

A Fact a Day about Canada
from the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

No. 35. Fri. Nov. 1, 1935 - The Canadian Home

The six room house is more common in Canada than homes of any other size, but it is not typical in all parts of the country. Nearly 60 per cent of Canadian households occupy from four to seven rooms and almost 20 per cent live in three rooms or fewer. Only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent live in homes of more than ten rooms.

Clear cut regional differences exist. In the Maritimes, urban homes, such as in Halifax and St. John, centre around six rooms, while the rural homes are larger on the average than in any other part of Canada. Five room houses are the most numerous in urban Quebec but in rural Quebec there is no definite favor for any special size.

Both rural and urban Ontario homes characteristically include six rooms, the outstanding exception being Ottawa, where seven room houses are most numerous.

Over 60 per cent of Prairie rural homes contain four rooms or fewer, while the number of such homes in Ontario is less than 23 per cent. In Alberta and Saskatchewan there are more rural households occupying homes of two rooms than any other. Prairie urban areas also contain proportionately more small homes and a lower percentage of large homes than is found in Eastern Canada, although the typical size is five rooms. Rural and urban home distributions in British Columbia are more nearly similar than in any other province. Four room homes predominate in both areas. Further references to the Canadian home will be made shortly.

This information is obtained from records of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 36. Sat. Nov. 2, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Turkey

Turkey is a country of 400,000 square miles, just about the size of Ontario, and the population is 14,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 are in Asia. Turks belong to the Turanian race, comprising the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns and the Turks of Central Asia. The Turkish state occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. In number they exceed 50 millions. The majority of the Turks are Moslems.

Early in the Christian era, Constantinople was the Roman city of Byzantium and the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest world powers. It included Asia Minor, Arabia, half of Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, the Balkans, the Crimea and the Sudan. Its dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire but most of the Roman Empire. Its ships dominated the Mediterranean.

The last of the Sultans fled to Malta in 1922, and in 1923 a republic was proclaimed. Mustafa Kemal was elected president at the age of 42 and has been elected continuously since. Ankara (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, is the capital.

Canada's imports from Turkey last year were valued at over \$200,000 and our exports nearly \$9,000. The largest item in our imports was not carpets, as might be supposed, but $4\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of figs valued at \$174,000. Carpets were \$23,000. Our chief export was copper wire, followed by rubber tires.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 37. Sun. Nov. 3, 1935 - The Canadian Home (Continued)

On Friday evening the statement was made that the six room house was more common in Canada than the home of any other size. This requires a little more comment than space made possible.

We have seen that rural homes in the Maritimes are larger generally than in any other part of Canada and the difference in the typical number of rooms comprising rural homes on the Prairies is very decided. The smaller Prairie dwellings doubtless are associated with the relatively short time the Western provinces have been settled.

This view is supported by the fact that Manitoba, created a province in 1870, has a lower percentage of small homes than have Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The accessibility and cost of building materials is another factor which appears to have exerted a considerable influence. In British Columbia, for instance, where lumber is plentiful, rural homes average as many rooms as do urban dwellings. It is possible also that the different types of farming carried on in the West may have a bearing upon the size of the household and indirectly upon the size of the home.

A second point of interest is the greater amount of rigidity in the number of rooms in homes in Eastern cities than in those of the West. The pronounced concentration around six rooms in Ontario and Saint John, New Brunswick, and around four and five rooms in Quebec, is not present to nearly the same extent in Western cities. There is in addition greater elasticity in the number of rooms in rural homes generally than in urban homes.

This information is taken from a report by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 38. Mon. Nov. 4, 1935 - Teaching Tends to Become a Permanent Profession

For some years the average tenure of teachers has been lengthening in all parts of Canada. In the last five or six years especially, they have been moving less from school to school, as well as staying longer in the profession. Continuance of the trend toward the more frequent choice of teaching as a life-time occupation is, however, endangered at the present time by disorganization of the salary situation in some areas, especially in the rural parts of some provinces.

To illustrate the trend toward permanency, let us look at Manitoba where the teachers of 1935 have been at their job nearly nine years on the average, or twice as long as those of the earlier nineteen-twenties. Nearly one-fifth have done some teaching outside their own province, usually just a year or two, or long enough to see how things are done in another province, or perhaps in other parts of the Empire. This must be to the advantage of education.

In the schools where they are at present engaged each teacher has spent $4\frac{1}{2}$ years on the average, or about half of her total time teaching. This is about the length of time that some of the churches normally choose to leave their ministers in one location. Five years ago the teachers averaged only $2\frac{3}{4}$ years in one location.

Of course, when the older teachers remain at their work longer it is harder for the young normal graduates to find a school. The number of young teachers annually finding a school for the first time now is no more than the number of the annual normal classes of six or eight years ago who are still teaching, after as many of the older group as wished resigned to marry or take work of another kind.

This information is taken from a report issued by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 39. Tues. Nov. 5, 1935 - Retail Stores in Canada

There are approximately 125,000 retail stores in Canada, or one to every 83 persons in the country. This total includes every type of merchandising outlet, from the huge department store employing thousands of workers to the little one-man shop.

The proportion of stores to population is highest in British Columbia, where there is a retail shop to every 73 persons, and lowest in Manitoba, where there are more than one hundred people to every store.

It might be thought that retail stores would be relatively the most numerous in the larger cities and yet the figures show that there are more stores in relation to the population in places of 1,000 to 10,000 population than in cities of over 100,000.

Compared with the average of 83 persons per store for the country as a whole, there are only 53 people to each shop in places of 1,000 to 10,000 and 72 persons per store in cities of over 100,000. Of course, in the rural sections there is relatively the least number of stores and the average for places under 1,000 is 112 persons per store.

This information is contained in a report issued by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 40. Wed. Nov. 6, 1935 - Sulphur

The chief application of sulphur, that bright yellow crystalline substance without appreciable taste or colour, is in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide, gunpowder and the vulcanization of rubber. Sulphuretted hydrogen is the gas possessing the unpleasant smell of rotten eggs, which

characterizes some famous sulphur springs. Sulphur dioxide is formed when sulphur burns in air. It has the suffocating odour of burning brimstone and is widely applied to bleaching, antiseptic and food preserving purposes.

Most of the sulphur of commerce is derived from the great deposits which are found at a considerable depth in the oil districts of the United States and from the volcanic deposits on the Mediterranean border.

The Canadian production last year was about 52,000 tons, factory valued at over half a million dollars. It came from Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Sulphur for sulphuric acid was recovered from salvaged smelter gas in Ontario and British Columbia. In Quebec and British Columbia both copper and iron pyrites concentrates were used, while one Canadian chemical works is now using sulphite liquor obtained from a Canadian pulp and paper plant.

This information is contained in a report issued yesterday by the Mining and Metallurgical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 41. Thurs. Nov. 7, 1935 - Electric Railways

It is not quite half a century since the first regular electric railway was established in Canada. That was at St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1887. Four years before, electricity was first used as a motive power in Canada when a short piece of track was laid on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The motor did not "mote" to any extent, however.

In 1891, the possibility of combatting the real old-fashioned winter in the deep snow area, which includes Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, was successfully demonstrated by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and electric railway expansion has developed fast. Montreal followed in 1892 and Quebec in 1897. The era of the horse-drawn street car was definitely ending.

The growth in street car traffic within the half century has been rapid and reached its peak in 1929, when the number of passengers exceeded 833 million. There was a heavy drop during the worst of the depression years but the numbers have begun to increase again and last year there were 600 million passengers, while the revenue was the large sum of \$40,000,000. The investment is about \$225,000,000.

This information is contained in reports issued by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 42. Fri. Nov. 8, 1935 - Crowded Homes

The average home in Canada contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ rooms per person. Owner households have slightly more space than tenant households. Urban dwellers occupy more rooms per person than rural dwellers. Only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario apparently are the rural people more spaciouly housed than those of the urban centres, the balance in favor of the urban people being quite marked in the West and to a lesser extent in New Brunswick and Quebec.

A marked parallel exists between the number of rooms occupied by households of typical size and the number of rooms per person. The large six room dwelling is most common in the Maritimes and Ontario where there is least evidence of

crowding and, conversely, on the Prairies, where three or four room dwellings predominate, particularly in rural areas. This relationship is natural enough and of interest only in so far as it indicates that the size of dwelling has not acted as a rigid determinant of the size of families.

Relatively little crowding appears to exist among families of four persons or fewer.

These facts appear in a Census study on housing and rentals made by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 43. Sat. Nov. 9, 1935 - Canada's Trade with the Irish Free State

The constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation in 1922. It declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and that "all powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial in Ireland, are derived from the people of Ireland." Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, confers Irish nationality, and men and women have equal rights as citizens. Irish is the national language, but English is recognized equally as an official language.

Free speech, freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and the right of lawful assembly, are guaranteed. Elementary education is free and the natural resources of the state are inalienable. The executive authority is vested in the King and is exercisable in accordance with the law, practice and constitutional usage in the Dominion of Canada.

Canada's imports from the Irish Free State last year were valued at \$35,000 and the exports over four millions. The largest item in our imports was raw wool valued at \$11,000. A notable item, as one would expect, was horses to the value of over \$5,000. We got biscuits, cocoa butter, only five gallons of distilled spirits, silk, traction engines, containers and a large quantity of small articles. Our chief exports were wheat, flour, lumber, paper, textiles, machinery and films.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 44. Sun. Nov. 10, 1935 - More Marriages

Whatever the reason, and probably it is because industrial conditions have improved, there were more marriages in Canada last year than in any year since 1930. This year the increase is being maintained.

Bachelors nowadays are not coerced into wedded bliss as they were long ago in this country. In the early days when young ladies came out from France to be wooed and won, the authorities put upon the available men such gentle pressure as forbidding the young fellows who did not marry to trade, or hunt, or fish, or in any way to enter the bush.

Rewards were offered to the men who married at 18 and to the women at 16 or under. Fathers who did not marry off their children before they were 18 were fined. A pension of 300 livres, the money of the period, was offered to anyone having ten children and increased to 400 livres in case of twelve children.

Today no real pressure is put upon eligible men -- the farthest we go is with "hints". But human nature is still strong and when the hope chests are ready and the shacks in good order, the young people generally marry. Last year there were over 73,000 marriages in Canada, or 10,000 more than in 1933, and in the first eight months of this year there were nearly 22,000 weddings, one thousand more than in the same period of last year.

This information is taken from reports issued by the Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 45. Mon. Nov. 11, 1935 - Employment in Retail Stores

The retail stores in Canada employ approximately 400,000 persons, including proprietors and partners as well as employees. Together with workers in wholesale establishments of all kinds, there are about 500,000 persons engaged in the various branches of trade, or, roughly speaking, one in every 21 of the population.

This is more than three-quarters the number working in all manufacturing establishments and more than one-third as many as are engaged in agriculture.

Of the total workers in retail stores, about three-quarters are men and one-quarter women. This is approximately the same distribution for all pursuits, other than agriculture, so that men and women seem to be attracted equally to retail trade.

Women, however, find less opportunity to own retail stores as less than 10 per cent of the proprietors and firm members of retail stores are women. For the hired employees in stores the proportions are 69 per cent males and 31 per cent females.

This information is taken from reports issued by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 46. Tues. Nov. 12, 1935 - Rice

We in Canada are so wheat conscious, except perhaps at breakfast when we lean to oats, that we are apt to forget that rice furnishes to the dietary of mankind a larger contribution than any other foodstuff. It is used also in the manufacture of starch and vinegar. In Japan it yields an alcoholic drink called saké, there being 20,000 breweries with an annual output of 150 million gallons. In Burma the husk is used as fuel in specially designed furnaces or is converted into producer gas.

Rice is a native of Asia and Australia but the greatest producers are India and China. It is very variable under different conditions and there are 50 or more varieties known. The flowers are produced in a somewhat pyramidal plume. Polishing of the white rice produces the form preferred in Canada. It may also be coated or glazed.

Canada is a heavy importer of rice and in some years gets considerably over 70 million pounds -- last year about 65 million. More than half of it, or 48 million pounds, came from Japan, which, by the way, is by far the heaviest importing country. We also get large quantities from India, Hong Kong, Australia, United States, Egypt and other countries. Canadians appear to consume about seven pounds of rice per capita per annum.

This information is taken from trade reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 47. Wed. Nov. 13, 1935 - Wood in Our Shoes

It is astonishing how important the little things of life are. Some of them have been the great romances of industry, bringing huge fortunes to inventors. The little metal clip at the end of a shoe lace is one of them. What a boon it has been to mankind, what woe to the children when it works off and shoes have to be laced without it.

Most of our boots and shoes are made on wooden lasts and many of us keep them on wooden trees. Some wood actually goes into the finished boot or shoe in the form of pegs, shanks and heels.

These wooden findings are all small things but their manufacture creates a great deal of work and even in a small population like ours there are actually 600 people engaged in turning them out. Last year the factory value of the output was a million and a quarter dollars. As an illustration of the work they create for others, the materials they used in the industry cost nearly \$400,000.

The plants which manufacture these wooden shoefindings are located chiefly in Montreal.

This information is taken from a report issued by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 48. Thurs. Nov. 14, 1935 - Turtles

The Mutineers of the Bounty lived like lords in one respect; they had green turtle soup. An old epicure has declared: "He has not dined the best who has not sipped soup of turtle."

We are all familiar with the turtle family and some of the farthest travelled Canadians have had an exhilarating ride on the seashore on the back of one of these strange denizens of the deep. At home we know the common "mud turtle" best, but the most widely famed species is the green turtle that inhabits the tropical seas, and our imports of that edible variety come mainly from Australia and China.

The Snapping Turtle is found from British Columbia to Ecuador, and the Leathery Turtle of the tropics is occasionally met with in our waters but appears to be nearing extinction. The Hawksbill is in great demand as the chief source of the best grades of tortoiseshell.

Our imports last year were comparatively small, reaching only a value of \$1,151; in 1930 they were about \$6,000.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 49. Fri. Nov. 15, 1935 - Canadian Homespun

An ancient industry in which Canadian pioneers were skilled was home spinning and weaving. Those were the days when families had to be able to do many things that are left to the factories in the present age. As the country became more populated, the spinning wheel and the home-made loom fell into general disuse, and the wheel became a prized relic, but in the last few years Canadian homespun has been staging a come-back.

The reason for the resumption on a fairly large scale of this old domestic activity is attributed by the Department of Agriculture to the low price paid for wool and the necessity of farmers to reduce their expenditure during the difficult times. It is estimated that Canadians are now spinning and weaving into cloth at home five million pounds of wool produced on their own farms. So the spinning wheel is coming into its own again.

Canadian wool, although not produced in anything like the volume of almost all leading countries, is highly esteemed by British manufacturers. Our exports to the United Kingdom are normally four or five million pounds. Last year the United States required an unusual amount and our total export ran up to ten million pounds.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 50. Sat. Nov. 16, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Austria

Prior to the Great War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe. It embraced an area of over 240,000 square miles, or about the size of Manitoba, but had a population of nearly 53 million, or about five times that of all Canada. At the conclusion of the War, the area was just over 32,000 square miles, or a little larger than New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the population $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or about the same as Ontario and Quebec combined. A republic was proclaimed. Since 1933 parliamentary government has been in suspense and under the new constitution of 1934, Austria is no longer described as a republic, but as a "federal state". Primary education is compulsory and free.

Canada's trade with Austria is not large. Our imports last year were valued at \$281,000 and our exports to that country only \$26,000. The largest items in our imports were knitted garments to the value of \$57,000, brass manufactures \$34,000, iron and steel \$29,000, silk \$27,000, cotton \$19,000, paper \$14,000. We get a very large variety of other things, from alabaster ornaments to carpets. Our chief exports are furs, lumber, rubber tires, farm implements and skates.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 51. Sun. Nov. 17, 1935 - Canadian Books

We have just had a Canadian Book Week, a week in which Canadians were asked to give special attention to the books produced by their own writers. Displays of publishers and book stores served to remind us of the growing importance of this body of literature.

There is another reminder in the records of the printing industry. The value of printed, bound books produced in Canada is now over one and a half million dollars annually. This is in addition to directories, catalogues and other volumes that are chiefly for advertising purposes. Some of this one and a half million dollars worth may have been written in other countries and printed in Canada, but offsetting these there are many that have been written by Canadians and published in Great Britain, the United States and France.

The number of different books is indicated by a list compiled annually by the Toronto Public Library. This list includes books published in Canada, as well as those written about Canada, or by Canadians, and published elsewhere. It averages forty or more pages each year with about twenty publications listed on a page.

A very important part of the list is the publications of Canadian Governments. A full current list of these is included in each edition of the Canada Year Book, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Recently the American Library Association published a bibliography of Canadian Government Publications since the year 1608. It was prepared under the direction of a librarian at McGill University.

This information comes from the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 52. Mon. Nov. 18, 1935 - Crowding in Canadian Cities

To gain a true conception of the adequacy of existing housing accommodation, it is necessary to know the distribution of households of different sizes, classified according to the number of rooms occupied. Such data of the three large cities of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg have been examined.

Relatively little crowding appeared to exist among families of four persons or fewer, it being assumed that one room per person is adequate. The proportion of four-person families with less than one room per person was $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for Montreal, $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for Toronto and almost 18 per cent for Winnipeg. Similar figures for smaller families were considerably lower.

These percentages rose rapidly for families of more than five persons. Families of more than six persons averaged less than one room per person in all three cities. This group included 20 per cent of the households in Montreal, $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in Toronto and about 15 per cent in Winnipeg. From 76 to 94 per cent of the households, with more than eight persons, occupied less than one room per person, the first figure referring to nine-person households in Toronto and the latter to 16 persons and over in the same city.

From these figures it appears that the great majority of the households of more than six persons had on the average less than one room apiece. The

fact that this was true of Toronto is particularly significant, for space available per person in that city compared favorably with most other Canadian cities of over 30,000 population.

This information has been obtained from a study of Census data made by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 53. Tues. Nov. 19, 1935 - Canadian Musical Instruments Abroad

A country in which bells jingle over the crusted snow and every real camp-fire has its mouth organ, should be known abroad as the abode of a tuneful people who demand and get superfine musical instruments. And it is so. Canada's musical instruments have established a sound reputation abroad.

We send pipe organs and pianos to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Palestine, Japan, China, British South Africa and many other places. The best customer is the United States. We have been sending pianos there at an average rate recently of 42 a year, which along with ten pipe organs is no small contribution to the music of that country.

There are a great many Canadian gramophones in Morocco, our best customer in late years. Australia is a heavy purchaser of piano parts for assembly there.

The export of all musical instruments was valued at \$65,000 last year but in the more prosperous times a few years ago the amount was over two and a half million dollars, of which two million went to the United States alone.

This information is taken from trade reports issued by the External Trade Branch.

No. 54. Wed. Nov. 20, 1935 - Flint

How often the so-called inventions of today are nothing more nor less than the application of old principles and practices. The use of flint in one of our modern cigarette lighters is simply what long, long ago our ancestors did to make fire.

Flint, or quartz as we call it in Canada, is a crystalline mineral composed mainly of silica. It is somewhat harder than steel and breaks with a shell-like fracture, forming sharp-cutting edges. This enabled paleolithic man to invent edged tools, prior to the introduction of metallurgy. The discovery that sparks are produced when flint is struck with iron pyrites brought about the percussive method of fire-making. Specimens of the old flint lock musket may still be seen around.

In certain parts of medieval England flint was largely used in church building, the porches and battlements being panelled with squared flints, sometimes in beautiful coloured zones.

Our imports of flint and ground flint stones run up to about 78,000 cwt. while our production last year was over one-quarter of a million tons. We use it for tile and other ceramic products, as a base in paints, cleansers, sandpaper, refractories and abrasives, matches, fused quartz lenses and many other things.

This information is contained in reports issued by the External Trade and Mining and Metallurgical Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 55. Thurs. Nov. 21, 1935 - Shellac

What a hideous thing a painted frame house would be without shellac to cover the knots! Lac, or shellac, is one of the great romances of industry. It is a resinous and tinctorial incrustation formed on the twigs and young branches of various trees of the East Indies by an insect which infests them. It comes especially from Bengal, Pegu, Assam and Siam. The insect which yields it is closely allied to the cochineal. It was taken to Europe first by the old East India Company.

The term lac is the same as the numeral lakh, a hundred thousand, and is indicative of the countless hosts of insects which make their appearance with every successive generation. It is largely used in the preparation of varnishes, French polish, lacquer and sealing wax. Lac dye, a deep orange colour, has been used from time immemorial in the East, but the knowledge of that use of it in the West is comparatively recent.

The exports of lac from British India alone run to about 82 million pounds in a year, a most remarkable production from a small insect. The United Kingdom takes nearly half of it all, and the United States a large proportion of the remainder. Canada imports over 826,000 pounds at an invoiced value of over \$200,000.

This information is obtained from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 56. Fri. Nov. 22, 1935 - Pins and Needles

From babyhood to the sunset of our days every one of us has need of pins -- safety pins at first, any old pins later, whatever we can find handy when buttons break loose from their moorings. The lady's chamber could never get along without pins, all sorts and conditions of them, but hatpins not so much latterly. Pins we need.

It is the same with needles, and the manufacture of pins and needles is a fine art in which Canada is exceedingly proficient. All over the world Canadian pins and needles are in daily use. The maids of Iceland and the Maori beauties of New Zealand, the sailormen of the British Isles, the coffee growers of Brazil, the sailmakers, the seamstresses, Japanese warriors, Belgians, Greeks, Germans and hosts of others all want Canadian pins and get them.

Last year we sent abroad a veritable mountain of pins and needles valued at \$600,000. We sent them to no fewer than 56 countries or groups of countries. The United Kingdom was the heaviest purchaser with close to half a million, Australia next with nearly \$20,000, China \$16,000, Spain \$8,000, and so on to the farthest corners of the continents and their islands.

This information comes from trade reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 57. Sat. Nov. 23, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Bolivia

The Republic of Bolivia has an area of more than half a million square miles. It is larger than Ontario by one-fifth. It has a population of over three millions, which is somewhat smaller than that of Ontario. Bolivia, like Switzerland and Ethiopia, has no sea coast.

For two centuries after the Spanish conquest the country formed part of Peru. Its independence was proclaimed in 1825 after the overthrow of the Spanish power. Its name is derived from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. Civil wars hampered development and in the struggle with Chile which lasted from 1879 to 1884, Bolivia lost its coast provinces. The population is 57 per cent Indian, 30 per cent mixed and 13 per cent white.

The country is extremely rich in minerals and the Spaniards took from it enormous quantities of gold and silver. Primary education is free and compulsory.

Canada's trade with Bolivia is mainly exports. In fact in the last two years all we got from that country was settlers' effects of \$300 in 1933 and \$25 in 1934. But we have been selling goods to the Bolivians at the rate of about one-quarter of a million dollars, mainly wheat, rubber tires, evaporated milk, canned salmon, electrical apparatus and so on.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 58. Sun. Nov. 24, 1935 - Canadian Coins in Circulation

Canadian coins in circulation have a value of over \$30,000,000. That is what has been turned out by the Royal Canadian Mint and given to the public for its domestic needs. Of course it is certain that all this money is not available, for every day some is lost beyond recovery. It is impossible to tell how much has disappeared in that way.

The commonest coin is the one-cent piece, which corresponds with the English ha'penny and the Scots bawbee. There are over 279 million of them scattered up and down the country. There are over 90 million five-cent pieces, 86 million ten-cent pieces, 44 million "quarters", and five million half-dollars.

In April last there were 428,120 silver dollars minted and 417,760 were issued. These "cart-wheels" as they are sometimes disrespectfully described, are not much used.

Not often seen nowadays is the silver 20-cent piece. It was frequently confused with the 25-cent piece. But there are 46,000 in circulation.

The first gold coins struck in Canada were sovereigns similar to those of the United Kingdom but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In 1912 the first Canadian \$10 and \$5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage so far has been very limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country and, when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and United States coin serve the purpose equally well.

This information is taken from reports by the Royal Canadian Mint to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 59. Mon. Nov. 25, 1935 - China-wood Oil

There is an oil, called china-wood oil, the use of which is growing in Canada. As the name indicates, it comes mainly from China, where it is called Tung. The fruits of the tung oil tree somewhat resemble large hickory nuts. Each fruit contains three or more seeds. The oil content of the seeds ranges up to 50 per cent. When prices are high tung oil is subject to adulteration with such oils as tea-seed, sesame and peanut.

China-wood oil is unfit for edible purposes. Being a drying oil it is used chiefly in making varnishes, enamels and floor and wall paints. The so-called spar varnishes, which are not discoloured when wet, consist largely of tung oil and ester gum.

China-wood oil is used much more on this continent than in Europe. The United States last year imported over 100 million pounds and the United Kingdom only $10\frac{1}{2}$ million. Canada got about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, the value being almost half a million dollars.

This information is taken from reports by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 60. Tues. Nov. 26, 1935 - Candles

Wick candles are a very ancient lighting system. We don't know how old. Excavations of the buried city of Herculaneum in Italy have revealed a chandler's apparatus, and there is a fragment of a candle in the British museum which is supposed to have been made two thousand years ago. Candles, however, are not mentioned in any writings before the end of the second century.

Candles, of course, have always been made of solidified fats or oils of various kinds. Today they are made chiefly of paraffin wax, spermacetti, and compositions. For church purposes only beeswax or vegetable wax is allowed to be used. Ornamental candles -- spiral or fluted -- are produced by manipulation in a lathe or in special moulds. Coloured candles are made from fats stained with aniline dyes. Scented candles have such substances as cascarilla or benzoin incorporated with the fats.

Production of candles in 1934 was about two million pounds. The factory value was around half a million dollars. Besides these we imported last year about 50,000 pounds from the United States, United Kingdom and Germany. Our exports were about 25,000 pounds, going chiefly to Australia, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland.

This information is taken from reports issued by the General Manufactures and External Trade Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 61. Wed. Nov. 27, 1935 - The Canadian Badger

The Canadian badger is a low, thickset animal, its body broad and flat, ears short, tail short, legs very short and powerful. Its coat is silvery grey. A white stripe runs back from the tip of the nose. It is more carnivorous than the European badger. It hibernates during the colder months

of winter and is the only member of the weasel family to do so.

The badger lives for the most part underground and is seldom seen abroad in daytime. It can be a ferocious, dogged fighter when cornered and badger-baiting used to be a popular sport. It can hold its own against the fiercest dogs. Father badger has but one wife at a time, stays with her all summer and helps her to feed and look after their young. Usually there are three in a litter.

Badgers are not so plentiful on the Prairies as they were. Settlement has reduced their numbers. Five or six years ago there were 15,000 pelts taken but last season only about 3,000. The value of the pelt is close to \$12, so that it is worth about as much as a grizzly bear or a white bear. It is more valuable than a beaver or a red fox or a wolf and nearly four times more valuable than a wild cat.

This information is taken from reports issued by the Fur Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 62. Thurs. Nov. 28, 1935 - Coal in Canada

Coal production in Canada last year was valued at over \$48,000,000. It was curious that the quantity brought to the surface of the mines was almost exactly the same as the imports. The production was 13,810,000 tons and the imports 13,814,000 tons.

Nova Scotia mines are the great producers, last year recording about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million tons or close to half the total Canadian output. Alberta comes next, and last year mined $4\frac{3}{4}$ million tons. The first upward trend in coal output in British Columbia since 1928 was recorded with a production of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Saskatchewan came fourth with almost one million. Small quantities were mined in Manitoba, New Brunswick and the Yukon, but none in Ontario or Quebec. There are approximately 26,000 men engaged in the industry.

Coal is the name originally applied to charcoal, charcoal burners being called colliers. In some countries the miners are always referred to as colliers. Coal includes those solid combustible materials of vegetable origin which occur in a fossil state. There are many varieties in many countries of the world, for example the white coal of Australia.

This information comes from reports issued by the Mining and Metallurgical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 63. Canadian Coins in Circulation (Cont'd)

Last Sunday evening there was given a statement regarding the number of coins in circulation in Canada. Apparently many people were interested and further information has been requested. The following is by way of reply to these enquiries.

Decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion in 1871. The British sovereign was made legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle for \$10, while authority was given to coin a Canadian \$5 gold piece.

The first mint in Canada was at New Westminster, B.C. in 1862, but it was only a short time in operation. A few coins were minted and they are now at a high premium. Amongst them was a \$20 gold coin.

The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint, was opened in 1908. Since 1931 it has operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. Prior to 1908 the Canadian people got their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from the Mint at Birmingham. In its earlier years the operations of the Canadian Mint were confined to the production of gold, silver and bronze coins for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns, and of small coinages struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica.

This information comes from the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

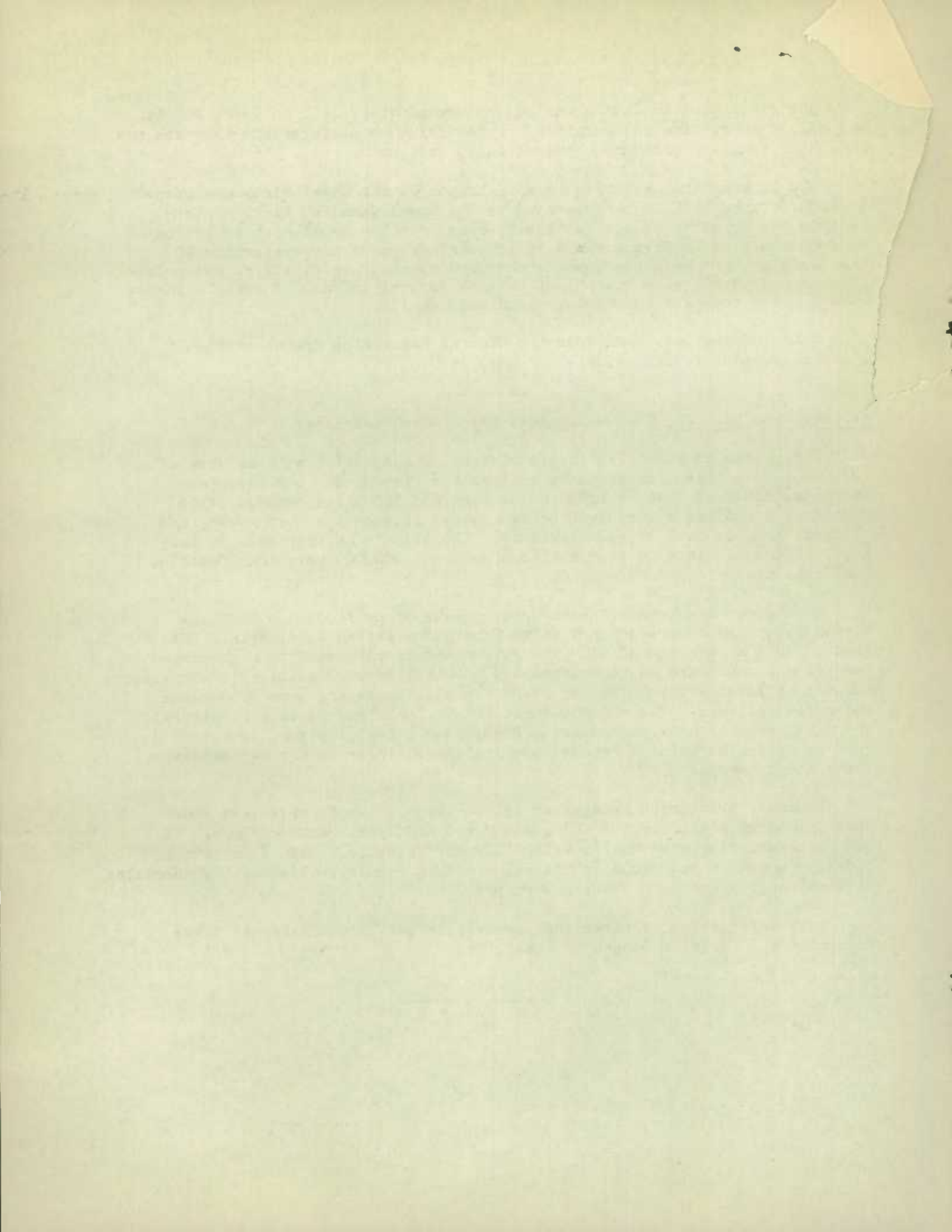
No. 84. Sat. Nov. 30, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Madagascar

Madagascar is the third largest island in the world, with an area of 228,000 square miles, or about four times the size of our own Maritime Provinces combined. It is 1,000 miles long and 360 miles broad. It is mountainous and has a largely unbroken coast, save on the north-west, and so there are few bays or good harbours. The climate is tropical. It has a population of close to four millions or about 400,000 more than Ontario. The Hovas number about one-third.

Madagascar has been a French Protectorate since 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and Queen Ranavalona exiled to Algeria. She died in 1916 at the age of 51. The government is entrusted to a governor-general and there are no representative institutions. Education is compulsory and all children are required to learn French. There are some good roads and a few railways. The chief occupation of the islanders is agricultural, the main crops being rice, sugar, coffee, cocoa, hemp, cotton, tobacco and rubber, while the forests produce such valuable timber as African mahogany, ebony and rosewood.

Canada's trade with Madagascar is not large. Our imports last year were valued at about \$10,000 and our exports about half as much more. We got beans chiefly, the vanilla being the most valuable. Also some cattle hides. We sent wheat flour in the main to that country, along with automobiles, pneumatic tires and some other rubber products.

This information is taken from reports issued by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690809

3