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## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF QUEBEC

Gross factory value of products shipped by manufacturing industries in Quebec rose 9.8 per cent in 1955 to a record \$5,922,367,000 from 1954's previous high of \$5,395,787,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has announced. Establishments increased to 12,194 from 12,191 in 1954, employees to 429,575 from 424,095, salaries and wages to \$1,271,078,000 from \$1,214,661,000, material costs to \$3,152,541,000 from \$2,806,248,000 and value added by manufacture to \$2,622,333,000 from \$2,448,028,000.

Quebec has developed its \$5,900,000,000 manufacturing output with such leading industries as pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, cotton yarn and cloth, men's and women's clothing, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, synthetic textiles and silk, railway-rolling stock, leather footwear and miscellaneous electrical apparatus.

Quebec's leading industry is pulp and paper with an output of approximately \$561,000,000 in the year. Quebec is a principal world centre for the production of newsprint with 55 major pulp and paper plants concentrated in the Trois-Rivières and Shawinigan Falls districts as well as along the Saguenay, Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. The production of non-ferrous metals has expanded considerably during the past decade. The output of aluminum has made impressive strides during the past years and reached a record total of 612,543 tons in 1955.

Two of the most important industrial developments in Quebec today are the Ungava iron ore project and the new titanium industry. With the exploitation of the Ungava iron deposits on which it is believed, the future of the great steel industries of this continent rests, Quebec's industrial base is being expanded to the point where the future industrial development of the province is well assured.

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. The annual gross value of production of this industry had not yet reached \$100,000,000 in the mid-1920's, but by the end of 1955 it accounted for 9 per cent of the gross value of Quebec's manufactures and for about 42 per cent of the Canadian total for this industry.

Other large Canadian industries in which Quebec predominates are tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 94 per cent of the Canadian total; women's factory clothing 69.5 per cent; cotton yarn and cloth 67.6 per cent; men's factory clothing 56.2 per cent; synthetic textiles and silk 53 per cent; miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies 48.6 per cent; miscellaneous chemical products 44.2 per cent; non-ferrous metal smelting and refining 43.6 per cent; pulp and paper 42.3 per cent; railway-rolling stock 42 per cent; acids, alkalies salts 39.3 per cent; brass and copper products (Over)

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37.6 per cent and petroleum products 35 per cent. Two medium-sized industries with total shipments \$100,000,000 also were predominant in Quebec; leather footwear at 58.2 per cent and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations at 48.7 of the all-Canada total.

Quebec also predominates in a large number of the smaller industries. The candle industry contributed 95.6 per cent of the all-Canada total; men's clothing contractors 94.4 per cent; cotton thread 82.5 per cent; women's clothing contractors 81.9 per cent; children's clothing 79.5 per cent; embroidery, hemstitching, etc. 77.7 per cent; dyeing and finishing of textiles 77.6 per cent; oilcloth, linoleum, etc. 73.5 per cent; fur dressing and dyeing 71.9 per cent; process cheese 71.2 per cent; lasts, trees and shoe findings 70.4 per cent; oiled and waterproofed clothing 70.4 per cent; miscellaneous clothing 69.3 per cent; narrow fabrics 69.1 per cent; leather boot and shoe findings 67.2 per cent; artificial flowers and feathers 64.8 per cent; corsets 58.4 per cent; fur goods 58 per cent; miscellaneous textiles 55.1 per cent; asbestos products 51.4 per cent; buttons 48.7 per cent; woollen cloth 47.4 per cent; and musical instruments 38.4 per cent.

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**PRINTING TRADES IN 1955:** Canada's printing trades had another busy year in 1955, establishing all-time peaks in factory value of products, number of employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials used and value added by manufacture, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual industry report. The printing trades comprise several closely related industries -- publishing and printing and bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, stereotyping and electro-typing, and trade composition.

Value of shipments jumped to \$562,538,000 from \$525,527,000 in the preceding year, employees to 64,025 from 63,188, salaries and wages to \$222,207,000 from \$209,323,000, cost of materials to \$172,833,000 from \$164,035,000 and value added by manufacture to \$384,707,000 from \$357,654,000. Altogether there were 2,877 establishments classed in the printing trades in 1955, 36 more than in 1954.

Periodicals, valued at \$236,929,000 (\$220,504,000 in 1954) accounted for about 42 per cent of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing \$170,657,000 (\$158,502,000). The value of periodicals is made up of \$174,704,000 received for advertising (\$160,549,000) and \$62,549,000) and \$62,224,000 received from subscriptions and sales of publications (\$59,955,000). Only publications printed in publishers own plants are included in these figures.

Other printed matter and other products were valued at \$279,512,000 (\$260,931,000), comprising \$35,598,000 for printed and bound books (34,735,000), \$51,249,000 for miscel-

laneous printed advertising (\$45,796,000), \$8,113,000 for bound blank books (\$8,653,000), \$169,413,000 for miscellaneous printed goods and printed stationery (\$156,497,000), and \$15,140,000 for other products, such as paper boxes, waxed paper and rubber stamps.

Among the specialized services, photo-engraving accounted for \$11,512,000 (\$11,053,000 in 1954). Electrotyping and stereotyping were valued at \$8,480,000 (\$7,647,000), and typesetting at \$6,565,000 (\$6,100,000). Printing sub-contracts totalled \$6,548,000 (\$6,927,000).

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**VANCOUVER ARTS FESTIVAL:** The result of two years of planning, a three-week Festival of the arts will open in Vancouver on July 19, 1958. Included in the programme will be: opera with internationally famous stars, an international film festival, outstanding art exhibitions, jazz concerts, the premiere of a Canadian play, symphony concerts under the batons of world-famous conductors, chamber music, and other performances of world-wide importance drawing from the best artistic resources of North America, Europe and the Far East.

One of the feature attractions will be the production of "Don Giovanni" with Canadian-born George London in the title role and Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Allarie, Jan Rubes and several local singers. The opera will be produced and directed by one of the greatest producers of the European stage, Dr. Gunther Rennert.

There will be several Symphony Concerts given by the Vancouver Festival Orchestra, and conducted by local and internationally famous conductors. The soloists in these concerts and in recitals will be some of our outstanding Canadian artists, such as Glenn Gould, Lois Marshall, Maureen Forrester, and Jon Vickers.

The Festival Society has also engaged the Festival Quartet-Primrose, Goldberg, Graudan and Babin. This group will give three public recitals, including in one of the programmes the prize-winning work of a Canadian composer. The Festival Society is making this quartet available to the University of British Columbia to give master classes during the University Summer Session.

An International Film Festival has been announced, and will be presented in co-operation with J. Arthur Rank (Canada) Ltd. Special awards will be presented at the conclusion of this competitive film festival.

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**ALL-INDIAN BLOOD CLINIC:** The first all-Indian blood clinic in Canada was held recently at the Blackfoot Indian Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta, 43 miles east of Calgary. Red Cross officials described it as a complete success. A total of 180 bottles was collected. Some Indians travelled 40 miles to give blood.



# "URANIUM CAPITAL" STILL GROWING

The three mills operating here are now concentrating about 4,000 tons of uranium-bearing ore.

The Townsfolk of Uranium City in the heart of northern Saskatchewan's rich Beaverlodge uranium field call it Canada's uranium capital. And well they may, for Uranium City is the mushrooming supply and administrative centre of one of the richest uranium-bearing areas in the world. "The Saskatchewan News" reports:

In five years, it has grown from a rough-hewn shanty camp, hemmed by towering pines and camels-back ridges of precambrian rock, to a modern town, boasting dial telephones, street lighting, new schools, a 25-bed hospital and a sewer and water system now being installed.

Optimistic community residents have staked \$3,000,000 on new public works building this year and next. The money is being borrowed on debentures subscribed by the Saskatchewan Government, along with local mines and residents.

Work is under way on a sewer and water system designed to initially serve 5,000 people. A new public school is nearing completion and a new high school will go up next year. The recently completed union hospital compares favorably with any of similar size in the West.

The "old originals" predict Uranium City will reach city status within a decade. They envision a microwave system bringing long distance telephone communication and television. Eventually, they hope to see a road come in from the "outside".

A unique form of local government, geared to remote area conditions, guides Uranium City's steady growth -- the town's population recently topped 2,000; another 2,500 live in the vicinity.

The Municipal Corporation of Uranium City and District administrates both town and surrounding mining area, the first local government to do so in Saskatchewan. Corporation Manager Greg Darychuk says it most closely parallels the "county system" of administration.

Life is busy and hurried. Trucks laden with uranium ore rumble through town day and night. Planes buzz overhead continuously. There is new building everywhere -- homes, schools, business and utility buildings.

To date this year, building permits have been issued to the value of \$130,650. More than 110,000 tons of freight have been barged into Beaverlodge, since lake shipping opened last June.

"Things can't move fast enough around here", says taxi driver Steve Lewiski. "That's the way it is in the mining town. It's different from an industrial town, or any other kind of a town, for that matter."

Norm Jeppeson, local hotel manager and enthusiastic Beaverlodge booster, says there are still plenty of business opportunities open for people with "drive and imagination".

Among other things, Norm says the town could use a professional photographer.

Uranium City's business directory today lists -- in alphabetical order taking up seven full pages -- about every kind of business found in larger centres "outside" and then some. The list starts at air transportation (three air services serve Uranium City) and runs the gamut to a wood working and cabinet shop.

There is even a popcorn and hot dog stand in Uranium City. Owner-operator Lorraine Fisher, twenty-five, of Stettler, Alberta, opened the stand about three months ago on a hunch it would "pan out". It did.

Betty Taylor, wife of the local resources department conservation officer, gives a woman's view of Uranium City.

"People do things in a big way here. A service club will think nothing of raising a few thousand dollars for some community betterment project. They ought to rename the place 'Little Texas'."

She adds: "You'd be surprised at all the active community organizations we have -- the chamber of commerce, volunteer fire brigade, Canadian Legion, Kiwanis. We women have the hospital auxiliary, girl guides and several church groups."

Mrs. Taylor claims this is a community made up largely of specialists. "Many are highly trained in specialized fields and they are naturally very mentally alert, which makes for a stimulating atmosphere."

Dr. B. LaBelle, one of four doctors serving the Beaverlodge community, says it has a young healthy population, with a high birth rate.

"Psychologically, we're a happy bunch of people, mainly because we're busy. Most of the people are here to make a permanent home and are working hard at it. There are a few, though, who are just in to make a stake and get out."

Wages are high. Bob Penner makes about \$800 a month at a local mine company; sweetens this with another \$150 monthly by working evenings in a beverage room.

Living costs are high, too. A long freight haul (Uranium City is 500 miles from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Edmonton, Alberta) doubles the price of some items, mainly perishables such as vegetables and fruit. Clothes are about 10 per cent higher than in Prince Albert, or Edmonton.

## "ORIGINALS" REMAIN

Many of Uranium City's original residents are still around. Major Paul Vincent says he had to scratch to make ends meet when he set up an oil agency business here in 1952. Today, he is a wealthy man.

The colorful Gus Hawker, who inevitably greeted strangers during the rush years of



1952-53 with: "Stake a claim and make your fortune," has added a second storey to his store and is president of his own uranium company.

One day last spring, northward migrating caribou wandered through the streets. Families awoke to see caribou standing in their back yards. It was a strange sight, even in this far-North community, one Uranium City folk will not likely see again.

The entire Beaverlodge mining area is very much alive. In the field's brief, but spectacular nine-year history, Canadian and United States mining interests have poured \$100,000, -

000 into exploration and development.

The three mills operating here are now concentrating about 4,400 tons of uranium-bearing ore daily. Beaverlodge mines have contracted with the federal government to deliver more than \$300,000,000 worth of uranium concentrate by the end of 1962.

Value of Saskatchewan's uranium output should reach \$50,000,000 this year and \$70,000,000 in 1958. In 1954, the first full year of production, the figure was \$11,058,544. Last year's estimated value of \$27,000,000 was on a par with copper, hitherto the leader in the metallic field.

### OILSEEDS FROM CANADA

Canada's production of oil-yielding crops has tripled in the last five years. The bulk of these crops is sold abroad and as a result, Canada's traditional position as a net importer of fats and oils has changed to that of a net exporter, according to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Most of the increased production is in the Prairie Provinces where farmers faced with a large carryover of cereal grains have sought alternative cash crops. Producers have tried many crops new to that area--among them oil crops such as sunflower, safflower, soybeans, rape and mustardseed. The farmer's natural liking for crops which are not subject to delivery quotas coincides with the interest scientists have shown in oilseeds: A great deal of work has been and continues to be done by the Department of Agriculture, the National Research Council, and a number of universities on all phases of production and use of vegetable oils.

Because the vegetable oil industry is considered strategic throughout the world, many governments regulate production, exports and imports strictly. These regulations, of course, have a bearing on the future of the oilseed industry in Canada and make it almost impossible to predict its future.

#### FLAX IS MAIN OIL CROP

Despite the rapid expansion of some of the new oil crops such as rape, flaxseed (which is no newcomer) is Canada's main oilseed crop. In 1956 production reached about 980 thousand tons, nearly double the 1955 figure. Saskatchewan produced over half of it and Manitoba and Alberta accounted for most of the remainder. Acreage this year is up an estimated 16 per cent but the size of the crop depends on a great many factors and has varied widely over the years.

Flax production increased rapidly when the West was first settled because it was one of the few crops which farmers could grow successfully on new land in the same year that it was broken. Production totalled 700 thou-

sand tons in 1912 but in the following years, output declined and in 1933 only 18,000 tons were harvested. This decline is attributed to the inability of flax to compete with weeds under the cultural practices used in the past, its susceptibility to disease such as wilt, and the unfounded but persistent belief that flax is hard on the soil. Improved varieties, better cultural practices, and a greater understanding of soil chemistry have combined to overcome most of these obstacles.

Canada remained a net importer of flaxseed throughout the thirties, but wartime incentives pushed production up to 500 thousand tons in 1943. The following year production dropped sharply and it continued to fall off until 1947, when the current rise began.

World trade in flaxseed is particularly significant to Canada because we depend heavily on the export market; the domestic market in recent years has absorbed about 230 thousand tons a year--less than a quarter of the 1956 production. The United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Argentina and India produce over 90 per cent of the world's flaxseed--a near record 4.78 million tons in 1956. India and the Soviet Union are not important in world flaxseed trade, but both Argentina and the United States are keen competitors.

Production in Argentina has been increasing rapidly in the past few years and reached 700 thousand tons last year. Despite the marked increase, present production in Argentina is far less than in the late thirties. For a number of years Argentina has stressed exports of flaxseed oil and has prohibited export of the seed in an effort to stimulate the local crushing industry. However, the Argentine Government has just announced that it has authorized exports of flaxseed. This means increasing competition in European markets for Canadian exporters, because our trade is largely in seed rather than oil. European importers have adequate crushing facilities and therefore favour imports of seed.

In the United States, also a competitor, the 1957 crop will probably top last year's



1.36 million tons. Production in the 1955 crop year reached 1.15 million tons; in 1951 the output of flaxseed totalled only 880 thousand tons. This increase in flaxseed production in the U.S. is attributed to high support prices. At present the Commodity Credit Corporation offers flaxseed on world markets at 60 to 70 cents a bushel below the support price. This is a real threat to Canadian exports because last year production in the United States exceeded domestic consumption by about 460 thousand tons; exports have risen from 67,000 tons in 1953 to 230 thousand tons in 1954 and 291 thousand tons in 1955.

The United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands are the major importers of flaxseed in kind or in oil; these countries produce less than 10 per cent but use about 25 per cent of the world's flaxseed. There is some speculation about how the proposed Common Market or Free Trade Area will affect Canadian flaxseed sales in Europe. Tariff-wise, present indications are that flaxseed and rapeseed will enter the Common Market duty-free but the duty on vegetable oils may be increased.

Rapeseed production reached 153 thousand tons last year and acreage is expanding rapidly. In fact, it is 79 per cent greater this year than last. The crop is grown mainly in northwest Saskatchewan but it is rapidly catching on in neighbouring parts of Alberta and to some extent in Manitoba. Last year for the first time rapeseed production in Canada exceeded soybean output. Considered an edible oil in most countries, rapeseed is not generally accepted as such in Canada. For the present at least, Canadian producers must look to export markets to absorb their production.

France, West Germany, Japan and Italy are the main importing countries, although their purchases vary widely from year to year. For example, Japan took the bulk of Canada's 1955 crop but did not allocate any dollars for rapeseed purchases last year. Mainland China accounts for nearly two-thirds of total world production of about six million tons but is far from a consistent exporter of rapeseed. Canada and Sweden, with a comparatively small total production, are the chief exporting nations.

#### EDIBLE OIL SUPPLY

Soybeans are the main source of edible oil in Canada and although production has been rising, it has not gone up as rapidly as rapeseed and flaxseed. The main reason is that present varieties are adapted for growth in only a small part of Canada, chiefly in southern Ontario, although new varieties have expanded production possibilities as far north as the Red River Valley in Manitoba.

Canada exports fairly large quantities of soybean meal, oil and soybeans to the United Kingdom, but imports of these three products from the United States exceed total exports.

The comparison would be even less favourable were it not for our large exports of soybean meal.

Mainland China and the United States each produce about 11 million tons of soybeans a year and account for over 90 per cent of world production.

#### OTHER OILSEEDS

Production of mustardseed, a dry land crop in southern Alberta, reached 67,000 tons last year and the acreage under this crop is up 28 per cent this year. Exports go mainly to the United States and Japan. Sunflower, a promising oil crop in the 1940's, has suffered from rust and production has fallen to 7,000 tons from a former high of 23,000 tons. However, if rust-resistant varieties could be developed, sunflowerseed would no doubt become an important source of edible vegetable oil in Canada. It is interesting to note that sunflowers are the chief source of vegetable oils in the Soviet Union. Safflower, a related crop, is being grown experimentally in the West and shows promise.

#### IN SUMMARY

Priarie farmers have shown how quickly they can expand production of oilseed but Canada will have to find additional markets if this trend continues. Although current research on new industrial uses for vegetable oils and methods of making inedible oils edible should result in greater domestic use of Canadian-produced oilseeds, the export market will remain of prime importance. It is encouraging that world consumption of oilseeds (as is the case for the whole range of fats and oils) is keeping pace with record production and there is little to suggest that this trend will change.

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**THE SARDINE INDUSTRY:** Charlotte County, the picturesque southwest corner of New Brunswick is noted for many things: its scenic valleys, forested hills, quaint native place-names, site of early Canadian history-making, to mention but a few. But its chief claim to fame on the fisheries scene at any rate, lies in the fact that it is the heart of the Canadian sardine industry, home of the largest sardine canning plant in the British Commonwealth, reports the Department of Fisheries in its publication "Trade News".

This fame is based on the vast schools of young herring, canned as sardines, which swarm into the Bay of Fundy waters yielding abundant silvery harvests to the local fishermen, giving employment to nearly one thousand shoreworkers, and making a valuable contribution to the province's economy and to the nation's food shelves.

Striking evidence of this fishery is seen in the many weirs, large corral-like enclosures, which dot the coastline in this area of



notably high tides. Fish schooling along by the shore are diverted into the weirs by fences stretching in to the land-wash and the fishermen run a seine around the inside of the weir, gathering the catch within.

From July to September fishermen work their weirs in which most of the catch is made. Seines account for further large quantities through the fishing seasons. But even the combined catches from these two methods fail to satiate the lusty appetite of the canneries and additional supplies are often bought from Nova Scotia and Maine fishermen.

The canneries' collecting boats, called buyers by the fishermen, roam far to keep the plants supplied, and maintain a busy shuttle service. They collect the fish live from the weirs, loading them into scrupulously clean holds to ensure their arrival at wharveside in the best possible condition.

Similar careful attention is given the sardines in the factories, from the time the collecting boats arrive at the plants until the fish emerge tidily wrapped in attractively labelled cans.

#### SELF-CONTAINED PLANT

Giant of the sardine canning industry is the huge plant at Black's Harbour which is completely self-contained. This operation is replete with a can-making factory which turns out the containers, covers and even the familiar "keys" that frequently accompany the finished product. At nearby Willington there is also a boat building plant.

At present there are canning factories operating at Black's Harbour, Willington, Back Bay, Beaver Harbour, Fairhaven on Deer Island and Wilson's Beach on Campobello Island. There is another plant at Seal Cove, Grand Manan Island, fully equipped and ready at any time to go into operation.

In 1956 New Brunswick sardine landings totalled 25,807,000 pounds with a landed value of \$566,000. Production of the canneries was 836,987 cases containing 20 pounds each.

Closely integrated with the sardine industry is the herring fishery and processing industry which turns out a wide variety of products. The herring catch last year was 45,575,000 pounds, valued at \$471,000 to the fishermen. Processing leaned heavily towards the popular "kippered snacks" of which 58,181

cases were produced. Large quantities were also canned or processed and preserved in other ways, used as bait for the lobster fishery or in the production of fertilizer, animal feed, meal and oil.

At present the Company's Credit Corporation offers a loan on world markets at 60 to 70 percent interest. \* \* \* \* \*

**CONFERENCE WITH PROVINCES:** Premiers of the ten provinces have accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Diefenbaker to attend a Dominion Provincial Conference on Fiscal Relations to be held at Ottawa on November 25 and 26.

In his letter of invitation, Mr. Diefenbaker said that he and his colleagues believed it would be useful and desirable to have a review of present tax-sharing arrangements, and that in the recent election campaign he had undertaken to call such a conference at the earliest feasible time.

There is some speculation about how the proposed Common Market of Free Trade Areas will be handled. \* \* \* \* \*

**BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE:** The World War II Book of Remembrance has been completed and will be dedicated on Remembrance Day, November 11, the Minister of Veterans Affairs, the Hon. Alfred J. Brooks, and the Minister of National Defence, the Hon. George Pearkes, VC, jointly announce.

The Book will be dedicated by His Excellency the Governor-General in a simple ceremony in the Memorial Chamber of the Parliament Buildings following the usual Remembrance Day service at the National Cenotaph. The Memorial Chamber, where the First Book of Remembrance is permanently enshrined, will be the temporary repository of the Book.

Consisting of 612 pages of calf-skin vellum and bound in tooled morocco, the Book records the names of 44,891 Canadian servicemen and women who gave their lives in the Second World War. It weighs about 100 lbs. and is the result of nine years of work.

example: Japan took 1955 \* \* \* \* \*

**ON LOAN TO BURMA:** Ontario's provincial assayer, Mr. D.A. Moddle, has been given leave of absence from his duties with the Department of Mines for one year's tour of duty in Burma with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. He is stationed in Rangoon and is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an assay laboratory to be operated by the Burmese Government.

of soybeans and the main source of edible oil in Canada and although production has been rising, it has not gone up as rapidly as rape seed and flaxseed. The main reason is that present varieties are adapted for growth in only a small part of Canada, chiefly in southern Ontario, although new varieties have expanded production possibilities as far north as the Red River Valley in Manitoba. In Canada exports fairly large quantities of soybean meal, oil and soybeans to the United Kingdom, but imports of these three products from the United States exceed total exports.