

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949 = 100) advanced by 2.5 per cent in November, recording its largest monthly gain in 1964. This left the index at the record level of 219.6 in the month, exceeding the previous peak of April, 1964, by 2.3 per cent.

In November, the bulk of the gain in the total index originated in manufacturing, where output was up by 2.7 per cent, though the gain in mining of 4.5 per cent also contributed heavily. These gains were offset to a very small extent by a 1.9 percent drop in electric power and gas utilities.

A gain of 3.7 per cent in durables accounted for almost two-thirds of the strength of manufacturing in November. In turn, about half the advance in durables came from transportation equipment. The motor-vehicle industries were much less affected by labour disputes in November than in October and, in spite of the gain in November, the production level was still well below those preceding the dispute. The December level will be even lower than that for October. Apart from the above element, a major influence in November was strength in the construction materials producing industries; non-metallic mineral products increased by almost 6 per cent and wood products by 2 per cent, presumably, in part at least, owing to the imposition of the last stage of the sales tax at the end of the year. There was also a gain in iron and steel products of more than 3 per cent, with almost all components moving higher. Elsewhere, non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies showed little change.

The 1.9 percent increase in non-durables was similarly diffused among its components, with gains of 2 per cent in paper products and textiles, 3 per cent in clothing and foods and beverages, 4 per cent in chemicals and 8 per cent in rubber products. Declines were recorded in tobacco, printing and publishing and petroleum refining. The principal highlights among the non-durable detailed components were large gains in pulp and paper and brewery production.

The output of virtually every mineral was higher in November, with the result that fuels advanced by 6 per cent, metals by 3 per cent, and non-metals by 4 per cent.

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## EASTERN CANADA WATER LEVELS

Press reports have of late drawn attention to the effect of Lake Ontario regulation on the level of Montreal Harbour. Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of National Resources, pointed out recently that Lake Ontario regulation, under the existing extremely low supply conditions, had been conducted so as to take into account the interests of all water users and reduce the adverse effects that would be even more harmful if regulation were not carried out.

The Minister noted that records showed that, throughout most of 1964, the levels of both Lake Ontario and Montreal Harbour had, in fact, been higher than they would have been under natural conditions without regulation.

## OTTAWA RIVER

Mr. Laing also referred to the regulation of the flow of the Ottawa River as an alternative water supply for Montreal. He pointed out that water from the river must be stored to operate its power installations and that it was essential, therefore, that its flow be regulated in such a way as to ensure that sufficient power was available to serve large areas in Ontario and Quebec. At times of the year when storage requirements are lower, a larger amount of Ottawa River water flows to Montreal. As already noted, the water levels in Montreal Harbour and Lake Ontario were higher for most of the year than they would have been without regulation.

The Minister said that levels in Lake Ontario would probably have no effect on the wells in Lake Ontario communities and in eastern Ontario, as in almost all cases the bottoms of these wells were higher than the lake itself and were affected by depletion to ground-water supplies resulting from a lack of precipitation.

Mr. Laing stated that the international agreement covering the control works at the Lake Ontario outlet and of the St. Lawrence Seaway itself did not give priority to any specific downstream interest but recognized that these interests in the national reach of the river would have "no less protection" under regulated flow conditions than they had without regulation.

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## CASUALTY SIMULATION COURSE

At the Canadian Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ontario, 30 men and women from across Canada recently studied the art of make-up. They were not, however, learning how to make people look better by using eye shadow, mascara or pancake make-up for purposes of general beauty or stage presentation. Instead, they were learning how to create "victims" of accidents, fires or other emergencies, suffering from wounds, fractures, dislocations, shock or burns.

The specially-chosen men and women who attended the course had already acquired the basic skills of "casualty simulation". The course, sponsored and conducted by the Emergency Health Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, enabled them to qualify as instructors in casualty simulation.

The course ran from February 1 to 5. Its aim was to increase the number of instructors capable of teaching basic casualty simulation to groups in their respective provinces and qualified to assist provincial authorities with emergency health exercises in which casualty simulation is used, such as hospital disaster exercises.

During the five days of the course, the participants studied the principles of good teaching methods, practiced lecturing and demonstration and received instruction in advanced casualty-simulation techniques. They learnt how to employ grease paint, plasticine, brushes and other materials commonly used in stage make-up to create blisters, black eyes, head wounds, and a wide variety of assorted wounds and injuries.