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\%.
(Page 2)

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.
(Page 3)

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 earller, 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.
(Page 4)

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.
(Page 5)

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 $1955 \ldots$ 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. (Pages 6 to 9)

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.
(Page 10)

Indexes of Industrial Production UP In Novenber

Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, on the $1935-39$ baso, rose 2.1 points to 292.2 in November from October's revised figure of 290.1. At this level it was oniy slightiy below July ${ }^{9}$ s peak of 292.8 , and 14.4 points above the preceding year ${ }^{2}$ 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 durat, les 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 Octoberato 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 295.8 from 284.6 a year earlier, and the index of mineral production advanced $8.5 \%$ to 297.3 from 273.9. The subindex measuring output of electricity and gas stood at $317.1,6.9 \%$ above the November 1955 index of 295.5 .

For the first 11 months of 1956 the unadjusted index of industrial production averaged $284.9,7.1 \%$ above the corresponding 1955 average of 206.0 . The manufacturing index rose $6 \%$ to 286.7 ; the non-durables component advancing $4.5 \%$ to 246.5 , and the jurables index $7.5 \%$ to 349.5 . 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 nor-durabie manufactures stood at 255.5 in November, 2.8\% above the previous jear's Novenber figure of 248.6 . Output in the tobacco products industry rose $10.4 \%$, and activity in the orinting arid publishing group was nearly $5 \%$ higher than in November 1955. Production in the foods ard beverages and chemicals indistries snowed swaller gains in the November comparison. Output of rubber products, elothing: and paper products was virtually unchanged from November 1955, while production of textiles fell $4 \%$.

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

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Declined 6.2\% In Week

Department store saies decilize $6.2 \%$ during the week endine January 19 as compared with a year earlier, Sales foll $21.7 \%$ in Quebec, $8.5 \%$ in Ontario, $4.9 \%$ in the Atlantic Provinces, and 3.5\% in Manitoba, but ruse $5.3 \%$ in Saskatchewan, $5.1 \%$ in British Columbia, and $1.5 \%$ in Alberta.

Retail Sales Rose $10.2 \%$ In November \& ?. $5 \%$ in 11 Months

Sales of Canadian retail estabilshients climbed $10.2 \%$ in Novemier to an estimated $\$ 1,233,335$, 000 from $\$ 1,118,701,000$ a year earlier, raising the gain for the Januery-Novewher period to $7.5 \%$ at $\$ 12,650,134,000$ compared to $\$ 11,755,300,000$. A11 provinces and all trades had higher sales in the month and 11 months than a year eariler, except fuel in the month.

Arong the provinces increases in the month ranged from a high of $15.4 \%$ in Saskatchewan t) a iow 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 Frovinces, 9.4\% in the month ( $6.6 \%$ in the 11 months) ; Quejec, $11.1 \%$ ( $9.2 \%$ ); Ontario, $7.4 \%$ (5.7\%) ; Manitohe, 11.4\% (4. $8 \%$ ) ; Saskatchewan, $16.4 \%$ ( $8.3 \%$ ) ; Alberta, 15.4\% ( $10.8 \%$ ) ; and British Cciumbie, $12.1 \%$ ( $10.6 \%$ ).

In the trases seles incranses ranged rron $17 . \varepsilon \%$ by shoe dealers in November to $5.4 \%$ by deprortwent stures, the only fecilne being recorded by fuel dealers ( $2.7 \%$ ), and from $14.2 \%$ by ruel dealers in January-Novamber to $4.9 \%$ by other food and beverage stores. Some of the major percentage increases were: shoe, $17.8 \%$ in the moath ( $8.0 \%$ in the 11 months), variety, $13.5 \%$ ( $10.1 \%$ ); grocery end combination, 13.3\% ( $8.0 \%$ ) ; mator vehicle, $13.3 \%$ ( $6.8 \%$ ); woxen's clothing, $12.0 \%$ ( $7.9 \%$ ) ; cther food and beverage, $12.4 \%$ ( $4.9 \%$ ); men's clothing, $11.0 \%$ ( $6.5 \%$ ); jevellery, $10.0 \%$ ( $5.7 \%$ ); family clothing, $10.9 \%(7.0 \%$ ) ; and haxdware, $9.6 \%$ (7.1\%). (?)

Re:all Casb Ans Credit Sates Migher In Third Guartor 5 ? Nintris of 1956

Retail cash and crodit sales were higher in value both in the third quarter and in the first nine months of 1955 than in the comparasle 1955 perivds, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on retail credit. Customers ${ }^{0}$ acoounts receivable at the end of September reached new peaks.

Cash sales in the quarter ruse to an estimated $\$ 2,268,000,000$ from $\$ 2,098$ 200,000 a year earlier, boosting the nine-month ficure to $\$ 6,341,800,000$ from $\$ 5,865,800,000$. Credit seles were up to $\$ 1,318,200,000$ in the quarter from $\$ 1,-$ $248,100,000$, and to $\$ 3,304,500,000$ in the Janaary-Septeraber period from $\$ 3,448$, 200,000.

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

Charge sales accounter for $23.6 \%$ of total sales in the third quarter, unchanged from a ycar carlier. The proporion attifutable to instaiment salea eased to $13.2 \%$ from $13.7 \%$ in 2955 , while cash sales rose to $63.2 \%$ from $62.7 \%$. Instalment accumt resexwabies rase to $40.9 \%$ from $35.4 \%$, but clarge receivables fell to $59.1 \%$ ixom 60.6\%.

Canadian labour income in the first 11 months of 1956 reached an estimaied \$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 ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 $1955^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ \$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 hard, 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 tine losses.

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

January-November totals: agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, $\$ 953,000,000(\$ 842,000,000$ a year earlier); manufacturing, $\$ 4,148,000,000(\$ 3,-$ $740,000,000)$; construction, $\$ 1,024,000,000(\$ 859,000,000) ;$ utilities, transportation, commuication, 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, $\$ 454,000,000(\$ 408,000,000)$.
(3)

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

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 $1955^{\circ} s$ 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 payrolls 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 constructhon, fransportation, storage and communication, public utility operation, finance, insurance and real estate, and the service industries, but upward in forestry, mining and trade. (4)

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. systam 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 in= dustry which reduced gastbound shipments of ore through the Amerscan locks to $78,702,824$ tons from $89,209,421$.

Freight carried through the Welland Ship canal amounted to $23,066,261$ cons 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 $S t$. 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, corr, barley, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleumpand pulpwood. (5)

Railway Car Loadings Down $3 \%$ In Third Weak of 1956

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, ard 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 recsipts 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. $9.1 \%$ 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
Security Price Indexes

|  | January 24 | January 17 | Decembe: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investors ${ }^{\text {a Price Index }}$ |  | 1935-39 = 100 | Decemer. |
| Total common stocks | 272.2 | 274.7 | 269.5 |
| Industrials | 285.2 | 288.0 | 283. 2 |
| Utılities | 207.6 | 208.8 | 205.6 |
| Banks | 290.8 | 294.1 | 278.9 |
| Mining Stock Price Inde |  |  |  |
| Total mining stocks | 128.1 | 130.4 | 130.6 |
| Golds | 70.6 | 70.9 | 69.8 |
| Base metals | 259.7 | 266.7 | 269.7 |

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 $1955^{\prime \prime}$ 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 $1953^{\circ}$ 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 conmercial 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. Comercial 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 consoies to 30,743 from 55,938 but three-wa: 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 $(9,812)$. Elevermonth 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 In November And 11 Months

Shipments of domestic washing machines increased slightly in November to 24,4. units from 24,414 a year earlier. January-November shipments were substantially larger at 275,521 units versus 251,406.

Shipments of avtomatic 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 gisoline-power d 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 Declined In Novenber

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 ${ }^{\circ} 15,117,-$ 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 syathetic fell to $42.9 \%$ from $43.0 \%$ and zeclaimed 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

Factory sales of electric storage batteries increased $5.3 \%$ in 1956 to $\$ 28,539,000$ from $\$ 27,096,00 \mathrm{u}$ in 1955. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines, for railway service, and for all ot'er 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)

Output And ipments of Portland Cement Greater In November, Il Months

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 Janvary-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 earl. ier, 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

Production, shipments and end-of-year stocks of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and
tile, and plasters were smaller in 1956 than in 1955. Output and shipments were 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 $58,146,416$ y 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 $12,807,439$.

Shipments of Veneers Shipments of veneers declined to $74,163,000$ feet board Down, Plywoods Up 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 fonth from $93,400,000$ and to d, 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 plywoods to $77,186,000$ feet from $38,688,000$.

Production And Shipmerits of Insulating Board Up Ir 1956

Both production and domestic shipments of rigid insulating board were substantially larger in i956 than in the preceding year. Production rose to $384,919,108$ aquare 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 $25,21 \%, 934$ sq.are feet from $27,519,020$. (17)

Refined Petroleum products Output Rose In Septernher

Canadian prociuction of refined petroleum products climbed nearly $26 \%$ in September to $21,681,330$ barrels from 17,231,493 a yeaz earlier. Amount of crude ofl 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 1mported crude versus $7,430,962$.

Net sales of some of the major 1 iquid petroleum fuels in September were: naplathe 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, $3,949,086(4,028,452)$.

November Shipments of Warm Air Furnaces Lower

Value of shipments of warn air furnaces declined to $\$ 3,095,000$ in November from $\$ 3,957,000$ in October. Shipneats of stoves and ranges were also lower than a month earlier. Value of shipmeats in November were: solid fuel cooking stoves and ranges, $\$ 208,000$ ( $\$ 281,000$ in October); solid fusl heating stoves and space heaters, $\$ 101,000(\$ 135,000)$; gas combination stoves and ranges, $\$ 184,000(\$ 400,000)$; sciid fue 1 or oil combination stoves and ranges, $\$ 191,000$ ( $\$ 305,000$ ); gas cooking stoves and ranges, (not combination), $\$ 433,000$ ( $\$ 137,000$ ) ; 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 o11 (distillate) cooking stoves and ranges, $\$ 148,000(\$ 190,000)$; and fuel ofl (distiliate) heating stoves and space heaters, $\$ 239,000(\$ 532,000)$.

MINING

Output of Natural Gas In October \& 10 Months

Canadian production of natural gas inereased $12 \%$ in Cctober 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 $114,079,737,000$ a year earlier. (20)

Production Of Crude Petroleum Higher In October \& 10 Months

Production of crude petroleum increased nearly $26 \%$ in October to $15,777,896$ barrele from $12,-$ 572,281 a year earlier and alwost $34 \%$ 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 borin periojs. 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); Alherta, 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); Sasikatchewan, 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). (20)

Sales Of Manufactured And Natural Sae Greater In October \& 10 Months

Natural gas sales advanced $12.7 \%$ in October to $10,219,332,000$ cubtc feet from $9,066,262,000$ and $29 \%$ in the 10 -month perind to $114,644,262,000$ cubic feet from $88,908,257,000$. Sales were greater in both periods in Eastern and Western Canada. October's salez were: East, : , $681,413,000$ cubic feet ( $1,291,158,000$ a year earlier); and West $8,537,919,000$ cubic feet $(7,775,104,000)$. January-Octoler totals: East, 21,364, 243,000 cuhic feet $(15,734,696,000)$; and West, $93,280,019,000(73,173,561,000)$.

Sales of manufactured gas also rose $10 \%$ in 0 ctober to $1,687,520,000$ cubic feet from $1,534,156,000$ a year earlier, boosting January-Octoher sales to 16,085,770,000 cubic feet from 15,454,492,000. Sales in eastern Canada in Octcber 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 yeriod sales in eascern Canada rose to $11,620,672,000$ cubic feet frow $11,313,058,000$ and in western Canada to $4,465,098,000$ cubic feet from $4,141,434,000$.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

More Cattle But Fewer Sheep And Horses On Canadian Farms

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 decressed 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 virtual1y 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 frow 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 earl1er. Total for the August 1 - January 16 period was $114,700,000$ bushels versus 85,009,000. Barley clearances $j^{\prime \cdot}$ the week climbed to $1,121,000$ bushels from 145,000 and in the cumulative period to $31,909,000$ bushels from $12,541,000$.

Preirie 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 Down 4\% In December

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, $687,145,000(708,183,000)$.

## 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 cor 3 sponding 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 ofls, lard, tallow, grease, and "other" ofls 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" ofls and fats, $10,812(10,197)$. (26)

Canned Meat stocks Stocks of canned meats held by manufacturers and whole2\% Larger In November salers 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 Production of refined beet and cane sugar decCane Sugar Dec1ined $2 \%$ in 1956
lined $1.8 \%$ 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 dramaticaliy in the last 10 years, with new record lows being a commonace 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 foreshadower 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 antituberculosis services.

Finances of Canada's Tuberculosis Sanatoria

Revenue of 56 of Canada's tuberculosis sanatoria reached a record $\$ 31,241,532$ in 1955 , up slightly ( $0.2 \%$ ) Erom the preceding year's $\$ 31,174,016$, DBS reports in a financial supplement to its annual report Tuberculosis Statistics. But this was the amaliest 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 dec1ine amounted to $1.2 \%$; the 1954 drop was $2.8 \%$. $1958^{\prime}$ 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 $-=1.16$ 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 d. 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)

USE OF ENERGY

Energy Consumption Trends In Manufacturing ox Mining

Trends in the use of fuel and electricity as energy sources in Canadian manufacturing and mining over the past quarter of a century are traced in a re- port released thia weei by the DBS entitled "Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-1953". The report contains 48 detailed tables of statistics which give quantities and value of 13 types of. fuels used by Canadian industry, together with data on electricity purchased and generated by them. Among the more important series published for the firat time are data which show fuel and electricity used by the major industrial groups within each province.

The most mariked 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 product: $\$ 51,500,000$. The paper products industry stands out as the leading ueer 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 Brunswicx 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 inilifon). In Quebec, this group and the nonferrous metal products group between them used $83.7 \%$ of all electricity used by manufacturers in thet province ( 18,793 out of 22,454 mili1on kwh.; $34.6 \%$ by paper products and $49.1 \%$ by non-ferrous metals). (30)

## EDUCATION

Full-Time Enrolment It 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 Decem- ber 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, comerce 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 consecuttve year (from 405 in 1953-54 to 356).

Prepared in Press and publicity Section, Information Services Division

[^0]TB Death Rates Falling Rapidly

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 tuberculos is declined by nearly $88 \%$, although the chances of contracting tuberculosis in the first place dropped only $6 \%$.

Tuberculosis Canada's tuberculosis Case Rates 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-Luberculosis 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 evet 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 threefold from $\$ 16,284,000$ to $\$ 54,200,000$.

Canal Traffic Volume of freight Sets Record 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 tornage 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 5:, 000 .

## Customers Sarved With Electricity

pomestis and Eatia customers y served by Canada's. central electric stations have mores than doubled since before World War II, rising to $3,645,313$ in 1935 trom $1,623,67$ ? in 1939

Roller Skates Nearly 5j, 000 of roller isk oftes
were shipped from Canadian factor thst in 1955, a decrease of somer 9,000 i pairs from a year eatliet.

Golf Clubs 225,000 golf cluis fuere shipped by Canadian manufacturers in 1955, 18,000 momer-tran in the praceding year

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

Drilling Equipment Equipment ownecl 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) gas-oline-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 thair inverntorise


[^0]:    Edmond Cloutıer, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1957

