103	6,332	17,266	189,497	9.1
		1940	2,269	15,590	6,825	24,684	267,229	9.2
		1941	1,095	19,268	10,021	30,384	370,189	8.2
		1942	750	29,238	7,831	37,819	324,732	11.7
		1943	983	19,904	6,092	26,979	278,888	9.7
		1944	1,014	13,559	5,738	20,308	200,801	10.1
		1945	938	13,371	6,338	20,647	275,622	7.5
		1946	1,415	19,104	13,352	33,871	459,966	7.4
Value of Work Per-								
<u>formed-</u>	\$000	1937	755	20,160	17,557	38,492	351,874	10.9
		1938	1,331	18,039	14,975	34,345	353,223	9.7
		1939	1,948	19,891	14,886	36,725	373,204	9.8
		1940	4,148	28,637	13,003	45,788	474,123	9.7
		1941	1,939	33,153	18,551	53,643	639,751	8.4
		1942	1,468	54,259	14,195	69,922	635,650	11.0
		1943	1,646	40,667	12,007	54,320	572,427	9.5
		1944	1,961	29,833	13,657	45,451	449,838	10.1
		1945	1,877	29,325	14,373	45,575	543,580	8.4
		1946	2,382	40,858	27,761	71,001	868,661	8.2
New Construction-								
	\$000	1937	458	13,680	14,368	28,506	244,947	11.6
		1938	1,027	12,156	12,096	25,279	240,549	10.5
		1939	1,509	13,481	11,283	26,273	258,662	10.2
		1940	3,900	22,614	9,713	36,227	352,302	10.3
		1941	1,604	26,814	14,873	43,091	491,397	8.8
		1942	1,106	45,928	10,683	57,717	490,318	11.8
		1943	1,296	31,681	8,353	41,330	422,424	9.8
		1944	1,298	16,681	7,465	25,444	265,819	9.6
		1945	1,341	13,098	7,086	21,525	320,225	6.7
		1946	1,664	22,894	17,476	42,034	577,372	7.3
Alterations, Repairs								
<u>etc.</u>	\$000	1937	298	6,501	3,189	9,986	106,927	9.3
		1938	305	5,882	2,879	9,066	112,674	8.1
		1939	439	6,409	3,603	10,451	114,541	9.1
		1940	247	6,024	3,290	9,561	121,821	7.9
		1941	334	6,339	3,879	10,552	148,354	7.1
		1942	362	8,332	3,511	12,205	145,332	8.4
		1943	350	8,986	3,654	12,990	150,003	8.7
		1944	664	13,152	6,192	20,008	184,019	10.9
		1945	536	16,227	7,287	24,050	223,355	10.8
		1946	717	17,964	10,286	28,967	291,289	9.9

Table 46. - Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46
(Cont'd.)

			Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Building Construction-</u>	\$000	1937	200	5,163	2,217	7,580	130,539	5.8
		1938	128	5,355	2,289	7,772	134,912	5.8
		1939	283	6,758	2,717	9,758	159,041	6.1
		1940	2,418	15,020	5,485	22,923	257,801	8.9
		1941	808	17,543	9,410	27,761	374,491	7.4
		1942	554	32,884	6,579	40,017	351,775	11.4
		1943	570	24,229	5,505	30,304	301,885	10.0
		1944	494	14,958	4,385	19,837	220,300	9.0
		1945	585	11,110	4,486	16,181	288,093	5.6
		1946	760	21,709	11,148	33,617	490,408	6.9
<u>Residential</u>	\$000	1937	67	1,874	534	2,475	40,676	6.1
		1938	54	1,817	561	2,432	46,424	5.2
		1939	92	1,720	607	2,419	53,928	4.5
		1940	49	1,592	465	2,106	59,925	3.5
		1941	95	4,042	620	4,757	87,586	5.4
		1942	50	4,173	1,545	5,768	76,346	7.6
		1943	19	3,676	804	4,499	63,684	7.1
		1944	36	1,962	1,131	3,129	83,927	3.7
		1945	142	3,161	1,562	4,865	125,524	3.9
		1946	103	4,129	4,460	8,892	193,627	4.5
<u>Institutional</u>	\$000	1937	13	794	365	1,172	13,590	8.6
		1938	1/	605	306	911 ^{2/}	22,540	4.0 ^{2/}
		1939	1/	991	509	1,500 ^{2/}	21,214	7.1 ^{2/}
		1940	2	666	547	1,215	17,208	7.1
		1941	4	760	385	1,149	15,174	7.6
		1942	3	1,342	348	1,693	14,246	11.9
		1943	1/	1,856	557	2,413 ^{2/}	13,148	18.4 ^{2/}
		1944	55	1,576	597	2,228	21,006	10.6
		1945	247	2,319	837	3,403	30,450	11.2
		1946	378	3,618	2,572	6,568	48,624	13.5
<u>Commercial</u>	\$000	1937 ^{3/}	59	2,284	1,138	3,481	69,550	5.0
		1938	45	1,533	652	2,230	31,596	7.1
		1939	42	1,272	744	2,058	35,100	5.9
		1940	76	1,493	579	2,148	41,748	5.1
		1941	52	1,414	453	1,919	41,157	4.7
		1942	59	1,896	669	2,624	30,638	8.6
		1943	22	1,740	638	2,400	26,440	9.1
		1944	43	2,997	944	3,984	29,234	13.6
		1945	82	2,464	993	3,539	42,873	8.3
		1946	122	4,276	1,662	6,060	88,082	6.9
<u>Industrial</u>	\$000	1937 ^{3/}						
		1938	2	1,120	624	1,746	28,891	6.0
		1939	15	1,230	467	1,712	36,655	4.7
		1940	75	1,480	359	1,914	80,624	2.4
		1941	16	5,232	784	6,032	177,698	3.4
		1942	23	9,437	1,763	11,223	159,347	7.1
		1943	75	7,673	2,347	10,095	140,397	7.2
		1944	19	4,545	1,070	5,634	71,132	7.9
		1945	98	2,575	985	3,658	82,800	4.4
		1946	144	8,614	2,163	10,921	151,306	7.2

For footnotes, see page 115.

Table 46. - Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46.
(Cont'd.)

		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Building Construction - (Cont'd.)</u>							
<u>Other building- (includes</u>	\$000						
armouries, barracks,							
hangars, etc.)							
	1937	61	211	180	452	6,723	6.7
	1938	26	280	146	452	5,461	8.3
	1939	133	1,546	391	2,070	12,145	17.0
	1940	2,217	9,789	3,536	15,542	58,294	26.7
	1941	641	6,094	7,168	13,903	52,875	26.3
	1942	419	16,036	2,254	18,709	71,198	26.3
	1943	455	9,283	1,159	10,897	58,216	18.7
	1944	343	3,877	641	4,861	16,001	32.4
	1945	15	591	110	716	6,445	11.1
	1946	13	1,071	291	1,375	8,769	15.7
<u>Engineering, Harbours, Rivers,</u>	\$000						
<u>etc. -</u>							
	1937	484	13,872	14,480	28,836	173,319	16.6
	1938	1,124	11,478	11,925	24,527	171,768	14.3
	1939	1,552	11,848	11,358	24,758	168,303	14.7
	1940	1,550	12,137	6,586	20,273	164,832	12.3
	1941	986	12,598	7,977	21,561	200,656	10.8
	1942	723	18,501	6,450	25,674	217,279	11.8
	1943	659	13,420	5,440	19,519	203,528	9.6
	1944	1,175	10,834	7,719	19,728	153,124	12.9
	1945	974	13,182	8,001	22,157	158,908	13.9
	1946	1,267	13,782	13,863	28,912	236,491	12.2
<u>Streets, highways, etc.</u>	\$000						
	1937	293	9,853	10,082	20,228	93,320	21.7
	1938	693	6,549	9,331	16,573	90,618	18.3
	1939	1,035	6,279	7,498	14,812	86,666	17.1
	1940	223	4,029	2,123	6,375	60,468	10.5
	1941	93	1,574	2,408	4,073	68,359	6.0
	1942	103	4,253	1,766	6,122	59,620	10.3
	1943	167	3,675	1,784	5,626	66,583	8.5
	1944	500	4,639	4,765	9,904	68,382	14.5
	1945	578	6,146	5,336	12,060	78,586	15.3
	1946	539	8,623	10,277	19,439	110,861	17.5
<u>Bridges, viaducts, etc.-</u>	\$000						
	1937	4	1,141	1,575	2,720	15,727	17.3
	1938	23	616	799	1,438	12,877	11.2
	1939	1	549	1,636	2,186	10,130	21.6
	1940	1/	446	1,209	1,655 ^{2/}	7,189	23.0 ^{2/}
	1941	1/	17	1,167	1,184 ^{2/}	8,125	14.6 ^{2/}
	1942	1/	397	782	1,179 ^{2/}	6,427	18.3 ^{2/}
	1943	1/	432	766	1,198 ^{2/}	8,242	14.6 ^{2/}
	1944	2	492	729	1,223	6,508	18.8
	1945	1/	509	728	1,237 ^{2/}	8,152	16.2 ^{2/}
	1946	1/	649	963	1,612 ^{2/}	9,781	16.5 ^{2/}
<u>Watermains, sewers, etc.-</u>	\$000						
	1937	10	408	188	606	9,280	6.5
	1938	90	262	224	576	12,225	4.7
	1939	11	350	220	581	12,374	4.7
	1940	1/	313	200	513 ^{2/}	12,267	4.2 ^{2/}
	1941	18	1,720	313	2,061	15,682	13.2
	1942	54	2,666	402	3,122	16,539	18.9
	1943	77	1,330	344	1,751	14,357	12.2
	1944	44	777	253	1,074	13,641	7.9
	1945	10	366	467	843	16,149	5.2
	1946	20	721	654	1,395	27,024	5.2

For footnotes, see page 115.

Table 46.- Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46
(Cont'd.)

		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Engineering, Harbours, Rivers, etc.</u> (Cont'd.)							
<u>Dams, reservoirs, etc.-</u>	\$000						
	1937	1/	109	96	205 ² / ₁	1,904	10.6 ² / ₁
	1938	1/	1/	1/	1/	2,405	1/
	1939	1/	33	1/	33 ⁴ / ₁	3,079	1.1 ⁴ / ₁
	1940	1/	34	1/	34 ⁴ / ₁	3,637	0.9 ⁴ / ₁
	1941	1/	1/	1/	1/	16,783	1/
	1942	1/	78	92	170 ² / ₁	11,079	1.5 ² / ₁
	1943	1/	1/	56	56 ⁵ / ₁	7,657	0.7 ⁵ / ₁
	1944	1/	71	42	113 ² / ₁	1,872	6.0 ² / ₁
	1945	1/	287	37	324 ² / ₁	3,126	10.4 ² / ₁
	1946	1/	50	5	55	9,264	0.6
<u>Electric stations and trans- mission lines-</u>	\$000						
	1937	17	922	1,250	2,189	24,584	8.9
	1938	1/	1,472	1/	1,472 ⁴ / ₁	27,984	5.3 ⁴ / ₁
	1939	1/	896	1/	896 ⁴ / ₁	27,520	3.3 ⁴ / ₁
	1940	11	294	496	801	33,718	2.4
	1941	1/	2,059	327	2,386 ² / ₁	37,090	6.4 ² / ₁
	1942	8	2,570	205	2,783	60,898	4.8
	1943	14	1,973	334	2,321	30,844	7.5
	1944	17	1,549	593	2,159	19,919	10.8
	1945	17	2,000	583	2,600	24,705	10.5
	1946	30	547	993	1,570	48,952	3.2
<u>Docks, wharves, piers, etc.-</u>	\$000						
	1937	155	835	1,130	2,120	9,362	22.6
	1938	309	1,162	547	2,018	8,334	24.2
	1939	293	1,581	612	2,486	9,232	26.9
	1940	37	1,768	248	2,053	4,809	42.7
	1941	32	2,610	770	3,412	6,476	52.7
	1942	65	4,298	1,418	5,781	10,099	57.2
	1943	56	2,616	704	3,376	10,282	32.8
	1944	59	1,710	602	2,371	5,819	40.6
	1945	47	1,640	346	2,033	7,694	26.4
	1946	437	1,749	364	2,550	7,226	35.3
<u>All other engineering, etc.</u>	\$000						
(Includes landing fields, parks, canals, dredging, pile driving, etc.)							
	1937	4	604	160	768	19,143	4.0
	1938	10	1,417	1,024	2,451	17,346	14.1
	1939	212	2,161	1,391	3,764	19,302	19.5
	1940	1,278	5,253	2,312	8,843	42,743	20.7
	1941	842	4,619	2,993	8,454	48,241	17.5
	1942	493	4,238	1,785	6,516	52,818	12.3
	1943	345	3,393	1,451	5,189	65,582	7.9
	1944	553	1,597	734	2,884	36,982	7.8
	1945	322	2,233	505	3,060	20,496	14.9
	1946	241	1,444	606	2,291	23,382	9.8
<u>Building Trades (Jobbing)-</u>	\$000						
	1937	71	1,146	860	2,077	48,016	4.3
	1938	80	1,205	761	2,046	46,543	4.4
	1939	113	1,284	811	2,208	45,860	4.8
	1940	180	1,481	931	2,592	51,491	5.0
	1941	145	3,012	1,164	4,321	64,603	6.7
	1942	191	2,875	1,166	4,232	66,596	6.4
	1943	416	3,018	1,063	4,497	67,014	6.7
	1944	292	4,041	1,553	5,866	76,414	7.7
	1945	318	5,033	1,886	7,237	96,580	7.5
	1946	354	5,367	2,751	8,472	141,763	6.0

For footnotes, see page 115.

Table 46. - Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937- 46
(Cont'd.)

			Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Building Trades (Jobbing)- (Cont'd.)								
<u>Electrical work -</u>	\$000	1937	13	104	59	176	5,224	3.4
		1938	1/	125	77	202 ^{2/}	5,360	3.8 ^{2/}
		1939	1/	140	68	208 ^{2/}	4,569	4.6 ^{2/}
		1940	12	160	53	225	5,036	4.5
		1941	16	240	75	331	7,080	4.7
		1942	45	549	65	659	8,004	8.2
		1943	1/	478	62	540 ^{2/}	7,802	6.9 ^{2/}
		1944	88	836	89	1,013	9,279	10.9
		1945	90	1,748	189	2,027	14,193	14.3
		1946	95	952	249	1,296	20,882	6.2
<u>Plumbing, heating and air conditioning-</u>	\$000	1937	56	606	406	1,068	16,977	6.3
		1938	59	542	297	898	16,619	5.4
		1939	78	515	362	955	15,899	6.0
		1940	149	533	346	1,078	17,713	6.1
		1941	113	1,660	555	2,328	21,338	10.9
		1942	123	1,169	543	1,835	21,908	8.4
		1943	1/	1,520	519	2,039 ^{2/}	22,956	8.9 ^{2/}
		1944	169	1,460	567	2,196	24,974	8.8
		1945	180	1,288	639	2,107	30,249	7.0
		1946	163	1,637	1,008	2,808	46,030	6.1
<u>Brick, masonry and concrete</u>	\$000	1937	1/	22	22	44 ^{2/}	2,175	2.0 ^{2/}
		1938	1/	39	55	94 ^{2/}	2,168	4.3 ^{2/}
		1939	1/	24	50	74 ^{2/}	2,102	3.5 ^{2/}
		1940	1/	29	45	74 ^{2/}	2,095	3.5 ^{2/}
		1941	1/	119	48	167 ^{2/}	3,193	5.2 ^{2/}
		1942	1/	54	70	124 ^{2/}	3,166	3.9 ^{2/}
		1943	1/	110	73	183 ^{2/}	3,383	5.4 ^{2/}
		1944	1/	61	140	201 ^{2/}	3,463	5.8 ^{2/}
		1945	4	174	85	263	4,844	5.4
		1946	63	118	158	339	7,266	4.7
<u>Carpentry-</u>	\$000	1937	2	41	40	83	1,450	5.7
		1938	1/	74	56	130 ^{2/}	1,863	7.0 ^{2/}
		1939	1/	118	65	183 ^{2/}	1,954	9.4 ^{2/}
		1940	4	92	80	176	2,498	7.1
		1941	1/	105	55	160 ^{2/}	2,391	6.7 ^{2/}
		1942	3	91	55	149	2,171	6.9
		1943	26	127	57	210	2,293	9.2
		1944	19	206	86	311	3,179	9.8
		1945	22	243	165	430	4,479	9.6
		1946	9	487	197	693	6,267	11.1
<u>Painting, decorating and glazing-</u>	\$000	1937	1/	124	72	196 ^{2/}	5,544	3.5 ^{2/}
		1938	1/	157	55	212 ^{2/}	5,721	3.7 ^{2/}
		1939	1/	169	83	252 ^{2/}	6,072	4.1 ^{2/}
		1940	1/	193	99	292 ^{2/}	6,892	4.2 ^{2/}
		1941	1/	259	99	358 ^{2/}	7,603	4.7 ^{2/}
		1942	1/	314	101	415 ^{2/}	7,760	5.3 ^{2/}
		1943	1/	301	101	402 ^{2/}	8,364	4.6 ^{2/}
		1944	9	958	256	1,223	12,009	10.2
		1945	18	754	267	1,039	13,695	7.6
		1946	17	780	357	1,154	19,312	6.0

For footnotes, see page 115.

Table 46. - Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1937-46, (Concl'd.)

			Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Building Trades (Jobbing)- (Concl'd.)</u>								
<u>Lathing, plastering and stucco-</u>	\$000							
		1937	1/	18	14	32 ² / ₁	1,265	2.5 ² / ₁
		1938	1/	17	19	36 ² / ₁	1,205	3.0 ² / ₁
		1939	1/	12	17	29 ² / ₁	993	2.9 ² / ₁
		1940	1/	8	17	25 ² / ₁	1,187	2.1 ² / ₁
		1941	1/	10	17	27 ² / ₁	1,311	2.1 ² / ₁
		1942	1/	9	24	33 ² / ₁	1,228	2.7 ² / ₁
		1943	1/	8	16	24 ² / ₁	1,331	1.8 ² / ₁
		1944	1/	12	26	38 ² / ₁	1,505	2.5 ² / ₁
		1945	1/	51	27	78 ² / ₁	1,895	4.1 ² / ₁
		1946	1/	46	33	79 ² / ₁	2,687	2.9 ² / ₁
<u>Sheet metal work and metal roofing-</u>	\$000							
		1937	1/	61	66	127 ² / ₁	4,118	3.1 ² / ₁
		1938	1/	37	42	79 ² / ₁	3,918	2.0 ² / ₁
		1939	1/	107	67	174 ² / ₁	3,597	4.8 ² / ₁
		1940	1/	168	91	259 ² / ₁	3,920	6.6 ² / ₁
		1941	1/	86	112	198 ² / ₁	5,324	3.7 ² / ₁
		1942	1/	86	111	197 ² / ₁	5,105	3.9 ² / ₁
		1943	1/	97	60	157 ² / ₁	4,719	3.3 ² / ₁
		1944	1/	116	58	174 ² / ₁	4,569	3.8 ² / ₁
		1945	1/	144	116	260 ² / ₁	5,772	4.5 ² / ₁
		1946	1/	126	100	226 ² / ₁	8,950	2.5 ² / ₁
<u>Other roofing -</u>	\$000							
		1937	1/	31	19	50 ² / ₁	1,981	2.6 ² / ₁
		1938	1/	32	23	55 ² / ₁	2,034	2.7 ² / ₁
		1939	1/	19	22	41 ² / ₁	2,029	2.0 ² / ₁
		1940	1/	24	1/	24 ² / ₁	2,739	0.9 ² / ₁
		1941	1/	24	29	53 ² / ₁	2,667	2.0 ² / ₁
		1942	1/	57	37	94 ² / ₁	3,008	3.1 ² / ₁
		1943	1/	60	20	80 ² / ₁	3,297	2.4 ² / ₁
		1944	1/	49	61	110 ² / ₁	3,536	3.1 ² / ₁
		1945	1/	44	74	118 ² / ₁	4,210	2.8 ² / ₁
		1946	1/	66	98	164 ² / ₁	5,545	3.0 ² / ₁
<u>Other trades -</u>	\$000							
		1937	-	139	162	301	9,300	3.2
		1938	20	182	138	340	7,654	4.4
		1939	35	180	77	292	8,644	3.4
		1940	14	224	200	438	9,410	4.7
		1941	16	508	176	700	13,697	5.1
		1942	21	546	160	727	14,247	5.1
		1943	390	318	155	863	12,869	6.7
		1944	8	341	271	620	13,899	4.5
		1945	4	586	323	913	17,243	5.3
		1946	8	1,156	550	1,714	24,825	6.9

1/ Cannot be shown separately.

2/ Prince Edward Island not included in total for Maritimes.

3/ Commercial and industrial figures were combined in 1937.

4/ Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick not included in total for Maritimes.

5/ Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia not included in total for Maritimes.

SECTION 8. - WATER POWER-CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

The water powers of the Maritime Provinces, although comparatively small, constitute a valuable economic resource which is supplemented by power derived from coal. In both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are numerous rivers upon which economic sites for power development are within reasonable transmission distances of the principal cities and towns, while other sites are advantageously situated for the exploitation of natural resources. Prominent among the power developments are those on the Mersey in Nova Scotia and the St. John in New Brunswick. The water power sites in Prince Edward Island are limited by the smallness of the streams to supplying power for small mills or for limited community use. Immense potential power exists in the tides of the Bay of Fundy and the feasibility of their utilization for this purpose is being studied.

The water powers of the Maritime Provinces are capable of developing a minimum of 92,400 horse power, and by the creation of storage basins can develop six or seven times that amount. In Nova Scotia, where the minimum continuous water power is estimated at 20,800 horse power there are already installed, through the establishment of storage basins, water wheels and turbines with a total capacity of 133,384 horse power. In New Brunswick, where the minimum continuous water power is 68,600 horse power, installations total 133,347 horse power. In Prince Edward Island, the individual falls are of small capacity and many were developed before the days of electricity to drive sawmills, grist mills, etc. The growth of hydraulic installations in the Maritimes and in Canada from 1890 down to the present time is shown in Table 47. Naturally, in view of their greater maturity, hydraulic installation in the Maritimes constitutes a much larger proportion of the possible than in the other provinces.

Hydraulic installation may be considered under three main headings: Central Electric Stations, Pulp and Paper Mills, and Installations in Other Industries. The major part of the installation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is in central electric stations. In New Brunswick, 15.5 per cent of the turbine installation is in pulp and paper mills, a considerably higher proportion than in any other province. Nova Scotia, with 8.9 per cent of the total in pulp and paper mills, is surpassed only by New Brunswick and British Columbia. In total power for pulp and paper the Maritime Provinces are, of course, far surpassed by Quebec and Ontario. In Prince Edward Island, but 22 per cent of the turbine installation is in central electric stations and 78 per cent in industries other than pulp and paper. A breakdown of turbine installation by main divisions is shown in Table 48 and summary statistics of the central electric station industry in the Maritime Provinces and Canada are shown in Table 49.

The use of water for development of power in Canada is a Crown right which it sometimes exercises and sometimes transfers to incorporated companies. The development of electric energy in New Brunswick has been largely connected with the production of pulp and paper and commercial companies still control a great deal of the power, although the New Brunswick Power Commission, established in 1920, has since organized public utility services somewhat on the same lines as those of Ontario, providing both hydro-electric and thermal-electric power. Major pulp and paper enterprises at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and Dalhousie, New Brunswick, are so supplied.

The Nova Scotia Power Commission was established in 1919, its function and policy being the supply of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. The Rural Electrification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service. It provides for financial assistance to equalize cost and revenue of extensions qualifying under the Power Commission Act. In 1941, an amendment to the Act authorized the Commission, subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council, to regulate and control the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply, and use of power, in the province.

Summary statistics of publicly-owned central electric stations in the Maritimes are shown in Table 50.

Table 47.- Hydraulic Turbine Horsepower Installed in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1890 - 1946

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	Installation per 1000 population	
							Maritime Provinces	Canada
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	P.C.	H.P.	H.P.
1890	1,283	12,308	2,405	15,996	70,796	22.6	18	15
1895	1,312	13,964	2,550	17,826	86,754	20.5	20	17
1900	1,521	19,810	4,601	25,932	173,323	15.0	29	33
1905	1,663	26,563	8,594	36,820	454,209	8.1	41	76
1910	1,760	31,476	11,197	44,433	977,171	4.5	48	140
1915	1,942	33,596	15,405	50,943	2,105,492	2.4	52	264
1920	2,233	37,623	21,976	61,832	2,515,559	2.5	63	294
1926	2,274	66,147	47,131	115,552	4,549,383	2.5	116	481
1930	2,439	114,224	133,681	250,344	6,125,012	4.1	248	600
1933	2,439	112,167	133,681	248,287	7,332,070	3.4	240	690
1939	2,617	131,717	133,347	267,681	8,289,212	3.2	243	736
1940	2,617	139,217	133,347	275,181	8,584,438	3.2	247	754
1941	2,617	139,217	133,347	275,181	8,845,038	3.1	244	769
1942	2,617	134,084	133,347	270,048	9,216,205	2.9	236	791
1943	2,617	133,384	133,347	269,348	10,214,513	2.6	232	865
1944	2,617	133,384	133,347	269,348	10,283,763	2.6	231	859
1945	2,617	133,384	133,347	269,348	10,283,610	2.6	228	849
1946	2,617	133,384	133,347	269,348	10,312,123	2.6	227	838

Table 48.- Developed Water Power in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Industries, December 31, 1939 and 1946

	Turbine Installation			
	In Central Electric Stations 1/	In Pulp and Paper Mills 2/	In Other Industries 3/	Total
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
<u>1939</u>				
Prince Edward Island	579	-	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia	97,368	18,858	15,491	131,717
New Brunswick	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Total Maritime Provinces	202,657	39,552	25,472	267,681
Canada	7,292,499	649,801	346,912	8,289,212
Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	2.8	6.1	7.3	3.2
<u>1946</u>				
Prince Edward Island	579	-	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia	107,539	11,884	13,961	133,384
New Brunswick	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Total Maritime Provinces	212,828	32,578	23,942	269,348
Canada	9,349,904	633,441	328,778	10,312,123
Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	2.3	5.1	7.3	2.6

1/ Includes only hydro-electric stations that develop power for sale.

2/ Includes only water power actually developed and directly used by pulp and paper companies. In addition, this industry is the greatest purchaser of central station power.

3/ Includes only water power actually developed by industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also provide a broad market for the power sold by the central electric stations.

Table 49.- Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939 and 1945

		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>1939</u>							
Stations	No.	9	46	12	67	611	11.0
Capital invested	\$ 000	1,402	36,379	34,468	72,249	1,564,603	4.6
Net revenue from sale of power	\$ 000	326	5,548	3,839 ^{1/}	9,713	151,881	6.4
Power equipment capacity-							
Total primary power (main plant only)	H.P.	8,359	159,749	139,402	307,510	7,607,122	4.0
Water wheels and turbines	H.P.	392	95,045	105,760	201,197	7,240,983	2.8
Steam reciprocating engines	H.P.	-	275	3,180	3,455	10,462	33.0
Steam turbines	H.P.	6,680	63,513	30,080	100,273	319,908	31.3
Gas and oil engines	H.P.	1,287	916	382	2,585	35,769	7.2
Kilowatt hours generated	'000	7,747	436,269	459,546	903,562	28,338,030	3.2
Customers							
Domestic service	No.	6,363	74,699	54,313	135,375	1,941,663	7.0
Commercial light	No.	5,067	62,034	46,485	113,586	1,623,672	7.0
Power (small)	No.	1,170	10,368	6,570	18,108	262,590	6.9
Power (large)	No.	108	2,058	1,033	3,199	43,896	7.3
Street lighting	No.	8	163	186	357	9,267	3.9
Persons employed	No.	10	76	39	125	2,238	5.6
Salaries and wages	\$ 000	73	1,128	527	1,728	18,848	9.2
		74	1,210	599	1,883	28,223	6.7
<u>1945</u>							
Stations	No.	9	47	14	70	600	11.7
Capital invested	\$ 000			(Not collected)			
Net revenue from sale of power	\$ 000	556	8,362	5,640 ^{1/}	14,558	215,105	6.8
Power equipment capacity-							
Total primary power (main plant only)	H.P.	9,215	204,440	149,762	363,417	9,666,947	3.8
Water wheels and turbines	H.P.	363	108,265	107,010	215,638	9,216,564	2.3
Steam reciprocating engines	H.P.	-	1,800	2,080	3,880	8,527	45.5
Steam turbines	H.P.	6,680	92,116	39,380	138,176	393,291	35.1
Gas and oil engines	H.P.	2,172	2,459	1,292	5,923	48,565	12.2
Kilowatt hours generated	'000	16,753	600,429	598,700	1,215,882	40,130,054	3.0
Customers							
Domestic service	No.	7,757	98,689	71,127	177,573	2,333,230	7.6
Commercial light	No.	6,387	84,011	62,175	152,573	1,987,360	7.7
Power (small)	No.	1,226	11,846	7,445	20,517	285,402	7.2
Power (large)	No.	122	2,565	1,312	3,999	46,955	8.5
Street lighting	No.	8	188	131	327	10,955	3.0
Persons employed	No.	14	79	64	157	2,558	6.1
Salaries and wages	\$ 000	85	1,097	658	1,840	21,283	8.6
		118	1,727	798	2,643	39,521	6.7

^{1/} Affected by power purchased from other provinces.

Table 50.-Summary Statistics of Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939 and 1945

		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>1939</u>							P.C.
Power plants	No.	2	26	5	32	184	17.4
Customers	No.	1,182	27,620	30,438	59,238	1,062,245	5.6
Domestic service	No.	900	22,983	27,103	50,986	898,569	5.7
Commercial light	No.	232	3,771	2,823	6,826	125,256	5.4
Power (small)	No.	47	749	365	1,161	21,791	5.3
Power (large)	No.	1	85	126	212	5,679	3.7
Street lighting	No.	2	32	19	53	950	5.6
Electric energy generated	'000 kwh.	1,153	254,189	59,292	314,634	7,047,092	4.5
Power equipment-							
Total primary power (main plant only)	H.P.	1,235	84,160	29,440	114,835	2,221,490	5.2
Water wheels and turbines	H.P.	-	80,805	12,860	93,665	2,014,500	4.6
Steam reciprocating engines	H.P.	-	-	-	-	4,878	-
Steam turbines	H.P.	-	2,658	16,380	19,038	185,628	10.5
Gas and oil engines	H.P.	1,235	697	200	2,132	16,484	12.9
<u>1945</u>							
Power plants	No.	1	27	6	34	208	16.3
Customers	No.	1,376	33,074	42,539	76,989	1,566,676	4.9
Domestic service	No.	1,133	28,348	38,297	67,778	1,344,624	5.0
Commercial light	No.	200	3,820	3,547	7,567	183,610	4.1
Power (small)	No.	41	771	604	1,416	30,635	4.6
Power (large)	No.	1	96	48	145	6,699	2.2
Street lighting	No.	1	39	43	83	1,108	7.5
Electric energy generated	000 kwh.	4,427	259,780	121,442	385,649	14,599,016	2.6
Power equipment-							
Total primary power (main plant only)	H.P.	1,785	88,955	39,932	130,672	3,460,272	3.6
Water wheels and turbines	H.P.	-	82,045	12,860	94,905	3,118,324	3.0
Steam reciprocating engines	H.P.	-	-	-	-	7,375	-
Steam turbines	H.P.	-	5,941	26,380	32,321	307,260	10.5
Gas and oil engines.	H.P.	1,785	969	692	3,446	27,313	12.6

CHAPTER V. - LABOUR

SECTION 1. - THE GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO LABOUR

The Dominion Department of Labour

The Department of Labour of Canada was established in 1900 as the agency of the Federal Government charged with the administration of labour legislation. During the War the Department's activities were widely expanded.

At the present time, in addition to the statutory duty of disseminating information concerning labour and industrial matters, the Minister is responsible for the administration of certain statutes: Conciliation and Labour Act; Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935; Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942; Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940; Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1946; and Government Annuities Act. The Fair Wages Policy is incorporated, with respect to public and subsidized works in the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, but with respect to equipment and supplies for Government use it is embodied in Orders in Council. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, enacted first in 1907, was suspended by the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.

The Wartime Labour Relations Regulations (P.C. 1003) of February 17, 1944, were designed to facilitate collective bargaining and the settlement of labour disputes in order to stimulate the production of war materials. The Regulations applied to transport and communication agencies extending beyond the boundaries of one province and, by authority of the War Measures Act, to certain specified industries deemed essential to the prosecution of the War or to the life of the community. In addition, if the Legislature of a province so enacted, the Regulations were applied to other industries within its borders. This action was taken in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well as in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Of the wartime regulations made under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1917, and continued under the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, the Wages Control Order was relaxed by stages and, on November 28, 1946, it was rescinded; the Selective Service Regulations for the control of manpower were repealed gradually, the last of such controls being removed on April 1, 1947. The Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, 1944, (P.C. 1003) lapsed on May 15, 1947 with respect to those labour relations which fell within provincial jurisdiction.

Provincial Labour Departments

Labour legislation in Canada is, for the most part, a matter for Provincial Legislatures since it usually governs, in some respect, the contracts of service between employer and employee or the contracts between members of a trade union which form the basis of the union, or it regulates conditions in local work places. The right to contract is a civil right and the British North America Act grants to the provinces power to enact laws in relation to "civil rights" and, with certain exceptions, "local works and undertakings".

In each province except Prince Edward Island a special Department or Bureau is charged with the administration of labour laws. Factory legislation and shops legislation in most provinces prohibit child labour, regulate the hours of women and young persons, and provide for safety and health. Other labour statutes in most provinces include minimum wage legislation and maximum-hours laws, laws for the settlement of industrial disputes, legislation to ensure freedom of association and promote collective bargaining, and laws to provide for apprenticeship and the licensing of certain classes of workmen. The Industrial Standards Acts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Fair Wage Act in Manitoba enable the wages and hours of work agreed upon by representatives of employers and employed to be made legal throughout the industry concerned. Workmen's compensation laws in all provinces except Prince Edward Island are administered by independent Boards.

Space limitations do not permit any extended treatment here of labour legislation. Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation, however, are treated in greater detail later in this Chapter. Further information regarding the work of the various Departments of Labour, labour legislation, etc., may be obtained from the publications of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour, or upon application to the Deputy Ministers of Labour of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

SECTION 2. - THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION
OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The numbers and percentages of the population of the Maritime Provinces in gainful occupations^{1/} at the last four decennial censuses with comparable all-Canada totals, are shown in Table 1. The percentage of the male population of working ages in gainful occupations has, on the whole, been declining in the Maritime Provinces as in other parts of Canada. Prince Edward Island is an exception to the general trend, the gainfully occupied forming a somewhat higher proportion of the population of working age in 1941 than in 1911. Census tabulations by age groups indicate that the decline in the proportion of males of working age in gainful occupations has been largely due to the raising of the school-leaving age and to earlier retirement.

In the Maritimes as in every other province, the number of females in gainful occupations has increased considerably since 1911. In Nova Scotia there were 164 females to every 1,000 males in gainful occupations in 1911 and 209 to every 1,000 in 1941 (including Active Service). Comparable figures for New Brunswick are 160 and 202; for Prince Edward Island, 141 and 169; and for Canada as a whole, 155 and 227. The ratio of females to males in gainful occupations is lower in the Maritimes than in the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec but higher than in the western provinces.

1/ A gainful occupation is defined in the Census as one "by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods".

Table 1. - Number and Per Cent of the Population 10^{1/} Years and Over in Gainful Occupations, by Sex, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1911 - 1941

	Number		Per Cent of Total Population		Per Cent of Population 10 ^{1/} years and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prince Edward Island-						
1911	27,956	3,950	59.39	8.47	75.91	10.74
1921	27,052	4,054	60.27	9.27	77.23	11.86
1931	27,818	4,348	61.28	10.20	77.47	13.01
1941 ^{2/}	30,462	5,137	61.88	11.21	77.15	14.12
1941 ^{3/}	26,088	5,113	52.99	11.16	66.07	14.05
Nova Scotia-						
1911	148,991	24,370	59.35	10.10	77.17	13.18
1921	156,777	28,779	58.83	11.18	76.29	14.53
1931	153,151	27,936	58.21	11.19	73.95	14.30
1941 ^{2/}	177,514	37,137	59.96	13.17	74.45	16.43
1941 ^{3/}	153,941	37,032	52.00	13.14	64.57	16.38
New Brunswick-						
1911	103,275	16,491	57.42	9.59	75.86	12.74
1921	112,944	19,864	57.23	10.43	75.83	13.89
1931	117,933	22,072	56.53	11.06	74.13	14.60
1941 ^{2/}	136,556	27,538	58.33	12.33	73.98	15.75
1941 ^{3/}	119,341	27,474	50.98	12.30	64.65	15.71
Canada-						
1911	2,358,813	364,821	61.88	10.80	79.49	14.29
1921	2,683,019	490,150	59.33	11.52	77.54	15.27
1931	3,261,371	665,859	60.77	13.33	76.69	17.04
1941 ^{2/}	3,676,563	833,972	62.41	14.89	76.12	18.26
1941 ^{3/}	3,363,111	832,840	57.09	14.87	69.63	18.24

1/ 14 years and over in 1941.

2/ Including persons on Active Service.

3/ Not including persons on Active Service.

The numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied population by industrial groups in the Maritime Provinces in 1941 with comparable figures for Canada as a whole, according to the 1941 Census, are shown in Table 2. Agriculture provided employment for 31.5 per cent of all gainfully occupied males in the Maritimes in 1941, as compared with 15.2 per cent in manufacturing, the next major industry. Transportation ranked third with 9.0 per cent, and trade fourth with 8.7 per cent of the gainfully occupied males in the Maritimes. Service and construction industries each gave employment to 6.8 per cent of the gainful male workers in these provinces. Agriculture is of the same relative importance in the Maritimes as in Canada as a whole as an occupational field for males. Fishing and trapping, forestry and logging, mining and construction are relatively more important in the Maritimes than in the Dominion as a whole.

Service industries gave employment to 67.2 per cent of all gainfully occupied females in the Maritime Provinces in 1941, the largest proportion (42.2 per cent) being employed in personal service as domestic servants, housekeepers, etc., while 21.5 per cent were in professional service mainly as teachers and nurses. Trade ranked second and manufacturing third, providing employment for 15.3 and 9.8 per cent, respectively, of all gainfully occupied females in the Maritimes. Service and trade industries were relatively more important in the Maritimes than in the Dominion as occupational fields for women.

Table 2. - Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industrial Groups, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 Census

Industrial Group	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada ^{1/}	
	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.
Agriculture.....	16,360	312	36,944	653	41,153	645	94,457	1,610	1,062,928	19,146
Fishing, trapping.....	1,556	3	10,841	8	4,266	10	16,663	21	50,533	365
Forestry and logging.....	215	-	6,494	44	13,382	36	20,091	80	93,313	483
Mining, quarrying.....	11	-	16,758	33	1,742	11	18,511	44	92,456	584
Manufacturing.....	1,421	212	25,664	3,587	18,405	3,016	45,490	6,815	787,350	182,165
Vegetable products....	113	10	1,390	675	1,217	440	2,720	1,125	61,550	19,990
Animal products.....	235	56	1,841	238	1,274	487	3,350	781	56,144	15,010
Textile products.....	40	67	1,148	1,824	919	1,257	2,107	3,148	72,927	81,621
Wood and paper products ^{2/}	400	60	6,818	438	8,504	481	15,722	979	64,204	18,804
Iron and its products.	562	16	12,716	318	5,181	151	18,459	485	313,180	22,588
Non-ferrous metal products	37	2	367	11	448	49	842	62	53,442	9,877
Non-metallic mineral products.....	17	1	886	27	448	22	1,351	50	24,704	2,509
Chemical products.....	6	-	340	32	217	42	563	74	26,966	6,342
Miscellaneous products	11	-	168	24	197	87	376	111	14,233	5,424
Electricity, gas, and water.....	51	2	1,038	74	501	37	1,590	113	23,595	2,011
Construction.....	1,208	2	12,477	72	6,770	30	20,455	104	218,732	1,489
Transportation and communications.....	1,176	96	13,877	905	11,788	694	26,841	1,695	246,835	19,755
Steam railway.....	506	9	5,045	90	6,679	185	12,230	284	118,981	3,290
Electric railway.....	-	-	204	7	88	1	292	8	11,759	424
Road transportation..	280	1	2,768	42	1,875	24	4,923	67	54,091	887
Water transportation..	274	2	4,778	94	2,483	28	7,535	124	32,170	618
Communications.....	66	81	854	659	501	449	1,421	1,189	15,910	13,790
Other.....	50	3	228	13	162	7	440	23	13,924	746
Trade.....	1,786	672	14,542	5,766	9,843	4,188	26,171	10,626	352,179	112,783
Retail.....	1,488	623	11,043	5,180	7,551	3,655	20,082	9,458	267,674	96,979
Wholesale.....	298	49	3,499	586	2,292	533	6,089	1,168	84,505	15,804
Finance, insurance.....	174	86	1,665	761	1,092	527	2,931	1,374	61,311	28,369
Service.....	1,412	3,690	10,804	24,942	7,980	18,128	20,196	46,760	332,810	460,764
Professional.....	593	1,259	3,393	7,757	2,483	5,981	6,469	14,997	98,784	165,140
Public.....	479	105	4,270	1,251	3,027	704	7,776	2,050	109,173	27,946
Recreational.....	53	4	379	93	364	93	796	190	14,459	3,072
Business.....	12	12	204	62	97	38	313	112	9,210	3,100
Personal.....	275	2,310	2,558	15,779	2,009	11,312	4,842	29,401	101,184	261,506
Not stated.....	718	38	2,837	187	2,419	152	5,974	377	41,069	4,926
All Industries (not including Active Service).	26,088	5,113	153,941	37,032	119,341	27,474	299,370	69,619	3,363,111	832,840
All Industries (including Active Service).....	30,462	5,137	177,514	37,137	136,556	27,538	344,632	69,812	3,676,563	833,972

1/ Not including Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 2/ Includes Printing.

Table 2. - Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industrial Groups, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 Census - (Conol'd.)

Industrial Group	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada ^{1/}	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Industries (not including Active Service).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	62.7	6.1	24.0	1.8	34.5	2.4	31.5	2.3	31.6	2.3
Fishing, trapping.....	6.0	0.1	7.0	-	3.6	-	5.6	-	1.5	-
Forestry and logging.....	0.8	-	4.2	0.1	11.2	0.1	6.7	0.1	2.8	0.1
Mining, quarrying.....	-	-	10.9	0.1	1.5	-	6.2	0.1	2.8	0.1
Manufacturing.....	5.5	4.1	16.7	9.7	15.4	11.0	15.2	9.8	23.4	21.9
Vegetable products.....	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.4
Animal products.....	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8
Textile products.....	0.2	1.3	0.8	4.9	0.8	4.6	0.7	4.5	2.2	9.8
Wood and paper products ^{2/}	1.5	1.2	4.4	1.2	7.1	1.7	5.3	1.4	4.9	2.3
Iron and its products.....	2.2	0.3	8.3	0.9	4.3	0.5	6.2	0.7	9.3	2.7
Non-ferrous metal products...	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.2
Non-metallic mineral products	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Chemical products.....	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous products.....	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Electricity, gas and water.....	0.2	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
Construction.....	4.6	-	8.1	0.2	5.7	0.1	6.8	0.1	6.5	0.2
Transportation and communication	4.5	1.9	9.0	2.4	9.9	2.5	9.0	2.4	7.3	2.4
Steam railway.....	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	5.6	0.7	4.1	0.4	3.5	0.4
Electric railway.....	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	-
Road transportation.....	1.1	-	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.1
Water transportation.....	1.1	-	3.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.1
Communication.....	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.7
Other.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.1
Trade.....	6.8	13.2	9.5	15.6	8.2	15.2	8.7	15.3	10.5	13.5
Retail.....	5.7	12.2	7.2	14.0	6.3	13.3	6.7	13.6	8.0	11.6
Wholesale.....	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.9
Finance, insurance.....	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.8	3.4
Service.....	5.4	72.2	7.0	67.4	6.7	66.0	6.8	67.2	9.9	55.3
Professional.....	2.3	24.6	2.2	20.9	2.1	21.8	2.2	21.5	2.9	19.8
Public.....	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3
Recreational.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Business.....	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Personal.....	1.1	45.2	1.7	42.6	1.7	41.2	1.6	42.2	3.0	31.4
Not stated.....	2.8	0.7	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.6

1/ Not including Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 2/ Includes printing.

SECTION 3. - EMPLOYMENT

Since 1921 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made monthly surveys of employment in major industries excluding agriculture, domestic and personal service and government administration. The broad industrial groups covered by these surveys are: logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and storage, communications, trade, services (chiefly hotels, restaurants and laundries) and finance. From April 1, 1941, the surveys of employment were extended to cover the current earnings of those in recorded employment and since late in 1944, monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings have been collected. Enquiries into the sex distribution of the persons on the payrolls of reporting establishments were undertaken on a monthly basis commencing February 1, 1946, replacing the annual and semi-annual surveys of the past few years. For practical reasons associated with problems of collection, the current enquiries are limited to firms and branches ordinarily employing 15 persons or over. The general employment indexes for the Maritime Provinces and other economic areas since 1921 are shown in Table 3. Index numbers of employment by industries, for the Maritime Provinces and for Canada as a whole, are shown in Table 4.

Employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion have responded in much the same way to the general factors governing business with the deviations due mainly to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. The record shows a general upswing of employment in the late 1920's with the Maritimes reaching the peak in 1930 instead of in 1929, as did the other economic areas; a general decline to the trough of the depression in 1933; a moderate upward movement broken by a recession in three of the economic areas including the Maritimes in 1938 which, in the case of the Maritimes, continued to 1939; and a general upswing as the war stimulation to industry became effective, with the establishment of successive new all-time highs and the virtual disappearance of the seasonal fluctuations in employment normally characteristic of the situation in many industries in Canada. The general employment index for the Maritimes reached its wartime high in 1944 with the yearly average 65.7 per cent above the 1939 level. The high point for the Dominion was in 1943 when the index was 61.5 per cent above 1939. These figures, too, were the highest on record.

The year 1945 saw general recessions from wartime peaks as industry reconverted from war to peace. Employment held up better in the Maritimes than elsewhere in Canada, the general employment index for that region declining 2.2 per cent from the peak, as compared with a 4.9 per cent decline for the Dominion as a whole.

The general employment index for 1946 was 3.9 per cent below that for 1945 and 6.0 per cent below its wartime peak in the case of the Maritimes. For the Dominion as a whole, the general employment index for 1946 was 1.1 per cent below that for 1945 and 5.9 per cent below the wartime peak. Employment in manufacturing declined 12.4 per cent in the Maritimes and 8.5 per cent in Canada as a whole in 1946, as compared with 1945. Employment in mining, communications, construction, and trade increased in 1946 in the Maritimes while in the Dominion as a whole employment increased in all industries except manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing in 1946 was greatly affected by several factors opposite in effect and unequal in weight. Some of the more important of these were: the cancellation or completion of war contracts; the continuation of the process of reconversion from wartime to peace time production which in many cases had commenced in 1945; the existence of widespread industrial disputes causing large time losses and indirectly resulting in curtailment of production or services in many industries other than those in which the workers were on strike; continued shortages of materials in certain industries; the great demand for commodities both at home and abroad in the immediate postwar period; and the establishment of many new business enterprises - in many cases the fulfilment of plans which had been impossible under wartime conditions. Employment in manufacturing in the Maritimes and British Columbia showed the most pronounced declines. Although unusual conditions, in many respects, prevailed in 1946 it is interesting to note that the year was featured by a return to a more normal distribution of employment as between the heavy and light manufactured goods industries than had been the case for several years. The year 1946, too, saw a return to a more normal sex distribution in manufacturing according to prewar standards than in any of the later years of the war.

The greatest recession in manufacturing employment in the Maritimes in 1946 took place in the iron and steel group. There were smaller losses in the lumber, textile, and certain other divisions, partly resulting from industrial disputes. The pulp and paper group, on the whole, showed heightened activity.

The completion or cancellation of war contracts had a particularly marked effect upon the employment situation in Nova Scotia where the level of activity during the war had been above that generally indicated in the Dominion. Industrial disputes also had an especially important effect upon the situation in this province. The general employment index fell from 192.4 in 1945 to 180.2 in 1946. The figures in the immediately preceding years were: 1944, 199.3; 1943, 203.1; 1942, 196.1; and 1941, 170.9. The index of employment in New Brunswick in 1946 at 164.2 was slightly below the previous year of 165.5. The index of employment in Prince Edward Island averaged 133.6 in 1946 as compared with 125.4 in 1945, and with the previous high of 132.8 in 1944.

In 1947, the dispute in the coal fields of Nova Scotia involved many workers for a lengthy period. On March 1, 1947, the index of employment in mining in the Maritimes was 20.3 as compared with 104.9 at the same date in 1946. The September 1, index reflects the settlement of the strike although the index at 98.4 was still 8.4 per cent below the corresponding figure for the previous year. The manufacturing index for the Maritimes was lower than in 1946 in the earlier part of the year. By September 1, however, it was 7.2 per cent higher than at the similar date in 1946. The index for eight leading industries in the Maritimes behaved similarly with the September 1, 1947 index 7.4 per cent above the index for September 1, 1946. The corresponding indexes for Canada as a whole, on the other hand, moved at considerably higher levels in 1947 than in 1946. For further details see Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Specified Dates 1921-47
1926 = 100

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Mari- time Prov- inces	Quebec	On- tario	Prairie Prov- inces	British Col- umbia	CANADA
1921 - Average	-	-	-	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1923 - "	-	-	-	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1925 - "	-	-	-	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1929 - "	-	-	-	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1933 - "	-	-	-	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1935 - "	-	-	-	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - "	-	-	-	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
1937 - "	-	-	-	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1
1938 - "	89.2	120.1	102.4	111.5	117.0	113.7	100.0	104.2	111.8
1939 - "	95.5	121.7	97.8	110.5	120.8	114.3	103.2	107.5	113.9
1940 - "	103.1	132.1	111.3	122.2	127.9	129.2	109.0	113.3	124.2
1941 - "	117.4	170.9	137.7	155.0	157.8	160.0	126.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - "	108.7	196.1	150.8	174.2	186.2	179.4	135.6	164.8	173.7
1943 - "	114.7	203.1	159.6	182.1	200.0	185.8	141.4	190.0	184.1
1944 - "	132.8	199.3	165.4	183.1	196.4	184.7	147.0	185.7	183.0
1945 - "	125.4	192.4	165.5	179.1	183.2	178.4	145.7	175.1	175.1
1946 - "	133.6	180.2	164.2	172.1	177.7	177.8	155.1	166.6	173.2
1939 - March 1	83.8	112.6	86.3	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7	106.5
June 1	94.4	120.6	94.4	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6	113.1
Sept. 1	111.6	125.6	105.3	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6	119.6
Dec. 1	90.6	132.1	113.8	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0	122.7
1940 - March 1	93.8	125.5	105.8	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8	113.5
June 1	90.7	128.8	104.2	117.0	123.0	126.6	107.4	112.0	120.9
Sept. 1	117.0	136.7	116.4	127.3	136.4	134.8	117.0	126.7	131.6
Dec. 1	106.1	142.7	123.4	133.2	149.7	142.7	118.8	123.6	139.1
1941 - March 1	144.0	147.3	119.7	135.1	137.7	145.7	111.3	116.8	135.3
June 1	107.1	167.9	134.9	152.4	157.3	161.9	128.3	134.9	152.9
Sept. 1	130.2	182.1	143.8	164.1	169.9	169.0	136.1	149.8	162.7
Dec. 1	117.5	204.4	171.7	187.9	179.8	174.0	135.5	144.5	168.8
1942 - March 1	112.9	172.8	145.4	159.3	178.6	174.4	126.1	143.1	165.1
June 1	107.0	185.2	145.9	166.1	182.8	178.5	137.4	161.9	171.7
Sept. 1	111.9	195.1	147.5	172.2	192.8	183.0	143.1	179.4	179.3
Dec. 1	108.6	220.4	169.6	195.1	202.2	188.2	141.9	187.4	186.5
1943 - March 1	110.9	184.8	151.5	168.4	198.8	186.4	135.4	182.4	181.4
June 1	108.3	195.5	153.7	175.3	197.8	182.9	138.5	187.6	181.2
Sept. 1	121.5	210.2	163.4	187.8	200.7	186.1	145.3	198.8	186.2
Dec. 1	125.2	220.3	178.0	199.6	208.3	188.6	150.3	193.7	190.5
1944 - March 1	132.7	190.6	157.9	175.1	197.1	183.9	142.3	186.3	181.7
June 1	133.6	197.4	156.4	178.2	194.3	182.1	145.2	183.6	180.5
Sept. 1	134.4	199.2	168.8	184.5	200.0	186.5	150.3	188.1	185.5
Dec. 1	133.5	210.4	171.8	191.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	182.5	185.7
1945 - March 1	141.2	191.7	167.2	179.9	188.5	184.2	141.2	172.0	178.2
June 1	121.8	191.9	170.7	181.0	184.3	178.9	141.8	175.5	175.3
Sept. 1	131.2	189.1	155.5	173.2	178.1	175.2	147.2	183.6	172.8
Dec. 1	124.9	199.5	174.1	186.7	179.4	173.1	153.6	171.5	173.2
1946 - March 1	125.1	172.1	157.0	164.4	171.8	173.6	145.3	156.4	167.0
June 1	132.2	180.4	165.7	172.9	174.8	176.4	153.3	139.3	169.9
Sept. 1	146.4	178.4	165.1	171.9	181.4	176.1	162.0	176.9	175.6
Dec. 1	137.7	193.2	176.2	184.5	192.7	188.2	164.7	184.6	185.7
1947 - March 1	124.0	138.1	164.4	148.9	188.4	188.7	155.4	180.9	180.4
June 1	139.3	165.2	168.2	165.8	186.9	191.8	161.9	192.4	184.5
Sept. 1	159.2	191.7	177.3	184.7	196.1	196.4	172.1	207.5	193.2
Relative Weight (Sept. 1, 1947)	0.2	4.0	2.9	7.1	29.6	41.4	12.0	9.9	100.0

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates 1923-47

1926 = 100

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade	Eight Loading Industries
Maritime Provinces									
1923 - Average	112.5	80.5	115.5	102.3	93.3	88.4	96.4	103.6	105.7
1925 - "	96.3	82.8	99.2	101.1	92.9	100.6	97.7	101.3	97.0
1927 - "	99.6	131.1	108.5	102.9	100.0	111.6	101.3	101.3	103.7
1929 - "	109.0	121.2	110.0	118.2	104.0	150.8	154.2	117.8	114.8
1933 - "	77.2	88.6	90.7	83.6	78.3	96.3	146.0	102.4	85.3
1935 - "	95.9	160.0	104.2	84.7	75.1	142.3	164.5	115.5	103.7
1936 - "	102.0	162.5	106.7	89.3	76.7	157.9	169.1	120.9	109.4
1937 - "	114.0	247.8	111.1	92.0	78.6	178.0	178.5	128.3	121.0
1938 - "	103.2	164.6	113.2	93.2	76.6	149.6	183.5	131.5	111.5
1939 - "	104.4	149.0	111.8	92.7	76.1	141.6	183.4	134.6	110.5
1940 - "	126.1	212.2	112.1	93.4	87.3	130.5	200.7	146.8	122.2
1941 - "	149.6	262.7	115.0	103.8	103.1	265.1	254.9	167.1	155.0
1942 - "	178.0	284.2	108.2	116.1	132.5	294.7	283.5	173.5	174.2
1943 - "	206.8	288.8	99.5	122.1	154.1	258.9	290.4	171.2	182.1
1944 - "	211.8	313.0	106.1	125.3	153.9	228.5	299.9	182.3	183.1
1945 - "	196.7	305.4	101.9	127.8	156.0	232.4	293.1	201.7	179.1
1946 - "	172.3	305.2	107.4	136.1	133.3	257.3	285.1	213.2	172.1
1939 - March 1	90.4	153.5	110.1	85.6	95.5	95.5	165.5	124.5	101.2
June 1	109.3	140.6	111.5	89.4	61.7	132.6	177.4	134.1	108.4
Sept. 1	108.6	56.0	112.1	101.5	62.8	208.6	225.6	135.2	116.4
Dec. 1	117.7	360.1	113.8	98.8	67.5	147.3	169.7	151.9	123.0
1940 - March 1	118.9	246.0	111.1	83.2	108.0	84.8	176.5	133.0	116.0
June 1	129.9	130.7	113.4	91.8	75.0	116.2	195.3	142.7	117.0
Sept. 1	130.2	144.0	113.7	101.2	76.7	181.8	242.6	147.3	127.3
Dec. 1	131.2	376.8	112.5	95.9	77.9	156.7	204.6	172.7	133.2
1941 - March 1	135.1	273.3	113.4	91.1	125.3	140.6	210.8	150.2	135.1
June 1	152.2	259.8	118.9	104.7	85.2	252.9	258.7	168.7	152.4
Sept. 1	161.9	136.5	114.7	112.1	87.8	345.2	306.3	167.2	164.1
Dec. 1	165.5	401.4	117.1	112.6	120.1	403.2	260.2	192.9	188.1
1942 - March 1	167.9	361.8	112.4	110.3	139.4	181.6	264.1	164.9	159.3
June 1	177.9	215.3	110.2	115.0	127.4	253.8	281.6	171.5	166.1
Sept. 1	184.5	172.4	101.9	120.0	118.6	315.4	314.0	168.6	172.2
Dec. 1	196.1	448.1	101.2	119.0	140.3	357.8	278.0	195.1	195.1
1943 - March 1	192.7	423.7	97.9	118.5	142.3	182.6	276.0	160.1	168.4
June 1	207.7	199.5	97.9	120.2	163.1	218.5	296.9	166.2	175.3
Sept. 1	217.8	154.3	100.4	124.5	160.4	299.8	297.4	163.0	187.8
Dec. 1	216.6	388.1	106.2	122.4	161.6	309.4	300.1	194.7	199.6
1944 - March 1	212.0	443.9	105.7	123.5	158.9	138.0	300.7	169.5	175.1
June 1	212.3	197.4	106.2	122.4	155.7	216.2	300.8	178.4	178.2
Sept. 1	209.3	173.6	106.3	129.7	129.5	308.4	306.9	180.2	184.5
Dec. 1	212.3	438.7	106.5	126.3	149.1	253.9	296.5	211.4	191.8
1945 - March 1	208.5	411.0	103.3	122.7	178.5	159.4	292.2	187.9	179.9
June 1	201.3	275.2	103.3	125.4	160.1	236.2	290.2	199.3	181.0
Sept. 1	190.6	155.9	99.7	131.9	137.6	265.2	295.9	199.8	173.2
Dec. 1	180.7	408.7	105.4	129.8	134.6	317.1	284.6	229.4	186.7
1946 - March 1	172.5	403.6	104.9	128.6	164.1	146.4	275.9	203.6	164.4
June 1	177.9	279.0	107.3	134.2	116.1	281.1	279.5	205.1	172.9
Sept. 1	166.2	195.8	107.4	143.6	107.9	327.6	323.0	210.4	171.8
Dec. 1	174.2	417.6	111.1	142.2	122.0	311.5	265.5	241.7	184.5
1947 - March 1	163.2	450.0	20.3	135.4	163.1	169.0	264.1	207.9	148.9
June 1	169.1	254.9	76.1	143.0	123.7	288.6	276.5	212.2	165.8
Sept. 1	178.1	252.0	98.4	156.5	117.0	373.6	330.7	220.1	184.7
Relative Weight (Sept. 1, 1947)	35.4	4.1	10.5	2.6	9.7	24.2	2.3	11.2	100.0

Table 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates
1923 - 47 (Concl'd.)

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Transpor- tation	Construc- tion	Services	Trade	Eight Leading Industries
	1926 = 100								
	Canada								
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1925 - "	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1927 - "	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1929 - "	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1933 - "	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1935 - "	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - "	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - "	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - "	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - "	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - "	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - "	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - "	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - "	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - "	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - "	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - "	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1939 - March 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
1940 - March 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
1941 - March 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.0	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
1942 - March 1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3	179.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5	186.5
1943 - March 1	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1	181.4
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
Sept. 1	229.2	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Dec. 1	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	190.5
1944 - March 1	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5	181.7
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.5
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
1945 - March 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
1946 - March 1	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9	167.0
June 1	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7	169.9
Sept. 1	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1	175.5
Dec. 1	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0	185.7
1947 - March 1	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6	184.5
Sept. 1	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Relative Weight (Sept. 1, 1947)	53.7	3.7	4.0	2.3	9.1	11.7	3.4	12.1	100.0

A comparison of employment trends in manufacturing, transportation, and trade since 1926 in the five economic areas is shown in Chart 2.

The strong similarity in the major movements of the curves in manufacturing is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing in the later 1920's was succeeded by a recession that reached its lowest level in the Maritimes as in three other economic areas of Canada in 1933, and thereafter, a moderate but continuous recovery to 1937. In the slackening of manufacturing operations which then ensued, the Maritimes were particularly affected, the index dropping sharply to the lowest level of any of the economic areas in 1938. With the war stimulation, employment in manufacturing in the Maritimes, as in Canada, rose to successive new all-time highs. Between 1939 and 1943, the manufacturing employment index rose by 98.1 per cent for the Maritimes and by 101.4 per cent for Canada. The gain in iron and steel was particularly outstanding, the Maritime index rising from 108.7 in 1939 to 347.8 in 1944, while the all-Canada index rose from 97.6 to 330.6 in the same period. The manufacturing employment index continued upward in 1944 for the Maritimes while the trend for the other economic areas, except the Prairies, was reversed. However, as shown in Chart 2, the wartime curve in manufacturing remained lower for the Maritimes than for any other economic area except the Prairies. The manufacturing index for the Maritimes fell from the record high of 211.8 in 1944 to 196.7 in 1945, and in 1946 to 172.3, the lowest level of all the economic areas.

Employment in transportation has shown a fair measure of uniformity in the different areas, though the similarity in movements is less striking than in manufacturing. The curve for the Maritimes, despite some short upward swings, was generally lower than that for the Dominion as a whole until the war years when, with the pronounced activity in the Eastern Ports, the Maritimes' curve shot sharply upward, overtopping by a substantial degree that for any other area. In 1939, the transportation employment index for the Maritimes was 76.1 and, for the Dominion as a whole, 85.6. In 1945, comparable figures were 156.0 and 124.5. In 1946, the transportation employment index declined 14.6 per cent in the Maritimes, while in all other economic areas the upward trend continued.

The trade employment curve for the Maritimes, it will be noted from Chart 2, moved in conformity with the general trend, though generally at a lower level, with the exception of the Prairies and, at times, British Columbia. The large volume of purchasing power associated with new high levels of employment and earnings as a result of the war caused the trade employment curve for the Maritimes to move sharply upward, overtopping all other economic areas from the middle of 1941 onwards. In 1947, the trade employment indexes for both the Maritimes and the Dominion continued to move upward to successive new all-time highs.

Employment in construction has tended to be at a relatively higher level in the Maritimes than in the Dominion as a whole as compared with 1926, especially during the war years, largely as a result of work on defence projects. The peak for both was reached in 1942, with the Maritime index at 294.7 and the Dominion index at 130.3. Both indexes continued downward in 1943 and 1944 but in 1945 the upward movement was resumed and continued in 1946 and 1947. In 1946, the Maritime index of employment in construction was 257.3 and the Dominion index 129.5. At September 1, 1947, the index of employment in construction in the Maritimes was 373.5, while for Canada as a whole the corresponding index was 179.9.

Employment in mining rose somewhat during the early war years, but later declined mainly because of the drift of labour to the armed services and to other industries. The peak for the Maritimes of 115.0, and for the Dominion of 176.6, occurred in 1941. For both the Maritime Provinces and Canada the index of employment in mining was considerably higher in 1946 than in 1945. The drastic effect of the coal strike in the Maritimes upon the 1947 indexes is apparent from Table 4.

Information as to the sex distribution of employed persons in the Dominion has been collected by the Bureau at intervals since October 1, 1942, and monthly from January, 1946. Women constitute a lower proportion of all employees in the Maritimes than in any other of the five economic areas of Canada, largely as a result of the industrial distribution existing therein. However, in the Maritimes, as elsewhere, the employment of women increased substantially during the war. The proportion of women in recorded employment in the Maritimes increased from 13.3 per cent of the total at October 1, 1942, to 16.8 per cent at April 1, 1945, declining thereafter. The recorded peak in women's employment in the Dominion as a whole was reached at October 1, 1944, at which date women constituted 27.1 per cent of all persons recorded in the employment survey of that date. (See Table 6.).

Of the industries covered, the greatest number of women employed in the Maritimes, as in Canada, is in manufacturing, followed by trade, and services. In manufacturing, the ratio of women employees to men is much less in the durable goods industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, etc., than in the manufacture of non-durable goods. While the monthly survey of employment by sex dates only from October 1, 1942, roughly comparable data on employment in manufacturing, for earlier periods, are provided by the Bureau's annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions of women per hundred workers in manufacturing, according to the annual Census of Manufactures and the Monthly Employment Surveys, are as follows:-

Table 5. - Women per 100 Workers in Manufacturing, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates

	Annual Census of Manufactures		Monthly Survey of Employment	
	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Year- 1938.....	16.6	21.4		
1939.....	17.7	22.0		
1940.....	16.9	21.8		
1941.....	16.7	22.6		
1942.....	16.6	25.7		
1943.....	18.8	28.2		
Oct. 1, 1942.....			16.3	25.7
Oct. 1, 1943.....			18.1	27.9
Oct. 1, 1944.....			17.3	28.3
April 1, 1945.....			17.2	27.2
Oct. 1, 1945.....			16.4	26.0
April 1, 1946.....			14.9	24.1
Oct. 1, 1946.....			16.4	24.1
April 1, 1947.....			15.1	23.1
Oct. 1, 1947.....			15.0	22.9

From 1939 to the autumn of 1943, the proportion of women per hundred workers engaged in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces increased from 17.7 to 18.1. Expansion in the aircraft, shipbuilding, and firearm industries was especially marked as the shortage of labour became increasingly acute, but by 1944 the proportion of women in these industries had commenced to diminish. For the Dominion as a whole, a decline in the proportion of women in manufacturing was not recorded until the April 1, 1945 survey. By Oct. 1, 1947, the proportion of women in manufacturing was down 17.1 per cent from the recorded peak in the Maritimes as compared with a decline of 19.1 per cent in the Dominion.

While manufacturing employs the highest proportion of all women workers, the proportion of women in certain other industries is much greater. Women constituted 65.0 per cent of all workers in services and 47.7 per cent of all workers in communications in the Maritimes at Oct. 1, 1947. For the Dominion, comparable figures were 53.6 and 52.8. For further details see Table 6. Chart 3 shows the industrial employment of women in the Maritimes as compared with that in the other economic regions, from October 1, 1942 to Oct. 1, 1947.

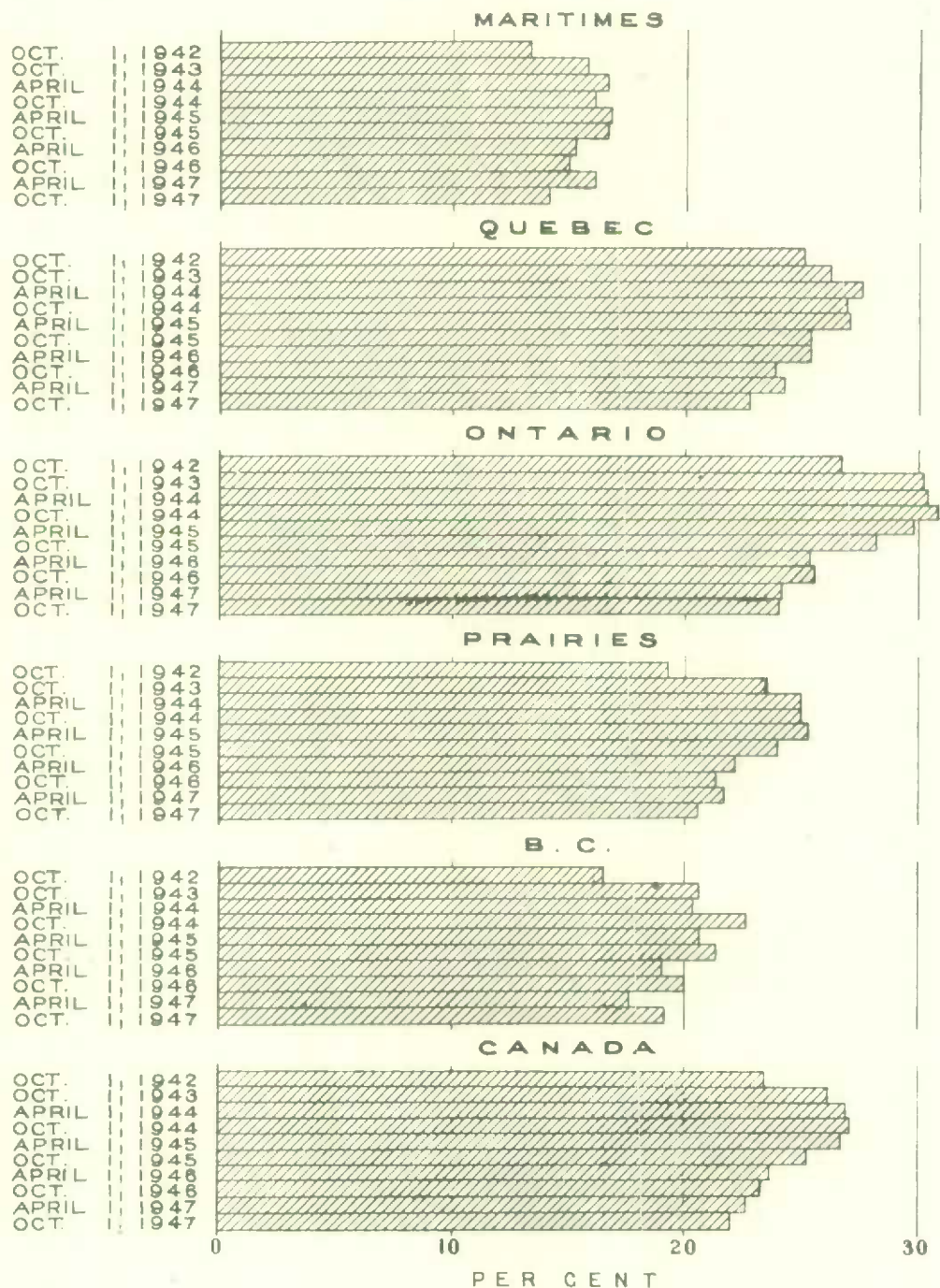
Note:- Certain fields in which women workers predominate, such as domestic service, teaching, and nursing, are not covered by the employment surveys.

Table 6.-The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment, Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Major Industrial Groups.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Specified Dates															
	Oct.1, 1947		April 1, 1947		Oct.1, 1946		April 1, 1946		Oct.1, 1945		Oct.1, 1944		Oct.1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(A) Provinces	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces.....	85.9	14.1	83.9	16.1	85.0	15.0	84.7	15.3	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island.....	76.0	24.0	73.5	26.5	75.2	24.8	69.7	30.3	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia.....	87.3	12.7	83.5	16.5	86.3	13.7	85.9	14.1	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick.....	84.3	15.7	84.8	15.2	83.9	16.1	84.0	16.0	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
CANADA.....	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7	76.8	23.2	76.3	23.7	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(B) Industries																
Maritime Provinces-																
All manufacturing ^{1/}	85.0	15.0	84.9	15.1	83.6	16.4	85.1	14.9	83.6	16.4	82.7	17.3	81.9	18.1	83.7	16.3
Animal products.....	75.7	24.3	79.3	20.7	78.2	21.8	82.0	18.0	79.8	20.2	77.1	22.9	76.7	23.3	77.8	22.2
Plant products.....	59.8	40.2	58.0	42.0	56.2	43.8	51.4	48.6	53.8	46.2	54.1	45.9	51.7	48.3	49.0	51.0
Textile products.....	47.0	53.0	45.3	54.2	45.6	54.4	45.0	55.0	37.7	62.3	38.4	61.6	36.4	63.6	38.8	61.2
Electric light and power...	92.9	7.1	90.0	10.0	92.0	8.0	90.3	9.7	89.6	10.4	87.9	12.1	89.5	10.5	89.6	10.4
Iron and steel.....	97.8	2.2	96.9	3.1	95.9	4.1	96.3	3.7	94.4	5.6	91.3	8.7	89.2	10.8	94.9	5.1
Logging.....	99.0	1.0	99.2	0.8	98.8	1.2	98.7	1.3	97.9	2.1	98.5	1.5	98.8	1.2	99.5	0.5
Mining.....	98.9	1.1	95.6	4.4	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	98.7	1.3	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4	99.4	0.6
Communications.....	52.3	47.7	51.6	48.4	49.8	50.2	48.8	51.2	47.7	52.3	47.3	52.7	47.9	52.1	54.4	45.6
Transportation.....	95.1	4.9	96.1	3.9	94.3	5.7	95.4	4.6	92.9	7.1	93.6	6.4	95.1	4.9	96.5	3.5
Construction and maintenance..	99.5	0.5	98.6	1.4	99.2	0.8	98.1	1.9	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1	98.6	1.4	99.1	0.9
Services.....	35.0	65.0	35.2	64.8	37.4	62.6	35.8	64.2	33.6	66.4	31.9	68.1	30.2	69.8	39.2	60.8
Trade.....	56.1	43.9	56.2	43.8	53.8	46.2	54.7	45.3	51.2	48.8	47.0	53.0	44.4	55.6	49.1	50.9
Eight leading industries...	86.6	13.4	84.7	15.3	85.8	14.2	85.7	14.3	84.4	15.6	84.9	15.1	85.0	15.0	87.4	12.6
Finance.....	60.5	39.5	60.9	39.1	59.2	40.8	54.9	45.1	47.8	52.2	46.4	53.6	50.1	49.9	58.5	41.5
All industries.....	85.9	14.1	83.9	16.1	85.0	15.0	84.7	15.3	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Canada-																
All manufacturing ^{1/}	77.1	22.9	76.9	23.1	75.9	24.1	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Animal products.....	81.4	18.6	81.7	18.3	81.3	18.7	82.0	18.0	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1	90.5	19.5
Plant products.....	62.3	37.7	68.1	31.9	63.0	37.0	67.6	32.4	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0
Textile products.....	45.1	54.9	45.3	54.7	44.3	55.7	43.5	56.5	40.6	59.4	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7
Electric light and power...	89.4	10.6	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6	88.2	11.8	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Iron and steel.....	92.5	7.5	92.3	7.7	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.0	14.0
Logging.....	98.2	1.8	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining.....	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4	97.6	2.4	97.7	2.3	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications.....	47.2	52.8	45.3	54.7	45.3	54.7	45.6	54.4	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation.....	93.5	6.5	93.6	6.4	93.2	6.8	92.5	7.5	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and maintenance..	98.3	1.7	97.8	2.2	98.2	1.8	97.5	2.5	97.8	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services.....	46.4	53.6	46.3	53.7	45.6	54.4	44.5	55.5	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade.....	59.8	40.2	58.9	41.1	58.1	41.9	57.1	42.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
Eight leading industries...	79.0	21.0	78.3	21.7	77.8	22.2	77.4	22.6	75.8	24.2	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance.....	52.9	47.1	54.3	45.7	53.3	46.7	51.2	48.8	46.7	53.3	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
All industries.....	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7	76.8	23.2	76.3	23.7	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

^{1/} The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT,
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA,
AT SPECIFIED DATES,
1942-1947



Labour Force Surveys

During the War, there was a rapid and marked growth of the total labour force of Canada (including the Armed Services) in response to the greatly expanded manpower needs of war industry, agriculture and the Armed Services. It was expected that there would be a gradual reduction in the permanent labour force as the women and students, who entered the labour market during the war emergency, again resumed their normal activities, such as keeping house and attending school. Since the end of the War, however, the retirement of temporary, wartime entrants into the civilian labour force has been counterbalanced by the influx of ex-service personnel.

It would be practically impossible to measure this movement by a census of total coverage apart from the fact that the expense would be too great. Its importance, however, led to the application of the sampling method to the problem. In November, 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics began a series of labour force surveys. These surveys are carried out quarterly and are based on interviews with about 25,000 households chosen by scientific sampling methods in nearly 100 different areas across Canada. Their aim is to provide periodic estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population of working age. The classification of persons used in the labour force surveys is not based on normal or usual activity, but on current activity or status during the specific weeks covered by the survey.

Every person 14 years of age or over is classified in one of the following groups: (1) working; (2) looking for work; (3) with a job but not at work; (4) non-workers. However, anyone with a dual status, such as a housewife who worked part-time, is counted in whichever one of the two classifications is higher on the above scale. The labour force of Canada is comprised of all those persons who are either employed or are seeking work and those with a job but not at work.

Changes in employment conditions in the Maritime Provinces and in Canada as a whole since the first survey are summarized in Table 7. It should be noted that these figures are all subject to sampling error.

Table 7. - Summary Statistics Resulting from the Labour Force Surveys, Maritime Provinces and Canada, November, 1945 to November, 1947

	Employed			Unemployed			Not in Labour Force			Total Non-institutional Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
Maritime Provinces-												
Nov. 17, 1945.....	297	75	372	-	-	18	68	330	398	-	-	788
Feb. 23, 1946.....	302	70	372	-	-	27	73	337	410	-	-	809
June 1, 1946.....	337	77	414	-	-	21	62	334	396	-	-	831
Aug. 31, 1946.....	342	81	423	-	-	20	67	332	399	-	-	842
Nov. 9, 1946.....	341	80	421	-	-	20	73	336	409	-	-	850
March 1, 1947.....	332	79	411	19	2	21	83	343	426	434	424	858
May 31, 1947.....	332	76	408	19	2	21	71	336	407	422	414	836
Aug. 16, 1947.....	348	82	430	13	2	15	63	332	395	424	416	840
Nov. 8, 1947.....	338	83	421	14	3	17	73	330	403	425	416	841
Canada-												
Nov. 17, 1945.....	3,272	1,054	4,326	140	32	172	622	3,213	3,835	4,034	4,299	8,333
Feb. 23, 1946.....	3,332	980	4,312	179	34	213	704	3,309	4,013	4,215	4,323	8,538
June 1, 1946.....	3,624	1,078	4,702	108	18	126	641	3,249	3,890	4,373	4,345	8,718
Aug. 31, 1946.....	3,747	1,113	4,860	96	21	117	589	3,226	3,815	4,432	4,360	8,792
Nov. 9, 1946.....	3,700	1,033	4,733	97	18	115	683	3,335	4,018	4,480	4,386	8,866
March 1, 1947.....	3,604	961	4,565	124	17	141	776	3,454	4,230	4,504	4,432	8,936
May 31, 1947.....	3,761	1,060	4,821	75	16	91	673	3,345	4,018	4,509	4,421	8,930
Aug. 16, 1947.....	3,880	1,128	5,008	60	13	73	589	3,301	3,890	4,529	4,442	8,971
Nov. 8, 1947.....	3,791	1,056	4,847	70	17	87	680	3,389	4,069	4,541	4,462	9,003

SECTION 4. - EARNINGS

The average earnings of male and female wage-earners, by industries, during the census year 1941, for the Maritime Provinces and for the Dominion as a whole, according to the 1941 Census, are shown in Table 8. Also shown in this Table are the total number of wage-earners in each industry and the number of weeks worked during the year.

Average earnings in particular regions, it should be noted, are materially affected by the existing industrial distributions. In the Maritimes, where large numbers of workers are engaged in logging and lumbering and certain other industries in which the rates tend to be low, average earnings are naturally lower than in regions where a larger proportion of workers are engaged in industries in which the rates are relatively high. Even within the same industry there is often considerable regional variation. There is, for instance, marked variation in the earnings of loggers in New Brunswick and British Columbia, due largely to the use of different methods employed in taking out the timber. In comparing the relatively low average earnings of wage-earners in the Maritime Provinces with those in other parts of Canada it is important to remember, too, the generally small scale nature of the industries in the Maritimes and that many Maritimers customarily spend part of each year working "on own account" in agriculture, fishing, etc. The income from such occupations is not included in the earnings as shown in Table 8.

Table 8.-Wage-earners, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industry Group and Sex, Showing Average Earnings and Average Weeks Employed During the 12 Months' Period Ended June 2, 1941, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1941 Census

Industry Group	Prince Edward Island						Nova Scotia					
	Total Wage-earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks		Total Wage-earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks	
	M	F	£	¢	M	F	M	F	£	¢	M	F
	No.	No.	£	¢	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	¢	No.	No.
All industries.....	8,934	4,031	594	292	38.01	40.68	101,626	30,993	865	376	40.33	40.52
Agriculture.....	2,428	8	226	150	34.34	26.88	7,279	29	329	400	35.58	37.62
Forestry, fishing, trapping.....	621	3	269	33	27.37	7.00	7,105	51	377	304	32.40	31.46
Mining, quarrying.....	11	-	911	-	31.44	-	16,662	33	979	797	42.07	43.91
Manufacturing.....	887	168	617	335	40.20	38.42	23,136	3,226	916	446	41.94	38.72
Vegetable products.....	70	9	576	344	39.21	36.89	1,264	669	907	381	44.44	38.51
Animal products.....	171	54	495	154	34.25	26.57	1,539	237	623	303	37.05	27.05
Textile products.....	13	29	792	272	48.08	35.82	1,025	1,505	910	427	45.16	39.23
Wood and paper products	268	58	633	496	43.37	49.18	5,876	407	718	536	40.57	40.85
Iron and its products..	319	16	654	438	40.74	44.00	11,859	317	1,025	605	42.42	41.39
Non-ferrous metal products.....	22	2	627	500	39.00	45.00	281	11	1,194	736	45.04	39.18
Non-metallic mineral products.....	13	-	817	-	39.33	-	842	27	1,161	770	44.55	43.70
Chemical products.....	6	-	1,133	-	42.50	-	329	32	1,002	748	42.40	49.06
Miscellaneous products.	5	-	475	-	36.25	-	121	21	1,046	440	43.20	36.48
Electricity, gas and water.....	51	2	1,040	750	47.22	52.00	1,038	74	1,295	934	47.50	49.90
Construction.....	913	2	556	750	32.40	45.50	10,917	69	735	683	33.78	45.04
Transportation ^{2/}	1,026	95	1,055	454	44.13	48.37	12,857	895	1,068	608	41.86	45.04
Trade.....	1,082	593	834	406	45.55	43.73	9,860	5,122	976	468	44.61	41.91
Retail.....	839	544	769	393	45.23	43.57	6,815	4,539	871	445	44.34	41.60
Wholesale.....	243	49	1,059	547	46.67	45.45	3,045	583	1,209	645	45.21	44.29
Finance and insurance..	160	85	1,521	579	48.64	43.32	1,490	755	1,616	658	48.22	44.00
Service.....	1,048	3,038	971	253	47.35	40.00	8,536	20,552	1,068	317	45.41	40.14
Professional.....	382	1,013	873	422	48.29	43.30	2,262	6,166	1,152	551	47.23	43.62
Public.....	479	105	1,173	651	47.60	47.39	4,270	1,251	1,165	632	46.07	46.52
Recreational.....	45	4	489	500	42.91	48.00	284	75	824	420	40.63	44.58
Business.....	8	12	1,400	573	46.29	42.27	148	55	1,425	639	45.72	42.56
Personal.....	132	1,904	644	141	45.25	37.84	1,572	13,005	692	175	41.79	37.84
Not stated.....	709	37	311	347	25.85	35.15	2,746	187	327	502	28.62	36.01

1/ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2/ Includes "Communication".

Table 8. - Wage-earners, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industry Group and Sex, Showing Average Earnings and Average Weeks Employed During the 12 Months' Period Ended June 2, 1941, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada^{1/}, 1941 Census - (Concl'd.)

Industry Group	New Brunswick						Canada					
	Total Wage-earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks		Total Wage-earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.
All Industries.....	71,092	22,686	765	365	38.37	39.83	2,117,357	699,441	993	490	41.31	40.67
Agriculture.....	6,282	26	327	169	35.48	29.46	177,229	2,044	298	233	35.42	28.97
Forestry, fishing, trapping	12,765	39	358	333	30.06	32.03	91,783	545	522	441	31.61	31.94
Mining, quarrying.....	1,707	11	717	764	40.51	43.64	89,148	581	1,215	833	41.74	43.56
Manufacturing.....	16,738	2,736	884	471	41.25	39.91	729,290	174,694	1,075	532	42.84	39.70
Vegetable products.....	1,123	427	975	418	45.26	41.34	57,087	19,845	1,092	515	44.71	40.32
Animal products.....	1,071	486	737	328	39.86	32.70	46,675	14,853	883	441	41.12	36.59
Textile products.....	832	1,005	994	491	45.82	40.76	68,174	75,042	973	498	43.16	39.84
Wood and paper products...	8,036	472	837	590	39.73	43.46	152,945	18,385	1,038	612	42.46	41.70
Iron and its products.....	4,487	146	955	545	42.57	40.08	291,317	22,519	1,097	586	42.39	38.08
Non-ferrous metal products	386	49	918	554	41.76	42.65	50,489	9,856	1,253	617	45.02	41.30
Non-metallic mineral products.....	427	22	792	536	38.16	37.05	23,879	2,497	1,165	638	43.49	39.98
Chemical products.....	213	42	996	423	42.58	38.80	26,385	6,326	1,196	618	43.33	41.39
Miscellaneous products....	163	87	1,058	501	44.03	43.72	12,339	5,371	1,045	520	43.28	39.10
Electricity, gas and water.	501	37	1,200	708	46.74	47.54	23,591	2,011	1,436	892	47.00	47.56
Construction.....	5,865	28	636	570	32.71	40.63	182,116	1,399	737	690	32.53	41.73
Transportation ^{2/}	11,060	691	1,079	650	41.27	44.47	227,868	19,640	1,204	755	43.14	44.30
Trade.....	6,698	3,738	998	456	44.83	41.88	246,776	100,624	1,085	555	44.71	41.38
Retail.....	4,730	3,209	893	439	44.38	41.68	174,076	85,003	961	530	43.97	41.07
Wholesale.....	1,968	529	1,250	557	45.91	43.09	72,700	15,621	1,392	693	46.48	43.08
Finance and insurance.....	953	520	1,533	674	48.35	45.71	52,770	27,888	1,657	751	48.40	45.06
Service.....	6,158	14,710	1,036	297	45.05	38.94	256,946	365,486	1,144	416	45.17	40.47
Professional.....	1,527	4,441	1,067	538	47.26	42.93	62,265	118,577	1,249	659	47.97	44.42
Public.....	3,027	704	1,200	642	46.53	45.06	109,173	27,946	1,352	784	46.66	45.28
Recreational.....	303	87	827	475	38.48	40.06	11,545	2,624	1,009	499	39.76	38.30
Business.....	65	32	1,316	565	45.28	37.97	6,692	2,827	1,588	758	45.33	43.41
Personal.....	1,236	9,446	634	157	40.30	36.61	67,271	213,512	686	227	41.08	37.63
Not stated.....	2,365	150	402	395	27.60	33.69	39,840	4,529	351	445	28.94	35.47

1/ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2/ Includes "Communication".

Earnings as Reported in the Bureau's Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls

Beginning June 1, 1941, the monthly employment record of the Bureau has been supplemented by the collection of data on payrolls, a summary of which for the Maritime Provinces and Canada is presented in Table 9. To facilitate comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base 1926 = 100 to June 1, 1941 = 100.

In both the Maritimes and Canada, the rise in payrolls since 1941 has been substantially greater than the rise in employment. Among the factors responsible may be mentioned: the payment of higher wage rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, the receipt of cost-of-living allowances by many workers, the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and reductions in the numbers and proportions of women workers since the War.

The changes in Canada's industrial pattern which followed the cessation of hostilities tended to lessen the influence of some of these factors in 1946 when a decline in overtime work, combined with the establishment of shorter standard working hours in many industries, operated in many cases to reduce the average earnings of wage-earners. Numerous and prolonged industrial disputes in Canada during the year also had a serious effect upon payrolls, while activity in many establishments was also indirectly affected by strikes at home and in the United States. The index of payrolls in the Maritimes in 1946 was 4.3 per cent lower than in 1945, while the index of employment was 3.9 per cent lower. For Canada as a whole the index of payrolls in 1946 was 0.1 per cent lower than in 1945, while the index of employment was 1.1 per cent lower. The 1946 index of payrolls in the Maritimes, however, showed a gain of 56.6 per cent over June 1, 1941, accompanying a gain of 13 per cent in employment in the same period. For Canada as a whole, the 1946 index of payrolls showed a gain of 42.4 per cent over June 1, 1941, accompanying a gain of 13.5 per cent in employment in the same period.

Average weekly earnings in the Maritimes in 1946, at \$30.37 per capita, were slightly lower than in 1945. To a considerable extent the falling off in the general average of earnings in the Maritimes resulted from changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees in Nova Scotia following the end of the war, but strikes also resulted in serious losses. The per capita average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia in 1946 were \$30.71 as compared with \$31.56 in 1945, \$31.88 in 1944, \$29.31 in 1943, and \$26.11 in 1942. In both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, per capita average weekly earnings in 1946 were higher than in 1945. The typical person in recorded employment in Prince Edward Island averaged \$27.31 in 1946 as compared with \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. In New Brunswick, per capita average weekly earnings were \$30.05 in 1946 as compared with \$28.91 in 1945, \$28.16 in 1944, \$26.60 in 1943, and \$24.25 in 1942. The relatively low level of average earnings in this province results mainly from the distribution of workers in recorded employment, there being unusually large numbers in logging and lumbering and in certain other industries in which the rates tend to be below the general average. In connection with the logging industry, it should be remembered that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging often provided in this industry.

Noteworthy is the relatively large increase in average earnings in the Maritime Provinces since 1941. The average weekly earnings of persons in recorded employment on September 1, 1941, were \$22.68 per capita in the Maritimes, while the Dominion average was \$26.04. By March 1, 1945, they had risen 40.9 per cent in the Maritimes and 26.0 per cent in the Dominion as a whole. On September 1, 1947, average weekly earnings per capita in the Maritimes were 47.5 per cent above the level of September 1, 1941, while in the Dominion as a whole they were 41.2 per cent above that level.

A comparison of payrolls by leading industries since June 1, 1941, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada is shown in Table 10. The rise in payrolls as compared with the rise in employment is shown graphically in Chart 4.

Table 9. - Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Establishments in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates 1941-47.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of-		
				Employment		Payrolls
				1926=100	June 1, 1941=100	June 1, 1941=100
	No.	\$	\$			
Maritime Provinces						
Sept. 1, 1941	122,801	2,784,956	22.68	164.1	107.7	115.9
Dec. 1, "	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	187.9	123.4	138.6
June 1, 1942	124,383	3,146,252	25.29	166.1	109.0	130.6
Dec. 1, "	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.1	128.2	154.9
Year "	130,386	3,299,323	25.34	174.2	114.2	136.0
June 1, 1943	132,717	3,811,995	28.72	175.3	115.0	152.2
Dec. 1, "	151,188	4,418,854	29.23	199.7	131.0	176.2
Year "	137,530	3,880,631	28.19	182.1	119.5	155.5
March 1, 1944	132,560	4,046,046	30.52	175.1	114.9	161.2
June 1, "	135,435	4,076,269	30.10	178.2	117.0	161.5
Sept. 1, "	140,939	4,244,244	30.11	184.5	121.1	167.2
Dec. 1, "	146,469	4,495,125	30.69	191.8	125.9	177.0
Year "	139,207	4,221,515	30.33	183.1	120.1	167.1
March 1, 1945	137,661	4,397,943	31.95	179.9	118.0	172.8
June 1, "	138,857	4,193,327	30.20	181.0	118.8	164.2
Sept. 1, "	132,978	4,009,366	30.15	173.2	113.6	156.8
Dec. 1, "	143,510	4,243,788	29.57	186.7	122.5	165.7
Year "	137,376	4,177,921	30.42	179.1	117.5	163.7
March 1, 1946	126,668	3,937,265	31.08	164.4	107.9	153.2
June 1, "	133,317	4,020,819	30.16	172.9	113.5	156.2
Sept. 1, "	132,603	3,960,139	29.86	171.9	112.8	153.6
Dec. 1, "	142,549	4,394,131	30.83	184.5	121.1	170.2
Year "	132,711	4,030,651	30.37	172.1	113.0	156.6
March 1, 1947	115,457	3,764,407	32.60	148.9	97.7	145.6
June 1, "	128,569	4,064,504	31.61	165.8	108.8	157.1
Sept. 1, "	143,482	4,800,571	33.46	184.7	121.2	166.2
Canada						
Sept. 1, 1941	1,626,895	42,357,954	26.04	162.7	106.4	109.8
Dec. 1, "	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.4
June 1, 1942	1,718,882	48,477,375	28.20	171.7	112.3	125.3
Dec. 1, "	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.0
Year "	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	173.7	113.6	128.3
June 1, 1943	1,819,239	56,265,170	30.93	181.2	118.5	143.4
Dec. 1, "	1,916,728	60,596,603	31.61	190.5	124.6	153.4
Year "	1,848,534	56,903,978	30.78	184.1	120.4	144.9
March 1, 1944	1,829,857	59,047,111	32.27	181.7	118.8	149.1
June 1, "	1,822,413	57,960,556	31.80	180.5	118.1	146.0
Sept. 1, "	1,884,176	59,714,662	31.69	185.5	121.5	149.6
Dec. 1, "	1,888,411	60,794,016	32.19	185.7	121.6	152.1
Year "	1,850,851	58,917,047	31.84	183.0	119.8	148.2
March 1, 1945	1,816,022	59,580,035	32.81	178.2	116.7	148.8
June 1, "	1,790,204	57,458,150	32.10	175.3	114.8	143.3
Sept. 1, "	1,766,986	56,644,714	32.06	172.8	113.2	141.1
Dec. 1, "	1,772,060	56,054,326	31.63	173.2	113.4	139.5
Year "	1,787,751	57,178,954	31.99	175.1	114.7	142.6
March 1, 1946	1,705,529	55,321,019	32.44	167.0	109.4	137.3
June 1, "	1,737,271	55,043,483	31.68	169.9	111.3	136.6
Sept. 1, "	1,796,489	58,775,022	32.72	175.5	114.9	145.6
Dec. 1, "	1,905,108	64,683,551	33.95	185.7	121.6	159.9
Year "	1,771,481	57,409,624	32.38	173.2	113.5	142.4
March 1, 1947	1,855,636	66,088,390	35.61	180.4	118.1	163.0
June 1, "	1,899,068	68,375,865	36.00	184.5	120.8	168.5
Sept. 1, "	1,993,483	73,285,907	36.76	193.2	126.5	180.3

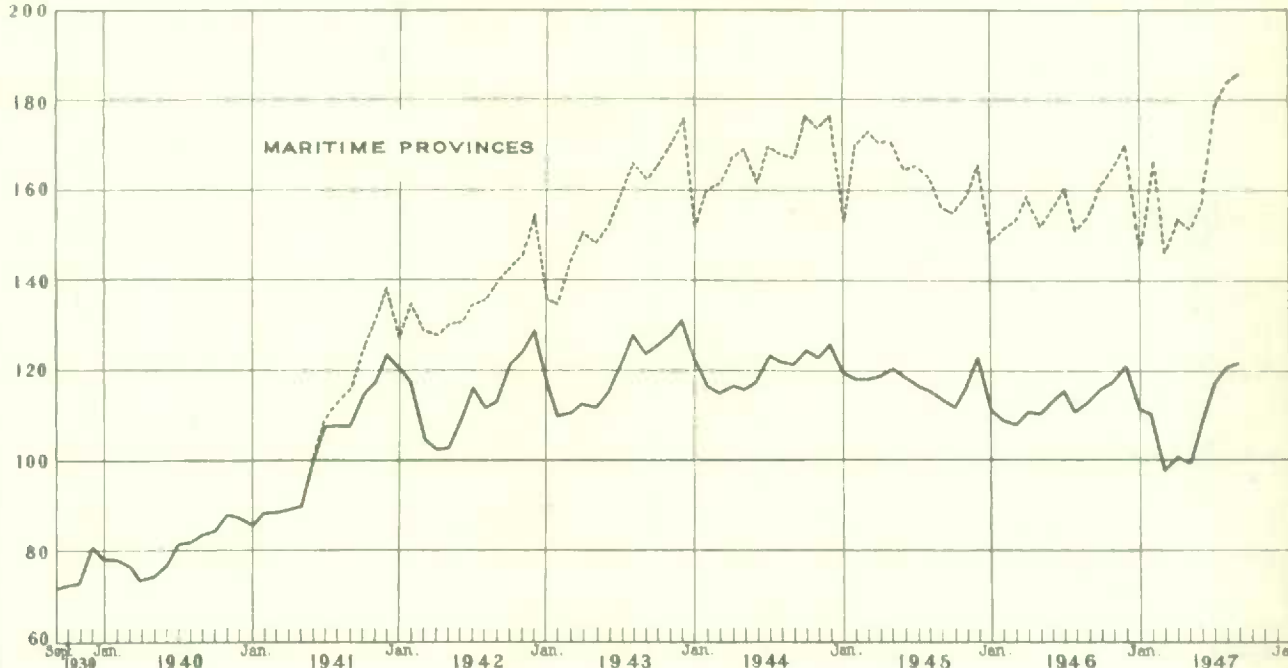
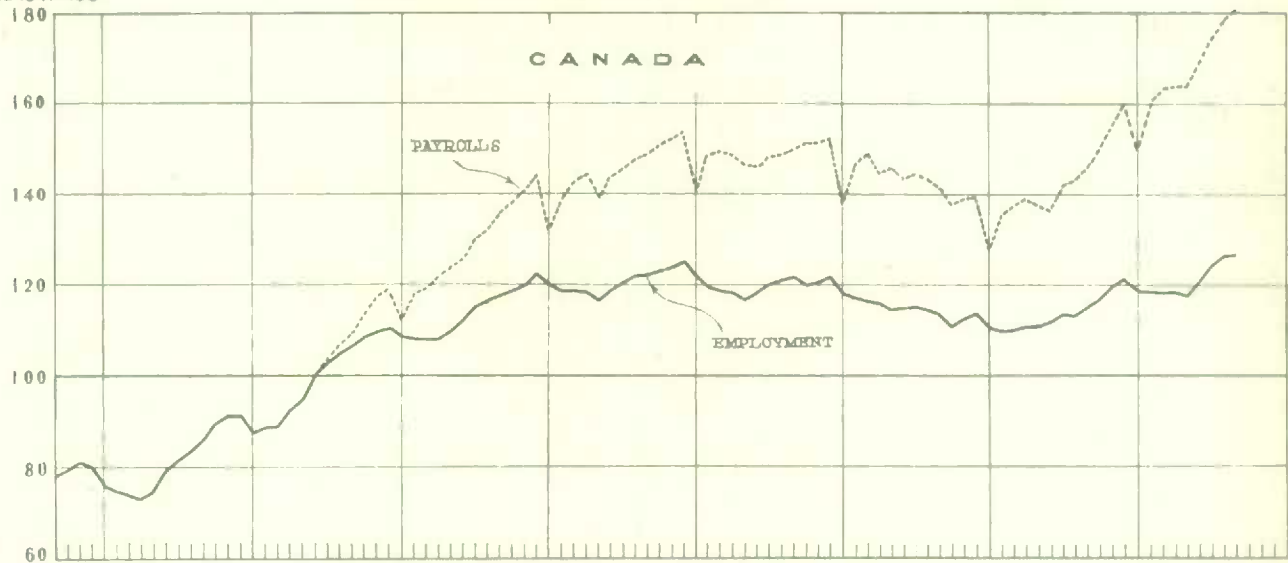
Table 10.- Index Numbers of Payrolls by Industries, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates 1941-47

June 1, 1941 = 100

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Transpor- tation	Construc- tion	Ser- vices	Trade	Eight Leading Industries
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>									
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Dec. 1, "	121.7	166.5	132.9		152.7	181.3		120.4	138.6
June 1, 1942	157.4	94.2	114.4		173.9	124.5		106.5	130.6
Dec. 1, "	165.4	218.9	116.6	Not	180.6	165.4	Not	115.8	154.9
Year "	159.4	152.1	112.9		173.4	142.5		108.3	136.0
June 1, 1943	181.3	109.2	109.3		231.0	112.0		107.9	152.2
Dec. 1, "	198.6	202.6	130.3	Avail-	216.5	168.4	Avail-	125.9	176.2
Year "	178.0	156.4	112.1		209.5	136.7		111.0	155.5
March 1, 1944	194.1	268.0	129.7		217.6	86.3		119.0	161.2
June 1, "	194.6	111.3	127.9		213.7	118.3		124.4	161.5
Sept. 1, "	186.7	103.3	142.4	able	179.8	175.5	able	126.0	167.2
Dec. 1, "	198.4	257.0	152.3		211.8	137.7		140.7	177.0
Year "	192.8	186.3	135.3		212.9	131.9		126.1	167.1
March 1, 1945	197.1	249.7	149.2		261.4	94.2		133.4	172.8
June 1, "	182.7	178.1	131.0		227.5	127.2		137.4	164.2
Sept. 1, "	169.3	102.3	130.9		199.6	146.4		138.2	156.8
Dec. 1, "	163.0	257.4	144.8		185.8	165.8		156.8	165.7
Year "	178.4	193.8	135.2		224.3	126.9		140.4	163.7
March 1, 1946	153.6	269.2	144.8		238.1	85.3		147.9	153.2
June 1, "	153.9	205.8	138.9		169.3	160.4		148.5	156.2
Sept. 1, "	141.9	128.2	142.0		159.2	186.3		153.8	153.6
Dec. 1, "	159.2	246.8	160.4		188.9	176.6		172.7	170.2
Year "	151.1	201.6	145.4		196.8	143.5		154.2	156.6
March 1, 1947	156.2	300.3	28.9		267.4	103.3		163.7	145.5
Sept. 1, 1947	175.1	204.5	146.2		190.2	235.6		175.2	185.2
<u>Canada</u>									
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dec. 1, "	123.1	151.7	113.4	105.1	116.2	112.2	104.6	109.2	119.4
June 1, 1942	157.2	118.0	108.7	110.4	117.4	101.5	113.6	104.1	125.3
Dec. 1, "	159.7	168.1	105.0	115.8	123.3	134.6	121.4	112.0	144.0
Year "	139.9	135.1	108.1	110.8	116.6	111.2	113.8	105.7	128.3
June 1, 1943	163.1	117.2	101.9	115.5	131.6	117.5	130.1	106.4	143.4
Dec. 1, "	174.0	188.7	105.8	119.9	135.9	120.0	135.6	117.2	153.4
Year "	163.9	143.6	102.7	116.5	130.2	121.1	128.7	108.7	144.9
March 1, 1944	172.2	244.1	107.7	122.1	130.8	82.6	137.3	112.8	149.1
June 1, "	166.7	149.2	102.5	127.3	142.8	92.5	140.7	115.7	146.0
Sept. 1, "	168.6	134.4	104.4	132.2	143.8	117.2	143.1	117.0	149.6
Dec. 1, "	168.0	239.1	108.0	130.4	151.4	102.7	145.2	125.2	152.1
Year "	167.8	182.4	105.3	127.1	142.0	97.7	140.9	117.3	148.2
March 1, 1945	164.7	271.9	108.0	132.1	149.4	86.3	146.5	121.7	148.8
June 1, "	157.2	170.7	98.4	138.6	152.1	97.0	145.3	124.1	143.3
Sept. 1, "	148.0	158.2	98.5	148.9	156.1	119.8	154.0	127.3	141.1
Dec. 1, "	156.7	263.0	105.2	153.3	156.1	125.9	156.5	139.6	139.5
Year "	152.1	210.5	101.6	140.8	152.4	103.7	149.1	127.3	142.6
March 1, 1946	135.3	316.0	108.6	160.0	153.3	101.6	160.9	137.6	137.3
June 1, "	134.3	153.1	109.7	174.8	151.5	126.9	167.9	144.5	136.6
Sept. 1, "	140.1	195.5	109.0	186.9	161.9	153.7	181.7	151.3	145.6
Dec. 1, "	155.6	246.2	113.6	193.8	180.3	149.7	183.9	165.1	159.9
Year "	138.5	241.2	108.8	175.7	159.3	128.5	170.5	147.6	142.4
March 1, 1947	159.5	410.7	104.3	199.5	178.6	135.2	188.3	164.5	163.0
Sept. 1, 1947	173.3	282.1	131.2	225.6	193.8	201.5	214.8	178.0	180.3

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, CANADA AND MARITIME PROVINCES 1939 - 1947

JUNE 1941=100



Average Hours of Work per Week and Average Hourly Earnings

Late in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics instituted the collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. These data relate in the main to persons employed at hourly rates. Salaried workers are excluded, also certain classes of wage-earners whose earnings, like those of salaried workers, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked or for whom satisfactory records of hours worked are not available, e.g., piece workers in some establishments, route-drivers, delivery men, etc. The statistics of man-hours include overtime as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. The proportion of wage-earners paid by the hour is much smaller in the non-manufacturing than in the manufacturing industries, and records of hours worked and hourly earnings are frequently not available for the non-manufacturing industries.

Among the more important factors contributing to the variations in the hourly earnings from month to month are: changes in wage rates; fluctuations in the amount of overtime, time lost through industrial disputes, holidays, the sex distribution, and the employment in certain industries of greater or lesser numbers of craftsmen at different rates of pay in given pay periods.

Statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings of hourly rated wage-earners in manufacturing industries, by provinces, since July 1, 1945, are shown in Table 11. The increase in indicated hourly rates in manufacturing at October 1, 1947, as compared with October 1, 1945, was, for Nova Scotia, 8.3 per cent; for New Brunswick, 23.5 per cent; for Ontario, 26.3 per cent; and for Alberta, 16.0 per cent. Changes in the distribution of wage-earners in Nova Scotia due to curtailment of war work from 1945 to 1947, have particularly affected the situation in that province being mainly responsible for the relatively small increase in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing, as shown in Table 11. For further information see "Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings", published monthly by the Bureau.

Table 11.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>							
July 1, 1945.....	46.2	46.5	45.0	44.0	43.5	41.4	43.2	41.6
Oct. 1	44.8	48.2	46.7	43.8	43.7	43.6	42.8	42.6
Jan. 1, 1946.....	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.2	39.1	41.3	39.8	36.1
April 1	45.8	47.3	46.5	43.2	43.9	42.5	43.0	42.2
July 1	44.2	45.9	42.9	42.0	42.6	43.3	41.9	41.0
Oct. 1	42.1	46.0	44.9	41.8	42.0	43.5	41.5	40.5
Jan. 1, 1947.....	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.3
Feb. 1	44.8	46.1	45.0	42.3	42.9	42.3	42.6	39.8
Mar. 1	44.3	46.2	45.2	42.5	42.7	43.7	42.6	40.5
Apr. 1	44.6	46.7	45.1	42.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	40.5
May 1	44.6	46.0	45.2	42.3	42.6	43.0	42.5	39.8
June 1	43.2	45.7	44.3	41.9	42.5	42.7	43.1	40.0
July 1	45.2	46.6	42.3	41.8	42.7	42.5	42.7	39.5
Aug. 1	44.7	44.4	43.9	41.9	41.7	42.9	41.5	39.0
Sept. 1	44.2	45.4	44.4	41.4	42.3	41.2	41.9	38.1
Oct. 1	43.9	44.7	45.0	42.4	41.8	42.5	41.7	39.2
	<u>Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)</u>							
July 1, 1945.....	71.3	62.9	64.9	71.7	68.2	67.1	72.6	83.4
Oct. 1	70.2	61.8	62.7	69.2	68.4	66.5	70.6	81.8
Jan. 1, 1946.....	68.5	64.1	61.9	69.8	69.5	70.1	71.6	81.6
April 1	69.1	63.8	62.2	71.1	69.8	70.6	70.9	80.9
July 1	68.5	64.5	65.2	71.6	70.5	69.1	71.8	84.7
Oct. 1	67.3	66.3	66.5	73.0	72.9	72.0	73.0	87.1
Jan. 1, 1947.....	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Feb. 1	71.9	70.7	69.1	80.0	77.1	78.8	76.0	91.8
Mar. 1	73.6	70.8	69.5	80.7	77.3	79.1	76.9	93.0
April 1	76.0	70.9	69.9	81.5	77.6	78.3	77.4	92.8
May 1	75.1	71.4	70.7	82.2	78.1	79.5	78.9	93.5
June 1	74.6	73.5	72.6	83.7	79.0	79.8	79.4	94.8
July 1	75.4	74.0	73.9	84.1	80.0	80.3	79.9	96.0
Aug. 1	75.8	74.3	73.7	85.0	80.1	82.0	79.3	98.3
Sept. 1	76.7	75.9	74.4	86.3	80.6	83.7	80.5	98.4
Oct. 1	76.0	76.3	75.8	87.4	81.5	84.3	81.9	100.3

Statistics of Earnings as Reported in the Annual Census of Manufactures

The annual Census of Manufactures conducted by the Bureau also provides information concerning annual, weekly, and hourly earnings. Each firm is required to state the total salaries and wages paid during the year and also to give an analysis of a pay-list covering one week during the month of highest employment. These figures do not refer to any particular month since the month of highest employment might be May for one firm and October for another; they represent the summation of different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. For a particular industry, however, the month of highest employment is more significant as in such cases it coincides for a great number of firms engaged in the same industry.

The average annual, weekly, and hourly earnings of male and female wage-earners in manufacturing industries in the Maritime Provinces and in Canada as a whole, for the years 1939, 1944, and 1945, as compiled from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 12. The average weekly earnings of male and female wage-earners in the leading manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion are shown in Table 13. The relatively low level of average earnings in the Maritimes and the relatively high increase during the war years, both of which have been discussed in previous pages, will be noted. A point worth mentioning is that, owing to the nature of averages, it is difficult in some cases to measure changes in weekly earnings from year to year and week to week. Even when actual earnings increase, the average for an industry or a locality may in some cases show a decrease. Such a condition might arise during periods of accelerated operations through the employment of a proportionately larger number of lower paid workers as compared with those at higher rates of pay. The converse might be true when operations decline. This situation affects particularly small industries or localities employing few workers.

It is interesting to note from Table 13, that, of the ten leading industries commanding the highest average weekly earnings in Canada in 1945 but two (primary iron and steel and railway rolling stock) are represented in the leading industries of Nova Scotia and none in the leading industries of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Table 12. - Average Annual, Weekly, and Hourly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-earners in Manufacturing Industries^{1/}, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1939, 1944, and 1945

	Average Earnings			Hours Worked Per Week	Average Earnings			Hours Worked Per Week	
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly		Annual	Weekly	Hourly		
1939	\$	\$	Cents	No.	\$	\$	Cents	No.	
		Male				Female			
Prince Edward Island.....	581	12.88	25.9	49.7	288	7.50	15.2	49.2	
Nova Scotia.....	939	19.20	37.6	51.0	539	11.03	21.8	50.6	
New Brunswick.....	894	18.18	36.1	50.3	493	10.01	21.3	46.9	
Canada.....	1,076	22.23	46.2	48.1	619	12.77	28.3	45.2	
1944									
Prince Edward Island.....	1,172	28.10	50.0	56.3	500	12.00	27.0	44.5	
Nova Scotia.....	1,677	34.01	68.0	50.0	968	19.63	42.0	46.8	
New Brunswick.....	1,474	29.19	57.1	51.1	765	15.16	33.8	44.8	
Canada.....	1,761	34.95	71.2	49.1	1,051	20.89	47.9	43.6	
1945									
Prince Edward Island.....	1,080	30.00	59.3	50.6	557	15.49	30.7	50.5	
Nova Scotia.....	1,640	34.67	72.8	47.6	799	16.89	36.8	45.9	
New Brunswick.....	1,515	31.67	63.1	50.2	744	15.54	35.2	44.1	
Canada.....	1,739	35.04	73.5	47.6	984	19.84	46.5	42.7	

1/ Exclusive of "butter and cheese", and "fish curing and packing" plants; figures for which are not available.

Table 13.-Average Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-earners in the Leading Manufacturing Industries^{1/}, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1939-45 (Industries ranked according to the gross value of products in 1945) (Source- Annual Census of Manufactures)

	Male				Female			
	1939	1942	1944	1945	1939	1942	1944	1945
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>								
Fruit and vegetable preparations	10.56	12.24	19.83	25.04	-	10.12	11.14	16.33
Castings, iron	17.37	2/	44.44	40.00	-	-	-	36.25
Sawmills	6.32	11.29	15.78	3/	-	-	-	3/
Bread and other bakery products	111.94	13.29	16.76	18.37	7.54	11.05	11.00	10.62
Printing and publishing	16.30	15.57	24.63	21.04	10.32	9.86	11.69	10.86
Aerated and mineral waters	11.45	15.40	19.88	15.30	10.00	11.00	15.71	17.00
All Manufacturing Industries ^{4/}	12.88	17.35	28.10	30.00	7.50	10.75	12.00	15.49
<u>Nova Scotia</u>								
Shipbuilding	28.36	37.55	40.65	35.81	-	20.36	32.11	23.15
Primary iron and steel	25.32	31.46	37.72	38.66	10.20	23.94	28.53	32.51
Sawmills	10.55	17.41	22.23	-	8.35	10.93	14.39	-
Railway rolling stock	24.98	31.64	34.09	31.89	17.86	24.33	22.00	28.59
Pulp and paper	24.81	30.64	28.41	34.16	-	-	26.67	28.17
Fruit and vegetable preparations ...	12.21	20.76	23.70	25.68	8.82	13.43	17.51	16.52
Bread and other bakery products	15.57	25.53	26.93	27.17	8.02	12.14	14.74	13.23
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc..	17.21	23.35	27.95	27.09	9.71	10.90	12.71	15.16
Planing mills, sash and door factories	15.03	25.83	24.39	25.18	11.50	16.33	17.17	3/
Hosiery and knitted goods	18.02	20.07	24.39	27.50	12.00	14.21	13.96	15.64
Printing and publishing	24.28	27.41	31.50	31.44	11.94	14.91	14.33	16.89
Aerated and mineral waters	12.98	20.65	26.51	24.49	9.50	12.27	12.19	13.29
Clothing, men's factory	10.62	22.13	24.81	23.93	9.24	12.69	19.02	13.23
All Manufacturing Industries ^{4/}	19.20	28.84	34.01	34.67	11.03	13.66	19.63	16.99
<u>New Brunswick</u>								
Pulp and paper	23.34	31.92	34.41	34.18	13.35	18.00	24.34	22.39
Sawmills	12.92	17.82	23.23	3/	8.00	14.00	16.49	3/
Foods, miscellaneous	19.02	21.11	28.33	27.85	10.00	12.76	14.17	12.68
Shipbuilding and repairs	31.10	26.77	38.90	45.24	-	-	-	12.00
Slaughtering and meat packing	20.26	23.89	23.77	27.38	-	12.29	22.32	19.60
Bread and other baking products	15.72	21.04	27.07	28.26	8.36	10.54	12.15	12.40
Fertilizers	23.66	26.30	28.94	31.06	-	-	16.00	19.50
Planing mills, sash and door factories	14.45	18.48	22.93	24.33	11.25	13.60	22.50	20.00
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc..	14.92	18.63	23.19	23.64	9.21	11.73	12.53	13.28
Foods, stock and poultry	23.18	23.25	29.41	28.53	-	-	14.20	13.00
Heating and cooking apparatus	21.14	28.38	35.47	33.79	10.50	15.00	18.65	-
All Manufacturing Industries ^{4/}	18.18	24.11	29.19	31.67	10.01	13.26	15.16	15.54

1/ Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish curing and packing" plants; figures for which are not available.

2/ Fewer than three establishments.

3/ Not available.

4/ In addition to the leading industries shown above are certain others with fewer than three establishments for which figures cannot be given. In 1945 these were, Prince Edward Island - cotton and jute bags, slaughtering and meat packing and fertilizers; Nova Scotia - cotton yarn and cloth, wire and wire goods, aircraft, miscellaneous iron and steel, coke and gas, and petroleum products; New Brunswick - sugar refineries, railway rolling stock, cotton yarn and cloth, and silk.

Table 13.-Average Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-earners in the Leading Manufacturing Industries 1/, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1939-45-(Concl'd.)
(Industries ranked according to the gross value of products in 1945)
(Source- Annual Census of Manufactures)

	M a l e				F e m a l e			
	1939	1942	1944	1945	1939	1942	1944	1945
<u>C A N A D A</u>								
Automobiles	28.99	44.01	53.99	48.53	23.05	23.92	29.46	23.38
Aircraft and parts	26.13	41.43	42.78	38.71	18.43	26.00	40.08	31.59
Electrical apparatus and supplies ..	23.54	33.52	36.78	35.83	13.33	20.39	22.00	24.05
Non-ferrous; smelting and refining ..	27.92	33.30	33.78	37.76	-	28.55	27.34	28.97
Rubber goods	22.39	31.80	35.89	36.05	13.84	16.98	20.61	19.63
Slaughtering and meat packing	23.80	31.30	32.98	32.74	14.54	19.10	21.23	21.25
Primary iron and steel	27.75	35.07	39.45	39.50	13.02	20.91	27.07	26.45
Flour and feed mills	19.33	24.73	28.46	28.46	11.55	15.66	15.02	15.15
Automobile supplies	25.58	38.77	40.14	39.14	14.92	23.15	28.38	25.30
Pulp and paper	26.93	33.35	36.44	37.05	13.55	17.59	22.31	22.16
Machinery	28.59	37.26	37.31	36.09	13.48	19.55	22.17	22.38
Petroleum products	28.95	34.36	36.86	36.95	14.69	21.14	26.49	26.05
Miscellaneous chemical products	21.55	31.47	34.70	34.23	10.74	19.74	23.94	22.98
Scientific and professional equipment	26.15	38.19	38.09	41.95	18.05	22.05	31.29	26.37
Iron and steel products n.e.s.	24.21	38.64	42.11	39.20	12.17	26.28	32.14	28.76
Brass and copper products	24.63	37.21	38.55	38.50	14.17	22.52	27.36	27.47
Sheet metal products	21.47	30.34	33.35	33.65	16.80	18.26	20.24	21.35
Bread and other bakery products	19.32	24.72	27.88	29.65	10.51	12.97	13.81	14.11
Fruit and vegetable preparations ..	15.58	22.18	23.05	25.69	9.44	14.09	16.05	16.41
Agricultural implements	26.61	36.70	39.00	37.49	20.66	22.03	27.08	27.28
Hosiery and knitted goods	20.77	24.90	28.54	28.98	13.63	14.97	15.95	15.98
Castings and forgings	22.65	33.83	36.65	36.31	14.90	19.24	23.89	23.54
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc..	18.93	24.24	26.49	26.84	11.34	13.28	13.81	14.44
Railway rolling stock	27.20	37.44	39.57	39.51	16.72	17.46	24.61	26.03
Printing and publishing	27.55	32.79	35.84	37.31	11.70	13.95	14.73	15.84
Hardware, tools and outlery	21.64	34.20	37.04	36.00	13.26	17.20	20.47	20.00
Miscellaneous foods, coffee, tea, etc.	19.90	24.78	27.14	27.34	11.52	12.99	12.64	14.13
Coke and gas products	29.67	30.59	35.48	34.99	15.00	-	28.80	27.78
Clothing, men's factory	22.09	29.28	33.76	35.12	12.79	15.84	17.81	18.13
Leather tanneries	19.19	25.80	30.80	31.63	11.88	15.00	18.78	19.25
Clothing, women's factory	23.17	34.06	36.51	38.15	13.76	17.33	19.48	19.91
Tobacco processing and packing	17.83	21.89	30.39	24.46	12.07	13.46	18.75	18.71
Acids, alkalies and salts	25.29	31.98	38.33	37.16	17.45	19.61	30.91	30.28
Printing and book binding	27.55	32.79	35.84	33.52	11.70	13.95	14.73	15.54
Miscellaneous paper products	23.41	28.66	31.38	30.32	13.15	14.93	15.97	16.67
Boxes and bags, paper	22.66	25.50	27.17	29.15	12.67	15.21	14.92	16.20
Medicinal, and pharmaceutical preparations	21.41	26.87	32.41	27.98	13.30	15.33	16.41	16.24
Breweries	23.55	32.99	35.62	34.64	13.44	17.74	23.86	22.71
Furniture	18.41	26.23	27.38	28.08	13.71	16.06	17.45	18.42
All Manufacturing Industries ...	22.23	21.75	34.95	35.04	12.78	17.41	19.84	20.89

1/ Exclusive of "butter and cheese" and "fish curing and packing" plants; figures for which are not available.

Farm Wages

The Agricultural Division of the Bureau collects information on farm wages from farm correspondents throughout Canada. The average wages per day (with and without board) of male farm help in the different provinces in recent years are shown in Table 14, and the average wages per month, similarly, in Table 15.

The trend in farm wages since 1940 in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere in Canada has been generally upward. Scarcity of labour and the maintenance of a high level of farm income were important factors contributing to this result. Between August 1, 1940 and August 1, 1947, the average wages per day (with board) of male farm help increased less in Prince Edward Island, and, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, more, than the general average. In the case of average wages per day without board and average wages per month both with and without board, the increase in each of the Maritime Provinces since 1940 was less than the Dominion average. For a comparison of farm wages in each province see Tables 14 and 15.

Table 14.-Average Wages per Day of Male Farm Help in Canada, by Provinces, as at August 15, Specified Years^{1/}

Province	With Board						Without Board					
	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Prince Edward Island.....	1.11	1.88	2.45	2.55	2.62	2.67	1.66	2.44	3.10	3.36	3.38	3.54
Nova Scotia.....	1.22	2.57	2.94	3.43	3.24	3.57	1.70	3.19	3.74	4.21	4.11	4.36
New Brunswick....	1.34	2.71	3.02	3.52	3.56	3.77	1.93	3.52	3.73	4.32	4.44	4.69
Quebec.....	1.15	3.48	2.73	3.22	3.46	4.03	1.55	4.70	3.50	4.12	4.36	4.90
Ontario.....	1.60	4.04	3.26	3.46	3.62	3.70	2.15	5.73	4.09	4.36	4.55	4.96
Manitoba.....	1.63	3.41	4.49	3.97	4.71	4.54	2.04	4.20	5.53	4.98	5.66	5.46
Saskatchewan....	1.74	3.42	4.58	4.00	4.71	4.93	2.14	4.05	5.42	4.85	5.69	5.99
Alberta.....	1.52	3.30	3.78	4.04	4.37	4.45	2.12	4.19	4.72	4.94	5.17	5.50
British Columbia.	1.60	3.28	3.53	3.85	4.42	4.73	2.37	4.18	4.39	4.54	5.26	5.75
Canada.....	1.48	3.38	3.53	3.55	4.04	4.13	1.99	4.42	4.36	4.50	4.95	5.17

Table 15. - Average Wages per Month of Male Farm Help in Canada, by Provinces, as at August 15, Specified Years^{1/}

Province	With Board						Without Board					
	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1940	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Prince Edward Island.....	19.90	39.64	49.42	52.59	55.76	55.50	31.00	53.95	69.77	76.25	77.96	75.16
Nova Scotia.....	25.13	47.50	55.12	69.15	67.45	72.44	39.45	66.25	75.44	91.44	91.57	101.00
New Brunswick....	32.08	64.33	66.83	80.63	78.61	86.88	43.70	85.93	89.93	103.46	103.17	107.63
Quebec.....	24.01	61.70	61.04	68.83	74.48	84.02	37.21	83.83	81.74	92.36	98.41	109.58
Ontario.....	29.26	64.53	59.13	64.34	68.40	74.29	43.08	89.51	79.64	87.39	92.40	99.48
Manitoba.....	27.08	59.93	71.46	74.34	77.50	80.55	40.07	80.11	91.33	97.76	102.81	102.59
Saskatchewan....	28.29	59.08	75.27	77.31	82.99	89.23	41.69	78.19	99.49	101.92	111.13	116.06
Alberta.....	29.69	62.23	72.31	77.19	80.02	84.69	45.97	88.67	98.16	111.00	106.56	113.57
British Columbia.	29.57	63.71	70.33	76.56	82.63	86.25	46.15	87.11	95.75	102.92	105.56	117.81
Canada.....	27.92	61.81	65.99	71.68	75.28	82.75	41.76	84.76	88.31	97.22	100.62	109.03

^{1/}Source:- Quarterly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics, published by the Agricultural Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

SECTION 5. - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, all persons employed in Canada under a contract of service or apprenticeship, (with certain exceptions) are insured against unemployment in the manner provided by the Act. Among the excepted employments are: employment in agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping, stevedoring, private domestic service, teaching, private duty nursing. Excluded also are persons whose annual earnings exceed \$2,400; except that any employment remunerated at an hourly, a daily, a weekly, or a piece-work rate is insured regardless of the amount of annual earnings. Those employed on a weekly basis earning \$3,120 or more a year may be exempted from coverage upon application. An amendment effective October 1, 1946, insured employment in transport by water, previously one of the major excepted employments.^{1/}

The Unemployment Insurance Fund is derived from contributions by employed persons and their employers (approximately equal amounts) and by Parliament (one-fifth the combined employer-employee contributions). The Dominion Government also pays the costs of administration of the Act. From July 1, 1941, when contributions first became payable, to March 31, 1947, employers and employees contributed \$357,901,521.49 and the Dominion Government contributed \$71,582,016.99 to the Fund. In addition to contributions, the total revenue of the Fund during this period included \$25,924,445.26 interest on investments and profit on sale of securities, and \$10,126.89 fines.

The earliest date on which a benefit year could have been established was January 27, 1942, since 180 days' contributions are necessary before a person can establish a benefit year. As a matter of fact no claims for benefit were filed until February 1942. From then until March 31, 1947, total benefit payments amounted to \$82,539,484.99, leaving a balance in the Fund as at March 31, 1947 of \$372,878,625.64. Reserves of the Fund are invested in Dominion of Canada bonds; the par value of these bonds held as at March 31, 1947 was \$347,251,000.00.

Table 16 shows for Canada and the provinces-

(a) Number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act. These are the persons to whom insurance books for the insurance year 1946-47 were issued in April, 1946.

(b) Number of benefit years established during the calendar year 1946. A benefit year is established when an insured person, upon becoming unemployed, makes application in the prescribed manner, and it is proved that contributions have been paid in respect of him for not less than 180 days during the immediately preceding two years and not less than 60 days since the commencement of his immediately preceding benefit year, if any. Effective October 1, 1946, it must also be proved that, of the contributions made in respect of him during the immediately preceding year, not more than one-half were made at the lowest rate in the Second Schedule, and also that he is at least sixteen years of age. The fact that a benefit year is established does not necessarily mean that the person concerned draws benefit. He may be disqualified because he is not unemployed within the meaning of the Act, capable of and available for work and unable to obtain suitable employment; he may be re-employed before the expiration of the first 9 days of proven unemployment in any benefit year, which are "waiting days" (non compensable), or disqualified for various other reasons.

(c) Number of benefit years in existence ("current") during the calendar year 1946. A benefit year terminates (a) by exhaustion if the benefit days authorized are used up within 12 months of the date on which the benefit year was established, or (b) by lapsing. If the benefit rights authorized are not exhausted within 12 months, the benefit year automatically terminates (lapses) 12 months after it commenced. Thus, many of the benefit years in existence during the year 1946 were established in 1945 with benefit days still available during part of 1946.

(d) Number of benefit years on which benefit was paid during the calendar year 1946.

(e) Number of benefit days paid during the calendar year 1946.

(f) Total amount of benefit paid during the calendar year 1946.

^{1/} For a complete statement of excepted employments, see the Unemployment Insurance Act (4 Geo.VI, Chap. 44) as amended by 10 Geo. VI, Chap. 68 (1946), First Schedule Part II.

Table 17 shows the number of benefit years established during the calendar year 1946 and the number of benefit days paid thereon during the calendar year 1946, classified by industry and sex, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada.

Table 18 shows the number of Initial and Renewal Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, February 1942 to March 31, 1947, by months, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada. An initial claim is filed by a claimant who does not, at the time, have benefit rights established. When an insured person, on making an initial claim for benefit, proves that he has satisfied the minimum contribution requirements and other basic statutory conditions, a benefit year is established. A renewal claim is filed by a claimant who, having a benefit year in existence, again applies for benefit after a period of employment or after failing to report at the local office for two consecutive weeks.

Detailed statistics of Unemployment Insurance are available in the regular publications of the Unemployment Insurance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 16.-Number of Persons Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Benefit Years Established, Current Benefit Years, Benefit Years on which Benefit was Paid, Benefit Days Paid, and Total Amount of Benefit Paid, during the Calendar Year 1946, Classified by Sex, Canada and Provinces

Province	Persons Insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act		Benefit Years Established 1/		Current Benefit Years 1/		Benefit Years on which Benefit was Paid 1/		Benefit Days Paid 1/	Total Amount of Benefit Paid 1/
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	2/	2/
Prince Edward Island.....	2,660	1,530	983	395	1,426	640	1,155	436	104,493	193,483
Nova Scotia...	63,930	17,500	15,512	2,460	22,741	3,798	15,966	2,709	1,302,228	2,665,943
New Brunswick.	43,660	15,230	7,197	1,489	10,110	2,401	7,578	1,401	539,791	1,088,354
Quebec.....	420,700	179,760	71,954	21,477	135,807	35,532	97,923	25,179	9,707,337	18,973,134
Ontario.....	621,040	283,650	76,339	24,345	115,422	38,180	83,155	28,372	8,090,218	16,382,725
Manitoba.....	101,220	40,830	10,587	5,973	17,578	10,677	13,041	6,026	1,281,133	2,507,163
Saskatchewan..	35,110	17,590	5,661	2,303	8,515	3,618	6,441	2,342	504,270	965,002
Alberta.....	68,390	25,510	9,386	3,056	16,490	5,173	10,148	3,000	751,468	1,524,076
British Columbia.....	137,070	53,320	26,728	9,252	43,255	16,551	33,008	9,799	3,189,551	6,784,927
Canada.....	1,493,780	634,920	224,347	70,750	371,344	116,570	268,415	79,264	25,470,489	51,084,807

1/ Preliminary figures. 2/ Sex breakdown not available.

Table 17.-Number of Benefit Years Established, and Benefit Days Paid on those Benefit Years, during the Calendar Year 1946, Classified by Industry Group and Sex, Maritime Provinces and Canada

Industry Group	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia				New Brunswick			
	Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total-All Industries..	983	395	48,920	16,960	15,512	2,460	714,864	119,656	7,197	1,489	349,729	57,332
Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	-	1	-	35	-
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Oil and Quarrying.....	16	1	764	37	1,506	15	58,700	904	183	4	7,284	362
Mining.....	3	1	130	37	1,399	15	54,132	904	135	4	4,842	362
Oil Wells.....	8	-	383	-	20	-	1,389	-	23	-	1,196	-
Quarrying.....	5	-	251	-	87	-	3,179	-	25	-	1,246	-
Manufacturing.....	352	157	16,268	6,620	8,041	871	342,293	42,042	2,732	496	116,669	16,435
Vegetable Products.	54	56	1,957	2,391	337	169	16,371	9,082	232	132	8,823	5,081
Animal Products....	128	62	5,761	2,057	545	144	21,215	4,189	278	162	11,120	1,704
Textile Products...	5	13	138	524	293	240	7,390	8,336	61	82	3,291	3,035
Wood and Paper Products.....	49	8	2,173	549	696	73	29,696	3,974	903	49	36,324	2,125

Table 17.- Number of Benefit Years Established, and Benefit Days Paid on those Benefit Years, during the Calendar Year 1946, Classified by Industry Group and Sex, Maritime Provinces and Canada-(Con.)

Industry Group	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia				New Brunswick			
	Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing-Con.												
Iron and Its Products.....	100	11	5,095	652	6,072	200	261,212	13,826	1,143	52	52,446	3,373
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	2	-	104	190	21	13	1,773	944	15	5	1,064	362
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	1	3	29	-	40	5	2,532	278	36	-	1,429	-
Chemical Products.....	12	3	908	61	25	15	1,337	895	47	10	1,484	499
Miscellaneous Products	1	1	103	196	12	12	767	518	17	4	688	256
Electricity, Gas and Water.....	7	1	224	138	46	6	2,937	187	27	5	1,622	228
Construction.....	175	1	7,501	177	1,522	11	62,160	609	871	5	34,789	478
Transportation and Communication.....	109	10	6,170	460	1,701	130	85,791	6,739	2,047	133	112,301	7,925
Trade.....	135	90	6,570	3,547	813	601	40,206	30,728	545	409	24,609	13,283
Wholesale.....	42	14	1,954	565	188	39	8,939	2,037	143	40	7,026	686
Retail.....	93	76	4,616	2,982	625	562	31,267	28,691	402	369	17,583	12,597
Food.....	45	30	1,568	1,097	300	190	14,749	9,181	139	68	5,822	2,450
Other.....	48	46	3,048	1,885	325	372	16,518	19,510	263	301	11,761	10,147
Finance and Insurance...	3	3	200	161	27	68	1,460	2,938	20	32	1,497	1,109
Service.....	185	132	11,223	5,820	1,852	758	121,053	35,509	771	405	50,923	17,512
Professional.....	8	15	256	937	122	53	7,048	2,971	62	29	3,148	1,102
Public.....	147	39	9,983	2,512	1,454	324	102,158	17,380	523	174	38,660	10,390
Recreational.....	8	3	111	48	53	15	2,896	662	30	10	1,534	423
Business.....	1	4	196	254	22	5	617	292	10	8	837	177
Personal.....	21	71	677	2,069	201	361	8,334	14,204	146	184	6,744	5,420
Unspecified.....	1	-	-	-	3	-	224	-	-	-	-	-
	Maritime Provinces				Canada							
Industry Group	Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid on Benefit Years Established					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total-All Industries.....	23,692	4,344	1,113,513	193,948	224,347	70,750	9,778,634	3,463,571				
Agriculture.....	2	-	75	-	41	20	1,474	778				
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping.....	-	-	-	-	77	4	2,584	177				
Mining, Oil and Quarrying.....	1,705	20	66,748	1,303	6,865	292	199,445	20,388				
Mining.....	1,537	20	59,104	1,303	5,989	256	160,785	18,112				
Oil Wells.....	51	-	2,968	-	446	32	21,818	2,203				
Quarrying.....	117	-	4,676	-	430	4	16,842	73				
Manufacturing.....	11,125	1,524	475,230	65,097	114,571	33,335	4,869,037	1,643,277				
Vegetable Products....	623	357	27,151	16,554	8,591	4,782	369,989	225,074				
Animal Products.....	951	368	38,096	7,950	7,458	3,709	297,102	158,978				
Textile Products.....	359	335	10,819	11,895	7,556	8,513	224,408	368,660				
Wood and Paper Products.....	1,648	130	68,193	6,648	14,836	3,125	578,155	147,916				
Iron and Its Products.	7,315	263	318,753	17,851	62,126	7,484	2,730,254	473,111				
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	38	18	2,941	1,496	5,176	2,219	236,261	94,911				
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	77	8	3,990	278	2,826	738	113,320	32,137				
Chemical Products.....	84	28	3,729	1,455	3,610	1,594	220,939	106,185				
Miscellaneous Products	30	17	1,558	970	2,392	1,171	98,609	46,305				

Table 17. - Number of Benefit Years Established, and Benefit Days Paid on those Benefit Years, during the Calendar Year 1946, Classified by Industry Group and Sex, Maritime Provinces and Canada - (Con.).

Industry Group	Maritime Provinces				Canada			
	Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid in Benefit Years Established		Benefit Years Established		Benefit Days Paid in Benefit Years Established	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, Gas and Water....	80	12	4,783	553	1,132	146	57,692	8,535
Construction.....	2,568	17	104,450	1,264	29,818	502	1,036,346	22,238
Transportation and Communication.....	3,857	273	204,262	15,124	24,329	3,006	1,246,725	156,935
Trade.....	1,493	1,100	71,385	47,558	20,284	14,442	884,954	676,745
Wholesale.....	373	93	17,919	3,288	4,209	1,841	195,133	72,912
Retail.....	1,120	1,007	53,466	44,270	16,075	12,601	689,821	603,833
Food.....	484	288	22,139	12,728	4,256	2,468	174,653	115,571
Other.....	636	719	31,327	31,542	11,819	10,133	515,168	488,262
Finance and Insurance.....	50	103	3,157	4,208	1,526	1,808	96,103	82,078
Service.....	2,808	1,295	183,199	58,841	25,436	17,127	1,372,896	848,672
Professional.....	192	97	10,452	5,010	1,585	1,305	76,634	52,160
Public.....	2,124	537	150,801	30,282	13,088	6,269	789,944	406,630
Recreational.....	91	28	4,541	1,133	1,614	522	75,866	23,614
Business.....	33	17	1,650	723	705	384	35,206	14,447
Personal.....	368	616	15,755	21,693	8,444	8,647	395,246	351,821
Unspecified.....	4	-	224	-	268	68	11,378	3,748

Note:- The figures in this table are preliminary.

Table 18.- Number of Initial and Renewal Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Filed at Local Offices, February 1942 to December 31, 1947, Maritime Provinces and Canada

	1942				1943				1944			
	Maritime Provinces		Canada		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal
January.....	-	-	-	-	419	26	4,193	444	738	84	10,516	1,235
February.....	203	-	4,768	19	481	38	4,288	534	586	94	10,863	1,421
March.....	140	4	2,869	56	517	43	4,223	823	534	109	9,042	1,625
April.....	324	4	2,699	100	289	52	3,269	684	376	99	5,260	1,203
May.....	2,372	1	4,502	127	203	49	1,630	397	665	64	3,816	838
June.....	655	5	2,511	157	489	31	1,490	282	209	50	2,604	622
July.....	268	8	1,665	190	90	16	870	217	184	47	2,569	537
August.....	165	4	993	125	253	189	1,012	358	418	47	2,620	621
September.....	75	10	918	140	82	37	835	178	263	77	2,925	790
October.....	80	35	1,559	189	102	20	1,254	221	387	105	5,032	1,190
November.....	172	26	2,968	369	248	46	2,508	388	474	70	9,998	1,800
December.....	4,454	97	25,452	1,472	560	85	5,715	847	547	164	11,377	2,393
Total.....	4,454	97	25,452	1,472	3,533	632	31,287	5,373	5,381	1,010	76,622	14,275

	1945				1946				1947			
	Maritime Provinces		Canada		Maritime Provinces		Canada		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal	Initial	Re-newal
January.....	1,193	196	17,257	3,155	4,549	774	60,385	11,547	5,655	1,613	48,678	15,003
February.....	930	146	12,456	2,534	3,166	857	47,572	11,526	4,348	1,049	37,517	9,624
March.....	830	139	11,039	2,268	3,792	933	40,323	10,383	5,176	1,204	33,269	10,406
April.....	533	177	6,518	1,912	3,195	737	27,891	7,890	4,269	1,182	27,502	8,357
May.....	1,031	213	7,210	1,615	2,608	771	23,573	11,204	2,945	1,355	19,378	8,225
June.....	1,259	176	8,958	1,899	1,915	795	21,135	9,511	3,655	1,178	15,289	6,076
July.....	1,059	243	8,823	2,063	1,779	776	18,785	8,791	2,281	928	13,089	6,945
August.....	1,228	210	17,592	2,965	1,711	834	16,660	8,455	1,665	1,322	11,386	5,895
September.....	1,388	452	36,285	4,188	1,749	725	19,603	8,952	2,217	1,230	14,508	6,375
October.....	1,431	323	31,142	5,575	4,221	822	24,510	10,381	3,072	1,227	20,512	8,857
November.....	2,751	678	44,356	8,969	2,495	1,266	24,337	12,774	4,273	1,686	31,014	11,371
December.....	2,936	663	47,894	9,718	3,415	1,622	36,080	16,399	5,686	2,174	56,670	16,908
Total.....	16,569	3,616	249,530	46,861	34,595	10,918	360,854	127,813	45,242	16,148	328,812	114,042

Employment Service

The Unemployment Insurance Commission operates a free employment service under authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. The public employment offices, which had functioned under a joint Dominion-Provincial arrangement for more than two decades, were taken over on August 1, 1941, and added to by the Commission in all provinces except Quebec. The Commission also established offices in Quebec and the Provincial Government thereupon reduced the number of its own offices. The applications for employment, vacancies notified, and placements effected by the National Employment Offices in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, in specified years 1926-46, are shown in Table 19.

Table 19.- Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified, and Placements Effected by National Employment Offices, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1926-46

	Applications Registered		Vacancies Notified		Placements Effected	
	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.
Prince Edward Island-						
1926 ^{1/}						
1929 ^{1/}						
1933 ^{1/}						
1939 ^{1/}						
1941 ^{1/}						
1942	3,499	1,413	1,756	582	1,811	538
1943	6,171	3,744	4,841	2,456	4,154	2,054
1944	6,233	3,504	4,635	2,576	3,605	2,129
1945	6,138	3,090	4,376	2,481	3,258	1,959
1946	8,071	2,440	5,094	2,385	3,891	1,598
Nova Scotia-						
1926 ^{1/}	5,328	3,539	4,998	3,547	4,699	2,922
1929 ^{1/}	5,027	4,359	4,930	4,352	4,795	3,738
1933 ^{1/}	17,630	4,490	17,291	3,533	17,284	3,214
1939 ^{1/}	9,925	7,943	7,893	6,843	7,876	6,512
1941 ^{1/}	18,258	16,705	16,930	15,757	16,630	15,012
1942	51,962	23,858	54,611	21,381	35,299	16,617
1943	62,036	36,605	87,310	32,791	49,881	25,281
1944	51,185	31,467	59,704	26,524	40,399	21,250
1945	60,900	21,272	57,444	21,974	40,200	14,208
1946	67,877	17,259	40,954	17,726	25,013	9,346
New Brunswick-						
1926	6,934	4,335	5,873	4,307	5,563	4,236
1929	4,962	5,139	4,581	5,204	4,487	5,040
1933	8,327	4,138	8,029	4,123	8,009	4,096
1939	8,387	6,546	8,006	6,923	8,006	5,910
1941	7,736	6,698	7,419	6,957	7,285	6,346
1942	31,853	11,952	37,256	10,924	20,440	7,951
1943	52,512	25,981	65,235	22,079	37,549	16,892
1944	48,921	24,261	60,929	20,089	35,337	16,444
1945	54,021	18,079	58,454	16,418	34,250	11,022
1946	52,487	12,138	38,999	13,075	18,623	5,893
Canada-						
1926	417,965	124,504	345,163	111,769	319,558	90,597
1929	397,527	153,199	296,592	131,435	287,128	111,239
1933	531,041	143,180	282,120	87,565	278,589	73,508
1939	579,645	208,327	271,654	130,739	270,020	114,862
1941	568,695	262,767	344,796	206,908	331,997	175,766
1942	1,044,610	499,519	949,909	431,933	597,161	298,460
1943	1,661,411	1,008,211	2,002,153	1,034,447	1,239,900	704,126
1944	1,583,010	902,273	1,779,224	949,547	1,101,854	638,063
1945	1,855,036	661,948	1,733,362	687,888	1,095,641	397,940
1946	1,464,533	494,164	1,335,200	567,331	624,052	235,360

1/ Prince Edward Island figures are included with those for Nova Scotia, as the Charlottetown office did not commence operations until December, 1941.

SECTION 6. - WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION^{1/}

In all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, legislation is in force providing for compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, or by a specified industrial disease, except where the workman is disabled for less than a stated number of days. To ensure payment of such compensation, each provincial Act provides for an accident fund, administered by a Board, to which employers are required to contribute at a rate determined by the Board, in accordance with the hazards of the industry. A workman to whom these provisions apply has no right of action against his employer for injury from an accident during employment. In Ontario and Quebec, public authorities, railway and shipping companies, and telephone and telegraph companies are individually liable for compensation, as determined by the Board, and pay a proportion of the expenses of administration. A Dominion Act provides for compensation for accidents to Dominion Government employees according to the conditions laid down by the Act of the province in which the accident occurs. In Prince Edward Island, where there is no provincial Act in effect, compensation is paid to Dominion Government employees according to the provisions of the New Brunswick Act. Dominion regulations of 1945 under the War Measures Act providing compensation for seamen not under a provincial Workmen's Compensation Act were replaced in 1946 by the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act which makes like provision.

Necessary medical aid is given to workmen during disability in all provinces. Compensation is payable in all provinces for anthrax and for poisoning from arsenic, lead, mercury and phosphorus. In all provinces, except New Brunswick, silicosis is compensated under certain conditions. The other diseases compensated vary according to the industries of the provinces.

The Acts vary in scope, but, in general, they cover construction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, fishing, transport and communications, and the operation of public utilities. Undertakings in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed may be excluded, except in Alberta and British Columbia.

Under each Act, a fixed period must elapse between the date of the accident and the date when compensation begins but in all cases medical aid is given from the date of the accident. This waiting period varies from three to seven days and in some provinces compensation is paid for the waiting period, if disability continues beyond it.

1/ Fuller information concerning the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts is given in a pamphlet issued annually by the Department of Labour of Canada.

Table 20. - Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-45

Year	Com- pen- sation \$	Medical Aid \$	Total \$	Accidents Compensated
				No.
1935.....	954,061	130,952	1,085,013	8,971
1936.....	1,160,738	167,255	1,327,993	10,246
1937.....	1,189,710	190,846	1,380,556	11,953
1938.....	1,976,154	206,233	2,182,387	11,408
1939.....	1,591,933	189,031	1,580,964	11,823
1940.....	1,285,390	190,616	1,476,006	13,948
1941.....	1,285,763	217,129	1,502,882	15,160
1942.....	1,730,169	211,663	1,941,832	17,455
1943.....	2,897,718	196,511	3,094,229	16,926
1944.....	2,693,483	185,392	2,878,875	19,027
1945.....	1,243,148	207,000	1,450,148	18,396

Table 21. - Operations of the New Brunswick's Workmen's Compensation Board, 1935-45

Year	Weekly Com- pen- sation \$	Permanent Partial Disability \$	Fatal		Medical Aid		Permanent Total Disability Reserve \$
			Funeral Expenses \$	Reserve for Pensions \$	Doctors' Fees and Trans- portation \$	Hospital and Nursing Service \$	
1935.....	195,763	91,382	2,388	86,161	111,470	83,221	10,273
1936.....	247,204	88,596	2,290	106,633	130,266	101,262	9,347
1937.....	304,033	79,246	2,101	73,180	140,014	108,521	1/
1938.....	210,590	57,597	1,478	58,359	94,591	51,144	7,326
1939.....	220,053	78,326	1,833	69,175	103,115	59,295	5,361
1940.....	259,571	62,159	1,759	108,227	84,594	48,200	10,309
1941.....	410,058	115,845	3,659	118,472	130,130	75,570	14,364
1942.....	459,528	82,632	3,275	143,392	125,837	89,246	2/
1943.....	386,304	113,332	2,900	94,414	115,121	82,266	5,085
1944.....	509,975	89,749	1,700	102,409	80,526	64,894	8,330
1945 ^{3/}	606,537	86,891	1,656	111,287	77,981	73,688	1/

1/ No reserve reported. 2/ Not available. 3/ Figures subject to revision.

The Trade of the Maritime Provinces Prior to Confederation

Under the old colonial system, the British North American colonies grew up as wards of the Mother Country, their economies based primarily upon the production of a few staples for export and dependent primarily upon the Mother Country for markets, supplies and capital. Forest products, the chief staple of New Brunswick, went mostly to the United Kingdom; fish, the chief staple of Nova Scotia, went chiefly to the West Indies and some to the Canadas. Prince Edward Island exported its agricultural surpluses to the other colonies. Shipbuilding grew to be an important industry in all three provinces. New Brunswick built ships chiefly for sale abroad; Nova Scotia chiefly for the carrying trade. The bulk of the imports of the Maritimes, chiefly manufactured goods, came from the Mother Country, while sugar, rum, molasses, and tropical products came from the West Indies.

Despite attempts to make the Empire a closed trading unit, a small trade grew up with the nearby United States. Small quantities of fish, lumber, and mineral products such as lime, gypsum and grindstones were exported to that country and foodstuffs imported. Considerable quantities of British and West Indian goods and some flour from the Canadas reached the Maritimes indirectly through the United States.

The 1840's saw England's adoption of free trade and the break-up of the system of imperial preferences upon which the commerce of the colonies had been built. For the Maritimes this meant the loss of their preference on timber, of their monopoly of the West Indian market, and a resulting depression heightened by the collapse of the railway boom in Britain and the consequent depressions in both that country and the United States.

While the preferential system was in force, interprovincial trade was deemed of slight importance. The province of Canada sent her grain and flour to British markets and the Maritimes imported flour and other food products from the United States. The Maritimes sent coal to the United States while the Canadas imported coal therefrom. The loss of the preference resulted in a movement for closer trade relations between the Maritimes and the Canadas. By 1850, reciprocal tariffs had been established in a list of natural products substantially the same as that later incorporated in the Reciprocity Treaty. The opening of the ship canals on the St. Lawrence, too, tended to stimulate trade between the Maritimes and the Canadas^{1/}. However, geographical factors, the lack of railways, the undeveloped resources, and the similarity of many of the products effectually limited the development of interprovincial trade at that time.

The traditional dependence upon commercial privilege and the natural limits upon the expansion of intercolonial trade inevitably led to the seeking of an alternative sheltered market to that lost by the repeal of the preferences. Entrance to the large and easily accessible market of the United States was secured by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 which gave free entrance to either country of practically all products of sea, farm, forest and mine. During the years 1854-66, when the Treaty was in force, exports from the Maritimes to the United States, especially fish and coal from Nova Scotia, forest products from New Brunswick, and agricultural products from Prince Edward Island increased greatly. A considerable part of this increase, however, was due to factors other than Reciprocity, notably the Civil War.

With the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, efforts to stimulate interprovincial trade revived. The establishment of a free trade area of the Maritimes and the Canadas and the development of interprovincial transportation facilities were prominent among the objectives of Confederation.

In the years before Confederation, with the sea the great avenue of trade and the wooden sailing vessel the chief mode of transport, the Maritimes reaped the advantage of their geographical position, of their forest and fishery resources, and the skill of their shipbuilders, and had attained an important place in world industry and trade. In 1861, exports per capita were, Nova Scotia, \$17.07; New Brunswick, \$15.90; Province of Canada, \$13.85; while imports per capita were, Nova Scotia, \$25.53; New Brunswick, \$20.80; Province of Canada, \$17.18.^{2/}

1/ Andrews writes in 1851 that "Canadian vessels load at the lake ports with breadstuffs and provisions which they carry without transshipment to Halifax or St. John, Newfoundland, exchanging there for a return cargo of sugar, molasses, fish and oils----- As fish and other products of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the flour, provisions &c. of Canada are exchanged duty free, a direct free trade between the maritime and agricultural districts of British North America is now in full operation, from which Newfoundland only is excluded". Andrews, Report on Colonial and Lake Trade, p.361.

2/ Based on trade returns as shown in the Appendices to the Journals of the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces.

The Trade of the Maritime Provinces Since Confederation

With Confederation, Trade and Commerce became a Department of the Dominion Government and detailed records of the trade of the separate provinces with each other and with the rest of the world ceased to be kept. Hence, the statistical basis for a comparison of the trade of the Maritimes before and after Confederation is lacking. However, certain inferences can be drawn from such partial data as are available. In this Section, brief reference is made to certain broad factors which, since Confederation, have affected the trade of the Maritime Provinces, and certain statistical data relating thereto are presented.

The Maritimes, with their balanced economy, their dependence on foreign trade, and their thriving wooden shipbuilding industry, were particularly well adjusted to the conditions of the wood-wind-water era. In the age of steam and steel which superseded it, their relative advantage steadily declined. Even before Confederation, the steamship was competing with the sailing vessel in the carrying trade and considerable progress had been made in railway building. At the time of Confederation Nova Scotia had 145 miles of railway and New Brunswick 234 miles, the cost of which had added substantially to the provincial debts. An important incentive for the Maritimers to enter Confederation was the hope that the railways would open up markets in Central Canada for their coal and fish and the products of a great manufacturing industry which, on the basis of their coal, they hoped to develop. Moreover, they expected that the commerce of the vast interior opened up by the railways would be drawn to their ice-free seaports and bring new heights of prosperity.

From the 1870's on, the wooden sailing ship declined rapidly before the steamship and with it the shipbuilding and carrying trade of the Maritimes. An important contributing factor to this result was the drastic decline in the economy of the West Indies, caused mainly by the increasing competition of beet sugar to their main product. The industrial centre of the new Dominion developed not in the Maritimes but in Ontario and Quebec.^{1/} Not only did the Maritimes fail to attract the immigrants which flocked to Canada after the turn of the century, but they lost many of their native born through emigration.^{2/}

The efforts of the Dominion Government to direct trade over Maritime railways and through Maritime ports, as part of its national policy of keeping trade for Canadian industry and Canadian transportation, achieved only partial success. With the growth of great steamship lines, commercial activity tended to concentrate at Halifax and St. John and the small harbours, ports, and outports declined. Nevertheless, the two great ports never attained the position which had been anticipated. The route of the Intercolonial, completed in 1873, had been dictated by military and strategic considerations rather than the providing of a direct and short trade route to the sea, and traffic over it proved disappointing. The competition of water transport, cheapened by the improvement of the St. Lawrence system, proved keen. The large and comparatively fast steamships tended to penetrate as far inland as possible with the result that Montreal and Quebec increased in importance to the relative disadvantage of Halifax and St. John. Large quantities of railway traffic, too, continued to flow over the United States railways, and the United States ports continued to attract large Canadian shipments.

To allay the dissatisfaction in the Maritimes resulting from the disappointing traffic over the Intercolonial, the Dominion Government, in 1879, bought the Grand Trunk section from Rivière du Loup to Pointe Lévis. When the Canadian Pacific was chartered, its eastern terminus was fixed at Lake Nipissing but it was empowered to extend its line to Ottawa and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. To better the competitive position of the Canadian route, the Short Line was built across the State of Maine, giving the Canadian Pacific direct access to the port of St. John. In 1897, the Intercolonial was extended to Montreal by the purchase of existing lines. Neither the Short Line nor the extension of the Intercolonial, however, brought the hoped-for volume of traffic to Maritime ports.

1/ See Chapter IV, Section 6.

2/ See Chapter II.

The belief that trade could be forced through Canadian channels was an important factor in the building of a second transcontinental railway, its main purpose the carrying of prairie wheat to Canadian ports for shipment. The new National Transcontinental became part of the Canadian Government Railways in 1915, and later the Canadian Government Railways, including the Intercolonial, were consolidated as the Canadian National Railways.

The provision of all-Canadian rail facilities was complemented by a policy of favourable freight rates. Prior to 1912, there was a freight differential of from 20-40 per cent (according to class of freight) in favour of the Maritimes over the rates charged by the railways in Ontario and Quebec, but in 1912 the rates were equalized. During World War I, flat percentage increases were added to railway rates. Subsequent reductions were also horizontal.

The Duncan Commission, because of the "national, imperial and strategic considerations" which had dictated the route of the Intercolonial, and the higher operating and maintenance expenses due to the grades and curvatures and winter conditions in the Maritimes, all of which "had been recognized in the lower-than-average rates then existing", recommended a permanent differential of 20 per cent in favour of Maritime freight rates over those in the central section of Canada. This recommendation was implemented by the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927 (R.S. 1927 c. 79). Aggregate payments under the Maritime Freight Rates Act and supplementary legislation to March 31, 1947 amounted to \$104,480,516.

The national tariff policy, too, encouraged the shipment of goods through Canadian ports. For instance, the Canadian tariff of 1923 provided that goods from British preferential countries should be entitled to a 10 per cent reduction in duty if shipped through Canadian ports, and, later, enjoyment of the benefits of the preferential tariff was made contingent upon entry via Canadian ports.

Despite the large expenditures on railways, on the improvement of the port facilities of the Maritimes and other measures to force trade through Canadian channels, only partial success was achieved. The large ports elsewhere on the Atlantic coast provided strong competition. The Duncan Commission said in 1926- "The routing (of western grain) has been determined not by reference to rail haul entirely but by the need for concentrating the grain at a key position which commands a range of ports where, because of the quantity and variety of ocean tonnage available, the shipper can be sure of finding cargo space within the shortest possible time for the quantity and destination of his shipment, at any given moment."^{1/}

After World War I, the development of the motor carrier brought a new form of competition to the railways, the huge expenditures on which had been partly justified on the assumption of the continued enjoyment of the monopoly of land transportation. The full realization of the threat of the motor carrier to railway revenues and of the burden of the large capital investment in railways came with the depression of the 1930's.

The freight rate structure of Canadian railways is based on the principle that low-priced bulky commodities such as grain, lumber, coal, etc. are carried long distances below cost, while the rates on commodities of higher value carried short distances are proportionately higher. It is in respect of these higher priced goods and short hauls that the railways suffer most from the competition of the motor carriers. The competition of railways and motor carriers, the effects flowing from the divided jurisdictions in respect of the two classes of transport, and so on, are, however, parts of the general transportation problem in Canada, not merely of the Maritimes. Space limitations preclude any detailed treatment here of this problem.

^{1/} Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, 1926, p. 28.

Table 1. - Trade Through Maritime Province Ports, Specified Years 1870 - 1946

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
<u>Imports</u>						
<u>Fiscal Year</u>						
1870	1,929	8,008	6,533	16,470	73,166	22.5
1880	799	6,139	3,997	10,935	71,782	15.2
1890	586	9,304	6,620	16,510	112,766	14.6
1900	506	10,370	6,581	17,457	180,804	9.7
1905	590	12,386	8,100	21,076	261,926	8.1
1910	655	14,121	10,744	25,521	375,833	6.8
1915	930	16,257	12,737	29,924	587,439	5.1
1920	1,015	33,057	33,860	67,932	1,064,528	6.4
1926	1,061	21,367	26,907	49,335	927,329	5.3
1929	1,809	32,822	24,765	59,396	1,265,679	4.7
1930	1,605	37,430	26,239	65,274	1,248,274	5.2
1933	620	11,776	10,207	22,603	406,384	5.6
1934	605	13,852	11,614	26,071	433,799	6.0
1935	791	16,775	12,719	30,285	522,431	5.8
1936	626	18,592	12,499	31,717	562,719	5.6
1937	759	21,658	16,095	38,512	671,876	5.7
1938	903	24,770	18,672	44,345	799,070	5.5
1939	768	21,356	14,888	37,012	658,228	5.6
<u>Calendar Year</u>						
1939	853	22,529	16,599	39,981	751,035	5.3
1940	920	38,983	21,519	61,422	1,081,938	5.7
1941	707	73,010	35,340	109,057	1,448,785	7.5
1942	872	66,316	35,018	102,206	1,707,240	6.0
1943	1,495	70,911	51,960	124,366	1,735,076	6.8
1944	1,505	57,220	56,554	115,279	1,758,898	6.6
1945	1,121	42,454	64,552	108,127	1,585,775	6.8
1946	1,617	42,940	54,646	99,203	1,927,279	5.1
<u>Exports</u>						
<u>Fiscal Year</u>						
1870	2,154	5,803	5,303	13,261	75,728	17.5
1880	1,737	7,544	5,864	15,144	87,911	17.2
1890	888	9,468	6,978	17,334	96,749	17.9
1900	1,349	12,609	14,166	28,124	191,895	14.7
1905	654	15,290	17,931	33,875	203,317	16.7
1910	442	19,557	32,111	52,110	301,359	17.3
1915	542	29,713	54,322	84,577	490,809	17.2
1920	326	78,030	141,874	220,230	1,286,659	17.1
1926	1,228	50,497	99,054	150,779	1,333,912	11.3
1929	956	57,680	72,852	131,488	1,393,446	9.4
1932	1,146	41,414	39,483	82,043	611,253	13.4
1933	549	37,136	33,901	71,586	534,978	13.4
1934	927	63,342	49,741	114,010	672,265	17.0
1935	424	67,880	57,340	125,644	764,285	16.4
1936	579	67,835	67,325	135,739	862,472	15.7
1937	1,263	77,581	79,819	158,663	1,074,244	14.8
1938	564	84,467	111,487	196,518	1,084,821	18.1
1939	986	83,616	86,971	171,573	969,770	17.7
<u>Calendar Year</u>						
1939	1,058	76,989	87,750	165,797	935,922	17.7
1940	1,056	108,770	136,982	246,808	1,193,218	20.7
1941	449	175,136	182,009	357,594	1,640,455	21.8
1942	552	306,774	376,297	683,623	2,385,466	28.7
1943	504	365,997	502,945	869,446	3,001,352	29.0
1944	846	437,473	517,380	955,699	3,483,099	27.4
1945	1,284	416,179	469,207	886,670	3,267,424	27.1
1946	1,702	191,640	260,485	453,827	2,339,166	19.4

Table 2. - Total Value of Imports and Exports via Principal Canadian Sea and River Ports, Specified Years 1870 - 1946

	Via Halifax N.S.	Via Montreal Que.	Via Quebec Que.	Via St. John N.B.	Via Vancouver B.C.
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
<u>Imports</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>					
1870	6,209	25,075	5,593	5,064	No statistics available
1880	4,403	25,637	3,681	3,104	689
1890	6,163	38,572	3,199	4,357	3,799
1900	6,051	61,427	5,355	4,623	6,107
1905	7,728	76,333	8,860	5,561	17,265
1910	8,743	94,573	10,012	7,350	25,055
1915	10,710	102,198	11,802	8,847	49,257
1920	20,532	246,899	19,951	26,991	59,843
1926	14,437	192,662	16,318	20,152	77,582
1929	22,481	245,525	17,567	15,692	79,448
1930	25,940	255,769	17,031	16,586	30,681
1933	9,075	105,277	6,187	7,333	30,972
1934	11,173	105,176	6,244	8,113	35,999
1935	12,369	125,852	7,723	9,163	38,458
1936	13,268	137,329	7,468	9,328	47,738
1937	16,220	157,327	9,146	11,577	54,594
1938	17,674	188,229	10,356	13,053	46,007
1939	15,783	155,639	7,466	10,764	
<u>Calendar Year</u>					
1939	15,650	170,009	9,448	11,452	50,434
1940	29,479	221,618	13,383	15,167	55,566
1941	61,533	316,627	17,856	26,162	64,833
1942	50,555	396,551	22,274	19,758	68,507
1943	47,734	442,436	18,206	27,988	90,986
1944	40,209	414,206	17,774	29,726	95,851
1945	29,403	358,125	18,251	50,213	78,994
1946	27,368	450,314	26,856	40,052	96,819
<u>Exports</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>					
1870	3,173	19,100	10,131	3,541	No statistics available
1880	4,461	30,225	6,489	3,250	484
1890	5,292	31,660	7,503	3,596	2,485
1900	6,758	65,344	5,174	9,734	5,331
1905	8,444	59,411	3,717	13,548	7,769
1910	11,596	77,502	5,751	24,989	15,172
1915	17,248	119,349	7,310	43,873	39,535
1920	54,563	353,138	22,465	114,258	144,635
1926	37,487	240,011	17,958	76,853	181,222
1929	42,179	235,665	22,043	55,861	127,215
1930	45,895	161,577	12,773	41,396	80,303
1933	27,494	122,974	7,412	24,415	67,055
1934	51,934	163,187	36,213	38,049	73,448
1935	53,466	141,653	20,153	44,283	84,924
1936	50,152	150,654	13,812	53,347	95,467
1937	57,859	209,550	15,081	61,757	76,976
1938	61,491	258,414	12,679	91,130	73,845
1939	63,388	245,882	13,085	69,961	
<u>Calendar Year</u>					
1939	55,439	200,135	13,709	68,871	77,657
1940	79,341	289,595	12,749	112,583	53,840
1941	144,227	395,391	14,343	156,302	45,608
1942	282,920	179,317	5,598	344,324	143,242
1943	349,292	90,457	19,306	464,454	145,773
1944	413,393	418,646	15,973	472,359	184,490
1945	385,159	503,387	27,035	417,697	140,492
1946	151,348	536,362	14,999	203,982	174,697

As previously noted, the statistical basis for a comparison of the trade of the Maritime Provinces before and after Confederation is lacking. Figures such as those in Tables 1 and 2 which show the trade through Maritime Provinces' ports, are often used as statistics of provincial trade. They are not such but pertain rather to transportation and volume of port business. Tables 1 and 2 should be read in conjunction with the shipping figures of Table 4.

In 1870, imports through Maritime Provinces' ports were 22.5 per cent of Canada's total imports. In 1939, imports through Maritime Provinces' ports were but 5.6 per cent of the Dominion total. Exports via Maritime Provinces' ports constituted practically the same proportion of Canada's total exports in 1939 as in 1870 (17.7 versus 17.5). Wartime shifts brought a slight increase in the proportion of imports and a very substantial rise in the proportion of exports via ports in the Maritimes.

In point of shipping tonnage, Halifax and St. John were, in 1870, of greater importance than Montreal but were surpassed by Quebec. By 1939, Montreal, which had become Canada's leading grain shipping port, had greatly outdistanced all three. In 1870, traffic via Pacific ports was in its infancy but, by 1939, shipping entered and cleared from Vancouver was considerably greater than that of any other port in Canada. (See Table 4.). Also evident from Table 4 is the relative decline in importance of many of the smaller ports of the Maritimes.

On the basis of import and export values the story is somewhat different. In 1939 as in 1870, the value of exports and imports passing through the port of Montreal was much greater than for any other port in Canada. Imports via Montreal were, in 1939, more than three times those of Vancouver and about six times those of Halifax and St. John combined, while exports were more than three times those of Vancouver and almost twice those of Halifax and St. John combined. The wartime importance of the Maritime ports is shown by the great increase in the proportion of exports and to a lesser degree, imports passing through these ports. (See Table 2.).

An interesting sidelight on the share of Dominion trade passing through the ports of the Maritime Provinces is obtained by comparing per capita figures based on Table 1. Imports and exports through Maritime Provinces' ports per head of population in these provinces, and imports and exports through other ports per head of population in the rest of Canada, in certain years, are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. - Imports and Exports Through Maritime Provinces' Ports per Head of Population, Maritime Provinces; and Through All Other Ports per Head of Population, Rest of Canada, Specified Years

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Through Maritime Provinces' Ports, Per Head of Population, Maritime Provinces	Through All Other Ports Per Head of Population, Rest of Canada	Through Maritime Provinces' Ports, Per Head of Population, Maritime Provinces	Through All Other Ports Per Head of Population, Rest of Canada
1870 (fiscal year)	\$ 22	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 22
1900 " "	20	37	32	37
1920 " "	69	132	223	141
1929 " "	59	134	131	140
1933 " "	22	40	69	48
1939 (calendar year)	36	70	150	76
1944 " "	99	152	820	234
1945 " "	92	135	751	218
1946 " "	84	164	383	170

Table 4. - Total Tonnages of Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared from Certain Maritime Ports, Specified Years 1870-1946
'000 omitted

Fiscal Year	Charlottetown		All Prince Edward Island Ports		Digby		Halifax		Liverpool		Louisburg		Lunenburg	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1870	-	-	-	-	15	12	311	275	18	17	-	-	18	22
1880	64	68	73	81	13	12	530	479	9	6	-	-	27	37
1890	29	40	31	43	51	47	682	658	25	25	7	7	24	28
1900	64	91	64	96	3	2	867	841	17	21	270	272	25	24
1911	48	86	50	95	23	20	1,286	1,193	24	31	156	195	26	25
1920	3	4	3	4	3	6	1,904	2,427	13	27	287	260	33	28
1925	14	48	15	48	4	9	3,201	3,352	18	19	51	43	63	49
1929	21	53	31	64	2	1	4,005	4,223	12	17	34	44	33	31
1930	29	63	34	77	2	2	4,454	4,718	25	27	39	69	32	32
1931	40	78	55	98	1	1	4,091	4,093	80	75	18	12	33	32
1932	57	83	68	92	1	1	3,903	4,022	80	84	13	9	27	28
1933	55	84	65	93	1	1	3,421	3,683	80	90	14	19	21	22
1934	64	88	85	124	2	3	3,632	3,909	88	92	58	52	32	32
1935	53	56	65	75	5	6	3,364	3,647	82	93	32	53	36	35
1936	51	45	66	65	31	32	2,856	3,150	86	93	41	87	42	40
1937	34	47	54	67	37	41	3,032	3,353	94	93	46	53	36	33
1938	31	27	39	36	38	37	3,151	3,209	94	88	181	220	36	34
1939	27	36	40	57	48	51	3,035	3,315	93	92	127	157	37	36
1940	35	24	54	49	103	105	6,654	7,376	82	83	252	314	40	40
1941	20	1/	33	1/	64	1/	1,274	1/	69	1/	141	1/	19	1/
Calendar Year														
1941	12	1/	16	1/	106	1/	1,301	1/	71	1/	159	1/	11	1/
1942	1	3	2	6	103	111	1,731	1,842	27	35	75	80	9	7
1943	1	2	3	6	60	87	1,832	1,916	2	4	76	66	6	7
1944	2	10	4	18	31	47	2,174	2,264	5	10	44	59	7	7
1945	3	8	7	15	146	19	1,814	1,947	17	51	50	30	8	9
1946	8	19	13	25	40	52	2,818	3,106	70	82	28	31	13	15
Fiscal Year	North Sydney		Pictou		Port Hawkesbury		Sydney		Windsor		Yarmouth		All Nova Scotia Ports	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1870	29	21	187	163	67	62	57	88	36	52	30	28	867	834
1880	88	48	78	50	38	18	64	46	60	72	30	29	1,076	930
1890	84	58	39	30	30	22	108	155	71	68	94	90	1,506	1,438
1900	158	146	24	21	73	76	218	185	53	66	254	257	2,145	2,074
1911	271	183	10	28	53	53	426	388	137	152	162	155	2,793	2,679
1920	402	434	4	9	8	8	767	850	59	91	245	237	3,828	4,483
1925	214	212	6	12	9	12	376	637	200	224	199	196	4,515	4,924
1929	408	415	12	14	12	14	572	866	259	275	430	429	5,939	6,527
1930	383	392	7	15	58	62	616	738	232	242	437	354	6,397	6,798
1931	325	325	10	9	44	43	407	664	229	234	456	451	5,817	6,102
1932	310	303	2	1	39	40	248	305	173	195	430	442	5,325	5,548
1933	263	263	2	3	21	22	90	125	112	115	544	539	4,630	4,968
1934	277	271	1	8	9	17	119	191	93	108	556	547	4,988	5,406
1935	277	286	11	20	24	31	433	625	108	111	546	415	5,050	5,524
1936	278	269	5	16	23	40	585	856	130	126	536	524	4,786	5,479
1937	288	292	11	21	16	56	667	899	200	200	519	476	5,131	5,791
1938	287	283	16	41	12	57	827	890	241	257	539	507	5,660	5,937
1939	248	258	16	51	2	1	564	888	181	183	487	482	5,180	5,857
1940	274	291	19	31	5	4	747	981	288	286	685	680	9,485	10,594
1941	253	1/	18	1/	-	1/	1,407	1/	273	1/	518	1/	4,309	1/
Calendar Year														
1941	279	1/	6	1/	2	1/	1,109	1/	180	1/	322	1/	3,846	1/
1942	227	301	3	14	1	2	935	706	15	16	35	30	3,295	3,280
1943	207	205	2	4	1/	1/	1,172	1,060	16	22	11	10	3,455	3,484
1944	229	239	5	11	1/	1	860	747	56	73	15	15	3,525	3,657
1945	258	283	5	18	2	4	1,027	929	98	139	20	15	3,584	3,712
1946	281	268	15	16	3	5	649	715	306	328	17	16	4,613	5,157

1/ Not available.

Table 4. - Total Tonnages of Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared from Certain Maritime Ports, Specified Years 1870-1946 (Concluded)
'000 omitted

Fiscal Year	Campobello		Chatham		Dalhousie		Newcastle		North Head		St. Andrew's		Saint John		
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	
1870	3	3	38	44	13	17	28	29	-	-	13	7	471	417	
1880	3	5	110	109	17	18	35	30	-	-	100	97	463	459	
1890	3	3	77	74	23	15	38	39	-	-	124	121	501	504	
1900	20	10	65	71	45	27	45	46	11	11	40	37	684	529	
1911	18	23	65	82	37	51	14	25	24	22	35	39	1,232	936	
1920	31	25	24	42	8	18	18	20	26	28	34	34	1,108	1,038	
1925	35	27	12	28	23	13	4	8	31	29	39	39	1,192	1,028	
1929	44	40	12	21	-	-	-	12	29	30	48	46	1,459	1,156	
1930	40	53	7	20	2	1	-	3	37	35	51	51	1,325	970	
1931	80	133	6	20	-	9	1	7	96	97	108	87	1,318	1,048	
1932	94	131	12	35	24	38	3	7	97	98	107	97	1,215	937	
1933	73	73	4	13	45	50	2	6	62	62	77	80	1,411	1,371	
1934	54	106	2	7	70	72	4	19	99	95	116	120	1,477	1,448	
1935	96	100	17	27	56	96	14	28	87	88	99	118	1,531	1,598	
1936	105	106	7	10	75	96	38	35	106	89	124	133	1,556	1,569	
1937	97	91	7	16	83	93	41	48	90	86	123	126	1,466	1,486	
1938	101	104	7	43	75	106	52	55	95	97	128	132	1,652	1,612	
1939	90	108	34	46	64	92	67	68	90	89	76	76	1,541	1,576	
1940	103	101	6	31	58	116	34	73	95	97	80	82	1,371	1,465	
1941	134	1/	1/	1/	32	1/	45	1/	15	1/	124	1/	1,324	1/	
Calendar Year															
1941	147	1/	1/	1/	29	1/	9	1/	131	1/	125	1/	1,193	1/	
1942	64	61	1/	12	4	10	1/	14	65	65	59	59	737	1,202	
1943	3	3	1/	18	1/	1/	1/	39	9	8	15	16	1,410	1,397	
1944	12	13	20	17	5	1/	2	39	14	14	23	24	1,266	1,236	
1945	17	18	20	47	35	38	14	59	33	33	39	39	1,192	1,372	
1946	17	21	36	61	33	47	54	79	24	24	35	35	1,189	1,174	
	All New Brunswick Ports		All Maritime Provinces Ports		Quebec		Montreal		Vancouver		Victoria		All Canada		
Fiscal Year	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	
1870	684	654	1,551	1,488	756	675	228	243	-	-	-	-	2,609	2,476	
1880	802	796	1,951	1,807	676	573	427	485	-	-	357	354	3,488	3,299	
1890	902	904	2,439	2,385	618	439	604	650	278	289	662	624	5,215	5,113	
1900	1,066	901	3,275	3,071	627	461	1,019	1,049	450	475	907	890	7,263	6,912	
1911	1,552	1,338	4,395	4,112	1,852	590	1,661	1,609	1,509	1,011	1,323	1,760	11,919	10,378	
1920	1,307	1,290	5,138	5,777	777	442	1,675	2,016	1,770	1,430	1,673	2,249	12,010	13,235	
1925	1,433	1,297	5,963	6,269	1,842	940	3,421	3,539	4,022	3,862	3,160	3,320	20,470	20,511	
1929	1,650	1,370	7,620	7,961	2,588	1,133	4,510	4,693	6,050	6,073	3,869	3,579	27,464	26,944	
1930	1,502	1,192	7,933	8,067	2,446	872	3,847	3,856	5,706	5,695	4,206	3,486	27,156	25,836	
1931	1,663	1,464	7,535	7,664	2,446	926	3,694	3,644	6,269	6,053	4,970	4,412	28,065	26,535	
1932	1,594	1,404	6,987	7,044	2,141	1,151	3,421	3,296	6,017	5,687	4,493	3,990	27,003	25,337	
1933	1,713	1,703	6,408	6,764	2,074	1,148	3,647	3,504	5,530	5,545	4,049	3,958	25,044	24,722	
1934	1,880	1,959	6,953	7,489	2,001	1,388	3,949	3,418	6,294	5,512	4,437	4,437	28,210	27,236	
1935	1,973	2,180	7,088	7,779	1,886	1,569	3,738	3,359	6,712	6,655	3,996	4,000	28,512	28,548	
1936	2,070	2,136	6,922	7,680	1,962	1,777	3,957	3,567	6,434	6,365	4,461	4,477	28,896	29,157	
1937	2,003	2,067	7,188	7,925	2,034	1,875	4,316	4,081	6,830	6,814	4,426	4,442	31,145	31,803	
1938	2,197	2,301	7,896	8,274	1,948	1,690	4,245	4,045	6,396	6,309	4,757	4,787	31,422	31,402	
1939	2,158	2,293	7,338	8,250	1,944	1,680	4,405	4,169	6,637	6,579	4,625	4,622	31,354	32,044	
1940	1,936	2,196	11,475	12,839	1,545	1,293	3,646	3,456	6,281	6,334	4,455	4,358	33,524	34,865	
1941	2,006	1/	6,348	1/	725	1/	3,436	1/	3,581	1/	2,329	1/	32,580	1/	
Calendar Year															
1941	1,808	1/	5,670	1/	395	1/	3,092	1/	2,650	1/	1,965	1/	31,452	1/	
1942	988	1,524	4,285	4,810	215	257	1,624	1,804	1,682	1,873	1,346	1,473	25,641	27,812	
1943	1,479	1,548	4,937	5,038	247	341	1,767	1,704	1,383	1,642	1,245	1,492	26,346	28,505	
1944	1,399	1,475	4,928	5,150	334	443	2,034	2,063	1,890	2,035	1,324	1,580	28,357	30,854	
1945	1,428	1,718	5,019	5,445	660	771	3,016	3,431	2,052	2,494	1,926	2,029	29,656	33,512	
1946	1,510	1,583	6,136	6,765	419	377	3,386	3,594	3,289	3,769	1,594	1,956	30,367	34,145	

1/ Not available.

The record of the value of imports and exports through Maritime Provinces ports in Tables 1 and 2, and of ships' entrances and clearances in Table 4 give some indication of the importance of the ocean ports of the Maritime Provinces in foreign trade both in peace and war. Additional information is provided by figures of the tonnage of foreign freight passing through the ports. (See Table 5.). Such data are available, however, only from 1934. The revenue accruing to a port from a ton of coal is, of course, considerably less than from a ton of meat, groceries, clothing, etc. However, only tonnage data are available.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, the tons of freight imported through Maritime Provinces ports comprised 26.1 per cent of imports through all ocean ports, while tons of freight exported through Maritime Provinces ports comprised 31.4 per cent of exports through all ocean ports. The corresponding figure for imports was, in 1944, 34.2 per cent, while that for exports was, in 1943, 63.5 per cent. Imports and exports through Montreal and Vancouver decreased in the war years.

Table 5. - Water-borne Traffic - Foreign Freight Shipped (Tons Weight and Tons Measurement)
Principal Canadian Ports, 1934 - 46

Fiscal Year	Prince Edward Island Ports	Halifax	Sydney	All Nova Scotia Ports	Saint John	All New Brunswick Ports	All Maritime Ports	Montreal	Vancouver	All Canadian Ports, excluding Great Lakes Ports	All Canadian Ports, including Great Lakes Ports
000's omitted											
1934- In	19	883	98	1,102	382	429	1,550	4,313	1,220	7,668	
1934- Out	45	549	255	1,561	798	1,147	2,753	2,668	2,589	11,217	
1935- In	33	782	765	1,711	376	422	2,167	4,854	1,568	8,100	
1935- Out	22	513	526	1,975	816	1,228	3,225	2,213	2,630	11,236	
1936- In	34	829	1,179	2,174	366	417	2,625	5,051	1,437	10,026	
1936- Out	29	548	756	2,472	961	1,266	3,767	2,304	2,789	12,297	
1937- In	32	1,379	1,295	2,883	426	494	3,409	5,337	1,765	11,142	
1937- Out	50	517	1,203	3,103	977	1,446	4,599	3,210	2,953	15,791	
1938- In	28	1,075	1,843	3,369	418	492	3,889	5,525	1,722	12,699	
1938- Out	19	352	704	3,036	1,271	1,852	4,907	3,101	1,752	13,882	
1939- In	40	958	980	2,238	375	446	2,724	5,260	1,488	10,423	
1939- Out	29	493	1,057	3,467	1,226	1,926	5,422	3,774	2,233	17,268	
1940- In	56	1,136	1,389	3,023	399	465	3,544	4,840	1,582	11,065	
1940- Out	43	755	1,228	4,587	1,440	2,236	6,866	2,820	1,750	16,708	
1941- In	29	1,230	1,264	2,588	375	430	3,047	5,133	1,478	11,774	26,966
1941- Out	30	235	297	2,826	2,117	2,969	5,825	3,748	1,042	15,084	19,280
Cal. Year-1941- In	6	1,575	1,458	3,103	393	460	3,570	4,497	1,424	11,848	29,899
1941- Out	11	349	197	2,616	2,331	2,622	5,248	3,756	732	13,373	17,462
1942- In	-	1,166	914	2,132	366	386	2,518	2,436	1,381	8,144	27,106
1942- Out	5	1,692	269	2,886	2,504	2,695	5,586	1,480	413	9,866	13,624
1943- In	-	899	1,273	2,246	467	480	2,726	2,528	1,233	8,277	27,865
1943- Out	6	2,315	250	3,170	3,008	3,184	6,360	1,034	554	10,012	16,524
1944- In	-	1,254	972	2,267	489	505	2,772	2,200	1,541	8,116	27,656
1944- Out	20	2,123	199	3,219	2,592	2,772	6,011	2,066	1,146	11,455	18,956
1945- In	2	535	1,163	1,739	614	642	2,383	2,397	1,372	7,571	24,529
1945- Out	15	1,599	278	3,019	2,525	2,784	5,818	4,685	1,585	16,379	22,334
1946- In	4	1,208	920	2,184	495	532	2,720	3,031	1,640	9,489	26,440
1946- Out	15	1,207	231	3,532	1,617	2,054	5,601	4,275	2,445	15,636	19,272

Note:- The tons shown in the above table are a combination of tons weight and tons measurement (40 cubic feet). The relative quantities are the important data and they are not materially affected by this addition of unlike tons.

Railway Revenue Freight Tonnages

The most comprehensive available statistics of provincial trade are the loadings and unloadings of freight carried by the railways, such as those shown in Tables 6-9. Since 1921, the Bureau has collected, from the railways, records of freight loaded and unloaded in each province, segregated into seventy-six classes. To obtain a complete picture of provincial trade, however, it would be necessary to have similar detailed statistics for goods transported by water, highway, and air.

Table 6 shows the composition of freight traffic by chief component material groups for certain years 1921-46. The predominance of mine products in the case of Nova Scotia, forest products for New Brunswick, and agricultural products for Prince Edward Island, is readily apparent. A further breakdown by principal commodities for each of the Maritime Provinces, for 1939 and 1946 is shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 9 indicates the net import and export into and from the Maritime region and also the net movement to and from other provinces in certain years 1926-46. The differences between loadings and unloadings in these tables show the net export or net import into the region as a unit. The net movement to and from other provinces is the difference between freight originated (including loadings and receipts from foreign connections) and freight terminated (including freight unloaded and delivered to foreign connections). If the freight originated in the Maritime Provinces exceeded the freight terminated, the difference must have been carried westward, either for unloading in the other provinces or for delivery to foreign connections at a junction point in Quebec or provinces west. On the other hand, if the freight terminated exceeded the originated, the difference came in across the Quebec boundary. Foreign connections include railways in the United States and boats cleared for, or entered from, foreign ports. All freight moved to ports on export rates is included as delivered to foreign connections.

The great increase in railway freight traffic resulting from the War is apparent from all the tables in this Section. The peak of loadings and unloadings for Nova Scotia was in 1942, in which year the former increased by 43 per cent and the latter by 46 per cent over 1938. For New Brunswick, the peak of loadings for the war years was in 1943 and the peak of unloadings in 1944. In 1946, both loadings and unloadings in New Brunswick were at still higher levels. Freight delivered to foreign connections via the Maritime Provinces reached an all-time high in 1943 with an increase of 235 per cent over 1938. For further details see Tables 6-9.

Table 6.- Railway Revenue Freight Tonnages, Maritime Provinces, Specified Years 1921-46

Year	Freight Loaded on Cars			Freight Unloaded from Cars			Net Imports(+) Net Exports(-) Via Railways			
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
				(000's omitted)						
<u>Agricultural Products-</u>	1921	34	179	222	20	277	204	- 14	+ 98	- 18
	1926	93	138	285	41	306	352	- 52	+ 170	+ 67
	1929	175	151	254	69	234	180	- 106	+ 83	- 74
	1933	103	154	205	13	152	128	- 90	- 2	- 77
	1935	100	146	202	17	183	136	- 83	+ 37	- 66
	1936	114	95	215	24	173	154	- 90	+ 78	- 61
	1937	104	125	249	20	164	145	- 84	+ 39	- 104
	1938	70	128	197	23	179	162	- 47	+ 51	- 35
	1939	105	79	202	31	191	180	- 74	+ 112	- 22
	1940	131	44	195	25	201	174	- 106	+ 157	- 21
	1941	138	55	213	27	231	201	- 111	+ 176	- 12
	1942	158	60	255	41	231	232	- 117	+ 221	- 23
	1943	156	82	383	76	384	319	- 80	+ 302	- 64
	1944	174	88	371	75	408	337	- 99	+ 319	- 34
	1945	191	54	303	71	387	328	- 120	+ 333	+ 25
	1946	192	91	262	70	400	357	- 122	+ 309	+ 95
<u>Animal Products-</u>	1921	14	10	17	6	23	25	- 8	+ 13	+ 8
	1926	8	9	11	4	23	19	- 4	+ 14	+ 8
	1929	11	10	11	7	23	21	- 4	+ 13	+ 10
	1933	6	6	7	4	21	18	- 2	+ 16	+ 11
	1935	6	7	9	5	24	18	- 1	+ 17	+ 9
	1936	6	8	10	6	25	22	-	+ 17	+ 12
	1937	7	9	11	6	26	22	- 1	+ 17	+ 11
	1938	7	9	10	4	25	18	- 3	+ 16	+ 8
	1939	8	10	11	4	26	19	- 4	+ 16	+ 8
	1940	8	9	14	4	34	24	- 4	+ 25	+ 10
	1941	10	13	14	4	42	26	- 6	+ 29	+ 12
	1942	12	13	17	4	46	29	- 8	+ 33	+ 12
	1943	13	17	17	5	53	34	- 8	+ 36	+ 17
	1944	13	14	21	5	59	41	- 8	+ 45	+ 20
	1945	16	14	21	6	52	38	- 10	+ 38	+ 17
	1946	15	21	19	8	43	36	- 7	+ 22	+ 16
<u>Mine Products-</u>	1921	10	4,417	254	29	3,761	404	+ 19	- 656	+ 150
	1926	5	5,636	202	72	4,923	490	+ 67	- 713	+ 288
	1929	16	6,689	358	109	5,682	668	+ 93	- 907	+ 310
	1933	14	3,768	188	85	3,081	457	+ 71	- 687	+ 269
	1935	89	4,989	354	169	4,192	663	+ 80	- 797	+ 309
	1936	30	5,515	437	103	4,716	738	+ 73	- 799	+ 301
	1937	31	6,016	876	103	5,015	1,237	+ 72	-1,001	+ 361
	1938	8	4,926	596	80	4,048	883	+ 74	- 878	+ 287
	1939	3	5,645	634	90	4,774	896	+ 87	- 871	+ 262
	1940	15	6,895	720	104	5,026	1,082	+ 89	-1,869	+ 362
	1941	8	6,511	609	134	5,126	1,071	+ 126	-1,385	+ 462
	1942	5	6,789	641	133	5,315	1,199	+ 128	-1,474	+ 558
	1943	6	5,577	728	154	4,376	1,174	+ 148	-1,201	+ 446
	1944	7	5,245	487	163	4,147	1,288	+ 157	-1,098	+ 801
	1945	10	4,500	375	162	3,530	1,211	+ 152	- 970	+ 836
	1946	11	4,845	564	173	3,669	1,460	+ 162	-1,176	+ 896

Table 6.--Railway Revenue Freight Tonnages, Maritime Provinces, Specified Years 1921-46 (Concl'd.)

Year	Freight Loaded on Cars			Freight Unloaded from Cars			Net Imports(+) Net Exports(-) Via Railways			
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
				(000's omitted)						
Forest Products-	1921	10	333	1,048	10	312	337	-	- 21	- 711
	1926	6	394	1,378	13	258	444	+ 7	- 136	- 934
	1929	7	497	1,200	21	392	628	+ 14	- 105	- 572
	1933	2	245	460	11	168	290	+ 9	- 77	- 170
	1935	4	320	645	13	185	323	+ 9	- 135	- 322
	1936	2	326	622	12	168	269	+ 10	- 158	- 353
	1937	3	451	817	12	195	361	+ 9	- 256	- 456
	1938	3	385	612	11	212	225	+ 8	- 173	- 387
	1939	2	355	603	10	172	174	+ 8	- 183	- 429
	1940	2	554	930	14	245	286	+ 12	- 309	- 644
	1941	2	402	1,100	11	271	378	+ 9	- 131	- 722
	1942	3	531	1,416	11	322	404	+ 8	- 209	- 1,012
	1943	13	521	1,573	17	395	510	+ 4	- 125	- 1,063
	1944	4	636	1,643	11	417	654	+ 7	- 219	- 989
	1945	4	683	1,629	13	351	629	+ 9	- 332	- 1,000
	1946	7	819	2,027	17	432	658	+ 10	- 387	- 1,369
Manufactures and Miscellaneous-	1921	24	584	420	49	572	483	+ 25	- 12	+ 83
	1926	47	581	487	73	569	417	+ 26	- 12	- 70
	1929	57	892	518	98	945	623	+ 41	+ 53	+ 106
	1933	34	471	430	66	502	354	+ 32	+ 31	- 76
	1935	32	661	521	72	678	398	+ 40	+ 17	- 123
	1936	34	699	566	81	688	459	+ 47	- 11	- 107
	1937	32	901	687	88	869	556	+ 56	- 32	- 131
	1938	30	741	598	88	710	467	+ 58	- 31	- 129
	1939	28	806	681	89	786	527	+ 61	- 20	- 154
	1940	34	950	807	109	985	574	+ 75	+ 35	- 233
	1941	33	1,160	956	110	1,229	695	+ 77	+ 69	- 261
	1942	42	1,431	1,039	140	1,592	900	+ 98	+ 161	- 139
	1943	47	1,536	1,177	190	1,485	1,068	+ 143	- 51	- 119
	1944	54	1,581	1,187	195	1,400	1,037	+ 141	- 180	- 150
	1945	56	1,422	1,153	201	1,328	971	+ 145	- 94	- 182
	1946	60	1,412	1,240	235	1,390	1,093	+ 175	- 23	- 146
Grand Total-	1921	92	5,523	1,961	114	4,945	1,453	+ 22	- 578	- 508
	1926	159	6,757	2,363	203	6,079	1,722	+ 44	- 678	- 641
	1929	266	8,139	2,341	304	7,276	2,120	+ 38	- 863	- 221
	1933	159	4,644	1,290	179	3,924	1,247	+ 20	- 720	- 43
	1935	231	6,123	1,731	276	5,262	1,638	+ 45	- 861	- 193
	1936	186	6,643	1,850	226	5,770	1,642	+ 40	- 873	- 208
	1937	177	7,501	2,640	229	6,268	2,320	+ 52	-1,233	- 320
	1938	116	6,189	2,011	206	5,174	1,755	+ 90	-1,015	- 256
	1939	146	6,895	2,131	224	5,949	1,796	+ 78	- 946	- 335
	1940	190	8,452	2,666	256	6,491	2,140	+ 66	-1,961	- 526
	1941	191	6,141	2,892	286	6,899	2,371	+ 95	-1,242	- 521
	1942	220	8,824	3,368	329	7,556	2,764	+ 109	-1,268	- 604
	1943	235	7,733	3,878	442	6,693	3,095	+ 207	-1,040	- 783
	1944	252	7,564	3,709	450	6,431	3,357	+ 198	-1,133	- 352
	1945	277	6,673	3,481	453	5,648	3,177	+ 176	-1,025	- 304
	1946	285	7,188	4,112	503	5,934	3,604	+ 218	-1,255	- 508

Table 7. - Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1939

Commodities	Freight Originated			Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col.1 minus Col.5	Net Import via Rail Col.5 minus Col.1	
	Loaded at Stations in Prince Edward Island	Received from Foreign Connections		Unloaded at Stations in Prince Edward Island	De-livered to Foreign Connections			
		Destined to -						
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points	Total				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Agricultural Products</u>					Tons			
Oats	2,554	-	-	2,554	2,118	26	436	-
Flour and Mill Products ..	1,955	-	-	1,955	18,558	-	-	16,603
Potatoes and other fresh vegetables	99,592	-	-	99,592	4,197	11,274	95,395	-
Other agricultural products	28	-	-	28	1,410	-	-	1,382
Total Agricultural Products	104,598	-	-	104,598	31,104	11,300	73,494	-
<u>Animal Products</u>								
Cattle and calves	2,543	-	-	2,543	380	-	2,163	-
Hogs	3,177	-	-	3,177	961	-	2,216	-
Packing House products ..	552	-	-	552	1,292	-	-	740
Hides and leather	576	-	-	576	-	-	576	-
Total Animal Products ..	8,254	-	-	8,254	3,887	-	4,367	-
<u>Mine Products</u>								
Bituminous coal	38	-	-	38	75,754	-	-	75,716
Sand and gravel	1,134	-	-	1,134	1,489	-	-	355
Total Mine Products ...	2,767	252	-	3,019	89,502	-	-	86,735
<u>Forest Products</u>								
Cordwood and other firewood	1,230	-	-	1,230	1,268	-	-	38
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material ..	864	-	-	864	8,064	28	-	7,200
Total Forest Products ..	2,440	-	-	2,440	10,450	28	-	8,010
<u>Manufactures and Miscellaneous</u>								
Gasolene	1,297	-	-	1,297	10,444	-	-	9,147
Petroleum oils and other petroleum products (except asphalt & gasolene)	314	-	-	314	4,333	-	-	4,019
Cement	-	-	-	-	3,454	-	-	3,454
Fertilizers, all kinds ..	8,540	-	-	8,540	27,394	-	-	18,854
Miscellaneous	3,356	-	-	3,356	10,907	-	-	7,551
Merchandise (All L.C.L. Freight)	11,861	-	-	11,861	21,051	-	-	9,190
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous	28,091	-	-	28,091	89,287	-	-	61,196
Grand Total.....	146,150	252	-	146,402	224,230	11,328	-	78,080

Table 7. - Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1939 - (Cont'd.)

Commodities	Freight Originated				Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col.1 minus Col.5	Net Import via Rail Col.5 minus Col.1
	Loaded at Stations in Nova Scotia	Received from Foreign Connections		Total	Unloaded at Stations in Nova Scotia	De-livered to Foreign Connections		
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Agricultural Products</u>								
Tons								
Flour and other mill products	15,229	159	-	15,388	119,801	122,704	-	104,572
Hay and straw	6,362	-	-	6,362	12,054	4,894	-	5,692
Apples (fresh)	50,759	1,178	-	51,937	3,459	47,837	47,300	-
Potatoes	3,372	-	-	3,372	12,888	17,477	-	9,516
Total Agricultural Products	79,264	31,536	57	110,857	190,605	336,446	-	111,341
<u>Animal Products</u>								
Cattle and calves	2,453	-	-	2,453	1,162	893	1,291	-
Total Animal Products ..	9,659	5,657	6	15,322	26,486	28,772	-	16,827
<u>Mine Products</u>								
Bituminous coal	5,427,372	131	-	5,427,503	4,613,217	-	814,155	-
Coke	41,670	-	-	41,670	29,039	424	12,631	-
Sand and gravel	45,241	-	-	45,241	45,781	-	-	540
Stone (crushed - ground - broken)	34,829	-	-	34,829	32,938	-	1,891	-
Asphalt (natural, by-product petroleum)	37,773	-	-	37,773	9,104	-	28,669	-
Salt	34,248	-	-	34,248	8,022	897	26,226	-
Total Mine Products ...	5,645,088	9,970	18	5,655,076	4,774,148	51,080	870,940	-
<u>Forest Products</u>								
Logs, posts, poles, piling	49,732	-	-	49,732	56,732	154	-	7,000
Pulpwood	48,983	-	-	48,983	43,289	14,416	5,694	-
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material .	236,996	86	-	237,082	62,321	181,198	174,675	-
Total Forest Products .	355,203	18,229	30	373,462	172,551	195,797	182,652	-
<u>Manufactures and Miscellaneous</u>								
Gasolene	99,894	54	-	99,948	77,644	146	22,250	-
Petroleum oils and other petroleum products (except asphalt & gasolene)	34,770	394	-	35,164	32,856	297	1,914	-
Sugar	40,416	837	-	41,253	11,664	-	28,752	-
Iron and steel (bar - sheet - structural - pipe)	132,944	677	-	133,621	103,909	2,071	29,035	-
Fertilizers, all kinds ...	45,917	156	28	46,101	31,511	940	14,406	-
Miscellaneous	267,898	24,622	193	292,713	276,147	27,705	-	8,249
Merchandise (All L.C.L. Freight)	73,490	1,987	135	75,612	132,605	10,033	-	59,115
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous	806,285	30,790	936	838,011	785,855	117,168	20,430	-
Grand Total.....	6,895,499	96,182	1,047	6,992,728	5,949,645	729,263	945,854	-

Table 7.-Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1939 (Concl'd.)

Commodities	Freight Originated			Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col. 1 minus Col. 5	Net Import via Rail Col. 5 minus Col. 1	
	Loaded at Stations in New Brunswick.	Received from Foreign Connections		Total	Unloaded at Stations in New Brunswick.			De-livered to Foreign Connections
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Agricultural Products</u>								
				Tons				
Flour and other mill products.....	22,076	101	366	22,543	122,542	123,630	--	100,466
Potatoes.....	156,386	57	104,434	260,877	4,505	140,445	151,881	--
Total Agricultural Products.....	202,633	24,449	105,247	332,329	180,427	592,226	22,206	--
<u>Animal Products</u>								
Hogs.....	1,703	--	--	1,703	3,035	14	--	1,332
Packing House products...	3,366	228	20	3,614	8,536	47,406	--	6,170
Total Animal Products..	11,074	4,780	484	16,338	18,859	52,587	--	7,785
<u>Mine Products</u>								
Bituminous coal.....	344,157	289	3,395	347,841	506,350	104,634	--	162,193
Sand and gravel.....	280,373	--	--	280,373	279,583	--	790	--
Total Mine Products....	633,863	28,077	3,714	665,654	896,010	192,937	--	262,147
<u>Forest Products</u>								
Logs, posts, poles, piling Cordwood and other fire- wood.....	46,165	99	2,173	48,437	13,378	20,151	32,787	--
Pulpwood.....	5,259	--	--	5,259	4,411	436	848	--
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material..	222,758	--	49	222,807	65,434	154,085	157,324	--
Total Forest Products...	318,003	9,121	963	328,087	70,507	151,483	247,496	--
	602,786	9,832	3,277	615,895	173,652	330,168	429,134	--
<u>Manufactures and Miscellaneous</u>								
Gasolene.....	43,598	27	7,021	50,646	60,255	2,946	--	16,657
Sugar.....	73,305	9,023	261	82,589	13,353	258	59,952	--
Cement.....	30,812	--	675	31,487	25,698	815	5,114	--
Lime and plaster.....	29,368	--	243	29,611	8,724	925	20,644	--
Fertilizers, all kinds...	117,565	1,464	5,140	124,169	111,144	13,040	6,421	--
Newsprint paper.....	53,937	60	123,487	177,484	2,550	67,952	51,387	--
Paper board, pulpboard and wallboard ...	65,112	41	1,058	66,211	3,318	18,879	61,794	--
Wood pulp.....	70,450	58	480	70,988	10,968	30,855	59,482	--
Miscellaneous.....	74,290	53,138	4,229	131,657	101,719	46,274	--	27,429
Merchandise (All L.C.L. Freight).....	72,850	5,781	810	79,441	104,122	6,745	--	31,272
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous.....	680,530	79,392	173,073	932,995	527,001	248,241	153,529	--
Grand Total.	2,130,886	146,530	285,795	2,563,211	1,795,949	1,416,159	334,937	--

Table 8. - Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1946

Commodities	Freight Originated				Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col. 1 minus Col. 6	Net Import via Rail Col. 5 minus Col. 1
	Loaded at Stations in Prince Edward Island	Received from Foreign Connections		Total	Unloaded at Stations in Prince Edward Island	De-livered to Foreign Connections		
		Destined to-						
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<u>Agricultural Products</u>								
Tons								
Oats.....	208	-	-	208	4,624	-	-	4,416
Flour and other mill products.....	1,471	-	-	1,471	40,291	-	-	38,820
Potatoes and other fresh vegetables.....	187,825	-	-	187,825	7,946	739	179,879	-
Other agricultural products.....	1,024	-	-	1,024	2,312	-	-	1,288
Total Agricultural Products.....	191,902	-	-	191,902	70,396	739	121,506	-
<u>Animal Products</u>								
Cattle and calves.....	5,567	-	-	5,567	1,204	-	4,363	-
Hogs.....	4,299	-	-	4,299	1,404	-	2,895	-
Packing House products....	2,130	-	-	2,130	2,943	-	-	813
Hides and leather.....	539	-	-	539	-	-	539	-
Total Animal Products....	15,454	-	-	15,454	7,471	-	7,983	-
<u>Mine Products</u>								
Bituminous coal.....	761	-	-	761	134,681	-	-	133,920
Sand and gravel.....	10,208	-	-	10,208	15,399	-	-	3,191
Total Mine Products.....	11,125	-	-	11,125	173,375	-	-	162,260
<u>Forest Products</u>								
Cordwood and other firewood.....	60	-	-	60	437	-	-	387
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material....	1,573	-	-	1,573	12,966	-	-	11,393
Total Forest Products....	6,860	-	-	6,860	16,863	-	-	10,003
<u>Manufactures and Miscellaneous</u>								
Gasolene.....	30	-	-	30	18,490	-	-	18,460
Petroleum oils and other petroleum products (except asphalt and gasolene)	53	-	-	53	10,268	-	-	10,215
Cement.....	42	-	-	42	7,983	-	-	7,941
Fertilizers, all kinds....	19,864	-	-	19,864	98,777	-	-	78,913
Miscellaneous.....	8,397	-	-	8,397	38,971	-	-	30,574
Merchandise (All L.C.L. Freight).....	22,717	-	-	22,717	36,812	-	-	14,095
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous.....	60,023	-	-	60,023	234,619	-	-	174,596
Grand Total.....	285,364	-	-	285,364	502,724	739	-	217,360

Table 8. - Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1946 (Cont'd.)

Commodities	Freight Originated			Total	Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col. 1 minus Col. 5	Net Import via Rail Col. 5 minus Col. 1
	Loaded at Stations in Nova Scotia	Received from Foreign Connections			Unloaded at Stations in Nova Scotia	De-livered to Foreign Connections		
		Destined to-						
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Agricultural Products								
	Tons							
Flour and other mill products.....	7,672	37	-	7,709	219,117	199,702	-	211,445
Hay and straw.....	5,639	-	-	5,639	25,297	3,514	-	19,658
Apples (fresh).....	58,092	-	-	58,092	6,687	42,953	51,405	-
Potatoes.....	10,859	-	-	10,859	44,757	21,244	-	33,878
Total Agricultural Products.....	91,265	5,777	208	97,250	399,902	483,369	-	308,637
Animal Products								
Cattle and calves.....	3,543	-	-	3,543	1,567	1,571	1,976	-
Total Animal Products.....	21,031	514	67	21,612	43,229	57,711	-	22,198
Mine Products								
Bituminous coal.....	4,366,897	817	-	4,367,714	3,220,364	48	1,146,533	-
Coke.....	99,499	-	-	99,499	57,184	277	42,315	-
Sand and gravel.....	58,666	-	-	58,666	62,104	-	-	3,438
Stone (crushed, ground - broken).....	48,858	28	-	48,886	46,146	-	2,712	-
Asphalt (natural, by-product petroleum).....	15,493	-	-	15,493	5,808	1,337	9,685	-
Salt.....	36,877	-	-	36,877	17,582	4,439	19,295	-
Total Mine Products.....	4,844,788	5,596	-	4,850,384	3,668,728	46,657	1,176,060	-
Forest Products								
Logs, posts, poles, piling....	65,810	-	-	65,810	99,870	110,468	-	34,060
Pulpwood.....	268,478	-	-	268,478	206,349	579	62,129	-
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material.....	446,158	217	-	446,375	95,031	139,086	351,127	-
Total Forest Products.....	819,216	3,305	-	822,521	432,162	252,098	387,054	-
Manufactures and Miscellaneous								
Gasolene.....	199,133	-	-	199,133	122,009	249	77,124	-
Petroleum oils and other petroleum products (except asphalt and gasolene).....	104,738	23	-	104,761	74,408	4,495	30,330	-
Sugar.....	48	64,791	-	64,839	18,930	681	-	18,882
Iron and steel (bar sheet - structural - pipe).....	120,197	66	-	120,263	54,602	23,448	65,595	-
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	100,070	-	-	100,070	111,313	11,985	-	11,243
Miscellaneous.....	519,671	22,028	784	542,483	519,394	77,973	277	-
Merchandise (All L.C.L.Freight)	112,924	418	61	113,403	201,289	13,574	-	88,365
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous.....	1,412,048	107,159	6,000	1,525,207	1,389,546	273,489	22,502	-
Grand Total.....	7,188,348	122,351	6,275	7,316,974	5,933,667	1,113,324	1,254,781	-

Table 8. - Principal Articles of Revenue Freight Carried by Canadian Railways Into and Out of Each of the Maritime Provinces, 1946 - (Concl'd.)

Commodities	Freight Originated				Freight Terminated		Net Export via Rail Col. 1 minus Col. 5	Net Import via Rail Col. 5 minus Col. 1
	Loaded at Stations in New Brunswick	Received from Foreign Connections Destined to-		Total	Unloaded at Stations in Nova Scotia	De-livered to Foreign Connections		
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Agricultural Products</u>								
Flour and other mill products.....	31,646	-	1,315	32,961	189,587	295,497	-	157,941
Potatoes.....	192,192	17,303	263,284	472,779	16,017	288,073	176,175	-
Total Agricultural Products.....	262,232	78,783	276,314	617,329	357,356	1,103,901	-	95,124
<u>Animal Products</u>								
Hogs.....	1,176	-	-	1,176	4,256	25	-	3,080
Packing House products....	5,183	95	-	5,278	13,922	60,257	-	8,739
Total Animal Products...	19,149	9,444	401	28,994	35,539	81,333	-	16,390
<u>Mine Products</u>								
Bituminous coal.....	270,737	588	16,191	287,516	1,012,778	56,724	-	742,041
Sand and gravel.....	234,515	7	-	234,522	227,459	-	7,056	-
Total Mine Products.....	563,545	22,015	17,331	602,891	1,459,860	148,179	-	896,315
<u>Forest Products</u>								
Logs, posts, poles, piling	292,457	1,703	3,135	297,295	78,489	163,747	213,968	-
Cordwood and other firewood	40,535	-	75	40,610	39,748	2,713	787	-
Pulpwood.....	1,207,346	-	55,557	1,262,903	329,136	735,414	878,210	-
Lumber, timber, box, crate and cooperage material...	458,169	8,729	16,956	483,834	192,833	193,506	265,336	-
Total Forest Products...	2,027,243	12,973	76,698	2,116,914	657,758	1,102,212	1,369,485	-
<u>Manufacturing and Miscellaneous</u>								
Gasolene.....	41,587	-	13,393	54,980	108,517	13,180	-	66,930
Sugar.....	123,199	4,949	229	128,377	10,650	222	112,549	-
Cement.....	9,621	432	2,317	12,370	52,636	3,817	-	43,016
Lime and plaster.....	27,319	-	121	27,440	10,748	998	16,571	-
Fertilizers, all kinds....	221,691	17,074	11,748	250,513	243,160	45,133	-	21,469
Newsprint.....	126,725	-	83,375	210,100	7,691	105,497	119,034	-
Paper board, pulp board and wallboard.....	112,237	117	244	112,598	8,434	16,080	103,803	-
Wood pulp.....	140,844	-	120	140,964	2,790	45,893	138,054	-
Miscellaneous.....	177,023	50,670	12,064	239,757	232,839	117,530	-	55,816
Merchandise (All L.C.L. Freight).....	130,568	8,345	736	139,649	186,006	5,231	-	55,438
Total Manufactures and Miscellaneous.....	1,239,454	97,426	187,849	1,524,729	1,092,947	498,543	146,507	-
Grand Total.....	4,111,623	220,641	558,593	4,890,857	3,603,460	2,934,168	508,163	-

Table 9. - Railway Revenue Freight Originated and Terminated in the Maritime Provinces, Net Export from and Import to this Region, also Net Movement to and from Other Provinces, Specified Years 1928-46

	Freight Originated			Freight Terminated		Net Movement		Net Export or Import		
	Loaded at Stations in the Maritime Provinces	Received from Foreign Connections Destined to-		Total	Unloaded at Stations in the Maritime Provinces	Delivered to Foreign Connections	To Other Provinces	From Other Provinces	Net Export from Maritime Provinces	Net Import to Maritime Provinces
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points							
					(000 Tons)					
Agricultural Products-										
1928	514	32	97	643	698	1,059	-	1,114	-	184
1929	580	64	205	849	484	1,453	-	1,088	96	-
1933	463	62	95	620	293	656	-	329	170	-
1935	447	90	98	635	336	743	-	444	111	-
1936	424	95	96	615	351	833	-	569	73	-
1937	478	139	133	750	329	842	-	421	149	-
1938	395	71	108	574	364	643	-	433	31	-
1939	387	56	105	548	402	940	-	794	-	15
1940	370	49	91	510	399	1,378	-	1,265	-	29
1941	406	85	125	616	459	2,638	-	2,481	-	53
1942	474	47	156	677	555	2,651	-	2,529	-	81
1943	622	26	198	844	779	2,580	-	2,515	-	157
1944	633	47	169	849	819	2,474	-	2,444	-	186
1945	548	124	266	938	786	2,420	-	2,268	-	238
1946	545	85	277	907	828	1,588	-	1,509	-	282
Animal Products-										
1926	29	7	-	36	47	86	-	97	-	18
1929	33	20	-	53	52	46	-	45	-	19
1933	19	6	-	25	43	64	-	82	-	24
1935	23	6	-	29	47	61	-	79	-	24
1936	24	9	-	33	53	62	-	82	-	29
1937	27	11	-	38	54	73	-	89	-	27
1938	27	10	-	37	47	84	-	94	-	20
1939	29	10	-	39	49	81	-	91	-	20
1940	31	10	1	42	62	98	-	116	-	31
1941	38	18	-	56	72	128	-	144	-	34
1942	42	24	1	67	80	308	-	319	-	38
1943	47	5	-	52	92	399	-	439	-	45
1944	48	3	1	52	106	388	-	442	-	58
1945	51	11	1	63	96	341	-	374	-	45
1946	56	10	-	66	86	139	-	159	-	31
Mine Products-										
1926	5,844	34	15	5,893	5,485	41	367	-	359	-
1929	6,963	52	8	7,023	6,459	54	510	-	504	-
1933	3,970	60	3	4,033	3,823	89	321	-	347	-
1935	5,433	40	4	5,477	5,025	136	317	-	408	-
1936	5,983	51	4	6,038	5,557	170	311	-	426	-
1937	6,923	61	3	6,987	6,355	198	434	-	568	-
1938	5,527	35	4	5,566	5,011	231	324	-	516	-
1939	6,282	38	4	6,324	5,760	244	320	-	522	-
1940	7,630	44	5	7,679	6,212	271	1,196	-	1,416	-
1941	7,129	55	13	7,197	6,331	328	538	-	798	-
1942	7,434	116	21	7,573	6,647	445	481	-	787	-
1943	6,311	194	22	6,527	5,704	507	316	-	607	-
1944	5,739	98	16	5,853	5,598	347	-	92	141	-
1945	4,885	47	13	4,945	4,903	215	-	173	-	18
1946	5,419	28	17	5,464	5,302	195	-	32	118	-

Table 9. - Railway Revenue Freight Originated and Terminated in the Maritime Provinces, Net Export from and Import to this Region, also Net Movement to and from Other Provinces, Specified Years 1926-46 (Conol'd.)

	Freight Originated			Total	Freight Terminated		Net Movement		Net Export or Import	
	Loaded at Stations in the Maritime Provinces	Received from Foreign Connections			Unloaded at Stations in the Maritime Provinces	Delivered to Foreign Connections	To Other Provinces	From Other Provinces	Net Export from Maritime Provinces	Net Import to Maritime Provinces
		Canadian Points	Foreign Points							
	(000 Tons)									
Forest Products-										
1926	1,778	4	8	1,790	715	677	398	-	1,063	-
1929	1,704	3	51	1,758	1,041	442	275	-	663	-
1933	707	15	4	726	469	297	-	40	238	-
1935	970	10	4	984	521	440	23	-	449	-
1936	949	23	7	979	448	449	82	-	501	-
1937	1,271	29	6	1,306	568	636	102	-	703	-
1938	1,000	19	5	1,024	448	461	115	-	552	-
1939	961	28	3	992	357	526	109	-	604	-
1940	1,486	55	5	1,546	545	985	16	-	941	-
1941	1,503	38	4	1,545	659	880	6	-	844	-
1942	1,950	25	3	1,978	737	1,015	226	-	1,213	-
1943	2,107	18	7	2,132	922	1,046	164	-	1,185	-
1944	2,282	26	5	2,313	1,081	1,103	129	-	1,201	-
1945	2,316	16	60	2,392	993	1,226	173	-	1,323	-
1946	2,853	16	77	2,946	1,107	1,354	485	-	1,747	-
Manufactures and Miscellaneous										
1926	1,115	169	156	1,440	1,059	228	155	-	56	-
1929	1,467	242	213	1,922	1,666	317	-	61	-	199
1933	935	99	115	1,149	922	157	70	-	13	-
1935	1,213	104	147	1,464	1,147	281	36	-	66	-
1936	1,298	123	154	1,575	1,228	307	40	-	70	-
1937	1,621	142	185	1,948	1,512	395	41	-	109	-
1938	1,368	123	153	1,644	1,265	396	-	17	103	-
1939	1,515	110	174	1,799	1,402	365	32	-	113	-
1940	1,791	131	162	2,084	1,668	711	-	295	123	-
1941	2,149	152	186	2,487	2,034	766	-	313	115	-
1942	2,513	187	181	2,881	2,632	1,298	-	1,049	-	119
1943	2,760	213	186	3,159	2,732	1,549	-	1,122	28	-
1944	2,822	252	163	3,237	2,633	1,472	-	869	189	-
1945	2,631	315	184	3,130	2,502	1,323	-	694	130	-
1946	2,711	205	194	3,110	2,717	772	-	379	-	6
Grand Total-										
1926	9,279	247	276	9,802	8,003	2,090	-	291	1,278	-
1929	10,747	382	477	11,606	9,701	2,313	-	408	1,046	-
1933	6,093	242	218	6,553	5,350	1,263	-	60	743	-
1935	8,085	250	255	8,590	7,076	1,660	-	146	1,009	-
1936	8,679	301	261	9,241	7,638	1,822	-	219	1,041	-
1937	10,319	383	328	11,030	8,818	2,144	68	-	1,501	-
1938	8,316	259	289	8,844	7,135	1,815	-	106	1,181	-
1939	9,173	243	286	9,702	7,970	2,156	-	424	1,203	-
1940	11,308	288	265	11,861	8,867	3,439	-	465	2,421	-
1941	11,224	348	329	11,901	9,556	4,739	-	2,394	1,668	-
1942	12,412	402	362	13,176	10,650	5,716	-	3,190	1,762	-
1943	11,846	456	412	12,714	10,230	6,080	-	3,596	1,616	-
1944	11,524	426	354	12,304	10,237	5,784	-	3,718	1,287	-
1945	10,431	513	524	11,468	9,279	5,525	-	3,336	1,153	-
1946	11,585	343	565	12,493	10,040	4,048	-	1,595	1,546	-

In addition to the movement of goods by rail and water is that by highway and by air. To have a complete picture of the trade of the Maritime Provinces, comprehensive statistics regarding all such modes of transport would be necessary. They are not available.

Express is an expedited freight service. The business of express companies consists in the quick transportation of valuable livestock, fresh fruit and vegetables, and other perishable commodities by rail, water or air. Comprehensive statistics of express shipments are not available. Much of the traffic consists of parcels and small lots which would make statistical classification and measurement very difficult.

Motor Carriers

The transporting of goods by motor carrier has become increasingly important during the last two decades. The motor car and truck have been of special economic advantage in rural areas.

The great increase in the use of commercial vehicles is shown in Table 10. Between 1920 and 1946, the number of commercial vehicles rose from 0.06 to 2.14 per 100 population in Prince Edward Island, from 0.25 to 3.15 per 100 population in Nova Scotia, and from 0.18 to 2.85 per 100 population in New Brunswick. The corresponding increase for Canada as a whole was from 0.26 to 3.02 per 100 population.^{1/}

The use of commercial vehicles increased during the war years with the increase for the Maritimes relatively greater than that for Canada as a whole. Between 1939 and 1945, registrations of commercial vehicles per 100 population increased 71.5 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 26.3 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 60.5 per cent in New Brunswick. For the Dominion as a whole, the corresponding increase was 26.7 per cent. In 1946, the registrations of commercial vehicles were down slightly in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in Canada as a whole the trend continued upward. Registrations of commercial vehicles in Nova Scotia in 1946 were 3.15 per 100 population as compared with 3.02 for the Dominion.

Beginning 1941, certain statistical data as to the operations of motor carriers in Canada have been collected annually.^{2/} It has not been possible, however, to obtain comprehensive statistics of the freight carried by motor carriers. Many truck operators fail to report the tons of freight carried while others give estimates only. A difficulty in compiling weights is that much traffic is carried on a load rather than a weight basis. For the purpose of this study, statistics of the volume of goods transported across provincial boundaries by motor carrier would be extremely valuable. Such data are not, however, available.

1/ Registrations of passenger vehicles in the Maritime Provinces and Canada are shown in Table 10, Chapter VIII.

2/ See the annual report on Motor Carriers, Freight-Passengers, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 10. -Commercial Vehicles Registered and Commercial Vehicles per 100 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920-46

	Prince Ed. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population
1920	54	0.06	1,300	0.25	679	0.18	2,033	0.21	22,310	0.26
1925	125	0.15	2,598	0.51	1,358	0.35	4,081	0.41	74,938	0.81
1930	739	0.84	6,632	1.29	4,209	1.04	11,580	1.15	167,548	1.64
1931	802	0.91	6,941	1.35	4,226	1.04	11,969	1.19	167,097	1.61
1932	772	0.87	6,880	1.33	3,876	0.94	11,528	1.13	159,041	1.51
1933	760	0.84	7,201	1.37	3,831	0.91	11,792	1.14	156,170	1.47
1934	774	0.85	7,160	1.35	4,332	1.02	12,266	1.17	166,799	1.55
1935	795	0.86	7,820	1.46	4,859	1.14	13,474	1.28	175,888	1.62
1936	865	0.93	8,405	1.55	5,495	1.27	14,765	1.38	187,770	1.71
1937	997	1.07	9,845	1.79	6,669	1.53	17,511	1.62	205,588	1.86
1938	1,130	1.20	11,066	1.99	6,657	1.51	18,853	1.73	223,176	2.00
1939	1,218	1.30	10,798	1.98	7,472	1.67	19,488	1.77	236,902	2.10
1940	1,223	1.29	12,285	2.16	8,173	1.81	21,681	1.94	252,813	2.22
1941	1,226	1.29	14,928	2.58	9,144	2.00	25,298	2.24	278,771	2.42
1942	1,236	1.37	15,225	2.58	9,751	2.10	26,212	2.29	291,385	2.50
1943	1,334	1.47	15,612	2.57	9,745	2.10	26,691	2.30	301,602	2.55
1944	1,539	1.69	15,483	2.53	10,087	2.18	27,109	2.33	309,964	2.59
1945	2,051	2.23	15,799	2.54	12,524	2.68	30,374	2.57	322,829	2.66
1946	2,013	2.14	19,284	3.15	13,656	2.85	34,953	2.95	371,294	3.02

The internal trade of an area such as the Maritime Provinces is extremely difficult of statistical measurement. The providing of goods and services where they are required for consumption or use requires a tremendous expenditure of economic effort involving as it does, the transportation and distribution of goods within the area through the medium of railways, steamships, warehouses, wholesale and retail stores, and other agencies, also services such as those provided by doctors, hospitals, theatres, schools, banks, insurance companies and many others. The ramifications are so many that but partial measurement is possible. The statistics of revenue freight carried by railways (see Chapter VI.) throw some light upon consumption and distribution within the Maritime Provinces as well as upon the trade of the area as a unit with the outside world. Also useful are the Censuses of Merchandising and Service Establishments of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale Trade

The 1941 Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments showed 1,288 wholesale trading establishments in the Maritime Provinces which provided employment for 7,538 persons to whom \$10,456,000 was paid in salaries and wages. Sales in these establishments totalled \$253,984,000, accounting for 4.8 per cent of all such sales in the Dominion. The activities of the wholesale firms to which these figures refer differ widely not only in the commodities dealt in but also in the services or functions performed. There are duplications in the total sales figures due to some types of wholesalers transacting business with other types. Included in the above totals are 600 establishments classified as wholesalers proper and consisting chiefly of regular wholesale merchants engaged in servicing the retail trades. Their sales amounted to \$137,763,000. The remainder of the establishments consist of such types of business as agents and brokers, grain elevators and other assemblers of farm products, sales offices maintained by manufacturers at locations apart from the plant, and the bulk tank stations operated by the wholesale distributors of petroleum products. For details of these types see Table 1.

Retail Trade

The final stage in the distribution of consumer goods is effected through a great number of retail stores ranging in size from small shops to large enterprises with annual sales of millions of dollars. There were 12,641 retail stores in the Maritime Provinces recorded by the 1941 Census. These gave employment to 23,786 full-time and 6,304 part-time employees whose salaries and wages were \$21,044,000 and \$1,385,000, respectively. The net sales of these stores amounted to \$282,812,000, which was 8.2 per cent of the total retail trade of the Dominion. Retail sales per capita were \$168 for Prince Edward Island, \$286 for Nova Scotia, \$223 for New Brunswick, as compared with \$299 for the Dominion. Further details are shown in Tables 2 and 4.

Retail Service Establishments

In addition to the retail merchandise stores there were in the Maritimes 3,669 service establishments in 1941, with total receipts of \$15,999,000. These figures cover a wide range of establishments of various types located generally in the retail marketing sections of urban areas. They include personal service establishments (barber shops, laundries, etc.), photographers, undertaking establishments, amusement places (bowling alleys, theatres, etc.) and many types of repair shops such as automotive repair, shoe repair, blacksmith shops, etc. Additional information regarding the service establishments will be found in Table 3.

Table 1. - Wholesale Trade in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Major Types of Operation, 1941

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada	
<u>All Wholesale Establishments</u>							
Establishments	No.	100	681	507	1,288	24,758	5.2
Employees	No.	441	4,013	3,084	7,538	117,471	6.4
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$000	441	5,660	4,354	10,456	189,449	5.5
Sales	\$000	13,193	152,601	88,190	253,984	5,290,751	4.8
Proportion of total sales	P.C.	0.25	2.88	1.67	4.80	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)	\$000	1,291	12,318	8,500	22,109	518,461	4.3
<u>Wholesalers Proper</u>							
Establishments	No.	33	345	222	600	9,417	6.4
Employees	No.	248	2,664	2,044	4,956	74,800	6.6
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$000	259	3,732	2,877	6,868	117,390	5.9
Sales	\$000	5,082	82,915	49,826	137,763	2,358,475	5.8
Proportion of total sales	P.C.	0.21	3.52	2.11	5.84	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)	\$000	741	8,760	6,133	15,634	273,598	5.7
<u>Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices</u>							
Establishments	No.	2	61	59	122	1,622	7.5
Employees	No.		734	518	1,252	20,782	6.0
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$000		1,263	841	2,103	40,034	5.3
Sales	\$000		43,985	18,130	62,115	1,206,994	5.1
Proportion of total sales	P.C.		3.64	1.50	5.14	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)	\$000		1,846	1,205	3,051	57,567	5.3
<u>Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations</u>							
Establishments	No.	19	112	81	212	3,973	5.3
Employees	No.	29	183	184	396	4,968	8.0
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$000	36	276	258	570	6,890	8.3
Sales	\$000	1,423	10,010	7,804	19,241	216,292	8.9
Proportion of total sales	P.C.	0.66	4.63	3.61	8.90	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)	\$000	251	1,098	887	2,236	21,398	10.4
<u>Agents and Brokers</u>							
Establishments	No.	6	60	36	102	2,106	4.8
Employees	No.		119	98	217	4,423	4.9
Salaries, wages and commissions	\$000		177	140	317	8,677	3.7
Sales	\$000		12,748	7,238	19,985	907,520	2.2
Proportion of total sales	P.C.		1.40	0.80	2.20	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)	\$000		330	136	466	14,644	3.2

Table 1. - Wholesale Trade in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, by Major Types of Operation, 1941
(Concluded)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Assemblers of Primary Products						
Establishments No.	40	103	100	243	7,366	3.3
Employees No.	139	338	177	654	10,499	6.2
Salaries, wages and commissions \$000	115	243	144	502	13,356	3.8
Sales \$000	4,835	4,852	4,108	13,795	453,301	3.0
Proportion of total sales P.C.	1.07	1.07	0.90	3.04	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) \$000	144	438	140	722	125,098	0.6
Other Types of Operation						
Establishments No.	-	-	9	9	274	3.3
Employees No.	-	-	63	63	1,999	3.2
Salaries, wages and commissions \$000	-	-	95	95	3,102	3.1
Sales \$000	-	-	1,084	1,084	148,168	0.7
Proportion of total sales P.C.	-	-	-	-	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) \$000	-	-	-	-	26,156	-

Table 2. - Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Stores No.	863	6,790	4,988	12,641	137,331	9.2
Proportion of total stores P.C.	0.63	4.94	3.63	9.20	100.00	
Employees - Full-Time .. No.	1,425	13,357	9,004	23,786	297,047	8.0
Part-Time .. No.	308	3,938	2,058	6,304	95,561	6.6
Salaries & Full-Time .. \$000	1,071	12,102	7,871	21,044	289,380	7.3
Wages - Part-Time .. \$000	64	857	464	1,385	25,058	5.5
Sales \$000	15,	165,034	101,843	282,81	3,440,902	8.2
Proportion of Net Sales. P.C.	0.46	4.80	2.96	8.22	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) \$000	3,495	23,776	17,209	44,480	540,864	8.2

Table 3. - Summary of Retail Services, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Establishments No.	325	1,860	1,494	3,669	49,271	7.4
Proportion of Establish- ments P.C.	0.66	3.78	3.01	7.45	100.00	
Employees - Full-Time .. No.	273	2,353	1,261	3,887	62,791	5.2
Part-Time .. No.	222	650	580	1,452	21,647	6.7
Salaries & Full-Time .. \$000	159	1,915	960	3,034	57,636	5.3
Wages - Part-Time .. \$000	15	165	160	340	5,348	6.4
Receipts \$000	964	9,409	5,626	15,999	254,678	6.3
Proportion of Receipts, P.C.	0.38	3.69	2.21	6.28	100.00	
Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) \$000	45	253	186	484	10,277	4.7

Table 4. - Retail Merchandising, Number of Stores and Sales by Chief Groups, 1941, Maritime Provinces and Canada

Group		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Food	- Stores No.	363	3,148	2,321	5,832	48,468	12.0
	- Sales \$000	2,616	40,926	22,319	65,861	786,247	8.4
Country General Stores	- Stores No.	185	785	596	1,566	11,917	13.1
	- Sales \$000	3,887	12,146	10,743	26,776	214,748	12.5
General Merchandise	- Stores No.	16	235	154	405	3,794	10.7
	- Sales \$000	2,847	25,478	20,137	48,462	525,971	9.2
Automotive	- Stores No.	88	599	529	1,216	16,867	7.2
	- Sales \$000	1,844	28,973	16,002	46,819	594,720	7.9
Apparel	- Stores No.	40	488	329	857	12,601	6.8
	- Sales \$000	1,205	13,821	8,003	23,029	295,212	7.8
Building Materials	- Stores No.	17	160	97	274	5,801	4.7
	- Sales \$000	701	7,260	2,661	10,622	174,203	6.1
Furniture and Household Articles	- Stores No.	11	121	78	210	3,498	6.0
	- Sales \$000	145	3,885	2,560	6,590	118,357	5.6
Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating places	- Stores No.	29	437	284	750	8,821	8.5
	- Sales \$000	436	4,919	2,526	7,881	131,181	6.0
Other Retail Stores	- Stores No.	106	766	558	1,430	23,824	6.0
	- Sales \$000	2,203	27,257	16,733	46,193	589,193	7.8
Second Hand	- Stores No.	8	51	42	101	1,740	5.8
	- Sales \$000	51	369	159	579	11,071	5.2
Total	- Stores No.	863	6,790	4,988	12,641	137,331	9.2
	- Sales \$000	15,936	165,034	101,843	282,812	3,440,902	8.2

Table 5. - Retail Services, Establishments and Receipts by Chief Groups, 1941, Maritime Provinces and Canada

Group		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Amusement and Recreation	- Estab. No.	33	176	172	381	4,954	7.7
	- Receipts \$000	276	2,629	1,490	4,395	61,345	7.2
Business Services	- Estab. No.	3	33	26	62	1,334	4.6
	- Receipts \$000	5	315	170	490	24,432	2.0
Personal Services	- Estab. No.	129	855	738	1,722	24,731	7.0
	- Receipts \$000	345	3,111	1,932	5,388	85,893	6.3
Photography	- Estab. No.	3	55	26	84	1,078	7.8
	- Receipts \$000	15	390	197	602	6,901	8.7
Undertaking and Burial	- Estab. No.	18	72	48	138	1,225	11.3
	- Receipts \$000	76	582	350	1,008	13,132	7.7
Repair and Service	- Estab. No.	127	441	383	951	11,932	8.0
	- Receipts \$000	154	1,018	801	1,973	37,512	5.3
Miscellaneous Services	- Estab. No.	12	228	91	331	4,017	8.2
	- Receipts \$000	92	1,364	686	2,142	25,463	8.4
Total	- Estab. No.	325	1,860	1,484	3,669	49,271	7.4
	- Receipts \$000	963	9,409	5,626	15,998	254,678	6.3

Table 6.- Retail Merchandise Sales, 1941 and Estimated Sales, 1943, 1944, and 1945, by Kinds of Business, Maritime Provinces and Canada

	1941 (Census)	1943	1944	1945	Per Cent Change 1945 from 1941
<u>Canada</u>	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
Food group.....	786,247	950,332	1,017,541	1,110,314	41.2
Country general stores.....	214,748	289,583	321,308	354,684	65.2
General merchandise group.....	525,971	602,204	654,954	722,804	37.4
Automotive group.....	594,720	311,330	351,942	424,301	28.7
Apparel group.....	295,212	372,509	397,458	435,894	47.7
Building materials group.....	174,203	209,967	247,723	281,418	61.5
Furniture- household-radio group...	118,357	101,334	107,056	123,520	43.6
Restaurant group.....	131,181	189,056	202,463	210,465	60.4
Other retail stores (including second-hand).....	600,263	759,525	822,706	928,485	54.7
All Stores.....	3,440,902	3,785,840	4,123,151	4,591,885	33.5
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>					
Food group.....	65,861	83,709	89,966	96,354	46.3
Country general stores.....	26,775	38,691	44,126	48,276	80.3
General merchandise group.....	48,462	58,381	64,549	69,598	43.6
Automotive group.....	46,819	22,379	26,874	33,616	28.2
Apparel group.....	23,029	32,191	34,946	38,503	67.2
Building materials group.....	10,622	11,888	14,241	16,401	54.4
Furniture-household-radio group...	6,590	6,789	7,533	8,532	29.5
Restaurant group.....	7,881	10,560	10,947	11,199	42.1
Other retail stores (including second-hand).....	46,773	60,120	66,384	71,818	53.5
All Stores.....	282,812	324,708	359,566	394,297	39.4

Consumer Market Data

Through its Censuses of Population, and Agriculture, of Housing, and Merchandising and Service Establishments, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has amassed a large body of information which is useful for the analysis of markets for consumer goods, the selection of efficient channels of distribution, and the planning of sales promotional activity. Certain consumer market data relating to the Maritime Provinces are shown in Table 7, and selected market factors relating to farms in the same area are shown in Table 8. More detailed data by counties, towns, etc., are given in the Consumer Market Data Handbook published by the Bureau.

Table 7. - Consumer Market Data, Maritime Provinces and Canada

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
<u>Population, Living Groups and Dwellings, 1941</u>						
Persons, Total No.....	95,047	577,962	457,401	1,130,410	11,506,655	9.8
Per cent of Canada Total.....	0.83	5.02	3.97	3.27	100.00	
Persons-Canadian born.....	92,608	537,221	436,809	1,066,638	9,487,808	11.2
British Isles and Possessions.....	898	25,568	10,260	36,726	1,003,769	3.7
Foreign born.....	1,540	15,126	10,313	26,979	1,014,133	2.7
Official language,-English only.....	83,814	530,467	291,023	905,304	7,735,486	11.7
French only.....	955	6,800	82,381	90,136	2,181,746	4.1
English and French.....	10,262	40,253	83,660	134,175	1,474,009	9.1
Neither English nor French.....	16	442	337	795	115,414	0.7
Farm population, No.....	51,067	143,709	163,706	358,482	3,152,449 ^{1/}	11.4
Households,- In farming areas.....	13,819	31,357	29,008	74,184	714,736 ^{1/}	10.4
Other rural.....	1,491	39,047	33,270	73,808	469,940 ^{1/}	15.7
Urban.....	5,122	58,237	32,321	95,680	1,521,413 ^{1/}	6.3
Families,- In farming areas.....	13,139	28,662	29,059	70,860	661,820 ^{1/}	10.7
Other.....	6,451	94,899	64,420	165,770	1,863,479 ^{1/}	8.9
Number of children in families-						
In farming areas.....	28,449	57,597	74,840	160,886	1,558,543 ^{1/}	10.3
Other.....	12,711	185,354	134,164	332,229	3,134,028 ^{1/}	10.6
Dwellings occupied- Owned.....	16,269	85,386	61,397	163,052	1,457,526 ^{1/}	11.2
Rented.....	3,810	37,798	30,484	72,092	1,115,629 ^{1/}	6.5
<u>Gainfully Occupied, Incomes, etc., 1941</u>						
Gainfully occupied, including Active Service.....	35,599	214,651	164,094	414,344	4,510,535 ^{1/}	9.2
Wage-earners- Total Male.....	8,934	101,626	71,092	181,652	2,117,357 ^{1/}	8.6
Total Female.....	4,031	30,993	22,686	57,710	699,441 ^{1/}	8.3
Average annual wage earnings ^{2/}						
Male.....	594	865	765	741	993 ^{1/}	74.8
Female.....	292	376	365	344	490 ^{1/}	70.2
Retailing, No. employees.....	1,425	13,357	9,004	23,786	297,047	8.0
Salaries and wages, \$000.....	1,071	12,102	7,871	21,044	289,380	7.3
Wholesaling, No. employees.....	441	4,013	3,084	7,538	117,471	6.4
Salaries and wages, \$000.....	441	5,660	4,355	10,456	189,449	5.5
Manufacturing, No. employees.....	1,105	24,577	19,600	45,282	961,178	4.7
Salaries and wages, \$000.....	681	27,527	21,718	49,926	1,264,863	3.9
Farms, Total No.....	12,230	32,977	31,889	77,096	732,832 ^{1/}	10.5
Farm values- Total, \$000.....	46,695	88,364	80,795	215,854	4,241,476 ^{1/}	5.1
Average per farm.....	3,818	2,680	2,534	2,800	5,788 ^{1/}	48.4
Gross farm revenues ^{3/} , \$000.....	7,699	18,313	18,323	44,335	779,425 ^{1/}	5.7
Average per farm \$.....	630	555	575	575	1,064 ^{1/}	54.0
Passenger cars registered, No.....	6,773	47,208	31,945	85,926	1,279,536	6.7
<u>Retail Merchandise Trade, 1941</u>						
No. of Stores.....	863	6,790	4,988	12,641	137,331	9.2
Retail sales, \$000.....	15,936	165,034	101,843	282,813	3,440,902	8.2
Per cent of Canada, Sales.....	0.46	4.80	2.96	2.74	100.00	
<u>Retail Distribution, by Groups, 1941</u>						
Food Group, No. of stores.....	363	3,148	2,321	5,832	48,468	12.0
Sales, \$000.....	2,616	40,926	22,319	65,861	786,247	8.4
Country General Stores, No.....	185	785	596	1,566	11,917	13.1
Sales, \$000.....	3,887	12,146	10,743	26,776	214,748	12.5

Note:- For footnotes, see page 181.

Table 7. - Consumer Market Data, Maritime Provinces and Canada - (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Retail Distribution by Groups-(Cont'd.)						
General Merchandise Group, No. stores....	16	235	154	405	3,794	10.7
Sales, \$000.....	2,847	25,478	20,137	48,462	525,971	9.2
Automotive Group, No. of stores.....	88	599	529	1,216	16,867	7.2
Sales, \$000.....	1,844	28,973	16,002	46,819	594,720	7.9
Apparel Group, No. of stores.....	40	488	329	857	12,601	6.8
Sales, \$000.....	1,205	13,821	8,003	23,029	295,212	7.8
Furniture- Household Group, No. of stores	11	121	78	210	3,498	6.0
Sales, \$000.....	145	3,885	2,560	6,590	118,357	5.6
Drug Stores, No.....	23	155	111	289	3,956	7.3
Sales, \$000.....	447	4,337	3,487	8,271	101,027	8.2
Filling Stations, No. 1/.....	52	359	364	775	10,130	7.7
Sales, \$000.....	623	6,876	4,792	12,291	157,558	7.8
Retail Service Establishments, 1941						
Total Receipts, \$000.....	964	9,409	5,626	15,999	254,678	6.3
Receipts from personal services, \$000....	345	3,111	1,933	5,389	85,893	6.3
Automotive repair and service shops, \$000.	64	539	391	994	16,898	5.9

1/ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2/ All wage-earners did not report the amount of their wage earnings. The averages shown here were based on figures for those wage-earners who reported such earnings.

3/ For year 1940.

4/ Also included in Automotive Group.

Table 8. - Selected Market Factors Relating to Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada 1/	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Population, Households and Housing						
Farm population, No.....	51,067	143,709	163,706	358,482	3,152,449	11.4
Households in farmings areas.....	13,819	31,357	29,008	74,184	714,736	10.4
Dwellings in farming areas, Owned.....	12,566	26,756	24,982	64,304	570,912	11.3
Rented.....	1,111	3,923	3,418	8,452	132,870	6.4
Average rooms per dwelling (H).....	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.1	5.7	
Average persons per dwelling (H).....	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	4.7	
Average age in years of household head (H).	53	54	51	53	50	
Average years in present home(H).....	22.1	22.2	19.6	21.3	16.0	
State of Repair and Equipment of Farm Homes						
Per cent of dwellings in need of external repair (H).....	28.8	28.6	46.6	34.7	39.6	
Per cent of dwellings with-						
brick exterior (H).....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	8.7	
wood exterior (H).....	98.6	99.0	97.7	98.4	83.3	
Per cent of dwellings with-						
hot air furnace heating (H).....	7.0	12.9	9.0	9.6	12.0	
stove heating (H).....	90.0	85.7	90.2	88.6	86.0	
Principal heating fuels, per cent of dwell- ings using- wood (H).....	88.1	90.2	98.3	92.2	78.8	
coal or coke (H).....	13.7	9.5	1.6	8.3	20.5	
Principal cooking fuels, per cent of dwell- ings using- gas or electricity (H)....	-	0.6	4.5	1.7	7.3	

Notes- For footnotes, see page 183.

Table 8. - Selected Market Factors Relating to Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 - (Cont'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada ^{1/}	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
State of Repair and Equipment of Farm Homes - (Cont'd.)						
Principal cooking fuels, per cent of dwellings using-						
wood (H).....	95.0	93.3	95.2	94.1	82.1	
coal (H).....	5.0	6.0	0.3	4.1	10.0	
Per cent of dwellings with-						
electric lighting ^{2/} (H).....	5.5	26.2	18.6	17.0	20.0	
inside running water (H).....	9.0	14.3	12.6	11.9	12.2	
inside hand-pump.... (H).....	38.9	32.4	40.4	37.2	20.7	
bathtub or shower... (H).....	6.9	9.7	7.3	7.9	6.8	
flush toilet..... (H).....	5.7	8.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	
Per cent of households with-						
mechanical refrigeration (H).....	1.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	3.6	
ice refrigeration..... (H).....	11.5	9.3	8.4	9.7	8.8	
radio ^{3/} (H).....	53.0	58.7	48.6	53.8	60.7	
automobile ^{3/} (H).....	30.2	29.6	27.3	29.0	43.7	
telephone ^{3/} (H).....	17.1	25.3	16.0	20.0	29.2	
electric vacuum cleaner ^{3/} (H).....	1.2	4.6	2.6	2.9	4.3	
Per cent of households having all last four conveniences..... (H).....	.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.9	
Other Measures of the Farm Market						
Farms occupied, Total No.....	12,230	32,977	31,889	77,096	732,832	10.5
Farms fully-owned, occupied by owners ^{4/} ..	11,277	30,418	29,467	71,162	548,821	13.0
Farms occupied under other types of tenure.....	953	2,559	2,422	5,934	184,011	3.2
Fully-owned farms, owner-occupied, reporting mortgages ^{5/} No.....	4,934	3,606	5,192	13,732	213,377	6.4
Per cent of fully-owned, owner-occupied farms reporting mortgages.....	43.8	11.9	17.6	24.4	38.9	
Average mortgage per farm reporting mortgages \$.....	1,102	1,410	937	1,149	2,222	51.7
Average mortgage payments, per farm 1940, \$.....	68	103	83	85	145	
Average value per farm (all farms) \$....	3,817	2,681	2,529	3,009	5,779	52.1
Average farm revenue per farm, 1940, \$..	630	555	575	575	1,064	54.0
Cash income of farms, 1940, \$.....	7,237	17,170	15,523	39,930	765,845	5.2
Average cash income per farm, 1940, \$..	583	603	589	592	1,030	57.5
Size of farms, numbers having-						
1 - 50 acres.....	3,428	11,346	8,285	23,059	110,546	20.9
51 -100 acres.....	4,696	8,938	11,328	24,962	159,159	15.7
101 -200 acres.....	3,412	8,438	8,130	19,980	230,298	8.7
201 -299 acres.....	538	1,937	1,818	4,293	37,632	11.4
300 -479 acres.....	140	1,792	1,821	3,753	103,186	3.6
480 -639 acres.....	11	316	328	655	39,186	1.7
640 acres and over.....	5	210	179	394	52,825	0.7
Types of farms^{6/}, Number-						
Grain and hay farms.....	294	739	797	1,830	173,836	1.1
Potatoes, roots and other field crops.....	822	110	770	1,702	8,449	20.1
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products.....	30	1,167	182	1,379	15,005	9.2
Dairy products.....	173	2,335	1,254	3,762	47,625	7.9
Livestock and poultry.....	982	1,264	796	3,042	72,787	4.2
Mixed farming.....	2,950	3,851	4,049	10,850	134,695	8.1
Subsistence and combination thereof..	5,765	17,514	17,112	40,391	194,590	20.8
Other types.....	788	5,211	6,306	12,305	55,401	22.2

Note:- For footnotes, see page 183.

Table 8. - Selected Market Factors Relating to Farms, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 - (Concl'd.)

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada ^{1/}	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
Other Measures of the Farm Market - (Cont'd.)						
Machinery on farms, Number-						
Automobiles.....	3,570	9,430	8,677	21,677	315,461	6.9
Motor trucks.....	494	2,697	1,861	5,052	77,480	6.5
Tractors.....	577	1,386	1,140	3,103	159,752	1.9
Threshing machines and combines.....	3,019	804	2,803	6,626	112,014	5.9
Electric motors.....	387	1,225	928	2,540	58,192	4.4
Gasoline engines.....	4,128	3,023	4,344	11,495	168,225	6.8

- 1/ Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
- 2/ Includes homes electrically lighted from either central or private plants.
- 3/ Two or more of such articles were treated as one for census purposes.
- 4/ "Full Ownership" means that the operator holds the title to all the land which he operates. It does not necessarily mean that the farm is free of debt.
- 5/ Mortgages also include agreements of sale.
- 6/ These figures exclude those farms which were not classified as to type. The number of farms not classified by type are as follows:- Canada, 30,485; Prince Edward Island, 426; Nova Scotia, 786; New Brunswick, 623.

Note:- Data marked "(H)" are from The Census of Housing, 1941, taken on a "one in ten" sample basis.

Cost of Living

Regional cost of living records prior to 1939, unfortunately, are incomplete. However, provincial indexes of retail food prices, based upon a wage-earner family budget, are available for the years 1913 to 1939. They are shown in Table 9. Price movements in the Maritime Provinces were similar to those for the Dominion as a whole. The over-all increase during this period was apparently somewhat greater in the Maritimes than in other parts of Canada. It should be noted, however, that food prices in the Maritimes in 1913 tended to be somewhat lower than the Dominion average.

In 1941, the Bureau established cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities covering the period since August, 1939. These indexes have been patterned after the official cost-of-living series for Canada and include group indexes for food, fuel, rent, clothing, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items.

From August 1939 to the present time, living costs in the Maritimes, as reflected in the cost-of-living indexes for Halifax and Saint John, have moved in close alignment to the cost-of-living index for the Dominion. Between August 1939 and August 1947, living costs in Halifax advanced 35.1 per cent, in Saint John 34.9 per cent, and in Canada as a whole 35.5 per cent. The relatively small increases during the years 1942-45 were a direct result of the general price ceilings established in December 1941. The movement in 1946 and 1947 reflected the reaction in retail prices to the post-war policy of price decontrol and subsidy removal. While food and clothing prices showed the sharpest increases, home furnishings also advanced substantially and all group indexes contributed in some measure to the upward movement.

Table 9. - Retail Food Price Index Numbers, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1913 - 39 (August 1939 = 100)

Year	Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Canada
1913.....	80.7	88.2	84.1	89.7
1916.....	96.4	105.4	103.9	104.6
1920.....	180.7	196.3	187.5	190.8
1925.....	126.0	132.8	129.3	128.1
1929.....	130.0	136.3	132.6	135.6
1933.....	88.7	88.4	87.5	85.5
1934.....	93.5	94.7	92.5	93.4
1935.....	93.6	95.0	94.1	95.3
1936.....	98.5	98.1	98.7	98.5
1937.....	105.7	103.8	103.5	103.9
1938.....	106.7	104.4	104.0	104.5
1939.....	101.5	100.4	101.1	101.3

Table 10.-Index Numbers of Living Costs, Halifax, St. John and Canada, August 1, 1939-47 and Years 1940-46

	Food	Rent	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	Home Furnish- ings and Services	Miscell- aneous	Total
				<u>Halifax</u>			
1939- August 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940- August 1.....	112.3	106.8	104.1	110.2	106.9	101.9	107.5
Year.....	110.2	104.7	103.5	109.5	106.7	101.0	106.1
1941- August 1.....	124.6	103.7	105.9	112.8	111.2	104.0	111.6
Year.....	119.7	103.7	105.3	113.7	111.8	103.6	110.2
1942- August 1.....	135.1	104.2	105.9	116.3	114.7	105.7	115.8
Year.....	130.8	104.3	105.7	116.3	114.7	105.7	114.5
1943- August 1.....	141.3	105.7	105.9	117.6	114.8	108.4	118.7
Year.....	136.4	105.4	105.3	117.2	114.7	107.9	117.0
1944- August 1.....	141.6	105.7	107.5	117.8	115.1	108.9	119.0
Year.....	139.3	105.7	107.0	117.7	115.0	108.9	118.3
1945- August 1.....	148.1	105.7	105.2	118.7	115.5	109.8	121.1
Year.....	141.8	105.7	106.7	118.7	115.5	109.8	119.3
1946- August 1.....	153.7	105.7	107.9	126.4	119.9	113.8	125.0
Year.....	147.1	105.7	107.8	124.7	118.6	112.7	122.5
1947- August 1.....	170.4	107.3	118.4	148.4	133.6	116.3	135.1
				<u>St. John</u>			
1939- August 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940- August 1.....	108.4	100.0	104.3	110.6	107.1	102.7	106.4
Year.....	107.6	101.5	103.7	110.5	107.2	102.0	105.2
1941- August 1.....	119.4	105.9	106.5	116.7	112.7	106.6	112.2
Year.....	115.1	106.3	106.9	117.5	113.0	104.9	110.6
1942- August 1.....	130.1	107.3	109.5	120.9	116.0	107.7	117.2
Year.....	126.5	107.3	109.5	120.9	116.0	107.6	116.0
1943- August 1.....	133.7	107.3	109.5	121.7	116.0	110.0	119.0
Year.....	129.8	107.3	109.4	121.6	116.0	110.0	117.7
1944- August 1.....	134.6	107.8	112.9	121.7	116.3	109.9	119.6
Year.....	131.9	107.6	113.2	121.7	116.3	110.0	118.8
1945- August 1.....	138.2	107.8	112.2	122.2	116.9	110.0	120.9
Year.....	133.5	107.8	113.1	122.3	116.8	110.0	119.4
1946- August 1.....	143.6	107.8	115.7	127.8	120.8	113.6	124.6
Year.....	139.0	107.8	115.2	126.7	119.6	112.6	122.7
1947- August 1.....	159.4	110.7	123.1	149.1	135.4	115.9	134.9
				<u>Canada</u>			
1939- August 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year.....	101.3	100.0	102.2	100.6	100.5	100.1	100.7
1940- August 1.....	106.1	103.0	109.5	109.0	105.9	101.7	105.1
Year.....	106.3	102.4	108.2	109.1	106.2	101.0	104.8
1941- August 1.....	112.1	105.7	111.6	115.6	113.3	104.7	112.8
Year.....	116.9	105.4	111.4	116.0	112.8	103.7	110.8
1942- August 1.....	130.5	107.2	113.6	120.0	116.7	105.7	116.8
Year.....	128.1	107.2	113.9	119.9	116.8	105.7	116.1
1943- August 1.....	134.1	107.4	114.5	120.5	116.8	106.8	118.3
Year.....	131.6	107.4	114.0	120.4	116.9	106.6	117.5
1944- August 1.....	132.4	107.8	109.8	121.4	117.4	107.6	118.0
Year.....	132.2	107.8	111.7	121.4	117.3	107.5	118.0
1945- August 1.....	137.2	108.0	107.6	122.0	118.2	108.1	119.5
Year.....	133.9	108.0	108.1	122.0	117.9	108.0	118.6
1946- August 1.....	145.7	108.6	108.3	127.5	125.9	112.3	124.6
Year.....	141.4	108.6	108.5	126.2	123.4	111.2	122.6
1947- August 1.....	161.7	113.5	119.8	145.4	142.4	115.7	135.5

Co-operation in the Maritimes

Instances of co-operation in the Maritime Provinces can be cited even before the nineteenth century. Farmers came together to discuss mutual problems on crops, cultivation, and stock raising, but no attempt was made at federation or central organization. In 1861, a co-operative store was opened at Stellarton by coal miners. Ten other stores were opened in Nova Scotia prior to 1900 but only one survived beyond that date.

The first co-operative legislation in Canada was passed by the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba in 1877. Early efforts in most other provinces concerning incorporation of co-operative associations were made under the Companies Acts or by securing passage of a special Act of the Provincial Government. At present, every province has in its statutes legislation governing the incorporation of agricultural co-operative associations and co-operative societies for the production and distribution of commodities.

The recent progress of co-operative activity in Canada derives its vigour partly from the success of the western farmers organizations but largely, too, from the education movement emanating from the Maritimes. This movement began about 1930 among the farmers, fishermen, and miners of eastern Nova Scotia under the auspices of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S. The first directed effort was towards the organization of small study groups which discussed the pressing economic problems of the community. From these discussions came the establishment of credit unions, co-operative buying clubs, consumers' co-operative stores and wholesales, poultry pools, and renewed interest in egg circles and livestock shipping clubs everywhere in the Maritime Provinces. The achievements of the co-operative movement in this section of Canada attracted world-wide attention. Other Canadian provinces have drawn on the Nova Scotia experience and much of the recent development in co-operative endeavour in these provinces can be traced to the "Antigonish Movement".

The average value per farm of farm products marketed co-operatively in the Maritimes in 1941 was—Prince Edward Island, \$281; Nova Scotia, \$154; and New Brunswick, \$112. The corresponding figure for Canada as a whole was \$683.

One of the most successful examples of consumers' co-operation in Canada is the British-Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. This society began business in 1906 with a single small store at Sydney Mines and now operates branch stores at North Sydney, Glace Bay, Florence, and Cranberry. The society handles groceries, dry goods, meats, men's wear, and also operates a bakery, a dairy, and a tailoring department.

Co-operation among fishermen is fairly recent. In 1924, a fishermen's co-operative was organized at Tignish, Prince Edward Island. In 1930, societies were formed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Information at present available indicates that in 1945-46 there were 44 fishermen's co-operatives in the Maritimes with a membership of 3,713, as compared with 87 fishermen's co-operatives in Canada as a whole with a membership of 11,575. The value of fish sold through these co-operatives is reported to have been \$2,893,563 for the Maritimes and \$10,720,331 for the Dominion. Supplies bought for fishermen amounted to \$210,009 for the Maritimes and to \$1,392,101 for Canada as a whole.

The development of credit unions has become an important part of the co-operative movement in Canada. These unions encourage thrift and regular saving. With the funds so accumulated, loans are made to pay bills, buy furniture or household equipment, and for medical and dental needs, hospitalization, funerals and other provident purposes. Membership in co-operative credit unions is relatively high in the Maritimes. (See Table 13.).

Of more recent development, but of increasing importance, are service type co-operatives of various kinds such as housing, telephone systems, medical and hospital plans, burial societies, bus transportation, restaurants, etc.

Nova Scotia ranked third among the provinces in co-operative telephone ownership in 1945, with 212 co-operative telephone systems. Prince Edward Island had 36 and New Brunswick 109. The Dominion total was 2,368.

Important changes in the taxation of co-operatives were made in 1946 following consideration by the Government of the report of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives. The old section 4 (p) of the Income War Tax Act, by which exemption from income tax was granted to those co-operatives that could comply with its terms, was amended to grant exemption for three years to new co-operatives organized after 1946. Six conditions (seven originally) must be complied with in order that new co-operatives be granted exemption. From 1946 on, all businesses, whether co-operative or not, are permitted to deduct from income, payments made in proportion to patronage. There is provision for a minimum tax based on capital employed. There are numerous conditions and the legislation is complicated. The Income Tax Division has set up a section at its head office to deal with the taxation of co-operatives.

Statistics of active co-operative business organizations engaged in marketing produce or buying supplies for their members are shown in Tables 11 and 12. These figures do not include fishermen's co-operatives or service co-operatives. Statistics of credit unions are shown in Table 13.

Table 11. - Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, by Provinces, Crop Year ended July 31, 1946

Province	Associa- tions	Shareholders or Members	Sales of Products	Sales of Merchandise	Total Business Including Other Income	Per Cent Province of Canada
	No.	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
Prince Edward Island.....	21	6,127	2,302	742	3,132	0.57
Nova Scotia.....	88	15,421	3,543	9,457	13,083	2.36
New Brunswick.....	57	13,270	3,014	4,505	7,661	1.38
Quebec.....	605	60,026	45,151	21,055	66,216	11.95
Ontario.....	269	66,402	63,297	14,377	79,118	14.27
Manitoba.....	102	124,330	40,586	7,151	47,920	8.64
Saskatchewan.....	546	356,917	139,334	18,420	158,329	28.56
Alberta.....	156	214,445	89,421	9,940	99,723	17.99
British Columbia.....	103	32,483	33,033	7,607	41,895	7.56
Interprovincial.....	6	37,442	34,884	2,349	37,253	6.72
Total.....	1,953	926,863	454,565	95,603	554,330	100.00

Table 12. - Financial Structure of Co-operative Business Organizations, by Provinces, Crop Year ended July 31, 1946

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Prince Edward Island.....	389	106	170	62	156
Nova Scotia.....	3,570	1,248	1,482	1,352	737
New Brunswick.....	1,412	377	467	462	483
Quebec.....	20,731	9,439	9,534	5,498	5,700
Ontario.....	10,059	4,291	4,752	2,436	2,870
Manitoba.....	13,932	3,126	8,645	809	4,478
Saskatchewan.....	64,131	12,945	20,246	1,500 ^{1/}	42,386
Alberta.....	20,344	5,260	9,260	1,241	9,843
British Columbia.....	13,951	4,875	8,291	2,967	2,692
Interprovincial.....	14,948	5,108	8,165	3,253	3,530
Total.....	163,467	46,775	71,012	19,580	72,875

^{1/} As Saskatchewan has adopted a new basis of reporting, the amount of paid-up share capital has been estimated.

Table 13. - Statistical Summary of Credit Unions in Canada, by Provinces, 1945 Financial Year

Province	Credit Unions Charter- ed	Credit Unions Report- ing	Members	Total Assets	Shares	Deposits	Loans to Members in Latest Fis- cal Year	Loans Granted Since Inception
	No.	No.	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Prince Edward Island.....	52	52	8,239	457	323	112	250	1,082
Nova Scotia.....	218	218	33,645	2,567	2,316	70	1,723	9,764
New Brunswick.....	155	148	32,168	2,614	2,340	127	1,346	6,074
Quebec.....	932	926	385,321	125,005 ^{1/}	7,949 ^{1/}	112,048 ^{1/}	26,291 ^{2/}	211,634 ^{3/}
Ontario.....	266	248	53,728	6,894	2,895	3,324	4,658	24,645
Manitoba.....	100	97	16,616	1,420	564	722	1,304	3,332
Saskatchewan.....	172	172	25,563	3,716	2,012	1,304	2,489	6,061
Alberta.....	179	169	18,128	1,513	1,128	280	1,550	4,109
British Columbia.....	145	145	17,386	1,705	1,434	148	1,595	3,667
Total.....	2,219	2,175	590,794	145,891	20,961	118,135	41,206 ^{2/}	270,368

- ^{1/} Assets, shares and deposits of caisses régionales not included.
^{2/} Estimated loans to members only, not including investment loans.
^{3/} Includes approximately \$52,250,000 investment loans since 1926.

Note:- The credit union financial years of the provinces end on the following dates:- Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, September 30; Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, December 31.

CHAPTER VIII. - INCOME - INDEXES OF PROSPERITY

National income statistics provide one of the most fruitful statistical approaches for portraying the workings of the national economy. The need of accurate knowledge of the size and structure of the national income, of the relation of net national income to gross national product, of the distribution of national expenditure as between different sectors of the economy, as between consumption and investment, war and non-war, and of the distribution of income payments to individuals by income and occupation classes has been emphasized by the necessities of war and post-war planning. A new set of National Accounts, utilizing the latest statistical technique and designed to attain a greater degree of comparability with the national accounts of the United Kingdom and the United States, has recently been issued by the Bureau and the estimates are being revised as new sources of information become available and more comprehensive analysis of components becomes possible.

Unfortunately, for the present purpose, complete provincial breakdowns on the new basis are not yet available. Sufficient information is available at present to prepare only distribution of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and of net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business, by provinces. Net national income at factor cost and gross national product at market prices, for Canada, 1938-46, are shown in Table 1, and the available breakdowns for the Maritime Provinces, with comparable figures for Canada as a whole, in Tables 2, 3, and 4. Rougher approximations, hitherto in use, indicate that over the past quarter century per capita income in the Maritime Provinces has been considerably lower than in the other regional economies, ranging from around 64 to 78 per cent of the Dominion average. Of the three provinces, the per capita income of Nova Scotia has been highest, on the average, and that of Prince Edward Island lowest.

World War II boosted both the national income and that of the Maritimes to all-time highs. Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income rose 118 per cent in the Maritimes and 106 per cent in Canada as a whole between 1938 and 1946. Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business rose 163 per cent in the Maritimes and 169 per cent in the Dominion in the same period. For further details, see Tables 2-4.

Table 1.-Net National Income at Factor Cost and Gross National Product at Market Prices, 1938-46^{1/}

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Prelim. 1946
	(Millions of Dollars)								
Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income.....	2,476	2,565	2,922	3,555	4,219	4,703	4,869	4,859	5,113
Military pay and allowances.....	9	32	193	386	641	910	1,068	1,132	316
Investment income.....	687	776	1,120	1,480	1,717	1,723	1,755	1,911	1,885
Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business...	800	901	1,001	1,123	1,696	1,605	1,904	1,742	2,151
Net National Income at Factor Cost.....	3,972	4,274	5,236	6,544	8,273	8,941	9,596	9,644	9,464
Indirect taxes less subsidies....	630	726	826	1,048	1,073	1,126	1,123	1,000	1,204
Depreciation allowances and similar business costs 2/.....	560	582	655	755	900	929	881	792	803
Residual error of estimate for reconciliation with Table 2, Item 7	- 21	- 1	+ 23	+ 56	+ 241	+ 248	+ 220	+ 178	- 54
Gross National Product at Market Prices.....	5,141	5,581	6,740	8,403	10,487	11,244	11,820	11,614	11,417

1/ Source, National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ Includes an estimate of "capital outlay charged to current account".

Table 2.-Salaries, Wages and Supplementary Labour Income, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1938-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
			(Millions of Dollars)			
1938.....	8	101	67	176	2,476	7.1
1939.....	8	106	69	183	2,565	7.1
1940.....	9	122	77	208	2,922	7.1
1941.....	9	148	89	246	3,555	6.9
1942.....	9	183	104	296	4,219	7.0
1943.....	11	207	115	333	4,703	7.1
1944.....	13	222	123	358	4,869	7.4
1945.....	14	220	130	364	4,859	7.5
1946 ^{1/}	15	230	138	383	5,113	7.5

1/ Preliminary.

Table 3.-Net Income of Agriculture and Other Unincorporated Business, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1938-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
			(Millions of Dollars)			
1938.....	5	31	18	54	800	6.8
1939.....	6	27	20	53	901	5.9
1940.....	7	32	24	63	1,001	6.3
1941.....	8	35	28	71	1,123	6.3
1942.....	12	40	37	89	1,696	5.2
1943.....	14	52	45	111	1,605	6.9
1944.....	13	55	46	114	1,904	6.0
1945.....	15	59	46	120	1,742	6.9
1946 ^{1/}	16	74	52	142	2,151	6.6

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4. - Net Income of Agriculture, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1938-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
			(Millions of Dollars)			
1938.....	3	13	7	23	371	6.2
1939.....	4	9	8	21	461	4.6
1940.....	4	11	11	26	508	5.1
1941.....	5	9	13	27	548	4.9
1942.....	8	12	20	40	1,089	3.7
1943.....	10	19	26	55	969	5.7
1944.....	9	17	25	51	1,213	4.2
1945.....	10	14	23	47	971	4.8
1946 ^{1/}	10	21	26	57	1,244	4.6

1/ Preliminary.

Income Tax Statistics

Income tax statistics throw some light on the distribution of the national income by income classes and by occupations of income taxpayers. They are of some value for comparing the prosperity of different localities, but when so used certain cautions should be borne in mind, e.g.,-

- (a) Persons whose incomes are too small to be taxable are not ordinarily required to make returns. Thus, a community containing a few rich men and many poor ones, by this criterion, would appear more prosperous than one containing a large population of families with moderate incomes.
- (b) Much of the income received in kind is not reported to the tax authorities, e.g., home-grown produce consumed on the farm. Similarly, the person who owns a house and rents it to another must report the net rent as part of his income, but the person who owns a house and occupies it himself is not required to pay income tax on its rental value.
- (c) Corporate incomes are usually reported at their head offices although they may be earned and distributed elsewhere. This reduces the income of the Maritime Provinces as shown in tax returns.
- (d) A country may collect income tax on income arising within its borders which is subsequently paid to foreigners. Thus, the difference between per capita income in Ontario and in Nova Scotia may be partly due to investment of foreign capital in Ontario and may be partly counterbalanced by interest payments due from Ontario enterprises to the owners of capital.

Individual and corporation taxes collected, both total and per capita, for the Maritime Provinces and Canada, in specified fiscal years 1926-47, are shown in Table 5. These figures reflect the total taxes collected during each Government fiscal year without regard to which particular taxation year the revenues apply.

Until recently the assessment statistics published by the Department of National Revenue likewise have been on a Government fiscal year basis, i.e. they have covered returns actually assessed during a Government fiscal year but related to incomes earned several years earlier. This method of presentation has been superseded by one which combines all statistics for a given taxation year into a single table regardless of when the assessment is made. Unfortunately, provincial breakdowns on the new basis are not yet available for a later taxation year than 1942. Total individual assessments by income classes and occupational classes for the Maritime Provinces and Canada, for the taxation year 1942 are shown in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 5. - Individual and Corporation Tax Collections - Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1926-47

Fiscal Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	P.C.
<u>Individuals</u>						
1926	32	412	398	842	23,849	3.5
1929	26	330	291	647	24,793	2.6
1933	25	451	346	822	25,959	3.2
1935	35	514	364	913	25,201	3.6
1938	44	778	515	1,337	40,071	3.3
1939	42	936	635	1,613	46,591	3.5
1940	121	950	720	1,791	45,009	4.0
1941	227	2,568	1,797	4,592	103,308 1/	4.4
1942	484	8,884	5,834	15,202	295,874 1/	5.1
1943	591	16,311	8,816	25,718	533,915 1/	4.8
1944	1,158	26,797	13,367	41,322	809,571	5.1
1945	1,354	25,541	13,948	40,843	763,896	5.3
1946	1,286	21,523	13,382	36,191	689,507	5.2
1947	1,376	19,786	13,641	34,803	691,989	5.0
<u>Corporations</u>						
1926	20	277	314	611	31,722	1.9
1929	13	263	263	539	34,629	1.6
1933	61	443	265	769	36,107	2.1
1935	109	408	201	718	35,790	2.0
1938	558	820	577	1,955	69,769	2.8
1939	293	1,366	928	2,587	85,186	3.0
1940	211	1,098	574	1,883	77,920	2.4
1941	315	1,927	1,279	3,521	131,566 1/	2.7
1942	264	2,656	2,309	5,229	185,836 1/	2.8
1943	816	5,264	3,271	9,351	347,370 1/	2.7
1944	550	3,944	3,930	8,424	311,379	2.7
1945	631	3,810	3,806	8,247	276,404	3.0
1946	715	4,504	3,151	8,370	8,370	3.8
1947	682	4,433	3,307	8,422	196,819	4.3
<u>Individuals per Capita</u>						
1926 .....	.37	.80	1.01	.84	2.52	33.3
1929 .....	.30	.64	.72	.64	2.47	25.9
1933 .....	.28	.86	.83	.79	2.44	32.4
1935 .....	.38	.96	.85	.86	2.32	37.1
1938 .....	.47	1.40	1.17	1.23	3.59	34.3
1939 .....	.45	1.67	1.42	1.46	4.14	35.3
1940	1.27	1.67	1.59	1.60	3.95	40.5
1941	2.39	4.44	3.93	4.06	8.98 1/	45.2
1942	5.38	15.03	12.57	13.28	25.39 1/	52.3
1943	6.49	26.87	19.04	22.15	45.20 1/	49.0
1944	12.73	43.79	28.93	35.47	67.61	52.5
1945	14.72	41.13	29.80	34.58	63.03	54.9
1946	13.68	35.17	27.88	30.52	56.03	54.5
1947	14.64	31.86	27.78	28.86	55.00	52.5
<u>Corporations per Capita</u>						
1926 .....	.23	.54	.79	.61	3.36	18.2
1929 .....	.15	.51	.65	.54	3.45	15.7
1933 .....	.68	.84	.63	.74	3.40	21.8
1935	1.18	.76	.47	.68	3.50	20.6
1938	5.94	1.48	1.31	1.79	6.26	28.6
1939	3.12	2.43	2.08	2.35	7.56	31.1
1940	2.22	1.93	1.27	1.69	6.85	24.7
1941	3.32	3.33	2.80	3.12	11.43 1/	27.3
1942	2.93	4.49	4.98	4.57	15.95 1/	28.7
1943	8.97	8.67	7.06	8.05	29.46 1/	27.3
1944	6.04	6.44	8.51	7.23	26.00	27.8
1945	6.86	6.14	8.13	6.98	22.81	30.6
1946	7.61	7.36	6.56	7.06	17.70	39.9
1947	7.26	7.14	6.74	6.98	15.64	44.6

1/ Includes National Defence Tax.

Table 6. - Distribution of Individual Assessments by Income Classes, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1942 Taxation Year

Income Class	Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax 1/ Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed
	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000
Below \$ 1,000	670	543	23	11,102	9,141	474	6,504	5,333	257
\$ 1,000 to \$ 2,000	1,761	2,609	112	38,757	58,277	3,070	19,249	28,902	1,385
\$ 2,000 " \$ 3,000	695	1,676	117	14,196	33,656	2,562	7,913	18,829	1,374
\$ 3,000 " \$ 4,000	219	744	78	3,395	11,472	1,231	2,057	6,984	730
\$ 4,000 " \$ 5,000	90	400	47	1,102	4,877	636	740	3,269	423
\$ 5,000 " \$ 6,000	58	318	47	594	3,222	485	372	2,015	308
\$ 6,000 " \$ 7,000	31	200	34	364	2,347	397	201	1,299	211
\$ 7,000 " \$ 8,000	17	124	23	227	1,690	305	125	918	163
\$ 8,000 " \$ 9,000	17	145	27	172	1,462	270	81	637	117
\$ 9,000 " \$ 10,000	8	75	14	132	1,241	253	63	595	115
\$ 10,000 " \$ 15,000	18	206	43	290	3,470	764	126	1,510	333
\$ 15,000 " \$ 20,000	5	124	45	106	1,828	491	58	1,000	252
\$ 20,000 " \$ 25,000	-	-	-	40	893	256	23	508	139
\$ 25,000 " \$ 50,000	-	-	-	30	910	282	28	984	299
Over \$ 50,000	-	-	-	8	581	212	7	1,688	655
Totals	3,589	7,164	610	70,515	135,067	11,688	37,547	74,471	6,761
Income Class	Maritime Provinces			Canada			Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada		
	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed
	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Below \$1,000	18,276	15,017	754	313,913	258,754	13,079	5.8	5.8	5.8
\$ 1,000 to \$ 2,000	59,767	89,788	4,567	913,944	1,378,043	76,900	6.5	6.5	5.9
\$ 2,000 " \$ 3,000	22,804	54,161	4,053	379,101	896,440	70,439	6.0	6.0	5.8
\$ 3,000 " \$ 4,000	5,671	19,200	2,039	87,556	297,586	32,385	6.5	6.5	6.3
\$ 4,000 " \$ 5,000	1,932	8,546	1,106	31,944	141,742	18,603	6.0	6.0	5.9
\$ 5,000 " \$ 6,000	1,024	5,555	840	16,279	88,318	13,237	6.3	6.3	6.3
\$ 6,000 " \$ 7,000	596	3,846	642	9,708	62,614	10,400	6.1	6.1	6.2
\$ 7,000 " \$ 8,000	369	2,732	491	6,646	49,517	8,830	5.6	5.5	5.6
\$ 8,000 " \$ 9,000	270	2,244	414	4,402	37,106	6,905	6.1	6.0	6.0
\$ 9,000 " \$ 10,000	203	1,911	382	3,399	32,393	6,393	6.0	5.9	6.0
\$ 10,000 " \$ 15,000	434	5,186	1,140	8,023	96,154	21,204	5.4	5.4	5.4
\$ 15,000 " \$ 20,000	169	2,952	788	2,774	47,677	12,137	6.1	6.2	6.5
\$ 20,000 " \$ 25,000	63	1,401	395	1,305	28,871	7,892	4.8	4.9	5.0
\$ 25,000 " \$ 50,000	58	1,894	581	1,694	56,300	17,350	3.4	3.4	3.3
Over \$50,000	15	2,269	867	558	51,708	19,927	2.7	4.4	4.3
Totals	111,651	216,702	19,059	1,781,244	3,523,223	335,691	6.3	6.2	5.7

1/ Including surtax but excluding deferred tax.

Table 7.- Distribution of Individual Assessments by Occupational Classes, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1942 Taxation Year

Occupational Class	Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed
	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000
Agrarians	112	199	11	136	287	26	80	155	11
Professional	112	358	39	592	2,967	463	434	1,875	272
Employees	2,469	4,276	286	63,255	110,187	7,930	32,783	58,126	4,122
Salesmen	52	121	8	139	460	57	142	458	55
Business Proprietors	510	1,378	139	3,237	11,640	1,647	2,293	6,954	836
Armed Services	83	247	24	1,007	2,917	310	502	1,489	155
Financial	239	538	77	1,540	4,535	822	1,050	4,934	1,248
Estates	9	42	25	68	226	107	54	66	26
All Others	3	5	1	541	1,848	326	209	414	36
Totals	3,589	7,164	610	70,515	135,067	11,688	37,547	74,471	6,761

Occupational Class	Maritime Provinces			Canada			Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada		
	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed	Tax-payers Assessed	Income Assessed	Tax Assessed
	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Agrarians	328	641	48	21,158	41,898	3,271	1.6	1.5	1.5
Professional	1,138	5,200	774	19,382	88,783	14,041	5.9	5.9	5.5
Employees	98,507	172,589	12,338	1,573,189	2,837,764	230,713	6.3	6.1	5.3
Salesmen	333	1,039	120	11,039	34,876	4,226	3.0	3.0	2.8
Business Proprietors	6,040	19,972	2,622	92,437	282,620	35,560	6.5	7.1	7.4
Armed Services	1,592	4,653	489	12,215	36,366	3,941	13.0	12.8	12.4
Financial	2,829	10,007	2,147	37,892	154,700	33,856	7.5	6.5	6.3
Estates	131	384	158	3,014	9,546	3,567	4.3	3.5	4.4
All Others	753	2,267	363	10,918	36,670	6,516	6.9	6.2	5.6
Totals	111,651	216,702	19,059	1,781,244	3,523,223	335,691	6.3	6.2	5.7

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

The aggregate amount of cheques paid through the banks and charged to deposit accounts is widely used as a measure of the volume of financial transactions which are sensitive to the alternate influences of prosperity and depression.

Cheques cashed to individual accounts at clearing house centres in the Maritimes and in the Dominion are shown in Table 8. It will be noted that the level of cheques cashed in the Maritimes is extremely low as compared with the all-Canada total. This is partly due to the fact that a much larger proportion of transactions takes place outside the clearing house centres in the Maritimes than is the case in the other provinces. In this area there is no single banking centre which occupies the dominant position held by Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The volume of financial transactions varies with the degree of urbanization and industrialization, both of which are relatively low in the Maritimes. Moreover, the figures for the Maritimes do not include Charlottetown or the important mining centres of Sydney and Glace Bay.

It will be seen from Table 8 that the statistics of cheques cashed in the Maritimes follow the same general trend as the Dominion totals. The high level of 1929 reflects the active economic conditions and heavy speculative transactions of that period. The low point of the depression of the 1930's was experienced in 1933 in the Maritimes, since when the trend has been steadily upward. For the Dominion, the depression low point was in 1932 with an upward trend thereafter despite minor setbacks in 1935, 1937, and 1938. Between 1926 and 1946 there was an increase of 165.1 per cent in the volume of cheques cashed in clearing house centres in the Maritimes. For Canada as a whole the similar increase was 128.1 per cent.

Table 8.-Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts at Clearing-House Centres, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1926 - 46

Year	Total		Per Capita	
	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Canada
	\$ 000,000	\$ 000,000	\$	\$
1926.....	605	30,358	606	3,212
1929.....	798	46,671	792	4,654
1932.....	517	25,844	506	2,459
1933.....	481	29,981	465	2,820
1935.....	574	31,546	544	2,909
1938.....	640	30,924	587	2,773
1939.....	680	31,617	617	2,806
1940.....	824	34,437	738	3,026
1941.....	941	39,243	833	3,410
1942.....	1,076	45,526	940	3,906
1943.....	1,244	53,797	1,071	4,554
1944.....	1,328	60,677	1,140	5,067
1945.....	1,554	68,385	1,316	5,643
1946.....	1,604	69,248	1,352	5,627

Life Insurance

The amounts of life insurance effected and in force are often used as indexes of prosperity. Both tend to rise in times of prosperity and to fall in times of depression.

The amounts of life insurance effected and in force, total and per capita, for the Maritime Provinces and for Canada as a whole are shown in Table 9. In each of the Maritime Provinces the volume of life insurance effected and that in force rose sharply as the prosperity of the war and postwar years added to the savings of the people. The amount of life insurance effected in the Maritimes rose from \$37 per capita in 1939 to \$85 per capita in 1946, or by 129.7 per cent. For Canada as a whole the corresponding increase was from \$52 to \$113 per capita, or 117.3 per cent. The amount of life insurance in force in the Maritimes rose from \$412 per capita in 1939 to \$623 per capita in 1946, an increase of 52.4 per cent. For Canada as a whole the corresponding increase was from \$601 to \$879 per capita, or 46.3 per cent.

Despite the absolute and relative gains in the amount of life insurance effected and in force in the Maritimes in recent years, it would appear that the market for life insurance in the Maritime Provinces is considerably below the all-Canada average. In this connection it may be noted that the best prospects for life insurance are young married men and that the emigration from the Maritimes of young adults

has out down these prospects. Again, urban communities are, on the whole, better fields for insurance than are rural communities. For these reasons, the use of life insurance sales as an index probably leads to an underestimate of the savings of the Maritime Provinces.

Table 9. - Net Amount of Life Insurance Effected and in Force, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1936-46^{1/}

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada	Per Cent Maritime Provinces of Canada
	\$ 000	\$ 000	Life Insurance Effected		\$ 000	P.C.
			\$ 000	\$ 000		
1936.....	2,067	26,382	15,798	44,247	668,370	6.6
1937.....	1,976	27,612	17,878	47,466	671,240	7.1
1938.....	2,002	25,505	15,551	43,058	626,989	6.9
1939.....	2,044	24,543	14,509	41,096	588,576	7.0
1940.....	2,436	25,412	15,112	42,960	590,206	7.3
1941.....	2,990	28,408	17,172	48,570	688,344	7.1
1942.....	3,393	34,274	20,604	58,271	818,559	7.1
1943.....	3,949	40,613	24,921	69,483	887,523	7.8
1944.....	4,510	39,449	25,003	68,962	900,501	7.7
1945.....	5,856	41,004	26,900	73,760	1,002,577	7.4
1946.....	5,782	56,532	37,912	100,226	1,393,523	7.2
			Life Insurance Effected Per Capita			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	P.C.
1936.....	22	49	36	41	61	67.2
1937.....	21	50	41	44	61	72.1
1938.....	21	46	35	39	56	53.6
1939.....	22	44	32	37	52	71.2
1940.....	26	45	33	38	52	73.1
1941.....	31	49	38	43	60	71.7
1942.....	38	58	44	51	70	72.9
1943.....	43	67	54	60	75	80.0
1944.....	50	64	54	59	75	78.7
1945.....	64	66	57	62	83	74.7
1946.....	62	92	79	85	113	75.2
			Life Insurance in Force			
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	P.C.
1936.....	26,414	233,804	171,585	431,803	6,553,080	6.6
1937.....	25,135	237,395	173,705	436,235	6,512,221	6.7
1938.....	25,753	242,919	176,095	444,767	6,630,184	6.7
1939.....	26,212	250,266	177,480	453,958	6,776,262	6.7
1940.....	26,958	260,620	181,396	468,974	6,975,322	6.7
1941.....	28,666	276,148	190,209	495,023	7,348,552	6.7
1942.....	30,729	297,573	203,186	531,488	7,875,755	6.7
1943.....	33,483	328,735	222,136	584,354	8,534,094	6.8
1944.....	36,768	356,337	240,509	633,614	9,139,484	6.9
1945.....	41,261	379,838	258,121	679,220	9,751,041	6.9
1946.....	45,289	413,784	285,745	744,818	10,812,294	6.9
			Life Insurance in Force Per Capita			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	P.C.
1936.....	284	431	396	404	598	67.6
1937.....	270	432	397	404	590	68.5
1938.....	274	438	398	408	595	68.6
1939.....	279	446	397	412	601	68.6
1940.....	284	458	401	420	613	68.5
1941.....	302	478	416	438	639	68.5
1942.....	341	504	438	464	676	68.6
1943.....	368	542	480	503	722	69.7
1944.....	404	582	521	544	763	71.3
1945.....	448	612	552	575	805	64.5
1946.....	482	676	595	628	879	71.4

^{1/} Annual Reports of the Dominion Department of Insurance.

Use of Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle registrations, especially those of passenger cars, are often used as an index of prosperity. Referring to Table 10, it will be seen that registrations of passenger automobiles in the Maritime Provinces are considerably below the Dominion average. Registrations of passenger automobiles per 100 population in 1946 were 7.59 in Prince Edward Island, 6.99 in Nova Scotia, 6.39 in New Brunswick, and 10.03 in Canada as a whole. The War brought considerable curtailment in the use of passenger automobiles. Between 1939 and 1945, passenger vehicle registrations per 100 population declined 13.1 per cent in Nova Scotia, 9.7 per cent in New Brunswick, and 9.4 per cent in Canada as a whole. In 1946, passenger automobile registrations were 7.7 per cent higher than in 1945 in Nova Scotia, 5.9 per cent higher in New Brunswick, and 4.8 per cent higher in Canada as a whole.

Table 10. - Passenger Cars Registered and Passenger Cars per 100 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1920 - 46

Year	Prince Ed. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	Passenger Cars		Passenger Cars		Passenger Cars		Passenger Cars		Passenger Cars	
	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population	No.	Number per 100 Population
1920	1,354	1.52	11,150	2.16	10,442	2.74	22,946	2.33	251,945	2.94
1925	2,815	3.27	20,012	3.89	17,420	4.43	40,247	4.05	641,186	6.90
1930	6,611	7.61	36,078	7.02	30,318	7.47	73,007	7.24	1,055,514	10.34
1931	6,917	7.86	36,431	7.10	29,223	7.16	72,571	7.19	1,023,923	9.87
1932	6,181	6.94	33,798	6.51	24,030	5.80	64,009	6.26	945,073	8.99
1933	6,155	6.84	33,133	6.31	22,890	5.46	62,178	6.01	917,008	8.87
1934	6,409	7.04	34,443	6.49	24,614	5.82	65,466	6.26	952,427	8.87
1935	7,420	8.07	35,820	6.68	26,185	6.12	69,425	6.57	989,744	9.13
1936	6,746	7.25	37,478	6.90	27,731	6.40	71,955	6.73	1,041,529	9.51
1937	6,993	7.52	39,900	7.27	29,937	6.85	76,830	7.12	1,103,012	9.99
1938	6,840	7.28	40,876	7.37	30,257	6.85	77,973	7.15	1,159,604	10.40
1939	6,804	7.24	41,919	7.47	30,457	6.81	79,180	7.19	1,190,021	10.56
1940	6,824	7.18	45,120	7.93	30,560	6.76	82,504	7.39	1,234,637	10.85
1941	6,773	7.13	47,208	8.17	31,945	6.99	85,926	7.60	1,279,536	11.12
1942	6,268	6.96	42,844	7.25	27,623	5.95	76,735	6.70	1,216,950	10.44
1943	6,670	7.33	42,509	7.00	30,083	6.50	79,262	6.83	1,193,827	10.11
1944	6,833	7.51	41,756	6.82	29,177	6.32	77,766	6.68	1,177,558	9.83
1945	6,744	7.33	40,314	6.49	28,794	6.15	75,852	6.42	1,160,058	9.57
1946	7,134	7.59	42,791	6.99	30,670	6.39	80,595	6.80	1,234,006	10.03

Use of Telephones

The number of telephones is often used as an index of prosperity. Information concerning the use of telephones in the Maritime Provinces is given in Table 11. In these provinces as in other parts of Canada, there has been the same tendency towards the increasing use of telephones, with an acceleration of the upward trend during the war years.

It will be noted that the number of telephones per 100 population in the Maritimes is considerably below the Dominion average. It must be remembered, however, that telephones are particularly necessary for the business and professional classes, manufacturers, bankers, brokers and others for whom speedy communication is essential. They are, therefore, more numerous in larger urban centres than in smaller urban or in rural districts. Thus, the greater use of telephones in some provinces may be indicative, not so much of greater prosperity as of a high degree of urbanization.

Table 11. - Telephones in Use and Telephones per 100 Population, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Years 1921 - 45

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Maritime Provinces		Canada	
	Number	Number per 100 Population	Number	Number per 100 Population	Number	Number per 100 Population	Number	Number per 100 Population	Number	Number per 100 Population
1921	4,958	5.6	35,418	6.8	26,322	6.8	66,698	6.7	902,090	10.3
1925	4,298	5.0	39,242	7.6	28,945	7.4	72,485	7.3	1,142,876	12.3
1930	5,753	6.5	46,471	9.0	34,935	8.6	87,159	8.6	1,402,861	13.8
1931	5,806	6.6	46,932	9.1	33,950	8.3	86,688	8.6	1,364,200	13.1
1932	5,511	6.2	44,976	8.7	31,287	7.6	81,774	8.0	1,261,245	12.0
1933	5,348	5.9	43,556	8.3	29,750	7.1	78,654	7.6	1,192,330	11.2
1934	5,358	5.9	43,913	8.3	29,873	7.1	79,144	7.6	1,197,029	11.1
1935	5,286	5.7	44,423	8.3	30,036	7.0	79,745	7.6	1,208,815	11.2
1936	5,317	5.7	45,145	8.3	30,767	7.1	81,229	7.6	1,266,228	11.6
1937	5,326	5.7	46,831	8.5	32,407	7.4	84,564	7.8	1,322,794	12.0
1938	5,473	5.8	47,832	8.6	33,043	7.5	86,348	7.9	1,359,417	12.2
1939	5,494	5.8	49,157	8.8	33,872	7.6	88,523	8.0	1,397,272	12.4
1940	5,581	5.9	52,251	9.2	35,798	7.9	93,630	8.4	1,461,038	12.8
1941	5,887	6.2	57,021	9.9	38,863	8.5	101,771	9.0	1,562,146	13.6
1942	6,178	6.9	61,377	10.4	40,581	8.7	108,136	9.4	1,627,775	14.0
1943	6,679	7.3	65,393	10.8	42,357	9.1	114,429	9.9	1,692,162	14.3
1944	7,260	8.0	67,758	11.1	43,751	9.5	118,769	10.2	1,751,923	14.6
1945	7,642	8.3	69,369	11.2	45,621	9.7	122,632	10.4	1,848,794	15.3

Housing Census, 1941

In 1941, information on a much wider scope than was possible in the general decennial census was collected on a sample basis by a special enumeration of every tenth occupied dwelling in Canada. Data so collected on the ownership of automobiles, radios, telephones, and vacuum cleaners, as set out in Table 12 are, to some extent, indicative of the level of prosperity in different areas.

It will be noted that, generally speaking, the tendency for the Maritimes, as elsewhere in Canada, is for the ownership of these conveniences to increase as the concentration of population increases. However, the proportion of households in the Maritimes having all four conveniences is, on the whole, considerably below the general average, and the proportion of households having none of these conveniences is considerably above the general average.

Table 12. - Percentages of Occupied Dwellings with Specified Conveniences, by Types of Community, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1941 Census

Type of Community	Total Number of Occupied Dwellings	Percentage of Dwellings with					
		Radio	Telephone	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	Automobile	None of these Conveniences	All of these Conveniences
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>							
Total	20,082	60	22	6	29	33	3
Farm	13,677	53	17	1	30	39	1
Rural, non farm	1,470	54	16	4	24	40	2
Urban	4,935	83	36	18	26	15	10
Under 1,000	797	80	21	18	29	19	8
1,000 - 4,999 ..	230	79	34	20	33	20	13
5,000 - 14,999 ..	3,908	83	40	19	25	14	10
15,000 - 29,999 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30,000 and over ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nova Scotia</u>							
Total	123,228	73	33	16	28	23	8
Farm	30,879	59	26	4	30	32	2
Rural, non farm	37,947	63	17	8	24	33	4
Urban	54,602	88	47	27	29	9	14
Under 1,000	1,289	84	40	27	36	14	16
1,000 - 4,999 ..	12,488	84	34	24	30	14	12
5,000 - 14,999 ..	17,378	88	42	27	29	9	14
15,000 - 29,999 ..	9,933	88	36	19	26	10	10
30,000 and over ..	13,514	93	73	35	29	5	17
<u>New Brunswick</u>							
Total	91,894	65	27	12	26	30	6
Farm	28,400	49	16	2	27	43	2
Rural, non farm	32,479	60	18	8	23	36	4
Urban	31,015	85	46	25	26	13	18
Under 1,000	478	96	50	37	56	4	32
1,000 - 4,999 ..	9,097	81	41	20	29	17	11
5,000 - 14,999 ..	4,891	82	50	25	26	14	14
15,000 - 29,999 ..	4,687	90	64	34	31	7	15
30,000 and over ..	11,862	86	42	25	22	11	10
<u>Canada</u>							
Total	2,572,590	78	40	24	37	17	11
Farm	702,702	61	29	4	44	28	3
Rural, non farm	455,069	71	28	18	37	23	9
Urban	1,414,819	89	50	36	33	9	17
Under 1,000	101,162	78	25	19	39	18	9
1,000 - 4,999 ..	211,622	85	34	28	35	13	13
5,000 - 14,999 ..	176,612	88	45	33	34	9	16
15,000 - 29,999 ..	125,458	91	54	39	37	6	19
30,000 and over ..	799,965	91	57	41	31	7	18

CHAPTER IX. - PUBLIC FINANCE

The generally less prosperous condition of the Maritime Provinces is reflected in the statistics of public finance. The economic disabilities of this region have been recognized by the Dominion Government and have, from time to time, been made the basis of special grants. These, too, afford some compensation for the adverse effects on this region of certain national policies undertaken in the general interest. In view of these facts, a brief review of the arrangements, as they have developed since Confederation, is of interest.

Confederation to World War I

At Confederation, customs and excise duties, which had provided the chief revenues of the separate provinces, and which were especially important to the Maritimes, passed to the Federal Government. The Dominion, which assumed responsibility for the most costly and expanding functions (defence, national development, trade and commerce, etc.) and which, moreover, assumed the provincial debts, was given the right to "raise money by any mode or system of taxation".^{1/}

As compensation for the loss of provincial revenues, the Dominion agreed to pay subsidies to the provinces. The functions left to the latter were the less costly and, presumably, not likely to greatly increase (education, social welfare and, generally, "all matters of a purely local or private nature in the province").^{2/} Hence, the subsidies were set at the minimum thought necessary and were to remain fixed.

The original subsidies granted by the Dominion fall into four main categories- (a) the per capita subsidy; (b) the grant in support of Government and Legislature; (c) the debt allowance; and (d) special grant (New Brunswick).

The basis for calculating the per capita subsidy was the budget of Nova Scotia. That province estimated that under Confederation she would need, in addition to her territorial revenues, \$264,000, a sum which worked out to about 80 cents per head. The grants were, in the case of Ontario and Quebec, to remain stationary, but in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to increase with increasing population until the population reached 400,000, thereafter remaining stationary. The fixed nature of the settlement was emphasized by the statement that "such grants shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada".^{3/}

Each province was given an annual grant in aid of its Government and Legislature (Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000).

All the provinces had incurred heavy debts, chiefly for transportation development. These were assumed by the Dominion along with most of the assets. A debt allowance of \$25 per head was adopted, except in the case of New Brunswick, which received \$27.77. The provinces were to receive 5 per cent per annum on the sum by which their actual debt fell short of their allowance and to pay 5 per cent on the sum by which it exceeded it.

An additional and special subsidy of \$63,000 was to be paid annually to New Brunswick for ten years.

With the subsidies and the revenues from the public domain, licences, fees, etc., it was thought, at Confederation, that the necessary provincial expenditures could be adequately met. If, however, such revenues were insufficient, the provinces could resort to "direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes",^{4/} the unpopularity of such taxes being considered to carry its own safeguard against local extravagance.

In addition to the above, further subsidies were introduced from time to time to cover special circumstances. These may be classified as (a) grant in lieu of lands; (b) grant in lieu of timber duties (to New Brunswick); and (c) grants for specific purposes.

The Fathers of Confederation adopted equality of treatment of the provinces as a guiding principle. The calculation of subsidies on a per capita basis, however, took no account of differences in need arising from circumstances which had no connection with differences in population. There was some recognition of fiscal need even at Confederation. This is illustrated by the fact that New Brunswick, on entering Confederation, received an annual grant of \$63,000 for ten years to provide for the adjustment period in which her expenditures might be reduced to the necessary limits. Two years later, Nova Scotia's per capita debt allowance was raised to \$27.77 and it was given a special grant of \$83,000 for ten years (equal to New Brunswick's per capita rate in each case). Special grants to Prince Edward Island will be dealt with later.

^{1/} British North America Act, sec. 91-3.

^{2/} Ibid., sec. 92.

^{3/} Ibid., sec. 118.

^{4/} Ibid., sec. 92-2.

Noteworthy is the fact that at Confederation - a time when the philosophy of laissez-faire was at its height - neither Dominion nor provinces foresaw the great expansion in the functions of Government, particularly those within the constitutional powers of the provinces, which, in later years, caused such an enormous expansion in provincial expenditures.

When Prince Edward Island entered Confederation in 1873, the usual subsidy of 80 cents per head was allowed but the debt allowance was set at \$50 rather than \$27.77 (the province being heavily in debt). The allowance for Government and Legislature was \$30,000, and there was a special grant of \$45,000 a year in lieu of territorial revenues (since Prince Edward Island had practically no Crown Lands).

When, in 1873, the excess debt of Ontario and Quebec was taken over by the Dominion, proportionate additions were made to the debt allowances of each of the other provinces. In 1884, this revision was made retroactive to 1867. As compensation for the surrender of the right to levy a duty on the export of lumber, New Brunswick, in 1873, was granted a subsidy of \$150,000 a year. In 1887, Prince Edward Island was given an additional annual grant of \$20,000.

The long depression from 1873 until nearly the end of the century brought financial difficulties to both Dominion and Provincial Governments. In the Maritimes, expenditures on railways, roads, and bridges boosted debts. The revenues from the public domain did not expand as had been expected. The development of municipal organizations, supported by local direct taxation, was slow in the Maritimes so that the burden of expenditures fell heavily on inelastic provincial revenues.

In 1882, the Maritimes claimed a share in the Halifax Award and the Dominion agreed to an annual expenditure of \$150,000 to encourage the development of deep-sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels. In 1884, an additional steamer was put into service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland and \$150,000 excess expenditure by New Brunswick on the Eastern Extension Railway was paid by the Dominion. In 1888, \$72,000 expenditure by Nova Scotia on piers and wharves was refunded by the Dominion.

Not only the Maritimes but other provinces, as well, faced financial difficulties and appeals to the Dominion for upward subsidy revisions were frequent. The Dominion, beset by financial difficulties of its own, paid little attention to such appeals, although there were some minor revisions, including a small upward revision of the debt allowance basis in 1884. When the ten-year special grants to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick expired in 1877, they were not renewed.

In the early years of the new century, both Dominion and Provincial Governments participated actively in the expansion connected with the wheat boom and the opening of the West. Huge expenditures were necessary to provide transportation facilities for handling prairie wheat, and domestic production was encouraged by bounties on various commodities. Provincial Governments spent large sums on highway development. Urban development in Eastern Canada necessitated the provision of lighting, heating, and water systems, schools and hospitals. In the Maritime Provinces, roads and bridges accounted for the major part of the debt increase.

With buoyant revenues and general optimism, the Dominion inclined more favourably to provincial requests for better terms. In 1907, the whole question of subsidies was reopened. The general revision of that year comprised-

- (a) The removal of the population limit on the allowance of 80 cents per head of population. (On the excess above 2,500,000, the allowance, however, was to be 60 cents).
- (b) Increases in the grants in support of Government and Legislature. The new scale was as follows:-

Population less than 150,000.....	\$	100,000
150,000 - 200,000.....		150,000
200,000 - 400,000.....		180,000
400,000 - 800,000.....		190,000
800,000 - 1,500,000.....		220,000
Over 1,500,000.....		240,000

The 1907 revision resulted in immediate substantial increases for the Maritimes but in later years benefited most the provinces with rapidly expanding populations. An additional special annual grant of \$30,000 had been granted Prince Edward Island in 1901. A further special annual grant of \$100,000 was made in 1912. There has been no general revision of the statutory subsidies system since 1907.

The general expansion of the Canadian economy, while increasing the expenditures of both Dominion and Provincial Governments, increased their revenues as well. The great variation between the provinces in the productivity of the various revenue sources is noteworthy. For instance, in the Maritimes, which shared in the general expansion to a limited degree only, the revenues from licences and fees were negligible. With the inelastic subsidies constituting a relatively smaller part of the ever-increasing expenditures, the provinces were forced to depend more and more on direct taxation. The proportion of total provincial revenues which Dominion subsidies constituted had dropped from almost 45 per cent in 1896 to about 29 per cent in 1913.

World War I and the Inter-War Period

World War I wrought great changes in Canadian public finance. The paramount need of winning the war gave the Dominion priority in tapping all possible sources of revenue. While the cost of the war was financed mainly by loans, existing taxes such as customs and excise were increased and various special war taxes, e.g., the sales tax, business profits tax, and personal income tax were imposed.

After the war there was a rapid rise in provincial and municipal debts. The provision of traffic facilities necessitated by the increasing use of motor vehicles, increasing industrialization and urbanization, the development of electricity, the provision of public utilities, and increased demands for social services, were some of the factors responsible for increased expenditures. The war had hastened the decline of laissez-faire and led to the increasingly widespread acceptance of the view that governments should endeavour to promote the wellbeing of the people by intervention in both the economic and social spheres. The growing diversification of the Canadian economy made the individual more subject to external forces beyond his control.

The Dominion Government, with the burden of debt left by the war^{1/} was cautious about incurring new obligations. Moreover, the new demands were chiefly for services falling within the constitutional powers of the provinces. Public welfare expenditures of provincial governments increased from \$4.3 million in 1913 to \$12.4 million in 1921, and to \$34.7 million in 1931. Public welfare expenditures of municipal governments increased from \$8.2 million in 1913 to \$18.8 million in 1921, and to \$31.5 million in 1931. Responsible for the financing and administration of the major part of the expanding functions of government, the provinces acquired new importance and power. They became more aggressive politically in demanding concessions from the Dominion and more insistent upon what they considered "provincial rights".

The increasing expenditure of provincial governments was financed largely by new revenues from gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licences, and liquor control. Revenue from these sources comprised but 6 per cent of all provincial revenues in 1913 while, in 1933, they were 47 per cent of the total. The relative importance of federal subsidies in provincial finance declined but the proportion they constituted of all revenue in the Maritimes was much higher than the national average.

From 1912 on, the Dominion Government assisted the provinces in undertaking new services (even those solely within the constitutional power of the provinces) by means of conditional grants. The first of these, in 1912, was for agricultural instruction. In 1918, grants were made for the establishment of employment offices; in 1919, for highways, technical education and control of venereal disease; and in 1927 for old age pensions. These grants were made for temporary periods and, for the most part, lapsed when the period of the grant expired. Grants for old age pensions have assumed increasing importance. In the fiscal year 1947, Dominion contributions for this purpose totalled \$43.8 million, of which \$6.1 million went to the Maritime Provinces.

The trend of events after World War I brought into sharp relief the differences in resources, geographical position, and economic advantages of the different provinces. The paramount importance of wheat and the general interest in the settlement of the West had been a unifying influence but new products peculiar to other regions became increasingly important, the interests of the provinces tended more and more to diverge, and regionalism became more pronounced.

1/ The total direct and indirect debt of the Dominion Government rose from \$0.5 billion in 1913 to \$3.5 billion in 1921.

The Maritimes did not share in the almost general expansion and prosperity of the later 1920's. As the weakness of these provinces became more and more apparent, a strong movement for "Maritime Rights" arose. It was argued that the benefits expected from Confederation had failed to materialize; that the national policies had always been detrimental to the Maritimes which were in an unusual position because of their small area, isolated economic position, lack of room to expand, stationary population, heavy overhead expenses, and so on. Strong demands were made by the Maritimers for action by the Dominion Government to relieve their disabilities.

In 1926, the Duncan Commission was appointed to inquire into Maritime Claims. Its judgment was that the Maritimes had a genuine claim to a readjustment of the existing financial arrangements between the Dominion and themselves, and that, in any readjustment, their territorial limitations entitled them to still further consideration. Pending a complete revision of financial arrangements, interim subsidies were recommended of \$875,000 to Nova Scotia, \$600,000 to New Brunswick, and \$125,000 to Prince Edward Island. Implementing other recommendations of the Commission were the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927 which gave the Maritimes a reduction of 20 per cent in freight rates, federal subventions for the transportation of coal and coke to Central Canada established in 1928, and bonuses to gas and coking plants using Maritime coal. In 1935, the White Commission awarded \$1,300,000 to Nova Scotia, \$900,000 to New Brunswick, and \$275,000 to Prince Edward Island, these annual grants replacing the interim awards of the the Duncan Commission.

The depression of the 1930's revealed clearly the weakness of provincial finance under conditions of sharply falling revenues and increased expenditures and the great difference in the ability of the different regions to withstand such conditions. The magnitude of the problem is seen in the fact that the total relief and public welfare expenditures of all Governments in Canada rose from \$54 million in 1928 to \$281 million in 1937. The Dominion provided over one-half the relief funds. After 1930, the Dominion increased its share from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of old age pensions. Debt charges rose rapidly. In 1931-32 the total of depression transfers exceeded the sum of statutory subsidies, special grants and old age pensions combined.

The Maritimes weathered the depression relatively well. There were no large urban centres and, except for steel and coal, no large industries. The preponderance of small-scale agriculture and the possibilities of combining farming with fishing and forestry operations were such that the majority of the people could, by their own efforts, obtain a livelihood, although, in many cases, it was at or near a subsistence level. Distress in the steel and coal towns, however, was acute.

While per capita relief costs were lower in the Maritimes than elsewhere in Canada, the depression, nonetheless, brought acute fiscal problems. Relief expenditures were for public works rather than direct relief. As the possibilities of increasing the revenues of these provinces through taxation were small, resort to borrowing was necessary and government debt increased nearly 50 per cent during 1930-37. The increased grants recommended by the White Commission, the restoration of the pre-war freight differential, and the coal subventions aided in softening the worst effects of the depression.

World War II

The war had a profound effect upon Dominion and Provincial finance and upon Dominion-Provincial relations. It made necessary expenditures far exceeding all past records. Taxation, both direct and indirect, was increased to unprecedented levels and large sums were borrowed. In 1941, the Dominion enacted a Dominion Succession Duties Act, thus entering a field hitherto left exclusively to the provinces.

The War brought a significant change in the tax structure. So that the national war effort could be more efficiently mobilized, the provinces agreed to vacate certain tax fields in favour of the Dominion for the duration of the War, and a limited period thereafter. Under the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements Act, 1942, the provinces undertook, subject to certain minor exceptions, that they and their municipalities would not tax personal or corporation incomes earned after December 31, 1940, or collect any other corporation taxes (with certain exceptions) becoming due and payable after September 1, 1941. Two alternative methods of compensation were proposed: (a) an amount equal to the collections made by each province and its municipalities from the above taxes during the fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1940, or (b) an amount equal to the net cost of servicing the provincial debt in the fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1940 (not including contributions to sinking funds), less the revenues

obtained by the province from succession duties in the said year. The latter option was chosen by the Maritime Provinces and Saskatchewan. The agreements further provided for the payment of additional subsidies, those for the Maritimes being, Prince Edward Island, \$473,174; New Brunswick, \$371,493; and Nova Scotia, \$325,769.

In addition, the agreements provided that the Dominion should pay, during each year of the agreements, to each province, the amount by which the net receipts from gasoline taxes for said year were less than the amount received from this source in the fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1940. The Dominion also guaranteed provincial revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages at the levels of the basic period, June 30, 1941 - June 30, 1942. Table 4 shows the amount of the annual payments to the provinces as compensation for their vacation of the income and corporation tax fields, and also the gasoline tax revenues of each province in their respective fiscal years ended nearest to December 31, 1940.

Under the Dominion-Provincial Tax Suspension Agreement, all interim subsidies and special grants terminated. They were replaced by fiscal need subsidies and compensation for loss of revenue, the amounts of which, for the Maritimes, have been noted above.

Many of the features referred to in the previous pages are illustrated in the Tables which follow. Tables 1 and 2 show the per capita revenues and expenditures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada on the eve of Confederation. It is interesting to compare the revenues and expenditures at that time with those of today, as shown in Tables 5-7.

Tables 5-7 may profitably be studied in some detail. These show, for certain recent years, the combined provincial and municipal revenues and expenditures per capita in each of the Maritime Provinces compared with the Maritime average and the average for all other provinces.

Per capita revenues in the Maritimes, it will be seen, are considerably below the average for other provinces. In 1933, they were 59 per cent, in 1939, 66 per cent, and in 1943, 70 per cent of that figure. Of the three provinces, Prince Edward Island's per capita revenues are much the lowest. In 1939, they averaged but 44 per cent, while those of New Brunswick were 63 per cent, and those of Nova Scotia 71 per cent of the average for other provinces. Corresponding figures for 1943 were 48, 71, and 73 per cent, respectively.

The most striking feature of the revenue systems of the Maritime Provinces is the relatively large proportion of the revenue which is derived from federal subsidies. While revenues from other sources are, as a rule, considerably below the other provinces' average, revenues received from the Dominion Government were, in pre-war years, far above that level. In 1939, Prince Edward Island's revenues from this source were more than four times, and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia more than twice the average for other provinces.

The long history of adverse economic conditions in the Maritimes, the small-scale and near subsistence industry, the vulnerability of Nova Scotia's specialized industries, the relative lack of urbanization and of accumulated wealth are reflected in the low taxable capacity of the region. In 1939, real and personal property taxes per capita in Prince Edward Island were 19 per cent, in New Brunswick 38 per cent, and in Nova Scotia 50 per cent of the average for other provinces. Succession duty yields per capita in 1939 were, in Prince Edward Island 30 per cent, in Nova Scotia 37 per cent, and in New Brunswick 15 per cent of the other provinces' average.

The Maritimes rely chiefly on selected consumption taxes, for example, gasoline and liquor. For these the Maritime per capita average is, as a rule, but slightly below that for other provinces. In 1943, however, the per capita revenue from liquor control was, in New Brunswick, about 1-1/4 times, and in Nova Scotia about 1-4/5 times the other provinces' average. This was partly the result of troop concentrations in this region. The gasoline tax return is limited by the desire to attract tourists.

It is apparent from a study of these Tables that it is difficult if not impossible for the Maritime Provinces to raise sufficient revenue from the available sources to provide government services on a scale equal to those in the other provinces.

Per capita public welfare expenditures of Prince Edward Island, in 1939, were 28 per cent, those of New Brunswick 47 per cent, and those of Nova Scotia 62 per cent of the average for other provinces. Even allowing for lower costs owing to less urbanization, the subsistence nature of the economy, lower wages and salaries, etc., it is apparent that the expenditures on social services in relation to needs are much below average.

Per capita expenditures on education in 1939 in Prince Edward Island were 53 per cent, in New Brunswick 65 per cent, and in Nova Scotia 70 per cent of the other provinces' average.

Net debt charges per capita in 1939 were, in Prince Edward Island 41 per cent, in Nova Scotia 76 per cent, and in New Brunswick 100 per cent of the other provinces' average. Efforts to improve transportation facilities and encourage economic development in the Maritimes have left a heavy burden of debt and have inflated current expenditure. In 1939, per capita net debt charges and expenditures on highways comprised 52 per cent of total expenditures in the Maritimes. For all other provinces, the figure was 33 per cent. Per capita expenditures on highways in Prince Edward Island in 1939 were 226 per cent, in New Brunswick 207 per cent, and in Nova Scotia 117 per cent of the average for other provinces.

The wartime betterment in the finances of the Governments of the Maritime Provinces and the effects of the Wartime Taxation Agreements are reflected in these tables.

Table 1. - Per Capita Current Revenues, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Province of Canada, Fiscal Years ended 1866^{1/}

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Province of Canada	
	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Municipal
Customs.....	3.37	-	3.83	-	2.77	-
Excise.....	0.02	-	-	-	0.71	-
Realty.....	-	0.33	-	0.46	-	1.44
Licences, Permits, Fees, etc.	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.19
Public Domain.....	0.35	-	0.40	-	0.34	-
All Other.....	0.28	0.06	0.37	0.07	0.25	0.41
Total.....	4.04	0.47	4.63	0.64	4.17	2.04
Combined Provinces and Municipalities.....	4.51		5.27		6.21	

Table 2. - Per Capita Current Expenditures, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Province of Canada, Fiscal Years ended 1866^{2/}

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Province of Canada	
	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial	Municipal
Development-						
Net Debt Charges.....	0.84	0.11	1.29	0.19	1.21	0.53
Transportation, including roads and bridges.....	1.35	0.06	0.78	0.09	0.36	0.36
Public Domain and Agriculture	0.23	-	0.06	-	0.10	-
Sub-total.....	2.42	0.17	2.13	0.28	1.67	0.89
Traditional Functions-						
Justice, legislation and general government.....	0.97	0.18	0.80	0.22	1.22	0.70
National Defence.....	0.40	-	0.56	-	0.62	-
Sub-total.....	1.37	0.18	1.36	0.22	1.84	0.70
Welfare and Education-						
Public Welfare.....	0.28	0.03	0.16	0.04	0.13	0.11
Education.....	0.43	0.09	0.43	0.11	0.22	0.34
Sub-total.....	0.71	0.12	0.59	0.15	0.35	0.45
Miscellaneous.....	0.10	-	0.21	-	0.13	-
TOTAL.....	4.60	0.47	4.29	0.65	3.99	2.04
Combined Provinces and Municipalities.....	5.07		4.94		6.03	

1/ Source- Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, Book 1, p. 41

2/ Ibid., p. 39.

Table 3. - Subsidies, Subventions and Grants-in-Aid as Percentages of Revenues, Maritime Provinces and All Provinces, Specified Years^{1/}

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	All Provinces
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
A. Statutory and Interim Subsidies:-				
At inception.....	52.2	60.2	43.8	-
1913.....	73.7	38.0	44.2	25.8
1933.....	40.9	19.2	23.3	7.9
1937.....	35.3	14.9	16.5	6.7
1939.....	31.4	13.3	15.4	6.2
1941.....	17.8	3.9	5.3	3.7
1943.....	16.5	3.7	5.1	3.6
B. Subventions and Grants-in-Aid:-				
At inception.....			None	
1913.....	-	-	2.5	3.1
1933.....	6.0	16.0	10.8	21.3
1937.....	14.9	20.2	20.6	24.4
1939.....	18.4	19.9	20.7	19.0
1941.....	11.8	13.5	16.0	9.7
1943.....	12.2	12.5	14.3	9.8
C. Tax Suspension Agreement:-				
From inception to 1939.....			None	
1941.....	22.5	7.7	9.0	7.5
1943.....	28.9	14.4	15.7	20.3

^{1/} Source- Reference Book for Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, Dominion Subsidies to Provinces, p. 20.

Table 4. - Compensation to Provinces in Lieu of Income and Corporation Tax Revenue and Basis of Guarantees re Provincial Gasolene Taxes^{1/}

Province	Annual Payment in Lieu of Income and Corporation Tax	Guarantee of Revenue from Gasolene Taxes, 1940 ^{2/}
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 701,944	\$ 307,902
Nova Scotia.....	2,911,078	2,853,364
New Brunswick.....	3,650,067	2,101,072
Quebec.....	20,586,075	11,803,248
Ontario.....	28,964,040	26,808,290
Manitoba.....	5,654,741	2,678,149
Saskatchewan.....	5,830,471	3,397,279
Alberta.....	4,080,861	3,221,976
British Columbia.....	12,048,367	3,763,626
Total.....	84,427,644	56,734,806

^{1/} Source- Canada Year Book, 1946, p. 901.

^{2/} Provincial fiscal years ending nearest to December 31, 1940.

Table 5. - Combined Provincial and Municipal Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Prince Edward Island Compared with Maritimes and Other Provinces, Specified Years^{1/}

	1933			1939			1941			1943		
	Prince Edward Island	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces
REVENUE												
Taxes -												
Personal Income .....	.30	.63	.89	.61	.99	1.40	.88	1.28	1.10	.24	.02	.10
Corporation Income	-	.12	.36	-	.18	1.12	-	.75	3.40	-	-	.07
Other Corporation Taxes	1.39	1.35	1.52	1.83	1.97	1.88	1.26	1.93	1.38	-	.05	.02
Succession Duties .....	.34	.53	1.27	.80	.73	2.66	.45	.74	2.56	.40	1.12	2.17
Real and Personal Property	4.22	8.89	23.55	4.49	10.03	23.44	4.80	10.82	23.54	5.46	10.93	23.85
Gasolene	1.82	1.85	2.53	3.36	4.39	4.75	3.00	4.73	5.26	2.86	3.43	3.91
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.23	.29	.49	.39	.38
Rental Sales	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	-	1.53	-	-	2.41
Sundry Excise and Sales .....	.06	.17	.32	.11	.23	.70	.20	.33	.69	.35	.47	.35
Other Taxes	1.06	2.28	1.95	1.18	2.76	2.22	1.42	2.79	2.33	1.54	3.43	2.33
Sub-Total Taxes	9.19	15.82	32.39	12.38	21.29	38.44	12.01	23.60	42.28	11.34	19.84	35.59
Licences, Permits and Fees -												
Motor Vehicle	1.06	1.82	1.95	1.70	2.57	2.49	1.64	3.05	2.73	1.70	2.68	2.57
Other .....	.42	.67	1.29	.42	.70	1.50	.67	.71	1.56	.64	.68	1.56
Sub-Total Licences and Permits ...	1.48	2.49	3.24	2.12	3.27	3.99	2.31	3.76	4.29	2.34	3.36	4.13
Public Domain	-	.93	1.24	-	1.50	2.20	.03	1.98	3.03	.02	1.91	2.91
Liquor Control .....	.36	1.05	1.60	1.03	2.92	2.97	1.16	5.31	3.89	2.42	7.76	5.26
Municipal Public Utility Contributions	.06	.05	.58	.20	.27	.97	.46	.33	1.15	.36	.31	1.30
Other Revenue .....	.40	2.02	3.31	.44	1.58	2.75	.41	1.12	2.69	.48	1.27	2.81
Received from Dominion -												
Subsidies	4.24	1.67	1.25	4.06	1.56	1.19	4.03	1.54	1.21	4.20	1.57	1.18
Interim Subsidies and Special Grants	1.39	1.55	-	2.93	2.25	.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Suspension Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.07	2.64	1.83	7.47	6.22	7.39
Gasolene Tax Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	.27	.06	-	.52	1.11	1.08
Sub-Total Received from Dominion .	5.63	3.22	1.25	6.99	3.81	1.54	9.37	4.24	3.04	12.19	8.90	9.65
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	17.12	25.58	43.61	23.16	34.64	52.86	25.75	40.34	60.37	29.35	43.35	61.65
EXPENDITURE												
Net Debt Charges	2.98	7.11	10.71	4.14	8.42	10.19	5.11	8.75	9.62	5.63	8.03	8.66
Public Welfare -												
Health and Hospital Care	2.36	2.20	3.29	2.19	2.34	4.28	2.83	2.72	4.12	2.86	2.81	4.41
Labour	-	.03	.12	.01	.04	.19	.04	.05	.16	.03	.03	.15
Relief .....	.44	2.13	5.91	.66	1.70	5.63	.21	.08	1.52	.10	.01	.59
Old Age Pensions .....	.22	.02	.44	.80	1.22	.90	.82	1.21	.86	1.01	1.29	1.30
Other Public Welfare .....	.07	1.51	2.25	.22	2.04	2.85	.21	1.58	2.72	.22	1.92	3.08
Sub-Total Public Welfare	3.09	5.89	12.01	3.88	7.34	13.85	4.11	5.64	9.38	4.22	6.06	9.53
Education	7.32	6.95	10.20	6.06	7.66	11.50	6.02	7.58	11.61	7.31	8.35	12.58
Highways	4.52	7.08	5.59	22.14	15.93	9.81	5.48	6.95	9.01	5.93	6.35	7.59
Agriculture .....	.51	.47	.69	.88	.60	.66	.68	.64	1.12	1.13	.78	1.15
Public Domain	-	.55	.93	.05	.77	2.19	.01	1.08	1.77	.01	.77	1.52
Other Expenditure	2.88	4.99	10.62	4.91	6.25	11.68	3.86	6.07	11.77	3.70	6.10	11.56
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	21.30	33.04	50.75	42.06	46.97	59.88	25.27	36.71	54.28	27.93	36.44	52.59

^{1/} Prepared in Public Finance Statistics Branch. Basic Data from Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.

Table 6.- Combined Provincial and Municipal Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Nova Scotia Compared with Maritimes and Other Provinces, Specified Years^{1/}

	1933			1939			1941			1943		
	Nova Scotia	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Nova Scotia	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Nova Scotia	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	Nova Scotia	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces
REVENUE												
Taxes-												
Personal Income .....	.09	.63	.89	.17	.99	1.40	.19	1.28	1.10	-	.02	.10
Corporation Income	-	.12	.36	-	.18	1.12	.66	.75	3.40	-	-	.07
Other Corporation Taxes	1.52	1.35	1.52	2.08	1.97	1.88	2.01	1.93	1.38	.09	.05	.02
Succession Duties .....	.50	.53	1.27	.99	.73	2.66	.71	.74	2.56	1.09	1.12	2.17
Real and Personal Property	10.43	8.89	23.55	11.76	10.03	23.44	12.07	10.82	23.54	12.61	10.93	23.85
Gasolene	1.81	1.85	2.53	4.65	4.39	4.75	5.25	4.73	5.26	3.56	3.43	3.91
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.23	.29	-	.39	.38
Rental Sales	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	-	1.53	-	-	2.41
Sundry Excise and Sales.....	.21	.17	.32	.27	.23	.70	.42	.33	.89	.57	.47	.35
Other Taxes	2.85	2.28	1.95	3.51	2.76	2.22	3.50	2.79	2.33	4.00	3.43	2.33
Sub-Total Taxes.....	17.41	15.82	32.39	23.43	21.29	38.44	24.81	23.60	42.28	21.92	19.84	35.59
Licences, Permits and Fees-												
Motor Vehicle	1.96	1.82	1.95	2.70	2.57	2.49	3.10	3.05	2.73	2.78	2.68	2.57
Other .....	.84	.67	1.29	.88	.70	1.50	.85	.71	1.56	.78	.68	1.56
Sub-Total Licences and Permits ...	2.80	2.49	3.24	3.58	3.27	3.99	3.95	3.76	4.29	3.56	3.36	4.13
Public Domain .....	.95	.93	1.24	1.51	1.50	2.20	1.61	1.98	3.03	1.38	1.91	2.91
Liquor Control .....	.96	1.05	1.60	3.29	2.92	2.97	6.34	5.31	3.89	9.46	7.76	5.26
Municipal Public Utility Contributions	.09	.05	.58	.49	.27	.97	.58	.33	1.15	.38	.31	1.30
Other Revenue	3.04	2.02	3.31	1.74	1.58	2.75	1.36	1.12	2.69	1.44	1.27	2.81
Received from Dominion -												
Subsidies	1.23	1.67	1.25	1.16	1.56	1.19	1.13	1.54	1.21	1.16	1.57	1.18
Interim Subsidies and Special Grants	1.67	1.55	-	2.32	2.25	.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Suspension Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.25	2.64	1.83	4.78	6.22	7.39
Gasolene Tax Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	1.16	1.11	1.08
Sub-Total Received from Dominion .	2.90	3.22	1.25	3.48	3.81	1.54	3.38	4.24	3.04	7.10	8.90	9.65
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE.....	29.15	25.58	42.61	37.52	34.64	52.86	42.03	40.34	60.37	45.24	43.35	61.65
EXPENDITURE												
Net Debt Charges	6.55	7.11	10.71	7.70	8.42	10.19	7.84	8.75	9.62	7.28	8.03	8.66
Public Welfare -												
Health and Hospital Care	2.26	2.20	3.29	2.42	2.34	4.28	2.80	2.72	4.12	2.48	2.81	4.41
Labour .....	.04	.03	.12	.06	.04	.19	.06	.05	.16	.04	.03	.15
Relief	2.57	2.13	5.91	1.83	1.70	5.63	.11	.08	1.52	-	.01	.59
Old Age Pensions	-	.02	.44	1.25	1.22	.90	1.24	1.21	.86	1.32	1.29	1.30
Other Public Welfare	2.30	1.51	2.25	3.02	2.04	2.85	2.33	1.58	2.72	2.96	1.92	3.08
Sub-Total Public Welfare	7.17	5.89	12.01	8.57	7.34	13.85	6.54	5.64	9.38	6.80	6.06	9.53
Education	7.01	6.95	10.20	8.06	7.66	11.50	8.04	7.58	11.51	8.86	8.35	12.58
Highways	9.43	7.08	5.59	11.43	15.93	9.81	7.38	6.95	9.01	6.29	6.35	7.59
Agriculture .....	.63	.47	.69	.36	.60	.66	.61	.64	1.12	.68	.78	1.15
Public Domain .....	.50	.55	.93	.70	.77	2.19	1.35	1.08	1.77	.60	.77	1.52
Other Expenditure	5.64	4.99	10.62	6.59	6.25	11.68	6.83	6.07	11.77	6.37	6.10	11.56
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	36.93	33.04	50.75	43.61	46.97	59.88	38.59	36.71	54.28	36.88	36.44	52.59

^{1/} Prepared in Public Finance Statistics Branch. Basic Data from Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.

Table 7. - Combined Provincial and Municipal Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, New Brunswick Compared with Maritimes and Other Provinces, Specified Years^{1/}

	1933			1939			1941			1943		
	New Brunswick	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	New Brunswick	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	New Brunswick	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces	New Brunswick	Maritime Average	All Other Provinces
REVENUE												
Taxes -												
Personal Income	1.38	.63	.89	2.13	.99	1.40	2.76	1.28	1.10	-	.02	.10
Corporation Income .....	.30	.12	.36	.45	.18	1.12	1.01	.75	3.40	-	-	.07
Other Corporation Taxes	1.12	1.35	1.52	1.85	1.97	1.88	1.98	1.93	1.38	-	.05	.02
Succession Duties .....	.62	.53	1.27	.40	.73	2.66	.84	.74	2.56	1.30	1.12	2.17
Real and Personal Property	7.95	8.89	23.55	9.02	10.03	23.44	10.49	10.82	23.54	9.81	10.93	23.85
Gasolene	1.91	1.85	2.53	4.28	4.39	4.75	4.43	4.73	5.26	3.36	3.43	3.91
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	.58	.23	.29	.87	.39	.38
Rental Sales	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	-	1.53	-	-	2.41
Sundry Excise and Sales .....	.14	.17	.32	.19	.23	.70	.24	.33	.89	.36	.47	.35
Other Taxes	1.82	2.28	1.95	2.16	2.76	2.22	2.15	2.79	2.33	3.10	3.43	2.33
Sub-Total Taxes	15.24	15.82	32.39	20.47	21.29	38.44	24.47	23.60	42.28	18.80	19.84	35.59
Licences, Permits and Fees -												
Motor Vehicle	1.82	1.82	1.95	2.59	2.57	2.49	3.28	3.05	2.73	2.75	2.68	2.57
Other .....	.50	.67	1.29	.53	.70	1.50	.54	.71	1.56	.55	.68	1.56
Sub-Total Licences and Permits ...	2.32	2.49	3.24	3.12	3.27	3.99	3.82	3.76	4.29	3.30	3.36	4.13
Public Domain	1.10	.93	1.24	1.81	1.50	2.20	2.85	1.98	3.03	2.98	1.91	2.91
Liquor Control	1.30	1.05	1.60	2.85	2.92	2.97	4.86	5.31	3.89	6.60	7.76	5.26
Municipal Public Utility Contributions	-	.05	.58	-	.27	.97	-	.33	1.15	.16	.31	1.30
Other Revenue	1.12	2.02	3.31	1.63	1.58	2.75	.95	1.12	2.69	1.15	1.27	2.81
Received from Dominion -												
Subsidies	1.67	1.67	1.25	1.55	1.56	1.19	1.54	1.54	1.21	1.58	1.57	1.18
Interim Subsidies and Special Grants	1.43	1.55	-	2.01	2.25	.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Suspension Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	2.64	1.83	7.87	6.22	7.39
Gasolene Tax Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10	.06	-	1.17	1.11	1.08
Sub-Total Received from Dominion .	3.10	3.22	1.25	3.56	3.81	1.54	4.27	4.24	3.04	10.62	8.90	9.65
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	24.18	25.58	43.61	33.44	34.64	52.86	41.22	40.34	60.37	43.61	43.35	61.65
EXPENDITURE												
Net Debt Charges	8.70	7.11	10.71	10.22	8.42	10.19	10.65	8.75	9.62	9.50	8.03	8.66
Public Welfare -												
Health and Hospital Care	2.08	2.20	3.29	2.28	2.34	4.28	2.60	2.72	4.12	3.24	3.81	4.41
Labour .....	.01	.03	.12	.03	.04	.19	.03	.05	.16	.01	.03	.15
Relief	1.93	2.13	5.91	1.76	1.70	5.63	.03	.06	1.52	-	.01	.59
Old Age Pensions	-	.02	.44	1.27	1.22	.90	1.26	1.21	.86	1.31	1.29	1.30
Other Public Welfare .....	.86	1.51	2.25	1.20	2.04	2.85	.90	1.58	2.72	.89	1.92	3.08
Sub-Total Public Welfare	4.88	5.89	12.01	6.54	7.34	13.65	4.82	5.64	9.38	5.45	6.06	9.53
Education	6.79	6.95	10.20	7.50	7.66	11.50	7.32	7.58	11.51	7.88	8.35	12.58
Highways	4.68	7.08	5.59	20.26	15.93	9.81	6.70	6.95	9.01	6.50	6.35	7.59
Agriculture .....	.28	.47	.69	.58	.60	.66	.66	.64	1.12	.84	.78	1.15
Public Domain .....	.73	.55	.93	1.00	.77	2.19	.95	1.08	1.77	1.14	.77	1.52
Other Expenditure	4.63	4.99	10.62	6.12	6.25	11.68	5.61	6.07	11.77	6.22	6.10	11.56
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	30.69	33.04	50.75	52.22	46.97	59.88	36.71	36.71	54.28	37.53	36.44	52.59

1/ Prepared in Public Finance Statistics Branch. Basic Data from Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.

Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1945-46^{1/}

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

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

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

With respect to social security, Family Allowances had already been put into effect in 1945. The Dominion now proposed in addition, to pay a \$30 a month old-age pension without a means test to everyone 70 years of age or over; to contribute 50 per cent to provincially administered old-age assistance under a means test for people from 65 to 69; to make grants to the Provincial Governments for general preventive public-health work and for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, mental diseases, venereal disease, and other specific ills; to contribute approximately 60 per cent of the cost of provincially administered health insurance schemes; to make low-interest loans for hospital construction; to provide assistance for all unemployed able and willing to work, not covered by unemployment insurance, at the scale of approximately 85 per cent of the unemployment insurance benefits; to provide and assist in the provision of greatly expanded vocational training and other rehabilitation services to improve employability.

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

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

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

^{1/} Adapted from Canada Year Book, 1947.

The Budget Proposals of June, 1946

The Budget of June 27, 1946, included proposals for a tax agreement which could be entered into by any individual province. In compliance with the Wartime Tax Agreements, the Dominion undertook to reduce the standard corporation income tax from 40 per cent to 30 per cent and also to reduce personal income taxes for 1947. The Dominion would also give a tax credit of the amount of personal income tax paid any province up to 5 per cent of the tax payable to the Dominion. The Dominion proposed to double its succession duty tax, but to provide a credit against this tax of the amount of succession duties paid to a provincial government up to 50 per cent of the Dominion tax. If a province was prepared to agree to withdraw from income tax, corporation tax, and succession duty fields for five years, the Dominion would undertake to pay the annual per capita subsidy under the terms proposed at the Conference. Agreeing provinces would be required to levy a 5 per cent tax on net corporate income within the province to be collected by the Dominion, and the proceeds of this tax would be deducted from the annual subsidy.^{1/}

The objective of the Budget proposals was to secure tax agreements with the provinces but the proposals were designed to enable a province which might prefer to continue its own taxation to do so without unduly penalizing its taxpayers.

Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreements

During the course of negotiations between the Dominion and the provinces on the Budget proposals, the formula on which Dominion payments to the provinces would be based was expanded. Two alternatives were offered: (1) a combination of \$12.75 per capita of 1942 population plus 50 per cent of provincial income and corporation income tax receipts in 1940, plus the statutory subsidies increased according to increases in gross national production and population; or (2) \$15 per capita of 1942 population plus the statutory subsidies increased according to increases in gross national production and population. The Dominion Government also withdrew, on March 31, 1947, its wartime tax on gasoline of 3 cents a gallon, leaving this field of taxation, which was yielding the Dominion approximately \$35 million annually, entirely to the provinces.

The three Maritimes and the four Western Provinces have agreed to rent their corporation tax, income tax, and succession duty fields to the Dominion for five years in exchange for payments as stated above. The amounts received by the provinces will be considerably higher than their total annual receipts during wartime from the Wartime Tax Agreements, Succession Duties, and Statutory Subsidies. Ontario and Quebec have not concluded tax agreements with the Dominion but have announced their own Budget proposals for the fiscal year 1947-48.

^{1/} The tax agreements as finally concluded with seven provinces do not compel the provinces to levy this tax. It is optional with them but in the event that they do not levy the tax, subsidy payments are reduced by the yield of a 5 per cent tax.

CHAPTER X. - PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

SECTION 1. - PUBLIC HEALTH^{1/}

In Canada, public health is administered by Dominion and Provincial Governments through their respective Health Departments.

The Dominion has jurisdiction only respecting such public health matters as are exclusively international, national and interprovincial. The Dominion Government makes grants to Provincial Departments of Health and to voluntary organizations engaged in public health work. Treatment for members and ex-members of the armed Forces is provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs in veterans' services and public hospitals. The Dominion Council of Health is responsible for correlating and co-ordinating the activities of the Provincial Departments of Health; it comprises the Deputy Minister of Health of each of the provinces as well as a representative of agriculture, labour, and urban and rural women, respectively. The personnel includes a scientific adviser on public health.^{2/}

Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments of the Maritime Provinces

Prince Edward Island- In 1946 the Department of Public Welfare, which administered both Health and Welfare, was reorganized under the title of "Health and Welfare" with one Minister responsible for both Divisions. The Health Division is under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer, who superintends the work of the Central Division including the Provincial Laboratory, and the Nursing and Sanitary Division. The Province is divided into five Districts: a public-health nurse is assigned to each District and is responsible for the inspection of school children, home visiting, home-nursing classes, immunizing clinics, etc. One nurse specially trained in venereal disease and another specially trained in tuberculosis have the entire Province as their field of operation. The Provincial Laboratory is of great assistance to the practising physicians of the Province.

The compilation of the vital statistics of the Province is handled by the Welfare Division and all birth, death, and marriage certificates are micro-filmed for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Provincial Government operates a Provincial Sanatorium of 145-bed capacity under a Board of Commissioners and an annual grant is made to assist ex-sanatorium patients when required and to help other indigent tubercular persons awaiting admission and their families. Field work, in regard to tuberculosis, is a public health responsibility and clinics are held periodically at central points in the Province. The Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League, a voluntary organization supported by the sale of Christmas Tuberculosis Seals, works in close co-operation with the Provincial Sanatorium and Health Division.

Provision for annual grants is made to the general hospitals which, in turn, accept as free patients all indigent persons requiring hospital treatment. Expenses in connection with the operation of a hospital for the insane are borne practically in full by the Provincial Government.

The Department of Health operates two venereal-disease clinics, one at Charlottetown and the other at Summerside. All necessary medication is supplied free of charge to persons who are not within reach of public-health clinics.

Nova Scotia.- The Province is divided into six health districts with a medical director in charge of each, assisted by a staff of public-health nurses, sanitary inspectors, clerks and stenographers. Under the direction of the central Ministry of Health, these units carry on generalized public health programs.

The city of Halifax with a trained medical health officer and staff constitutes a separate health unit. Each town and municipality has a part-time medical health officer, board of health and sanitary inspector. The Provincial Unit Officers provide leadership and endeavour to standardize and correlate the work of the municipal services.

1/ Adapted from Canada Year Book, 1947.

2/ For a fuller account of the public health activities of the Dominion Government, see Canada Year Book, 1947, pp. 186-7.

Attached to the central office are a Minister of Health, a Deputy Minister of Health, a Medical Statistician and Epidemiologist, a Public Health Engineer, a Superintendent of Public Health Nursing, Bacteriological, Pathological and Industrial Hygiene Laboratories, a division of Physical Fitness and Nutrition, a "Kenny" treatment clinic for poliomyelitis and a staff of statistical and general clerks and stenographers. A cancer clinic is operated in connection with the Victoria General hospital, a government-owned and operated institution. Nurses, especially trained in the epidemiology of venereal diseases, are at work and ten treatment clinics with part-time directors are in operation in the health districts.

New Brunswick.- The Department of Health, under the administration of a Minister of Health, was established in 1918. It provides the following services: general sanitation, including supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; public health laboratory and the supply of biologicals; medical inspection of schools; collection of vital statistics; public-health nursing and child welfare; nutrition; health education; and general supervision and co-ordination of the work of the sub-district boards of health.

Under the Minister, the Department is directed by the Chief Medical Officer who is also Registrar General of Vital Statistics. The staff consists of an Assistant Registrar General, a Director of Laboratories, seven full-time Medical Health Officers, a full-time Director of Venereal Disease Control, a Director of Public Health Nursing Service, and eleven Public Health Nurses assigned to the different counties. The Province assumes the costs of sanatorium care for tuberculosis patients; all hospital care for poliomyelitis patients treated at the Provincial Clinic at Fredericton; and about 60 per cent of the costs of hospital care for mental patients.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, collects statistics relating to various types of institutions including hospitals for the sick, sanatoria, mental and neurological institutions. Certain summary statistics relating to these types of institutions are shown in Tables 1-3. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Bureau.

Table 1.- Summary Statistics of Hospitals Operating in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1945

Type of Institution	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Population (1945 estimates 000's omitted).....	92	621	468	1,181	12,119
Public Hospitals for Acute Diseases ^{1/-}					
General.....	4	28	15	47	498
Women's.....	-	2	1	3	11
Children's.....	-	1	-	1	9
Contagious diseases.....	-	1	-	1	12
Convalescent.....	-	-	-	-	10
Red Cross.....	-	1	1	2	39
Other.....	-	-	-	-	9
Total Public Hospitals.....	4	33	17	64	588
Private Hospitals.....	1	12	5	18	234
Institutions for incurables.....	-	-	1	1	20
Dominion Hospitals-					
Department of National Health and Welfare-					
Quarantine.....	-	1	-	1	2
Marine.....	-	2	-	2	2
Leprosy.....	-	-	1	1	2
Indian Health Service.....	-	-	-	-	16
Department of Veterans' Affairs.....	-	3	1	4	26
Department of National Defence.....	-	8	7	15	89 ^{2/}
Total Dominion Hospitals.....	-	14	9	23	137 ^{2/}

1/ Excluding incurable, mental and tuberculosis institutions.

2/ Includes two hospitals in Newfoundland.

Table 1.- Summary Statistics of Hospitals Operating in the Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1945-Concl'd.

Type of Institution	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Tuberculosis sanatoria..... ^{3/}	1	3	3	7	53
Units in other hospitals.....	-	7	-	7	32
Mental Institutions-					
Provincial Hospitals.....	1	1	1	3	33
Training schools.....	-	1	-	1	4
Psychiatric hospitals.....	-	-	-	-	2
County and municipal hospitals.....	-	15	-	15	15
Dominion hospitals.....	-	-	-	-	2
Private institutions.....	-	-	-	-	3
Totals, Mental Institutions.....	1	17	1	19	59
Totals, All Hospitals.....	7	79	36	122	1,091

3/ Not included in totals.

Table 2. - Summary Statistics of Tuberculosis Hospitals, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1945

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hospitals-					
Sanatoria.....	1	3	3	7	53
Units of public hospitals.....	-	7	-	7	24
Units of Dominion hospitals.....	-	-	-	-	8
Total, Hospitals.....	1	10	3	14	85
Bed Capacity-					
Sanatoria.....	140	473	548	1,161	10,398
Units of public hospitals.....	-	222	-	222	1,254
Units of Dominion hospitals.....	-	-	-	-	453
Totals, Bed Capacity.....	140	695	548	1,383	12,105
Staff^{1/-}					
Salaried doctors.....	3	6	11	20	222
Graduate nurses.....	13	25	59	97	771
Totals, Personnel^{2/}.....	72	237	306	615	4,942
Hospital Facilities^{1/-}					
X-ray.....	1	2	3	6	40
Clinical laboratories.....	1	1	2	4	38
Physio-therapy.....	-	1	3	4	25
Movement of Population-					
Admissions.....	59	711	500	1,270	13,253
Totals, under Treatment.....	138	1,311	1,035	2,484	23,558
Discharges.....	50	716	520	1,286	12,697
Deaths.....	11	132	89	232	2,177
Total collective days' stay.....	30,071	226,500	190,726	447,297	3,885,617

1/ Sanatoria only (exclusive of units in other hospitals).

2/ Includes other personnel.

Table 3.- Summary Statistics of Mental Institutions, Maritime Provinces and Canada, 1945

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritime Provinces	Canada
Institutions reporting..... No.	1	17	1	19	59
Normal bed capacity No.	290	2,541	1,000	3,831	45,124
Staff-					
Doctors, full-time..... No.	1	2	5	8	169
Doctors, part-time..... No.	2	20	1	23	64
Graduate nurses..... No.	9	27	17	53	886
Other nurses..... No.	14	40	-	54	1,174
Totals, Staff ^{1/} No.	71	385	182	638	9,938
Movement of Population-					
Admissions (Transfers not included)..... No.	124	622	290	1,036	12,268
Totals, Under Treatment..... No.	398	2,935	1,998	5,331	64,016
Separations (Transfers not included)..... No.	114	589	310	1,013	11,770
Total patients, December 31..... No.	284	2,346	1,688	4,318	52,246
Receipts-					
Government and municipal payments \$	161,926	737,851	460,046	1,359,823	18,414,131
Fees from paying patients..... \$	23,358	49,906	64,182	137,446	3,017,471
Received from other sources..... \$	876	42,857	1,576	45,309	1,201,965
Totals, Receipts..... \$	186,160	830,614	525,804	1,542,578	22,633,567
Expenditures-					
Salaries..... \$	59,968	305,575	181,539	547,082	11,237,818
Provisions..... \$	56,968	236,141	158,706	451,815	4,535,593
All other expenditures for maintenance..... \$	69,224	270,332	185,559	525,115	5,547,267
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance..... \$	186,160	812,048	525,804	1,524,012	21,320,678
New buildings and improvements... \$	-	30,961	20,197	51,158	964,219
Expenditures for other purposes.. \$	-	3,089	-	3,089	665,940
Totals, Expenditures..... \$	186,160	846,098	546,001	1,578,259	22,950,837

1/ Includes other personnel.

SECTION 2. - WELFARE SERVICES^{1/}

Public responsibility for the care of the indigent, aged and infirm, homeless orphans, dependent neglected, and delinquent children, and the dependent deaf and blind has long been recognized. The actual work of caring for them was first undertaken by religious and philanthropic bodies. In many cases government aid was granted with official inspection as the natural corollary. As early as 1752, an orphanage was opened at Halifax for orphans and deserted children.

From a historical as well as a constitutional point of view, the responsibility for social welfare in Canada has rested on the provinces, which, in turn, have delegated a large share of this responsibility to the municipalities. It is but recently, relatively speaking, that the concept of public welfare has grown to include more than poor relief, sanitation and institutions of confinement and that the provinces have undertaken to meet these expanding needs by maintaining institutions of one kind or another, child welfare services, and other specialized programs. Thus the provinces themselves have latterly assumed the major role in public welfare and, even though the municipalities have continued to carry substantial burdens, the Provincial Governments have taken a direct part in co-ordinating the work and assisting by subsidies and other means.

At the same time, an increasing measure of responsibility on the part of the Dominion has been in evidence; this was especially noticeable, during the pre-war depression decade, in the fields of unemployment relief, agricultural relief, and old age pensions. While constitutional authority has not changed, except with respect to unemployment insurance, the pressure of events in the depression decade obliged the Dominion Government to help the provinces to shoulder their financial burdens by grants-in-aid, etc. Today therefore, the responsibility of the Dominion Government for problems arising in these fields has become fairly well established by custom rather than constitutional change, although what remained of unemployment relief after the introduction of unemployment insurance was turned back in 1941 to the provinces. A real effort was made by the Rowell-Sirois Commission to bring about the necessary re-distribution of administrative and financial responsibility essential to the proper functioning of the Dominion and Provincial authorities in the complicated economic circumstances that are an outgrowth of the present century. This effort has been carried forward, but with varying success, in the proposals of the Dominion Government to the provinces with regard to social security, during the recent Dominion-Provincial Conferences held in 1945 and 1946.

The field of social welfare is a very wide one and includes the work of many voluntary organizations. The Canadian Welfare Council gives national direction to, and co-ordinates the work of, the local welfare agencies; specialized organizations, such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, occupy a somewhat similar role in their particular fields. The various Community Chest organizations and service clubs assist welfare work by helping to finance local organizations, and the great work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and similar youth organizations, in what may be described as preventive rather than curative work, cannot be overlooked. Day nurseries provide service to many mothers who are obliged to work. Many of the activities of these organizations are not susceptible of statistical measurement. In the case of the Canadian Red Cross, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Order of Saint John, their fields of effort are more closely related to public health. The National Physical Fitness Act of 1944 administered in close association with the Provincial Departments of Health and Welfare is also fundamentally a health rather than a welfare activity.

The creation of the Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare (8 Geo. VI, c.22, 1944), established for the first time a Department of the Federal Government in which matters of welfare are a primary responsibility. Prior to that time, the administration of Acts pertaining to social security and welfare was assigned to existing Departments or, as in the case of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, to a commission set up for that purpose. The Act of 1944 places under the Minister of National Health and Welfare the administration of any Acts, orders or regulations relating to welfare which are not by law assigned to any other Department.

Other functions of the Department more particularly related to welfare are, in brief: the promotion

^{1/} Adapted from Canada Year Book, 1947.

of social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Dominion has jurisdiction; investigation and research; the preparation and distribution of information on social and industrial conditions affecting the lives of the people; co-operation with provincial authorities with a view to co-ordination of efforts in providing for the social security and welfare of the people of Canada.

The Welfare Branch of the Department administers the Family Allowances Act, the Physical Fitness Act and the federal Old Age Pensions Act including pensions for the blind, also the War Charities Act and Voluntary War Relief Division. The welfare of Indians and Eskimos is the responsibility of the Department of Mines and Resources. Other welfare services are administered by the Department of Labour, the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Family Allowances Act, 1944, was introduced for the purpose of equalizing opportunity for the children of Canada. The allowances are paid monthly to mothers and must be spent exclusively towards the maintenance, care, training, education, and advancement of the child.

Welfare Services of the Maritime Provinces

Provincial health and welfare services are, in many instances, interrelated and administered by the same Provincial Departments. In view of this fact, it is sometimes difficult to set a definite demarcation between the two services. So far as possible, this Section deals with the well-being of the people with regard to social aid, child welfare, allowances and pensions for mothers and the aged and blind. Public health and related institutions are dealt with in Section 1 of this Chapter.

Prince Edward Island

The Department of Health and Welfare of the Province of Prince Edward Island administers the following statutes:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) The Public Health Act. | (5) The Electrical Inspection Act. |
| (2) The Old Age Pensions Act. | (6) The Falconwood Hospital and Infirmary Act. |
| (3) The Children's Act. | (7) The Premarital Health Examination Act. |
| (4) The Vital Statistics Act. | (8) The Venereal Disease Prevention Act. |

It also administers direct relief payments, and extra-mural treatment for tuberculosis, and supervises all Governmental medical services, including the Provincial Sanatorium, the Hospital for the Insane, and the Infirmary for the care of the aged and infirm. In the Province there are two orphanages, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, operated as private institutions. Two Children's Aid Societies are active and operate under authority of the Children's Act.

There is no system of workmen's compensation or mothers' allowances in the Province, but persons employed under the Dominion Government are provided for under the schedules of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.- The Province has co-operated in the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since July 1, 1933, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since December 1, 1937.

Nova Scotia

The Public Welfare Services are administered by the Minister of Public Welfare in the Department of Public Welfare and are specifically concerned with the following matters:

Child and Family Welfare.- This branch of the Department includes:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Child Protection. | (5) Psychiatric service for children and families under (3) and (4), and for the public schools on request of the Education Department. |
| (2) Assistance to and supervision of Children's Aid Societies. | (6) Inspection of all child-caring institutions and ownership of, and responsibility for, the operation of the Nova Scotia Training School for Mentally Deficient Children. |
| (3) Supervision of children in adoptive and foster homes. | |
| (4) Family case work. | |

These Services include six juvenile courts and probation officers; financial aid and technical

advice given to 12 Children's Aid Societies; inspection of foster homes and shelters; inspection of and per capita financial assistance to reformatory institutions. Most of the wards of the Children's Aid Societies are in either free foster homes or family boarding homes, although some are in the regular child-caring institutions. Maintenance is paid on a 40-60 p.c. basis between the Province and the municipalities. Financial provision for the maintenance of children in reformatory institutions is at the rate of \$175 per annum from the municipality and an equal amount from the Province. For children in the Training School for the Mentally Defective, the municipality pays \$200 per child per annum, all other expenses being borne by the Province.

A considerable volume of work has been done for the Dominion Government in connection with soldiers' families.

Mothers' Allowances.- Enabling legislation was passed in 1930 and became effective on Oct. 1 of that year.

Public Charities.- These services are varied and include aid to persons who have no legal claim on any municipality in the Province or any specific poor district but who require public assistance.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.- The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since March, 1934, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Oct. 1, 1937.

In addition to the above matters, the following subjects, though not part of the public welfare program proper, are controlled by the Province.

Homes for the Aged.- Although no provincial grants are paid to homes for the aged operated by municipalities, religious or private bodies and subject to provincial inspection, many such homes receive public funds indirectly. In certain cases old age pensioners boarding in these homes may pay their pensions directly to the institution or by private agreement pensions are paid to the institution by the Pension Board of the Department if the pensioner is incapable of managing his own affairs.

The Workmen's Compensation Board.- This legislation was passed in 1915, but did not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1917. The subject of workmen's compensation is not as directly related to welfare as the other services dealt with. The Province, in its control of trade and industry, enacts compensation legislation and supervises its administration, but workmen's compensation is financed by and is essentially the responsibility of industry. See also Chapter on Labour.

New Brunswick

The welfare services provided by the Government of New Brunswick are under the direct supervision of The Minister of Health and Social Services and consist of:-

- (1) Children's Protective Service.
- (2) Mothers' Allowances.
- (3) Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.
- (4) Homes for the Aged.
- (5) Workmen's Compensation.

Children's Protective Service.- This service includes the administration of the Children's Protection Act and the Adoption Act; services under these Acts are carried out by a Child Welfare Officer. Children's Aid Societies are organized in all counties, some of which employ full-time agents. Orphanages are under the auspices of religious or private bodies but there are certain municipal institutions that receive adults and children; these are subject to provincial inspection.

Mothers' Allowances.- The Mothers' Allowances Act passed on April 6, 1944, provides for allowances to mothers who are widowed or who, for other reasons, are without means of support.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.- The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since July 1, 1936, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Sept. 1, 1937.

Homes for the Aged.- These are operated under municipal, religious, fraternal or private auspices and are subject to provincial inspection.

Workmen's Compensation.- The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1918 and came into force on Jan. 2, 1919. See also Chapter on Labour.

Summary statistics of certain welfare services in the Maritime Provinces are shown in Tables 4 to 8. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For statistics relating to Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation, see Chapter V.

Table 4. - Summary Statistics of Family Allowances, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Specified Dates
1945 - 47

Province	Date	Families to whom Allowances were paid	Total Children	Average Children per Family	Average Allowance		Total Allowances Paid
					per Family	per Child	
		No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island-	July, 1945	11,702	29,207	2.50	15.13	6.06	177,058
	March, 1946	11,999	30,541	2.54	15.09	5.93	181,007
	June, 1946	12,021	30,456	2.53	15.07	5.95	181,149
	Sept., 1946	12,050	30,636	2.54	15.18	5.97	182,975
	Dec., 1946	12,179	30,910	2.54	15.13	5.96	184,276
	March, 1947	12,280	31,203	2.54	15.09	5.94	185,368
Nova Scotia-	July, 1945	64,213	155,121	2.42	14.35	5.94	921,333
	March, 1946	76,789	183,447	2.39	14.17	5.93	1,087,899
	June, 1946	76,764	183,048	2.38	14.21	5.96	1,091,034
	Sept., 1946	77,728	184,789	2.38	14.22	5.98	1,105,552
	Dec., 1946	79,824	188,768	2.36	14.17	5.99	1,131,079
	March, 1947	84,172	196,530	2.33	13.92	5.96	1,171,436
New Brunswick-	July, 1945	54,036	143,152	2.65	15.71	5.93	849,136
	March, 1946	58,933	156,961	2.66	15.66	5.88	923,155
	June, 1946	59,551	158,247	2.66	15.62	5.88	930,193
	Sept., 1946	60,794	160,167	2.63	15.52	5.89	943,464
	Dec., 1946	62,158	162,844	2.62	15.42	5.89	958,711
	March, 1947	65,071	168,114	2.58	15.22	5.89	990,720
Canada-	July, 1945	1,237,754	2,956,844	2.39	14.19	5.94	17,560,934
	March, 1946	1,406,151	3,299,100	2.35	14.05	5.99	19,753,273
	June, 1946	1,423,159	3,335,582	2.34	13.97	5.96	19,881,076
	Sept., 1946	1,449,941	3,361,702	2.33	13.92	5.97	20,184,228
	Dec., 1946	1,497,428	3,453,503	2.31	13.79	5.97	20,651,154
	March, 1947	1,588,456	3,633,062	2.29	13.62	5.95	21,630,948

Table 5. - Summary Statistics of Mothers' Allowances, by Provinces, 1941 - 46

Province and Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
Nova Scotia ^{1/-}			
1941	1,221	3,432	418,286
1942	1,227	3,448	443,164
1943	1,280	3,619	513,303
1944	1,365	3,840	630,723
1945	1,441	4,057	734,828
1946	1,615	4,474	846,964
New Brunswick ^{1/, 2/-}			
1945	916	2,624	364,802
1946	1,207	3,308	487,602

For footnotes, see page 218.

Table 5.- Summary Statistics of Mothers' Allowances, by Provinces, 1941-46 - (Concl'd.)

Province and Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
Quebec ^{3/-}			
1941	8,116	24,348	2,304,240
1942	9,613	28,839	2,707,291
1943	10,895	32,685	3,231,018
1944	11,973	35,919	3,698,044
1945	13,057	39,396	4,186,308
1946	13,685	41,055	4,664,235
Ontario ^{4/-}			
1941	10,811	27,203	4,665,829
1942	12,448	24,715	4,318,536
1943	10,813	20,932	3,736,276
1944	9,176	18,032	3,750,861
1945	8,540	16,841	3,581,251
1946	8,092	15,976	3,451,309
Manitoba ^{3/-}			
1941	946	2,816	406,340
1942	873	2,644	367,677
1943	741	2,210	335,892
1944	643	1,951	319,016
1945	600	1,843	319,871
1946	613	1,835	354,360
Saskatchewan ^{5/-}			
1941	2,958	7,761	488,701
1942	2,734	7,206	458,775
1943	2,468	5,675	514,491
1944	2,222	5,321	520,272
1945	2,078	4,912	651,723
1946	2,117	4,992	868,403
Alberta ^{4/-}			
1941	2,246	4,579	618,836
1942	2,091	4,281	595,117
1943	1,990	4,009	561,975
1944	1,830	3,918	556,075
1945	1,701	3,562	570,754
1946	1,559	3,275	569,137
British Columbia ^{4/-}			
1941	1,697	3,346	798,097
1942	1,552	3,072	751,835
1943	1,194	2,406	667,213
1944	1,080	2,246	581,541
1945	940	1,968	528,442
1946	905	2,132	498,901

1/ For year ending October 31. 2/ Allowances paid since May 1, 1944.
 3/ For year ending December 31. 4/ For year ending March 31.
 5/ For year ending April 30.

Table 6.- Summary Statistics of Old Age Pensions, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Years ended March 31, 1943-47

Province and Date Effective	Year ended March 31	Average Monthly Pension	Pen-sioners	Percentage of Pen-sioners to Population ^{1/}	Percentage of Persons Age 70 or over to Population ^{1/}	Percentage of Pen-sioners to Population Age 70 or over ^{1/}	Dominion Government's Contribution for Fiscal Year
		\$	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	\$
Prince Edward Island- (Act effective July 1, 1933)	1943	13.48	1,904	1.98	6.25	31.73	208,587
	1944	18.53	1,888	2.07	6.59	31.47	288,515
	1945	18.63	1,884	2.07	6.59	31.40	311,583
	1946	18.99	1,980	2.15	6.52	33.00	322,441
	1947	19.36	2,112	2.25	6.38	35.20	350,808
Nova Scotia- (Act effective Mar. 1, 1934)	1943	15.65	14,080	2.40	5.11	46.93	1,948,075
	1944	18.06	13,838	2.28	5.11	44.64	2,137,242
	1945	22.50	14,032	2.29	5.23	43.85	2,807,890
	1946	22.62	14,771	2.38	5.15	46.16	2,913,972
	1947	22.76	15,403	2.52	5.39	46.68	3,093,204
New Brunswick- (Act effective July 1, 1936)	1943	15.27	11,818	2.54	4.52	56.28	1,606,403
	1944	17.69	11,843	2.56	4.54	56.40	1,732,670
	1945	22.13	12,269	2.66	4.55	58.42	2,390,978
	1946	22.40	12,663	2.71	4.49	60.30	2,498,871
	1947	22.68	13,360	2.78	4.58	60.73	2,649,020
Canada (excluding Yukon)-	1943	17.82	183,601	1.58	4.03	39.11	28,861,186
	1944	22.20	181,384	1.54	4.10	37.44	32,195,592
	1945	23.86	187,512	1.57	4.17	37.54	39,503,028
	1946	23.98	196,941	1.63	4.21	38.58	41,291,227
	1947	24.03	209,029	1.70	4.31	39.39	43,829,580

^{1/} In calculating percentages as of March 31, the population figure used was that of the preceding June.

Table 7.- Summary Statistics of Pensions for Blind Persons, Maritime Provinces and Canada, Years ended March 31, 1943-47

Province and Date Effective	Year ended March 31	Average Monthly Pension	Blind Pensioners	Percentage of Blind Pensioners to Population ^{1/}	Dominion Government's Contribution for Fiscal Year
		\$	No.	P.C.	\$
Prince Edward Island- (Act effective Dec. 1, 1937)	1943	16.14	116	0.121	15,249
	1944	22.41	111	0.122	19,545
	1945	22.40	110	0.121	22,012
	1946	22.33	119	0.129	22,795
	1947	22.84	121	0.129	24,211
Nova Scotia- (Act effective Oct. 1, 1937)	1943	19.22	620	0.106	107,397
	1944	21.21	633	0.104	114,043
	1945	24.23	640	0.105	140,039
	1946	24.19	664	0.107	142,672
	1947	24.25	685	0.112	147,486
New Brunswick- (Act effective Sept. 1, 1937)	1943	19.67	722	0.155	129,585
	1944	23.28	710	0.153	136,447
	1945	24.54	736	0.159	161,588
	1946	24.65	737	0.157	161,978
	1947	24.65	758	0.158	166,414
Canada ^{2/} -	1943	19.55	6,374	0.055	1,114,828
	1944	23.84	6,374	0.054	1,244,030
	1945	24.63	6,663	0.056	1,471,978
	1946	24.62	6,945	0.057	1,526,747
	1947	24.63	7,311	0.059	1,615,136

^{1/} In calculating percentages as of March 31, the population figure used was that of the preceding June.

^{2/} Previous to 1947 no pensions were paid in Yukon or the Northwest Territories; in 1947 one pension of \$25 monthly was paid in the Northwest Territories for which the Dominion Government's contribution was \$250.

Table 8. - Summary Statistics of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, Maritime Provinces and Canada, as at June 1, 1946

Item	Prince Edward	Nova	New	Maritime	Canada
	Island	Scotia	Brunswick	Provinces	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Homes for Adults-					
Institutions.....	1	18	10	29	171
Bed Capacity.....	105	1,332	403	1,840	13,725
Personnel.....	22	184	52	258	2,522
Under care June 1, 1946.....	114	1,418	423	1,955	18,541
Homes for Adults and Children-					
Institutions.....	-	6	5	11	88
Bed capacity.....	-	417	482	899	11,031
Personnel.....	-	63	103	166	2,470
Under care June 1, 1946.....	-	617	718	1,335	17,802
Orphanages-					
Institutions.....	1	8	5	14	99
Bed capacity.....	100	593	446	1,139	12,669
Personnel.....	14	117	75	206	2,578
Under care June 1, 1946.....	63	742	673	1,478	18,501
Day Nurseries-					
Institutions.....	-	1	-	1	14
Bed capacity.....	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel.....	-	7	-	7	117
Under care June 1, 1946.....	-	15	-	15	774
Children's Aid Societies-					
Institutions.....	-	7	2	9	62
Bed capacity.....	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel.....	-	15	8	23	557
Under care June 1, 1946.....	-	950	229	1,179	18,637
County Homes- included in Homes for Adults.....					

Education was delegated to the Provincial Governments by the British North America Act, 1867. Education, however, goes back to the time of the early settlers when it was primarily a town, village or family affair. It was determined to some extent by the need for a rudimentary education for everyone and the need for trained workers in the church, government, schools, etc. The early schools in the Maritime Provinces were patterned to a great extent upon those previously attended in Europe by the colonists. The influence of the schools of England is still observable in the use of teacher assistants and that of Scotland in the emphasis placed upon predominantly intellectual and professional courses aimed towards university preparation. Geographically, much of the Maritime Provinces is nearer to the United States than to the rest of Canada and is inevitably influenced by educational developments in that country. Many university graduates from the Maritimes have found greener pastures in the other provinces of Canada or in the United States.

A brief historical review of the development of education in each of the Maritime Provinces, followed by a general discussion of present-day Maritime education is given in the following pages.

Historical Sketch of Education in Nova Scotia

The history of education in Nova Scotia falls into five fairly definite periods:-

1. The period of private schools or church education.
2. The period of semi-private education during which the state assisted education with more or less precarious grants (1732 to 1811). The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, an Anglican institution, was particularly active during this second period. Education resembled that in England, the institutions being mainly "secondary", i.e., pupils entered at around the age of ten and were prepared for university.
3. The third period (1811 to 1864) began when a common school system was founded and machinery set up for its support by steady government grants and local organizations such as the school section (1826). During this period the first Superintendent of Education was appointed (1854) and a Normal School was established especially for the training of teachers.
4. The fourth period (1864 to 1893) began with the establishment of a free school system supported by a general property tax and poll tax assessed on all residents in the district.
5. The fifth period began in 1893 when the Normal School changed from being an academic institution for the training of teachers to become purely professional. Emphasis was placed on the development of secondary education, and the development of health services, industrial education, and special education of the weaker pupils. Transfer of pupils from one school to another was facilitated and a beginning was made at establishing grade standards.

The Free School Act of 1864, with subsequent alterations, accounts for the present organization for administration. Financial support was to come from- (1) the provincial grant paid directly to the teacher according to certificate held. This grant later became a fixed sum; (2) the county grant raised by a poll tax and apportioned as \$25 per teacher and the remainder distributed according to average daily attendance; (3) sectional property assessment.

Special advances in education, with the date of legislation or initiation, may be listed as follows:-

^{1/} This Chapter was written by Dr. F.E. Whitworth of the Education Branch of the Bureau.

1. School for the Deaf, 1851.
2. School for the Blind, 1867.
3. College of Agriculture, 1885.
4. Summer School of Science, 1887.
5. School of Art, 1887.
6. Training in English in night school (about 1890).
7. School of Horticulture (at Wolfville) merged with the College of Agriculture, 1894.
8. Experiment in consolidation, 1903.
9. Manual training in high schools (about 1894).
10. School of mines (before 1896).
11. Office of Director of Technical Education established and a technical college founded, 1907.
12. Director of Rural Science appointed, 1912.

Compulsory education has been in force for some considerable time. In 1895, school sections were required to take a vote on it and, if it passed, to enforce attendance of those between 7 and 12 years of age for 120 days a year. It was adopted section by section and in 1921 was made obligatory throughout the province.

By 1907, a system of teachers' annuities was in force, which, by amendments in 1910, 1912, 1914, and 1917, brought in inspectors, normal school teachers, and the staffs of the schools for the blind and deaf.

Historical Sketch of Education in New Brunswick

Here we may distinguish four periods:

1. The period of purely private instruction (to 1784).
2. The period of semi-private, i.e. partly state-aided education, the remainder being provided by churches, benevolent societies and individuals (1784 to 1802).
3. From the date at which local machinery was introduced and state grants became constant until the establishment of free schools (1802-1874).
4. The free school period (1874 to the present).

In the early days, the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed liberally here as in Nova Scotia. The New England Company, (organized in England in 1649) after the American Revolution, established Indian schools in six counties. The most influential society was the National Society, London 1812. It adopted the Madras or Bell tutorial system - a system adopted in larger centres where the master of the school selected older pupils who were directed by an usher to teach what they were taught in an earlier class. New Brunswick reflects this method to the present day in making use of classroom assistants. No other province uses these.

State aid was first extended to secondary and higher education. In 1786, the Council set aside 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Fredericton to endow a provincial academy of arts and science, and, in 1800, the academy was established as the College of New Brunswick, afterwards (1828) known as King's College and, since 1869, as the University of New Brunswick. The grant was increased at various times until it reached \$8,844 in 1829 and remained fixed. Before 1849, the members of the college council were required to be members of the Church of England. Since 1891, there has been provision that the Chief Inspector should be president of its Senate. The first of many grammar schools, which took the pupils in at about the age of ten and prepared them for university, was established in 1805. A limited number of scholarships aided worthy but poor students. These schools were placed under the Board of Education in 1861 with the exception of those at St. John and Fredericton and, in 1871, regulations provided that grammar schools should be as free to everyone as other schools and that the pupils of the common schools should be graded into them. In 1858, provision was made for one school in each parish of a higher grade than the ordinary common school to be known as "superior schools". These still exist as the high schools free to all residents of the parish in which they are located.

An Act of 1802 provided certain grants for common schools, and an unsuccessful attempt

was made to create a public common school system; at the same time common school education was being carried on by the societies already mentioned. In 1816, an act was passed providing for the appointment of town or parish school trustees with powers to assess the inhabitants, this power being withdrawn in 1818. Other acts were passed in 1823, 1829, 1833, 1837, 1840 and 1844, the schools then being managed by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in each city. As a result of a report of a government committee, a Board of Education was formed and empowered to establish normal and model schools, to appoint two school inspectors for the province, to prescribe text books and to provide for the classification of teachers. Normal and model schools were opened in Fredericton and St. John in 1847, and later, one at Chatham. Boards of examiners were appointed on whose reports teachers were licensed and received an allowance from the government. Previously, under the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, teachers were licensed by the Bishop of London. The first Superintendent of Education was appointed in 1852, as was also an inspector for each county. The districts were empowered to assess themselves for the support of schools by the Parish School Act. Finally, in 1871, an act was passed providing for the establishment of a free non-sectarian school system, which began operations in the following year, the cost to be borne by a continuation of the government grant to teachers, a county assessment and district assessment. For capital expenditure, trustees were allowed to issue debentures.

Landmarks in the recent history of education in New Brunswick are as follows:-

	<u>Year</u>
Provision for the education of the blind (at the School for the Blind, in Halifax, N.S.).....	1892
Provision for the education of the deaf (at the School for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S., a little later).....	
Grant for school libraries.....	1899
Manual training department in connection with the Normal School.....	1900
Grant for manual training and domestic science in the schools.....	1902
Experiment in consolidation.....	1903
Free text books in schools.....	1906
Legislation empowering boards to employ medical officers (at district's own charge).....	1912
Evening school for technical education opened at St. John.....	1912
Agricultural rural summer school at Woodstock.....	1913
Legislation entitling a board to provide agricultural instruction with school gardens, also entitling a teacher qualified to teach such to additional government grant.....	1914
District empowered to provide special education for retarded pupils.....	1918
Director of vocational education appointed.....	1919

Historical Sketch of Education in Prince Edward Island

As early as 1767, provision was made for education in a land grant. A national school was opened in Charlottetown in 1821. In 1825, the first education act was passed, authorizing the government to pay, for four years, one-sixth of the teachers' salaries and £ 50 to each of the three counties for masters of grammar schools. The first Superintendent of Education was appointed in 1837 but, from 1848 to 1853, the General Superintendent was replaced by county Superintendents. The Free Education Act was passed in 1853 and provided for payment of most of the teachers' salaries from the provincial treasury. A normal school was opened in 1856. In 1860, Prince of Wales College was established; it was opened to women and amalgamated with the normal school in 1879. The Public School Act, 1877, set up an organization which has been little changed to the present. It provided for a Chief Superintendent of Education together with a Board of Education to consist of the members of the executive, the Principal of Prince of Wales College, and the Chief Superintendent. The powers and duties of the Board included the establishment of normal schools with model departments, the appointment of three school inspectors, the examining and licensing of school teachers, prescribing school books, etc. School revenue was to be obtained from: (1) the provincial treasury for teachers' salaries and costs of administration; (2) local assessment to defray other expenses of the school district - loans not

extending over seven years might be used for capital expenditures. Children between the ages of 8 and 15 were required to attend at least 12 weeks, 6 of which must be consecutive. The school system is non-sectarian. Grants may be made equal to one-half that provided by the district for library books. In certain cases, trustees may provide children with books.

The first consolidation was effected in 1903. Others followed in 1913 and 1916. A two-weeks course was started in agriculture in 1913. Grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act were extended to this province with the understanding that they might be expended on agricultural education.

Present Education in the Maritime Provinces

The education systems in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick resemble one another more closely than do those of the other provinces. The acting executive head is a "Superintendent of Education", not a "Deputy Minister", while the Department of Education is linked with the Government, not by being under a Minister but through a council representing members of the Government. Education in Prince Edward Island was organized similarly until 1945 in which year an Act was passed providing for a Minister of Education, Department of Education, and a Director of Education, who was also Deputy Minister.

Subject matter and manner of financial support is similar in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick while in Prince Edward Island a larger percentage of costs is met by government grant. The normal school for the training of teachers is an academic institution in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where pupils enter after having completed the work of the elementary school. In Nova Scotia, the normal school gives professional training only, while high school pupils are allowed to teach in some instances by substituting an additional academic year for normal training. At no time have the Maritimes completely manned their schools without resorting to permit teachers. In 1942, the Superintendent's report for Nova Scotia contained the following:- "We can continue to lose trained teachers for some time and still be above the professional level of ten years ago. This is small consolation, however". The exodus is continuing and the rapid turnover and substitution of permit teachers is affecting, adversely, educational standards and procedures. Mathematics and science are perhaps hardest hit in the secondary schools, while primary education is suffering noticeably. This is particularly true in the rural schools where the majority of untrained teachers are manfully attempting to replace experienced teachers.

The distinction between elementary and secondary education is more easily discernible in Nova Scotia than in the other two provinces, but especially in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia administers provincial high school examinations and has definite grades which is by no means true of the rural schools of New Brunswick.

The war years have not only imposed restrictions on the schools but have made new demands on them. The need for larger units of administration has been evident not only to equalize tax assessment and school funds but to allow for the closing of schools with small enrolment, consolidation, erection of rural high schools for the accommodation of pupils from several districts, etc. The need for more and better supervision has been recognized as has the need for more varied secondary curricula to meet the demands of those who are not academically inclined and who must prepare themselves for business. Changes to meet these needs may be observed from recent reports of the Departments of Education which indicate that the cost of educational services is rising not only to compensate for rise in the cost of commodities and labour but also to provide for additional services and increased salaries.

Despite difficulties in keeping the schools open, the educational picture is by no means all sombre in tone. Rural New Brunswick, in 1942, presented an expanse of 28,000 square miles with a population of less than half a million dotted here and there, with 1,348 single unit rural schools with a total enrolment of 35,000, and assessed valuation ranging from less than \$1,000 to more than \$200,000, with many of the buildings and much of the equipment in a poor condition. On the average, the rural inspectors were in charge of more than 200 schools each, with no office or other help.

In 1943, the County Schools Finance Act provided \$150,000 more for rural schools, an equalization fund of \$150,000, and permissive legislation allowing the schools of a county to unite as a unit. This is an epoch-making change in the financing of rural schools in New Brunswick. With the resources of each county behind each school child, it is a big step towards equalization of the tax burden. Three counties adopted the larger unit within three months and all but one had voted to put it into operation by January 1, 1946.

The Rural Schools Assistance Act provided \$1,000,000 to assist capital expenditures in rural schools (elementary and high). The plan is to modernize or replace elementary rural school buildings and erect 40 up-to-date regional high schools - the province paying 40 per cent of the costs with certain limitations. At an additional cost of \$47,000, inspectors became county superintendents with an expense account, an office and a qualified secretary. It is planned to add a professional

qualified assistant to supervise primary grades. The minimum salaries of teachers were increased \$100 but are still basically too low to attract sufficient good personnel to the profession.

The New Brunswick Department of Education has introduced a programme of radio lessons. It has a Visual Aids Bureau, established in 1939, which is doing good work. The Correspondence High School, established in 1940 to provide high school courses, enrolled over 700 pupils. The department library, established in 1941, had a circulation of 13,474 books and 17,792 pamphlets during 1942-43. The Dominion-Provincial Student Aid Plan, established in 1942, helped 48 university and 66 normal school students. The Youth Training Service, 1937, of the Dominion-Provincial Governments, trained 6,296 persons for war jobs from 1939 to 1943. The Department's summer school had an attendance of 152, who received wartime licences in 1943. The Normal School Extension Service to reduce illiteracy co-operated with the Home and School Association in its necessary work.

The present educational picture in Nova Scotia, as in New Brunswick, presents light and dark aspects. By 1945, a majority of the municipalities, (19) had been organized as units and others were expected to effect this change, which is a decidedly progressive step in educational administration. It has resulted in equalising rates over larger areas, increasing minimum salaries, teachers paid monthly, etc. Average salaries of teachers increased more than \$350 from 1939 to 1945.

While efforts to keep the schools open during the war years were commendable, what with teachers leaving, few entering the profession, and the temporary discontinuance of summer school sessions, the quality of teaching, on the average, showed a marked decline. The Departmental organization was expanded to include more specialized provision for health and temperance, vocational guidance, increased supervision of schools, etc. Nova Scotia was among the first to have an appointee to conduct educational research.

While increased grants to rural and village schools are serving to offset the difference between rural and urban sectional budgets, the urban classroom still receives two and a half times as much money as the rural classroom.

In Prince Edward Island, as in the other provinces, teacher shortage is acute. Many schools have remained open only because married teachers have returned to fill the gap. As the Government pays the greatest part of the expenses in conducting schools in Prince Edward Island many of the schools have a small enrolment- there is a strong desire for local schools and the cost to the districts is not great. There were 13 schools with an enrolment of less than 10 and 53 schools with an enrolment from 10 to 15 in 1945. A number of these might well be closed and the pupils transported to nearby schools, with financial savings. Teacher salaries are low. Recent salary schedules enacted by the legislature (1942) provided for increases in salary according to "length of service", which provided an inducement to older teachers to remain in the profession, but unfortunately initial salary depends for increase on supplements voted by the district, which are too often insufficient to attract teachers. Before 1932, no high school instruction was given beyond Grade X, except at the provincial university. Since that time, a few amalgamations have taken place to provide high school instruction. At St. Peters, two districts joined and successfully operated a senior room. Summerside now has sufficient enrolment and adequate staff to teach Grade XII. The main advantage of larger units in Prince Edward Island would not be to equalize taxation, as the province pays the larger part for all districts, but to provide high school facilities and allow for a broadening of the curriculum for those of a non-academic bent.

University Education

Enrolment of full-time students in universities in the Maritime Provinces in 1944 was: Prince Edward Island 854, Nova Scotia 2,490, and New Brunswick 1,861. Twenty-five students were enrolled in post-graduate studies in Nova Scotia, and 6 in New Brunswick. Pre-matriculation students and all others not included above, bring the total registration for the provinces to: Prince Edward Island 940, Nova Scotia, 16,121, and New Brunswick, 2,608. For the three provinces combined, this figure represents a drop in registration of 8,644 from 1939 figures, 6,995 men and 1,649 women.

In Prince Edward Island, full-time students are registered in courses in arts, including philosophy and commerce. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick offer courses in arts and science, commerce, engineering and applied science, household science, law, music and theology, while, in addition, Nova Scotia offers courses in agriculture, dentistry, education, medicine, public health nursing, pharmacy and social service, and New Brunswick in forestry.

Institutions offering work on the university level in Prince Edward Island are: Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown (provincial), a co-educational institution offering normal school and two years in arts, and St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown (Roman Catholic) which offers junior commercial, preparatory and full course in arts and science.

Nova Scotia supports the following institutions: *Nova Scotia University (English)*, Dalhousie University and its associate- King's College of Halifax, which grant degrees in the courses listed for Nova Scotia previously. Mount St. Vincent College, Rockingham (Roman Catholic) is unique in that it is the only exclusively women's college in Canada. Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax (United Church) grants degrees in theology. The Maritime College of Pharmacy, Medical Science Building, Halifax, affiliated with Dalhousie, offers two and three-year courses in pharmacy. St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, St. Mary's College, Halifax, Collège Ste. Anne, Church Point, and *Sacré-Coeur Séminaire*, Halifax, are Roman Catholic institutions offering preparatory or complete work in arts, theology, etc. Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, offers short courses in agriculture and household science and two years towards a degree. Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, offers the two final years for B.Sc. in engineering. Many of the above institutions date back to the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century.

The University of New Brunswick dates back to 1800, although its present charter was received in 1860. It is a provincial co-educational institution granting degrees in arts, science, law, engineering and forestry. Mount Allison University (United Church) was founded in 1838, received its present charter in 1863. It offers degrees in certain courses and several years' work in others, such as medicine and engineering. The Université Saint-Joseph, St. Joseph (Roman Catholic), a French and English institution dates back to 1864. It offers preparatory courses and degrees in arts, literature, science and commerce, for men. The Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst (Roman Catholic) offers preparatory classes and degrees in arts and letters, for men. St. Thomas College, Chatham (Roman Catholic), offers preparatory classes in arts and Bachelor of Science in nursing.

Table 1. - Average Number of Years Canadian Children were Enrolled in School under School Attendance Conditions of 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941

	1911			1921			1931			1941		
	Under Age 15	15 Years & over	Total	Under Age 15	15 Years & over	Total	Under Age 15	15 Years & over	Total	Under Age 15	15 Years & over	Total
Canada	6.96	1.00	7.96	7.79	1.34	9.13	8.08	1.81	9.89	8.05	1.95	10.00
Prince Ed. Island	7.27	1.19	8.46	7.63	1.47	9.10	8.11	1.60	9.71	8.24	1.75	9.99
Nova Scotia	7.28	1.22	8.50	7.63	1.49	9.12	8.31	1.91	10.22	8.37	1.97	10.34
New Brunswick ...	6.84	1.23	8.07	7.11	1.29	8.40	7.72	1.67	9.39	7.80	1.77	9.57
Quebec	7.14	.75	7.89	7.65	1.02	8.67	7.70	1.28	8.98	7.74	1.41	9.15
Ontario	7.40	1.10	8.50	8.13	1.46	9.59	8.48	2.12	10.60	8.45	2.10	10.55
Manitoba	6.41	1.19	7.60	7.79	1.48	9.27	8.14	1.93	10.07	8.15	2.15	10.30
Saskatchewan	5.76	.86	6.62	7.66	1.27	8.93	8.05	1.83	9.88	7.94	2.38	10.32
Alberta	5.38	1.08	6.46	7.67	1.67	9.34	8.01	2.17	10.18	7.90	2.58	10.48
British Columbia.	6.41	1.14	7.55	7.92	1.83	9.75	8.21	2.29	10.50	8.07	2.66	10.73

Table 2. - Historical Summary of Enrolment and Attendance in the Provincially-Controlled Schools of The Maritime Provinces, 1867 - 1946

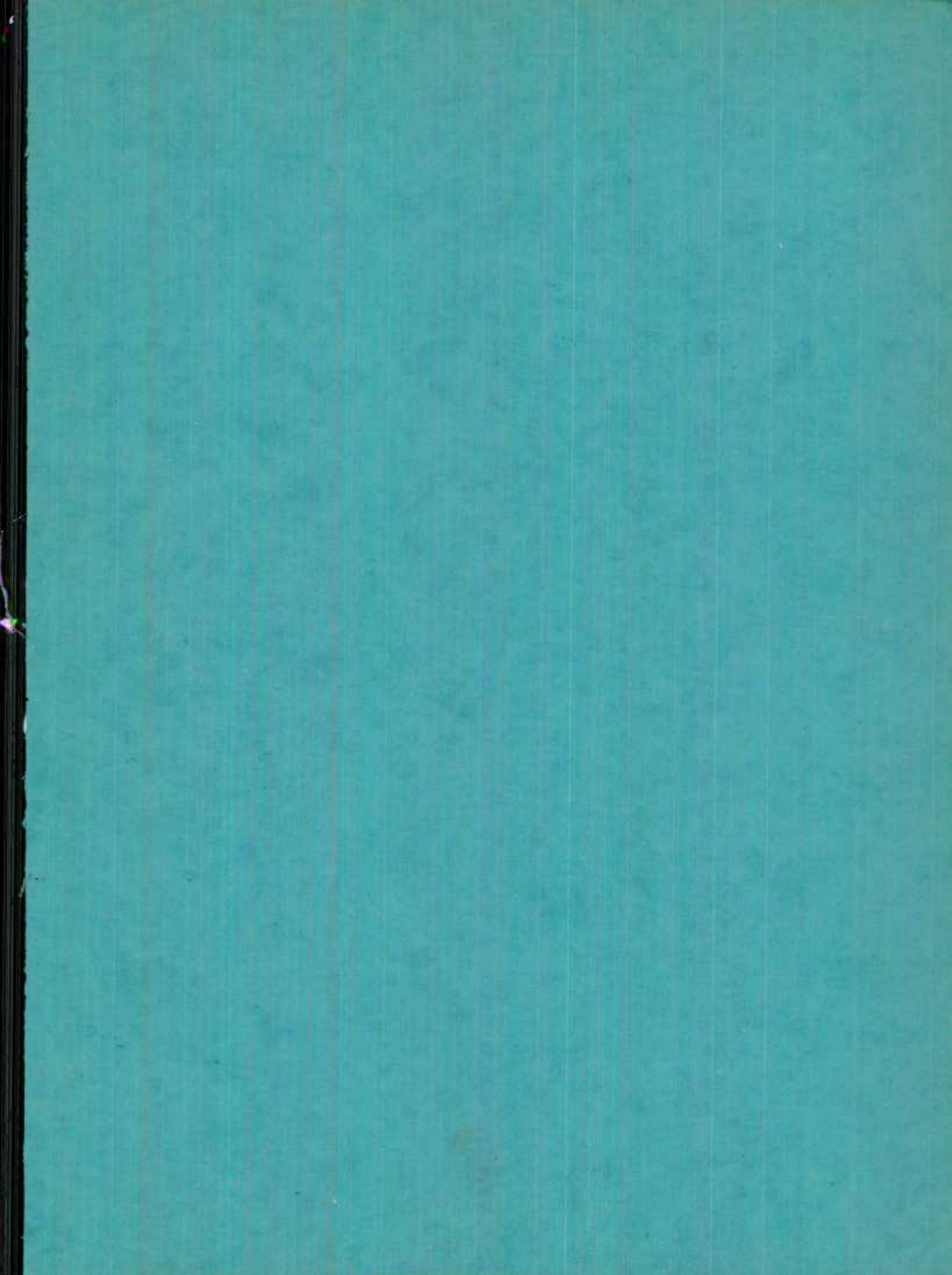
Year	Annual Enrolment			Year	Average Daily Attendance		
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1867	-	65,896	31,364	1867	-	36,943	-
1870	-	75,279	34,336	1870	-	42,177	-
1875	-	79,123	62,340	1875	-	44,229	-
1880	21,054	76,393	65,598	1880	11,285	42,580	-
1885	21,983	84,025	72,967	1885	12,166	48,398	-
1890	22,530	85,482	68,523	1890	12,490	49,620	33,489
1895	22,250	100,555	68,761	1895	13,250	54,007	38,138
1900	21,289	100,129	67,159	1900	13,167	56,224	37,886
1905	19,272	100,252	66,897	1905	11,627	56,342	39,402
1910	17,932	102,035	68,154	1910	11,632	65,630	42,596
1915	18,402	107,768	72,013	1915	11,694	70,361	47,889
1920	17,354	108,096	72,988	1920	10,991	66,442	46,950
1921	17,510	109,483	73,771	1921	11,446	78,238	49,714
1922	18,323	114,229	77,852	1922	12,338	79,410	51,668
1923	17,742	114,458	78,887	1923	11,763	83,472	53,745

Table 2. - Historical Summary of Enrolment and Attendance in the Provincially-Controlled Schools of the Maritime Provinces, 1867-1946 (Concl'd.)

Year	Annual Enrolment			Year	Average Daily Attendance		
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1924	17,281	111,594	79,452	1924	11,783	79,509	58,566
1925	17,427	112,352	80,360	1925	12,259	80,318	58,597
1926	17,324	112,391	81,330	1926	11,823	80,446	58,731
1927	17,210	112,556	81,916	1927	11,777	81,426	61,070
1928	17,214	112,898	83,271	1928	12,123	82,591	62,205
1929	17,180	113,309	84,370	1929	12,144	84,276	63,312
1930	17,277	113,860	87,308	1930	12,201	85,080	65,726
1931	17,506	115,511	88,836	1931	12,721	87,418	70,856
1932	17,846	116,041	89,755	1932	13,119	89,513	71,423
1933	18,247	117,238	90,888	1933	13,810	93,866	72,204
1934	18,358	117,839	92,708	1934	13,399	93,294	72,109
1935	18,247	116,798	92,288	1935	13,496	90,565	70,757
1936	18,183	116,888	92,956	1936	13,140	92,279	71,132
1937	18,146	116,656	94,179	1937	13,313	92,713	72,691
1938	18,191	116,438	90,998	1938	13,498	93,231	73,041
1939	18,308	116,958	94,243	1939	13,439	93,291	73,248
1940	18,308	117,167	93,633	1940	13,598	93,359	73,046
1941	18,194	116,880	92,602	1941	12,855	89,379	69,321
1942	18,007	116,051	91,132	1942	12,975	89,915	72,119
1943	17,407	114,813	90,142	1943	12,759	86,630	69,814
1944	17,179	114,879	89,797	1944	12,621	89,490	69,523
1945	17,391	116,587	92,545	1945	12,984	93,831	76,924
1946	18,085	120,655	95,227	1946	14,321	99,367	79,476

Table 3.-Money Raised Annually in Support of Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Maritime Provinces, 1901-46

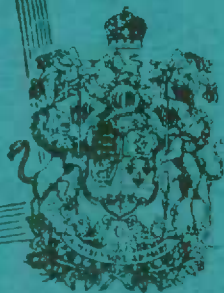
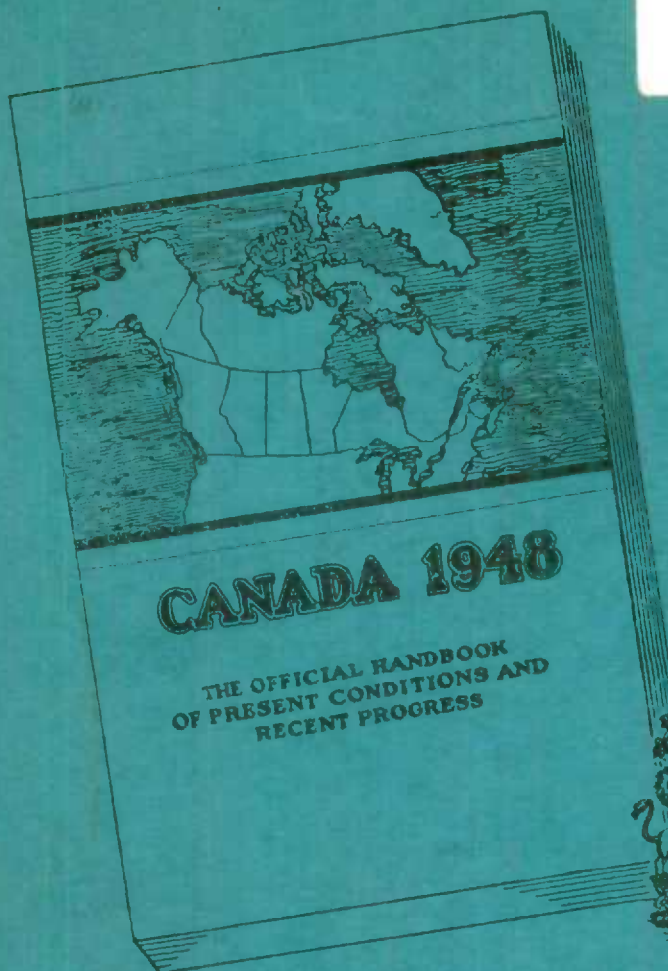
Year	Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	Legis- lative Grants	Local Assess- ment	Legis- lative Grants	Local Assess- ment	Revenue from Counties	Legis- lative Grants	Local Assess- ment	Revenue from Counties	
1901	\$ 128,288	\$ 36,647	\$ 254,778	\$ 470,108	\$ 119,876	\$ 163,952	\$ 346,623	\$ 90,492	
1905	122,897	45,695	271,657	576,560	146,627	160,931	378,200	91,948	
1910	127,548	53,924	357,284	761,013	146,936	195,363	580,069	90,454	
1915	168,413	91,258	407,213	1,066,892	168,009	200,635	761,753	97,423	
1920	211,618	131,030	485,787	1,978,242	224,025	290,028	1,364,915	103,629	
1921	244,347	152,431	576,591	2,370,712	495,242	352,693	1,779,926	146,003	
1922	271,103	157,766	616,389	2,527,377	502,804	381,075	2,080,023	195,948	
1923	296,836	202,714	649,363	2,313,460	525,114	386,883	2,083,391	204,103	
1924	279,898	169,949	638,593	2,428,832	523,913	403,454	2,102,937	213,836	
1925	285,102	167,597	648,648	2,522,255	524,037	400,059	2,736,430	211,885	
1926	242,336	171,650	365,219	2,393,155	497,229	511,350	2,263,082	213,066	
1927	243,745	174,165	368,579	2,393,125	497,876	516,221	2,413,951	212,350	
1928	245,479	179,004	419,920	2,504,390	497,197	432,865	2,337,740	212,616	
1929	245,610	187,769	436,757	2,549,461	495,227	440,020	2,361,978	214,845	
1930	249,247	189,669	444,926	2,529,293	494,901	449,702	2,405,890	212,172	
1931	258,905	189,444	509,462	2,657,780	493,533	459,029	2,467,510	210,500	
1932	263,034	218,477	545,393	2,697,691	490,949	430,449	2,389,050	214,008	
1933	264,210	182,812	572,570	2,631,324	487,130	412,880	2,249,768	219,909	
1934	262,351	165,704	612,690	2,643,568	478,790	426,434	1,922,036	220,063	
1935	264,541	223,922	631,233	2,604,137	483,185	446,472	1,938,568	222,307	
1936	265,723	199,172	650,606	2,556,905	482,398	462,182	1,964,287	223,493	
1937	269,379	181,236	663,421	2,590,733	477,265	505,021	2,077,475	224,451	
1938	271,934	170,509	688,073	2,650,580	479,063	519,639	--	225,244	
1939	274,323	175,244	718,546	2,863,433	478,256	534,315	2,410,130	227,690	
1940	268,899	176,057	755,795	2,900,290	479,206	551,999	2,425,594	225,197	
1941	266,292	182,636	753,830	2,978,704	480,763	553,576	2,378,585	223,583	
1942	274,055	201,597	952,087	3,066,410	530,718	581,192	2,522,850	235,834	
1943	290,681	217,833	1,040,907	3,290,993	533,294	592,566	2,568,437	250,212	
1944	363,643	248,845	1,413,481	3,326,318	539,082	736,566	2,522,850	254,418	
1945	318,460	250,741	2,039,155	3,469,787	539,237	900,822	2,867,450	259,563	
1946	349,422	292,935	2,347,947	3,682,893	524,936	1,007,385	3,341,139	249,439	



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