

COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC MEETING

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald M. Fleming, has announced that the Canadian Government will be represented at a meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council to be held at Lancaster House in London on September 22 and 23.

Canada will be represented by Mr. Fleming, who will head the Canadian Delegation, and by Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce. They will be assisted by Mr. A.F.W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Rasminsky, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. J.H. Warren, Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and officials of Canada House in London.

The decision to establish the Council was taken at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference which was held in Montreal in September, 1958. The Montreal Conference noted that existing arrangements for consultation between Commonwealth countries had served their purpose well and that there was no need to expand them. However, the Conference agreed to co-ordinate existing economic consultative machinery of the Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council which at the highest level would consist of the Finance and Economic Ministers of Commonwealth countries. The meeting in London will be the first Ministerial meeting of the Council.

At the meeting, Ministers will review financial and economic questions of common interest including the prospects for world trade, European trade arrangements, and the progress of under-developed countries of the Commonwealth.

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MANUFACTURING IN QUEBEC

Value of factory shipments from all manufacturing establishments in Quebec in 1957 rose 0.9 per cent to a record \$6,679,595,000 from 1956's previous peak total of \$6,622,503,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report on the manufacturing industries of Quebec. Establishments increased to 12,250 from 12,112 in 1956, employees to 449,383 from 446,137, salaries and wages to \$1,477,828,000 from \$1,396,415,000, and value added by manufacture to \$2,947,898,000 from \$2,888,149,000, while cost of materials fell to \$3,570,909,000 from \$3,605,522,000.

Quebec's leading industry is pulp and paper with an output of approximately \$596 million in 1957. There are now 56 major pulp and paper plants concentrated in the Trois Rivieres and Shawinigan Falls districts, as well as along the Saguenay, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence Rivers. The output of non-ferrous metals has expanded considerably during the past decade; the production of aluminum in Canada has made impressive strides during the past years and reached

a record total of 620,000 tons in 1956, but declined to about 557,000 tons in 1957. Quebec, with its new furniture factories, its new titanium smelter and its expanded aluminum-making facilities, is challenging Ontario's long established lead in a number of the wood and non-ferrous metal products industries.

Quebec's industries are not as diversified as those of Ontario, although a number have an output approximately half or more of the total Canadian production. The manufacture of pulp and paper occupies the premier position and accounts for about 42 per cent of the Canadian total for this industry. Other large industries in which Quebec dominates are: tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 91.2 per cent of the all-Canada total; women's factory clothing, 70.1 per cent; cotton yarn and cloth, 68.7 per cent; men's factory clothing, 54.2 per cent; and synthetic textiles, 50.5 per cent. Other leading industries such as miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, railway rolling stock, shipbuilding and repairs, aircraft and parts, acids, alkalies and salts, petroleum products, brass and copper products, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, miscellaneous chemical products, and furniture, account for over a third of the national totals.

Quebec also leads in some of the smaller industries, notably the candle industry which accounted for 94.9 per cent of the national total. Other industries that accounted for more than 70 per cent of the national totals were: men's clothing contractors, 93.5 per cent; oiled and waterproofed clothing, 90.8 per cent; women's clothing contractors, 85.9 per cent; cotton thread, 80.5 per cent; children's clothing, 77.5 per cent; embroidery, pleating and hem-stitching, 74.7 per cent; narrow fabrics, 74.1 per cent; dyeing and finishing of textiles, 73.0 per cent; and lasts, trees and wooden shoefindings, 70.1 per cent. The following industries contributed between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of the all-Canada totals; oilcloth, linoleum and other coated fabrics; process cheese; fur dressing and dyeing; miscellaneous clothing; leather boot and shoe findings; artificial flowers and feathers; fur goods; miscellaneous textiles, corsets; asbestos products; buttons, buckles and fasteners; and woollen cloth.

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NEW PRIMATE

Archbishop Howard Hewlett Clark of Edmonton, was elected the ninth Primate of the Anglican Church in Canada on September 5 at the 20th General Synod at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. The installation took place in a ceremony on September 6 at Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal.

The new Archbishop was the Bishop of Edmonton and formerly Dean of Ottawa.