DEPARTMENT OF
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A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

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No. 60. - A Calling Vital to Democracy

The school teacher has a responsible position in the daily life of a community. His or her workshop is the state home of the child from nine o'clock until four. In it the future of the nation is moulded. Thus to prepare youth adequately for citizenship is a task holding out a challenge to men and women of large calibre.

Teaching is much more than the mere imparting of knowledge; it also involves the learning process, and, therefore, is concerned with the growth of the learner. Consequently, curriculum revision results in changes in emphasis to meet the needs of the times rather than in any abandonment of the eternal principles of teaching. The pioneer schoolhouse with its instruction in the three R's is a thing of the past. Modern school teachers bring personality, psychology and pedagogy to their work and go "the even tenor of their way", making the personal sacrifices demanded by the exemplary nature of their profession and remembering that "The path of progress lies somewhere in the middle ground".

Professional training is essential to a successful performance in the classroom. Normal Schools were established to insure sound scholarship as well as to provide instruction in the science and art of education, coupled with practical teaching experience in model schools. Conventions kept teachers abreast of the times, summer schools offered courses in academic and professional subjects for the raising of qualifications, and teachers' organizations fostered a splendid sense of professionalism.

One of the greatest growths in university work in Canada since 1920 has been in the field of teacher-training. Teachers and educationists qualifying as high school instructors and undertaking research in pedagogy obtain their advanced training in the colleges and departments of education of the universities. The annual average number of degrees in education granted from 1937 to 1941 inclusive was 150. That over 80 per cent of these were conferred on men is a point of interest.

No. 61. - The Witch

Sometimes known by fishermen as a sole, the Witch is one of several varieties of Atlantic flatfish entering into Canada's commercial catch, though it is not taken in large quantity. In some years the landings have run to half a million pounds or so, in other years they have totalled much less than that. It is a small-mouthed fish with rounded tail. In shape it is elliptical, when seen from above, rather than rounded. The upper side of the body runs from brownish to blackish in colouring and the underside is greyish or what might be termed a dirty white. In size Witch usually measure from about 12 to 20 inches from tip to tip and the common weight is from one to two pounds. They feed on a small bottom-dwelling creatures and spawn in the summer or early autumn. Witch like deep water, and soft bottom, and have been found at depths as great as 800 fathoms and more.

Virtually all of Canada's catch of Witch is taken by Nova Scotia fishermen though the fish are present in other Maritime Province waters and parts of the Quebec area. Their North American range is from Newfoundland southward to the vicinity of Delaware Bay. Related species are present in waters of northern Europe.

The Canadian catch is taken almost wholly by steam trawlers operating on offshore grounds. Steam trawlers, of course, are powered vessels which make their

catches by dragging a large, strong net along the sea bottom.

Witch are marketed both fresh and frozen, for the most part in filletted form but some of them as whole fish or, in fisherman's phrase, "in the round". Ordinarily, they are sold in Canada and the United States, but during some of the years most of the catch was supplied to the United Kingdom in frozen form.

No. 62. - A Great Vocation

"A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood!"
Santa Filomena - Longfellow

Nursing seems to be religious in its origin. From the beginning of the Christian Era until the middle of the nineteenth century, suffering humanity depended upon the members of religious orders for help in time of need. It was natural that the care of the sick and the poor should appeal to charitable women. In 1836 a course for nurses was inaugurated in the Institute of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, Germany on a semi-religious basis. The importance of training for the job of nursing sick people back to health was beginning to be recognized.

Tales of the plight of both wounded and healthy British soldiers in the early stages of the Crimean War, gave Florence Nightingale her chance to lift the nursing profession out of its infancy. An early desire to help the unfortunate had led this privately educated English philanthropist of high social position to study the details of nursing and the methods of hospital administration at Kaiserwerth and in Paris and Rome and to establish a hospital for invalid gentlewomen in London. The British War Secretary was sending his appeal to her to introduce system, order and hygiene in the military hospitals at the moment when she was writing to him offering her services. Her use of the presentation fund, raised by the British public in recognition of her achievements in this connection, to found in 1860 the first school especially designed for the training of women to enter hospitals, resulted in the establishment of professional scientific nursing, as we know it today, on a firm basis.

The late history of the nursing profession has of necessity been one of growth and rising professional standards to keep pace with the advance of medical science. Post-graduate training courses in public health, nursing education and hospital administration, are increasing in importance. Courses, planned to follow general training, may include X-Ray work, occupational therapy and physiotherapy, pathological analysis and other technical and scientific specialization. A recent development is a combined course of science and practical nursing leading to a Bachelor of Science (in Nursing) degree. The number of post-graduate diplomas and university degrees conferred per year in Canada has risen from 150 in 1937 to well over 200 in the past few years.

No. 63. - Paper Industry of Canada

The manufacture of paper was a relatively unimportant industry in Canada until the last two decades of the past century when wood pulp superseded rags as a raw material. Canada's extensive pulpwood resources and widely distributed water powers have been largely responsible for the remarkable development of the industry.

From the early 'twenties until 1941, the pulp and paper industry headed the lists in net value of production, replacing the sawmills in both cases. Since 1942, some of the war industries have surpassed it in this respect.

Canada's paper industry began in a mill in Lower Canada in 1803. Despite this early beginning and an abundance of suitable wood, rags which are too expensive and too limited in quantity for the production of any but certain fine grades of paper, were used as raw material until Confederation and the growth of the industry was comparatively slow. From the turn of the 20th century, however, expansion has been marked. By 1930 Canada was the largest manufacturer and exporter of newsprint in the world and the publishing business in the United States was the principal market.

In 1944 there were 77 mills making paper in Canada and the total output for the year was 4,044,000 tons valued at $255,546,000. Newsprint paper made up more than 75 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured, the total being 3,040,000 tons valued at $165,655,000. According to the Newsprint Service Bureau, the Canadian production of newsprint was over four times that of the United States in 1944 and formed 75 per cent of the total North American production of 3,984,000 tons.

Accounting for 53 per cent of the total paper produced in Canada in 1944, the province of Quebec led in the manufacture of newsprint, wrapping paper, tissue paper and miscellaneous papers. Ontario was second with 28.5 per cent, leading in the production of book and writing paper and paper boards. British Columbia with 7.8 per cent was in third place, followed by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba which together accounted for the remainder.

No. 64. - Canada's Fur Industry

Prince Edward Islanders have reason to be proud of the fact that their province was the site of the small beginning from which the Canadian fur-farming industry expanded and became established in all the other provinces of the Dominion. This experiment, which was begun and has been most fully developed with foxes, proved that fur-bearing animals could be raised outside their natural habitat.

Although fox-farming continues to be the most important branch of the fur farming industry, there are farmers engaged in raising mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, rabbit and other fur-bearers in captivity. Of the latter group, mink holds first place and like the fox is meeting with a ready market in its various colour phases which include the new aristocratic silver-sable, platinum, silver-blue and snow-whites.

The establishment of an experimental fox ranch at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, where the problems of breeding, feeding, housing and general care could be studied, did much to assist fur-ranchers. Both the Federal and Provincial Governments also helped the fur industry by instituting closed seasons for the protection of wild life and the control of illegal practices such as killing immature animals whose pelts were "unprime". The grading of furs, introduced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, made it possible for foreign buyers to buy by grade without examining the pelts personally.

Fur production of Canada from wild life and fur farms in the year ended June 30, 1945, was valued at $30,646,000, a decrease of 7½ per cent from the previous year's high record value of $33,147,000. There was an increase in the

number of pelts taken but average prices were lower for most of the more common furs; averages for mink, muskrat, marten and rabbit pelts were slightly higher. Total number of pelts taken was 6,918,596, wild life pelts numbering 6,543,081 and ranch-raised 375,515.

No. 65. - Bread - "Staff of Life"

The origin of bread is shrouded in the mists of unrecorded times. References to bread-making are made in early classical literatures, while discoveries among the pyramids and tombs have revealed many interesting facts concerning the types and quality of bread eaten by early people of that country. Ancient Mosaic law forbade any one taking a millstone in pledge of a debt, which shows the importance placed upon the grinding of wheat for use by people in days when subsistence was a common problem.

Wheat is probably the most popular bread grain. In the grain world rye is synonymous with black bread, rice with the bread made from its flour in the Orient, maize with the Indian corn meal bread of the Southern United States and South America and oats and barley with the oatcakes and bannocks of Scotland.

The baking of bread is an important industry in Canada. For many years it was a domestic art, but gradually it passed into the hands of local bakers. The turn of the century ushered in a second transfer of a large proportion of the job of supplying Canadians with the "staff of life" - this time to the modern bakery where all work, including the automatic and hygienic wrapping of the loaves, is done by machinery. Factory bread-making has advanced rapidly during recent years and has been extended to include the baking of cakes, pies, buns, tarts, and many other pastry specialties.

A glance at a few figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals some interesting facts about the baking industry in Canada. There were nearly 3,000 firms in the Dominion which made bread and other bakery products in 1944. These firms produced bread to the value of about $70,000,000; pies, cakes, cookies and pastries valued at $40,000,000 and buns at $13,000,000.

The figures further show that the average Canadian consumed 16 pounds more of "bakers'" bread in 1944 than in 1939. In fact, the per capita consumption rose steadily year by year from 1939 to 1943 - from 88.3 pounds in the earlier period to 105.4 in the later period. There was a drop, however, to 104.3 pounds in 1944.

No. 66. - Indian Corn - "Friend of Man"

"And in rapture Hiawatha
Cried aloud: - 'It is Mondamin!
Yes, the friend of man, Mondamin!'"

Indian corn, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery and coupled with Indian legend, is the grain unique. Minus wild ancestors within the ken of human knowledge, it relys upon man for its rearing and he is richly compensated for causing it to rise from the ground. How right the natives of North America were when in their belief that corn had once been "this new gift of the Great Spirit", they call it "the friend of man".

Few people realize how distinctively North American their corn crop is. Its cultivation is believed to have been cradled in Mexico and to have been gradually extended northwards and southwards centuries before the arrival of the white man. Denonville is said to have destroyed more than a million bushels when he laid waste the Iroquois villages south of the St. Lawrence. The Mexican consumption of thin round cakes, known as "tortilla", the southern United States use of the word "maize", to distinguish maize meal bread from white bread and the Canadian liking for "jonnie cake" shows that corn continues to be esteemed as a cereal on the continent of its origin.

Like many other food plants, corn has taken up residence in parts of the world far from its birthplace as a result of the journeyings of man. In South Africa where it has become a staple cereal, it is appropriately known as "mealie", a term derived from the Dutch for millet, meaning agricultural grass. Despite its tropical beginning which sets it apart from the rest of the cereals which originated chiefly in the North Temperate Belt, corn is grown in practically every agricultural region of the globe today.

Estimates of the production of shelled corn in Canada places the 1945 output at 10,365,000 bushels, and of fodder corn 3,637,000 tons. Both crops were smaller than in 1944. For shelled corn, there was a substantial increase over the average crop for the years 1935-1939, but fodder corn was lower in this comparison.

No. 67. - Versatility of Corn

Corn is a versatile crop. To urban diners the word "corn" suggests "corn on the cob", tinned corn or even corn soup; to village adolescent boys and girls, it is synonymous with the fun of the corn roast in the autumn; to its producers, however, it means "a feed of corn", seed for their next planting season, feed for live stock and income for themselves. What the average Canadian fails to do is to think of corn in terms of the variety of uses discovered for it by science.

It is in this very versatility that we find the explanation of a shortage of corn in the midst of the seeming plenty of the cornfields. When grocers fail to supply housewives with the nourishing and popular foodstuffs to which corn makes a contribution, it is because the processing plants cannot obtain adequate quantities of raw material for the manufacture of their products on a scale large enough to meet the demand. Although there may be more than enough corn to supply one industry, such as the cornstarch industry, the crop must be divided among several other industries as well.

The diversity of uses to which corn is put makes it a desirable crop. Every part of the plant - the cob, the leaf, the stalk - has its particular values. The flour, commonly referred to as cornstarch, is simply the starch which has been separated mechanically from the grain. It forms the basis for many products. The gifts of the corn plant are utilized in the production of candy, breakfast foods, gummed envelopes, clothing, paper, synthetic rubber, and wonder drugs such as penecillin and sulfa tablets for medicinal purposes. It seems a far cry, indeed, to the days not so long ago when this western cereal, grass or vegetable - call it what you will - was limited in its sphere of usefulness to food for man, feed for beast and stiffening for the "gent's" white collar.

Corn growing in itself, however, need not be thought of as an adventurous business. At the time of planting, the grower can set the date of his harvest and make his plans with comparative accuracy particularly if he wants matured corn

rather than corn for ensilage. Corn is a reasonably profitable crop and has a market in the Canadian starch industry where Canadian corn is highly prized.

No. 68. - Public Hospitals of Canada

Approximately one out of every nine of Canada's population received medical care in the public hospitals for acute diseases in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual survey. A total of 1,269,427 patients were under care in one or more of the 586 units which reported details of their operations, an increase of almost six per cent over the preceding year. The total of patient days was 14,975,802, giving an average stay of 11.8 days for all patients. The average stay of adults was 12 days and of newborn, 9.9 days.

There were 35,093 patients in residence in these institutions at the beginning of the year. Adults and children admitted during the year numbered 1,069,921, while live births in hospitals numbered 164,406, making a total of 1,234,327 admissions. Increases in admissions was six per cent over 1943. Separations - discharges and deaths - during the year totalled 1,233,756 or 97.2 per cent of the total under care. There were 40,053 deaths in hospitals, of which 11,889 or 29.7 per cent died within 48 hours of admission and 28,164 or 70.3 per cent, 48 hours or more after admission.

The 586 hospitals which provided returns for the year 1944 had a capacity of 51,913 beds and cribs, and 7,419 bassinets for newborn. General public hospitals had 45,377 or 87.9 per cent of the total number of beds and cribs and 6,708 or 90.5 per cent of the bassinets. The percentage of beds and cribs per thousand of the general population was as follows, by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 2.9; Nova Scotia, 4.1; New Brunswick, 3.5; Quebec, 4.1; Ontario, 3.8; Manitoba, 4.7; Saskatchewan, 4.3; Alberta, 5.9; British Columbia, 5.5; and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1.9; Canada, 4.3.

One hundred and twenty-one public hospitals employed 377 full-time doctors and 122 institutions employed 347 part-time doctors, a total of 724 receiving salary. There were 826 internes employed in 98 hospitals, while a total of 152 hospitals had 738 technicians on their staffs. This latter figure does not include hospitals in Ontario, which, with one exception, did not report technicians separately. The number of graduate nurses on hospital staffs was 8,923, an increase of 2.8 per cent. There were 160 hospitals which had approved schools of nursing, 52 of which had university affiliation. These schools had a total of 1,924 probationers and 9,816 student nurses, 3,684 of whom were graduated during the year. The total personnel of all reporting hospitals was 47,302, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1943.

There were 268 hospitals - one more than in 1943 - which had organized medical staffs. These hospitals had 8,476 staff doctors, a decrease of 706 from the preceding year. The remaining 318 hospitals, which did not have organized staffs, reported a total of 1,325 doctors who attended patients during the year. Of the 268 hospitals having organized staffs, 207 reported organized services or departments. There were 482 hospitals having X-ray facilities, 200 of these being organized; 263 hospitals had clinical laboratories, 151 of which were organized; and 128 had physiotherapy departments, five of which were organized.

No. 69. - Prairie Agriculture

Ten years ago Canada was emerging slowly from the great depression. Low prices for farm produce, aggravated by increasing production in relation to

demand, afflicted agriculture in several countries. In the Prairie Provinces, conditions were particularly critical. There, a period of drought years was causing crop failures and widespread soil drifting, while the spread of rust diseases threatened with extinction a large sector of the nationally important spring wheat industry. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act mobilized the facilities of the Experimental Farms to deal with these and related problems. In the PFRA initiated by this Act, the farms proceeded to secure the wholesale adoption by farmers of farm practices derived from nearly 50 years of research and experimentation which would enable them to continue crop production despite severe natural hazards.

Drought is a recurring hazard of prairie agriculture. There is, of course, no feasible method of increasing rainfall, but the adverse effects of drought can be reduced by the well-known moisture-conserving practice of summer-fallowing. By 1936, the Experimental Farms had thoroughly tested the various methods of summer-fallowing, and, in a small laboratory of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, had carefully explored the fundamental principles of soil moisture conservation. In this manner the drier regions of the West had been provided with a satisfactory technique of crop production.

One of the drawbacks of prairie farming, however, is the inherent tendency of prairie soils to drift under strong winds. This tendency is naturally increased by the practice of summer-fallowing. Ten years ago, a succession of drought years with resulting crop failures plus the gradual loss of soil-binding organic matter through exclusive grain production had created ideal conditions for widespread soil drifting. The problem with which the Experimental Farms were faced was to devise and apply methods of bringing the drifting soil under control and still maintain the practice of summer-fallowing. Partly through demonstrations, but largely through the co-operative efforts of farmers organized in Agricultural Improvement Associations, the Experimental Farms were successful in securing the general application of such measures as strip farming, trash cover, and rough tillage to bring the drifting problem under control. As a result, prairie agriculture has been furnished with what amounts to a new technique of farming which should render future repetitions of dust storms avoidable.

No. 70. - Men's Clothing and "Civvie Street"

The return to "civvie street" of many thousands of our young men means reconversion to peacetime production of the men's factory clothing industry. Seasoned warriors, many of whom went away as boys, came back as men to take their places in civilian life. As sailors, soldiers or airmen, they were subject to the rules and regulations of the military. They were thus inspected regularly on the parade grounds for general appearance. Shoes had to be polished, buttons shined and a general appearance of neatness and cleanliness maintained.

In civilian life there will be no parade-ground inspections, but there will be the same desire for the neat appearance that was characteristic of the men who served in the armed forces. This is why the men's factory clothing industry is deeply conscious of its very real responsibility to the veterans of World War II. The demands of our fighters will be satisfied for they have given us victory.

The men's factory clothing industry was one of the first to feel the effects of World War II. To supply the demand of the armed forces as well as the stimulated demands of the civilian population, the industry expanded its productive capacity accordingly. In 1943 there were 410 establishments in the industry. These plants employed 30,885 persons who received $37,267,075 in salaries and

wages, and produced goods with a selling value at the factory of $149,800,112.

No. 71. - Aids to Beauty

"Beauty is truth, truth, beauty, that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

Cosmetics is the all-inclusive term used to designate the multitudinous means provided by the toilet preparations industry for preserving and increasing that very tangible branch of beauty - the beauty of the human body. Appropriately enough, it is derived from the Greek word meaning "to adorn". Earliest records of the use of these aids to beauty are to be found in Egypt where it was customary to bury treasures with the great.

Due to the fact that human nature is much the same the world over, the story of cosmetics in the New World is similar to that of the Old World. While creams were valued for cleansing and massage from the first century in Europe, they were used from the beginning in North America by the Indians who greased the whole body for protection against cold weather as well as for a foundation for "make-up" or "war-paint". It is possible that the first women colonists brought cosmetics with them. Like Cleopatra, who is said to have used clay from the Nile to enhance her complexion, they found help in nature. When beauty aids were too expensive or socially banned, they proved their typical resourcefulness by improving their appearance with powdered chalk and fresh cut beetroot.

Face powder, including rouge, which is but face powder of a deeper shade, forms the keystone of the cosmetic industry. The first important development in American cosmetics began in 1866 when it was discovered that the oxide of zinc would make a satisfactory powder base. Being cheap, it put face powder within the reach of every purse and the impetus was felt, not only in America, but all over the world. Talcum powder provided the next stimulus in the nineties in America where climatic conditions gave it a ready market. The manufacturers of cosmetics were quick to find their opportunity in the needs created by World War I when women became wage earners in the confinement of office and factory.

There has been a steady growth in the production of toilet preparations in Canada, and in the ten-year interval between 1935 and 1944, there has been a three-fold advance in the value of products made. In 1935 the value was $7,120,000, and by 1944 it had risen to $20,095,000.

No. 72. - Once a Salesman, Always a Salesman

No one but a salesman fully appreciates the true meaning of the words, "once a salesman, always a salesman". That is because it is only by actual experience that a person can understand the thrill that comes from closing a sale - from succeeding in influencing another human being to make the decision he wants him to make. A man, who at any time in his life has succeeded in earning his livelihood by dint of salesmanship, proceeds along the path of life conscious of his power over his follow-men.

The more liberal and sound a man's general education, the better his grasp of the fundamental principles of commerce. It must be admitted that not everyone is blessed with the "sales personality" that carries the professional to the top rung of the ladder. However, the fact remains that salesmanship can be learned and used to

advantage in every department of life. As a weapon wielded by the students of human nature, it is as old as Mark Antony's funeral oration over Caesar but as organized knowledge, it is regarded as a comparatively new science based on the elementary principles of psychology.

Because the salesperson must influence the minds of men to buy goods - to buy the goods he is trying to sell - he is concerned primarily with the modes of human thought. In making his prospective customer conscious of a need, he frequently must appeal to the heart as well as to the mind. It is in the underwriting of life insurance that the art of salesmanship reaches a high degree of professionalism. The 1941 census of Canada reveals the fact that there were almost 16,400 insurance agents in the Dominion, all but 440 of whom were men.

The life insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion in 1944 was over $9,139,000,000, an increase of over $605,000,000 over the figure for 1943. In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies registered by the Dominion a considerable volume of business is also transacted by companies licensed by the provinces.

No. 73. - Peaches and More Peaches

Of all the fruits grown, none is more luscious or more healthful as food than peaches and Canadian-grown peaches have an incomparable flavour and quality. Due to the fact that peaches require less sugar for canning than any other fruit, it is probable that Canadian housewives will can more peaches this year than for some years past. Other factors, such as the advance in the sugar ration and the heavy crop of peaches now indicated, will probably make this plan very attractive. Peaches can be served on the menu in numerous ways as fresh fruit and they can be pickled and made into marmalade.

Credit for introducing peach trees to the New World must go to the first Spanish explorers. By 1600 it was well known in Mexico and by 1700 it had been taken to every part of the two American continents where it is grown at the present time. According to some authorities, it is a native of China and is believed to have reached Europe by way of Persia as its specific name - Prunus persica - suggests, rather than a descendant of the wild almond.

Nowhere in the world does it thrive so well as in the temperate parts of the Western Hemisphere where early botanists were inclined to regard it as a native. The important peach growing centres in North America include California and British Columbia on the Pacific Coast, Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, Georgia and New Jersey on the Atlantic Coast and Ontario in the Great Lakes district. In this age of fast-freight and refrigerator-car service, long distance shipments make peaches available in season to the majority of North American centres.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals that the decline of two per cent in the outlook for the peach crop in British Columbia since July was more than offset by a 13 per cent increase in Ontario and the total Canadian crop now stands at 2,086,000 bushels. The slight decline in outlook in British Columbia, amounting to some 11,000 bushels, brings the current estimate to 683,000 bushels, but the crop is still the largest on record.

No. 74. - Maple Crop of Eastern Canada

Springtime never fails to bring thoughts of the sugaring-off "down home" to those who ventured to the Canadian West to establish new homes for themselves and the large families on the prairies in the Eighties. Today their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren depend upon Quebec Province and Ontario to a large extent and on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to a lesser degree for these delicious maple products that have helped to make Canada famous.

The sugar, rock or hard maple tree is by far the best known and the most widely planted of the many species comprising its family - a family indigenous to the north temperate zone and represented in China, Japan and the United States as well as in Canada. Round-headed and gray-barked, the sugar maple is a stately tree growing to a height of 75 to 120 feet in certain areas of Canada and the United States. The denseness of its dark green foliage causes it to be much appreciated as a shade tree for city streets when the sun is high in summer and the brilliant gold and crimson colouring of its frost-nipped leaves makes the rural landscape, dotted with windbreaks, a thing of noted beauty in the autumn.

From an economic point of view, the sugar maple is outstanding. Its light brown wood tinged with red is heavy, hard, and strong, and takes a high polish. In addition to being valued as lumber for tool handles, furniture, flooring and cabinet work, it is regarded as excellent fuel. However, it must be admitted that it takes a long time to season and lacks durability under exposure. It is the saccharine sap that lends such unusual importance to the maple tree.

In Canada, the 1946 production of both maple syrup and maple sugar shows a substantial increase over that of 1945. Stated in terms of syrup, the 1946 crop is estimated at 2,144,000 gallons, or 614 000 gallons more than in 1945. There were 1,889,000 gallons of syrup and 2,543,000 lb. of sugar made in 1946, as against 1,338,000 gallons of syrup and 1,920,000 lb. of sugar in 1945.

No. 75. - The Movies

Both attendance figures and box-office receipts of motion picture theatres in Canada reached in all-time high in 1945, according to the annual survey of motion picture houses conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Thus it would appear that Canadians are becoming increasingly fond of the form of amusement to be found at the movies.

Including 24 opened and eight re-opened during the year, there were 1,323 theatres in operation last year, with paid admissions totalling 215,573,267, an increase of nearly four per cent over the previous high total of 208,167,180 in 1944. Box-office receipts at these theatres amounted to $69,485,732, from which the Federal and Provincial Governments collected $14,055,021 in amusement taxes, leaving net receipts of $55,430,711, as compared with $53,173,325 in 1944.

In addition to these theatres, there were 167 itinerant exhibitors operating in 1945, and these reported net receipts of over $360,000, collected $93,195 in amusement taxes, and had 1,581,303 admissions.

Including theatres and itinerant operators, the per capita expenditure on motion picture entertainment in Canada was $5.77 in 1945 as compared with $5.61 in 1944 and 1943. By provinces, the highest per capita expenditure was $8.15 for British Columbia, followed by $7.16 for Ontario, $6.56 for Nova Scotia, $5.34 for

Alberta, $5.13 for Manitoba, $4.76 for New Brunswick, $4.36 for Quebec, $3.83 for Saskatchewan, and $3.31 for Prince Edward Island.

No. 76. - Dobbin Not to Disappear

Old dobbin, who has served man so faithfully down through the years, is not doomed to disappear from the farms of Canada. This is the opinion of an outstanding authority. It is avered that those who may entertain the idea that the horse will eventually become obsolete as a source of farm power in the Dominion are entirely wrong. In spite of the advance in recent years of mechanization, the horse will continue to be useful in Canadian agriculture.

The wise farmer, it is felt, will continue to keep a team or two of good horses to do work which can be done cheaper by horsepower than by tractors. The best mares on the farms should be kept producing, as big, quiet, young mares would shortly command high prices. This authority thought the raising of range horses in large numbers, where the handling of them was difficult, should not be encouraged as it was the gentle, farm-raised colt which was in demand, and readily found a good market.

According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 2,585,000 horses on the farms of Canada on June 1, 1945, recording a decrease of 5.5 per cent from the June 1, 1944 total of 2,735,000. All provinces shared in the decrease, ranging from a reduction of 8.8 per cent in Manitoba to 1.1 per cent in New Brunswick.

No. 77. - A North American Nut

The pecan nut, which has become so popular with Canadians, is as distinctively North American as its name which is derived from the Indian word "peccan" or "puccan". It is the fruit of a forest tree found in the pecan "zone" which comprises northern and central Mexico and a restricted area of the United States.

Commercial demand for pecans in late years has led to cultivation of the trees in plantations with a consequent spreading of the "zone", particularly toward the Atlantic seaboard, and now southwestern Georgia is a recognized centre of production and marketing. Generally speaking, the pecan's natural habitat is in river bottom lands.

As an article of commerce, this fine food product is the most important of the tree nuts native to America. The Mexicans use it in native candies which are sold by street vendors; the people of the United States consume both imported and domestic varieties - wild and cultivated - in large quantities as ingredients of the products of the confectionery, the baking, the nut-salting and the ice cream trades.

Though there is a story to the effect that Union soldiers returning North after the Civil War brought pecans with them and paved the way for their popularity throughout the United States, it was not until the turn of the present century that there was any particular demand.

Our supplies of pecan nuts came entirely from the United States during the first six months of this year. The amount imported was 325,000 pounds, valued at $115,000, an average of 50 cents per pound.

No. 78. - Care of the Tubercular

Institutions devoted to the care of the tuberculous in Canada treated 22,115 patients during 1944, according to the annual survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a decrease of 226 from the total for 1943. Resident patients on January 1, 1944 totalled 9,988, while 12,127 were admitted during the year. Direct discharges in 1944 numbered 11,868, deaths 2,204, leaving 10,244 in residence at the end of 1944.

Of the 12,127 admissions, 10,017 or 82.6 per cent had pulmonary tuberculosis. Of this total, 2,228 or 22.2 per cent were minimal, 3,907 or 39 per cent were moderately advanced, 3,631 or 36.2 per cent far advanced, with 251 or 2.6 per cent with childhood type. A total of 575 had pleurisy, with or without effusion, while the number of non-pulmonary admissions was 489.

Active cases of all types admitted in 1944 totalled 10,277. Of the total pulmonary admissions, 53.2 per cent were males and 46.8 per cent were females. The corresponding rates for 1943 were for males 54 per cent and for females 46 per cent. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the total female admissions were found in the three age groups, 15 to 29 years, while for males the three groups, 20 to 34 years, had the greatest number of admissions. Of the minimal admission, 65 per cent were in the three age groups 15 to 29. Of the moderately advanced, 65 per cent were in the age groups 15 to 34, and of the far advanced, 55 per cent were in the same age groups as the moderately advanced.

As in previous years, by far the largest number of tuberculous admissions came from the group "homemakers" and those living at home. This group contributed 27.2 per cent of total admissions. Those engaged in manufacturing formed the second largest group with 9.6 per cent of admissions. Of the total admissions from this group, 80.6 per cent came from workers engaged in textiles, metal products and chemicals and paint. The third largest group was Public Administration and Defence with nine per cent of total admissions, of whom 88.5 per cent came from the Army, Navy and Air Force. The two groups, personal service and students, each contributed 7.5 per cent of total admissions.

In addition to the work done in tuberculosis sanatoria throughout Canada, much valuable work was carried on by tuberculosis clinics in 1944. Forty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-five specimens of sputum were examined, 247,289 X-rays taken, 85,539 fluorscopic examinations made, 59,450 tuberculin tests were given, 8,398 new cases discovered, 187,411 first examinations made, 127,207 re-examinations made and 47,189 pneumothorax treatments given.

No. 79. - Sugar Beets

Sugar beets, grown in fairly well defined areas of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba, and to a lesser extent in other provinces, contribute an important portion of the sugar supplies of the Dominion every year. The first attempts at beet production in Canada were made about 1890 in Quebec Province where factories were established with aid from the Dominion Government; later the beets grown in Essex, Kent, Elgin, Middlesex and Lambton counties in Ontario were the sole Canadian supply of beet sugar. In recent years, however, the largest area devoted to beets has been on the irrigated land in Southern Alberta and, since 1940, Manitoba farmers have grown beets for processing in a factory erected at Fort Garry.

During the war years, the labour problem in sugar beet fields was solved by utilizing prisoners of war but it was clear that it would eventually have to be dealt with on a more permanent basis. As a result of the improvement to planters, the development of thinning and blocking machines and the introduction of harvesting, topping and unloading machines, sugar beet farming is becoming somewhat less laborious.

The sugar beet resembles the varieties commonly grown as garden vegetables but differs from them in its root, which is like a large carrot in shape and yellowish or whitish in colour, and in its leaves from which the red pigment is absent. Its value is, of course, in its high sugar content which has been increased by selection and cultivation.

Discovery of sugar in the beet and the perfecting of a method for extraction on a comparatively large scale to replace the laboratory system which was too expensive to be of practical value must go to German chemists of the latter half of the 18th century.

In Canada in 1943, 57,483 acres were seeded to sugar beets with a yield of 8.25 tons per acre, the total yield being 474,378 tons at an average price of $9.68, the total value being $4,592,000. In the same year, the refined beetroot sugar produced was 129,268,000 pounds at 6.8 cents per pound, the total value being $7,729,000.

No. 80. - Pacific Salmon

In Canada salmon is associated with the West Coast. That is where the vast multitudes of certain species, chiefly the five Pacific types, migrate from the salt water of the ocean to the fresh water of Canadian rivers to reproduce their kind; that is where Canada's great salmon canning industry is located; that is where vacationists may observe the renowned sporting qualities of the salmon to advantage. In view of these facts, it is perfectly logical for the average Canadian to think of salmon in terms of British Columbia and the ocean which laps her shore.

It is also perfectly logical for the average Canadian to forget that salmon is the name originally applied to fish inhabiting the north Atlantic off the coasts of northern Europe and North America and that the five species of Pacific salmon are but relatives of the true Atlantic salmon. Country people in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and in Scandinavia look to the Atlantic salmon industry for a great deal of their employment. Their catch is of only slightly less importance than that of the Pacific coast but is usually sold fresh or smoked instead of canned.

Because they spend part of their lives in the sea and part in fresh water, salmon may be considered as representative of the "migratory" members of their family in contrast to those living exclusively in the sea or in fresh water. They do not breed in the sea but go to the fresh water to deposit their eggs. The young, after living not more than two years in the river, travel to unknown feeding-grounds in the sea where they put on weight by following a diet consisting chiefly of small fishes and marine worms. They, in turn, return to their native rivers at maturity either because they have a "homing" instinct similar to that of birds or because the range of their wanderings is limited. A prey to enemies throughout their lives, salmon have their eggs devoured by trout or lost by floods, their fry destroyed by water-beetles and ducks, and may succumb to

salmon disease in large numbers themselves.

Canada is justly proud of her canned salmon industry. Practically all of her output comes from the Pacific coast. Under federal law, only two grades of fish are permitted to be marketed - fish certified by the laboratory people as being fresh, firm, well-packed, and in good merchantable condition, and, second, Grade B stock, which means salmon which, though not quite up to certificate requirements, is sound, wholesome, and fit for human food. The Pacific Canned Fish Inspection Laboratory is maintained by the Dominion Department of Fisheries and is staffed by permanent departmental employees of scientific training and makes use of definite tests based on carefully devised methods in keeping with the dictates of experience and research. The 1945 inspections show that out of well over 1,700,000 cases of British Columbia canned salmon inspected, only 90,000 cases were Grade B or Second Standard. 95 per cent was top quality and not a single case was below requirements.

No. 81. - Inland Shipping

Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. After the migration of the United Empire Loyalists, the bateau and Durham boat came into common use. In the absence at that time of any roads to make land travel possible, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior. The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places - from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by bateau or Durham boat; from Kingston to Queenstown, schooners were used; then, after the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa, the schooner was again taken to the destination.

In 1809, the Accomodation, the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. The Frontenac was used on Lake Ontario from 1817 on a weekly service between York and Prescott, and, following this, there was a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the Gore reached Lake Huron by way of the Welland Canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period, Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying United States goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

Water-borne traffic did not decrease with the advent of steam railways, but, on the contrary, increased, and at present the greater part of the western grain is shipped via the Great Lakes route to eastern ports. The iron-ore and coal traffic between Lake Superior and Lake Erie is chiefly United States traffic and sometimes exceeds 80 million short tons in a year; the total traffic on these Upper Lakes alone is greater than that carried by all Canadian railways and about one-twelfth of that carried by all United States railways.

No. 82. - Ocean Shipping

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Shipyards established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, with later establishments in the Maritime Provinces and on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833, the Royal William, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, and was the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic entirely under steam power. At the present time, in addition to other lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway operates fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Dominion Government operates a fleet in the West Indies trade.

More vessels arrived at, and departed from, Canadian ports during 1945 than in any year since 1942, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of vessels which entered Canadian ports during the year was 89,841 as compared with 88,785 in 1944 and 97,432 in 1942, while the departures totalled 90,240 compared with 89,272 in 1944 and 97,794 in 1942.

No. 83. - The Common Eel

Eels are not among the species of first-ranking importance in Canada's fisheries, but they have an interesting history. The Ancients had some fantastic theories about them.

Determining the spawning grounds of this species of fish was a long and difficult job. Different opinions were held from time to time. Now, however, it is accepted that the common eel, whether of North American or European stock, spawns in the Atlantic waters south of Bermuda. Guided by marvelous instinct, the tiny eel babies hatched from the eggs set out in due course on their long migration to fresh water, some crossing the thousands of miles of ocean to the streams of Europe, others ascending rivers on the Atlantic coast of North America where in many cases they travel far inland. The growing eels remain in the fresh water until time of maturity and then set out, in the autumn season, on their oceanward spawning migration. Once on the spawning grounds, eggs are produced in great numbers, for the common eel is a prolific creature, with a female of 30 inches or so producing perhaps more than 10,000,000 eggs; the adults die after spawning, both the males and the females; a new generation hatches from the multitude of eggs and the cycle of life continues.

In the Canadian fisheries, much the larger part of the annual eel catch is made from the freshwater areas of Quebec - roughly 75 - 85 per cent of the total. Most of these Quebec landings are taken in the waters of counties above Quebec City. The three Maritimes and Ontario are the other provinces where eel fishing is carried on commercially.

Most of the Canadian eel catch is taken by means of eel traps, or pots, which are set at suitable locations on the streams which the fish frequent. The catch is made as the mature fish are heading downstream on their way to sea. Some eels are also caught by means of hook and line and there is also some spearing.

In normal times, most of Canada's catch is shipped to the United States, with the New York market a major buyer. Prior to 1939, there were also substantial shipments to Germany. The fish are shipped alive in tanks or are frozen for market. Canadian production has fluctuated considerably in recent years but sometimes has exceeded 1,500,000 pounds. Only a small part of the catch is consumed within Canada.

No. 84. - Postage Stamps

Philately - the absorbing hobby of collecting postage stamps - is enjoyed by thousands of Canadians. It had its beginning in Canada about the time of Confederation. Invented in 1834, postage stamps came into official use in the United Kingdom in 1841, spreading from there throughout the world. Since their introduction into the Dominion, many varieties have been issued, ranging in colour across the spectrum from a bright yellow to pitch black. The designs include portraits of Royal personages, beginning with Queen Victoria, early figures in Canadian history and prominent Prime Ministers of Canada. In the Jubilee Issue of 1935, the portrait of Princess Elizabeth appeared for the first time on a Canadian postage stamp.

The Postmaster General has announced that on September 16 a new series of pictorial stamps will be issued in Canada. They will be of the following denominations and subjects: 8-cents, brown - Eastern Canadian farm scene, Ontario; 10-cents, olive-green - Great Bear Lake, showing the scene of first pitch-blende discoveries; 14-cents, dark brown - hydro-electric power station on the Saint Maurice River, Quebec; 20-cents, carbon-blue - combined reaper and harvester, prairie provinces; 50-cents, green - lumbering operations in British Columbia; $1.00, purple - new train-ferry, with fishing boat, Prince Edward Island; 7-cents, air mail, blue - Canada geese in flight near Sudbury, Ontario; 17-cents air mail and special delivery, violet blue - trans-Atlantic mail plane over Quebec City; 10-cents special delivery, green - the arms of Canada, with laurel and olive branches, symbolic of victory and peace.

In philatelic value, Canadian stamps range from almost nil, as in the case of recent issues, to the sum of $1,500, which is the approximate value of the Twelve Penny Black of 1851. A pair of these stamps is reputed to be worth $5,000. The Victoria Jubilee Issue of 1897 is one of the most valuable, popular and sought-after issues of any yet printed anywhere in the world. Even the more common three-penny beaver stamp of old Canada has a catalogue price of between $25 and $75, according to the issue.

The gross value of postage stamps and post cards sold in Canada has recorded consistent advances during recent years, reaching a total of $50,062,000 in 1944. This works out at a per capita figure of about $4.35.

No. 85. - Camphor

Summer clothes are being laid away for another season and there is a lot of preparation going on to pack them properly so that the moths will do no damage. It is surprising what havoc moths can create if they are permitted to get out of control. So, moth balls are being placed in the pockets or in the folds of the summer attire, or sprays are being applied in generous quantities before the clothing is neatly packed in the cedar chest or camphor cabinet.

Moth balls are made of camphor for the most part. Natural camphor is obtained from the camphor laurel, a tree which flourishes in Japan, Formosa and central China. It is also collected from deposits in the trunks of old trees. Camphor also occurs in various other essential oils, such as lavender, rosemary, sage and spike. It is obtained by steam-distilling the chopped branches or twigs of the camphor laurel. As in many other things, the chemist has been busy and has produced a synthetic camphor.

Camphor has many other uses. When coal oil lamps were the chief means of illuminating the home, a camphor ball was placed in the oil to increase its brightness, and it has been known for centuries as a highly prized perfume. It has been widely used in medicines, camphorated oil and liniment being good examples.

It takes considerable quantities of camphor to fill the requirements of Canadians, and, generally speaking, our imports have been on the increase in recent years. An importation of between sixty and seventy thousand pounds of natural or synthetic camphor was considered normal before the war, but since 1941, our imports have ranged between 141,000 pounds in that year to 112,000 pounds in 1945. Before the war, large shipments were received from Germany and Japan, but now our supplies have been coming entirely from the United States.

No. 86. - Irish Moss

Harvesters of Irish moss raked a generous harvest in Prince Edward Island last year - 2,200,000 pounds, and something more. The bulk of the crop was sent to market in the dried but unbleached form. A saltwater plant, the moss is put to a wide variety of commercial uses, including, for example, the manufacture of such widely different products as cosmetics and shoe polish, the stabilization of chocolate milk, the clarification of beer, and utilization in some branches of the textile industry.

Irish moss is nothing new, of course, on Canada's Atlantic Coast - perhaps it has been there ever since there was a coast, though it is in only some localities that it is plentiful - but harvesting it in quantity did not begin until the war years when imports from Europe, previously the main source of North American supply, were cut off. In prewar days, comparatively small quantities were gathered in eastern Nova Scotia but nowadays most of the cropping is done in Prince Edward Island and on some of the shores of southwestern Nova Scotia.

No. 87. - Dental Survey

Average income of members of the dental profession has shown a steady rise during recent years, according to a special survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the Canadian Dental Association. This is one of several surveys which must be made of incomes in different professional groups so that the accuracy of national income estimates may be improved. The survey reveals that whereas 60 per cent of dentists had total net incomes over $2,500 in 1941, 78 per cent had incomes in excess of $2,500 in 1944, and while only one per cent had total net incomes over $8,500 in 1941, seven per cent exceeded this figure three years later.

Gross income of the 3,279 dentists participating in the survey for 1944 aggregated $26,547,000. Net income, that is, gross income less costs of practice, totalled $13,610,000, while salaried income amounted to $844,000, making the total net income of this professional group in 1944, $14,454,000. For 1941, information was secured by the Bureau from 3,740 dentists whose gross income had totalled $22,703,000, net income $11,685,000, salaried income $787,000, leaving a total net income of $12,472,000 for 1941.

Estimated gross income of dentists from independent practice rose successively from the 1941 figure of $6,200 to $8,300 in 1944, while net income advanced from the 1941 average of $3,200 to $4,200 in 1944. Net income, stated as a percent-

age of gross income, on the other hand, was reduced from 51.6 in 1941 to 50.6 per cent in 1944.

A striking feature was the steady rise in average incomes over the four years in each region; this advance has not been accounted for by the decrease in the number of dentists in civilian practice, for the number has remained almost constant from 1942 forward.

Dentists in the Prairie Provinces had the highest average gross and net incomes in 1944, the former being estimated at $10,700 and the latter, $5,800. In British Columbia, the average gross income was $10,200 and the net, $5,000. The average gross income for the Maritime Provinces and Ontario was $7,800, but the net for the former area at $4,300 exceeded the average for Ontario by $200. In Quebec, the average gross income was $7,000 and the net, $3,300.

Dentists with both independent practice and professional salaries received a slightly higher average income than dentists in independent practice only or in salaried employment only. Most of the salaried or part-salaried dentists, of course, were found in large cities, since the opportunities for salaried work in clinics, university dental schools, or private industry, is very limited in smaller centres. A further point brought out by the report is that the highest average incomes are earned, not in the largest cities, but in centres whose population ranges from 25,000 to 100,000.

The peak of earning power of the average dentist appears to be reached between the ages of 35 and 46, after 10 to 20 years in practice.

No. 88. - Cooking and Heating Apparatus

Wartime restrictions placed on the manufacture of certain types of cooking and heating equipment in Canada are reflected in figures for 1944 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of electric stoves declined from a pre-war total of 33,000 units in 1939 to 12,000 in 1944, while the number of gas cooking stoves dropped from 25,000 in 1939 to 20,000. Output of coal and wood cooking and heating stoves, on the other hand, advanced from 192,000 to 215,000 units.

There were 26,000 warm air furnaces produced in 1944, an output which compares with 25,000 in 1939. More furnace blowers were made during the year, the figure for 1944 being 2,392 compared with 1,111, while the output of power type oil burners declined to 355 from 1,842 in 1939. There was a reduction also in the production of domestic electric water tank heaters from 23,000 to 16,101, while the type designed for coal, wood or oil advanced from 7,000 to 17,000.

Census records for 1941 show that almost 39 per cent of Canadian homes were furnace heated, while slightly more than 61 per cent were heated by stoves, with the heating system varying with the kind of community. Generally, the greater the population concentration, the higher the percentage of homes with furnace heating. In farming districts, 13 per cent of homes were heated by furnace, in rural non-farm areas 25.5 per cent, while in cities of 30,000 population and over the percentage was 64.4

No. 89. - Junior Farm Clubs

Approximately 90 members of junior farm clubs from all parts of Canada are expected to take part in National Rural Week under the direction of the Canadian

Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work in conjunotion with the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in November.

A new feature this year of the event, the fifteenth to be held under the sponsorship of the Canadian Council, is the inclusion of a contest for teams representing girls' olothing clubs. It is expected that seven provinces will send teams to compete in this contest. Other projects included in the National contests are dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, poultry, grain and potatoes.

The junior farm club members eligible to compete will all be members of the provincial championship teams selected in provincial elimination contests.

The members are to arrive at Toronto on Sunday, November 10. The project contests will be conducted the following day and the remainder of the week will be devoted to several educational tours, including attendance at the Royal Winter Fair.

No. 90. - Canadian Wheat for France

Production of wheat in 1946 in France is higher than in 1945 but is below pre-war level and a market for Canadian wheat is considered probable for several years. Writing from Paris, the Commercial Secretary of the Canadian Embassy states that prospects for the purchase of Canadian wheat by France should be favorable for the next few years. The estimated production of wheat in France in 1946 is 61 million quintals (3,050,000 tons), compared with 45 million quintals (2,250,000 tons) in 1945. The pre-war average was about 80 million quintals (4,000,000 tons), so it is apparent that wheat production is still below normal.

There is a tendency on the part of the French farmer to reduce his wheat acreage in an effort to secure higher subsidies from the Government, which seems unlikely at the present time. Many farmers think that larger profits can be made from the oultivation of other crops, suoh as potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables, than by growing wheat.

Farmers in France have apparently decided to grow more soya beans than any other oil plant produced in the country as soya beans provide a higher yield and are more regular. This decision is also influenced by recent legislation which authorizes the producer to sell on a free market any surplus over the quota.
