

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

No. 214. Wed. May 1, 1935 - Mixed Parentage

The census of 1931 furnishes a very interesting subject of study in the number of persons of different ages who have had immigrant as well as Canadian-born parentage. Those with one Canadian and one immigrant parent are here termed "persons with mixed parentage".

The persons of mixed parentage appear largely around the age of 67, that is, those born about the time of Confederation, and those under the age of 25 -- the people who have been born since the beginning of the present century.

The condition of mixed parentage follows two heavy immigration waves, one before 1860 and the other at the beginning of this century.

Between the ages mentioned -- around 67 and under 25 -- the proportion of Canadians with mixed parentage is progressively smaller down to a low point. Thus persons of 35, or those born in 1890, have a smaller proportion of mixed parentage than those of any other age.

This information is obtained from Census Reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 215. Thurs. May 2, 1935 - Bears in General

Bear baiting was a sport of our ancestors of which we are not very proud. It was popular and fashionable in Queen Elizabeth's time, before the better-minded people and the humane societies took a hand.

Dogs and bears trace their ancestry to the same prehistoric source but there is one difference between the two divergent species today that is worth noting. Possibly no bear is dreaded so much as the wolf but certainly no bear has been so domesticated and turned to such general usefulness as the collie dog. The playful black bear with his yellowish snout does not inspire very much fear.

There are three other types in Canada. The brown bear of north-eastern British America has provided the biggest and heaviest specimens of bear known. The broad-headed grizzly of the Rockies is nearly equal in average bulk. The polar bear is a big fellow also. Although all bears live to some extent on vegetable food, all are predatory. They like fish, as do their cousins the dogs, but they are real fishers.

Whether bears are decreasing or not in Canada is a question. Certainly the take by the trappers and hunters has diminished during the last few years. Is it because there is less hunting and more fur farming? The fact is that

four or five years ago there were about 7,000 bear skins captured, but there has been a gradual reduction annually to about 2,300 last year.

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

No. 216. Fri. May 3, 1935 - Canadian Beef Cattle Cross the Border

The Canadian farmer or rancher with good beef cattle for sale has been passing through some difficult years. He has just got a break, however, the second in five years.

Early in the present year there were indications that the United Kingdom market which had absorbed over 51,000 Canadian cattle in 1934, was over-supplied, with lowering prices in prospect. No shipments overseas have been made since February 21.

Just when the outlook was most gloomy and prices about to descend to the depths, the scarcity of good finished cattle in the United States began to draw Canadian cattle over the border late in January and, instead of falling prices, an actual improvement of nearly \$2 per cwt. on the hoof has taken place. Yet the duty on heavy cattle entering the United States is 3 cents per pound.

During the first three months of 1935 nearly 24,000 cattle for food went to the United States and the value was \$1,275,000. In the same period of 1934 there were only 11 sold in the United States at a price of \$112, which is an enormous increase.

For several years, ever since the high United States tariff of 1930, the mainstay of this trade has been the United Kingdom. We were not sending any beef cattle to Great Britain at that time, but the export increased rapidly from 1931 onwards. In two years it had reached over 54,000 head at a value of over \$3,500,000.

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

No. 217. Sat. May 4, 1935 - Canada's Trade with British India

Thoughts of India are in our Empire-conscious minds as we draw close to the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty, George the Fifth. The representatives of that vast and populous country made a stirring appeal to our Empire sentiment when they presented themselves at the great Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932; they are in London today in all the pomp and glory of an ancient race to take part in another historic Empire event.

British India, which had its definite beginning as such when the British East India Company was established in 1600, has an area larger than the continent of Europe without Russia. It comprises about 1,809,000 square miles, almost exactly half the area of Canada. There are 353 million inhabitants or about

35 people for every individual in Canada. Two-thirds of them live on one-quarter of the area of their country. Calcutta has one-half more people than Montreal. Over one and a quarter million men volunteered for service during the Great War. There is a Royal Indian Navy. These are facts to bear in mind when small disturbances in India are given generous publicity.

Queen Victoria was the first British sovereign to bear the title Empress of India. Our present King actually went there to assume it formally and receive the fealty of the native provinces and rulers.

Canada's imports from British India in the fiscal year 1934-35 were valued at \$6,413,000 and our exports \$4,121,000. We get tea, coffee, cotton, hides, rice and many tropical fruits and other products, while we send motor cars, rubber manufactures, and a variety of the manufactures and commodities produced so well in this climate.

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

No. 218. Sun. May 5, 1935 - The Growth of the Empire under George V

Long before the present Sovereign came to the Throne, the British Empire was already, in the words of Sir William Mulock, "A vaster Empire than has been." Throughout the greatest war in the history of the world, no British possession whatever was even temporarily occupied by enemy forces, while at the end of the war a million square miles of former enemy territory was handed over to the United Kingdom or to the Dominions under mandate from the League of Nations, although this has been reduced to 350,000 square miles by the recognition of Iraq as an independent state and a member of the League of Nations. Nevertheless, the area of the British Empire is at present some 13,300,000 square miles, or more than one quarter of the land area of the world.

Area, however, is in itself of little importance without population to develop it. The population of the territories to which King George V succeeded a quarter of a century ago was approximately 420,000,000. By 1931 it had reached more than 490,000,000, and at the present time is well over 500,000,000, a larger number of human beings than have ever before looked to a single human being as their Sovereign.

In the fateful quarter of a century which has elapsed since our Gracious King ascended the Throne, other empires based on military power have ceased to exist, while the British Empire, founded generally, as was shown in the Great War, on the consent of the governed, has gone on from strength to strength. Tomorrow, as the result of the marvellous invention of the radio, the voice of the Head of the British peoples will be heard all over the world at one time, constituting a link between the Sovereign and his peoples from the capital of the Empire to the remotest coral island in the southern seas.

These facts are presented by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 219. Mon. May 6, 1935 - Canada's Place in the Empire

Canada's place in the British Empire, which today in all quarters of the world has been rejoicing in the Jubilee of the reign of His Majesty, George V, is a very important one from a statistical point of view.

Canada has the largest area in the Empire, with Australia second and India third, but is fourth in population, coming behind India, the United Kingdom and Nigeria. Great Britain has \$2,700,000,000 invested in this Dominion.

In Highway mileage and also per capita, Canada stands first in the Empire, but is second to India in Railway mileage and second to Australia in per capita mileage. Canada is second to Great Britain in the number of motor vehicles and second per capita to New Zealand. In the number of telephones, this Dominion is second to Great Britain, but first per capita. In developed water power Canada is first. In electricity production Canada is second to Great Britain, but is first per capita.

Canada's soft wood lumber and pulpwood resources are greater than all the rest of the Empire put together, just as India has more hardwood than the rest all told. In fur production, Canada is first and in fish comes second to Great Britain. Canada leads the world in newsprint production and export.

Canada is first in the production of radium, silver, zinc, nickel, platinum, copper and asbestos, is second to South Africa in gold and second to Australia in lead.

Canada is second to India in wheat acreage but is first in production and export and it is the strongest and best wheat. Canada is second to Great Britain in international trade. Canada is the second manufacturing country of the Empire, ranking next to Great Britain.

Canada has given one prime minister to the United Kingdom in the person of Andrew Bonar Law, a native of New Brunswick.

Canada is the senior Dominion of the Empire, her First Minister sitting at the Imperial Conferences directly opposite the First Minister of the United Kingdom.

This information is obtained from the various Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 220. Tues. May 7, 1935 - Trade Balances of Leading Countries in 1934

In recent years a great deal has been written on the subject of balances in international trade and much of it has been written without full consideration of the circumstances of the nations concerned. So-called unfavourable balances of trade, such as that of Canada before the Great War, are in many cases financed through external borrowings as Canada's then was, or in other cases may be offset by invisible exports; for example, through the earnings of the tourist trade. Nevertheless, when the international lending market is more or less closed and tourist trade reduced, the national credit is greatly assisted by a favourable balance of commodity trade and in this respect Canada stands high among the nations.

According to the latest Monthly Bulletin of the League of Nations, Canada's favourable balance of trade, expressed in terms of gold dollars of 23.22 grains of gold, ranked next only to that of the United States among the countries of the world in the calendar year 1934. Expressed in the old gold dollars, the favourable balance of the United States in 1934 was \$278,000,000 and of Canada \$140,000,000, while no other nation had a favourable balance of over \$100,000,000. In this comparison the Canadian figure includes exports of newly-produced Canadian gold, which is properly to be considered as merchandise.

This information is given in reports issued by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 221. Wed. May 8, 1935 - About Green Tea and Black Tea

Some months ago it was told in these Broadcasts that Canada was a nation of tea drinkers, that is, that the Canadian people partook of far more tea than coffee at their meals.

Another interesting fact in this connection is that far more people drink black tea than green tea. The ratio of black tea used as compared with green is about twelve to one. Yet there are districts in Canada, mainly country places, it is said, where it would be difficult to find a home that has an ounce of black tea in the cupboard. According to repute the lady who sits down to a cup of afternoon tea always affects the black variety. The devotees of the green or black appear to run pretty much in sections.

The great proportion of the green tea used in Canada comes from Japan, with much smaller quantities from China and Ceylon. In the old days when trading vessels went on long voyages that sometimes extended into years, the sailors would bring home a box of green tea as a special gift for their relatives and today the Chinaman who does our laundry presents his best customers with a little treat of it at Christmas. His gleaming eyes, when he gives his gift, tell a tale of love for his own brand of the cup that cheers but does not inebriate.

Practically all of our black tea comes from India and Ceylon, although we do get some from China and Japan, the total being about 36 million pounds last year. The green tea imports were less than 3 million pounds.

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

No. 222. Thurs. May 9, 1935 - The Tent and the Sleeping Bag

The tent is the most ancient form of portable shelter. In mountainous countries and by the seaboard the people of old made their homes in caves, but in the flat places and amongst nomadic tribes the tent was the thing. In historic times the prophet ordered: "To your tents, O Israel." The Arabs were tent dwellers. Our own Aborigines had tents which they called wigwams.

The tent and the sleeping bag are a very necessary outfit for a great many Canadians who frequent the open spaces. The hunter and the prospector, the surveyor and traveller, the pioneer and the policeman, the soldier, -- all have their tents. There are makeshifts with birchbark, but for the most part the Canadian tent is made of duck. Now and again one comes across a silk tent which is entered with hats off. It is light weight for the portage. A great many tents are used by tourists and a touring automobile equipment usually possesses one.

In 1933 there were 20,000 tents made by the Awning, Tent and Sail Industry alone and the factory value ran to considerably upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. Imagine how many there must be lying around, for a good tent will last a long, long time.

There were between three and four thousand sleeping bags turned out also. They are a wonderful contrivance when night comes upon the winter trail.

This information is obtained from the Census of Industry taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 223. Fri. May 10, 1935 - Timothy

Timothy is one of the most valuable of all the grasses grown in the world. It is the standard hay. How it acquired that curious name which Timothy, of Biblical fame, gave to the wide world and the Irish adopted as their very own, is interesting. It was so called from Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to the Carolinas about the year 1720.

Canada had a record production of Timothy seed in 1934 with about five million pounds, beating the previous record of 1926 when the production was over four million. The Canadian agriculturist was fortunate last year, for there was a world shortage due to winter killing. In Canada it was a poor season for other seeds, especially clovers, but a good one for Timothy. Alberta Timothy is unexcelled. At about 16 cents per pound the Canadian output last year was drawing near to a one million dollar business.

Canada has been a heavy importer of Timothy seed, the quantity going as high as over 11 1/2 million pounds in 1931, valued at over one million dollars. During the last fiscal year the importation dropped to a little over two million pounds. A small part of the Canadian crop was exported.

This information is obtained from the Agricultural and External Trade Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 224. Sat. May 11, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Egypt

Canada's trade with Egypt is not very large but it is expanding quite definitely. It is a trade with an ancient country which is full of romance and with an alluring history. We owe a great deal to the Egyptians. They were among the first to build ships and to record time. Their wise men were the first to make records of eclipses. Indeed, most of the ancient sciences come from the

Egyptians. Astronomy was part of their religion. It is in Egypt that one of the oldest civilizations of the world is found.

Our alphabet came down to us from the Egyptians, through the Phoenicians, who taught it to the Greeks, who in turn taught the Romans and we "barbarians" learned it from them. One of our most familiar proverbs, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," came from the practice of casting seed upon the waters of the overflowing Nile. Canadian voyageurs played an historic part in the campaign of 1885.

From 1914 to 1922 Egypt was a British protectorate; it is now a sovereign state, with the former Sultan, Fuad I, as King. Representative government, with an hereditary monarchy as in Great Britain, but with proportional representation, has been established. Sir Frank Watson, a British statistician, is financial secretary and adviser.

The area of Egypt is about 386,000 square miles, or slightly more than that of British Columbia. The population is close to one-half greater than that of the whole of Canada. The principal articles we get from Egypt are raw cotton, ivory nuts, onions, gums, rice and carpets, while we send there automobiles, electric apparatus, farm implements, fish, flour, leather, milk, potatoes, processed milk. Our imports last year were valued at almost one million dollars and our exports at over one quarter of a million.

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

No. 225. Sun. May 12, 1935 - Glass

The place where glass was first manufactured is not known. However, there was glass-working in Egypt over 1500 years before Christ. Christian glasses found in the Roman catacombs belong to the 4th Century. From early times glass was made in England. In the 14th Century some, at any rate, of the glass for the windows in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, was of English manufacture but it was France that first developed large sheet plate glass in the 17th Century.

Most of the finest glass in Canada is imported. The stained glass for memorial and other ornamental windows comes mainly from the United Kingdom, the large and small plate and the bent plate glass from the United Kingdom, although there is also a large quantity of small plate glass from Belgium and other countries.

The bulk of the supply of common window glass comes from Belgium. We get eyeglasses from a number of countries, particularly the United States, France, United Kingdom and Germany and some even from Hong Kong. That is not surprising as we are accustomed to think of Chinese sages as wearers of spectacles. We import glass eyes for humans from Germany and the United States.

Most of our pressed and blown glass, such as bottles and jars, is made in Canada, the factory value of these alone in 1933 being upwards of six million dollars. Our importations of glass run between four and ten million

dollars in value yearly.

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

No. 226. Mon. May 13, 1935 - Pure-bred Cattle in Canada

There are about nine million head of cattle in Canada at the present time or about one million more than in 1931. The census of 1931 shows that there were in the Dominion almost 450,000 pure-bred cattle. Of these 207,000 were in Ontario and 96,000 in Quebec with Saskatchewan and Alberta about 40,000 each.

The breed which had the most pure-bred animals was the Holstein at 169,000. The pure-bred Shorthorns numbered 94,000 and the Ayrshires 78,000. After these, or fourth on the list, came the Jerseys with 46,000, Herefords 28,000, the Aberdeen Angus close to 15,000. The French-Canadian pure-bred cattle aggregated about 9,000, Guernseys coming next with 7,000, Red-Polled 4,000 and Brown Swiss upwards of 500. There were 160 Galloways, 54 of the graceful Devonshires which have largely modified the Argentine and Australian herds, and 40 of the half-wild Highland cattle. There were about a dozen Dutch Belted and a number of others not specified.

Thus there are 14 or more varieties of pure-bred cattle in Canada which goes to show the wide range that has entered into the building up of the great grade herds of Canadian farms.

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

No. 227. Tues. May 14, 1935 - Canadian Stone

Practically every kind of stone that mankind requires is found in Canada and some of it is superior to any similar variety produced in any other country. This is particularly true of limestone. In their ability to retain their initial appearance the Canadian limestones rate high and, compared with the well known limestones of other countries, are relatively impervious.

We get limestone of fine quality from St. Marc, near Quebec City; near Queenston in the Niagara Peninsula, and at Garson, close to Winnipeg. The Queenston stone is a beautiful silver grey. St. Marc is also grey and from the Garson quarries we get the mottled Tyndall limestone which is commonly used as a decorative interior stone. A prominent example of its use for this purpose is the Interior of the House of Parliament at Ottawa. Limestone is produced in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

All the way from building stone to poultry grit the men of the quarry produce things that we need. There are monumental stones for our dead, stone for decoration, marble, granite, sandstone, stone for road material, mill stone, stone for whitening and stucco. Very soon the Bureau will have to record the first output of rock wool.

Shipments of stone from Canadian quarries were valued at about four million dollars last year and, by the time the industries make it suitable for many uses, more millions of dollars will have been circulated.

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

No. 228. Wed. May 15, 1935 - Canadians as Butter Consumers

When it comes to buttering their bread the Canadian people don't stint themselves. They "lay it on thick". In fact, the Canadians are the second heaviest butter consumers in the world. The per capita consumption is 31 pounds.

Much as we like butter the Australians like it better and they rank as the leading world consumers with over 34 1/2 pounds, which disposes of the idea that we need much butter for climatic reasons. The New Zealanders with 22 pounds of factory butter and exclusive of the home farm supply, rank third.

How it comes that the descendants of the English, Irish and Scots in Canada consume about five times more than the people of their Motherland, who confine themselves to 6 1/2 pounds, and the French Canadians assimilate more than three times what they do in Old France, and the German-Canadians nearly twice that of their motherland, makes a prolific source of theory. No doubt we have got away from dripping when frying fish or making pancakes -- to our epicurean loss -- and use butter instead.

The Danes, Dutch and Germans come next in order behind the three British Dominions mentioned, with 21, 19 and 17 pounds respectively. The United States is credited with 13 pounds per capita. The latter figure is factory butter alone.

The people of the Argentine are far down in the list with about 2 1/2 pounds only, while in Soviet Russia the most reliable figures obtainable show less than half a pound per capita.

These facts are obtained from the records of the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 229. Thurs. May 16, 1935 - Canadians as Cheese Consumers

Canada ranks second amongst world countries in the per capita consumption of butter, but as consumers of cheese, that ancient and important form of milk food, the Canadian people are far down on the list. The Danes stand at the top, which is possibly one reason for the virility of a race whose breath-taking visits caused the insertion of the supplication in early Prayer Books: "From the incursions of the Danes, good Lord deliver us." The Danes of today have an annual per capita consumption of over 13 pounds.

The Canadian consumption is 3³/₄ pounds and this low figure, together with the fact that lately the production of cheese in Canada has been less than in

any year since 1890, is a fact to ponder over. Descendants of immigrants from the United Kingdom can reflect that the cheese consumption in these islands is nearly 9 pounds per capita of factory cheese alone, while the French-Canadians can turn over in their minds that in their motherland it is about 11 1/2 pounds, and the German-Canadians that in the land of Hitler it is nearly 6 pounds. If figures of farm production of cheese in Great Britain were available, no doubt the consumption would be rated much higher than 9 pounds.

Like their neighbours the Danes, the Swedes and the Norsemen are large consumers of cheese and rank second and third in the world, the per capita consumption of the former being 11 1/2 and the latter 10 1/2. Like the Canadians, the Australians are low down on the list with less than 4 1/2, the New Zealanders 6 3/4 and United States less than 4 1/2. The two latter, however, are factory products only.

This information is taken from records of the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 230. Fri. May 17, 1935 - Alewives

Alewife is suggestive of a friendly old English tavern, but it is really the name of a good Canadian fish which, although found in fresh water, is most abundant in the Bay of Fundy in early summer. Some people like better to call it "spring herring". It is from 8 to 10 inches long.

Just how this fish came to be called an alewife is wrapped in doubt. Some etymologists claim that it is a corruption of an American Indian name, but others are convinced that an English pioneer in New England gave the name to the fish because he thought it resembled in some respects the typical tavern-keeper's wife of his native land. The fish has a rounded, corpulent shape, and much acquaintance with ale is supposed to develop such an appearance. In Bermuda the name Alewife is applied to a species of Pompano. The French-Canadians call it Gasparot, and a local name is Kiack. Along the Atlantic Coast of the United States it is variously called Mossbunker, Fatback, Hardhead, Bughead, Oldwife, Greentail and Poggie.

Whatever the origin, Alewife is the statistical name of the fish today. It is taken in great quantities and salted and quite a lively little trade is done by Maritime fishermen with it. The people of Jamaica and Haiti are particularly fond of alewives, the Haytians last year purchasing about \$55,000 worth and the Jamaicans \$28,000. The Canadian catch runs to considerably over 7 million pounds.

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

No. 231. Sat. May 18, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Palestine

Palestine has been under British administration since the conquest by General Allenby in 1917. The Mandate from the League of Nations was given in 1923. The chief town is Jerusalem, which occupies so prominent a place

in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Moslem peoples. The population of Palestine was estimated last year at 1,171,000, of whom about 750,000 are Moslems, 175,000 Jews and 92,000 Christians. Since 1920 over 150,000 immigrants, mostly Jews, have entered the country. The Jewish immigrants arrived principally from Poland, Germany, Roumania and the United States; 42 per cent of the Christian immigrants were from Great Britain.

The principal historic sites are the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the Mosque, built on the site of Solomon's Temple; the Wailing Wall, which is part of the outer wall of the Temple; the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, which is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence; and Nazareth, where Christ spent his childhood.

Canada's exports to Palestine last year were of the value of \$136,000 and the imports \$92,000. While the largest items in our exports are wheat flour at \$31,000 and canned fish at \$24,000, it is illuminating that we are sending large supplies of farm implements, machinery, hardware, electric apparatus and automobiles. Our leading import last year was oranges at \$82,000, and next to it artificial teeth. The average value of the artificial teeth in the last two years was about \$8,500. We also get olive oil, wines, carpets and cigarettes.

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

No. 232. Sun. May 19, 1935 - Christian Churches in Canada

It is to be supposed that the great majority of the Canadian people, who have the reputation of being a law-abiding and a God-fearing race, have been to public worship today. We have a very cosmopolitan population in Canada with the result that we have a remarkable variety of denominations in which the adherents of each like best to pay homage to the Creator.

There are more than twenty divisions of the Christian church in Canada. The Roman Catholics lead in numbers with 4,285,000 adherents, according to the last Census, and of these about 2,850,000 are of French origin, 385,000 Irish, 178,000 English and 126,000 Scots. Amongst those of continental European origin the Ukrainians lead with 156,000, Poles 124,000, Germans 108,000, Indians and Eskimos 67,000.

The United Church of Canada ranks second in the number of adherents with considerably over two million. People of English origin lead in its membership with 863,000, Scots 501,000, Irish 395,000, German 73,000, Dutch 48,000, Indians and Eskimos 17,000.

The Anglican church stands third with 1,636,000, the people of English origin in it leading with 1,128,000, Irish 217,000, Scots 138,000, Indians and Eskimos 34,000, Germans 27,000, Dutch 16,000.

Amongst the unexpected revelations is that there are more Irish in the United Church of Canada than in the Roman Catholic Church and more

Scots in the United Church than in the Presbyterian.

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

No. 233. Mon. May 20, 1935 - The Farm Horse in Canada

"Care, and not fine stables, makes a good horse", says a Danish proverb. The French-Canadian is a lover of horses and for centuries he has cared for and loved the horses he imported at the beginning, pretty much as the Irish have done, until he found himself the possessor of what might be called the only typical Canadian horse. The French-Canadian horse is a good-looking, sturdy, useful steed and there are about 1,500 of them pure-bred in this country, according to the last Census. They predominate in Quebec.

The favorite farm horse in Canada, generally speaking, is the Clydesdale. He is a native of Scotland and in the Dominion has been preserved with all his ancient appearance and characteristics, so that he cannot be classed as typically Canadian, like the French-Canadian. There are about 84,000 registered Clydesdales in Canada, and the horses which make the nearest approach to them in number registered are the Percherons with about 48,000 and the Belgians with over 5,000.

The Clydesdale, which is said to be a cross between the old Scottish breed and the Flemish horse, combines great powers of endurance with activity of movement and is very docile. In appearance he is somewhat similar to the Shire, the old English war horse, but is smaller. The Shire is the largest horse in the world and of immense strength. There are several hundred pure-bred Shires in Canada.

There are close to four million horses in the Dominion today and about 165,000 of them are registered. Of course there are a great many pure-bred horses in Canada whose pedigrees have not been registered, so that the figures given are very conservative.

This information is obtained from reports issued by the Census and Agricultural Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 234. Tues. May 21, 1935 - Watches

Anybody who has a dollar to spend can have a watch. More than that, if well taken care of, it will run for years and keep good time. It glitters but, of course, it is not gold. Gold has become very expensive.

Small portable clocks were in existence in the 1400's but were a bit too large for the pocket, somewhat as were the carriage clocks which had a great vogue until the last quarter of a century.

The early watches had little resemblance to the modern forms. A watch belonging to Mary, Queen of Scots, which she presented to Mary Seaton, one of her four Maries, was made in the shape of a skull, and such grotesque and

curious timepieces were popular over a long period. The French, ever in the forefront with pretty things, made enamelled watches in the 17th Century. Thomas Prest patented the keyless watch in 1820, but it did not become popular until long after that.

Clocks and watches manufactured in Canada have had a factory value lately of over \$600,000 in the year. We import more than we make, the invoiced value running from about one to three and a half million dollars. Most of our imported watches come from Switzerland, followed by the United States and Germany. Very few come from Empire countries, although in older days the English watch had, as it still has, its strong votaries.

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

No. 235. Wed. May 22, 1935 - Canadian Wall Paper

Wall paper was invented to suit the purses of ordinary folk who wanted to decorate the interior of their dwellings, people who could not afford the magnificent tapestries of the Gothic period, or the rich silks of the Orient or the carved oak panelling which came later on.

Conversation in a tapestried room, or organ music in a silk-lined chamber are of the gods, and Cleopatra's soft tones might not be so alluring in a modern Canadian kitchen brightened with varnished paper, nor Bach's softest preludes in a florid papered hall. But, if these feasts for the aesthetic soul are not for the most of us, yet, since the French taught us the use of "painted paper" in the time of Louis XI, nearly 500 years ago, there has been brought into being a huge industry in wall paper that has given the people, for a modest outlay, a range of beautiful designs and coloring to adorn their homes.

Canada occupies a foremost position in this industry and today we are sending to countries overseas great quantities of lovely wall paper. To Great Britain, that extremely difficult market to capture, we sent nearly 700,000 rolls last year, to Australia over half a million and to New Zealand over 300,000. Our export of nearly two million rolls was actually a one-million increase over the year before.

Canada produces about 25,000,000 rolls of wall paper in a year, which means that one year's output would paper about 300,000 ordinary seven-roomed houses. Some of it is said to last for a generation.

This information is obtained from the various trade reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 236. Thurs. May 23, 1935 - Arbour Day

Arbour Day is a day set apart for the planting of trees, especially by children, and for the encouragement of general interest in forestry. The annual planting of trees on a certain day is said to have been suggested

first in 1865 by B. G. Northrup, secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education. It was adopted in Nebraska in 1872, and ten years later Ohio introduced the observance of the day in the public schools. Many countries, including Canada, followed suit.

The children of the rising generation are taught the value of trees to their country, the benefits that will accrue during their own lifetime and to posterity by the planting of trees. It is not difficult to realize the great good that will come from the planting of even one maple, one walnut, one oak, one pine. Bare places are made lovely and valuable, and ugly spots transformed. Then there are the fruit trees with their annual contribution to the wealth of the nation.

It is impossible to tell with any definiteness how great an impetus Arbor Day has given to tree knowledge and tree planting, but that an impetus has been given is absolutely certain. Take ornamental evergreen trees alone, excluding those sold for afforestation, and we find that nearly 60,000 of these were sold from the nurseries for planting last year. That is an extraordinary number when it is remembered that the average price is about one dollar. It has also to be remembered that very many are taken from the forests, or are gifted from a neighbour's lot. Deciduous ornamental trees sold numbered 100,000.

This information is obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 237. Fri. May 24, 1935 - Empire Day

Thirty-four years ago Queen Victoria died, leaving behind her one of the outstanding names of history. During her long and glorious reign her birthday, May 24th, was observed as a public holiday. To a great many it is still "The Queen's Birthday" and probably will be until all who lived in her time have gone to join her in the Great Beyond, so beloved was she.

Even after she was dead, her birthday was observed. It was known at first as Victoria Day. The Earl of Meath in 1902 started a movement and carried it on unremittingly to have Queen Victoria's birthday called Empire Day and it soon gained wide official recognition, for Victoria was a real Empire builder.

This evening the boys have been busy having the time of their young lives setting off firecrackers in memory of the great Queen and in celebration of Empire Day. Where did these firecrackers come from? Many are made in Canada, most of them in fact, but we also import large quantities from Hong Kong, and from China, that being the country which developed earliest and best the starry, meteoric displays with which we salute the dark sky above us when we celebrate such occasions. The United States also supplies a large quantity. Last year the Canadian output had a factory value of about \$80,000 and the imports \$35,000.

This information is obtained from trade reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 238. Sat. May 25, 1935 - Canada's Trade with Haiti

Haiti was discovered by Columbus on his first voyage. A million aboriginal inhabitants were later exterminated by the Spaniards and the island repopulated with negroes from Africa, the beginning of that revolting traffic.

Haiti is possibly the most fertile spot in the West Indies. It is about half the size of Nova Scotia. It was ceded to France in 1697 and its independence was proclaimed in 1804. Since 1915 it has been a protectorate of the U.S.A. The treaty expires next year. The history of Haiti is one of struggle by the people in the face of innumerable difficulties to organize themselves into a civilized society.

Haiti has given the names of two extraordinary geniuses to history. Touissant Louverture, a former slave who became a general in the French army and governor of the colony, inspired by the French Revolution, led a secession movement and freed the slaves. Napoleon sent a powerful expedition under Leclerc, his brother-in-law, to quell the insurrection. Louverture was captured by treachery and died in a French prison.

Christophe became president in 1806 and then king. He governed with an iron hand but with exceptional ability. He established schools, built roads and developed agriculture and trade. Today education is free but compulsory. He constructed the famous palace of Sans Souci and erected at the summit of a mountain the Citadelle Laferriere, still considered a veritable marvel. These monuments are visited annually by many tourists.

Last year Canada got from Haiti tampico fibre to the value of \$62,000. We sent \$175,000 worth of wheat, potatoes, rubber manufactures, cotton duck, lumber, engines, machinery and a variety of other things. Alewives and herring exports alone amounted to over \$80,000.

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

No. 239. Sun. May 26, 1935 -- Cut Flowers

Now that the winter is well over and spring flowers are in bloom, the table decorations for a few months will be mainly from the garden. The winter supply comes from the greenhouses, generally speaking.

The cut flower business in Canada, apart altogether from the multiplication of plants, bulbs, bushes, shrubs and ornamental trees grown under glass, is of considerable dimensions. Close to 23 million cut flowers grown inside are sold in Canada in a year with a wholesale value of about one million dollars.

It is not surprising to find that almost half of the cut flowers are roses. There were ten million of them sold in 1933 and the wholesale value was half a million dollars. The next favorite flower was the carnation with $3\frac{1}{4}$ million sold and the value over \$100,000. There were over a million and a half chrysanthemums, and almost as many daffodils. Sweet peas, tulips, asparagus fern, lilies of the valley, and after them, but a long way behind,

came violets, antirrhinums, lilies, iris and stevia.

Most of the cut flowers are grown in Ontario greenhouses; 17 millions out of the 23, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec $2\frac{3}{4}$ million, British Columbia over 1 1/2 million.

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

No. 240. Mon. May 27, 1935 - The Skunk

The skunk is probably the most misunderstood and least popular animal in Canada. Rat and skunk are names we employ in our invective against fellow men we dislike. Yet the skunk has some of the qualities which the Canadian people admire most and the Bureau has correspondence to show that he has been trained to become a thoroughly playful and domesticated pet, free from his recognized propensities.

The farmer likes the skunk because as an insect eater he is supreme. He destroys more beetles, grasshoppers and the like than all other mammals put together and, if there were enough skunks on hand, there would be no grasshopper plagues in Canada. He is a friend of the farmer in this respect, though he may take toll of eggs and chickens.

The skunk is a real family man. He may be seen at the head of his tribe of ten in single file proceeding slowly on a hunting expedition. He stays with his wife and children until after the following hibernating period.

He has little means of defence except his well-known method. He has no speed, he simply hurtles along. He has no ability to climb such as is common with other members of the weasel family. In fact he has become slow and rather stupid.

There were over 200,000 of the lustrous black, white-striped skunk pelts marketed in 1933, the average value being \$1, and in number they came behind only the muskrat, rabbit, squirrel and opossum.

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

No. 241. Tues. May 28, 1935 - Palm Oil

Last year Canada imported over 15 million pounds of palm oil, which was a very large increase over previous years. It came principally from Nigeria, that British Possession in West Africa, and the Straits Settlements, another British Possession, in the East Indies. This brings to mind that the Dark Continent as portrayed by David Livingstone and others who went before him and shortly after him belongs to the irrevocable past. The veil has been lifted.

Palm oil is got from a tree which is a native of West Africa. It grows to a height of about 30 feet with a stout stem bearing at its extremity a

crown of magnificent feather-like leaves, 15 feet long. The bright red fruits which yield palm oil, form large oval heads. The oil is obtained principally from the external fleshy coat, by boiling the fruits in water and skimming the orange-red, butter-like fat off the surface. The seed, which is enclosed in a hard shell, also yields oil under pressure.

Palm oil is used mainly as a lubricant, but it has other uses. It enters into the composition of margarine, the favorite substitute for butter in the British Isles. It is extensively used in the manufacture of some soaps and other things. It is, therefore, one of the most valuable of the vegetable oils which are imported in large quantities by Canada.

This information is obtained from the External Trade and Manufacturing Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 242. Wed. May 29, 1935 - Dragon's Blood

Dragon's Blood suggests something not very nice, for in Christian art the dragon has long been accepted as typifying sin. Generally we think of that fabulous monster as a gigantic reptile with four legs, a fierce fire-breathing head, and equipped with wings. As children, we gazed with wonder upon the picture of St. George slaying the repulsive brute.

The dragon is common to the folk lore of most countries so perhaps such a creature did exist once upon a time, but in our day we apply it to beautiful things rather than otherwise. The dragon fish of India, China and Australia is not fierce enough even to have teeth, our own dragon fly is brilliantly colored, the dragon tree of the Canary Islands is lovely, the snapdragon of our flower gardens is a great favorite, and so on through the long list of dragon names.

Out in the East Indies, chiefly in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo, they go one better than most other countries with a commodity known as "Dragon's Blood". Only in its color does it bear any connection with the dragon of our imagination. It is rich red, suggestive of blood. It is a resinous exudation from the fruits of a number of palms. Formerly it was used as an astringent in medicine but it is now mainly employed as a coloring matter for varnishes. We got about 2,300 pounds of it last year and the value of it was \$4,000.

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

No. 243. Thurs. May 30, 1935 - The Gamp

The story of the umbrella in Canada during the last few years, or rather, since the automobile came into very general use, is a tale of industrial wreckage. While at one time it was uncommon not to possess one, it is now quite common to discover a man on a rainy day who does not own that useful instrument, without which Sairey Gamp would not cross her doorstep.



1010690811

- 18 -

Although umbrellas did not come into general use in England until the 18th century, Anglo-Saxon manuscripts show them carried by attendants over persons of rank. From early times they were used in the East as symbols of royalty and power. In ancient Egypt and Nineveh they were carried in procession. The Maratha princes of India were known as Lords of the Umbrella, and in Burma, white umbrellas were reserved for the use of the king and the sacred white elephant; coloured ones, graduated according to their tint, belonged to corresponding grades in the social scale. The canopy over a throne or over the pulpit of a church has the same symbolical meaning as the umbrella.

An umbrella for a gentleman or a parasol for a lady used to be a popular gift and the garrets of many Canadian homes today must contain beautiful gamps and gorgeous parasols that are relics of the days when people went abroad afoot or in uncovered carriages.

Even as late as 1926, there were 600,000 umbrellas manufactured in Canada, not to mention the importations, but in 1930 only 360,000. The output dropped very rapidly after that and in 1933 it was down to about 150,000. This is an instance of how striking may be the effect of our changing customs on old industries.

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

No. 244. Fri. May 31, 1935 - June Survey of Agricultural Canada

It is only very rarely that these broadcasts are addressed to a certain section of the population. Tonight we ask the attention of all farmers throughout Canada in the interest of better farm statistics.

Each year at this time, the Bureau, in co-operation with provincial authorities, conducts a survey of crop acreages and live-stock numbers by means of schedules distributed among the farmers. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, these schedules are mailed direct to the farmers, while in the other provinces, the rural schools co-operate in the distribution. It is very important that farmers throughout Canada should secure one of these cards, fill it in carefully and return it to the proper authorities.

In this day and age, government authorities need correct statistics in order to serve the best interests of the people on the land. The farmer primarily benefits himself in helping the statistician. Only by having correct advice on the amounts of farm produce which will be forthcoming, can anyone make proper arrangements for their disposition. The individual reports made by farmers are kept as confidential and secret as census schedules and those who fear they may be used by taxation authorities can be definitely assured to the contrary.

This appeal is made at the request of the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and it is to be hoped that all public-spirited farmers will assist in this important and necessary work.