

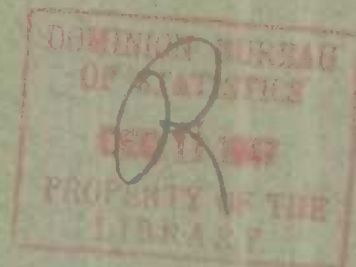
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DEPARTMENT OF  
TRADE AND COMMERCE



CANADA



**A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA**

FROM THE

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

**CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION**

DURING MARCH 1937.

**THIRD SERIES**

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Note:- A Fact a Day is broadcast over the Corporation's network immediately after the Canadian Press News broadcast.

James Muir,  
Editor.

A Fact a Day about Canada

from the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics



No. 152. Mon. March 1, 1937 - Canada's Trade with Latvia.

Away up in the Gulf of Riga on the Baltic Sea there is a little republic called Latvia which rose out of the ruins of the Russian Empire in 1918. The area of the country is 25,000 square miles, a little larger than Nova Scotia and a little smaller than New Brunswick. Riga, the capital, however, a noted seaport, has one-third more inhabitants than our third largest Canadian city of Winnipeg. The total population is about two millions. They have a one chamber parliament.

The Letts are a most interesting people. They are of north European stock and speak their own language. They are tall, robust, long-faced, blue-eyed, self-reliant, two-thirds being pure blondes. There are no illiterates in the country. They are an educated, well informed people.

The early history of the country is obscure but in the 13th century the land was invaded by the Germanic Order of the Sword which was later merged with the Teutonic Knights, the ancestors of the Baltic Barons. Under their influence the Letts became largely Lutheran. After various dominations, latterly by Russia, the country finally achieved its independence. The Letts have taken considerable part in the migration from Eastern Europe to North America and are welcomed immigrants. There are some in Canada but most of them are in the United States.

Canada's direct exports to Latvia last year were valued at over \$40,000, consisting almost entirely of copper. Our imports are of less value, mainly fish and rennet, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 153. Tues. March 2, 1937 - Women in the Business World.

Although there is an increase in the number of Canadian women working today, yet the ten chief occupations they follow are very much the same as in former days. Domestic service claims the greatest number with over 132,000, which is more than twice the number of stenographers and typists. School teachers run a very close third with 65,000 followed by 45,000 saleswomen, 32,000 nurses and nurses in training, 29,000 office clerks, 21,000 bookkeepers and cashiers, 20,000 sewing machinists in factories, 19,000 boarding house keepers and 14,000 telephone operators.

Why women fill some of the occupations which we have been accustomed to think of as purely masculine may be due to circumstances rather than to choice. Others have been fortunate enough to pursue their ambitions and have overcome the prejudice of the business world. Among the more uncommon occupations for women we find three butchers and slaughterers, one tanner, six wood carvers, two auctioneers, two architects, five justices and magistrates, 17 undertakers, 32 dentists, 51 postmen and mail carriers, 78 police and detectives, 203 physicians and surgeons and 11 clergy.

However, the men needn't be alarmed over these figures for there are still more women who have remained in the home than are working. Only one half of the single

females over 15 years of age are gainfully occupied, one thirtieth of the married women and one fifth of the widowed and divorced.

This information is taken from a report of the 1931 census issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 154. Wed. March 3, 1937 - A New British Colony.

Great interest is created by the announcement in London this week that on April 1st next, the Indian Province of Aden will become a British Colony. Situated close to the entrance to the Red Sea and a port of call on the highway between the United Kingdom and the Far East, it is a place of importance. The natives are mainly Arabs and Somalis from Africa, all speaking Arabic. The population is 51,000.

It is a small place in itself at the south-western tip of Arabia, being only 75 square miles in extent but, with the protectorate, totals 42,000 square miles, somewhat smaller than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick combined. The protectorate comprises territories and dependencies of chieftains who have treaty relations with the British Government.

Aden has for many centuries been a place of great strategic importance. It was fortified by Solyman the Magnificent, the Turkish potentate of the 16th century, who, although his reign is mostly associated with wars against the Christian powers, was a progressive and enlightened ruler. After him Aden was occupied successively by the Portuguese and the Turks, until it became a British possession a century ago. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay and is, therefore, in a very real sense an outpost of Empire.

Canada's imports from Aden are not very large and consist mainly of green coffee, fur skins and tobacco but there is a comparatively large export of Canadian commodities, particularly automobiles. We sent 50 last year. With tires and accessories, some wheat, canned salmon and a few medicines, the total was \$120,000, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 155. Thurs. March 4, 1937 - Woollen Textile Industry.

Far removed from the source of supply and exposed to a rigorous climate, the early settlers of Canada were forced to produce fabrics and clothing themselves. A spinning wheel and a loom became essentials in every home. Everything from clothes and towels to carpets and bedding were made by the women. In 1671, Jean Talon was able to inform his government in Paris that he could, if necessary, clothe himself from head to foot with garments made in the new Colony.

As years went on, the settlements grew in number and importance and a woollen industry was begun whereby the carding and fulling were done at a mill, usually in conjunction with a saw or grist mill. Today there is a firm whose name is reminiscent of the days when flour and wool were the products of one mill. It is called the Thurso Flour and Woollen Mills. In 1837, power looms for the manufacture of woollen goods were first used. A number of experienced Scottish weavers arriving some twenty years later were able to give the industry a great impetus.

The woollen textile industry has grown since the days when it was a home project into a great manufacturing industry made up of some 148 establishments. In 1935, 65 of these made woollen cloth, 34 made yarn, 24 produced carpets, mats and rugs and the remaining 25 made other kinds of woollen goods such as blankets, felt goods and batting. In early days the women folk spent their spare moments at the loom; today over 11,000 people are engaged regularly in the industry. The yearly output of the woollen textile industry amounts to about 37 million dollars.

It is possible, however, to obtain hand-woven woollens today, for many of the women in the rural sections of Quebec still practise the art of weaving. The spinning wheel of cherished memory still flourishes. The articles made are usually sold to stores which are patronized by tourists.

This information is taken from a report issued by the General Manufactures Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 156. Fri. March 5, 1937 - Chinaware.

As you washed the dinner dishes tonight or at least while you were eating off them, did you realize that it was only after the discovery of the Cape route to the East that porcelain dishes became familiar in Europe? Until that time, Western people used earthenware fashioned from clay and baked in a wood fire. The light and gracefully designed china of today receives its name from the fact that fine pottery was originally imported from China.

China was the first country to produce a hard porcelain and the Chinese were the sole producers for a great many years. The first European porcelain is believed to have been produced in Italy during the 15th century and later the art spread to France and Germany. The famous German Dresden of today was made as early as that.

In body and glaze the true English porcelain is equal, if not superior, to that of Chinese manufacture and only the spirit of Oriental ornamentation, authorities say, is lacking to place them on a level with the best specimens of the original Chinese art. Canadian visitors to London for the Coronation may view in the Victoria and Albert Museum some choice specimens of old English porcelain.

There is only one firm in Canada making chinaware. We imported last year tableware alone of china and porcelain to the value of over three million dollars, most of it from the United Kingdom, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 157. Sat. March 6, 1937 - Imports of Edible Vegetable Oils.

One of the interesting things about food in the modern household is the increasing use that is being made of vegetable oils. In ten years that increase has been remarkable. There are five main oils which we use for food.

By far the commonest of these is olive oil which comes mainly from Italy, although we get a large supply also from France. We use nearly 400,000 gallons in a year; in 1926 the quantity was just over 250,000.

Cotton seed oil, whose chief use is in canning fish, is the second largest import at 250,000 gallons, and is three times what it was a decade ago. It is used also as a butter oil and in shortening.

Soya bean oil comes third at about 150,000 gallons. It was first introduced into this country at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. The oil cake obtained is a staple in the diet of the Chinese.

Cocoonut oil for centuries has been used for edible purposes and still remains popular, 55,000 gallons being imported. We get it from copra, the dried meat of the cocoonut. The choicest cocoonut oil comes from Malabar on the west coast of India where it is said to be more carefully cultivated and refined than in other places.

Last of the five leading edible vegetable oils is peanut which in its edible form is imported to the extent of 40,000 gallons in a year, nearly all of it coming from Hong Kong. It has a pleasant flavour and is largely used as a salad oil, according to the Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 158. Sun. March 7, 1937 - Theology.

This is the busy day of the week for clergymen. There are more than 13,000 of them in Canada or one for every 850 persons. Many have been driving long country circuits today on roads that are none too good. In this, the Lenten season, duties are perhaps heavier, too, in the towns than usual.

Theology is the oldest of the professions; in fact those who have officiated at mankind's places of worship through the ages have represented most of the professions in themselves. They have been teachers, historians, writers, doctors, scientists of all kinds, as well as priests. There are still more centres in Canada for the study of theology than for any other profession--about fifty colleges or seminaries. Each has about fifty students on the average and turns out about ten young men annually ready for ordination.

Several religious denominations with numerous followers in Canada have no theological college in this country at all, but have clergymen who were trained in the United States or Europe. This has something to do with the fact that more than one-third of Canadian clergymen were not born in this country. Most of those from abroad came from Great Britain, but there are 1,200 from Continental Europe and 600 from the United States.

This information comes from the Census and Education Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 159. Mon. March 8, 1937 - Oysters -- When and How.

There is an old saying amongst fisher folk that the months of the year when oysters are not in season are those in which there is no "r"--May, June, July and August. These will be our lean months for fresh oysters.

Although oyster farming in Canada has resulted in a very largely increased production--indeed it is growing by leaps and bounds--it is still not nearly enough to supply the home demand. The old oyster suppers are not so common in some parts as they used to be. In Ottawa, for example, it is rare nowadays to see a big placard announcing the arrival of a consignment of oysters in the shell or a heap of them displayed in the window of an enterprising merchant. Not so very many home kitchens have an oyster opener amongst the domestic utensils. Soon, however, we are assured, these old days will be back again, for oyster farms are coming along fine.

Meanwhile we have to import a certain quantity of that delicacy of the sea from other countries. The imports of fresh oysters, shelled or in the shell, come almost entirely from the United States. With more money in our pockets our importation of oysters is growing rapidly. The invoiced value of these last year was about \$233,000, coming from the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and New Zealand. Seed oysters for planting come from Japan and the United States.

This information is based on reports by the Fisheries Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 160. Tues. March 9, 1937 - Barbers' Shops.

The red, blue and white striped pole outside a barber's shop has a very real meaning. The local barber used to be the local surgeon, where patients were bled and bandaged. The pole was the symbol of the splint to which a broken arm was bound, the white stripe represented the bandages, the blue the veins that had to be opened and the red the blood.

Barbers don't do such doctoring any more, although the enterprising hair dresser will suggest a scalp treatment, the idea probably being that a treatment a day keeps baldness away, just as an apple a day is said to keep the doctor away. However, one need not place too much confidence in commercial proverbs.

The last census showed that there was one barber for every 470 of the population. That is not very many, which may bring to mind that occasionally the thrifty mother still trims her boy's long locks in the old fashioned way by slipping a bowl over his head and clipping round it.

There has been a remarkable growth of late in the number of barbers in Canada. Women with their beauty shoppes have taken a strong hand in the business and have added amazingly to the number of barbers and hairdressers. In ten years the ladies have increased ten times. There are not yet as many female as male barbers, however something like seven thousand to over 16,000. The men increased from nearly 11,000 to over 16,000 but the women from 660 to 6,700 odd, a huge percentage gain, according to the Census Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 161. Wed. March 10, 1937 - Sulphuric Acid.

Oil of vitriol is the old name for sulphuric acid, derived from its first preparation by alchemists who made it by distillation of sulphates, particularly green vitriol, or by the burning of sulphur after the addition of saltpetre. In fact,

historically, sulphuric acid is one of the first isolated acids, known to the Arabians in the eighth century and to the Europeans in the 14th and 15th centuries, when chemical industries began to develop.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid is one of the fundamental chemical industries. We are dependent on it for much of our washing soda, spirit of salt, nitric acid, and hence for explosives and numerous dyes. It is used in fertilizers, petroleum refining, paints, glue and storage batteries. When mixed with water it generates a great deal of heat and many of its uses depend on this property. Alcohol on being treated with it loses the elements of water and produces ether or ethylene, according to the conditions of the experiment. It is very corrosive; it produces painful wounds on the skin and destroys nearly all vegetable and animal substances. Under various circumstances it attacks nearly all the metals. It is a deadly poison.

Canada of late years has been breaking all records in the production of sulphuric acid. The latest figures available showed nearly 225,000 tons valued at \$1,172,000. There are seven plants manufacturing it, three of which are in Ontario, three in British Columbia and one in Nova Scotia, according to the Mining and Metallurgical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 162. Thurs. March 11, 1937 - Water in Paper Making.

When one considers that from 10,000 to 400,000 gallons of water are used to produce only one ton of finished paper, one's thoughts turn to Niagara. It takes an immense volume of water to turn out Canada's three million odd tons of paper.

And yet that is only a small proportion of the water the paper industry uses, for a much vaster amount is rushed through the great power houses to turn the wheels and furnish electricity. It provokes the thought that this Dominion is peculiarly blessed in having great volumes of water to be harnessed for the use of commerce.

The quality of the water, however, in paper making is important. With the coarser grades, such as brown wrapping paper, the composition of the water does not figure so prominently, but in making white or light shades of paper, the iron in the water must be removed. Rust spots in the finished product are a common result of the use of water containing iron. Alkali gives the pulp a brown colour.

Waters containing suspended matter resist the action of bleach and cause dark spots or specks in the finished paper. Acid waters are amongst the most annoying offenders. This goes to show that the volume of water is not all; there have to be operations such as aeration and filtration as well as chemical treatments to make the water suitable for use, according to the Metallurgical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 163. Fri. March 12, 1937 - Canadians as Newspaper Readers.

The extent to which Canadians are newspaper readers is illustrated by the fact that the per capita sales and subscriptions for daily newspapers printed in the Dominion come to about \$1.25 a year, according to the latest figures available. The average household in Canada is about four persons, so that the average household is spending \$5 a year. That seems to be excellent evidence that the Canadian people keep themselves



well informed regarding passing events. They are good newspaper readers. Some newspapers printed in French have remarkably large circulations. It is said that one of our French newspapers printed in Montreal has a larger circulation than any daily newspaper printed in France. The reason of this may be that in France there is a greater variety of newspapers.

The amount spent on daily newspaper sales and subscriptions is over \$11,000,000 in a year, but there are the weeklies as well, dear to the hearts of the people of the towns and villages and the folk who have gone far away from their native places. They constitute something like a letter from home. Subscriptions and sales of weekly and other newspapers run to over \$3,000,000, a surprising total. In these publications the readers learn what their neighbours are doing, which of them are sick, who amongst them are climbing to the heights. The good weeklies are like friendly visitors, malicious reporting of incidents a very rare thing.

Subscriptions to magazines and other periodicals amount to almost half that of the weeklies, all of which shows that the circulation and reading of news is a strong feature of Canadian life.

The foregoing figures are taken from a report on paper using industries just issued by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 164. Sat. March 13, 1937 - Canada's Trade with the Smaller British West Indies.

In the West Indian archipelago there are many small and highly attractive British islands with which Canada has a valuable commerce. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 are independent states and over 12,000 are British islands.

The Bahamas, with their twenty inhabited islands, send us sponges and fresh tomatoes and, besides the articles of trade which we export, many Canadians go there to enjoy the salubrious climate.

Good climatic conditions are a feature of these smaller islands. Dominica is a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids and yellow fever is unknown. From the Turks Islands we get the finest salt in the world. The scenic Montserrat has hot springs. The British Virgin Islands came under the Union Jack like several others, in the 1600's. The picturesque Grenada has some valuable timber forests. St. Kitts is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands. St. Vincent is one of the most thoroughly English in the archipelago. Barbuda, which formerly belonged to the Codrington family, has wild deer.

The main commodities we get from these beautiful islands are bananas, grapefruit, oranges, cocoanuts -- millions of them -- coffee, spices and so on. From the point of view of the monetary value, raw sugar is the greatest. The total value last year was about \$1,820,000. Our exports exceeded \$1,280,000 which included a considerable variety of commodities but by far the leading item was flour at well over half a million dollars.

This information comes from the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 165. Sun. March 14, 1937 - The Official Languages

When we hear a French programme over the air and an announcer repeat in English what he said in French, or vice versa, there are two very good reasons for this. One is that English and French are both official languages in Canada and the other is that there are very many people in the Dominion who can only speak one of these two official languages. Apart from the officiality of it, there are courtesy and kindly consideration in the gesture.

Here is what the census tells us. Fifteen per cent of the population of Canada, excluding those under ten years of age, are unable to speak English. More than 48 per cent of the people of Quebec stated that they could not converse in the language of the Anglo-Saxon. That is almost half of the population of the province. Sixty-one in every hundred of the Quebec people of French origin cannot speak any language except their mother tongue. The nearest approach to this is New Brunswick where there are many Acadians. Eleven per cent of the people of that province are non-English-speaking.

Put in another and perhaps more definite way, the population of Canada ten years of age and over is about 8,170,000. Of these, there are 1,130,000 who were born in the Dominion and other British countries who cannot speak English. Of these again, there are 1,079,000 of French origin and the other 51,000 are of many races, chiefly Dutch, Italian, Russian and German. There are 29,000 Indians unable to speak English.

Prince Edward Island is the most English-speaking province of the Dominion. Only one in every three hundred is unable to converse in English. Practically every adult, whose mother tongue is Gaelic, can read and write English also. Nova Scotia comes next with over one per cent who cannot speak English, and Ontario third with over two per cent. In the Western Provinces the percentage runs over four in each case.

These figures are from Census reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 166. Mon. March 15, 1937 - Eggs

Eggs, some reputable authorities tell us, have a nutritive value closer to milk than that of any other food. Canadians consume a lot of eggs, so as a people we ought to be well nourished. The recorded production is about 225 million dozen in a year. But the little backyard hen-house behind so many of our country and suburban homes makes no official reports, therefore it appears clear that the per capita consumption of eggs must be about one a day.

The domestic hen thus plays a large part in our food bill and when we think of eggs we associate them with Busy Biddy. Other birds, of course, lay edible eggs. Most country boys have at least once enjoyed hugely a scramble of sparrow's eggs and maybe felt they thereby were keeping down the little English immigrant. A mess of starling's eggs would do a much better job. Any boy who lives along the seashore can tell of the fishy taste of the sea-gull egg.

One of the things that bother a lot of people is to read in the business section of the daily newspaper once a month the announcement that the cold storage plants had fresh and cold storage eggs to a certain quantity. Why the distinction? It is simply

because "fresh eggs" have never been in the cold storage rooms at all while "cold storage eggs" have had a long or short spell in the Arctic-like temperature.

We use many eggs in the frozen and dried form, the latter usually called egg powder. A good deal of this comes from China and Japan, while we get eggs in the shell from Hong Kong and China also. Egg production in Canada has been increasing of late and is getting back to the high figures of six or seven years ago, according to the records of the Agriculture Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 167. Tues. March 16, 1937 - Onions.

The delectable, although odouriferous, onion is a perennial plant, but onions and leeks for edible purposes are raised annually from seed. The onion is a native of Asia and has been cultivated for ages.

Onion production in Canada is chiefly "yellows", with smaller quantities of red and Spanish stock. Commercial areas are practically limited to the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, most of the other provinces producing comparatively small quantities. Canadian production, however, is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand during the entire year, and therefore additional supplies are imported from the United States, Spain, Egypt, Australia, the United Kingdom, Bermuda and Chile.

Some of the onions which come from the United Kingdom are re-exports of the famed Tripoli, Madeira and Brittany varieties which are very popular in Britain. They are said to be more delicate in flavour and less coarse in texture than the better known Spanish onion.

Last year we imported more than fourteen million pounds and exported over 133,000 bushels to the West Indies, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Central America, United States, Fiji, Hawaii and New Zealand. It is difficult to convert these bushels into pounds for the sake of a clearer comparison, because some of the small onions have a heavier bushel weight than the large onion.

This information comes from the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 168. Wed. March 17, 1937 - Turkey Raising.

Poultry raisers are talking turkey these March days, for the season of planning for the great Christmas market is beginning. The turkey is the king of birds in the poultry world.

The turkey, which belongs to the pheasant family, is a native of North America, from southern Canada to Mexico, but is now extinct in the wild state in the settled areas. On its introduction to England, it was supposed to have come from the Moslem East, then loosely called Turkey, and the bird was accordingly thus named. A similar error was perpetuated in France, where it was called poule d'Inde, bird of India, since contracted into dinde.

Canada's turkeys are amongst the finest produced in any country and are relished abroad, about one million pounds now going fairly regularly since 1932 to the British market alone.

While the principal development in turkey raising in the past few years has been in western Canada, the industry has been making considerable progress in eastern Canada, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, where there is artificial hatching and rearing. Most of the production, however, comes from farmers engaged in mixed farming.

The turkey population of Canada as at the beginning of June runs to between two million and two and a half million birds and the average value at that time of the year varies from \$1.12 to \$1.88, according to reports issued by the Agriculture Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 169. Thurs. March 18, 1937 - Granny Smith Comes to Canada.

The countries of origin of our imported fruits are always of interest, especially during the winter months when we get delicious fresh fruits and wonder why. Apples, for example. The enterprising shopkeeper may introduce a New Zealand apple to his customer and give it that enticing name of Granny Smith. These New Zealand apples come in when our own are out of season, no fewer than 18,000 barrels of them landed in this Dominion during the fiscal year 1936.

Our fresh tomatoes came mainly from Mexico last year, nearly 18 million pounds out of over 39 million. The British West Indies and Bermuda supplied the next largest quantity at over seven million, while from the United States we got over six million. Most people call the tomato a vegetable but we need not argue over that.

We got \$5,772,000 worth of oranges, of which \$5,239,000 came from the United States alone. There was a heavy drop in the imports from British South Africa, Australia, Palestine, Japan and Spain, the decrease from Spain being no doubt due to the disturbed conditions in the country, although the imports of certain other commodities have kept well up, despite the sad war.

Fresh grapes come mainly from the United States but we got 88,000 pounds from Australia, as well as 67,000 pounds of pears.

The most widely used dried fruit that we import is the raisin. Long ago it was Spain that sent the big supplies and later the United States, but Australia has taken their place. From that country we got last year 26 million pounds out of 35 million. South Africa is now taking a strong hand in this trade. Practically all our dried currants come also from Australia; Greece was once the main source.

Dried dates come mainly from Iraq, perhaps better known as Mesopotamia, dried figs from Turkey, canned pineapples from the Straits Settlements, with Australia second, and canned pears from Australia, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 170. Fri. March 19, 1937 - European Aliens in Canada

There are 1,123,000 persons in Canada who were born in countries outside the British Empire. Of those only 615,000 had become naturalized Canadians at the last Census so that there are or were at that time 508,000 persons who did not owe allegiance to the British Crown, no less than almost one-twentieth of the population.

The alien males number 343,000 and the alien females 165,000. There are 297,000 males over 21 years of age who owe alien allegiance. In other words, men who have not yet become Canadian citizens.

The number of immigrants born on the Continent of Europe alone is 714,000 of whom 351,000 only have become naturalized. There are or were at the Census 209,000 men over 21 years of age who owe fealty to a sovereign power in Continental Europe. These male aliens over 21 include 50,000 Poles, 20,000 Russians, 13,000 Hungarians, 13,000 Czechoslovakians, 12,000 Germans, 10,000 Italians, 10,000 Yugoslavians and 10,000 Roumanians. During the last few years that situation may have altered somewhat, but that is what the Census told us.

Naturalization figures show that the percentage of naturalized citizens amongst the European-born males over the age of 21 is highest amongst the Icelanders with 92 per cent, French 66 per cent, Russians 62, Italians 61, Austrians 58, Swedes 56 and Germans 46 per cent. The smallest percentage of naturalized Canadians among the males from Europe over 21, is contributed by the Czechoslovakians, Yugoslavians and Hungarians.

These figures are taken from the Census reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 171. Sat. March 20, 1937 - Bread

The origin of bread is shrouded in the mists of unrecorded times. Many references to breadmaking are made in early classical literature, whilst discoveries among the pyramids and tombs of Egypt have revealed many interesting facts concerning the types and quality of bread eaten by the early people of that country.

Ancient Mosaic law forbade any one taking a millstone as a pledge of debt, which shows the importance placed upon the grinding of wheat for use by the people in days when subsistence was a common problem. That law equals in importance those of our modern states. In Canada, statutes relating to the sanitation and cleanliness of bakeries and the weight of bread, are under provincial jurisdiction.

For many centuries, breadmaking was for the most part a domestic art, but with the development of towns and cities the making of bread gradually passed from the domestic circle to the family baker. This continued for a long period, until at the beginning of the present century a new phase was marked. With the advent of mechanical power and automatic processes, also the improvement in transportation, the bread industry has made rapid progress within the last decade. The factory production in 1935 was nearly \$60,000,000.

In the last few years another change has developed. It may be due to alteration in our dietary habits and perhaps in a lesser sense the lack of purchasing power.

Since 1929 the consumption of factory bread has decreased more than ten per cent per capita. Whatever the reason, that is the fact, according to the Census of Industry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 172. Sun. March 21, 1937 - Canada's Trade with Yugoslavia

The kingdom of Yugoslavia is a post-war federation of the little countries of Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia, and parts of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Styria. Pre-war Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the new kingdom gives access to the Adriatic Sea down a lengthy coast. Also by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika.

The famous and progressive capital of Belgrade with its 300,000 inhabitants is inland on the Danube river, a great commercial highway. Tributary rivers provide other important shipping routes. There are daily air services and good railway connections.

Yugoslavia has an area of 94,000 square miles, nearly twice as large as our Maritime Provinces, and a population of 13 million, two million more than that of Canada. The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State but about 47 per cent of the population is of the Orthodox Church. Education is compulsory and elementary education free. There are 12,000 persons of Yugoslavic origin living in Canada.

Eighty per cent of the people of Yugoslavia are engaged in agriculture. There is considerable mining of coal, copper and iron, with an output of chrome ore.

Canada's trade with Yugoslavia is not very large but is growing. Our main imports are onions and hops, with a few odd things such as musical instruments, chemicals and vegetable drugs, valued at less than \$100,000 last year. Our exports were chiefly rubber tires and films to the value of \$6,000.

The foregoing is from the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 173. Mon. March 22, 1937 - Asiatic Aliens in Canada

There are 61,000 natives of Asiatic countries living in Canada. These include 42,000 Chinese, 12,000 Japanese, 4,000 Syrians, 1,000 Turks and 600 Armenians, according to the last Census. The people of Asiatic origin in the Dominion number 85,000.

The immigrant males from Asia greatly outnumbered the females, particularly so in the case of the Chinese, the males 40,500 and the females 1,500, whereas the immigrant Japanese were nearly 8,000 males to over 4,000 females. The result, of course, is that there are more natives of Canada of Japanese origin than of Chinese origin. More Japanese children are born here than Chinese. There are nearly 10,000 females of Japanese origin in Canada and only 3,500 Chinese.

Of the 61,000 immigrants from Asia, 51,000 were men over 21 years of age and only 7,400 over that age had become naturalized citizens of Canada. Over 43,000 still remained aliens. The Chinese who took out naturalization papers and signed the oath

of allegiance totalled 2,140 and the Japanese 2,670. Proportionately speaking, the Syrians, Armenians and Turks demonstrated a greater desire to become Canadian citizens.

The people of Chinese origin in Canada, numbering 46,500, are almost exactly double the 23,300 of Japanese origin. Taking the two together, their church connections are interesting: Confucians 40,000 or less than half, United Church 10,000, Anglicans 2,600, Presbyterians 2,400, Roman Catholics 1,100, Baptists 400. They are, however, represented in almost every church and religious organization.

This information is taken from Census reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 174. Tues. March 23, 1937 - Spices of Life

Whatever the old rhyme of childhood days

With sugar and spice and everything nice,  
That's what little girls are made of

may have conveyed to youthful minds is very likely forgotten by adults. Not so the enticing odour floating from the kitchen on baking days when cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg were used in the process.

These spices which add zest to our food are vegetable substances, usually the products of trees. Cloves, for instance, are the dried flower buds of an evergreen tree which grows in the East Indies, East Africa, the West Indies and Brazil. The buds are dried in the sun or with hot air.

Cinnamon is the dried inner bark of a tree which grows in the neighbourhood of the West Indies. Allspice is the dried fruit of an evergreen tree which grows in Jamaica, Mexico and northern parts of South America. The berries are picked while green and sun dried or kiln dried. Nutmegs grow on a tree resembling the orange tree. The nuts are gathered and smoked until the shells can be cracked and the kernel separated. The nuts are gathered and smoked until the shells can be cracked and the kernel separated. The shells are ground and sold as mace.

Ginger, although not a product from trees, is the root of a sub-tropical plant. Black ginger is made by scalding the roots and rapidly drying them while white ginger is obtained by drying the macerated root in the sun.

Last year Canada imported \$915,000 worth of spices. Some came directly from the country where they grew, but over \$505,000 worth came from the United Kingdom and the United States, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 175. Wed. March 24, 1937 - Eel Grass

Until a few years ago eel grass was abundant in many parts of our Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as well as along the United States eastern seaboard. But in 1930 a mysterious disease came along. Everywhere the grass suffered; in some places it largely disappeared. Wild birds, such as brant and geese, went hungry and commercial utilization of the grass came to a standstill.

The Department of Fisheries was quite concerned about it and extensive studies were made of the situation. It was learned that apparently the disease had worked northward from Virginian waters and various possible causes were found. The weight of evidence seemed to point to one of the lower forms of fungi as the villain of the piece. But, whatever the cause, its effect has been severe.

The Department now reports an improved state of affairs last year in some localities and once again eel grass was harvested in some localities, although in small quantities only. In a few areas there was no improvement.

Most people, especially those who live beside water, are familiar with eel grass lying on the surface of the water. Swimmers dread it. It is a favourite food for the birds and it provides material for making insulating blankets. So with the resumption of this harvest from the waters we may hear of the renewal of the contribution of eel grass, although necessarily small, to the insulation which construction requires. The value of weather stripping and insulation of all kinds used by that industry in 1936 was over \$300,000, according to reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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No. 176. Thurs. March 25, 1937 - Aliens of British Origin in Canada

There are in Canada 345,000 persons who were born in the United States and, of these, 250,000 have become naturalized citizens of the Dominion, according to the last Census.

More than half of the 345,000 were of British racial origin, so that they could hardly be described as foreigners. They were like wanderers coming back home to the Empire of their fathers. Many of them were the sons and daughters of Canadians who had crossed the border and had become naturalized citizens of the United States. Perhaps that is why many of them did not think it necessary to take out naturalization papers. Out of these 174,000 immigrants of British origin from the United States, only 72 per cent did so. Those who did not are aliens in fact.

There are some quite interesting sidelights on these immigrants from the United States who are of English, Irish and Scots stock. Only 71 per cent of the English thought it worth while to become Canadians, while 72 per cent of the Irish did so and 76 per cent of the Scots.

Take those over 21 years of age, the age of choice, and divide them into the sexes and you have still more interesting facts. Only 64 per cent of the men of English origin became naturalized, while 80 per cent of the women did, 66 per cent of the men of Irish blood became Canadians and 80 per cent of the women, while 69 per cent of the Scots males dug themselves in but 83 per cent of the women did likewise.

Of course, when a woman marries she assumes automatically the nationality of her husband according to Canadian law but, even allowing for that, it is evident that the women are more particular about acquiring Canadian citizenship and the Scottish women the readiest of the three leading British races.

The figures are taken from the Census reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 177. Fri. March 26, 1937 - Asparagus

Garden asparagus is a native of the north temperate zone of the old world. The plant grows wild on coasts and sandy areas in the south of England; and on the steppes of Russia it is so abundant that it is eaten by cattle like grass. It has become extensively naturalized in North America, especially around salt marshes from New Brunswick to Virginia, sparingly along roadsides and fields in the interior, and also on the Pacific Coast. Since Greek and Roman times the young shoots have been in high repute as a culinary vegetable.

Asparagus is grown extensively in private gardens as well as for the market. If properly treated the asparagus beds will continue to bear well for several years. Most of the tender shoots are eaten fresh but large quantities are canned and otherwise preserved. The pulp is also preserved by canning. Asparagus is also dried, especially in European countries, in which state it may be kept indefinitely.

Garden asparagus is the most valuable species of some 120 of a genus of plants of the lily family. Several climbing species are grown as house plants and in greenhouses for their ornamental foliage. The so-called asparagus fern, native to South Africa, is an especially elegant plant, highly prized for its delicate, feathery branches. The vine-like smilax of the florists is also a native of South Africa.

The production of canned asparagus in Canada last year was two and three-quarter million pounds. We imported almost 300,000 pounds, mainly from the United States according to External Trade reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 178. Sat. March 27, 1937 - Canada's Trade with the Dutch West Indies

While the name of Holland, or the Netherlands as we now more frequently term that country, is associated as a colonial power with the East Indies rather than the West Indies, still there are important Dutch possessions in the western archipelago with which Canada has a close trade connection. It has always been a friendly connection and, comparatively speaking, it has been an important commercial relation.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is comprised under the official title of the "Netherlands West Indies" and it has a special interest for us because the colony was founded by Lord Willoughby, then governor of Barbados, in 1650 and was exchanged 17 years later, at the peace of Breda, for what is now New York. It finally became Dutch in 1815.

Surinam has an area of 46,000 square miles, or slightly larger than Newfoundland and a population of about 110,000, exclusive of the forest aborigines. Only one-tenth of the country is settled and most of the plantations lie along the shores of the Surinam River, and Paramaribo, the capital, stands near its mouth. Ocean going vessels can travel 40 miles up the Surinam. In the south are impenetrable forests and savannahs.

The Dutch West Indian islands include Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of the St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba.

The only import Canada got from these Dutch possessions last year was crude petroleum to the value of \$273,000, and the Canadian exports totalled \$142,000, chief of

were flour at about \$50,000, rubber tires \$20,000, and a great variety of other commodities such as canned salmon, vegetables, rubber footwear, evaporated milk, cotton and silk manufactures, paper, whiskey, and medical preparations, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 179. Sun. March 28, 1937 - Benevolent Institutions

No chapter in the later history of Canada shows more progress than that which relates to the field of child welfare and the institutional care of the indigent aged and infirm. Every province in Canada has today well organized public welfare departments under the control of one or another of the various provincial departments.

The Dominion Council of Health cooperates in this work with the provincial authorities but national leadership in this field must remain with the provinces and their municipalities, since the Dominion Government has neither advisory nor supervisory powers in relation to public welfare reform in the provinces.

The quinquennial census of charitable and benevolent institutions carried out last year showed 454 institutions and social welfare agencies devoted exclusively to the care of orphans, dependent and neglected children and the aged of both sexes. These comprised 136 homes for adults, 87 for adults and children, 117 orphanages, 13 day nurseries, etc.

There were 15,000 adults under care, of whom more than half were females, 33,000 children, of whom more than half were boys and a total of 48,000 in all institutions. It is a fine tribute to the instincts of many Canadian people that there are more than 13,000 of these little orphan children under care in free or wage homes and other institutions awaiting legal adoption by men and women who will try hard to take the place of the fathers and mothers who have gone.

This information comes from the Institutional Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 180. Mon. March 29, 1937 - Agricultural Machinery

With the approach of another spring, Canadian farmers are busy making preparations for the sowing of the crops, on the outcome of which depends so much the welfare of all parts of Canada. In modern agriculture, implements and machinery are necessary aids to the efficiency in the business of farming. They lighten the toil of the farmer and also permit him to perform in a few hours tasks which formerly took days. Thus the output per man has increased, making possible a rise in the standard of living, which has been particularly marked since the beginning of the 19th century.

About the middle of the 19th century, the present farm implement industry began to take form. Several of the present-day implement firms had their origin in that period. In Canada to-day there are 34 plants in operation. During the past 17 years, Canadian farmers have purchased an average of 52 million dollars a year. In years of good crops and satisfactory prices, this average has been considerably exceeded, while in difficult years such as have just passed, annual purchases of machinery have fallen as low as 8 million dollars. According to the Census of 1931, the value of implements and machinery on Canadian farms was 651 million dollars. Of this amount, 55 per cent

was located on farms in the Prairie Provinces, where an extensive system of agriculture is practised.

Of late years, the tractor has become increasingly important as a source of farm power. In 1931, there were 106,000 tractors on farms in Canada. During the period of low prices for farm crops and low yields, many farmers reverted to horses. For the most part, this reversion was temporary, and tractor sales have again been increasing. Among the many items of machinery on Canadian farms in 1931, there were 431,000 binders, 431,000 cream separators and 106,000 threshing machines. Truly, agriculture has been mechanized and the possible future developments in this field show as yet no limitations.

The foregoing is from the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 181. Tues. March 30, 1937 - White Grub

Have you ever noticed when visiting the country during the season of preparing the land for seed that the best farmers allow their poultry to run loose in the fields? A city man, accustomed to think of hens as kept in wire-encircled yards, might think there was a little bit of carelessness there, but the very reverse is the case. The busy hen is doing a most useful work, comparable with the value of the eggs she lays.

Watch the hen pecking away industriously behind the ploughman as he turns the soil. Sometimes the pigs join in the game. They are feeding on the enemy grubs that have been developing in the pipelines in which the mother beetles laid their eggs, and which the ploughshare has uncovered. Occasionally the robins, quails and skunks take a hand in helping the farmer in thus ridding his soil of the pests.

The White Grub is one of the worst of these. Ordinarily it lives on grass roots but it likes potatoes, the roots of corn, wheat, oats, asters, geraniums, strawberries and roses. Entomologists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture made an examination of many farms in Eastern Ontario two or three years ago and found an average loss of \$188 per farm.

The May beetles which lay the eggs that become white grub are burly brown insects which fly about at night. In 1934 a major flight of them caused much destruction by defoliating trees and shrubs in over 4,000 square miles of Southern Quebec.

The people of Canada are dependent upon remedies other than those provided by nature for the extermination of pests and insects. Over \$800,000 worth of insecticides are made yearly, according to the General Manufactures Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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No. 182. Wed. March 31, 1937 - What about Wheat Sale?

All through the long winter months and before he did his fall ploughing, the busy Canadian farmer has been carefully reviewing the wheat prospects and making up his mind what exactly is to be his programme during the summer months to come. So many things have to be considered in his calculations. Perhaps it may be helpful to say a word about the international wheat situation.

Canadian wheat prices have been reigning for several weeks back at their highest levels since the beginning of the depression. The principal factors imparting strength to prices have been the sporadic high European demand for wheat and the small supplies remaining in the export countries. World shipments which reflect the international demand for wheat have been at an exceptionally high level, averaging over 14 million bushels weekly since January 1.

The world movement will obviously have to decline from this level between now and July 31, because the exporting countries have total supplies of only 208 million bushels available during the remaining 19 weeks of the current crop season. These supplies are distributed as follows: Canada has an export surplus of 60 million bushels, in excess of wheat needed for carry-over stocks. Argentina has 65 millions still for export, although some of this surplus will be needed for trading material between August and December. Australia's export surplus now stands at 45 million bushels, but some of this surplus likewise will be needed for trading material in the autumn months. The Danubian countries will be able to export 20 millions, while India will have a surplus of 20 millions available by May. The total of 208 million bushels allows average weekly world shipments of almost 11 million bushels between now and July 31.

With world surpluses of wheat likely to be cleaned up by midsummer, the export outlook for the new Canadian crop is particularly promising. This outlook will be affected, of course, by the progress of the wheat crops in western Europe and the United States. So says the Agriculture Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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