

**NOTWITHSTANDING TV:** The National Film Board has made an interesting analysis of the impact of television on the distribution of informational films for non-theatrical showings in Canada. It shows that in the field of non-theatrical showings, NFB distribution has held up remarkably well.

To illustrate, here are the Canadian distribution figures for the past five years:

	Showings	Attendance
1951-52	151,196	11,610,232
1952-53	183,205	13,250,227
1953-54	200,901	14,084,322
1954-55	200,829	14,143,786
1955-56	205,985	14,469,686

NFB non-theatrical distribution increased 12.4 per cent in terms of showings and 9.2 per cent in attendance during a five-year period of peak expansion in the television industry. During the same period, to non-governmental purchasers, 16mm print sales in Canada by NFB increased 24.2 per cent.

The Board also noted the growth of film councils, organizations whose primary function is the utilization of 16mm non-theatrical films. At the end of March 1954, there were 419 film councils with 10,478 member organizations. Two years later at the end of March 1956, there were 496 councils with 11,791 member organizations. It is reasonable to conclude from these figures that public interest in non-theatrical films remains strong.

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**EGG PRODUCTION UP:** Production of eggs increased 4.8 per cent in 1956 to an estimated 401,611,000 dozen from 383,210,000 in 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. December's output increased 8.4 per cent to 39,073,000 dozen from 36,058,000. Production was larger in the year and in the month for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick in both periods, and Ontario in the month.

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).

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**MORE ROOM:** The Canadian Travel Bureau reports that all across Canada tourist accommodation was on the rise in 1956, with new motel and motor courts springing up in most of the ten provinces. In Ontario alone new construction included 127 motels, 28 cabin establishments, 15 lodges, two inns and 80 cottages. Alberta added ten new motels, comprising

117 units, and British Columbia reported 600 new accommodation units. Fourteen new units were added to a Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, motel. Manitoba had 110 new motel units, and 85 tourist camp or resort units. The motel building boom continued in Saskatchewan and extensive camp building went on throughout the province, particularly in northern fishing areas. New accommodation in Nova Scotia included 105 motel units, 98 tourist home rooms and 21 cabins, while New Brunswick reported 87 new motel units. Newfoundland added 235 guest house, cabin and motel units.

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**MORE STUDENTS:** 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 per cent over the preceding year's estimated total of 71,600, according to an advance release of figures to be contained in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report scheduled for release next month. 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, 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 time (from 405 in 1953-54 to 356).

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**MARTIAL MUSICIANS:** Canada's Regular Army today boasts more fine bands than ever before in its peacetime history.

With the recent formation of the newest military (brass and reed) band--that of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)--the Army has now 12 full-fledged military bands, five pipe bands, two fife and drum and 28 trumpet and bugle bands.

Members of the 12 military bands are all highly qualified musicians, some of them having been recruited in the music-loving countries of northern Europe and the United Kingdom.