

month period from April 1 to August 31. This was 253,676 more visitors than were recorded during the same period of 1957.

Parks showing the largest increases were Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, with a gain of 63,000; Fundy National Park, New Brunswick with an increase of 36,188 and Kootenay National Park, British Columbia, and Elk Island National Park, Alberta each with gains of over 32,000 visitors.

Attendance at Canada's national historic parks and sites also showed a substantial increase during these months with a total of 390,799 visitors recorded, an increase of 78,167 over last year's attendance figures.

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### WHEAT TO PAKISTAN

Canada has agreed to provide Pakistan with \$2 million worth of wheat as part of the Colombo Plan programme for the current year, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on November 5. The Government of Pakistan requested this wheat as a matter of urgency to meet serious food shortages and has offered to establish local rupee counterpart funds, equivalent to the value of the Canadian wheat allocation. These counterpart funds will be spent in due course on economic development projects in Pakistan to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

It is expected that most of the 1.1 million bushels of wheat represented by this allocation will be shipped before the St. Lawrence freeze-up.

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### MANUFACTURING IN QUEBEC

A record output of \$6,622,502,699 was set in 1956 for the gross value of manufactured goods shipped from Quebec factories, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual review. This was an increase of 11.8 per cent over the 1955 total of \$5,922,367,074 and reaffirmed Quebec's status as the second largest industrial province of Canada. Employment increased 3.9 per cent to 445,137 from 429,575, while payrolls of \$1,396,414,564 reached a new high. Materials used in manufacturing totalled \$3,605,521,666, reaching beyond the 1955 total of \$3,152,541,331 to a new record. The number of establishments dropped 82, to 12,112 and reversed the rising trend established in 1948.

Although all statistics for 1956 showed increases over 1955 except the number of establishments, it was notable that the rise in the number of employees compared to the output was at a much slower rate. Increasing technology and automation permitted the value of production to increase 22.9 per cent in 1956 over 1953 with an increase of only 1 per cent in the number of employees.

Pulp and paper production of \$617,986,499 in 1956 was closely followed by non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$610,354,584, and other leading industries such as petroleum products, miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, slaughtering and meat packing, clothing manufacture, tobacco products, and transportation equipment. Over the past twelve years these industries have spread to many smaller settlements in addition to expanding in the metropolitan areas. There are now 55 major pulp and paper plants operating, mainly in the Trois Rivières and Shawinigan Falls districts, as well as along the Saguenay, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence Rivers. Aluminum production has made impressive strides and a record of 620,321 tons were produced in 1956. Two of the current major developments in Quebec are the Ungava iron ore project and the new titanium industry. The former project gives promise of ensuring a great future for the steel industry.

Quebec's industries, while not as diversified as those of Ontario, account for major contributions to the economy and some industries dominate their fields in Canada. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes make up 93 per cent of the Canadian output, women's factory clothing 70 per cent, cotton yam and cloth 68 per cent, men's factory clothing 56 per cent, and synthetic textiles and silk 52 per cent. Other leading provincial industries such as miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper production, railway rolling stock, miscellaneous chemical products, and brass and copper products, all contributed over 40 per cent of the national output.

Some of the smaller industries also pre-dominated. Candle production was 95.2 per cent of that national total, men's clothing 94 per cent, women's clothing 82 per cent, cotton thread 80 per cent, children's clothing 77 per cent, oiled and waterproofed clothing 75 per cent, dyeing and finishing of textiles 75 per cent, oilcloth, linoleum and other coated fabrics 73 per cent, narrow fabrics 72 per cent, process cheese 71 per cent, lasts, trees, and shoe findings 70 per cent, boot and shoe findings of leather 69 per cent, artificial flowers and feathers 68 per cent, miscellaneous textiles 61 per cent, fur goods 60 per cent, corsets 58.5 per cent, buttons, buckles and fasteners 52 per cent, asbestos products 50.5 per cent and woollen cloth 38 per cent.

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### SURFACED HIGHWAYS IN 1957

Surfaced roads in Canada at the end of 1957 amounted to 231,044 miles, some 21,716 miles or 10.4 per cent greater than the year-earlier total of 209,328 miles, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement. Mileages were greater in all provinces at the