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A Fact a Day about Canada

from the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

No. 244. Wed. June 1, 1938 -- Canada's Folk-Songs

Canada is mindful of her past. An evidence of this happy retrospection is the possession of the largest collection of recorded folk-songs in North America. They are filed away in the National Museum in Ottawa, where seven thousand cylindrical recordings preserve the lilting songs. The lyrics are set down in books, the double task having been undertaken by Marius Barbeau and Diamond Jenness, anthropologists at the National Museum, and some of their confreres.

A world-wide revival of folk-songs in the repertoire of musicians is being in evidence daily, the anthropologists say. It is through the medium of recordings that folk-songs can be borrowed, learned and internationally exchanged.

Tucked away in small out-of-the-way hamlets scattered across the country are found melodies of the early French settlers. In many cases the origin and history of the songs have been forgotten but the original beauty remains.

Weddings, village fairs and religious celebrations abound with folk-songs and at these gatherings many new songs come to light. Approximately 4,000 recordings of French-Canadian folk-songs have been made. Some themes date back to 1680. The subject matter is varied, legendary, adventurous, gallant, inspirational, mocking and capricious.

Almost 3,000 songs of the 50 Indian tribes of the woods of North America and songs of the inhabitants of the Arctic rim are included in the collection. Drums, rattles, whistles and horns add accompaniment to the singing of the painted Indian warriors at their campfire dances. Believed to be inspired during dream-like trances, these original songs of the red-man are a heritage. Payment was demanded by a father before passing the song down to his son. Even now confidence must be established with the Indian before he will consent to sing for a recording.

Songs of the Eskimo are changeable. He sings and plans songs during the spring and summer and fall months to be sung at the dances in the winter. Like the modern dance music some of these songs make a hit and remain favourites from year to year, but more often last only one season.

A happy and musically-inclined race of mysterious origin, the Eskimo will sing his songs freely and without embarrassment.

No. 245. Thurs. June 2, 1938 -- Mining and the Farmer

Superficially it seems a far cry from mining to agriculture, but the operations on Canadian farms illustrate once again the close association between the two. The fertilisers, upon which the luxuriance of the various crops so largely depend, contain many ingredients derived from minerals— sulphate of ammonia, ammonium phosphate, superphosphate, calcium cyanamide, phosphoric acid, and potash, to name but a few. Other minerals include magnesium, sulphur, boron, copper, manganese, iodine, zinc and iron.

There are quite a number of plants in Canada devoted entirely to the production of these mineral fertilizers, the largest cyanamide plant in the world being situated, indeed, at Niagara Falls.

During the last "fertilizer year" the Canadian output reached 579,196 short tons, an increase of 33 per cent. over the preceding year. Of this total, 229,888 tons were mixed fertilizers; 162,509 tons calcium cyanamide; 79,556 tons sulphate of ammonia; 66,967 tons superphosphate, and 32,151 tons ammonium phosphate.

No. 246. Fri. June 3, 1938 --- Peaceful Purpose of Nickel

With Canada supplying 86.5% of the world's consumption of nickel, it is interesting to note that practically 90% of this metal is today used for commercial purposes and only 10% can be traced to the use, in one form or another, in armaments. The general manager of the Canadian company controlling the production of nickel in the Dominion stated, in his presidential address recently, that approximately \$18,750,000 had been expended in the past twenty years in research, development and publicity to create peace-time uses for nickel. "Whereas prior to and during the Great War the greatest part of the world's nickel production was used in armament", he said, "today the converse was true and all but a small part of the world's nickel is absorbed by industry for a multitude of peace-time uses".

Nickel is of minor importance in warfare as contrasted with steel, copper, zinc and lead, he observed. Not only does but a small fraction of nickel go into war materials, but the percentage that does go into armament represents a negligible percentage of the total of all metals used for such purposes. "For example, no nickel whatever is used in rifle or machine gun barrels or in bayonet steel. Nickel in bullet jackets has been replaced largely by "gilding metal", a less expensive alloy containing no nickel whatsoever. Nickel is used in large gun forgings, trucks, aeroplanes and in armour for battleships. The alloy steels used for the purposes enumerated contain only from 1% to 5% of nickel and the amount of nickel so used is less than 10% of the world output. Thus nickel is not essentially a war metal, nor is it essential to war, whether gauged by the percentage of nickel which goes into armament or whether gauged by the percentage of armament metal which is represented by nickel.

"Nickel is sold in bulk to steel makers and alloy manufacturers throughout the world, who, in turn, sell their nickel-bearing products to numerous fabricators for final distribution to numerous users. Thus the nickel used in armament exclusively cannot be segregated successfully".

No. 247. Sat. June 4, 1938 --- Racial Origin of Canadians

In 1931, 51.86 p.c. of the population of the Dominion was of British stock and 28.22 p.c. French. Other European origins constituted 17.59 p.c., Asiatics less than 1 p.c. and all others, including Indians and Negroes, approximately 1.50 p.c. All coloured people combined totalled slightly over 2 p.c. The population of Canada, as a whole, is predominantly British and French, these two stocks constituting 80 p.c. of the total. Other white races, principally Europeans, accounted for nine-tenths of the remaining 20 p.c.

In numbers, the North Western Europeans (other than British and French) exceeded the South, Eastern and Central Europeans by 12 p.c. in 1931 as compared with 20 p.c. in 1921. Numerically the most important foreign stocks in Canada of North Western European origin are the German, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish in the order named; among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, those reported as of Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian origins. Approximately one-tenth of the population is accounted for by five foreign stocks, the German (474,000), Ukrainian (225,000), Hebrew (157,000), Dutch (149,000) and Polish (146,000).

Since the beginning of the century, the composition of the population of Canada has been in a state of rapid change. The proportion of Anglo-Saxons has dropped materially and that of the French moderately, while the percentage of foreign European has shown a consistent and drastic increase.

In the absence of the customary volume of immigration from the British Isles during the last decade (1921-31) the French increased almost twice as rapidly as the Anglo-Saxon races; with the resumption of moderate immigration from Continental Europe and continuing higher birth rates among earlier immigrants, foreign European stocks increased nearly four and a half times more rapidly than the British. The rate of increase for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans exceeded that of the North Western Europeans by 25 p.c. Even without further immigration (or emigration) differential fertility alone, if continuing on anything like the present scale, promises to effect quite as radical changes in the racial composition of the future Canadian population as have occurred in the past.

No. 248. Sun. June 5, 1938 --- Birthplace of Population

In 1931, 97 p.c. of the French and 75 p.c. of the Anglo-Saxons in Canada were Canadian-born. The North Western Europeans showed 64 p.c. of Canadian birth as against 48 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Among the linguistic groups, the Germanic with 71 p.c. had the highest figure though the Slavs and Latins and Greeks both showed somewhat higher proportions Canadian-born than the Scandinavians. A relatively large percentage of the latter group was born in the United States so that from the standpoint of date of arrival on this continent the Scandinavians with the Germanic peoples belong to the older immigrants. Considerable overlapping, however, exists.

Of all foreign European origins the Dutch showed the largest proportion born in North America (86 p.c.), the Germans ranked next (79 p.c.); they are followed by the Icelandic and Norwegian races. The Belgians on the other hand are relatively recent arrivals. The Swedes though usually considered as among the earlier immigrants have smaller proportions Canadian- and United States-born than the Russians, Ukrainians or Austrians; the Danes follow the Roumanians who are next below the Swedes.

The relative position of the several races is, of course, affected by their individual fertilities, differences in which tend to minimize the disparity in dates of arrival as measured by the proportions North American-born. In 1931, 16.3 p. c. of the Scandinavian and 8.5 p.c. of the Germanic origin groups resident in Canada were of United States birth as against less than 2 p.c. of the Slavs and Latins and Greeks.

Of the resident immigrants from the United States in Canada in 1931, approxi-

ately 51 p.c. were of British racial origin and 16 p.c. of French. If to these be added United States-born immigrants of German, Dutch and Scandinavian extraction one has a total of 94 p.c. Immigration from the United States has included practically no South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

No. 249. Mon. June 6, 1938 -- Changing Structure

The net effect on our population structure of immigration, emigration and natural increase during the last decade (1921-31) has been a decrease in the relative importance of both the British (other than Canadian) and United States born and an increase in the absolute and relative importance of the other foreign-born portions of our population. There was a net emigration of United States-born Anglo-Saxons back to the States and a net immigration into Eastern Canada of descendants of earlier French-Canadian emigrants to the New England States. On balance the United States immigrants resident in Canada showed an absolute decline.

Over the period 1901-31 the number of resident immigrants in Canada increased more than three times faster than the Canadian-born population. Radical changes also have taken place in the source of Canadian immigration. Thirty years ago three out of five resident immigrants were from British countries; now the ratio is half and half. In 1901, United States-born residents of Canada slightly outnumbered Continental Europeans; in 1931, Continental Europeans exceeded United States-born by two to one. At the turn of the century only a slight disparity existed between the proportion of resident immigrants from North Western and South, Eastern and Central Europe; at the date of the last census the latter outnumbered the former by nearly three to one.

During the last decade the rate of increase of the British born dropped to a half that in the previous decade while that of the Continental Europeans as a whole more than quadrupled with the result that it exceeded that for the British Isles and British Possessions by between four and five times. Among the Continental European immigrants only the Latin and Greek group failed to maintain a rate of increase several times greater than that for the population as a whole. The South, Eastern and Central European born increased nearly twice as rapidly as the North West Europeans. Poland, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Finland, Yugoslavia and Roumania were heavily represented in descending order in the nativities of immigrants coming to Canada from Continental Europe between 1926 and 1930, the portion of the decade in which most of the immigration occurred.

No. 250. Tues. June 7, 1938 -- Sex and Age

Differences in sex distribution have an important bearing on criminality and law enforcement; indirectly, sex differences also throw light on the differing behaviour of immigrant peoples in respect to permanency of residence in Canada, conjugal condition, intermarriage and a number of other social phenomena. Marked disparity in sex ratio exists as between the various racial origins in Canada but of more direct interest are the differences in the sex composition of immigrant groups. Immigration and emigration are the basic causes of all major sex inequalities in our population. The percentage surplus of males in the population

as a whole was approximately 7 p.c. in 1931; that in the immigrant section of the population approximately 28 p.c. or four times greater.

Immigration was responsible for about 78 p.c. of the sex inequality of the population of Canada as a whole; some 96 p.c. of the surplus males in the total immigrant population of Canada in 1931 were over 21 years of age. Great variation occurs in the degree of sex inequality of the different origin and nativity groups. Certain peoples tend to migrate as families; then sex distribution is more or less evenly balanced. With others, emigration consists largely of unattached males who swell the large single floating male population of the country which constitutes a social problem of some magnitude.

With the resumption of immigration in the post-War decade the surplus of unattached males increased for most immigrant groups.

In making comparisons between different population groups with regard to social or anti-social behaviour, age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached. Important as are age statistics as means of correcting crude data before comparing two or more sections of a population in respect to a given characteristic, they are equally valuable in helping to explain such differences in the behaviour as are attributable solely to the absence of persons of other ages in normal proportions.

No. 251. Wed. June 8, 1938 -- Marked Differences

Marked differences exist in the age distribution of the different nativities in Canada. Among the Canadian born, the proportion of children under 15 years of age was 4.8 times larger than that for the foreign born and 7.5 times larger than that for the British born. To compensate for the small percentage of children among the immigrant population both the British and foreign born show proportions very much larger than the Canadian born in the age groups 25 to 55. The largest percentage of males of foreign birth was in the age group 30-34 while the largest percentage of males of British birth appeared in the group 45-49. Similar percentages for the females occur in the quinquennial age groups immediately preceding. These differences are largely a matter of recency of immigration.

Equally significant are the differences in age distribution of the various stocks in Canada. An origin includes not only the foreign born but their Canadian-born children and thus has a more or less real and distinct existence as a population group. Next to the Chinese and a few origins which have been augmented by abnormally heavy immigration in recent years the British show the lowest proportion under 10 years of age. They are followed by the Scandinavian, Germanic, Slavic, French and Latin and Greek groups in the order named. While the proportion of young children in an origin group is a function of several factors-- sex distribution, recency of immigration and fertility-- a large proportion is almost invariably associated with high fertility.

No. 252. Thurs. June 9, 1938 -- Conjugal Condition

The 1931 Census tabulations make possible for the first time a study of the conjugal condition of the individual races which go to make up the Canadian population. Larger proportions of males than of females 15 years and over are unmarried in the

case of every origin for which data are available. This fact is associated with inequality of the sexes attributable largely to immigration. For the population as a whole 40.93 p.c. of the males 15 and over were unmarried in 1931 as against 34.01 p.c. of the females, a proportion some 20 p.c. greater.

Not only do larger percentages of foreign European origins marry but they marry younger than females of the basic Anglo-Saxon stock. What applies to the group as a whole applies to an even more marked degree to races like the Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian who as population groups are among the more recent arrivals on this continent. The disparity decreases with the Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians and other Western European races containing smaller proportions of immigrants.

Differences in age and sex account for approximately 50 p.c. of the differences in the proportions of the females of the different origins who were unmarried in 1931, and age, sex, the percentage of eligible males to all males, the ratio of eligible females to eligible males and illiteracy combined account for slightly over 90 p.c. of the differences. The determining factors were age and sex distribution-- more especially sex distribution-- and economic status in relation to the customary standard of living which in a good many cases reduces itself to simple economic capacity to support a wife. The latter is lacking more particularly among races especially exposed to depression conditions whether because of recent arrivals in this country or because of heavy representation in occupations particularly subject to unemployment during periods of economic stress. Since the above variables which are largely non-racial in character account for such a high percentage of the differences between the racial origins in the matter of the proportions of females married, it follows that the propensity to marry differs very little as between the races. The only significant difference seems to be that some marry younger than others.

In Canada as a whole the proportions of the British and of the foreign born 15 years of age and over who either are married or have been married are appreciably greater than that for the Canadian-born population. That this should be true of the immigrant males despite a large shortage of immigrant females is significant. The fact that these differences may be attributed in part to lower age of marriage customary among immigrant people and in part to differences in age distribution, does not alter their importance from the standpoint of the relative contribution that these nativities might be expected to make to the future population of Canada.

No. 253. Fri. June 10, 1933 -- Immigrant Stock Distribution

The racial structure of the population of the Dominion differs radically as between the various sections of Canada. The proportion of Anglo-Saxon stock varies from 84 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 15 p.c. in Quebec. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia are between 70 and 80 p.c. Anglo-Saxon, New Brunswick around 63 p.c. and the Prairie region about 50 p.c. Approximately 80 p.c. of the population of Quebec are French and 33 p.c. of the residents of New Brunswick. In the other Maritime Provinces French constitutes between 10 and 15 p.c. of the population and from 9 to 2 p.c. from Ontario west, the lowest proportion being in British Columbia. The relative density of foreign European stocks in the mid-western provinces is from two and a half to some forty-five times greater than in other parts of the Dominion and, on the average, perhaps four times greater than in the East as a whole. An appreciation of this phenomenal lack of inter-regional racial homogeneity is essential to a proper understanding of many important phases of our national life.

During the last decade, the decline in the proportions of Anglo-Saxons has continued in all sections of Canada. This decline is attributable to immigration which was largely of non-British origin, emigration of Canadian born (largely Anglo-Saxons) and high fertility on the part of non-Anglo-Saxon races. The declines were most marked in the West. In Saskatchewan the majority of the population is now non-Anglo-Saxon, and a continuation of present trends promises to bring about a similar situation in both Manitoba and Alberta before the next decennial census. Despite the absence of French immigration the proportion of that origin in the populations of most provinces moved slightly upward except in Quebec, which experienced a considerable emigration of native French Canadians to the States and an appreciable immigration of foreign stocks. Significant increases in the relative importance of Continental European stocks occurred in all provinces except the Maritimes where the numbers are negligible.

The proportions of the population foreign-born range from less than 2 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 27 p.c. in Alberta, 24 p.c. in Saskatchewan and close to 19 p.c. in Manitoba and British Columbia. The largest proportion shown in any eastern province was 8 p.c. for Ontario. The proportion Canadian-born ranges from over 97 p.c. in Prince Edward Island at the extreme east to 54 p.c. in the far west. The Prairies show from 58 to 66 p.c. Relative to the population, British immigration has been heaviest to British Columbia where 27 p.c. of the 1931 population was born in British countries other than Canada. The proportions of British born in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta are approximately 15 p.c.; in Saskatchewan 11 p.c. In no province east of Ontario do British immigrants constitute a significant element in the population.

No. 254. Sat. June 11, 1938 -- British in Ontario

In Ontario and British Columbia the proportion of the population of British birth (outside Canada) is from half again to twice as large as the proportion of foreign birth; in Manitoba there are about a quarter more foreign than British born, in Alberta and Saskatchewan approximately twice as many. Thus while the West generally has gained more than Ontario and many times more than the provinces east of Ontario through past immigration, it has received a disproportionately large share of alien stocks. Ontario was the one eastern province that got more than its quota of British immigration.

Alberta shows larger proportions of her population born in the United States, in Scandinavian countries, in Germanic countries and in Latin and Greek countries than does any other province in the Dominion and she ranks second only to British Columbia in the percentage of Asiatics. Manitoba has by far the largest percentage of Slavic nativities. Saskatchewan stands second for all foreign groups of nativities except the Scandinavian and Asiatic. Other western provinces hold third and fourth places for all foreign nativity groups other than the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, who now constitute a fractionally larger proportion of the population of Ontario than of British Columbia, although the actual percentage is appreciably less than half that for the Prairie region generally.

In the four western provinces as a whole the percentage of foreign born in the population has declined steadily since the beginning of the century. In all five eastern provinces the proportion has consistently increased. A greater proportion of foreign immigration is finding its way to Eastern Canada than formerly and a smaller proportion is going west. The same is true of the British. The figures,

especially those of the last decade, suggest a marked shifting of the relative capacity of Eastern and Western Canada for absorbing immigration from other countries whether British or foreign.

No. 255. Sun. June 12, 1938 -- Increase in Foreign Born

Comparison of the 1931 and 1921 figures provides further evidence of the declining importance of British and the increasing importance of the foreign born in the immigrant population of the country. This trend appears in all provinces save one (New Brunswick) and is most marked in Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In these provinces the foreign born constituted a proportion of resident immigrants from 4 to 6 p.c. larger in 1931 than in 1921 and corresponding declines occurred in the percentage of resident immigrants of British birth.

While since the War, Ontario and Quebec have received a larger proportion of foreign immigrants than formerly, up to 1931 the West was still receiving more than its share. A generation of foreign settlement largely directed toward the West has created tremendous differences in the nativity as well as the racial composition of the population in the eastern and western parts of the Dominion. Even if these differences are not accentuated by further immigration, they will continue to increase as a result of differential fertility. In so far as differences in population composition make for differences in culture, the foregoing findings would seem to merit thoughtful consideration by all who are interested in the creation of a united Canadian people.

No. 256. Mon. June 13, 1938 -- Urban and Rural Distribution

Marked differences in the proportions urban existed as between the various groups of immigrants resident in Canada in 1931. The Asiatics were the most urban with 74.68 p.c. living in incorporated cities, towns or villages and the Scandinavians the lowest with only 34.58 p.c. Of the Europeans, immigrants from the British Isles and Latin and Greek countries (Roumania excepted) show marked preferences for urban life and urban occupations; the Slavs and United States born are about equally divided between city and country and the Germanic immigrants like the Scandinavians are definitely rural though not to quite the same extent.

During the decade 1921-31, urban industries and urban occupations appear to have been able to absorb a much larger share of the new immigration than have the rural. Not only did urban centres attract a disproportionate percentage of current immigration (nearly three-fifths of the total) but they seem to have suffered less from emigration of earlier immigrants and/or to have gained through a net rural-urban migration of pre-1921 rural immigrant settlers. Of the estimated net addition to the total foreign-born population in Canada between 1921 and 1931 over 75 p.c. was urban. The figures indicate an underlying change in the direction of immigration as between rural and urban parts during the decade.

In 1931, the foreign born were more urban than the Canadian born in the six eastern provinces and less urban in the three western provinces. Urbanization among the immigrants has been proceeding less rapidly than with the Canadian born in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; it has been proceeding more rapidly in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces.

For all but three countries of birth the percentage of females urban exceeds the percentage of males. The difference between the sexes in this regard is greater for the immigrants than for the Canadian born and greater for the North Western than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

Not only are the immigrant sections of the various stocks generally more urban than the Canadian-born sections but the adult portions of the several origins are more urban than the children. The latter circumstance is associated with higher birth rates in rural parts and less inequality of the sexes among the adults. The tendency of females to congregate in urban centres exceeds that of the males for the racial as well as the nativity grouping.

Approximately 29 p.c. of the population of Canada lived in cities of 50,000 and over in 1931. The Hebrews had a percentage in large cities nearly three times greater than had the population as a whole; the Greeks, Bulgarians and Lithuanians proportions over twice greater; the percentages for the Chinese, Italians and Syrians were between 50 and 100 p.c. larger; and those of the Japanese, Negro, British and Hungarian origins from 1 to 50 p.c. larger. The tendency to avoid large cities was most marked in the case of the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Swedes.

A considerably greater concentration in the metropolitan areas was in evidence in 1931 than in 1921, both for the population as a whole and for all but seven of the thirty racial origins for which separate data are available.

No. 257. Tues. June 14, 1938 -- Segregation

Among the nativities showing the least tendency to segregate are the British Isles, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland, United States, Belgium, Germany and Austria in ascending order, the figures ranging from 100 for immigrants from Scotland to 125 for immigrants from Austria. Immigrants from Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Sweden, Roumania, Norway, Russia and Hungary occupy an intermediate position with indices between 129 for Poland and 146 for Hungary. The balance, i.e., the Italians, Finns, Lithuanians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Icelanders and Japanese show more than the average tendency to segregate. The figures for the latter group run from 155 for the Italians to 247 for the Japanese as noted above.

The position of the various nativities in the list does not follow any definite geographical grouping. It is true, however, that immigrants from Britain, the United States and Germanic countries segregate much less than those from Slavic, Latin and Greek and Scandinavian countries, Denmark excepted.

The racial index has a wider range being based on municipal rather than county data. Here a distinct division appears. The Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavians and Germanic peoples spread much more evenly than do the Slavs and Latins and Greeks. The North American Indians and the Hebrews show the greatest tendency to segregate.

Neither of the above indices distinguishes between rural and urban segregation. When they are studied in conjunction with the data on rural and urban distribution in the preceding article the reader will have no difficulty in determining which type of segregation is characteristic of the several nativity and origin groups.

No. 258. Wed. June 15, 1938 -- Intermarriage

Intermarriage is at once an index and a method of assimilation. The foreign stocks in Canada show great differences both in respect of the extent to which they have intermarried with each other and with the basic stocks of the country and of their inclination to do so. Some stocks like the Orientals, Hebrews and certain of the South, Eastern and Central European peoples do not readily assimilate by intermarriage; others do so with considerable ease and rapidity.

By 1931, 37.8 p.c. of the married men and 37.6 p.c. of the married women of North Western European origins had married outside their respective stock, as against 18.4 p.c. of the men and 18.0 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European stocks. Thus the North Western Europeans as a group had intermarried with others over twice as much as the Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the linguistic groups, the Scandinavians had married out to the greatest extent-- approximately 54 p.c. for the men and 52 p.c. for the women; the Germanic peoples ranked second with 32 and 33 p.c. Only 25.9 p.c. of the men of Latin and Greek origin had crossed the racial line in marriage and 11.8 p.c. of the women; for the Slavs the figures were 17.6 and 19.4 p.c. respectively. The progress of intermarriage has thus proceeded much further with the Scandinavian and Germanic origins than with the Slavic and Latin and Greek. Many stocks have scarcely intermarried at all.

During the decade 1921-31, intermarriage increased appreciably for both geographical groups of origins, the increase being more marked for the North Western European males and the South, Eastern and Central European females. Increases were greatest in the case of the Scandinavians (both sexes) and by a wide margin.

Even greater differences appear in the progress of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic stocks of the country. The proportion of North Western Europeans who had married Anglo-Saxons by 1931 was five times larger than that of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Scandinavian males had married with the British ten times more than had males of Slavic origin, the Germanic peoples seven times and the Latin and Greek three times more. Some 32.3 p.c. of the Scandinavian married males had married British wives as against 3.0 p.c. for the Slavs. The disparity was about the same for the females.

Much smaller proportions of alien stocks had married French at that date partly because the French are as yet less numerous than the Anglo-Saxons in Canada and partly because of their concentration in the province of Quebec, which has received a relatively small infusion of immigrant stocks from abroad. Save for the Italian; and Greek males the North Western Europeans have also married more with the French than have persons of other European extractions. The Latin and Greek males have intermarried to a far greater extent with the French (and British) than have the females of those origins.

Speaking generally, assimilation by intermarriage with the British and French has made some progress among most of the North Western European peoples but it has scarcely begun with those of the South, Eastern and Central parts of the continent.

No. 259. Thurs. June 16, 1938 -- Agriculture in Canadian Schools

For no other occupation, with the possible exception of home-making, do Governments in Canada conduct so many educational services outside of the schools as for agriculture, states the Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1936. Short

courses by provincial Mines Departments for prospectors have been attended by nearly 5,000 men in a year lately, but short courses for farmers, their wives and children, varying in length from a few days to a few weeks, are attended each year by several times this number. And courses are by no means the only type of educational service sponsored by the Extension Branch of Departments of Agriculture and agricultural colleges. One variety alone, that of the organization of boys' and girls' farm clubs, includes more than 35,000 young people.

With regard to schools proper, the total number of schools that would be called agricultural high schools, in the sense that the term "technical high school" is used, is less than a dozen, but some of the provinces provide a good deal of agricultural instruction in the regular courses for school leaving, normal entrance, or matriculation. About one-third of the academic secondary schools in Ontario (collegiate institutes, high, and continuation schools) have agricultural classes. The "ruralization" of teaching in Quebec schools has received emphasis in recent years. Available information, however, does not permit of a tabulation that would convey a reliable impression of the extent of agricultural education in the ordinary schools of the several provinces together.

There are two residential agricultural schools (other than agricultural colleges) with one or two-year courses in Alberta, one in Ontario, and two in Quebec. They serve much the same purpose as the diploma course in agricultural colleges which are held at one centre in each province, except in Quebec where there are three, and in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where there is none. These boarding schools for the teaching of agriculture remain rare in Canada as compared with some other agricultural countries. Denmark, with a population about equal to Ontario's, has 21 such schools, with an annual attendance of 2,500 to 3,000, in addition to 59 folk high schools (also residential institutions) with an attendance of 6,500 drawn mainly from young people from the farms. The total enrolment in agricultural boarding schools throughout Canada, including the diploma course at agricultural colleges as well as the other five schools, is about 800.

No. 260. Fri. June 17, 1938 --- Canada's Newest Highway

A new road is being driven through the Rockies and is being paid for by 85,000 private residents in the Peace River area of Alberta. It will link their land with the Pacific Coast and give them a new outlet for their products. Without any assistance from Governments or any outside source, they raised a public subscription, using such means as dances, shows and whist drives, and now they are carving their way through the great barrier from Rio Grande in Alberta to Prince George in British Columbia, where a direct highway already exists over the famous Cariboo Trail to Vancouver.

The story of this great enterprise has as its first chapter the disappointment of a farmer, Alexander Monkman, who, forty years ago, started ranching in the Peace River area, but gave it up because of the serious handicap of lack of transport. He returned to his original task of trapping, and in 1922, while operating in the mountains south-west of Rio Grande, he found himself, rather to his own surprise, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, having discovered a hitherto unknown pass. The ascent had been gradual and easy, the trail standing only 3,550 feet above sea level at its highest point. Actually what he had discovered was the easiest and lowest pass through the Rocky Mountains north of Montana. Some, indeed, claim it is the easiest pass north of the Panama.

Now Monkman is again at work with pick and shovel, and although sixty-seven years of age, is one of an army which is making his dream come true.

No. 261. Sat. June 18, 1938 — Treasure Hunts

The mineral production in Canada in 1900 was valued at 64 million dollars. Thirty-seven years later it was over seven times greater or 457 million dollars.

Now this increase has not been the result of chance. Unlike the treasure hunters of old who went in search of gold, silver and precious stones, the treasure hunters of today are looking for any metal or ore which may be of use to mankind.

The Department of Mines and Resources sends out parties of surveyors and explorers every year to map and investigate the possibilities for mining operations. The findings of these groups are made available to the public in the form of geological maps and reports.

Close to three hundred men have been assigned to field work this year. Forty-one parties will make geological investigations and seventeen will make maps. These men go into every mineral producing province in the Dominion and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The mining industry means much to Canada for there is \$800,000,000 of capital invested in it and about 80,000 employees who receive in salaries and wages \$100,000,000 annually. This does not take into consideration the many thousands employed in factories and in transportation services which depend upon the mining industry, such as the making of chemicals, machinery and textiles.

No. 262. Sun. June 19, 1938 — Father's Day

Today is Father's Day. As yet this particular occasion has not received the attention that Mother's Day has. Nevertheless, there is probably as much love and affection bestowed upon the million and a half fathers in this Dominion as there is upon the mothers of the same homes. To the 57,000 widowers who are trying to be both mother and father to their children, a further debt of gratitude is due.

Tomorrow in London, England, Red Cross officials of more than 60 countries will begin a four-day meeting. This splendid organization has over three hundred thousand Canadian school children listed in its service. The Junior Red Cross aims to promote the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness among the younger members of the Dominion.

Tomorrow is wash-day. Ladies, you could make a tremendous cloud of suds with the soap made in Canada last year-- 94,000 tons of it. Most of the production was laundry and household soap but 17,000 tons were used for toilet purposes and 475 for shaving. Somewhere, somebody will be using part of the thousand tons of soft soap produced.

The chances of finding one, solitary pearl in your oyster may be small but we are told that a single oyster may have 60 million eggs. No wonder it is possible to market from 25 to 27 thousand barrels of oysters every year.

Some idea of the importance of the dried apple industry to the Province of Nova Scotia may be gained from a statement by the Department of Agriculture. During the 1936-37 season the amount of dried fruit totalled over five million pounds, requiring nearly four hundred thousand barrels of apples. It takes about 10 pounds of fresh fruit to make one pound of dried.

The greater number of the five million barrels of apples produced in Canada last year were consumed in the fresh state, both at home and abroad.

No. 263. Mon. June 20, 1938 --- Business and Education

A leading Canadian business man, speaking in a Prairie City recently, said much about education from the business man's point of view. His definition of education was simple. Education, he said, was nothing more nor less than the attempt to mould and adapt the youth of a community to play the best part possible in the world into which they have been born.

He agreed that the task, so far, had been well done, at least in respect to the education of the people towards increasing the production of wealth, but, he went on to say, "the evidence is clear that it is far more important to teach youth a sound philosophy of life, to give them those qualities which will enable them to meet the vicissitudes of fortune with that equal mind which the ancient philosophers taught us to regard as the source of true happiness".

Character and courage, more than the accumulation of wealth, are the foundation of human happiness. This was the point of view that the speaker stressed.

Is it not true that the object of our educational practice and system is not to teach men what to think but rather to teach them how to think? All teachers and trainers of youth will not agree with that entirely but, in the main, it may be taken as the purpose in general of the educational authorities throughout the land. Accepting that, it will be useful to inquire for a very few minutes into some of the conditions which prevail in Canada for the training of the human mind in order to make it capable of formulating ideas basically correct and equipping it with the power of exact expression so that the ideas formed may be conveyed accurately to others.

Education in Canada cannot develop a single system because of the racial and provincial characteristics concerned. That is, it is not desirable to create a Dominion-wide system that in all aspects and trends would be the same in every part of the land. In the final analysis, the results may not be very dissimilar but the possibility that disagreement may be furthered is ever present. However, taken all in all, and remembering that each province is the master of its own educational system, we have fared well and happily.

No. 264. Tues. June 21, 1938 -- Teachers' Salaries

There has been in existence for several years at the Bureau of Statistics an Educational Branch which seeks to act as a clearing house of information for all provinces regarding each. It has no administrative authority, of course, for there is no central authority of any kind in Canada. But in the setting out of facts, as gathered from all corners of the Dominion and presented clearly so that all who run may read, it has performed an important service, to which educational bodies have been very responsive.

It has been found, for instance, that between 1930 and 1937 there has been a drop of about 25 per cent in the national expenditure for schools and colleges. Since 1934 there has been little change in the amount spent for Canadian education. The annual sum has been approximately equal to that of 1926 when the average daily attendance of pupils was about 17 per cent less. For each adult of our population the yearly cost of schools and colleges is about \$22. School and college debt is about \$45 per adult of the population. It has been reduced somewhat since 1934 but it is still around 25 per cent higher than in 1926. However, it constitutes only about 5 per cent of the total public debt in Canada-- Dominion, provincial and municipal. Our total Canadian public debt amounts to more than \$800 per adult in the population.

There has been a loss of from one-fifth to one-fourth of school revenues. This would not have been so hard for the educational institutions to bear had it been more evenly distributed among them, but a disproportionate share of the loss, generally speaking, has been suffered by the rural schools. Rural losses have been heavier in every province than the urban. In most of the provinces they were very much heavier.

The startling fact is that the average salary of rural teachers, in a majority of the provinces, is less than half of the urban salary. Only in two provinces, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, is the rural salary considerably more than half of the urban salary.

Living costs in the country are not so high as in the city and rural salaries accordingly do not require to be so high, dollar for dollar, in order to be equivalent, but the difference can hardly be two to one. There is in this condition of things what has been described as an ever-present danger to our internal security. There is little likelihood of building up a reasonably permanent body of country teachers so long as this remains the ratio of pay. If rural teachers continue in the teaching profession at all, it is likely to be only in the hope of eventually finding a city or town position.

No. 265. Wed. June 22, 1938 -- Psychology and Salaries

There is a danger in the situation mentioned yesterday which is common-place psychology. Employees working under a sense of unfair treatment can hardly expect to deliver the best that is in them consistently. Human nature will show itself. Injustice has its evil results and in the teaching profession, possibly more than in any other, it is highly important that fair treatment be meted out. Youth coming under the influence of teachers who are constantly suffering from injustice, are quite likely to be influenced accordingly.

But, apart from that, a more or less permanent force of highly trained teachers

in the rural schools is more than of local importance, for the country is the feeding ground of the city. There is a constant migration from the rural to the urban centres, and, if country-schooled youths are to be on equal terms with their city cousins, they must be as well equipped scholastically. Country families are on the average larger than city families. The cities need these children.

There is only time to express one more thought which statistics bring to mind. The scholastic period of children is today more prolonged than when most of our social legislation was established. Wage-earners, in these latter days, have a shorter period of working life. They marry later. Their children are still at school at a time of life when earlier generations had their families out on their own. They are therefore less able to prepare for their old age adequately. The tendency is to retire men from work earlier. Thus the educational requirements of our modern civilization and our tendency to decrease the working hours, have built up a new social problem that is exercising the minds of the authorities.

No. 266. Thurs. June 23, 1938 — Rabbits and Other Things

After being accustomed to regard rabbit fur as one of the very cheapest and commonest, worth only about 12 cents a pelt, it was somewhat remarkable, a day or two ago, to come across an item in the trade records showing that 21 rabbits had been imported into Canada in March at a cost of over \$9,000.

However, the customs authorities were able to give the explanation. It seems that the chinchilla, a native of the Andes, after many efforts, has at last been acclimatized in California and therefore will be able to thrive in Canada. The animal is very like a rabbit or squirrel and was not classified separately in the trade figures.

The chinchilla is described as a rodent, about 10 inches long. It has long hind legs and a bushy tail. It lives in burrows in barren districts. The fur is very valuable. Half a dozen were brought into Alberta in March and the expectation is that they will thrive. These little animals are priced at around \$1,600 each at present.

Brazil has been in the limelight during the past few weeks. In March we got 360,000 pounds of canned beef from that country. Most of our canned beef comes from South America-- Argentina and Uruguay usually providing the main supply. Brazil and Paraguay are now entering the picture, however, in quite a large way.

One of the most impressive things in the imports of farm implements and machinery is the sharp gain in recent years of the importation of cream separators from Sweden. Five or six years ago the number was two or three thousand but they have increased steadily since then and the imports now run up to over 15,000. They appear to be small hand machines, for the average import value is slightly less than \$20 each. The Scandinavian countries have a reputation for doing well what they set their minds to do and apparently they have cut a swath for themselves in Canada in some directions-- particularly in machinery.

Canadian-made toilet soap seems to be winning its way to popularity abroad. Great Britain takes most of it, but in March alone, Ceylon got 10,000 pounds and Jamaica 9,000. These are quite large amounts for comparatively small countries.

Five and a half thousand pounds of mineral wax was imported from Newfoundland last month. This substance is a mixture of natural paraffins occurring usually in coal-measures and is used extensively as a purified paraffin.

No. 267. Fri. June 24, 1938 -- Odds and Ends

In our cities and towns a motorist travelling in the vicinity of a school will observe the fleet of bicycles used by hundreds of boys and girls. Over nine hundred more of these vehicles were imported during April. Five hundred of them came from the United States, about four hundred from the United Kingdom, eight from Germany and two from Japan.

Limestone which is used in more ways than any other rock, constitutes about 87 per cent of the Canadian stone production. A number of new limestone quarries were opened in 1937 and several that had been idle for some time were re-opened. It is estimated that close to eight million tons of limestone were produced last year.

Several items of interest have been published by the Department of Mines and Resources recently. One deals with the raising of reindeer in Canada. In 1935 a herd of over two thousand animals was delivered to the reindeer station in the Mackenzie Delta. In July a round-up will be made to estimate the increase. So far, approximately thirteen hundred fawns have been added this year to the herd since fawning began in April.

Another item deals also with wild life. One of the outstanding features at the Canadian Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition now in progress at Glasgow, Scotland, is a display of wild life of the Dominion. Mounted specimens of animals and birds along with electrically lighted translites and a special art collection of oil paintings, posters and sketches in oil, make up an attractive educational exhibit.

According to a report issued in April by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, grasshopper eggs are spread over nearly 63 million acres in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In years of abundance as many as two thousand eggs to the square foot have been found in Western Canada.

No. 268. Sat. June 25, 1938 -- Millionaire Fish

We have nine kinds of fish in the millionaire class, each contributing over a million dollars to the value of Canadian fisheries. Salmon leads the way with close to fourteen million. Cod and herring follow with three million each, says the Fisheries Department. Sardines may be small but their value runs to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, outdoing the whitefish and halibut by very little. Haddock has been in the million dollar class for the past three or four years while pickerel reached that mark in 1936. Lobsters crawled along to the tune of four million dollars.

One fish listed in our fisheries report receives very little attention from Canadians. Eels are caught mainly in Quebec and exported to the United States. The catch runs about two million pounds a year.

No. 269. Sun. June 26, 1938 -- Odds and Ends

The amateur gardener who raises flowers derives a certain amount of pleasure which cannot be measured by money but last year's commercial value of cut flowers and potted plants was close to two million dollars.

Total traffic through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in 1937 increased 26 per cent over the 1936 traffic. Iron ore, which is by far the heaviest commodity, reached a new high record, surpassing the previous record of 1929. Coal shipments increased 5.6 per cent and wheat declined 39 per cent. The traffic through the Welland Ship Canal showed an increase of 12.5 per cent and through the St. Lawrence system, 11 per cent.

A most encouraging development of the past decade has been the manner in which mining, forestry, electric power and manufacturing industries have taken up the slack caused by a succession of sub-normal crops. The Canadian economy in the degree of its diversification has become stronger and more resistant to the uncertainties of the climate. A recent survey of production in Canada during 1936 indicates that on the whole Canadians were more prosperous than in any year since 1931. There was an increase of 297 million dollars in production over the preceding year.

The demands of society for soft hands may have something to do with the increased production of leather gloves, especially for cyclists and motorists. More than likely the workmen who depend upon the protection of leather from their rough work used most of the seven million pairs of leather gloves made in 1936.

There is a good demand for leather gloves in Holland and supplies from Canada have been increasing.

No. 270. Mon. June 27, 1938 --- Tapping Canada's Vast Resources

One of the largest treasure hunts in history has been organized by the Canadian Government. No fewer than 58 survey and exploratory parties have been placed in the field by the Mines and Geology Branch of the Department of Mines & Resources. Theirs will be all the thrill of the adventures of the pioneers, although without the individual profit, since their task is merely to explore mineral occurrences and make the information available to miners who might want to follow after.

Some idea of the prizes which await their research may be gathered from the fact that this year the mineral production of Canada is certain to exceed \$500,000,000 in value. It has now been established, indeed that, even taking Russia into account with such statistics as are available, Canada is now the world's second producer of gold, being beaten only by the Union of South Africa.

41 of the parties will be engaged in geological investigations and 17 in the important task of mapping the more promising mining areas in order to assist prospectors. All told, these parties will comprise a field force of nearly 300 men and will operate in every mineral-producing province in the Dominion, as well as in the Yukon and the North West Territories. Nine of the geological parties are in British Columbia, two in Alberta, four in Saskatchewan, five in Manitoba, four in Ontario, six in Quebec, three in New Brunswick, two in Nova Scotia, one in Yukon, and four in the North West Territories. Additional to these, one party is engaged in the collection of mineral specimens in Eastern Canada.

Three of the topographical parties have been assigned to British Columbia, four to Alberta, one to Saskatchewan, three to Quebec, one to Nova Scotia, three to the North West Territories, and one to Yukon. In addition, a party is engaged in physiographic studies in the Eastern Arctic.

No. 271. Tues. June 28, 1938 --- Home-Grown Sweaters

Over 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars' worth of wool and its products were imported last year, according to the External Trade Branch. The United Kingdom supplied most of it. Of course, this included anything which was made of wool, everything from the raw product to carpets, socks and underwear.

Recently the Department of Agriculture had on display at an exhibition woollen sweaters and dresses made from home-grown, home carded and home dyed wool. A notable progress in the handling of wool in our own country is quite evident.

An interesting feature at this exhibition was a sheep shearing demonstration. A recognized expert on shearing and preparing the fleece for market clipped the woollen coat from a sheep in two minutes.

The sheep industry throughout Canada is in much better shape for development than it was a few years ago. There were 48,000 more sheep on Canadian farms at December 1, 1937, than there were the year before.

Canadian breeders have an enviable reputation throughout the world for their sheep. Last year sheep for breeding purposes were sent to New Zealand and Newfoundland and now there are enquiries coming from South America.

No. 272. Wed. June 29, 1938 -- Youth Training Programme

A year ago, one million dollars was set aside for the Dominion-Provincial youth training programme. Figures published in the Labour Gazette show the number of young men and women who received instruction during 1937. It was recorded that 55,457 young, unemployed needy Canadians between the ages of 18 and 30 were trained in 1,474 classes. Of these, 32,301 were men and 23,156 were women.

Slightly over 22 per cent of those who finished courses of a character to fit them for employment found work. This would appear to indicate that work can be found by **at least some of Canada's** unemployed young people provided they are equipped by training to do it. The belief that this was true was one of the important reasons for the Youth Training Programme.

There are four main classes of instruction given in this program. First, training projects of an occupational nature, such as household training, catering for tourists, rug making, dress making, salesmanship, stenography and power machine operating for women, and woodworking, radio servicing, motor mechanics, carpentry, cement working, electrical work, blacksmithing, egg and poultry grading for men.

The second class is learnership courses in industry including apprenticeship training. This provided for comparatively brief courses of training partly in classes and sometimes in an industrial plant. Where training was given in an industry its cost was defrayed under the programme.

The third group consists of work projects combining training with conservation and development of natural resources, such as forest conservation and mining. Mining activities, as might be expected, are restricted. Then the fourth project, physical training, has as its aim the maintenance of health and morale of Canadian youth.

The report shows that nearly 6,800 who received training were young men and women on relief.

No. 273. Thurs. June 30, 1938 -- A New Beaver Sanctuary

The great friend of the busy beaver died a few months ago. Grey Owl for years had been trying to teach trappers that the needless destruction of these animals would eventually mean their extinction. He met with some success. His lectures and stories about wild life interested people in Canada and other countries. Our own country became beaver-conscious, and the famous beaver colony in Prince Albert National Park is a memorial to his work. Now there is to be a new sanctuary made in northern Quebec.

This new haven will serve two purposes. In the first place, the number of beavers caught will be restricted and this will prevent them from being totally destroyed. The other purpose is to give the Indians a hunting ground, an urgent need caused by the intensive trapping by the white man.

The sanctuary will cover about one thousand square miles and the federal government has undertaken the task of trapping beavers and placing them on the reserve. A certain number of Indians will be hired to protect the animals. When there is a sufficient number of beavers in the sanctuary, only Indian trappers will be allowed to hunt them. Even then, a careful watch will be maintained to see that the privileges are not abused.



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A report on fur production shows that since 1925 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of beavers caught each year. In the season 1925-26 there were 112,000 pelts compared with 45,000 in 1935-36. Prices were good until 1928 and then dropped to about one third in 1932. However, the value for a pelt in 1936 was two dollars higher than in the year before.
