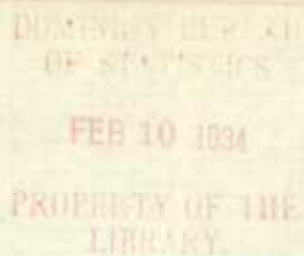


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



No. 69.

Ottawa, Saturday, February 10, 1934.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics  
Much Higher Level of Activity Main-  
tained than in Last Quarter of 1933

Economic data for the early weeks of 1934 indicate that a much higher level of activity was maintained than in the last quarter of 1933. Each of the six major factors regarded as significant of the economic trend, reflected expansion subsequent to the first of the year. The opinion generally expressed at the year-end, that the trend of business during the first quarter of 1934 would be upward, was strengthened in recent weeks. The weekly index of economic conditions (See Note), maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, averaged 89.2 in January compared with 84.1 in December, a gain of 6.1 p.c. The economic index is a weighted composite of six significant factors available on a weekly basis.

A sharp contrast was presented with the low levels of the fifth week of 1933. Marked gains in the economic index and in each of its components were shown over the corresponding week of last year.

An outstanding factor significant of the gain in the physical volume of business over the same period of 1933 was the marked increase in the movement of revenue freight. The eastern division showed an increase of 33 p.c. over the railway car loadings of the same week of 1933, the total being up from 19,967 cars to 26,564. The general gain in Dominion totals for each commodity group of the classification presents evidence of the recovery in the physical volume of business over the first month of last year.

The gain in the freight movement was an important element in the expansion of the gross operating revenues of the two large railway systems during January. The approximate earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were \$8,970,000 in January compared with \$7,676,000 in the same month of last year, a gain of nearly 17 p.c. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways according to preliminary weekly reports showed a gain of about 20 p.c. in the same comparison.

The advance in the general price level of speculative commodities which had been apparent from the middle of October to the end of the year, gained considerable momentum during the first five weeks of 1934. The increases from the beginning of the year until the third of February were continuous from week to week, the result being that the reaction of the third quarter of 1933 was practically counterbalanced.

High-grade bond prices as measured by the daily bid quotations on four Dominion Government refunding bonds, showed moderate but steady advances after the beginning of the year. The index of bond prices prepared in this connection was 109.0 in the week ended February 3 compared with 104.7 in the same week of 1933, a gain of 4.1 p.c. In the week of November 25, the index was 103.3, the gain to 109.0 in the latest week for which statistics are available being 5.5 p.c.

Bank clearings which had reached a relatively low level in December, reflected a marked expansion in financial transfers since the first of the year. The total in January was \$1,256,000,000 compared with \$1,158,000,000 in December and \$978,000,000 in January 1933. The gain over December after adjustment for seasonal tendencies was 29.3 p.c., showing the influence of the speeding up in business and speculative operations. The increase over the same month of 1933 was 29.7 p.c., the gain in the last week for which statistics are available over the preceding, being 6.1 p.c.

Speculative values, depending on prospective industrial profits which in turn reflect the appraisals of the future volume of output and price relationships, showed a pronounced gain during the first five weeks of the present year. The gain during the week of February 1 over the week of January 4 in the index of 113 common stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges was 11.2 p.c. The index of 20 utilities moved up 16.4 p.c., while 87 industrials recorded an increase of 7.8 p.c. Comparisons with the same week of 1933 were even more striking, the increase in the general index being 75.4 p.c. Industrials were up 106.6 p.c., while utilities reflected a gain of nearly 30 p.c.

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Note: In compiling the index of economic conditions, it is the practice to make use of the latest available information. For example in the compilation for February 3 last, it was necessary to use bank clearings as of the week ended January 25, prices of common stocks as of February 1, speculative trading as of January 31 and carloadings as of January 27.



Speculative tradings continued active, the shares sold on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges being 427,336 in the week ended January 30, compared with 402,649 in the preceding week, an increase of 6.1 p.c. The transactions in the corresponding week of 1933 amounted to 84,613 shares.

The net result was that the economic index was 90.8 in the week ended February 3 compared with 89.5 in the week ended January 27, a gain of 1.5 p.c. This compares with 70.4, the index of the same week of 1933, a gain of 29 p.c.

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#### World Shipment of Wheat and Flour

World shipments of wheat and flour for the week ending February 5 amounted to 12,510,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 13,369,000 for the previous week and 13,944,000 for the corresponding week in 1932-33. Shipments from North America increased by one million during the past week, while clearances from the Argentine and Australia decreased by 486,000 and 668,000 respectively. Russian shipments showed a decrease of seven hundred thousand.

During the first twenty-seven weeks of the present crop year, world shipments amounted to 276 million bushels compared with 316 million for the corresponding weeks of the last crop year. North American shipments have amounted to 122 million compared with 180 million. Since August 1 the Argentine has cleared 53 million compared with 36 million, Australia 47 million compared with 65 million, Russia 24 million compared with 16 million.

World shipments have averaged 10.2 million bushels per week during the first twenty-seven weeks of the crop year as compared with 11.7 and 15.2 million during the corresponding period in 1932-33 and 1931-32. North American shipments have averaged 4.5 million compared with 6.7 and 6.4 million, Argentina 2.0 million as compared with 1.3 million.

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#### For the Last Eighteen Weeks Car Loadings Above Last Year's Every Commodity Up Last Week

Car loadings for the week ended February 3 amounted to 39,543 cars. This was 7,632 cars heavier than a year ago and was the eighteenth week in succession to show an increase over the corresponding week of the previous year. Every commodity last week showed an increase over last year's loading, miscellaneous freight continuing in the lead with a gain of 1,766 cars. Grain was up by 882 cars, merchandise by 1,041 cars, pulpwood by 816 cars and lumber by 656.

Total loadings in the eastern division declined from 26,564 cars for the previous week to 25,998 cars and the index number dropped from 73.26 to 68.89, but the total was 5,289 cars above last year's. In the western division the total of 13,545 cars was only 62 cars under the previous week's and was 2,343 above last year's, all commodities except coal being heavier than in 1933.

Total loadings for the first five weeks of this year, amounting to 196,240 cars, were 40,534 cars or 26 per cent heavier than in 1933 and were only 4,587 cars, or 2.3 per cent, under the 1932 loadings.

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#### Footwear Factories in Canada

The number of leather footwear factories in operation in Canada in 1932 was 191, distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia 2; New Brunswick 4; Quebec 108; Ontario 66; Manitoba 5; and British Columbia 6. The total number shows an increase of 7 over the number operating in 1931, and an increase of 12 over 1930.

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#### Leather Wear Output Greater but Values Lower

The output of all kinds of leather footwear during the year 1932 amounted to 18,376,123 pairs, compared with 18,239,035 pairs in 1931 and 17,646,338 pairs in 1930. The total value of production of the industry in 1932 was \$32,242,416, a decrease from 1931 of \$4,383,149, or 12 per cent, and a decrease from 1930 of \$8,236,495, or 20 per cent. The decrease in value is due to the lower prices received by the manufacturers for the product of their factories.

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Retail Sales of New Motor  
Vehicles Down but Prices Up

Sales of new passenger cars, trucks and buses at retail in Canada in December show a decrease of 6.8% in numbers and an increase of 3.1% in values as compared with December 1932. There were 967 vehicles sold in December, 1,315 in November and 1,038 in December 1932, with values reported at \$1,051,100 in December, \$1,403,802 in November, and \$1,019,182 in December 1932.

New passenger cars sold numbered 800 in December, 989 in November and 848 in December 1932, and they were valued at \$805,520, \$1,039,030 and \$810,350 respectively. There were 167 trucks and buses sold in December, 326 in November, and 190 in December 1932; and the retail value was \$245,580 in December, \$364,782 in November, and \$208,832 in December 1932.

The total number of new motor vehicles sold in 1933 was 45,332, a drop of 1.2% as compared with 45,870 in 1932. The value of these vehicles was \$45,460,050 in 1933, a rise of .4% as compared with \$45,260,742 in 1932.

Petroleum Production  
Higher in December

Canadian wells produced 113,677 barrels of crude petroleum in December as compared with 108,304 in the preceding month and 80,841 barrels in December 1932. During 1933 the total output amounted to 1,157,738 barrels; in the previous year 1,054,373 were produced.

The December production in Alberta totalled 103,344 barrels consisting of 98,431 of crude naphtha and 2,482 of light crude from the Turner Valley field, 1,968 of light crude from the Red Coulee and Keho fields and 463 of heavy crude from the Wainwright field. The Alberta provincial government reports that handling losses amounted to 4.6 per cent of the December gross production recovered at the well head in Turner Valley. Unsold oil at the well head on December 31 amounted to 20,377 barrels indicating that production was nearly 6,000 barrels in excess of sales.

Canada imported petroleum, asphalt and their products to a value of \$2,797,862 in December as against the November valuation of \$3,759,152. The December importations were obtained from the following sources: the United States, 79.18 per cent; Peru, 15.5 per cent; Colombia, 4.56 per cent, and India, Mexico, Great Britain, Dutch West Indies, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and Japan, the remainder. Imports of crude petroleum in December amounted to 64,969,634 gallons made up of 49,672,115 from the United States, 11,277,577 from Peru and 4,019,942 from Colombia. Exports of petroleum and its products in December were valued at \$82,670; during the preceding month the value of petroleum exports was \$478,984.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

The investors' index of industrial common stocks was 124.4 for the week ending February 1 compared with 120.8 for the previous week, domestic utility common 56.7 compared with 55.7, common of companies located abroad 92.9 compared with 89.8 and for all three groups of common combined 92.1 compared with 89.6.

Index Numbers of Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100, was 108.6 for the week ending February 1 as compared with 109.5 for the previous week. Nineteen gold stocks fell from 105.0 to 104.1, and four base metals stocks from 129.9 to 128.9.

Seasonal Sales Sent  
Retail Index Upward

A general index number of retail sales issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise from 85.4 in November to 115.9 in December. This compares with 85.7 and 118.9 for the same two months of 1932. Ten groups record increases and one shows a decrease. Those changes are due for the most part to seasonal influences. There has been no allowance for price changes.



The index numbers are based on returns from 83 chains, comprising approximately 2,700 stores, and 25 departmental stores. Index numbers for individual groups behaved as follows: Boots and shoes rose from 84.2 in November to 94.6 in December; Candy from 58.4 to 117.1; Clothing from 96.8 to 112.4; Drugs from 75.4 to 87.5, and Furniture from 48.2 to 57.3. General and Departmental sales increased from 98.7 to 160.1; Groceries and Meats from 75.1 to 81.8; Hardware from 78.3 to 102.6; Music and Radio from 33.8 to 35.7, and Restaurants from 53.5 to 56.8. Dyers and Cleaners from 86.5 to 74.8 were a decrease.

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#### November Sales of Gasoline High

The November sales of gasoline in Canada were recorded at 43,856,000 gallons as compared with 50,906,000 gallons in October and 38,237,000 gallons in November 1932. During the eleven months ending November, 473,288,000 gallons were sold in Canada; in the corresponding period of 1932 sales totalled 474,107,000 gallons.

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#### Crude Petroleum Output In U.S. Exceeds the Quota

Crude petroleum output in the United States during September, October and November exceeded the federal government's allowable by 2,147,000 barrels despite the fact that the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas fields reduced their overproduction appreciably in November. The December quota for the whole of the United States was set at 2,210,000 barrels per day.

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#### Natural Gas Production in December and in 1933

The production of natural gas in Canada in December totalled 2,990,544,000 cubic feet as against 2,141,597,000 in November and 2,612,764,000 in December 1932. During the calendar year 1933 the total Canadian output of natural gas amounted to 23,202,567 thousand cubic feet; in the corresponding period of the previous year, 23,420,174 thousand cubic feet were produced.

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#### The Cattle of Argentina

Of the 32,000,000 or more head of cattle in Argentina, it is estimated that fully two-thirds are now typically pure British breeds, in which the shorthorn predominates. The production of fat cattle, and the enormous quantity of choice beef exported from the country, has for many years been one of the most important factors in Argentina's export trade, and brought recompensating returns.

Argentine beef has enjoyed an enviable position as regards its quality, while mutton and lamb have also advanced in favour. The full effect of the imposition of import quotas on meat by Great Britain, as a result of the Ottawa Conference, has not been felt as yet in Argentina, writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner, but is nevertheless the occasion of some concern, since Great Britain formerly absorbed approximately 84 per cent of the total exports of Argentina's cattle and sheep breeding products.

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#### Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on February 2 amounted to 233,812,968 bushels compared with 234,880,845 the week before and 230,852,632 on the corresponding date of 1933. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 9,797,603 bushels of which 3,895,811 were at Buffalo and 4,357,669 at New York. This compared with 10,986,486 bushels a year ago,, of which 7,142,993 were located at Buffalo and 1,224,905 at New York. United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,248,845 compared with 6,855,629 bushels last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 26 amounted to 2,119,373 bushels compared with 3,374,304 the week before and 2,412,363 in the same week of 1933. Marketings by provinces were as follows, the figures within brackets being the receipts of a year ago: Manitoba 80,783 (158,435), Saskatchewan 873,686 (916,835), Alberta 1,134,904 (1,337,093). During the 26 weeks of the crop year marketings by provinces were: Manitoba 23,223,091 (29,983,369), Saskatchewan 84,966,064 (148,734,886), Alberta 81,980,944 (106,608,730), Total 170,170,099 (285,376,985).

Export clearances of wheat during the week ending February 2 amounted to 3,081,462 bushels compared with 2,490,498 for the previous week and 3,952,307 in the corresponding....



week of 1933. Clearances by ports were as follows, the figures in brackets being those of the corresponding week a year ago. Week ending February 2: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,866,317 (2,576,563), United States ports 639,000 (940,000), St. John 423,905 (323,836), Halifax 152,000 (111,748), Montreal x240 (x160), Total 3,081,462 (3,952,307). xShipped to the Maritime ports for export overseas. Twenty-seven weeks ending February 2: Montreal 31,927,474 (45,166,580), Vancouver-New Westminster 26,242,653 (57,314,826), United States ports 13,449,000 (15,542,000), Quebec 8,491,665 (1,217,904), Sorel 5,287,684 (11,073,265), Churchill 2,707,891 (2,736,030), St. John 2,133,150 (3,991,610), Halifax 715,049 (215,748), Prince Rupert nil (677,813), Victoria nil (596,121), Total 90,954,566 (138,531,897).

#### Milling of Grain in December

During December 4,327,524 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills as compared with 4,493,143 in December 1932. Coarse grain grindings were also lower. The following were the quantities in bushels, the figures in brackets being those of December 1932: Wheat 4,327,524 (4,493,143); oats 631,497 (909,581); corn 124,216 (151,518); barley 59,925 (60,082); buckwheat 21,886 (24,966); and mixed grain 1,501,845 (1,629,953). Mill stocks of wheat on December 31 amounted to 9,952,951 bushels as compared with 10,887,785 a year ago.

Flour production in December amounted to 967,284 barrels compared with 1,009,799 in December 1932. Exports of flour amounted to 418,183 barrels compared with 492,033 in the same month of the previous year.

#### January Export of Wheat Lower than that of Year Ago

The export of wheat in January totalled 7,088,311 bushels valued at \$4,613,824 compared with 14,706,801 bushels at \$6,912,273 in January 1933. The average export price last month was 65.1 cents per bushel compared with 47 cents a year ago. During the ten months of the present fiscal year the wheat export was 158,612,329 bushels at \$107,333,150 as against 213,635,217 bushels at \$117,765,278 in the corresponding period a year ago. The average price for the last ten months was 67.7 cents compared with 55.1 cents.

#### Export of Flour in January Higher than that of Year Ago

The export of wheat flour in January was 448,498 barrels valued at \$1,514,424, compared with 397,304 barrels at \$1,162,046 in January 1933. The average export price was \$3.37 last month as against \$2.92 a year ago. During the ten months of the present fiscal year the export of flour amounted to 4,798,234 barrels at \$16,902,122 compared with 4,444,987 at \$14,520,096 in the corresponding period of the year before. The average price was \$3.44 per barrel compared with \$3.30.

#### Wheat at Rotterdam

The quantity of wheat in storage in Rotterdam harbour remains abnormally large, reports the Canadian Trade Commissioner to the Netherlands, and approximates the volume of two years ago when there was a heavy movement of Russian wheat. At the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1933 there were 110,680 metric tons on hand. By the middle of November the total had climbed to 131,210 tons, to recede to 109,085 tons by January 6.

Of the latter figure, 58,810 tons is of Canadian origin, which is the largest quantity of Canadian wheat to be held in Holland for many years. The bulk of it is in transit, which facilitates reshipment to other countries as market conditions warrant. Apart from Canadian wheat, Rotterdam stocks included 15,400 tons from the Argentine; 4,170 tons from Australia; 2,375 tons from Germany; 20,300 tons from Roumania and Hungary; and 7,580 tons from Russia. In addition to wheat there is also an exceptionally large quantity of barley, 40,000 tons on hand.

#### More Rabbit Skins Treated in 1932 than those of any other Animal

Fur skins treated in 13 establishments in 1932 totalled 7,684,642, an increase of 650,144 over 1931, and an increase of 542,607 over 1930. The amount received for the dressing and dyeing of the furs was \$1,384,511, compared with \$1,571,740 in 1931 and \$1,625,824 in 1930.

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Rabbit skins have advanced greatly in use. There were 2,737,000 treated in 1932; this was double the number two years before and was higher than any other, muskrat coming next with 2,517,000. Mole skins have taken a big drop, coming down from 1,427,000 to 254,000 in two years. On the other hand the skin of the domestic cat is being used more extensively, the number in 1932 being 91,000. Goat skins also are becoming more popular, numbering 154,000. So also are squirrel at almost one million.

#### About the Lumber Industry in 1932

The cut of lumber in Canada during 1932 was considerably less than it had been since 1908, when accurate annual statistics of the lumber industry were first collected. The total value of all the products of the industry decreased from \$62,927,750 in 1931 to \$38,506,647 in 1932, a decrease of 39 per cent. There were decreases in both quantity and total value of all principal products **except** shingles, and all but a few of the secondary products.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada reached its maximum in 1933 with a reported cut of 4,918,202 M feet board measure. A second peak was reached in 1920 with a cut of 4,298,804 M feet board measure, followed by a considerable decrease in 1921. Increases in quantity production took place annually from 1921 to 1926. In 1927 there was a slight reduction followed by further increases in 1928 and 1929, and a decrease in 1930. Sawn lumber production amounted to only 1,908,884 M feet board measure valued at \$26,881,924 in 1932 as compared with 2,497,553 M feet board measure valued at \$46,136,340 in 1931. The average value of all kinds of lumber decreased from \$18.47 in 1931 to \$14.85 in 1932.

The preparation of pulpwood, including cutting-up and barking or rossing, is carried on as a side line in many Canadian saw-mills and is therefore included as part of the saw-milling industry. Prepared pulpwood comes second in importance with 414,037 cords valued at \$4,202,761 in 1932, as compared with 615,853 cords valued at \$6,968,413 in 1931.

There were more mills in operation in 1932, than in 1931, but the average production of lumber per mill was lower. The total number of employees in all mills on salaries and wages decreased from 22,361 in 1931 to 18,285 in 1932. The total pay-roll decreased from \$16,409,674 to \$10,761,090.

British Columbia heads the list in the production of sawn lumber and shingles. Quebec comes first in lath production and in the preparation of pulpwood. The production of lumber increased in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, but decreased in all other provinces.

#### Leather Footwear Production Declines in December but The Year's Output Advances Over Production of 1932

January and December are always months of reduced output in the leather footwear industry, and returns for December 1933 show the usual decline. Production in the month totalled 944,816 pairs, compared with 1,371,253 in November and 978,064 in December 1932. The total production in the calendar year 1933, as prepared from the monthly statements, was 19,221,303 pairs, compared with a total of 17,879,218 pairs in 1932.

#### Adult Education--No. 7 Activities of Carnegie Corporation in Canada

The Carnegie Corporation of New York administers a special fund set apart by Andrew Carnegie, the founder, for the British Dominions and Colonies. The report of the Corporation for 1933 records the appropriation of about \$750,000 from this fund for the advancement of Educational Activities in Canada. The greater part of the sum goes to the building up of university and college libraries, and to the endowment of some of these institutions, but large sums are included for the advancement of public library activities and other forms of educational service for the ordinary citizen.

There is \$60,000 for the inauguration of a public library service to cover the whole of Prince Edward Island. A similar service in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia was introduced as a demonstration in 1930, at a cost of \$100,000 to the Carnegie Corporation over a five-year period. There is also \$18,000 in the 1933 appropriations to be applied toward the training of librarians. The report on Canadian library conditions and needs by a Commission of three Canadian librarians was completed and published during the year and is being studied by the Trustees for their guidance in granting further aid to library development. Provision is also made in the appropriations for subsidizing Canadian museum programmes to the extent of \$40,000, in accordance with some of the recommendations put forward in the survey of Canadian museums that was made in 1932 by Sir Henry Miers and S. F. Markham.

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More strictly within the field of adult education, the report records the completion of a survey of workers' education throughout the British Empire. This survey was made by Mr. C.O.G. Douie of University College, London, who visited all of the Dominions. The report is still in confidential form, and is being studied by the Trustees. A grant made to the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario a few years ago was exhausted in 1932, but the report of the Association for 1933 records that Mr. Douie was very appreciative of the work that the Ontario W.E.A. is doing.

Through the medium of the American Association for Adult Education, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has also provided funds to take a number of Canadian educationists to the Scandinavian countries in the last two summers, to study the provision made there for adult education. Denmark, Sweden and Norway are recognized as having much to teach the Western nations in this respect, especially in educational provision for the rural population in their folk high schools.

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Adult Education--No. 8.  
Extension Department of University of Toronto

The adult education organization in Canada that gathers the greatest number of people into its classes for sustained study is the Extension Department of the University of Toronto. It provides several well-defined types of evening courses that constitute perhaps the most important part of the work.

One group of courses is for teachers who wish to obtain credit toward a university degree, and the evening work of the winter months is supplemented by a summer school in which further credits may be gained.

A second group of courses is for the classes of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario. These classes are conducted in fourteen other cities as well as Toronto. The enrolment last year was 1,328, and this year is over 1,400, composed entirely of trade unionists and those engaged in similar occupations. Most of these classes are in Economics for Current Events. The University of Toronto Extension Department pays all of the tutors for W.E.A. classes though some of them are members of the staff of McMaster University, Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario. In the last two years the W.E.A. has conducted a summer school at Pickering College, Newmarket.

There is a third group of evening classes conducted in Toronto, unlike the other two in that they are open to everyone. They claim the largest enrolment - 1,822 last year. The most popular subjects with this group are English, Psychology, Economics, Public Speaking, French and Journalism, each of which claimed more than 150 devotees.

Two years ago economics classes were organized for farmers in the neighbourhood of the towns Aurora and Sharon on the same terms as the W.E.A. Last year five communities took part with 272 farmers enrolled, and the degree of interest is indicated in the Director's report to the effect that prolonged and animated discussion followed every lecture.

Other courses are arranged for such groups as the Members of the Canadian Credit Institute and Chartered Life Underwriters. In various communities throughout the province 178 occasional lectures were provided under the auspices of the Extension Department. Two years ago a beginning was made in the use of radio, a series of 40 talks having been broadcast, and it appears that this will become a permanent feature of the work, as it has in some of the other Canadian universities.

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Adult Education--No. 9.  
Activities of the French-  
Speaking Population in Ottawa

The University of Ottawa in the last two years has offered an increasing number of evening courses, some of which, like the Teachers' Courses at the University of Toronto, may be taken for credit toward a degree in Arts, and others of which, like the Evening Tutorial Classes at Toronto, are open to all who wish to attend. Several of the courses are given in both the French and English languages. The subjects include Philosophy, French, English, German, Italian, Latin, Mathematics and Bookkeeping.

Three years ago the Dominican Fathers introduced a series of evening lectures, open to the general public, that have steadily increased in popularity. Classes are held two evenings weekly, the programme for the present winter including eight lecturers and as many subjects in the field of mental, social and physical sciences. The programme differs from that generally in vogue among evening study classes elsewhere, since each student enrolls for the entire eight courses and no two lectures are given simultaneously.  
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Last winter a group of young people, whose enthusiasm for study had been aroused by the classes at the Dominican Institute, organized what has proven to be a popular study club, taking its name, Le Caveau, from its place of meeting. The club is a federation of literary-and artistically-minded people in five groups, each group using the meeting-place one night weekly. The interests of the groups are literature, elocution and dramatic art, decorative arts, vocal music, and instrumental music.

Less regular meetings are those on Sunday afternoons in the auditorium of the University of Ottawa, those of L'Institut Canadien Francais and those of L'Alliance Francaise which average perhaps fortnightly during the winter, and for which a speaker or musical artist from abroad is not infrequently secured.

Other lines of activity, such as the evening technical courses in the city schools, might also be mentioned. In the background supporting all of the enterprises is the bilingual Public Library of Ottawa.

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#### Adult Education--No. 10.

#### University of Alberta, Extension Department

The Extension Department of the University of Alberta offers a greater variety of services than any other such Department in Canada, and they are managed with a view to putting them within the reach of the entire population of the province, rural and urban. The Department's work represents a thorough-going centralization of activities which in other provinces, when conducted at all, are handled by at least two or three separate organizations,--especially the purely agricultural services and travelling libraries.

The Report of the Department must be perused in full to grasp the comprehensive nature of its work but some of the major lines of activity may be summarized. The Report for 1933 records 136 lectures and moving picture programmes provided, with an attendance of 13,617; and 464 radio lectures over the University's own station in addition to programmes of music, drama, debates, etc. -- the whole amounting to 661 hours of broadcasting.

Sets of lantern slides were sent out 1,394 times, and shown 2,394 times, with an aggregate attendance of 157,118. There were also 264 sets of moving picture films circulated. These were shown 352 times with a total attendance of 42,944.

The Department's Travelling Libraries were used in 323 communities. The recorded circulation was 29,256 and a further 22,957 books and pamphlets were sent out from the Open Shelf Library. There were also 958 package libraries sent out to communities wanting special material for the preparation of debates, and a selection of plays to amateur dramatic clubs in 419 communities.

A special grant of \$10,000 a year for three years from the Carnegie Corporation enabled the Department to offer a new service in the fine arts: music, drama and art. An instructor in dramatics was appointed, and in six months she assisted 27 communities in the choice and production of plays, making one to four visits to each. A further 250 dramatic groups were given help and advice through the mail, and some 1,500 plays were catalogued, classified, and thus put at the disposal of the public.

Under the direction of a committee of three, art exhibitions were arranged in 45 towns and villages. A selection of 20 pictures from the National Gallery and two collections by Alberta artists were exhibited, in almost every case being accompanied by a lecturer, who gave from one to seven talks on art. The attendance at these exhibits was over 20,000, reaching as high as 325 in one tiny village of 16 houses.

The greater part of the money available for the encouragement of musical appreciation was used to provide expert adjudicators for rural musical festivals, of which some 20 are held in different parts of the province. A series of 18 lecture-recitals illustrating the history and development of music were given over the radio, and several concert parties of the best available musicians were sent out from Calgary to surrounding towns to provide programmes of classical music.

The Quarterly Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, University week for farm young people, and the Departments exhibit at the Edmonton Fair, are some others of its manifold activities, but enough has already been described to illustrate the Extension Department ideal of service to the entire population of Alberta.

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Adult Education--No. 11.  
Numerous Agencies - Summer Schools.  
Listening Groups.

The ten preceding items have described adult education activities in Canada, but have not been in any sense exhaustive. The work of only a few universities has been mentioned. Others, such as Acadia University at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, conduct a variety of activities comparable to those of the University of Alberta, without the strictly agricultural extension work. Almost all of the universities and some of the colleges carry on extension work in some form or other. Clubs, institutes, churches and affiliated organizations in the thousands add their contribution in a variety of ways.

The possibilities of summer schools are coming to be realized. The summer school has been with us for ten to fifteen years (in a few cases longer) but chiefly as a means to the academic and professional improvement of teachers. In the last two years, the organization of the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics at the Y. M. C. A. Camp, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, the W.E.A. Summer School at Newmarket, the Conservative Summer School at the same place, the Liberal Summer School at Port Hope, the University of Western Ontario Summer School in French at Trois-Pistoles, Quebec, -to mention a few- testify to a growing appreciation of the possibilities of the summer school as a means of public enlightenment, and a pleasant and profitable way of spending a vacation for others as well as teachers.

Another means, of which there is however, scarcely visible as yet any evidence of appreciation, is the organization of "listening groups", - to use the term that has become familiar in Great Britain. A listening group is a class meeting periodically and regularly to receive its instruction by radio. A discussion among the members of the group follows the lecture, and their comments, criticisms, or questions are sent to the lecturer by mail. Thus the tutor is kept in constant touch with his classes and adjusts his lectures accordingly, the same as if he were personally present. The value of the lecture to the listener is immeasurably enhanced, when instead of absorbing it sponge-like and alone, he discusses it freely with others and has the privilege of questioning his distant teacher. The first steps toward the organization of listening groups in Canada, are apparently being taken in Montreal, where a group of educationists are currently making systematic survey of the possibilities of this form of instruction.

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Adult Education--No 12.  
A Canadian Survey--Meeting at Toronto--  
Canadian Association May Be Organized

A committee of six Canadians, spread across the Dominion from Charlottetown to Edmonton, is at present making a systematic study of adult education activities in Canada. It is felt that the bringing together of information on the practices and experiences in the widespread sections of the Dominion will be of substantial aid to all parts alike. The project has the hearty approval of The World Association for Adult Education, The British Institute of Adult Education, and the American Association for Adult Education.

There appears to be a likelihood that in the early future Canada may have a permanent organization, corresponding to the British and American bodies mentioned, in which all local organizations for adult education may come together for mutual help and encouragement. President H. J. Cody of the University of Toronto has recently authorized invitations to be issued to all adult education workers, from coast to coast, to meet in Toronto next June. One of the chief purposes of the meeting will be to organize, if it is considered desirable, a Canadian Association for Adult Education. The invitation explains that the demand for adult education is growing so rapidly, and so many new means of meeting it are becoming available, that it seems desirable there should be some systematic means for the interchange of experiences among those carrying on the work.

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Wholesale Prices  
Rise in January

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 69.0 in December to 70.6 in January; 172 quotations were higher, 54 were lower, while 341 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 60.5 to 64.0, due principally to higher quotations for barley, wheat, corn, flax, flour, bran and shorts. Animals and Their Products rose from 63.3 to 65.1, gains for steers, calves, hogs, fresh and cured meats, hides, furs,

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and butter, more than offsetting price reductions for lambs, leather and eggs. Fibres Textiles, and Textile Products, changed from 71.7 to 72.5 mainly on account of rises in the prices of raw cotton, wool, cotton fabrics, and wool blankets. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 64.6 to 65.3, influenced by gains for fir dimension, cedar bevel siding and shingles.

Iron and Its Products were 87.2 in January as compared with 86.7 in December with the chief advances shown in the rolling mill products group. Non-ferrous Metals and Their Products rose from 66.5 to 67.0. Copper, silver, tin and zinc moved up, while lead and solder declined. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 85.9 to 86.2 because of higher quotations for window glass, lime, and plaster. Chemicals and Allied Products fell from 80.8 to 80.6, losses for copper sulphate and caustic soda, outweighing gains for shellac and white lead.

Note: Beginning January, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices will be based upon 567 price series instead of 502 as formerly. Since 1928 when this list was revised last, several items then included have ceased to be of commercial importance. Substitutions and additions made advisable by changing conditions are responsible for the larger number of price series now used.

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production in December. Gasoline Sales in November.
2. Lumber Industry in 1932.
3. New Motor Vehicle Sales in December.
4. Index Numbers of Security Prices.
5. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
6. Milling Statistics for December.
7. Fur Dressing Industry in 1932.
8. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales in December.
9. Asphalt Roofing Industry in December.
10. Production of Leather Footwear in December.
11. Summary of Trade of Canada, December.
12. Weekly Grain Statistics.
13. Weekly Car Loadings.
14. Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in 1932.
15. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.



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