Industrial Production: Measured by the Bureau's seasonally adjusted index, Canadian industrial production during November was slightly higher than in October and about 5% higher than in November a year earlier. Over the eleven months ending November, industrial production averaged 7% above the corresponding 1955 period. Manufacturing output in the eleven months was up 6%, with the major gain in durables; mining increased nearly 13%; electricity and gas, 7%.

Merchandising: Retail sales in November reached an estimated total of $1,233,336,000, over 10% more than a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the year to $12,650,134,000 for a gain of nearly 8% over 1955. Gains were reported for all provinces, both in the month and eleven months ... Retail cash and credit sales were both higher in the first nine months of 1956 than of 1955, but cash sales in the third quarter accounted for a slightly larger proportion of total sales than a year earlier. Credit outstanding at the end of September, however, was at a new peak.

Labour: Canadian labour income from January to November last year was nearly 11.5% greater than in the preceding year at an estimated $13,036,000,000. The November total showed a slightly larger rise of 12% over a year earlier, but was down from October due mainly to seasonal declines in construction and the primary industries ... Average weekly wages and salaries in industrial employment reached a new peak of $66.19 at November 1 last, up $4.22 from November 1, 1955.

Transportation: Volume of freight cleared through Canadian canals last year set a new record for recent years of 40,015,625 tons, close to 15% more than in 1955.

Manufacturing: Shipments from Canadian motor-vehicle plants totalled 470,674 units in 1956, close to the record total of 479,649 units in 1953 and up from 453,623 units in 1955 ... Sales of television sets to the end of November last year were down to 548,632 units from 680,445 the previous year, while those of radio receiving sets were up to 623,636 from 545,047 units ... Cement shipments in the eleven months last year were over 3,500,000 barrels larger than in 1955, totalling 27,764,267 barrels.

Mining: Natural gas sales from January to October last year were 29% greater than in the same ten months of 1955, while manufactured gas sales also rose a smaller 4% ... Crude petroleum output in the period was nearly 34% larger.
Indexes Of Industrial
Production Up In November

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, on the 1935-39 base, rose 2.1 points to 292.2 in November from October's revised figure of 290.1. At this level it was only slightly below July's peak of 292.8, and 14.4 points above the preceding year's November index of 277.8.

The adjusted mining index advanced 4.3% to a new high of 289.2 from October's 277.4. The manufacturing index, at 291.4, was about 1% above the revised October figure of 288.7, with durables rising 1.8% from 356.5 (revised) in October to 362.8, and the non-durables falling from 247.6 to 245.7. The adjusted index for electricity and gas declined 3.6% from 318.9 in October to 307.3.

The unadjusted index of industrial production for November stood at 298.4, according to preliminary figures, 5.2% above the November 1955 index of 283.7. The manufacturing component rose 4.3% to 298.8 from 284.6 a year earlier, and the index of mineral production advanced 8.5% to 297.3 from 273.9. The sub-index measuring output of electricity and gas stood at 317.1, 6.9% above the November 1955 index of 296.5.

For the first 11 months of 1956 the unadjusted index of industrial production averaged 284.9, 7.1% above the corresponding 1955 average of 266.0. The manufacturing index rose 6% to 286.7; the non-durables component advancing 4.5% to 246.5, and the durables index 7.5% to 349.6. The mining index climbed 12.8% to 272.7 from 241.7, and the sub-index for electricity and gas advanced 7% to 293.3 from 274.2.

The index of non-durable manufactures stood at 255.5 in November, 2.8% above the previous year's November figure of 248.6. Output in the tobacco products industry rose 10.4%, and activity in the printing and publishing groups was nearly 5% higher than in November 1955. Production in the foods and beverages and chemicals industries showed smaller gains in the November comparison. Output of rubber products, clothing, and paper products was virtually unchanged from November 1955, while production of textiles fell 4%.

In the durable manufactures field, the composite index for November stood at 361.3, 6% above the previous November's 341.0. Production in the transportation equipment field rose nearly 26%, with the non-ferrous metals and iron and steel groups recording substantial gains of 7.5% and 7%, respectively. Output of non-metallic minerals and of wood products showed smaller advances. Production of electrical apparatus dropped over 11%.

MERCHANTISING

Department Store Sales
Declined 6.2% In Week

Department store sales declined 6.2% during the week ending January 19 as compared with a year earlier. Sales fell 21.7% in Quebec, 8.5% in Ontario, 4.9% in the Atlantic Provinces, and 3.5% in Manitoba, but rose 5.3% in Saskatchewan, 5.1% in British Columbia, and 1.5% in Alberta.
Retail Sales Rose 10.2% In November & 7.6% In 11 Months

Sales of Canadian retail establishments climbed 10.2% in November to an estimated $1,233,335,000 from $1,118,701,000 a year earlier, raising the gain for the January-November period to 7.6% at $12,650,134,000 compared to $11,755,300,000. All provinces and all trades had higher sales in the month and 11 months than a year earlier, except fuel in the month.

Among the provinces increases in the month ranged from a high of 15.4% in Saskatchewan to a low of 7.4% in Ontario and in the 11 months from 10.8% in Alberta to 4.8% in Manitoba. Increases by provinces were: Atlantic Provinces, 9.4% in the month (6.6% in the 11 months); Quebec, 11.1% (9.2%); Ontario, 7.4% (5.7%); Manitoba, 11.4% (4.6%); Saskatchewan, 16.4% (8.3%); Alberta, 15.4% (10.8%); and British Columbia, 12.1% (10.6%).

In the trades sales increases ranged from 17.8% by shoe dealers in November to 5.4% by department stores, the only decline being recorded by fuel dealers (2.7%), and from 14.2% by fuel dealers in January-November to 4.9% by other food and beverage stores. Some of the major percentage increases were: shoe, 17.8% in the month (8.0% in the 11 months), variety, 13.6% (10.1%); grocery and combination, 13.3% (8.0%); motor vehicle, 13.3% (6.6%); women's clothing, 12.9% (7.9%); other food and beverage, 12.4% (4.9%); men's clothing, 11.0% (6.5%); jewellery, 10.9% (5.7%); family clothing, 10.9% (7.0%); and hardware, 9.6% (7.1%). (1)

Retail Cash And Credit Sales Higher In Third Quarter & 9 Months Of 1956

Retail cash and credit sales were higher in value both in the third quarter and in the first nine months of 1956 than in the comparable 1955 periods, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail credit. Customers' accounts receivable at the end of September reached new peaks.

Cash sales in the quarter rose to an estimated $2,268,000,000 from $2,098,200,000 a year earlier, boosting the nine-month figure to $6,341,800,000 from $5,866,600,000. Credit sales were up to $1,318,200,000 in the quarter from $1,248,100,000, and to $3,641,800,000 in the January-September period from $3,448,200,000.

Credit outstanding at the end of September stood at a record $934,000,000, an increase of 3.2% over the June-end figure of $905,300,000. This increase was less than occurred over the corresponding date in 1955; nevertheless the level of credit outstanding was $71,000,000 higher than on September 30, 1955.

Charge sales accounted for 23.6% of total sales in the third quarter, unchanged from a year earlier. The proportion attributable to instalment sales eased to 13.2% from 13.7% in 1955, while cash sales rose to 63.2% from 62.7%. Instalment account receivables rose to 40.9% from 39.4%, but charge receivables fell to 59.1% from 60.6%. (2)
Labour Income Up 11.5% In 11 Months

Canadian labour income in the first 11 months of 1956 reached an estimated $13,036,000,000, nearly 11.5% larger than the preceding year's $11,693,000,000. With the completion of harvesting and the start of the usual contraction in outdoor activities, November's total declined to $1,265,000,000 from $1,273,000,000 in the preceding month, but was $137,000,000 or 12% larger than November 1955's $1,128,000,000.

The October-November decline in labour income was attributable to construction (in particular, residential building) and to the primary industries, which showed declines of $13,000,000 and $6,000,000, respectively. On the other hand, moderate gains in total wages and salaries of $6,000,000 for the finance and services group, $3,000,000 for manufacturing and $1,000,000 each for the distributive industries and supplementary labour income partly offset the losses.

Industry-group totals for November were as follows: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, $98,000,000 (in $86,000,000 a year earlier); manufacturing, $397,000,000 ($354,000,000); construction, $101,000,000 ($89,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, $325,000,000 (in $292,000,000); finance, services, including government, $300,000,000 ($268,000,000); and supplementary income, $44,000,000 ($39,000,000).

January-November totals: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, $953,000,000 (in $842,000,000 a year earlier); manufacturing, $4,148,000,000 ($3,740,000,000); construction, $1,024,000,000 ($859,000,000); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, $3,358,000,000 ($3,035,000,000); finance, services, including government, $3,099,000,000 ($2,809,000,000); and supplementary labour income, $454,000,000 ($408,000,000).

Industrial Employment, Payrolls And Weekly Wages & Salaries At New Peaks On November 1

Industrial employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries advanced to new peaks on November 1, according to the Bureau's advance statement.

Canada's industrial employment index (1949 - 100) rose fractionally to 126.0 from October's revised figure of 125.9 and 6.6% from 1955's November index of 118.2. Employment rose in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario (up 0.9%, largest of the three), counterbalancing declines in the other provinces, with British Columbia registering the largest drop of 2.2%. All provinces except Prince Edward Island, reported higher levels of employment than a year earlier.

The payroll index climbed to 195.0, up slightly from 194.5 a month earlier and up 13.8% from 171.4 a year earlier. Average weekly wages and salaries rose to $66.19, up 12¢ from $66.07 on October 1 and up $4.22 from $61.97 on November 1, 1955. There was a slight decline in employment in manufacturing and the trend was downward in construction, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, finance, insurance and real estate, and the service industries, but upward in forestry, mining and trade.
Record Volume of Freight Cleared Through Canadian Canals In 1956

Volume of freight cleared through the 11 Canadian canals during the 1956 season of navigation amounted to 40,015,625 tons, a new record for recent years and an advance of 5,141,427 tons or 14.7% over the 1955 total of 34,874,198 tons. The Sault Ste. Marie, Welland Ship, St. Lawrence and four of the smaller canals reported an increase in freight traffic.

Although the volume of freight through the Canadian lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canals rose to 2,988,438 tons during the 1956 season of navigation from 2,201,075 in 1955, the total shipped through the combined Canada-U.S. system declined to 109,097,606 tons from 114,553,735 a year earlier, a decrease of 4.8%. This drop of tonnage was due to the strike in the United States steel industry which reduced eastbound shipments of ore through the American locks to 78,702,824 tons from 89,209,421.

Freight carried through the Welland Ship canal amounted to 23,066,261 tons as compared with 20,893,572 in 1955, an increase of 10.4%. Commodities contributing to the advance included wheat, barley, rye, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and fuel oil. Total shipped through the St. Lawrence system during 1956 increased 17.9% to 13,499,698 tons from 11,446,620 in the preceding year. Commodities which contributed to the increase included wheat, corn, barley, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and pulpwood. (5)

Loadings of railway revenue freight in the third week of January declined 3% to 73,469 cars from 75,720 in the corresponding week last year, and receipts from connections fell 7.8% to 31,424 cars from 34,098. During the first three weeks of this year loadings dropped by 18.3% to 173,110 cars from 211,898, and receipts from connections by 18.4% to 78,254 cars from 95,862.

Loadings in the eastern division decreased 5.5% in the week to 46,097 cars from 48,800 in 1956, but in the western division rose 1.7% to 27,372 cars from 26,920. Receipts from connections declined 6.1% in the East to 27,884 cars from 30,683 but rose 3.7% in the West to 3,540 cars from 3,415. (6)

Prices

Investors' Price Index

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Mining Stock Price Index

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Shipments Of Motor Vehicles In 1956 Close To 1953's Record

Canadian automobile manufacturers stepped-up their shipments to a near-record total of 470,674 units in 1956, an increase of more than 4% over 1955's 453,623 vehicles, and only slightly below the all-time peak of 479,649 units shipped in 1953. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States increased to 43,493 units, compared to 35,968 in 1955 and 26,153 in 1953.

December's shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles increased to 46,985 units from 43,224 a month earlier and 28,185 in the corresponding month of 1955. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose to 2,553 units from 1,760 in November but fell from 4,509 a year earlier.

The year's shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars eased to 374,126 units from 374,761 in 1955, but were well above 1953's total of 360,196 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose to 37,401 units from 29,793 in the preceding year and 22,123 in 1953.

Shipments of commercial vehicles jumped to 96,548 units in 1956 from 78,862 in the preceding year but were sharply below 1953's 119,453 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States totalled 6,092, slightly below the preceding year's 6,175 but well above 1953's total of 4,030.

Canadian-made passenger cars shipped for the domestic market in 1956 numbered 349,126, little changed from 349,042 in 1955 but well above 1953's 319,739 units. Vehicles for export fell to 25,000 units in 1956 from 25,719 in the preceding year and 40,457 in 1953. Commercial vehicles shipped for sale in Canada increased in 1956 to 88,068 units from 69,487 in the preceding year but decreased from 1953's high total of 99,643. (7)

TV-Set Sales Down, Radio-Set Sales Up In November, 11 Months

Sales of television receiving sets by Canadian producers were lower in November and in the January-November period than a year earlier, but radio-set sales were higher.

Television-set sales declined in November to 61,396 units from 112,099 a year earlier, table models falling to 29,021 units from 54,551 and consoles to 30,743 from 55,938 but three-way combinations rising to 1,632 from 1,610. Sales of radio receiving sets climbed to 90,517 units from 72,700, home sets declining to 47,453 units from 54,567 but auto and portable sets rising to 36,424 from 13,856 and combination sets to 6,640 from 4,277.

January-November sales of television sets totalled 548,632 units versus 680,445 a year earlier and comprised 250,264 table models (364,062 in 1955), 287,114 consoles (306,571), and 11,254 three-way combinations (9,812). Eleven-month sales of radio receiving sets numbered 623,636 units versus 545,047, and comprised 342,228 home sets (290,868), 245,593 auto and portable sets (223,095), and 35,815 combination sets (31,084). (8)
Shipments of domestic washing machines increased slightly in November to 24,414 units from 24,414 a year earlier. January-November shipments were substantially larger at 275,521 units versus 251,406.

Shipments of automatic electric machines rose in November to 4,940 units from 3,419, but conventional electric machines fell to 19,062 units from 20,413, and gasoline-powered types to 442 from 582. In the January-November period shipments of automatic electric types rose to 48,274 units from 29,851 and conventional electric types to 222,589 units from 216,240, but gasoline-powered types declined to 4,658 units from 5,315. (9)

Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- declined slightly in November to 22,513,000 pounds from 22,570,000 a year earlier. Consumption of natural rubber rose to 9,608,000 pounds from 9,457,000, but synthetic fell to 9,653,000 pounds from 9,739,000 and reclaimed to 3,252,000 pounds from 3,374,000.

Rubber consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes increased to 15,117,000 pounds in November from 15,005,000 a year earlier, in wire and cable to 979,000 pounds from 510,000, and in footwear to 1,972,000 pounds from 1,970,000. Rubber used in the manufacture of other products declined to 4,445,000 pounds from 5,085,000.

The amount of natural rubber used in the month rose to 42.7% of the total consumption from 41.9% a year earlier, and synthetic fell to 42.9% from 43.2% and reclaimed to 14.4% from 14.9%. These compare with the 1955 yearly averages of natural at 44.5%, synthetic at 40.4%, and reclaimed at 15.1%. (10)

Factory sales of electric storage batteries increased 5.3% in 1956 to $28,539,000 from $27,096,000 in 1955. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, for railway service, and for all other purposes were larger in 1956 than in the preceding year, while those used for farm lighting plants and parts and supplies were smaller. December sales were 1.4% greater at $2,646,000 versus $2,610,000 a year earlier.

Sales in 1956 were: for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, $22,650,000 ($21,918,000 in 1955); for farm lighting plants, $268,000 ($298,000); for railway service, $1,026,000 ($890,000); for all other purposes, $3,929,000 ($3,289,000); and parts and supplies, $667,000 ($702,000). (11)

Production of Portland cement in Canada rose to 2,562,943 barrels in November from 2,220,568 a year earlier and to 27,443,872 barrels in the January-November period from 23,598,239. Shipments were higher in the month at 2,287,424 barrels compared to 2,010,934 and in the 11-month period at 27,764,267 barrels versus 24,219,260. (12)
Shipments Of Primary Iron And Steel Shapes Larger In October, 10 Months

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills rose substantially in October to 379,248 tons from 341,181 a year earlier, boosting January-October shipments to 3,549,886 tons from 2,992,988. Producers interchanged larger quantities in the month and 10 months, at 196,083 tons versus 133,088 and 1,823,159 tons versus 1,363,906, respectively. (13)

Output And Shipments Of Gypsum Products Declined In Full Year

1955. Output and shipments were the other products. Production, shipments and end-of-year stocks of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile, and plasters were smaller in 1956 than in larger in December for plasters but smaller for the other products.

Production of wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile declined 6.2% in the year to 682,952,953 square feet from 728,061,302 in the preceding year, and plasters 0.4% to 293,756 tons from 295,085. Shipments of wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile fell 4.5% to 684,808,605 square feet from 717,147,455 and plasters 0.2% to 294,046 tons from 294,385.

December output of wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile declined to 38,742,039 square feet from 58,146,416 a year earlier and shipments to 34,144,568 square feet from 47,635,645. Output of plasters rose in the month to 15,969 tons from 15,882 and shipments to 15,887 tons from 15,523.

Stocks at the end of the year of wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile fell to 26,965,637 square feet from 27,874,844, and plasters to 1,836 tons from 2,213. (14)

Output And Shipments Of Mineral Wool Batts Larger In Full Year

Production and shipments of mineral wool batts were larger in 1956 than in 1955, while those of granulated and bulk or loose wool were smaller. Both output and shipments of batts, granulated and bulk or loose wool were smaller in December than a year earlier.

Output of mineral wool batts rose to 241,632,903 square feet from 210,926,-940 in 1955 and shipments to 239,136,390 square feet from 211,458,118. Production of granulated and bulk or loose wool declined to 11,339,563 cubic feet from 13,004,792 and shipments to 11,284,446 cubic feet from 12,807,439. (15)

Shipments Of Veneers Down, Plywoods Up

Shipments of veneers declined to 74,163,000 feet board measure in November from 75,238,000 and to 790,170,000 feet in the January-November period from 931,689,000. Plywood shipments climbed to 101,331,000 feet in the month from 93,400,000 and to 1,189,115,000 feet in the 11-month period from 1,042,932,000.

Stocks of veneers at the end of November rose to 44,678,000 feet board measure from 22,194,000 and plywood to 77,186,000 feet from 38,688,000. (16)
Production and Shipments of Insulating Board Up In 1956

Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board were substantially larger in 1956 than in the preceding year. Production rose to 384,919,108 square feet from 338,731,037 and domestic shipments to 345,804,945 square feet from 301,761,364. December's production eased to 28,011,292 square feet from 30,006,630 and domestic shipments to 25,217,934 square feet from 27,519,020. (17)

Refined Petroleum Products Output Rose in September

Canadian production of refined petroleum products climbed nearly 26% in September to 21,681,330 barrels from 17,231,493 a year earlier. Amount of crude oil used also rose almost 26% to 21,228,185 barrels from 16,865,966 and receipts of crude over 24% to 20,907,901 barrels from 16,821,387, the latter comprising 10,894,357 barrels of domestic crude against 9,390,425 and 10,013,544 barrels of imported crude versus 7,430,962.

Net sales of some of the major liquid petroleum fuels in September were: naphtha specialties, 100,992 barrels (107,434 barrels a year earlier); aviation gasoline, 376,621 (337,020); motor gasoline, 7,819,543 (7,717,958); tractor fuel, 10,992 (17,726); aviation turbine fuel, 252,281 (233,283); kerosene and stove oil, 1,240,360 (844,302); diesel fuel, 1,887,382 (1,500,906); light fuel oil, 2,145,095 (2,076,062); and heavy fuel oil, 3,949,086 (4,028,452). (18)

November Shipments of Warm Air Furnaces Lower

Value of shipments of warm air furnaces declined to $3,095,000 in November from $3,957,000 in October. Shipments of stoves and ranges were also lower than a month earlier. Value of shipments in November were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, $208,000 ($281,000 in October); solid fuel heating stoves and space heaters, $101,000 ($135,000); gas combination stoves and ranges, $184,000 ($400,000); solid fuel or oil combination stoves and ranges, $191,000 ($305,000); gas cooking stoves and ranges, (not combination), $433,000 ($437,000); gas heating stoves and space heaters, $20,000 ($15,000); domestic electric cooking stoves or ranges, $2,707,000 ($3,160,000); electric rangettes, $43,000 ($48,000); fuel oil (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, $148,000 ($190,000); and fuel oil (distillate) heating stoves and space heaters, $299,000 ($532,000). (19)

Mining

Output of Natural Gas in October & 10 Months

Canadian production of natural gas increased 12% in October to 14,377,360,000 cubic feet from 12,806,577,000 in the corresponding month of 1955. This was the largest monthly total since last March when 16,081,321,000 cubic feet were produced. In the January-October period production increased 16.5% to 132,903,960,000 cubic feet from 114,079,757,000 a year earlier. (20)
Production of crude petroleum increased nearly 26% in October to 15,777,896 barrels from 12,572,281 a year earlier and almost 34% in the January-October period to 139,757,780 barrels (a record high for the period) from 104,574,344. All producing areas reported higher output in both periods, except Northwest Territories in the month.

Output by areas in October was as follows (1955 corresponding totals in brackets): New Brunswick, 2,206 barrels (1,104); Ontario, 53,522 (46,164); Manitoba, 530,329 (442,119); Saskatchewan, 2,324,402 (1,281,983); Alberta, 12,800,174 (10,767,932); British Columbia, 34,444 (nil); and Northwest Territories, 32,819 (32,979).

January-October totals: New Brunswick, 13,101 barrels (10,477 barrels a year earlier); Ontario, 497,593 (434,024); Manitoba, 4,794,233 (3,305,242); Saskatchewan, 15,995,026 (8,898,622); Alberta, 117,980,669 (91,595,197); British Columbia, 87,468 (nil); and Northwest Territories, 389,690 (330,782).

Sales of manufactured gas also rose 10% in October to 1,687,520,000 cubic feet from 1,534,156,000 a year earlier, boosting January-October sales to 16,085,770,000 cubic feet from 15,454,492,000. Sales in eastern Canada in October rose to 1,156,506,000 cubic feet from 1,115,444,000 and in western Canada to 531,014,000 cubic feet from 418,712,000. In the 11-month period sales in eastern Canada rose to 11,620,672,000 cubic feet from 11,313,058,000 and in western Canada to 4,465,098,000 cubic feet from 4,141,434,000.

Cattle and calves on Canadian farms at the beginning of December increased 1.8% to 9,843,000 head from 9,666,000 a year earlier, according to the Bureau's semi-annual sample survey conducted in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture. Sheep and lambs decreased about 1% to 1,172,000 head from 1,181,000, and horses 6% to 817,400 from 871,400.

Milk cows on farms, estimated at 3,294,000 head, were virtually unchanged from the preceding year's 3,287,000; it would appear that the upward swing, which began in 1952, has now lost its momentum. Yearling heifers being raised for milking decreased 3% to 779,900 head from 804,200. On the other hand, beef cattle and calves increased 3.5% to 5,572,400 head from 5,379,400.
Wheat Exports Smaller, Barley Larger In Week

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat were markedly lower in the week ending January 16, at 1,931,000 bushels compared to 4,266,000 a year earlier. Total for the August 1 - January 16 period was 114,700,000 bushels versus 85,089,000. Barley clearances in the week climbed to 1,121,000 bushels from 145,000 and in the cumulative period to 31,909,000 bushels from 12,541,000.

Prairie farmers marketed 3,418,000 bushels of wheat in the week compared to 5,721,000 a year earlier, bringing aggregate marketings to 144,944,000 bushels from 100,873,000. Barley marketings declined in the week to 1,256,000 bushels from 1,412,000, but were greater in the cumulative period at 66,744,000 bushels against 48,387,000.

Canadian wheat supplies in store or in transit in North America on January 16 amounted to 357,151,000 bushels compares with 357,636,000 reported a week earlier and 361,969,000 on last year's corresponding date. (22)

Production Of Milk

Production of milk in December is provisionally estimated at 1,121,000,000 pounds, a drop of 4% from a year earlier. Output in November declined 2% to 1,128,617,000 pounds from 1,151,984,000 a year earlier, but production for the January-November period was fractionally larger at 16,146,835,000 pounds against 16,128,802,000.

Output in November was below a year earlier in all provinces except Ontario. Totals by provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 13,774,000 pounds (14,485,000 pounds a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 30,211,000 (30,296,000); New Brunswick, 31,301,000 (32,730,000); Quebec, 400,092,000 (412,419,000); Ontario, 368,636,000 (367,313,000); Manitoba, 59,637,000 (63,687,000); Saskatchewan, 79,072,000 (82,771,000); Alberta, 87,744,000 (89,210,000); and British Columbia 55,104,000 (55,832,000).

January-November production totals were: Prince Edward Island, 208,455,000 pounds (204,042,000 pounds a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 411,787,000 (408,967,000); New Brunswick, 449,931,000 (451,357,000); Quebec, 5,826,845,000 (5,685,566,000); Ontario, 5,088,756,000 (5,121,556,000); Manitoba, 960,953,000 (997,492,000); Saskatchewan, 1,188,831,000 (1,214,044,000); Alberta, 1,324,132,000 (1,337,595,000); and British Columbia, 687,145,000 (708,183,000). (23)

Stocks Of Creamery Butter In 9 Cities

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 24 amounted to 45,808,000 pounds, a drop of more than 24% from last year's corresponding total of 60,495,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities: Quebec, 3,213,000 pounds (4,818,000 a year earlier); Montreal, 26,684,000 (29,117,000); Toronto, 4,001,000 (7,007,000); Winnipeg, 8,983,000 (15,840,000); Regina 337,000 (874,000); Saskatoon, 390,000 (617,000); Edmonton, 800,000 (1,154,000); Calgary, 524,000 (311,000); and Vancouver, 876,000 (757,000).
Fluid Milk Sales Larger In November & 11 Months

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, were larger by 8% in November and 5% in the January-November period compared with a year earlier. November sales amounted to 479,000,000 pounds, bringing the 11-month total to 5,098,369,000 pounds. All provinces shared in the increase in November and all except Prince Edward Island in the 11 months.

November sales by provinces were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 2,223 pounds (up 1% from a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 15,007 (8%); New Brunswick, 13,055 (5%); Quebec, 176,785 (7%); Ontario, 166,261 (9%); Manitoba, 21,258 (1%); Saskatchewan, 23,495 (8%); Alberta, 25,175 (8%); and British Columbia, 35,741 (10%).

January-November sales were (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 25,192 pounds (down 1%); Nova Scotia, 174,578 (up 5%); New Brunswick, 144,808 (4%); Quebec, 1,926,543 (6%); Ontario, 1,703,679 (4%); Manitoba, 221,752 (4%); Saskatchewan, 246,344 (6%); Alberta, 276,774 (6%); and British Columbia, 378,699 (7%).

Egg Production Up 5% In 1956 And 8% In December

Production of eggs increased 4.8% in 1956 to an estimated 401,611,000 dozen from 383,210,000 in 1955. December's output increased 8.4% to 39,073,000 dozen from 36,058,000. Production was larger in the year for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and in the month for all except these two and Ontario.

Production in 1956 by provinces was as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 7,109 dozen (7,535 dozen in the preceding year); Nova Scotia, 17,159 (16,227); New Brunswick, 9,608 (9,951); Quebec, 61,609 (57,460); Ontario, 146,581 (144,693); Manitoba, 37,819 (34,258); Saskatchewan, 39,806 (37,481); Alberta, 49,987 (46,027); and British Columbia, 31,933 (29,778).

Margarine Production Lower In December And Full Year

Margarine production was slightly less in Canada in 1956 than in 1955, but more shortening, refined oils, lard, tallow, grease, and "other" oils were made. December's output was smaller for margarine and lard, but larger for other oils and fats.

Output in 1956 was (in thousands): margarine, 124,707 pounds (125,094 in 1955); shortening, 157,244 (153,745); refined oils, 42,130 (36,244); lard, 106,248 (104,826); tallow, 152,930 (136,432); grease, 9,085 (8,189); and "other" oils and fats, 10,812 (10,197).

Canned Meat Stocks 2% Larger In November

Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and wholesalers at the end of November were 2% larger than a year earlier at 16,783,794 pounds as compared with 16,530,976. Holdings were as follows: beef stews, ready dinners, 6,562,071 pounds (6,227,623 a year earlier); roast beef, 391,678 (394,521); corned beef, 2,180,709 (3,045,047); other beef products, 1,488,399 (1,350,710); spiced pork and ham, 1,834,448 (2,443,888); roast pork and ham, 366,130 (541,675); other pork products, 1,288,539 (1,058,474); canned fowl, 742,634 (391,339); meat paste, 1,316,758 (711,328); and all other kinds, 612,428 (366,371).
Production Of Refined Beet And Cane Sugar Declined 2% In 1956

Production of refined beet and cane sugar declined 1.8% in 1956 to 1,562,030,000 pounds from 1,591,148,000 in 1955. Sales rose 3.1% in the year to 1,577,614,000 pounds from 1,530,461,000, and stocks in companies' hands on December 31 fell 6% to 320,310,000 pounds from 340,878,000 a year earlier.

Receipts of raw cane sugar climbed to 1,419,658,000 pounds from 1,329,355,000 in the preceding year and meltings and sales to 1,353,457,000 pounds from 1,350,219,000. End-of-year stocks also rose to 218,773,000 pounds from 152,572,000.

Output of refined beet and cane sugar was greater in December at 127,980,000 pounds versus 127,002,000 a year earlier and sales were up to 116,788,000 pounds versus 103,392,000. Receipts of raw cane sugar were lower in the month at 58,037,000 pounds compared to 64,816,000, but meltings and sales were higher at 83,396,000 pounds against 79,581,000. (27)

HEALTH

Signs Of Waning In Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis continued to decline during 1956 when, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a 10% reduction from the preceding year in the number of cases reported as distinct from admissions to sanatoria.

Tuberculosis death rates have fallen dramatically in the last 10 years, with new record lows being a commonplace annual occurrence. In contrast, figures of new cases and of first admissions to sanatoria have clung more closely to prewar levels. Between 1931 and 1955 the chances of dying from tuberculosis declined by nearly 88% but the chances of contracting tuberculosis in the first place dropped only 6%. Expectation that the rapidly falling death rates of recent years foreshadowed a gradual drying-up of the reservoir of tuberculosis in this country appear nearer realization with the 1956 decline of 962 cases.

The tuberculosis case rate for the year was the lowest since 1929, standing at 57.8 per 100,000 population, the reduction being shared by all provinces except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta. The nation-wide improvement, states the Bureau's 4-page special report released this week, reflects the effects of higher Canadian living standards, new treatment methods and expanded anti-tuberculosis services. (28)

Finances Of Canada's Tuberculosis Sanatoria

Revenue of 56 of Canada's tuberculosis sanatoria reached a record $31,241,532 in 1955, up slightly (0.2%) from the preceding year's $31,174,016, DBS reports in a financial supplement to its annual report Tuberculosis Statistics. But this was the smallest percentage gain in more than a decade and followed annual increases of 8% or more from 1945 to 1953 and a modest rise (0.9%) in 1954.
Expenditure decreased in 1955 for the second successive year to $31,132,850 from $31,520,269 in 1954 and $32,439,000 in 1953. The 1955 decline amounted to 1.2%; the 1954 drop was 2.8%. 1953's expenditure figure, the last to show an increase, was 11.2% above that for 1952.

Most of the revenue was in the form of provincial grants, accounting for 70.6¢ of the revenue dollar as compared with 74.7¢ in the preceding year. A small sum was reported as received from paying patients -- 1.1¢ per dollar in 1955 versus 1.4¢ in 1954. Federal grants represented 6.3¢ of the revenue dollar versus 5.5¢ and contracts (Workmen's Compensation Board and other contracts) 11.6¢ versus 5.8¢. The remainder came from municipal grants, donations and bequests, sale of Christmas seals and other sources.

Cost per patient day has increased steadily. From $2.60 in 1942 it rose above $3.00 in 1945, above $4.00 in 1947, above $5.00 in 1949, above $6.00 in 1952, and to $7.08 in 1955. The highest cost per patient day was British Columbia's at $14.07. Averages for the other provinces ranged from $9.14 in Alberta to $5.67 in Quebec. (29)

Energy Consumption Trends in Manufacturing & Mining

The most marked change over the period covered by the report has been the increased use of fuel oil and other petroleum products, with a smaller but still very considerable increase in the use of electricity and natural gas. The use of coal showed an upward trend, with a tendency to decline since 1948. The importance of petroleum fuels is emphasized by the fact that, in 1953, industry was spending more on petroleum products and natural gas than on coal.

The provinces of Ontario and Quebec between them were responsible for 80.6% of the $411,800,000 spent on energy by Canadian manufacturers in 1953, 45.2% being spent in Ontario and 35.4% in Quebec. British Columbia was third. When the mining industries alone are considered, the central provinces had the largest consumption in 1953, but did not preponderate as much as in the case of manufacturing. Mines in Ontario were responsible for 30.1% of the expenditure of $38,000,000 on fuels and electricity by Canadian mines, and those of Quebec for 25.8%. British Columbia was third, closely followed by Nova Scotia and Alberta. The metal mines were responsible for over half the mining industry's outlay on fuel and electricity.
The relative importance of the different groups of industries as users of energy in 1953 is indicated by their expenditures. In 1953, manufacturers of paper products spent some $83,500,000 on fuel and electricity, manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products $57,700,000, and manufacturers of iron and steel products $51,500,000. The paper products industry stands out as the leading user of energy, with over a fifth of the total expenditures on fuel and electricity by Canadian manufacturing industries. Its lead is even greater in Newfoundland with about three-fifths of the expenditure by manufacturers in the province, in New Brunswick with over half, and in Quebec and British Columbia with over a quarter. In Ontario the leading manufacturing group is iron and steel products, with almost a fifth of the province's expenditure on energy.

The paper products industries are the heaviest consumers of electricity. In 1953, they used 36.2% of all electricity used by manufacturers (14,836 million kwh. out of 40,928 million). In Quebec, this group and the non-ferrous metal products group between them used 83.7% of all electricity used by manufacturers in that province (18,793 out of 22,454 million kwh.; 34.6% by paper products and 49.1% by non-ferrous metals). (30)

**EDUCATION**

Full-Time Enrolment in Universities and Colleges Up 9% To 78,100 In 1956

Enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges of full-time students of university grade at the beginning of December 1956 was estimated at 78,100, an increase of 9.1% over the preceding year's estimated total of 71,600, according to an advance release of figures to be contained in a DBS report scheduled for issue in February. While enrolment has fluctuated over the years, the current 1956-57 figure is approaching the peak of 83,150 set in the 1947-48 session, when war veterans heavily boosted the total, and is well above the post-war low of 63,041 in 1952-53.

All main geographic areas shared in the increased enrolment of full-time students. In Quebec the total rose to 25,700 from 23,600 in the 1955-56 session, in Ontario to 23,800 from 22,500, in the Western provinces to 20,200 from 17,800, and in the Atlantic provinces to 8,400 from 7,700.

There were substantial increases from 1955-56 in enrolment in education, secretarial science, commerce and business administration, engineering, and arts and science. Decreases were evident in fine and applied arts, physical and health education, library science, dentistry, music, nursing, occupational and physiotherapy, and social service. Enrolment in pharmacy decreased for the fourth consecutive year (from 1,367 in 1952-53 to 1,145 at present), and in veterinary science for the third consecutive year (from 405 in 1953-54 to 356).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Publication Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Retail Trade, November, 20¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Retail Credit, Third Quarter 1956, 25¢</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Estimates of Labour Income, November, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Advance Statement on Employment &amp; Weekly Earnings, November, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M: Summary of Canal Statistics, December &amp; Navigation Season 1956, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, January 21, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Shipments, December, 10¢</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Radio &amp; Television Receiving Sets, November, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>M: Domestic Washing Machines, November, 10¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Consumption, Production &amp; Inventories of Rubber, November, 20¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December, 10¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M: Cement &amp; Cement Products, November, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Primary Iron &amp; Steel, October, 25¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M: Gypsum Products, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M: Mineral Wool, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M: Peeler Logs, Veneers &amp; Plywoods, November, 20¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M: Rigid Insulating Board Industry, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Refined Petroleum Products, September, 25¢</td>
<td></td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>M: Stoves &amp; Furnaces, November, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas &amp; Manufactured Gas, October, 15¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>M: Livestock Survey: Cattle, Horses &amp; Sheep, December 1, 1956, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>M: Grain Statistics Weekly, January 16, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dairy Review, December, 20¢</td>
<td></td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>M: Fluid Milk Sales, November, 10¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>M: Production of Eggs, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>M: Oils and Fats, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>M: Sugar Situation, December, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>M: Tuberculosis Trends, 1956, 10¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tuberculosis Statistics -- Financial Supplement -- 1955, 25¢</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>R: Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing &amp; Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926 - 1953, No. 73, $1.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Inventories, Shipments &amp; Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November, 25¢</td>
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<td>- Man-Hours &amp; Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, November, 20¢</td>
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<td>- Trade of Canada: Exports, November &amp; Eleven Months Ended November, 50¢</td>
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<td>- M: Railway Freight Traffic, September, 10¢</td>
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**M:** Memorandum

**R:** Reference Paper

Prepared in Press and Publicity Section, Information Services Division

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1957

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TB Death Rates  Tuberculosis death rates have fallen dramatically in Canada in the last decade, with new record lows being a commonplace annual occurrence. Between 1931 and 1955 the chances of dying from tuberculosis declined by nearly 88%, although the chances of contracting tuberculosis in the first place dropped only 6%.

Tuberculosis  Canada's tuberculosis case rate for 1956 was 57.8 per 100,000 population, the lowest since 1929. The reduction was shared by all provinces except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta. The nation-wide improvement reflects the effects of higher Canadian living standards, new treatment methods and expanded anti-tuberculosis services.

Cleaning And Dyeing Plants  Over the quarter of a century from 1930 to 1955 the number of cleaning and dyeing plants in Canada rose 10-fold from only 126 to 1,205. Their receipts climbed even more sharply to $70,734,000 from $6,412,000.

Power Laundries  Canada had 306 power laundries at the end of 1955, some 64 more than in 1930. Over the same period their receipts have risen more than three-fold from $16,284,000 to $54,200,000.

Canal Traffic  Volume of freight cleared through the 11 Canadian canals during the 1956 season of navigation amounted to 40,016,000 tons, a new record in recent years and an advance of 5,141,000 or nearly 15% over the 1955 tonnage of 34,874,000.

Fewer Horses Now  Farm mechanization has cut sharply into Canada's horse population. From a peak total of 3,452,000 in 1921 the count of farm horses has fallen with few interruptions to a new low total of 817,000 at the end of 1956. The estimated decrease during 1956 was about 54,000.

Customers Served With Electricity  customers served by Canada's central electric stations have more than doubled since before World War II, rising to 3,643,313 in 1955 from 1,623,672 in 1939.

Roller Skates  Nearly 55,000 pairs of roller skates were shipped from Canadian factories in 1955, a decrease of some 9,000 pairs from a year earlier.

Golf Clubs  225,000 golf clubs were shipped by Canadian manufacturers in 1955, 18,000 more than in the preceding year.

Manicure Preparations  Manicure preparations were shipped in 1955 to the value of $996,000, 9% more than in 1954.

Drilling Equipment  Equipment owned by the 55 firms who did contract drilling (diamond drilling of deposits other than fuels) in the mining industry in 1955 included 338 (332 in 1954) air or steam-driven and 6,296 (519) gasoline-driven drills. The 117 (132) contractors who did direct or exploratory drilling for petroleum or natural gas had 296 (296) rotary and 73 (91) cable drills on their inventories.