

COD FOR BRAZIL

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on October 22 that arrangements have been made for the sale of \$600,000 worth of Canadian salt cod to Brazil.

This special arrangement has been worked out in connection with trade discussions between the Canadian and Brazilian Governments. Mr. Churchill indicated that interested Canadian exporters in Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec have already been advised and have completed arrangements for shipments to the Brazilian market. He said these sales to Brazil will be of substantial assistance in the present marketing season.

Mr. Churchill warmly welcomed this step by the Brazilian Government, enabling Canadian exporters to re-enter the traditional and important Brazilian market for salt fish. As a result of exchange control measures by Brazil, Canadian exporters have for many years been at a serious disadvantage in competing with other suppliers. Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that this re-opening of the Brazilian market for Canadian fish would be but the first step in the early relaxation of restrictions affecting Canadian exports.

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

British Columbia retained third place among the manufacturing provinces of Canada in 1956 with total factory shipments of \$1,859,368, -466, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite the increasing industrialization in other provinces British Columbia succeeded in increasing its share of the national output from 7.1 per cent in 1955 to 8.6 per cent in 1956.

Sawmilling ranked first among the industries with an output of \$397,934,856 in 1956, and pulp and paper ranked second with \$184, -526,395, followed by petroleum products at \$123,235,472. The latter industry received great impetus from the completion of the Trans-Mountain oil pipeline which raised the industry from seventh position in 1953 when its shipments were valued at \$40,562,462. Fourth place went to the plywood and veneer industry which had an output of \$87,532,258, and was followed by fish processing which has fallen to sixth place since 1953 when it ranked third. Other important industries during the year were: sash, door and planing mills, slaughtering and meat packing; miscellaneous food products, shipbuilding; fertilizers; printing and publishing; butter and cheese; and fruit and vegetable production. Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining also ranked high among the provincial industries but figures are not released as there were fewer than three smelters involved.

Industrial expansion is spreading into areas that were formerly inaccessible. New

lines of communication have enabled these remote areas to tap new natural resources and to make use of the vast water-power resources in which the province ranks second in availability in all of Canada. The hydraulic development, at the end of 1956 totalled 2,566,460 h.p., and was exceeded only by Quebec and Ontario.

The number of establishments operating in 1956 totalled 4,393, a drop of 93 from the year before and the first downturn since 1948. Employees, however, continued to rise and numbered 108,595, eaming a new high in wages and salaries of \$393,869,388. Since 1953 employees have increased 15.7 per cent in number as compared with an increase of only 1.9 per cent for Canada, and the value of factory shipments has advanced 36.0 per cent compared with the national figure of 21.7 per cent.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories the gross value of products rose to a new peak of \$5,130,497 in 1956 but the number of establishments dropped to 24 and continued the decline that first appeared after 1954, in which year there were 31 plants. Employees showed a slight gain to 175, and wages and salaries reached a new level of \$681,433. The main industrial activity was centred around 12 sawmills, five producing foods and beverages, and a number of miscellaneous industries.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released on October 22 two publications dealing with revenue and expenditure of provincial governments. One is a preliminary or second analysis covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, and the other is an estimate or first analysis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959.

The preliminary or second analysis of revenue and expenditure of provincial governments indicates that, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, net general revenue of \$2,012 million and net general expenditure of \$2,046 million again increased over the previous year, the gains being evident in all provinces. The increase in net general revenue was mainly due to higher receipts from the corporation income tax in Quebec and Ontario. This was the first year under the 1957 tax rental agreements, and Ontario as well as Quebec did not choose to rent this field of taxation to the federal government. Gains were also apparent in revenue from sales taxes on motor fuel and fuel oil, from privileges, licences and permits, and from liquor profits. Net general expenditure (current and capital) for the year showed its main gains in transportation and communications, health and social welfare, and education.

The summary of estimates or first analysis of revenue and expenditure data of provincial governments is a compilation based on the