

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

No. 336. - Wed. Sept. 1, 1937 - Agriculture in New Brunswick

In the early days of settlement when the area now known as New Brunswick was still part of Nova Scotia, agricultural development was slow. It was not until after the American Revolution, when the influx of Loyalists came to the province, that farming began to assume a position of importance in New Brunswick. Since that time, growth has been steady and today agriculture is the most important industry.

The area of possible farm land in the province, which is a little less than eleven million acres, represents barely sixty per cent of the total area and of this acreage less than a million and a half is improved land.

Mixed farming predominates in New Brunswick. Such live stock enterprises as dairying, hog and sheep raising are popular and most of the field crop area is devoted to the production of grain and fodder crops for stock feed. Hay is an important crop. The tidal marshes, of which the Tantramar near Sackville is the largest, produce extensive surpluses of excellent hay each season.

Potatoes constitute the chief specialty crop of the province. With the one exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick grows a greater acreage of potatoes in proportion to the amount of cleared land than does any other province of the Dominion. Potatoes are widely planted in all sections but the greatest concentration is in the counties bordering the upper reaches of the Saint John river and adjacent to the famed Aroostook potato region of the State of Maine.

Apples, strawberries and raspberries are grown to perfection in the Saint John Valley and there are good possibilities for expansion in the production of these fruit crops, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 337. - Thurs. Sept. 2, 1937 - A Big Five in Fish

The Big Five in Canadian Atlantic fisheries in the following order are lobsters, cod, sardines, haddock and herring. They are all in the million dollar class.

Placing lobster first is because it harvests the most revenue, but it is a question as to which is of the most benefit to mankind. Men sailed ships from Europe centuries ago to the Banks to gather food for the people and cod was what they wanted. Cod was food, strong food. Today, although lobster leads in money value, it is regarded generally as a delicacy, a toothsome morsel. Cod means a hearty meal, like haddock and herring.

Last year the lobster catch had a value of almost four and a half million dollars and came next to salmon on the Pacific Coast. Until comparatively few years ago much the greater part of the lobster harvest was used by the canneries, but recently the trade in live lobsters has expanded greatly and accounted last year for more than two million dollars.

Amongst the Atlantic fisheries cod came second last year with a marketed value of over three and a quarter million. The flesh is sold mainly in fresh and dried forms.

New Brunswick sardines are becoming increasingly popular and in the canned form are sent all over the world. The market value of the sardines was over one and a half million, considerably more than haddock or herring. Atlantic herring are sold fresh, canned, kippered and pickled, and also make fish meal and oil, while haddock are smoked, canned or dried. Finnan haddie is haddock smoked as in Scotland.

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

No. 338. - Fri. Sept. 3, 1937 --- Canada's Trade with China

Chinese civilization is the oldest in the world and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1912 when a republic was proclaimed with a president, vice-president, executive ministry and a legislature of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The area of China with dependencies is almost four and a half million square miles and is considerably larger than that of Canada. The population is close to 500 million which is approximately the population of the British Empire, so that China and the British Empire together own half the population of the whole earth. Nanking, the capital of the Chinese Republic since the Nationalists came into power in 1928 and Chiang Kai-shek became president, is a city of 1,300,000.

China is one of the countries with which Canada does a fairly large business, running last year up to over \$9,000,000. The great bulk of our imports are peanuts and peanut oil, for China is the home of that favourite nut. But we get a great variety of other things such as hemp, rice, soya bean oil, bone and ivory, cured fish, animal bristles, eggs, cotton lace and net, silk, wool carpets, brass, chinaware, fireworks and preserved ginger.

Paper was Canada's largest export to China last year followed by wood, aluminium, wheat flour, rubber tires, lead, zinc, ammonium sulphate and fish, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 339. - Sat. Sept. 4, 1937 --- Finding Canada Abroad

A resident of Western Canada writes to the Bureau of Statistics to say that early this year he had managed to realize a boyhood's dream --- he had seen the Fiji Islands. When he was there he found many links with his own homeland, but the one thing that brought the connection closest to his attention was a trip he had made in a Canadian automobile. That caused him to inquire about Canadian trade generally with these 250 romantic islands which were discovered by Tasman and Cook. These islands are remarkably healthy for people of European origin.

Canadian trade with the Fiji Islands has unexpected features. No fewer than 164 cars were sent there last year and 135 the year before. We sent a good deal of food, such as canned fish --- over \$70,000 worth last year --- apples, onions and

vegetables, a large variety of paper, books, tools and farm implements, much electrical apparatus and medicinal preparations. Canadian silk stockings appear to be popular. Altogether, Canada gets a lot of advertising in the Southern Pacific through these commodities.

Our imports from Fiji are not so varied, and they get little or no publicity for the reason that raw sugar is the leading commodity and it is refined in Canada. Last year it had an import value of about \$2,500,000. Canned pineapples as well as fresh fruits and dried currants with a little eucalyptus oil made up the rest, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 340. - Sun. Sept. 5, 1937 -- The Name Canada

How Canada got its name has been a matter of controversy for a long period of time, but the historians now seem very generally agreed that the Iroquois word "Kanata" is the real derivation. Kanata is still used in the Iroquois language to mean a collection of dwellings or settlements.

Cartier, in one of his vocabularies of the Iroquois speech, says of it, "they call a town Canada". Its evolution into the place-name Canada can be fully followed in the narrative of the Explorer, where it appears first in his account of his second voyage in 1535. The two Iroquois Indians whom he had seized at Gaspé and taken to France the preceding year informed him on entering the Great River (now the St. Lawrence) that their home was in Canada, which proved later to be an alternative name for the village of Stadacona on the site of modern Quebec City. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding region as a convenient territorial name -- much as the name of Quebec has been extended from the City to the Province.

There have been other explanations of the derivation of the name, such as "Seguada Canada", meaning in Indian "men seeking land", but they appear to be just guesses based on chance resemblance of words. Probably the view of the authorities is the correct one, that Cartier was the originator of the name, and that he took it from the Iroquois tongue.

No. 341. - Mon. Sept. 6, 1937 -- The Bicycle

Every boy and girl loves a bicycle and that handy means of quick locomotion is becoming more and more popular. It is impossible to say how many there are in Canada, but some guessing can be done from the fact that about 49,000 were manufactured in Canada last year and there were over 37,000 made in 1935. A good bicycle well cared for will last for very many years, so the number in the Dominion must be enormous. The old ones are in many shapes and sizes, and even some of the high wheel specimens of the eighties and nineties are occasionally to be seen around. However, the modern safety bicycle has been pretty well standardized and the streamline idea does not appear to fit in, so the fashion is not likely to change very much.

Besides the home manufactured bicycles we import a great many, chiefly from the United Kingdom. Last year for example, about 14,000 were imported and about 13,000 of them came from Great Britain.

We don't see very many tandem bicycles nowadays. They were very popular a generation ago. They remind one of the old song:

"But you'll look sweet upon the seat
Of a bicycle made for two."

The modern highway has been a great incentive to bicycle-riding, and if the sales continue to increase at the present rate it would appear they will create a new problem for the road builders.

No. 342. - Tues. Sept. 7, 1937 -- Mineral Production

Mineral production during the first six months of this year has been remarkable. The greater volume of production and the improvement in prices which has taken place have combined to make the value the greatest for any corresponding period in the history of the Dominion. It is quite evident that by the end of 1937 many new records will have been established.

An indication of what better prices mean is illustrated very well by copper. The output of copper increased by 18 per cent but the value by 89 per cent. Even more striking was the lead situation. The production increased 10 per cent but the value no less than 83 per cent.

Gold, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, platinum and silver were the leading metals and it is an interesting sidelight on mining development to learn that Canada is now the greatest producer of platinum in the world. Thus we have two great leaders in nickel and platinum.

By far the most important of Canadian non-metallic minerals, other than fuels such as coal and petroleum, is asbestos. The value for the half year was between six and seven million dollars. Quebec is the only producing province.

The effect of this increase in the output of Canadian mines is widespread. More employment is given. Indeed the gain in employment has been greater than in any corresponding period of any other year, according to the Mining Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 343. - Wed. Sept. 8, 1937 -- The Trans-Canada Highway

There are only about fifty miles to be built in order to complete the western half of the Trans-Canada Highway, the great thoroughfare which is to extend from Halifax to Vancouver, a distance of approximately 3,500 miles, or a thousand miles farther than from Halifax to Liverpool across the broad Atlantic.

The builders are now working on that fifty uncompleted miles which run around the great northern bend of the Columbia River between the towns of Golden and Revelstoke in British Columbia. That part of the transcontinental path will be called the Big Bend Highway.

The only other uncompleted section of this great road is in north-western Ontario, where construction is being carried out by the Ontario Government. On the Big Bend the work is being carried on by the Dominion Government.

Marvellous stretches of country are being opened up by this Trans-Canada Highway and none will be more picturesque than the Big Bend, for it passes through a magnificent mountain region, within sight of an alpine world. For the greater part of the way it skirts the river, affording splendid views of the Selkirk range and the high peaks of the Rocky Mountain Divide. It passes through one of the finest stands of virgin timber in the country and huge trees rise high above the sides of the roadways.

According to the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the mileage of surfaced rural roads in Canada at the end of 1935 was 96,000 and that of unsurfaced highways 314,000.

No. 344. - Thurs. Sept. 9, 1937. - Canada's Trade with Zanzibar

The Zanzibar dominions of East Africa are very small compared with what they were a century ago. They became independent in 1856 but with the cession of the coast line of the mainland on the south to Germany in 1890 and on the north to Italy in 1904 and 1924, they dwindled to about one thousand square miles, Zanzibar and Pemba being together just half the size of Prince Edward Island. There is a sultan who rules under the protectorate of the British Crown. The population is about one quarter of a million.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar from the beginning of the 19th Century until quite recently dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves and produce quantities of copra. In addition Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years its importance as a port of transshipment and distributing centre has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship connection and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. However, indications are that the island from its geographical position will continue to retain control of local traffic.

Canada's imports from Zanzibar consisted entirely of 979 cwt. of cloves valued at over \$13,000 and exports to that country were chiefly motor cars and tires, the total export being valued at over \$17,000, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce. (1936 figures)

No. 345. - Fri. Sept. 10, 1937. - September Birthstone

The September birthstone is that beautiful gem, the sapphire. It is said to be the symbol of truth and constancy. Tradition tells us that it was upon a sapphire that the ten commandments were engraved. The Persians believed that the earth rested upon a great sapphire of which the reflection gave colour to the sky. It is known as the celestial stone.

The colours of the sapphire suit well a perfect day in September. Most of us think of it in the varying shades of blue, but there are numerous colours such as yellow, bright orange, yellowish-red, reddish purple, violet and yellow-green. The variety known as "cornflower blue" is the most highly prized.

Star sapphires, together with star rubies, have superstitions of their own. As the star is moved, a living star appears. The three cross-bars represent faith, hope and charity. Sir Richard Burton, the famous explorer and translator of the Arabian Nights, owned a large star sapphire which he considered his talisman because it brought good horses and prompt attention on his Eastern travels. The great sapphire "Star of India" was purchased and presented to the American Museum of Natural History by J. Pierpont Morgan. It weighs 343 carats.

The principal source of star and fancy sapphires is Ceylon. Siam is said to furnish half the world's fine blue varieties. Quantities are also found in Burma, Australia and Montana. The supply from Cashmere is almost exhausted. They are very popular with Canadian ladies and several thousand dollars worth are imported each year.

No. 346. - Sat. Sept. 11, 1937. -- Grapes

One of the fruits which has done remarkably well under cultivation in certain parts of Canada and which seems to be affording a bountiful harvest this year, is the grape, both the wild grape and the garden or farm varieties.

Of course, the grape is not new in this country. It is an aboriginal fruit and it proved a godsend to the pioneers. Wild grapes were plentiful and good. They are so good that some wine makers declare a preference for the wild variety. They were so plentiful when the great Norse navigator Lief the Lucky visited America that he christened the new land Wineland.

These men of the North knew their wine and passed on their knowledge to their kinsmen and trading merchants in Scotland in early days. Hence we have handed down to us a famous legendary poem about a trip to "Noroway" which begins:

The King sat in Dunfermline toun
Drinking the bluid-red wine

It is curious that our cultivated grape vine, which is native to the Mediterranean, can be grown but does not thrive well in the tropics. The fruits do not ripen uniformly. In Canada most of our commercial grapes are grown in the Niagara Peninsula.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reckoned that the production this year will be considerably larger than last year's crop which amounted to 23,004,000 pounds. The five-year, 1931-1935, average crop amounted to 47,010,000 pounds.

No. 347. - Sun. Sept. 12, 1937. -- Canadian Artists

The National Gallery of British South Africa has recently purchased five Canadian paintings, which incident brings the reflection that Canada has for a long time been taking her place in the world in the fine arts.

The Census, that most fruitful of sources of exact information, tells us that there are 2,700 artists, art teachers, sculptors and painters in the Dominion and that about 2,000 of them are men, 700 being women. Nearly half of them live in Ontario.

There are provincially-supported schools of fine art at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, in addition to private schools. They differ from most other institutions in that matriculation is not demanded for admission.

Rather more than half of these artists were on salary and the average increment of the men was \$1,700 while the women earned about half of that sum. Some artists make large sums from the sale of their pictures or statues, but the sums mentioned are for salary only.

Not quite half of the male artists are Canadian-born but more than half of the female artists are native-born. Most of those whose birthplaces are in other countries came from the British Isles, and the next largest group came from Continental Europe. There are a few from Asia.

No figures are available for the production of paintings in Canada but the imports of works of art amounted to over one million dollars last year. This was more than double the amount the year before.

No. 348. - Mon. Sept. 13, 1937. -- The National Debt

The National Debt of Canada has assumed large proportions during the last two decades. In 1913, the year before the Great War broke out, the net debt amounted to \$314,000,000. Last year it was over three billions. It was almost ten times greater.

In 1913 the per capita net debt was \$41 but in 1936 it was \$272. The interest paid per capita in 1913 was \$1.65; last year it was \$12.20.

For many years preceding the War, customs and excise duties, together with the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only revenues classified as taxes, and as customs and excise were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes. The War enormously increased the expenditure and this increase had to be met in the main by loans.

In 1913 the national debt had been incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility and was represented by corresponding assets or had been expended as subsidies to enterprises of a national character. Broadly speaking it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also it was held mainly outside of Canada, chiefly in the United Kingdom. The debt which was incurred for war purposes is not represented by any tangible balance-sheet assets and it is now held mainly in Canada. However, nearly two and a half billion of it, five-sixths of the total net debt of Canada, is now payable in this country, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 349. - Tues. Sept. 14, 1937. -- Coming to Canada and Going to British Isles

The number of people of British nationality who change their permanent residence between the United Kingdom and British North America is quite large. During the last twelve years about 373,000 persons have left the United Kingdom and come to Canada to live permanently, while over 173,000 have gone from Canada to reside in the United Kingdom. This leaves a balance in Canada's favour of almost 200,000.

This movement in favour of Canada was very definite prior to the last few years. In 1924, for instance, 63,000 people came from the British Isles to live in the Dominion and about 16,000 crossed the Atlantic from Canada to take up their abode in Great Britain. That left a balance of 47,000 in favour of the Dominion.

During the last few years, however, the tide has been flowing the other way and more people have been going to the United Kingdom than have been coming to Canada. From 1931 to 1935 only 17,000 came to the Dominion but 77,000 Canadian citizens went to the United Kingdom. However, the number leaving this country has been steadily decreasing since 1932 and the balance against Canada was very small, according to the latest figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 350. - Wed. Sept. 15, 1937. - Ousting the Drones

This is the time of year when the drones are being thrown out of the beehives to die of cold and hunger. Those who are familiar with the habits of the honey-bee will quickly recognize the mournful dirge of the drones as they are being forced out of the hives by the workers. The workers are busy preparing for winter and there is no room for those who do not toil. The big lumbering male bees are counted as excess baggage, so out they must go.

There are three kinds of inhabitants of the hives, the Queen, the workers and the drones. The drones, or males, were not born to work, but their lordly and comfortable existence ends with the arrival of autumn.

It was only during the first decade after Confederation that commercial bee-keeping in Canada had its beginning. Prior to that it was done in a very small way. In 1895 an apiary was established at the Central Experimental Farm in charge of an entomologist. Later on apiaries were formed on the other experimental farms throughout the Dominion.

Queen bees were introduced from Italy, Austria and Switzerland and studied. The Italians were found to be the best producers. Nowadays beekeeping is quite a large industry and there are about 25,000 beekeepers in the country. They produce over 24 million pounds of honey in a year and close to 300,000 pounds of beeswax, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 351. - Thurs. Sept. 16, 1937. - "Peelers" or "Bobbies"

Peeler is not a common term in Canada but in England, where it originated, it means a policeman. When Sir Robert Peel first introduced a force of paid men in uniforms to protect the people of London, the people called them "peelers" or "bobbies" after him. Previous to that time, the protection of the community and the enforcing of laws were more or less in the hands of the militia.

In Canada, under the Quebec Act, the custom arose of appointing unpaid constables for the term of one year. These constables were ordinary citizens, like the watchmen who guarded the gates of the English towns in the Middle Ages and they served without pay. After the "peelers" or "bobbies" appeared in London, the beginning of our modern police force began in Canada.

We are told that Toronto was the first city to have a police force in Canada. It was composed of a chief constable and five policemen — though it was several years before they obtained uniforms. Montreal was without modern police protection when the Parliament Buildings were burned down by a mob of rioters in 1849.

That happened not quite one hundred years ago. Two years ago police statistics collected from 161 cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or over, showed over 5,000 policemen, an average of one policeman for every 847 people.

Not only has the force grown in numbers but its organization has advanced in its scope of work. There are special departments such as plain-clothes policemen, a morality squad and a motor-cycle division, to deal with special kinds of crime. The policeman of today is expected to prevent trouble before it happens, a point not contemplated one hundred years ago. The number of arrests per policeman in a year is about 18 or 20, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 352. — Fri. Sept. 17, 1937. — Architecture in Canada.

Canada differs in its architecture from the older countries of Europe in that it has, as yet, no national style. Each race coming to the new country and bringing with it its own traditions and religion, has contributed its part in establishing a people in a vast country of forest, lake and prairie.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, the British tradition in architecture, a combination of Georgian and Colonial, is mainly in evidence while that of Quebec is definitely of French origin, the sound rustic buildings following along the simple lines of the small French town or fishing village. The Western Provinces and British Columbia have developed along British lines with little outside influence, although mention should be made of the Russian type introduced by the Doukhobors.

However, there are two influences at work which may ultimately produce from the melting-pot an architecture which may be called Canadian. One is the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the other the Schools of Architecture of which there are two in the West and four in the East.

According to the Census of 1931 the number of architects in the Dominion was about 1,300. More than half of them were born in Canada, over 400 in the British Isles, 54 in the United States and 64 in Europe. Great Britain has supplied Canada with a particularly heavy proportion of men trained as architects, designers, draughtsmen and mechanical engineers.

No. 353. — Sat. Sept. 18, 1937. — Imported Paper

It sounds like bringing coals to Newcastle to talk of Canada importing paper, yet we buy great quantities abroad, to the value of between six and seven million dollars in a year. They include a large variety of paper and it is interesting to note how certain papers come mainly from certain countries which make specialties of them. The statements which follow are based on the 1936 imports.

The book, printing and litho paper, not pasted or coated, comes chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, with some from Norway. Cover papers come largely from the United States, glazed paper from Belgium and the United States; grease-proof paper, parchmentine and glassine from the United Kingdom and Sweden;

tissue paper from Norway; vegetable parchment from Belgium and the United Kingdom; waxed and wrapping papers from the United States. In the writing paper category, with envelopes, the leading suppliers are the United States and the United Kingdom.

France is by far the largest supplier of cigarette paper, with Great Britain second. Italy sends us some. Germany and Belgium send us some wall paper but the leaders are the United States and Great Britain, the latter more expensive on the average. Waxed stencil paper comes mainly from Great Britain but paper window blinds from the United States; papetries from these two countries but also from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan and Czechoslovakia, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 354. - Sun. Sept. 19, 1937. --- Provincial Parks of Canada

In previous broadcasts, the national parks of Canada have been brought to the attention of Canadian people but our provincial parks also deserve mention.

British Columbia has 25 provincial parks, the largest being Tweedsmuir which was established last year. Several of the other large ones are Garibaldi, Strathcona, Mount Robson and White Rock.

Alberta has eleven, ten of which were opened in 1932. The eleventh, called Writing-on-Stone came into existence two years ago. The largest park is Ghost River and its area is 535 acres.

Ontario's famed Algonquin is one of the three provincial parks in that province. The other two are Quetico and Rondeau. Quetico is almost as large as Algonquin and the Rondeau covers eight square miles.

Laurentides and Tremblin Mountain are the picturesque names of Quebec's provincial parks and their combined area is over 4,000 square miles.

Saskatchewan possesses eight parks of which the largest are Nipawin and Moose Mountain.

As yet no areas have been set aside as Provincial Parks in the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

No. 355. - Mon. Sept. 20, 1937. --- Pepper

The term "peppercorn rent" still stands in legal procedure in England. It was written into English law because landed proprietors accepted packets of pepper in payment of rent by tenants. A pound of pepper often paid for a year's rent of land.

Men have fought, bled and died for pepper. It has inspired adventurers and explorers. Imagine what western diners had to do without before they had pepper. We get a glimpse of what it meant to those who never had had it, from what Alaric of the Goths did when he reached Rome after twenty years of conflict. The bill the conqueror tendered included 3,000 pounds of pepper.

Europe seems always to have been manoeuvring for pepper since Mother India taught the palates of invaders the charm of the condiment, and even nowadays we occasionally hear of high finance making a corner in the pepper market.

White pepper, which some cooks prefer, is only the black pepper undressed. Black pepper is the whole fruit of the vine. Singapore is the pepper capital of the world and the stock is gathered from all India and the British and Dutch East Indies, and even from the Philippines. India's annual export alone averages some 6,000 tons of black pepper and most of the white pepper comes from the Dutch possessions.

Canada got $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of unground pepper last year, but most of it came from the Dutch East Indies, the inference being that Canadians prefer the white variety. The figures come from the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 356. - Tues. Sept. 21, 1937. --- Swords

Though the sword is now decorative rather than useful, yet as an ornament and symbol of rank it is by no means out of fashion. Hundreds of swords were to be seen on Coronation Day. British army and navy officers all have swords; diplomatists, politicians and various high officials wear them at Court.

Most of these swords are forged in London, England, by a firm which began in 1772 and which even today does most of the work by hand. Long ago the Toledo blade was the thing. Swords cannot be turned out by mass production; they have to be made. To change a bar of steel into a finely tempered blade needs a subtle skill. Machinery has shortened some of the processes but an eighteenth-century swordsmith would recognize a resemblance of method.

The swords are made by craftsmen who have for generations been engaged in sword-making. One man begins the task of changing a short, rusty bar of fine cast-steel into a long bright, sharp, flexible blade. Another working with an emery wheel, the largest grindstone used in industry, grinds the raw blade and passes it on to be polished.

Many of the blades are decorated by a craftsman who works with pencil and paper, with paint brushes, acids and microscopes transferring regimental crests to cold steel.

From London have come many famous swords. For example, Queen Victoria's Jubilee sword, Kitchener's, one for the new King of Egypt and an executioner's sword for China. The most expensive one was a \$50,000 State sword ordered by an Indian ruler as a present for Edward VII.

Most of the \$4,000 worth of bayonets, swords and fencing foils, imported into Canada last year according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, came from the United Kingdom.

No. 357. - Wed. Sept. 22, 1937. --- Raw Materials of Industry

The question of the availability of raw materials of industry in certain countries has been occupying attention for some time and subcommittees of the League of Nations have prepared interim reports on the subject.

Examine six of the leading raw materials without which modern industry cannot function properly, either directly or indirectly. Rubber is the only one of the six which is a colonial product. It can be purchased by all countries on equal terms.

The other five are produced within the boundaries of sovereign states. France, the United States and Russia produce between them 66 per cent of the world's iron ore. The United States and the United Kingdom produce 54 per cent of the world's coal; the United States, Russia and Venezuela produce 81 per cent of the world's oil; the United States, India and China 75 per cent of the world's cotton; Chile, the United States and Canada 49 per cent of the world's copper; Malaya and the Dutch East Indies 83 per cent of the world's rubber.

The late war showed that military power is, under modern conditions, not measured by territory and population but by a nation's industrial equipment and capacity, which involves secure access to certain essential raw materials.

Canada gets most of her iron ore from the United States and Newfoundland, rubber mainly from Malaya, imported coal from the United States and the United Kingdom, petroleum from the United States, Venezuela and Colombia and cotton from the United States, according to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 358. - Thurs. Sept. 23, 1937. -- Canadian Paint

The story is told that in London there was an old bridge from which a great many people committed suicide by jumping into the Thames. Somebody suggested painting it with light, cheerful paint. This was done and the number of suicides decreased appreciably.

Painted houses are easier to heat in winter than unpainted ones, and some authorities declare that light-tinted paint will increase the amount of heat given off by radiators. Certainly painted houses are more cheerful to look at than unpainted ones. They last longer also. It is said that they are less liable to catch fire, and that it is easier to get mortgage loans on houses that are well painted.

A feature of the landscape is the brightly painted homes in which the Canadian farmers reside. Which is a reminder that an unpainted or darkly painted house in the hot summer is usually very warm. An experience of Professor Picard, the Swiss scientist, illustrates the point. When he made his first flight into the stratosphere, the gondola of his balloon was painted black. At several miles above the earth, when the temperature was 72 degrees below zero the air of the gondola, due to the sun's rays, was 100 above zero.

On the second trip he had a white painted gondola with the result that the temperature remained close to freezing point. Light coloured clothes are cooler for summer than dark clothes.

Canadian paint is highly regarded and sells well in the United Kingdom where the bulk of the export of eight or nine hundred thousand gallons goes, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 359. - Fri. Sept. 24, 1937. -- Winter Employment

The autumn is the beginning of the year for the lumberman, at least in Eastern Canada. From now on gangs of bushmen with their turkeys on their backs congregate around the employment agencies and station platforms. It is the annual exodus to the bush.

The advance guard will be employed in building and repairing roads and camps. Logmakers will follow on their heels and by the time the snow has come and the ground is frozen hard enough for hauling, the work of harvesting Canada's annual forest crop will be well under way.

Throughout the winter the logs and pulpwood will accumulate along the banks of the streams waiting for the spring freshets to carry them to the mills. Much of the material will move in a steady stream direct from the woods to mill by the more modern methods of hauling by trucks, tractors and logging railways. In the spring many of the men who have worked during the winter in the woods, will be employed in the work of transportation.

The task of harvesting the Canadian annual forest production has been estimated at about 80,000 man years of employment; that is to say, 300 days work for 80,000 men. But of course, the men do not work at the task for 300 days. The logging time runs from a few weeks in some districts to perhaps 200 days in British Columbia. It is probable that this industry gives employment in British Columbia to at least 12,000 individuals and in Eastern Canada where the season is much shorter, 200,000 men are provided with employment for at least part of the year when most other employment is at its lowest ebb, according to the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

No. 380. - Sat. Sept. 25, 1937. - Divorces in Canada

Divorces are becoming more common in Canada. Last year there were 1,526 divorces granted. This was 150 more than in 1935 and 420 more than in 1934.

Just how far we have travelled in the direction of divorce is indicated by the fact that before the Great War the highest number of divorces in any one year was 80. One of the effects of the War was to increase divorce; the causes are obvious. The yearly number increased rapidly until in 1932 it had reached 995, which was greater than the total of divorces granted from Confederation down to 1917.

During the last three years the number of divorces granted has climbed much more rapidly than for many years. It went over the 1000 mark in 1934. In these three years the number was 4,000 compared with 2,600 in the previous three years. The war does not explain this.

The number of divorced persons living in Canada at the Census of 1931 was 7,441 or one in about 1,400 of the population. Some divorced persons had remarried and these were not listed as divorced. Nor had all these persons obtained their decrees in Canada.

The smallest number pro rata of divorced persons, according to the last census is found in Quebec with one in 3,832 of the population, Prince Edward Island coming second but very close behind. Then follow Nova Scotia, Ontario and New Brunswick. Pro rata to population there are many more divorces in the West than in the East. British Columbia heads the list for all provinces, followed by Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, according to the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 361. - Sun. Sept. 26, 1937 - The Poor Bachelors

If every bachelor in Canada, between the ages of 20 and 35 made up his mind to marry but insisted that he would not enter into connubial bliss unless the young lady was a Canadian, or at least a resident of Canada, and providing also that all the young ladies in Canada between these same ages, were willing, there would not be enough brides to go around.

If all the bachelors really wanted to marry, those who found themselves in the rear of the procession ready to pop the question, would have to cross the border or board a ship to make the quest.

The fact is there are over 249,000 more bachelors between the ages of 20 and 35 than there are maidens, so the Canadian girl has quite a large field from which to choose, if she has any inclination that way. The bachelor, on the other hand, stands a greater chance of being the wallflower at the dance.

This is a disconcerting situation and one that is difficult to remedy, for it is quite evident that many of the maids around prefer to remain unattached like Queen Elizabeth in the days long ago. Domestic cares are not for them; that is, any more than those to which they have already fallen heir.

This information is based on figures from the Census Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 362. - Mon. Sept. 27, 1937 - Canada and Czechoslovakia

All over Canada in the past few days there are people mourning the death of Professor Tomas G. Masaryk, the great democratic president of the Czechoslovakian Republic. Not only do the Czech citizens of Canada regret his passing, but all men who love liberty and appreciate the blessings that are the inheritance of freedom are joining with them in their sense of loss.

Masaryk died at 87 and the greatest and busiest years of his life were spent after he had reached the age when it is being demanded in this country and many other countries, that men should cease from active labour and be at rest, giving up their places to younger men. H. G. Wells describes him as "the son and heir of all that was best in the liberalism in the nineteenth century, a man who lived to see the dawn of the new age of fearless thought and unconcealed efforts".

Czechoslovakia has a population of about 15 million, mainly Czechs and Slovaks, with 23 per cent Germans, 5½ per cent Magyars, 3½ per cent Ruthenians and some Poles. By the Peace Treaty after the Great War, Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire.

There are in Canada to-day 23,000 persons who were born in Czechoslovakia, the large majority of them unmarried men. Some of these are found in every province, notably Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. More than half of them are urban dwellers. Over 18,000 are Roman Catholic in religion; the balance are mainly Lutheran, Greek Orthodox and United Church.

Canada does quite a large trade with Czechoslovakia, especially when it is remembered that that country is now almost self-supporting in foodstuffs. We did not send any wheat there last year, only a little flour. The main export was aluminium bars to the value of \$130,000 out of a total of somewhat less than \$200,000. However, that is an export trade which is growing.

It is in our import trade that we have the largest connection with Czechoslovakia. It aggregated close to 2½ million dollars, consisting of a very large variety of commodities, chief of them being boots and shoes, common window glass, hops, cotton manufactures, silk fabrics, woollen goods, paper, furniture, enamel ware, china tableware, glass lamp chimneys, toys, buttons, jewellery, feathers, lead pencils, electric apparatus, gloves, hats, and a great many other things, as well as musical instruments, which we might expect to get from a country in which Bohemians dwell.

No. 363. - Tues. Sept. 28, 1937 - Budgeting for Winter Costs

The fall months are with us again and the family income is being budgeted by careful people to take care of the extra items in the cost of living which accompany colder weather. There is need for heavier clothing and of course fuel for the cold winter months takes a heavy toll to keep the homes warm and comfortable. Fortunately, these extras have shown very small price increases during the past year. In fact, fuels are slightly below last year's levels in most cases, although they are now showing customary small seasonal increases. Woollens and leather goods are likely to tax the budget somewhat more than last fall, but clothing prices generally have advanced very little. The greatest increases in recent months have been for foods, headed by meats and flour. Rents also are stiffening gradually.

It may be of some comfort to know that Canadian purses are not the only ones which have felt an increasing strain. Living costs all over the world have mounted in the past six months, and in many cases the advance has been considerably greater than in Canada. In a few countries, including Germany, Japan and the Irish Free State, official bodies have been organized to curb the strong upward impulse in price levels.

A much more important fact to the worried bread-winner is that wholesale price levels are no longer showing the sharp increases they were a few months past. Just as these increases were the forerunner of rising living costs, now it may reasonably be expected that a pause in the movement in wholesale prices will tend to ease the pressure on the family pocket book.

No. 364. - Wed. Sept. 29, 1937 - Longshoremen

Longshoremen are the workers engaged in the loading or discharging of vessels' cargoes. In England they are called dockers; waterside workers in Australia and transport workers in many other countries. Roustabout and stevedore are other terms used in this country.

The work is varied and each worker is classified roughly according to his job, either the place of work or to the commodity handled. For example, those who stow away the cargo in the hold of the ship may be called "hold men", those who operate the winches, give signals and assist in swinging the "draft" or load from hatch to pier, called "deck men" and those who move the cargo from or to the ship's side "pier men". These three different types of work require strength and endurance and the first two, "hold men" and "deck men", need skill and experience.

This is one of the occupations where periods of enforced idleness alternate with periods of long, hard labour. In the old days, longshoremen, often hungry

and despairing, engaged in tooth and claw struggles with each other to get jobs. After the London docker's strike in 1889, attention was drawn to the prevailing bad conditions and resulted in the first real improvement in regularization of employment, improved methods of hiring and prevention of accidents. But despite this and following improvements most of the fundamental evils of longshore work still persist; in the ports of the Orient, Africa and South America, conditions are probably as bad as they ever were.

It is very difficult to know the total number of longshoremen because the docks act as a catchall for the overflow from other trades and for the failures and misfits from all walks of life. But a suggested estimate is that the United States has about 120,000 of whom some 50,000 are in New York alone. London has about the same number as New York, Liverpool about 20,000, Hamburg and Antwerp some 15,000 each and Rotterdam about 10,000.

In Canada at the last census there were about 5,000 men listed as longshoremen or stevedores.

No. 365. - Thurs. Sept. 30, 1937 - Leather Workers

Leather workers in former ages occupied a very important place as craftsmen but to-day very little of the craftsman's skill and prestige remains. Leather workers are mainly ordinary machine and wageworkers.

At one time special quarters in the cities and towns of England, Italy, France and Germany were assigned to leather workers where they had their own guild-halls for banquets and chapels for religious services. Each leather craft had its guild, its song, its coat of arms, its patron saint and its rules and regulations for masters, journeymen and apprentices. Dire punishment came to the tanner, saddler, shoemaker or clothier who passed off poor work or inferior stock.

Of the leather workers, the shoemakers are probably the most interesting for they were not only skilled craftsmen but they were long the theme of song, story and legend. Many of the artists, teachers, poets and preachers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had formerly been shoemakers. One, Simon Eyre, began his career as a shoemaker's apprentice and became mayor of London.

When the making of shoes was shifted from the home to a central shop, there was a great scarcity of shoe workers and children were pressed into service. They worked long hours, often by candlelight, making balls of wax for waxing the thread and closing the uppers of children's shoes. Small girls would stitch the pull-on straps for the sides of boots; small boys could feed the stove with leather scrap, get pails of water for cooling edge irons and cut lengths of thread for sewing.

Then came machinery. The earlier machines did not displace the worker's skill but aided him. However, when Gordon McKay and others introduced machines which performed all shoemaking operations, the craftsman disappeared. Now, even repair work is being done mainly by machinery.

This occupation has always been dangerous, for not only is the worker endangered by machinery which might cause punctures from stitching needles or cuts from grooving or cutting knives but there is the danger of anthrax and skin diseases from handling impaired hides, and poisoning from chemicals used in tanning and dyeing. But people must have shoes and so the work must be done. In Canada at the last census there were 25,000 people employed making leather goods; over 16,000 of them were making boots and shoes and 3,000 were engaged in tanning the leather.

Canada Week by Week

The Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, spoke as follows over the National network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on Monday Evening, September 27, 1937: -

For some years, at least some of you have listened to a little broadcast each evening from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, entitled "A Fact a Day about Canada". In these broadcasts our purpose has been to give information on miscellaneous activities and interests throughout the Dominion, from governmental affairs and our great industries down to much smaller but still in their way important items. The social life of the community was not neglected; our institutional services, our education, our religions were touched upon; often the effort was made to link up the past with the present. The hope was that from these bits of striking information, presented evening after evening, there would grow up in the public mind a general idea of the trend of Canadian affairs, not only in our relations to one another at home, but in our relations to the rest of the world.

It has been gratifying to observe the response to these broadcasts on the part of the public, particularly the youthful public, more especially in the Prairie Provinces, many of them the sons and daughters of recent arrivals in Canada. The large correspondence that has come to the Bureau in connection with these broadcasts, sometimes running up over 800 letters in one month, shows clearly that they have been stimulating and helpful.

More than that, many of the teachers of the Dominion use these "Facts a Day about Canada" as supplementary text books. A great many business houses throughout the Dominion have also requested copies of the Broadcasts in their monthly printed form, because they have found them of use. They have been quoted extensively by the newspapers.

It seems desirable to make a change in the manner of presenting such information, and so, at the request of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Bureau will now put on the air at 8 o'clock every Monday evening, a fifteen minute talk dealing with the current matters of fact as statistics reveal them. However, the printed issue of "A Fact a Day about Canada" will be continued monthly as long as there is a demand for it, so that there will be no interruption of the flow of interesting items of information available for teachers and others who may desire to use them. People abroad who have asked for these facts will also receive them.

The new weekly broadcast, which will be entitled "Canada Week by Week" will give statistical material in relation to passing events, so that the general trend of affairs, commercial and social, in the Dominion may be grasped more readily by the public. The effort will be made to convey this in every-day conversational language, avoiding the use of technical jargon as far as possible.

Special attention will be given to our various productive activities and the progress of our trade abroad. It is the commodities we make that form the basis of our material standard of living. These, of course, involve internal and international exchange. Their ramifications are so wide that they touch somewhere almost every phase of human activity.

There is also the place of Canada in the general scheme of things, how the Dominion is playing its part in world affairs, so far as the statistical records tell the story. We shall try to show how all our human activities are but parts of a connected whole, an interwoven fabric that makes us a nation among the nations.

But it should be borne clearly in mind that the Bureau is not fashioning or distributing opinions, and least of all is it uttering predictions. Only statistical facts are presented. It is for you, the listeners, to form your own opinions and conclusions. The framing of policies is not the function of the Bureau. That function is solely to state the facts from which policies, both governmental and private, may be framed.

Let me give you an illustration at this point of the variety and importance of the facts which the Bureau gives in that field of international relationships to which I have just referred and which I mention because it is only to-day that the statement in question is being published. The statement has to do with the Canadian Balance of International Payments, and represents an effort to sum up and tabulate the entire list of commercial and financial transactions which Canadians have with other countries.

These, of course, are extremely numerous and varied. The largest item is that of the buying and selling of goods. The balance of exports or imports shown in these figures is known as the "visible" trade balance. During the ten-year period of 1927-1936 we sold more goods to foreign countries than we bought to the extent of over 882 million dollars. In addition, net gold exports is a further favourable balance amounting to 800 millions. These two items together make a net credit balance of nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars.

But the visible trade is not the only kind of transaction which Canada carries on with other countries. There are many important so-called "invisible" items in our international commerce. There is, for example, the Tourist Trade which gave us a favourable balance during the ten years which actually approaches a billion and a half dollars. This is equivalent to an export of goods and services to the people of other countries.

On the other side of the international accounts are invisible items which show adverse balances. Interest payments and dividend payments abroad during the period showed a balance against us of nearly two and a half billions, and freight receipts and payments an unfavourable balance of nearly a quarter of a billion. However, when all the debits and credits obtained through our international trade items, both visible and invisible, are summed up, we had during the ten-year period a favourable balance of over two hundred and eleven million.

How was this credit used? Since it was a surplus over what we expended and received for the purchase and sale of commodities and services, it must have represented an outflow of capital from Canada. A study of capital movements during those years indicates that it was used chiefly to retire, or pay, Canadian indebtedness abroad, to purchase foreign securities, to buy back our own Canadian securities, to meet various other capital obligations, and a portion of it represents unrecorded transactions.

In 1936, for instance, when we had a favourable balance of visible and invisible items of over three hundred millions, we used the most of it to meet bonds falling due, to pay bonds held abroad before they fell due, to meet capital obligations arising from international branch manufacturing activities and so on. Last year alone, bond maturities were paid off to holders in other countries to the amount of 145 millions, bonds were called and prepaid from abroad to the amount of 85 millions and there were other payments amounting to 40 millions. Last year, new bond issues abroad amounted to only about 100 millions.

Thus we have a concrete measure of the very considerable progress which

Canadians have made during recent years in reducing their bonded indebtedness abroad, not only through meeting maturities, but also through paying certain issues before maturity. The latter in many cases represent refunding issues taken up in Canada at lower rates of interest. That is, instead of owing these moneys to foreign countries we owe them to our own people. Bonds thus called from abroad and prepaid in 1935 and 1936 were respectively 120 million dollars and 85 millions. From all this we get a very definite idea of how complicated the economic relationships between Canada and other countries have become.

I mention this as a sample publication of the week which to me at least is full of interest. But the number and variety of such possible statements are legion. The Bureau is a central statistical organization not only for the various departments of the Dominion Government, but embraces also a series of arrangements with the provincial governments covering all those subjects which under the British North America Act are relegated to Provincial jurisdiction but on which comparable statistics are none the less needful. Of trade, as already remarked, there will be much to say in these Broadcasts, both in general and in particular, as of our exports of wheat to Europe and of our imports of coffee from Kenya, once the producer only of ivory tusks; as of our exports of automobiles, lumber, paper and fish to Australia, of our imports of cryolite for our aluminium plants from Greenland, once only the ice-bound settlement of the Norsemen, our enormous exports to Great Britain and the United States of commodities of all kinds.

And so we go on through the multitude of things abroad that interest us and have an influence upon our lives, and back again to our own country to find out the statistical situation in many things -- our population; our birth, death, and marriage rates; about the clergymen who preach the gospel; the physicians who heal; the teachers who instruct the young; the employment of the people; transportation; manufacture, agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, construction, shipbuilding; -- in a word all our social and economic activities. We shall discover from our criminal statistics how closely or loosely we are conforming to the standards and codes which we have set up. We shall be told of the cost of our progress in the air and on the highway -- the cost in human life as well as in money.

I suggest to our listeners that statements as to trade should not be regarded purely in the light of what we are able to sell -- important as that undoubtedly is -- but that we should recognize in our imports a friendly link with the countries from which we buy. Trade is not pure barter. Trade to me is a vehicle of goodwill, drawing the nations closer together. To me fair trading and reciprocal commerce are the most powerful influences in the world to-day for peace, and I believe that in this respect Canada is exerting a strong influence in the direction of that peace and happiness for which all men of good will are striving.

As the Minister of the Crown who, as Minister of Trade and Commerce, is the administrative head of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is my hope that you will find these talks not only interesting but informative and useful.

No. 330. - Aug. 26, 1937 - International Bridges

It should be noted with regard to the broadcast concerning international bridges that the bridges, of which statistics were given, are the commercial or privately owned bridges for the crossing of which tolls are charged. There are other bridges of course, such as in New Brunswick, but these are publicly owned bridges which are free.



1010690852

3

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Several paragraphs of faint, illegible text in the middle section of the page.

Another block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a separate section or paragraph.

A block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a list.

A block of faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or a reference line.

A block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or a date.