

A Fact a Day about Canadafrom theDominion Bureau of StatisticsNo. 305. Sun. Aug. 1, 1937 - The Rough-legged Hawk

It has been learned of Mr. W. V. Shouse, now living at Booker, Texas, that on January 7, 1917, at Clayton, New Mexico, he caught a large hawk and attached to its neck, by means of a sort of leather collar, a bell and a tag bearing his name and address and the date. Then he let the bird go. About 20 years later, in the Spring of 1937, this bird was found dead at Strongfield, Saskatchewan. Proof of the long life of the hawk was substantiated by the return of the collar, bell and tag to Mr. Shouse who positively identified them.

Presumably this bird attained the age of at least 20 years. Its belling and subsequent recovery show how it is possible to accurately record life histories of native wild birds. Mr. Shouse knew because of the bell that the hawk spent the winters of 1918 and 1919 at Clayton, New Mexico, and the bird is reported to have nested in the same tree at Strongfield, Saskatchewan, for the last 4 or 5 years prior to its death.

The bird was a Ferruginous (pronounced fe-roo-j-in-us) Rough-legged Hawk, one of the largest hawks. This and some other kinds of hawks should be welcomed around farm and wheat field in Western Canada because they do much good in keeping down the number of gophers and grasshoppers which do so much damage to the crops.

The modern method of recording the travels and private lives of native wild birds, which are of great economic importance, is by means of official numbered metal leg bands. Any person in Canada who finds a wild bird wearing a leg band should report the facts to the Controller, National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, who has custody of the Official Canadian Bird-Banding Records. The study of wild birds in North America by means of bird banding is being conducted in full co-operation between the Canadian and United States Governments.

No. 306. Mon. Aug. 2, 1937 - Wattle Bark

Wattle bark is used for tanning leather. The tree is any one of the various acacias found in Australia, Tasmania and South Africa. Of the several species, the Black Wattle of southeastern Australia is the most important. The wood is used for turner's work and fuel, the bark is very rich in tannin and its gum is very much like gum arabic used in medicine. One species, found in western Australia, is called the "raspberry-jam" wattle because of its raspberry scented wood which is prized for making charcoal and fence-posts.

Wattle Day is the name given to the day, January 26, on which Sydney was founded in 1788. It is kept as an anniversary.

For some years the growers of wattle bark in South America have been greatly concerned about the future of the industry. The increased output of poor quality bark is partly due to many plantations being allowed by neglect to degenerate into the "jungle" state, such plantations yielding at best, thin bark of low tannin content. Other contributory causes are the abandonment by many growers of the

practice of protecting the bark from rain and weather during the drying and storage, and the harvesting of the bark before it has reached maturity.

A report on the leather industry prepared by the Animal Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, states that little bark is now used for tanning. The value amounted to \$87,000 in 1935. Aniline and vegetable dyes and tanning extracts are in greater demand.

No. 307. Tues. Aug. 3, 1937 - Historic Sites and Monuments

As yesterday was set aside for a civic celebration in some of the cities of the Dominion, it might be well to say something about the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body composed of recognized historians, representative of the various provinces of Canada. The aim of this organization is to mark for future commemoration places of national importance.

Two granite crosses bearing bronze tablets were erected during 1934-35, one at Gaspe, Quebec, to mark the landing of Jacques Cartier, the other at Saint John to commemorate the founding of the Loyalist Province of New Brunswick in 1784.

At Blenheim, Ontario, a cairn with tablet was erected in memory of the treaty made by Alexander McKee in 1790 with the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie and Huron Indians, whereby a great tract of land, comprising most of the present counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin and part of Middlesex, was peacefully acquired to provide homes for expatriated United Empire Loyalists.

A few years ago, a cairn was erected at Port Morien, Nova Scotia, to mark the site where the first regular coal mines were established by the French in 1720. A similar cairn at Lethbridge was erected for the first coal mine in Alberta in 1872.

Numerous Indian treaties have been called to remembrance throughout the Western Provinces by this Board. Indian Treaty Number One in 1871 at Fort Garry is marked by a tablet on the outer stone wall of Lower Fort Garry.

At Point Grey, British Columbia, a cut-stone monument marks the spot where the British and the last Spanish explorers established mutual friendship and continued their explorations together.

No. 308. Wed. Aug. 4, 1937 - Fruit Growing a Comparatively Young Industry

In certain sections of Canada, the climate and soil are eminently adapted to fruit growing, and the Annapolis Valley, the Niagara Peninsula and the Okanagan district are world famous centres of fruit production.

Experimental shipments of apples from the Annapolis Valley were first made in 1861, but up to 1890 the annual production of apples by Nova Scotia rarely exceeded 100,000 barrels. After that there was a pronounced increase in acreage and production until two million barrels were harvested in 1919. Last year one and a half million barrels were produced.

In Ontario, where the commercial production of all varieties of fruit has reached its highest development, apples have been grown for about two centuries, but

commercial orcharding has developed only during the last sixty years. The building of railways made the industry possible.

In British Columbia, commercial fruit growing is of comparatively recent origin, growth in production having been particularly rapid since 1910. From 1891 to 1921 the acreage expanded from 6,000 to 43,000 acres.

Last year the farm value of Canadian fruit production was over \$18,000,000. Half of that was due to apples, with strawberries second at almost \$2,000,000, raspberries third at over \$1,000,000, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 309. Thurs. Aug. 5, 1937 - Explorers and Investigators

An English clergyman, at the funeral service over the remains of Henry Edward Armstrong, the great research scientist, on July 16 last, spoke these remarkable words regarding the men of the laboratories:

"Not always, maybe, when we are all amazement at the exploits of aviators who won the poles in non-stop flight; or honour the memory of a Columbus, a Cook, a Cortez or Vasco de Gama, explorers of the earth's surface, of the men who added continents to our use and whole seas to our purview. Not always do we remember that they too are explorers, investigators, blazing an untrodden path, who in the patient toil of their laboratories have ransacked the atom and touched to the source the properties of naphtha.

"The chemical universe is as full of mysteries awaiting illumination for our benefit as was ever a world -- 400 years back only -- which knew nothing of America, Australia, South Africa. Into such a silent sea of mystery and untellable wealth burst; the pioneers, the searchers who delved and analysed, peering into the unknown universe hidden in the veins of rudest clay and crudest gas. And it is they, magicians of the occult, who in a century have added more to knowledge and power than 4,000 previous years had done."

There has been a definite swing to scientific studies in Canadian universities during recent years. Bachelors of Arts have increased to be sure, -- the annual number has nearly doubled in ten years -- but Bachelors of Science have trebled. One in five or six is a girl -- an aspiring Madame Curie. The seriousness of the quest for knowledge of the science graduates is shown by the fact that nearly half of them follow post-graduate studies. About 140 Master of Science degrees are awarded in a year, according to the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 310. Fri. Aug. 6, 1937 - Canadian Manufactures

Manufactures employ more people than any other class of industry in Canada and, if the ramifications were followed out to the end, the effect would be to discover that there is scarcely an activity, probably none, that is not dependent to some extent upon what the manufacturer has to offer.

Two great influences caused the great forward movement of Canadian manufactures during the present century. First there was the boom which accompanied the opening

up of the West, which greatly increased the demand for manufactured goods of all kinds, and especially construction materials; second, there was the War, which not only created enormous new demands but left a permanent imprint upon the variety and efficiency of Canadian plants.

In 1910, when the first of these influences was but partly felt, the gross value of Canadian manufacturing production had risen to \$1,166,000,000 and the number of employees to 515,000. Only ten years later, in 1920, the production value was \$3,772,000,000 and the employees to about 610,000. In 1929 the peak of production was reached at \$4,029,000,000 and employees 694,000.

Then the depression came along and the production value dropped to just about half. Improvement is being recorded and by 1935 production had worked back to almost \$3,000,000,000 with employees at 583,000. The 1936 figures are not yet available at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but the expectation is that they will show still further gains.

No. 311. Sat. Aug. 7, 1937 - Microphotography

Keen interest has been aroused in a comparatively recently developed phase of photography called microphotography. It is the filming of books and other printed matter in such a way that a newspaper page can be reduced to the size of a postage stamp and projectible upon a screen in a size to be read with even greater ease than the original. It should not be confused with photomicrography which is the making of enlarged pictures of small objects.

Although not hitherto put to a considerable use, the science of microphotography has been workable for nearly seventy years. It was used in 1870 for the pigeon post out of Paris during the siege in the Franco-Prussian War.

It has several great uses; the saving of great storage space for records, and the preservation of perishable material such as newspaper files, old books or manuscripts. It renders available rare and expensive material and, because of this, the possibility of acquiring, at little expense, reference material for permanent use when the original would cost much more to borrow, even if it could be borrowed.

Microphotographic cameras have been installed at various places, including the British Museum in London and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, for the purpose of making copies of all books issued prior to 1550. These books, hitherto only available to the most privileged research workers, who were allowed to consult them at the library to which they belonged, may soon be available to any student in any part of the world.

The films which are inexpensive and no more inflammable than paper have already been used extensively by several branches of the Government Service. It is evident that this method of solving storage problems will be developed and generally adopted in a few years.

No. 312. Sun. Aug. 8, 1937 - Seaweeds

How fortunate are those who dwell by the sea, or those inlanders who in these beautiful Summer days have been given the opportunity of visiting the sea-girt country. They may get a sight of the seaweeds, those enchanting flowers which at low tide lie stranded upon the shore. They bring one's thoughts close to the Creator of the good and beautiful.

The seaweeds are of different colours, shapes and sizes and the botanical authorities of the Department of Agriculture describe them well. Some adhere closely and firmly to the rocks and remind one of ferns. Others are ribbon-like in their growth and wavy on their margins. Another kind bears upon it little ballons or bladders which, when pressed, pop with quite a loud report.

The ribbon-like kinds are sometimes hung up at home and used as a barometer. At the approach of rain they become wet and limp and dry again when fine dry weather returns. These primitive but reliable barometers will sometimes last for years.

Growing beyond reach of the tide, in the dunes and sandy waste lands behind the beach are sturdy clumps of the beach pea, with its showy sprays of purple butterfly-shaped flowers, soon to be followed by pods swollen with large peas. They look tempting but are bitter. It is said, however, that some people on the East coast of England supported themselves to great extent with these peas during a famine.

Further back from the beach will be seen the ragged but silky white and brown tassels of the cotton grass, while peeping out from the shorter herbage, that dainty flower, like a wavy anemone, the Grass of Parnassus cannot fail to arrest attention and arouse admiration.

For this and other botanical wonders of poetry, grace and beauty, one may well leave the beaten trail and spend an hour or two in quiet communion and return to civilization invigorated and comforted.

No. 313. Mon. Aug. 9, 1937 - Phases of Manufacturing

From time to time there have been references in these broadcasts to manufacturing, such as the statement that Central Electric Stations have the highest capitalization and that the pulp and paper industry pays out most money in wages. This invites some interesting comparisons, based upon the 1935 statistics which are now complete.

It is true that Central Electric Stations have the highest capitalization at one billion and a half, whereas the pulp and paper industry is capitalized at \$546,000,000, but the electric stations employ only 15,000 people and the pulp and paper firms employ 28,000.

The non-ferrous metal smelting and refining companies have the highest gross production value of all industries at \$186,000,000, but the reason for that is the high cost of materials. At \$127,000,000 they pay more for their materials than any other but they employ only 9,000 people.

Slaughtering and meat packing has a high production value of \$133,000,000 but, like the metals, the materials are high in cost at \$108,000,000 and the second highest in the whole range of industry.

The Central Electric Stations pay high wages, the average income of the employees being \$1,456, followed by automobile workers at \$1,435, and the smelters and refiners \$1,418. The average income of the pulp and paper workers was \$1,289, slaughterers and meat packers \$1,166, automobile supply workers \$1,120 and Women's Clothing Factory Workers \$815.

No. 314. Tues. Aug. 10, 1937 - Arctic Wild Life

When hot summer days and nights are grilling us and our thoughts turn kindly to the Canadian Arctic, we are reminded that at only one place in this Dominion is there an opportunity of seeing a collection of the most important species of the wild life of the far north as well as other regions, of course. That is the Quebec Provincial Zoo, located at historic Charlesbourg, seven miles from Quebec City. Built with funds from the Provincial Legislature and a grant from the Dominion Government, the Quebec Zoological Gardens were opened to the public only six years ago.

The Zoo proper occupies 30 of a site of 75 acres which has been described by a German authority as the finest of its kind in the world. There are one thousand wild creatures there, one or more of almost every animal, bird or fish in Canada -- from polar bears to porcupines, pelicans to cormorants, salmon to snakes. A small lake and the tumbling LeBerger River accommodate the aquatic residents. The polar bears and cubs were the gift of the Hudson's Bay Company.

There are to be seen the rare Snow Goose, horned owl, bald-headed eagle, wild turkey, coyotes and wolves, looking like police dogs, cougars, black bears, foxes, wild cats, skunks and weasels, the dreaded wolverines, one of which has lost an eye in battle. The little known Arctic Otter may be seen. There are mountain goats, sheep and elk, which graze in company with a family of Bison. Truly Quebec has provided a wonderful educational gift for the Dominion and its visiting friends.

When finished the Botanical Tree Garden will contain groves and rows of Canadian trees and shrubs of every variety.

No. 315. Wed. Aug. 11, 1937 - Millions of Roses

Everybody who knows anything about flowers is familiar with the tulip beds of Holland and the Easter lily beds of Bermuda, but comparatively few Canadians have any idea that within their own borders is the largest rose and cut flower garden on this continent, where blooms each year are counted in their millions.

The little Ontario town of Brampton is the centre of the cut flower industry of Canada. What is believed to be the first flower farm in that district was founded about sixty years ago by an Old Country gardener and his son. The growing of roses was their hobby. Following the success that attended their efforts others became interested, and so year by year the greenhouses spread on the Brampton countryside and the superb quality of the Brampton roses became known far and wide amongst horticulturists, who lifted their hats in acknowledgement of a triumph. Millions of roses are plucked each year in this district along with uncounted millions of other flowers, to say nothing of the production from asparagus beds, hot-house tomatoes and all kinds of choice garden things.

The latest statistics show over eight million roses sold as cut flowers, greenhouse-grown in Ontario in a year, to which the Brampton contribution is very notable.

No. 316. Thurs. Aug. 12, 1937 - A Canadian Frontier

Social conditions in our Canadian hinterland are being greatly modified by the new, easy methods of transport which bring the city and the frontier into closer contact.

This particular item has to do with the Cariboo region of British Columbia - an interior plateau of grassy hills, jackpine and poplar forests, innumerable lakes, sloughs and marshes. The social life there is old, as age in this Province is counted, for it dates from the early gold rush of the sixties and much of British Columbia's history relates to this region and the various activities which took place there.

Hard upon the heels of the early placer-miner and the boom-camps they built came the cattle-men and the famous Cariboo Road built by the Royal Engineers. Cattle ranchers acquired vast holdings of hilly range and marshy hay lands; their ranch buildings were erected close to the road which was the sole connection with the outside world. The ranchers sold their produce to the miner; they fed and housed the travellers, their oxen, their mules and their horse teams.

Fundamentally conditions are as they were fifty years ago except for the changes brought about by technical developments. The prospector with pan and rocker still persists alongside modern hydraulic placer mining; the old cattle ranches and their stopping places, 70 Mile House, 100 Mile House and others long famous, carry on, some with modern lodges or auto cabins. They still feed the travelling public but the character of the traveller has changed, the bull-whacker and the mule-skinner have given place to the motor mechanic and bus driver. In addition there is the steady stream of tourists that in ever increasing numbers visit this summer playground. The region includes the largest nesting ground for water-fowl in British Columbia and supplies an important contingent to the army of ducks and geese that moves south and south-west each fall. This important resource, although greatly reduced, is still of great value to the Cariboo.

The Cariboo region suffered from water shortage during the drought years starting in 1929 but not to the same extent as did the lands in the middle west. Nevertheless the areas suitable for nesting waterfowl were materially decreased so that the crops of ducks became noticeably less, according to the National Parks Branch of the Mines and Resources Department.

No. 317. Fri. Aug. 13, 1937 - Journalists in Canada

The desire to write is very widespread, yet it is a fact that only one person in every 3,100 of the population of Canada becomes a writer, or rather one who makes a living out of the written word. By a writer is meant an author, editor, newspaper reporter, newspaper correspondent, publicity agent or the like.

There are only 3,343 of these professional workers in the Dominion, of whom 463 are women, according to the last census.

Approximately two-thirds of these were Canadian born, those born in Great Britain numbered 759, other British Possessions 58, United States 171, Continental Europe 110, Asia 10. Particularly in Western Canada there are many newspapers printed in a foreign language.

It is curious that in point of racial origin the journalists of British origin are disproportionately high as compared with their proportions in other occupations. Nearly 80 per cent are of British origin. One reason for this is undoubtedly the question of language.

Journalism appears to provide very high and regular returns for the labour, for 80 per cent of the authors, editors and journalists are on salary. The men reported to the census an average income of \$2,171 and the women \$1,273.

No. 318. Sat. Aug. 14, 1937 - Birds and Insects

Canada spends large sums each year on various methods of controlling the insect pests which attack farm crops, native forage plants and forests. The destruction, on a large scale, of plant life by insects is perhaps more noticeable in the semi-arid regions of the west than elsewhere. Periodically in these regions various species of grasshoppers and crickets reach plague proportions and devastate vast areas. Efforts to control these insect plagues are very materially assisted by the work of birds.

Where such conditions prevail many species of birds feed exclusively upon these destructive insects which can be secured with practically no effort. This food supply is then so abundant that many more young birds reach maturity than is the case when the food supply is relatively scarce.

Amongst the bird enemies of grasshoppers and crickets are the Crows, Swainson's Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Meadowlark, Brewer's Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Lewis's Woodpecker, the Magpie and many others. Even Swallows are known to feed upon the small, undeveloped grasshoppers, according to the Natural Parks Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Most of the birds mentioned are either useful or harmless but in the case of the crow it is well known that part of the diet consists of birds' eggs and young birds. There has been much discussion concerning the economic status of the crow, whether the harm caused by destroying other bird life is balanced by its good offices in destroying insect pests or whether the bird's bad habits outweigh its good ones. Many biologists believe that the number of other birds destroyed by crows is compensated for by the destruction of harmful insects.

The destruction of birds' eggs and young birds by crows is very largely done during the early part of the breeding season when insect food is relatively scarce. Subsequently the crow turns its attention towards more easily obtained insect food as this becomes available.

No. 319. Sun. Aug. 15, 1937 - Agriculture in Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of the Dominion, leads all the other provinces in the percentage of the total area occupied as farm land. More than 85 per cent of the land area is included in farm holdings and about 65 per

cent of the total is improved land. Almost two-thirds of the improved land is devoted annually to field crops while one-third is in pasture.

The most important crops grown on the Island are potatoes, hay and oats. The combined value of these three crops in 1936 was over eight and a half million dollars. The red sandy loam soil of the Island is particularly well suited to potato growing and the high quality of the Island potatoes is well known not only in all parts of Canada but in other countries of North and South America which are important buyers of seed and table potatoes.

Dairying and hog raising are important farm enterprises but they are perhaps overshadowed in the public mind by the fox ranching which was introduced to the Island some years ago and is now well established on a sound commercial basis. The annual value of fur bearing animals during the past few years has exceeded the million dollar mark.

Strangely enough this province which is so richly endowed with agricultural possibilities has shown but little development in the commercial production of fruit crops. There are a few really fine fruit plantations on the Island but the limited local market and the fact that most farms have at least a small orchard to supply home needs are the main reasons for the slow development in that respect, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 320. Mon. Aug. 16, 1937 - Canada's Trade with Nicaragua

Although Nicaragua is the largest state of Central America, it does not seem to have attracted so much attention as some of the others; yet it is a country of great possibilities. It is equal in area to our own Maritime Provinces.

Nicaragua was one of the countries discovered by Columbus, came under Spanish domination and achieved its independence over a century ago. The population is about 750,000. A considerable number of the people are of unmixed Spanish descent, and amongst the native Indians are the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic seaboard and were formerly under British protection. The government is a centralized republic with a president, senate and house of representatives. The president is elected by direct suffrage. The official language is Spanish.

Good roads are very few and transportation is attended with difficulties. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent of the people being illiterate.

Canada's trade with Nicaragua is very small. Our imports are largely mahogany and rosewood. Bananas and other crop products go mainly to the United States. Canada's exports to that country consist in the main of wheat, which in 1936 amounted to about 33,000 bushels, but there are rubber tires, leather, electric apparatus, soda compounds and a variety of other articles, amounting in value to about \$57,000, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 321. Tues. Aug. 17, 1937 - Doctoring the Canadians

Comparatively speaking, there are not so many doctors in Canada as there were years ago. That is, physicians and surgeons. At the beginning of the century there was one doctor for every 969 of the population. The proportion gradually decreased until the latest statistics show one in every 1,034. One reason vouchsafed is that the period of training has about doubled, making the course a long and an expensive one.

Although medical science has advanced like everything else, yet the lack of medical service in rural sections is one of the greatest drawbacks in the country today. The population has become more urban and less rural in general character and it is obvious that, with greater territory to cover and more time consumed in travel, it takes more doctors to attend to the needs of the country than of the city. There is one doctor for every 700 or so people in the large cities, but only one for every 1,300 in the country.

In England and Wales there is only one doctor in 1,363 of the population and in France one in 1,355. The situation is different in two other very advanced social service countries. In the United States there is one medical man in 798, whereas in Australia there is one in 1,373.

About ten per cent of the Canadian doctors were born, though not necessarily educated, outside of Canada -- five per cent in the British Isles or other British countries and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the United States, according to the Census Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 322. Wed. Aug. 18, 1937 - More Pig Wanted

Something should be said these days about Canadian bacon. It is good bacon and in what is known as a most particular market it has proved a highly regarded and very popular brand of that food commodity.

The production of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom is only about one-quarter of the consumption, which is close to eleven million cwt. By an arrangement made some years ago, Canada is entitled to send into that market two and one-half million cwt, but the British Board of Trade reports that last year less than one and a half million cwt was received from Canada, so that we were short more than one million cwt.

The pigs born in Canada last year -- over $4\frac{1}{2}$ million -- were an increase of 15 per cent over 1935, but it is quite evident that a greater pig population is required to meet the export possibilities. This seems likely to be realized, for 28 per cent more pigs were saved in 1936 than in 1935.

Seven years ago the United Kingdom got from Canada only 100,000 cwt of bacon while Denmark supplied over six million cwt. Canada was far down on the list of supplying countries. However, there has been since then a rapid and continued advance with the result that Canada now stands second only to Denmark in the British market, but sending only one-third of what that country supplies, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 323. Thurs. Aug. 19, 1937 - Canada's Trade with Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Territory was formerly German East Africa -- from 1884 to 1918. It occupies the east central portion of the continent and the greater part of it is the Central Plateau from which rise mighty mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro being over 19,000 feet high. The Territory is almost as large as Ontario and the native population, which consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, is about five million. There are over eight thousand white residents. Tanganyika means "Great Meeting of the Waters".

According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of slavery was enacted in 1922. Since 1920 the Territory has been administered by a Governor, assisted by an executive council of six nominated members and a legislative council of 13 official and 10 non-official nominated members. There are 4,600 schools, most of which are missionary. The King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory.

The principal non-native agricultural products are sisal-hemp and coffee, and there are increasing quantities of cotton, maize, tea and tobacco, while the chief minerals are gold, salt, tin and diamonds. The best customer is the United Kingdom, with Kenya second, Belgium third and Germany fourth.

Canada's exports last year consisted largely of motor cars, parts and tires, which alone amounted to over \$165,000, along with canned fish, fresh fruits, machinery, condensed milk, rubber goods and asbestos. Our imports were mainly sisal, cordage, coffee and beeswax, amounting to over \$300,000, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 324. Fri. Aug. 20, 1937 - Agriculture in Nova Scotia

Agriculture in Nova Scotia began soon after the first settlement in 1605 and early records show that apple trees were planted at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, in 1633. By 1671 the settlers numbered 423 and each had an average of one "arpent" or less than an acre of cleared land, two horned cattle and one sheep. The passing years have seen steady development of the farming enterprise and today agriculture is the leading industry of the province. The thriftiness of the early settlers is reflected in the fact that Nova Scotia leads all the other provinces in the percentage of farms owned by the operators.

Of the total area of the province, only 61 per cent is classed as possible farm land and a little more than half the total, amounting to 4,300,000 acres, is occupied. This is divided into some 40,000 farms with an average of 21 acres of improved land per farm.

Hay is the principal crop grown and accounts for more than half the total value of the field crops. Potatoes, oats and roots are the other leading field crops. A most interesting feature of the Nova Scotian farm picture is the dyked land where the high tides of the Bay of Fundy region have built up large areas of fertile soil, which is now reclaimed from the sea and grows splendid crops of hay and grain.

Dairy cattle and sheep are the most important farm animals in Nova Scotia. A reputation for the high quality of Nova Scotia lamb extends beyond the confines of the province.

In the minds of most people, however, the highlight of Nova Scotia's agriculture is the apple crop of the famed Annapolis Valley. Despite its small size, the province exceeds all others, save Ontario, in the amount of land devoted to fruit growing. Sheltered by the high hills which flank the valleys of the tidal rivers flowing into the Annapolis and Minas Basin, thousands of acres of apple orchard produce each year a crop which is measured in millions of barrels. This fruit finds its way largely to the markets of the Old Country where it has justly earned a splendid reputation, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 325. Sat. Aug. 21, 1937 - Canadian Lawyers

The last census showed over eight thousand persons occupied as lawyers in Canada, with 544 justices and magistrates, not all of whom were necessarily graduates of law schools, but most of whom are likely to be replaced by such. There is thus one lawyer for every 1,200 of the population, and as there is one doctor for every thousand, it would seem to appear that our bodily ills take more looking after than keeping us within the rules by which society governs its actions.

In the Maritime Provinces there are fewer lawyers pro rata to population than in the rest of the Dominion, New Brunswick having the fewest with one in every 1,700 persons. Away on the other side of the Continent, British Columbia has one in less than one thousand, which is the highest proportion in Canada, the next highest being Manitoba with one practising lawyer in just over one thousand of the population. Comparatively speaking, Ontario has more lawyers than Quebec.

There are nine law schools in Canada, three in Quebec, two in the Maritime Provinces, one in Ontario and one in each of the Prairie Provinces. They graduate over two hundred young lawyers every year. The usual requirement of study is three years in a law school after having spent two or more years in the Arts course of a university.

A report on the subject was issued recently by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 326. Sun. Aug. 22, 1937 - Conserving Wild Life

As the conservation of Canadian wild life was one of the main objects in the creation of our national parks, it is interesting to know just how many of certain species have been saved from the ruthless rifle of the poacher, or how many have thrived under the more or less peaceful nature of their confined homes. The warden service is constantly on patrol and the general health conditions are cared for. Increases or decreases in species are checked.

While a census of game animals in the larger scenic and recreational parks of Canada is not practicable owing to the extensive area over which they may roam, an estimate of species enclosed in the wild animals parks in March last year disclosed a total of about 400 antelope, 7,000 buffalo, 4,000 elk, 900 moose and 1,500 deer, in addition to a number of mammals such as four-horned sheep, Rocky Mountain sheep, the picturesque "bighorn" of the western hills, Rocky Mountain goat and white-tailed deer.

When the danger of extinction of some of the species became evident, the Dominion Government some years ago set aside four wild animal parks in Alberta, three of which have been fenced. Increases, particularly among the buffalo and prong-horned antelope, have been registered during the past year. The provision of sanctuaries for these has undoubtedly preserved them from extinction.

In enclosures in several of the other parks small exhibition herds of wild animals are also maintained as tourist attractions. These fenced areas are accessible to visitors from the main highways.

No. 327. Mon. Aug. 23, 1937 - Tellurium

Tellurium is a rare non-metallic element for which scientific research has discovered some important uses. It appears as tin-white crystals and is found in the anode slime produced in the electrolytic copper refineries located at Copper Cliff, Ontario and Montreal East, Quebec.

At present the production of hard lead probably provides the chief outlet for tellurium. Tellurium-lead alloys were first developed in the United Kingdom. Although the tellurium content is very small, being less than 0.1 per cent, the alloy toughens under strain instead of progressively yielding like ordinary lead. It is more resistant to corrosion than ordinary lead and its use lessens the danger of poisoning resulting from the use of lead water-supply pipes.

It has also been reported that electro-platers are using a solution of tellurium chloride as a dip for silverware when a dark finish is desired, but it is possible that in the near future there will be an increased consumption of tellurium in the rubber industry, for it has been found useful in the manufacture of thick, hard, rubber articles. A mining cable has been already put on the market with an all-rubber jacket compounded with tellurium.

Canada is an important producer, beginning in 1934. Most of the output has been sent to the United Kingdom, which formerly got its supplies from Germany. The amount produced in 1936 was 35,591 values at \$63,000.

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

No. 328. Tues. Aug. 24, 1937 - Human Skill in Linen

The spinning of fine linen yarns and the weaving of damask and fine linen is still a technique and an art dependent upon skilled hands rather than the mechanical perfection of the machine, which is in contrast with many other manufactures. In certain sections of Ireland, Scotland, northern France and Belgium, men and women have been working with flax for so many years that their deft fingers handle the sturdy yarn in a way unexcelled by machines. It is from these countries that we get our finest linens.

That human skill which is necessary for making the finest linen is necessary for the flax itself. Clumsy handling of the flax straw in any one of the many stages through which it goes before it is ready for the spinning machine may result in fibre of poor spinning quality.

The art of turning flax fibre into cloth has been practised for at least 8,000 years. Egyptian nobles wore shirts of sheerest linen, the Greeks and Romans valued linen as a rare and costly material. Today it is still an aristocrat among fabrics. The principal linen weaves are the plain weave used for clothing and embroidery linens, twill weave for heavy fabrics and satin weave for damask table linen. Today most linens are bleached by chemicals, but the best quality linens are still grass-bleached.

Our imports of linen, linen yarn and thread last year were valued at over \$9,000,000, nearly half of which came from the United Kingdom alone, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 329. Wed. Aug. 25, 1937 - Canada's Penitentiaries

Canadian penitentiaries are rapidly becoming regarded as industries -- partly to manufacture some government material but mainly to remake men into good citizens fully qualified to take their places in the world of work.

There are seven penitentiaries administered by the Dominion Department of Justice, the two largest being at Portsmouth, Ontario and St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. The other five are at Dorchester, New Brunswick; Collins Bay, Ontario; Stony Mountain, Manitoba; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and New Westminster, British Columbia. There are, of course, many other correctional institutions such as industrial farms.

Kingston Penitentiary at Portsmouth may be regarded as a standard. It has an excellent library, hospital, workshops, a school, a large farm and two chapels. The inmates are housed in clean, well-furnished and well-lighted cells, compelled to keep themselves clean and tidy, fed in their cells, given shortened sentences for good behaviour, granted a hearing on each complaint against them, taught to read and write, encouraged to read good books and magazines and to pass high school and college examinations or taught one of the 15 trades.

The lash is not used for the purpose of discipline. It is used under two conditions only -- when the court so orders in the sentence and when the Minister of Justice grants permission in a very extreme case of insubordination. Chaplains conduct religious services.

Despite the increasing population of the Dominion the number of inmates in these penitentiaries has shown a decline in recent years, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The latest figures show an average penitentiary population of less than four thousand.

No. 330. Thurs. Aug. 26, 1937 - Linking Canada and United States

International bridges perform a great public service. They make it possible for people from across the border to meet frequently, summer and winter.

There are six of these bridges spanning waters that divide the United States from Canada and they are all located in Ontario. They are fine examples of engineering skill. Probably the one which has the greatest appeal to the imagination of the layman is across the Niagara River. It was a joint undertaking of the United States

and Canada and it was the first successful suspension bridge for railway traffic. For twenty years it was the world's record arch. There is an extra international bridge which does not appear in the records. It joins two little islands of the Thousand Islands group, one of which is in Canada and the other in the United States. It is said to be the smallest international bridge in the world.

Of course bridges do not carry the whole of the international traffic; there are 19 ferries operated and there is a tunnel, but the bridges carry most of the passengers. It has been estimated that the crossings to and from the two countries were about 41,000,000 and 26,000,000 of these were by commercial bridge, ferry and tunnel. There were 12,000,000 motorists crossing on highways. The number of vehicles was almost 6,500,000. These figures, which come from the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show the immense traffic these international bridges have made possible.

No. 331. Fri. Aug. 27, 1937 - What Vital Statistics Tell Us

There are two or three important trends to be noted in the volume of Vital Statistics in 1936 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics a few days ago. Some of these trends are comforting; they show progress, but others are the reverse for they show retrogression.

The outstanding item of comfort was the fact that marriages continue to increase. There were nearly 81,000 marriages and they exceeded by over three thousand the number of weddings in the peak year of 1929. While the rate was still below that of 1929, it is gratifying to find that the number is a record. It indicates a decided recovery from the depression years when the marriage low point was reached in 1932.

Another gratifying fact is that infant mortality showed a substantial decline. It was the lowest recorded by the Bureau since National Vital Statistics were made available on a uniform basis.

Disturbing thoughts arise, however, when we find that there was a further decline in the number of babies born from the low level of 1934 and 1935. There were 23,000 fewer new Canadians born in 1936 than in 1930.

The excess of births over deaths gave a natural increase to the population of 113,000.

No. 332. Sat. Aug. 28, 1937 - Swordfish

In inland Canada we do not hear very much about swordfish. Mainly our knowledge of that monster of the sea is obtained from stories of the enraged fish thrusting his sword through the planking of a vessel. We regard him with dread.

Down in the United States they appreciate more the swift and strong creature. They think of him in terms of food far more than Canadians do, except of course, the Atlantic Coast dwellers. They have realized the excellence of swordfish from the standpoint of flavour and food value alike and so it has come to be a favourite fare among very many people across the border.

Off Canada, swordfish are taken in Nova Scotia waters only and it is in the summer months that the fish are caught. It is quite a common thing to take one weighing several hundred pounds. Because of its popularity practically the whole take is exported to the United States. Last year the summer's catch weighed 1,785,000 pounds, which was considerably less than in 1935, but this year's catch promises better, according to reports on the fisheries received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 333. Sun. Aug. 29, 1937 - Theology

There is some doubt as to whether the supply of clergymen in Canada is being maintained. This is suggested by the fact that in all provinces except Quebec the number of clergymen between the ages of 35 and 44 is smaller than that between the ages of 45 and 54.

Years ago, comparatively speaking, there were more clergymen attending to the spiritual wants of the people than now. At the beginning of the century there was one clergyman for every 613 of the population; now there is only one for every 816. The present rate is almost identical with that in the United States and Australia while in England it is one in 928.

The province which shows most clergymen for the population is Prince Edward Island with one for every 667, New Brunswick coming second with one in 757. The fewest clergymen are in British Columbia where there is only one in over one thousand people.

The religious denominations which maintain theological seminaries in Canada are the Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. The annual number of graduates from seminaries of the Roman Catholic is about one and a half times the number from all the others combined, the total being between 400 and 500. The Roman Catholic Church serves about 41 per cent of the population but many of the graduates from its seminaries are occupied in teaching or other positions rather than parochial work, and are classified accordingly in the census.

Nearly one-third of the clergy were born outside of Canada, 2,634 in the British Isles, 1,219 in Continental Europe and 606 in the United States. More than 29 per cent are of French origin, English 28, Irish 15 and Scots 14, according to the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 334. Mon. Aug. 30, 1937 - Canada's Trade with Japan

The ancient Japanese Empire is one of the great powers of the world. Its area, along with dependencies, is a little larger than the Province of Alberta. Much of the territory has been acquired since 1895, when at the conclusion of the war with China, Formosa and the Pescadores were ceded. The southern half of Sakhatin was obtained from Russia in 1905. Korea was annexed in 1910. These additions increased the area from 147,000 square miles to 260,000, or slightly larger than Alberta. The population of the Empire is over 90,000,000, of which the new areas contain over 26,000,000. The German Pacific Islands north of the Equator are under the mandate of Japan. Tokyo, the capital, with a population of about 5,500,000 is one of the greatest cities of the world.

It used to be, when we regarded Japan commercially, that we thought only of tea and silk but there has been a vast change in the last generation. While tea and silk are still our largest imports, our trade with that country is now not only of large and increasing proportions, but includes a great variety of commodities. The total trade during the last fiscal year, coming and going, was valued at over \$26,000,000. We get oranges, nuts, fresh and canned vegetables, pickles and sauces, beans, peas, rice, peanut and soya bean oil, ginger, plants and trees, drugs, preserved and canned fish, furs, animal bristles, eggs, cotton fabrics, lace, flax, carpets, fishing lines, gloves, furniture, incandescent lamps, glass and chinaware, fireworks, footwear, jewellery, baskets, celluloid toys and a veritable host of other things.

In turn we send a large variety of commodities to Japan, the chief of them being wheat, flour, fish, hides, lumber, wood pulp, paper, lead, nickel and asbestos, all of which shows how extensive is that trade, according to the records of the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 335. Tues. Aug. 31, 1937 - Reindeer in the North

The annual round-up of Canada's reindeer herd has been completed by officers of the Department of Mines and Resources, who report that the herd is growing rapidly and now exceeds 4,000 animals. The general condition of the herd is excellent.

The fawning takes place during the months of April and May on Richards Island, a well-protected grazing area east of the Mackenzie River. This year about 1,200 fawns were added to the herd.

During the round-up, two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle, the animals were put through the corrals and counted. Mature steers and aged females, surplus to the requirements, were singled out for slaughter.

As a whole, the reindeer have adapted themselves to the climate and local conditions in the reservation. The herding is done by Laplanders brought from Norway, assisted by the native apprentices who have been selected for training as part of the Government's scheme of developing amongst the Eskimos the art of reindeer husbandry.

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