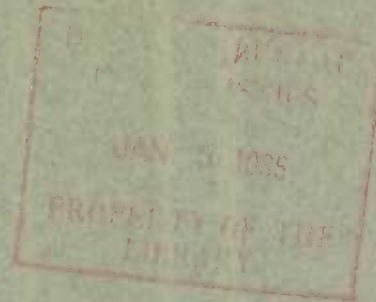


C2



**A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA**  
**FROM THE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**AS SUPPLIED TO THE**  
**CANADIAN RADIO BROADCASTING COMMISSION**  
**DEC. 1, TO DEC. 31, 1934.**

## Contents

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 63. Cotton.                            | 79. What of the Wolf?                                   |
| 64. From Sabots to High Heels.         | 80. Canada Leads All Nations in<br>Production Recovery. |
| 65. Too Little or Too Much Schooling?  | 81. Success in Battling Tuberculosis.                   |
| 66. Tool Handles.                      | 82. Christmas Trees.                                    |
| 67. Zinc in Canada.                    | 83. The High Cost of Sickness.                          |
| 68. The Blind.                         | 84. Electricity Working for Canadians.                  |
| 69. Canada's Place in Literacy.        | 85. The Bible in the Depression.                        |
| 70. Women as Healers.                  | 86. Where Santa Gets the Toys.                          |
| 71. About the Irish in Canada.         | 87. Greetings.  |
| 72. Astonishing Record of Police.      | 88. Olive Oil.  |
| 73. Hockey Sticks for Canadian Boys.   | 89. Washing Machines.                                   |
| 74. Radio Bringing us Closer Together. | 90. The Biggest "Business" in Canada.                   |
| 75. Educating the Deaf.                | 91. Marble in Canada.                                   |
| 76. Hardwood Flooring.                 | 92. Home and School as Nation Builders.                 |
| 77. When Youth Becomes Man.            | 93. New Year's Eve.                                     |
| 78. Lead in Canada.                    |   |

-----

Note: A Fact a Day is broadcast over the Commission's network immediately after the Canadian Press News broadcast at 10.45 p.m.



A Fact a Day About Canada

from the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

---

No. 63. Sat. Dec. 1, 1934 - Cotton

Cotton provides an outstanding example of the necessary things we get from other countries but cannot grow at home. We manufacture the raw material into a great variety of commodities to meet the needs of the people. The Dionne quintuplets began their little lives with it and, when the shadows fall, they will still be using cotton.

The fisherman bends his cotton sail to the breeze; the white-collar man starches it to look like linen; the average woman arrays herself more often in cotton than in any other material.

Quebec is the province of the cotton textile industry, with Ontario a long way behind and the rest nowhere in the race for a leading position.

We import around 100 million pounds of raw cotton in a year, not so much as in the days we went "haywire" with prosperity but a great bulk for all that. We get most of it from the United States where it was regarded as a nuisance on the plantations sixty-odd years ago. Our supply from Egypt is increasing but we get little or none from India, its ancient home, where cotton was in common use in the ages before history was written.

---

No. 64. Sun. Dec. 2, 1934 - From Sabots to High Heels.

Many of the early French settlers brought their wooden shoes with them to New France, and later on some of the English settlers, principally from the manufacturing districts, along with a few Scots and Irish, carted with them their noisy clogs reinforced with a heavy circlet of iron on the sole. But they found the clumsy wooden footwear not so suited to the climate and mode of living in the new colony as the mocassin and the beefskin for general use.

Occasionally a sabot may still be found around a Quebec farm home, but today the deafening clitter-clatter of the clog and the sabot is never heard upon the Canadian sidewalk. Yet the use of wood forms an essential part of almost all leather footwear, from the heaviest work boots to the lightest dancing sandals. Milady's high heels are made of wood and many heavy boots are pegged with the same material.

Last year Canada produced over seven million pairs of wooden heels valued at three-quarters of a million dollars and nearly half a million dollars' worth of other wooden shoe-findings.

---

No. 65. Mon. Dec. 3, 1934 - Too Little or Too Much Schooling?

In recent years more than one-half of Canadian children have been getting more than an elementary schooling. They have been starting to high school. One-fifth or more complete the high school course, and one-tenth continue their education still further in a normal school, college or university. Three in every hundred get a university degree. Girls get half a year's more schooling than boys, but more than two boys for every girl graduate from a university.

The cost of these young people's schooling in recent years has been about \$750 each. The other costs involved in raising a child to the age of self-support have been about \$5,000. In other words, it costs no more to raise six children and give them a complete elementary schooling than to raise seven with no schooling at all.

Does this extra one-seventh for education yield sufficient returns, cultural or economic, to merit its expenditure? Occupational records suggest that it does. And it is worth noting that among 26,991 men and women in the latest "Who's Who in America" 25,196, or 93 p.c., have more than an elementary schooling.

No. 66. Tues. Dec. 4, 1934 - Tool Handles.

There are plenty of materials stronger than wood, harder, stiffer, tougher, more flexible and elastic, more easily worked and more durable but there is nothing but wood that possesses so many of these qualities combined in one material that is so cheap and abundant. These qualities are all-important in a material for tool handles.

But there is another quality which is possessed by wood almost exclusively. There is something warm and friendly to the human hand in the "feel" of a well-polished piece of wood. Can you imagine what a Canadian lumberjack would say if you asked him to work outdoors in wintertime with a steel-handled axe or peavy? Wooden handles are light where lightness counts in a day's manual labour. They are stronger than steel of the same weight under most conditions and they possess the necessary resiliency beyond any other comparable material.

Canada produces annually about four million small tool handles and four million axe and long tool handles. Hickory is the favorite material for axe and hammer. Maple and ash are preferred for lumbering tools. Apple wood is preferred for hand saws.

No. 67. Wed. Dec. 5, 1934 - Zinc in Canada.

The origin of the term zinc is lost in obscurity. It is possible that zinc alloys were known to the later Romans, for coins have been found which contain copper and zinc nearly in the proper proportions to form brass, but it is not known to whom the discovery of isolated zinc is due. The art of zinc smelting has been practised in England from about 1730.



The uses of the metal are diversified and growing. In the form of dust it is used extensively in the milling of gold ores. A principal alloy of zinc is brass and the so-called galvanized iron is simply iron covered with a coating of zinc.

Canada has become a leading world producer of this important metal. Electrolytic zinc was first produced at Trail, British Columbia, in 1916 and at Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1930. Production was 200 million pounds last year and in the first half only of this year 137 million. Canada now supplies most of the zinc requirements of many countries, notably the United Kingdom, which last year absorbed 67 per cent of the output.

---

No. 68. Thurs. Dec. 6, 1934 - The Blind.

There are about 7,500 persons in Canada who are totally blind. More than half of them are over the age of 65, indicating that blindness has come upon the majority in adult life.

Less than one-tenth are younger than 20 years, and the great majority of these are in special schools where they are supported by the provincial governments. There are six schools with about 500 pupils. The provinces which do not operate such an institution pay the cost keeping their blind children in the school of a neighboring province.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind directs the new learning required by those who lose their sight in adult years, either through home teaching or industrial classes. The Institute maintains two free libraries, in Toronto and Winnipeg, with over 20,000 volumes, from which books are carried post-free to every part of Canada. The books are printed in a special alphabet of raised type, and are read by touch of the fingers.

The newer educational and recreational media of radio and talkies are a boon to the blind. Many theatres in Canada generously provide passes for blind people and their escorts. Their Institute aids them in obtaining radios, and the Dominion Government issues their radio licenses free.

---

No. 69. Fri. Dec. 7, 1934 - Canada's Place in Literacy.

A survey of illiteracy throughout the world is now in progress under the direction of the World Association for Adult Education. The survey will find that Canada is one of about fifteen countries among whose populations not more than 5 per cent are without ability to read and write. Half of the other countries with this distinction are members of the British Commonwealth. The United States, the other great political unit whose language medium is English, is also in this class.

Considering the illiteracy of everybody over ten years of age, Canada has a slight advantage over her great neighbour, with only 3.8 per cent unable to write, as compared with 4.3 p.c. in the United States. When the coloured population is not included in the calculation, the United States proportion is 2.7 per cent, the Canadian 3.2 per cent.

Among the older people in Canada -- those over 60 years of age -- one in every ten is unable to write. This proportion becomes progressively smaller with the youth of the people, until among those who are now at school-leaving age it is only about one in a hundred.

---

No. 70. Sat. Dec. 8, 1934 - Women as Healers.

There are about 45,000 women in Canada engaged in the profession of healing the sick, ministering to the afflicted and striving to ameliorate the condition of those who have found the battle of life too strong for them. Some 32,000 of these are nurses or nurses-in-training. They are, so to speak, the right hand women of the physician and the surgeon. In addition there are 4,700 practical nurses.

There are 200 Lady Doctors, over 30 Dentists, about 20 Opticians and 90 Osteopaths and Chiropractors. Other Health Professionals, over 900 in all, include Dietitians, Masseuses, Therapists and Christian Science Practitioners. Besides these are many Divine Healers, Faith Healers and Social Hygiene Workers.

Social Welfare has become an important vocation for the woman of today. There were 800 social welfare workers listed at the Census of 1931, but in the last two or three years their numbers have increased by leaps and bounds. They have become a separate Census class. The class is made up of such interesting occupations as Case Workers, Playground Instructors, Settlement Workers, Travellers' Aids, Visitors, and so on.

---

No. 71. Sun. Dec. 9, 1934 - About the Irish in Canada.

It may not be a matter of common knowledge that at the time of Confederation the largest English-speaking racial group in Canada was the Irish, outnumbering the English by 140,000. The Irish and the Scottish combined outnumbered the English by almost two to one. At the present time these proportions are more than reversed, those of English origin being larger than the other two combined. It was not until after 1881 that the number of English surpassed the Irish, while in 1921, for the first time, those of Scottish origin stepped ahead of the Irish too.

The reason for the Irish being thus outstripped was mainly immigration of the English and the Scots, but that it was also partly due to emigration can be gathered from their slow increase. Thus in the twenty years from 1881 to 1901, the Irish increased by only 31,000 or three per cent, although from natural increase alone they might be expected to gain ten times more than that at least.

It is interesting to know in this connection that at the time of forming the American Constitution, the English there seemed to have the same preponderance as the Irish had in Canada.

---

No. 72. Mon. Dec. 10, 1934 - Astonishing Record of Police.

No organized group of individuals, specializing in the theft and re-sale



of automobiles, exists in Canada. The remarkable efficiency of the Provincial and Highway Police, has probably made impossible the existence of such a gang by trailing down the robbers with such success as to establish a record that is really astonishing.

The theft of an automobile in Canada has never been an enterprise attended with much success. In 1930 there were over 12,000 autos stolen in the Dominion and only 450 were not recovered for their owners, but even in the very short period since then our police forces have made a record of progress that is little short of marvellous.

There were 7,600 automobiles stolen in Canada last year and, unbelievable as it seems, all of them were recovered except five. When one considers the opportunities that exist for disguise and hiding in the Canadian wilds one realizes that Canadian policemen exhibited almost 100 per cent efficiency in the discharge of their duties, the result calls for sincere appreciation.

---

No. 73. Tues. Dec. 11, 1934 - Hockey Sticks for Canadian Boys.

Listening of an evening to the letters read over the radio by the various Santa Claus impersonators sponsored by large business firms, one hears a remarkable number of boys wanting dear old loving Santa to bring them a hockey stick at Christmas.

There are close to one and a quarter million boys in Canada between the ages of five and fifteen and most of them have played some hockey in their young lives. To keep them chasing the puck there were more than half a million hockey sticks manufactured in the Dominion last year. That is an enormous supply and no other game in this country approaches it as a creator of the demand for volume output of equipment.

Of course, the bigger chaps in the big games use up a lot of sticks but not anything like the quantity that is turned out for the little fellows who are having the time of their lives learning to play the great Canadian game of hockey.

---

No. 74. Wed. Dec. 12, 1934. - Radio Bringing Us Closer Together.

One has to sit back and think hard to realize the full significance of the fact that there were 43,000 radio sets sold in Canada in the third quarter of 1934. That was 143 per cent more than in the second quarter, and 45 per cent more than a year ago.

The meaning of it is clear. Our own broad corner of the world is linking up closer and closer. We are coming more and more into daily and hourly touch with one another, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the International Border to the Arctic. We are exchanging words and thoughts with all peoples of all lands of the earth to an ever increasing degree.

It is pleasing to learn that the sales of radio sets made their largest percentage gain on the wide and sparsely populated Prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose domains stretch far away into the spacious North.

The gain was 100 per cent. All provinces had increased sales. In the last four years alone there have been more than 700,000 radio sets sold in Canada.

---

No. 75. Thurs. Dec. 13, 1934 - Educating the Deaf.

Canada has about 7,000 persons in her population without the power of hearing or of speech. Over 100 of them are also blind. Most of the deaf-mutes are young and have been afflicted from birth or very early years. In this respect there is a contrast with the still more numerous blind population, most of whom have lost their sight in later life.

Education of deaf children, like education of the blind, is regarded as a special responsibility by provincial governments, and their schools for the deaf are attended by about 1,400 children. In Ontario cities there are also special classes in the ordinary public schools for children who are hard of hearing, and these enroll about 1,000.

There is in Canada a National Institute which promotes the education and welfare of the blind after they have left school, or after they have lost sight in adult life, but there is no corresponding organization for the deaf. More service clubs and church organizations are taking an interest in the deaf as a group, however. They find that by organizing concerts, put on by the deaf themselves, the public are not only surprised but delighted at the achievements of their schools, and develop a more sympathetic understanding of the one fellow citizen in every 800 who is without the power of hearing.

---

No. 76. Fri. Dec. 14, 1934 - Hardwood Flooring.

We hear a lot of talk these days about the substitution of steel, concrete and other materials for wood in building construction and while this substitution is undoubtedly taking place there is a limit to its extent. There are certain parts of all modern buildings, especially residences, where no satisfactory substitute for wood so far has been developed.

Have you ever tried to dance on a concrete floor? There is a certain springiness to a wooden floor that has not so far been successfully imitated by any other material.

Hardwood is usually preferred for floors which are not completely covered by carpets or linoleum not only on account of its resiliency but because of its wearing qualities and appearance. It took one thousand workers last year to turn out the demand supply of 26 million surface feet. The greater part of this was native birch, hard maple, red oak and beech. Quarter cut oak is preferred for its superior wearing qualities and its attractive grain and figure, but white oak is now commercially extinct in Canada for flooring at any rate, and the lumber is imported in the rough largely from Kentucky.

---

No. 77. Sat. Dec. 15, 1934 - When Youth Becomes Man.

There are about 3 1/2 million children in Canada under the age of 16. Many of their parents must be looking forward to the time when these will no



longer be a drain on the family purse. The census records can help them to know when this time will be.

Under conditions of the last census the average boy or girl at the end of the teen age had earned about \$900. This is equivalent to about \$38 per month for two years. Some had been working more than that, others less. If we allow that the youth can be independent on \$38 a month, then dependency ends with the eighteenth year.

But if the youth of 18 reflects he will be less impressed with his new-found independence than with the debt of more than \$5,000 that his family and society have incurred on his behalf. This is what it has cost to raise him, and he will be well into his thirties before he has earned enough to pay it back. But society doesn't require him to do it in this way. It allows him to marry in his twenties and discharge his debt by rearing children of his own.

---

No. 78. Sun. Dec. 16, 1934 - Lead in Canada.

The lead of the familiar tea package and the shimmering plumber's pot was known to the ancients. The Romans used it largely, as it is still used, for water pipes. White lead was known in the eighth century. Lead ores were known in Canada as early as 1744 when they were shown on a map published at that time.

Canada last year, with a production of 266 1/2 million pounds, was the world's fourth largest producer of lead. British Columbia contributed nearly 99 per cent of the Canadian output.

Ever greater use of lead is made in modern industry, for example in the manufacture of storage batteries and for covering cable.

Canada is a large exporter of lead and more than 60 per cent of the quantity sent abroad goes to the United Kingdom.

---

No. 79. Mon. Dec. 17, 1934 - What of the Wolf?

The most hated of Canada's predatory animals is the wolf. His friends are few and, ever since anyone can remember, there have been campaigns, large and small, organized for the purpose of exterminating him. Governments with their bounties have been after his ears also.

Yet, from the trappers' point of view the wolf is one of our most valuable fur-bearing animals. His pelt is worth three times that of a moose and six times that of a deer. It is worth more than the mink or the raccoon, the skunk, the wildcat or the cougar. Although lower than it has been for years, the last market price reported to the Bureau was \$11 and the skunk less than one dollar.

Whether in number the wolf is diminishing or not is a debatable question, although it is true that the timber wolf catch of over 6,000 last year was only

about half that of four years ago and the coyote or prairie wolf take of over 22,000 was less than half. The catch, however, is not an altogether reliable indication, for the wolf thrives in game preserves where it is difficult to put him out of business.

---

No. 80. Tues. Dec. 18, 1934 - Canada Leads All Nations in Production Recovery.

Canada in industrial production has made a greater gain from the lowest point reached in 1933 to the latest month for which complete production figures are available than any other of the leading nations of the world. Canada's lowest point of production during the depression was reached in February, 1933, and the gain from that month up to October, 1934, was 57 per cent.

Norway made a gain of 38 per cent from July, its low month in 1933, to September, 1934. Germany gained 37 per cent from January, 1933, to September, 1934. Poland, which at the time had a textile strike, rose 35 per cent from March, 1933, to September 1934.

On this continent the United States production increased 23 per cent from March, 1933, to October, 1934. But the progress of Canada has been swifter, for the index of production climbed from 51.7 to 81.3 and in the United States from 53.2 to 65.8.

This information is taken from a Report by the League of Nations at Geneva received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

---

No. 81. Wed. Dec. 19, 1934 - Success in Battling Tuberculosis.

At the present time when appeals are being made for the purchase of Christmas seals to aid in the campaign against tuberculosis, it seems appropriate to indicate the extent of the success which has been attained in the fight against this disease.

At the beginning of the century, the death rate in England and Wales from tuberculosis was 190 per hundred thousand inhabitants; by 1932 it was reduced to 84. In the United States, the rate for the District of Columbia and the original Registration Area was 196 per hundred thousand. This was reduced to 68 in 1930.

Canadian figures cover only a comparatively brief period, yet the improvement is very marked. For the eight provinces for which comparisons on a uniform basis can be carried back to 1921, the death rate was then 75. Last year it was only 52. The improvement is even greater than these figures indicate, because mortality from tuberculosis is much more frequent amongst Indians than amongst whites and registration is considerably more complete now than it was then.

In Quebec the rate was 129 in 1926, while last year it had been reduced to 99. Although much remains to be done, the battle against tuberculosis in Canada has been a remarkable achievement.

---



No. 82. Thurs. Dec. 20, 1934 - Christmas Trees.

A great sale of Christmas trees is in progress in Canada this week and they will be decorated and ready on Monday evening for Santa Claus's visit when he comes down from the North with good things for the children.

There is a lot of mistaken sentiment about these Christmas trees. Some people believe that the cutting of them depletes Canadian forests. They are quite wrong. These are not forest trees. To be shapely they must be grown in the open and they are got in pasture land, on the edges of woodlots and along roads and trails. Most of them would have to be cut down anyway.

Even if the farmer received only five cents for each of these Christmas trees he is better off than he would be by letting them grow to maturity for pulpwood at present prices.

It is impossible to say how many Canadian trees are sold for Christmas, but there is a great trade done with them in the United States. Last year we sent two and a half million of them across the line and they brought \$250,000. This year the export is expected to be larger.

The trees come chiefly from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and from Ontario and British Columbia. The Douglas Fir Christmas trees are said to be particularly handsome and symmetrical.

---

No. 83. Fri. Dec. 21, 1934 - The High Cost of Sickness.

The last census showed that there were more than 30,000 of Canada's wage-earners losing pay all of the time as a result of sickness and accidents. Allowing a similar toll among other gainfully-occupied persons, there must have been over 50,000 of the persons in money-making occupations incapacitated throughout the year.

With 50,000 sick in what constitutes only 38 p.c. of the population - and these mainly in the prime of life - what must the total number be if the sick children, wives, mothers, and older people are included?

There are nearly 50,000 health workers - doctors, nurses, dentists, etc.- required to look after the latter. Their fees, together with the cost of hospitals, medicines, sick-room and surgical supplies, amounted in the census year to something like \$150,000,000 at least. The income lost by sickness keeping people from their work must have been well over \$50,000,000. (It was over \$33,000,000 for employees only). Thus the total cost of sickness must have been at least \$200,000,000, or \$50 for every person in a money-making occupation.

---

No. 84. Sat. Dec. 22, 1934 - Electricity Working for Canadians.

On this Saturday evening, when thoughts are centred upon the Christmas that will come in a couple of days, the older folk may well pause a moment to single out one of the differences between this year and the days of their youth.

The chief difference is in the lighting of the Christmas Tree and in general the way in which we make electricity work for us. There is no need to describe its uses. Suffice it to say that Canada is a great country for electricity. The Dominion this year has produced about 22 billion kilowatt hours, which is 12 per cent more than the previous high record of 1930.

Now, one horse power is equivalent to almost three-quarters of a kilowatt hour and, as it takes about ten men to do the work of the standard horse, 123 million men would have to work eight hours per day for 300 days to produce these 22 billion kilowatt hours. Or, if ten times the number of men, women and children that there are in Canada worked each day throughout the year at the rate of an average man, the unit of work done would just about equal what Canadian electric generators did in 1934 in central electric stations, electric railways, mines and manufacturing plants. What a worker for mankind the Canadian people have made of electricity, especially hydro-electricity!

---

No. 85. Sun. Dec. 23, 1934 - The Bible in the Depression.

It is a fact of great interest to people in general, but to theologians and philosophers in particular, that during the darkest days of the depression, Canadians appear to have betaken themselves more to the Bible than they did in more prosperous times. It is a fact that Canadians bought more Bibles, prayer books, etc., than in the halcyon days, and it is also interesting to note that, since times have begun to get better, the purchase of these has fallen off a little. Statistics appear to show that it is the Book of Comfort.

Bibles are not printed in Canada. They are imported mostly from Great Britain. In the year of our direst need the importation of Bibles, Prayer Books and similar publications was valued at about half a million dollars. Last year it was one third of a million. Even that is regarded as remarkable in a country which has only about ten millions of people, in view of the fact that Bibles and other religious books become such beloved family possessions that they are cherished and cared for as no other books are. The Family Bible is the traditional book of the home.

---

No. 86. Mon. Dec. 24, 1934 - Where Santa Gets the Toys

The Christmas tree is in its place and is decorated with lights and flummery to give it the proper effect. The children are safely tucked in bed, confident that Santa will leave them something before the dawn ushers in a new Christmas Day.

Where does Santa get all that wonderful display of attractive dolls and toys that come to brighten Canadian childhood? Most of them are made in Canada, of course, but these are far from accounting for the whole supply. During October and November, without counting the early weeks of December, about half a million dollars' worth of dolls and other toys came to Canada for the Christmas trade.

In the years immediately preceding the war Germany held undisputed first place as a source of supply of toys. Germany still had a large share of this business in Canada but the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom are now



vigorous competitors. The celluloid dolls come almost entirely from Japan.

---

No. 87. Tues. Dec. 25, 1934 - Greetings!

The Bureau wishes all those people in Canada and elsewhere who listen to these facts each evening, a happy Christmas season and a prosperous New Year.

The records of the Bureau show that the condition of business is very much better than it was a year ago, with the result that more of our people are happier and more hopeful. Everything points to a continuance of the betterment.

This is the 400th Christmas that Canada has seen since Jacques Cartier and his party of pioneers spent their first winter in this Dominion and celebrated here the Natal Day of the Saviour.

---

No. 88. Wed. Dec. 26, 1934 - Olive Oil

More than half of the olive oil which Canada imports for food purposes comes from Italy. Out of a total of 310,000 gallons brought into the Dominion this year, 235,000 came from that country. Next to Italy, the largest proportion of our olive oil comes from France and Spain.

Olive oil is used as a substitute for butter in Italy and other countries. It is much used in ointments and liniments, in the manufacture of "Castile" soap, special textile soaps and as a lubricant.

The oil is obtained from the ripe fruit of the olive tree of Southern Europe. Readers of the Bible are familiar with the "Mount of Olives."

---

No. 89. Thurs. Dec. 27, 1934 - Washing Machines.

One of the greatest boons that science has given the busy housewife is the electric washing machine and wringer. That weary weekly job of bending over the old-fashioned washtub has become a thing of the past for a vast number of Canadian women. Electricity has made this possible.

There were over fifty thousand electric washing machines made in Canada last year and about 400,000 during the past seven years. The factory cost of these ran into over \$42,000,000. There are many hand operated and other power machines manufactured also. The imports and exports are comparatively small and, as these are about equal, the factory output may be said to represent the domestic consumption.

Canadian washing machines appear to be making their mark abroad, especially in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

---

No. 90. Fri. Dec. 28, 1934 - The Biggest "Business" in Canada.

So education-conscious have the people of Canada become that in February we are to have an "Education Week" when the school teachers of the Dominion will invite the Canadian people to reflect with them upon scholastic problems.

Statistics suggest the magnitude of the teaching question. No other occupational activity in the life of the country claims the daily attention of so many persons as education. Each year sees actually one-quarter of the population of Canada appearing in the classroom, either as pupil or teacher. There are about twice as many school children in the country as there are farmers and there are as many school children as there are men in all other occupations combined.

Each year the importance of the schools bulks larger in the life of the boys and girls. The Canadian child of today spends more than eight years of his life in school, whereas his parents spent less than six. His school life is about half as long again as theirs and on the day he starts to school he may expect to spend there about one-sixth of the remaining years of his life.

Is it any wonder, then, that the teachers are asking the parents to think with them for a week on the problems of this increasingly important institution which claims the daily service of one-quarter of all Canadians?

---

No. 91. Sat. Dec. 29, 1934 - Marble in Canada

The action of heat and pressure makes marble. When fine it is mostly snow white and is known as statuary marble. The famous Elgin marbles from the Parthenon at Athens, sculptured from marble quarried in Greece, and the Carrara marble of Italy are among the best known examples of this stone. Many marbles are prized for their variegated patterns and some of the most beautiful stalagmitic rocks are described as onyx marble.

Canadian resources in marble, especially those for building, are abundant and include a wide range of types. We have white marble, a laminated green variety, a green variety with bands and clouds of white and pink, a pink ground with green, blue and white foliated bands, and a blue variety with fine white veins.

Marbles from Canadian quarries have been employed in the construction of some of Canada's most beautiful edifices and in 1933 it was produced in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. The year's output has run to about 26,000 tons valued at close to one million dollars. Marble cut and polished for monuments brought about \$200,000 last year.

In addition to its use as a building and ornamental stone, marble is consumed in considerable quantities in Canada for chemical purposes, for poultry grit, stucco dash and Terrazzo flooring.

---



No. 92. Sun. Dec. 30, 1934 - Home and School as Nation Builders

When the Canadian child of the present day starts to school he may expect to spend there one year for every five of his life that will remain after he leaves school.

It is true, of course, that during the years at school many more of his waking hours are spent out of school than in. During these hours, as also during the six or seven years before he starts to school, his home is likely to be the dominant factor in his life. As a formative influence in life, the school can hardly be expected to approach the weight of the home, but in relation to other influences its place is high.

If from the time that he starts to school, he spends an hour and a half weekly in church, at the theatre, at the athletic stadium, reading the daily press, or listening to the radio, young Canada of today will have to live to the age of ninety in order to spend as much time with any one of these as he spends in school. Moreover, the time at school, like the time in his parental home, is concentrated in his earlier and more impressionable years, when are laid the foundations of the citizen and the State of tomorrow.

---

No. 93. Mon. Dec. 31, 1934 - New Year's Eve

From time immemorial the French and the Scots have celebrated as a very special event in their calendar the last hours of the dying year. The Scots call it Hogmanay, a word of early French origin.

The customs associated with their New Year's Eve bear the flavor of the "Auld Alliance" which existed for centuries between the Scots and the French. Gifts are exchanged between friends. As a day of rejoicing it ranks and is observed much as Christmas is observed in some other lands such as England and Germany.

This is the 400th New Year's Eve since the first sea-farers from France came to Canada and stayed over winter - and what a winter Jacques Cartier and his crew, unaccustomed to the rigours of the Canadian climate, had to endure! Nineteen thirty-four is almost sped, its trail about ended. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics would like to join with all Canadians in wishing us one and all a Glad New Year.

---








689004

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010690748 2