PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce

REPORT

for the Year Ended December 31st

1957

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in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1958

To His Honour FRANK MACKENZIE ROSS, C.M.G., M.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce for the year ended December 31st, 1957.

ROBERT W. BONNER, Q.C.,
Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce.

The Honourable Robert W. Bonner, Q.C.,
Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce for the year ended December 31st, 1957.

THOMAS L. STURGESS,
Deputy Minister of Industrial Development,
Trade, and Commerce.

Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce

for the Year Ended December 31st, 1957

The activities of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce detailed in the following pages of this Report encompass a year which has seen a mixture of strengths and weaknesses in the economy of the Province. The underlying strengths are best exemplified by the substantial gain in the size of the labour force, resulting in a level of employment greater than the previous year's peak. The chief weaknesses have been serious marketing problems for our lumber and plywood, and to a lesser extent pulp and newsprint, and world price declines for our exports of copper, lead, and zinc.

Indicative of the strengths in our economy this year have been the sharp gains in production by newer types of enterprise; in particular, our much greater output of aluminium, asbestos, and natural gas. As well, many of the traditional enterprises experienced active conditions in the past year. For example, our shipyards and other iron and steel processors, food and beverage manufacturers, recorded new highs in the volume of sales and in total employment, although at the year's end their volume of work was considerably reduced. A further indication of the strength of the economy this year has been a substantial gain in electric-power consumption and in sales of gasoline and other petroleum products. In summary, the total value of all types of manufacturing output gained slightly over the record established in 1956. Part of this increase, however, was a result of generally higher prices for the products of manufacturing establishments.

The exceptionally heavy capital investment programme of recent years continued during 1957 with additional construction of power and transportation facilities, schools, government building, and municipal services. Industrial and commercial construction continued at a rate very similar to that of the previous year. These programmes resulted in very high employment in the construction trades through most of the year. An exception was the reduction in employment for residential building. A drop in new heavy-construction contracts was noticeable toward the latter part of the year. This, coupled with the sharp decline in our two principal industries, forestry and mining, resulted in above normal unemployment at the close of the year.

Exports and imports exceeded 1956 values for the first eight months of 1957. It is expected that exports will reach $860,000,000 and imports $520,000,000 for the full twelve-month period of 1957.

Exports of wood, wood products, and paper show a small increase compared to 1956. Exports of pulp and newsprint increased, offsetting smaller shipments of lumber to the United States and the United Kingdom. Reduced housing construction in the United States and continued dollar difficulties in the United Kingdom combined to make 1957 a difficult year for lumber exporters. Increases in exports of crude petroleum (prairie origin), refined zinc, aluminium ingots, asbestos, cellulose products, and fertilizers were sufficient to increase the total value of all exports, despite reduced shipments of fish products, apples, copper ore, lead in pigs, and zinc ore. The value of exports to the United States and the United Kingdom increased, but purchases by Japan declined slightly. Larger shipments of aluminium ingots to the United Kingdom more than balanced the smaller exports of lumber. Increased purchases of crude petroleum by the United States compensated for the decline in our lumber shipments to that country.

Although imports exceeded 1956 levels in the first eight months of 1957, it is expected that their final value will be slightly less. Completion of many large engineer-

ing projects under way in 1957 has resulted in smaller monthly imports of iron and steel products during the last six months of 1957. These reductions are expected to be sufficient to lower the 1957 import value below the 1956 level.

Imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, Jamaica, Australia, Mexico, and Belgium increased in 1957, while there were reduced imports from Japan, Germany, Colombia, and Holland.

While the level of activity has been high through most of the year, the shortages of labour and material and the pressures on prices which were apparent in 1956 have to some extent abated. Consumer prices continued to rise throughout 1957, although year-end figures suggested that the upward trend was easing. Wholesale prices in some instances declined and in general were maintained close to the level of 1956. Personal income, particularly income from wages and salaries, showed further gains in 1957. Consumer expenditures were also heavy, although a tendency to a lower rate of spending on consumer durables was apparent.

The problems of readjustment mentioned above have particularly affected the earnings of many of our principal corporations. Higher costs of production, increased foreign competition, and stiffening sales resistance have lowered profit margins over previously high levels. Early solution for many of the problems facing our employers and employees is not foreseen in the immediate future.

In the following pages of this Report the activities of the divisions of the Department are outlined. These divisions are the Agent-General's Office, London, and British Columbia House, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the Mechanical Tabulation Division, and the Industrial and Trade Office. In the reorganization of this Department, which became effective April 1st, 1957, with a change in designation from the Department of Trade and Industry to the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, the office of the Agent-General, British Columbia House, London, England, formerly in the Department of Finance, became a part of the organization. The British Columbia Government Travel Bureau, formerly a division of the Department of Trade and Industry, was transferred to the Department of Recreation and Conservation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce is ex officio chairman of the board of management of the British Columbia Research Council, and as such presided at regular meetings of the board throughout the year. The laboratories and offices of the Council are located on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

The broad objectives of the British Columbia Research Council are to provide scientific and technical services not otherwise available to the industry of the Province and to conduct basic studies leading to the establishment of new industries and the development of the natural resources of British Columbia. In order to meet these objectives, the Research Council, through its laboratories, provides a wide range of services and facilities to industries of all types. The work carried out by the Council generally falls into a number of categories:—

(1) Fundamental or Basic Research.
(2) Product and Process Research and Development.
(3) Industrial Trouble-shooting.
(4) Specialized Testing.
(5) Approvals Testing.
(6) Economic Research and Industrial Survey Studies Related to Scientific and Technical Developments.
(7) Operations Research.

Industry continued to increase its demands on the Council during 1957, with the result that industrial project work was about 25 per cent greater than in 1956. The heavy emphasis in this part of the programme is on service-type work, comprising testing, industrial trouble-shooting, and product development.

The Council's fundamental research programme is financed by grants from various organizations in Eastern Canada and the United States, and support has increased during the year as a result of the outstanding reputation of Council scientists.

The Council continues to serve industry in many ways other than through sponsored projects. Through its library, its technical information service, and its programme of contacts with industry throughout the Province, it brings science a little closer to industry's door.

The board of management of the Research Council consists of the following:—

The Honourable R. W. Bonner, Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C. (chairman).

G. S. Allen, Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

P. R. Bengough, 3292 West Tenth Avenue, Vancouver 8, B.C.

J. K. Clarke, Assistant to the Manager, Buckerfield's Limited, foot of Rogers Street, Vancouver 6, B.C.

P. E. Cooper, Director and Executive Vice-President, Sandwell & Co. Ltd., 1512 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Ian McTaggart-Cowan, Head, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

K. G. Fensom, Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratory, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

Aird Flavelle, Director, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, c/o Flavelle Cedar, Port Moody, B.C.

M. J. Foley, President, Powell River Company Limited, 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

S. J. Hammitt, President, Western Canada Steel Limited, 450 South-east Marine Drive, Vancouver 15, B.C.

W. C. Koerner, President, Alaska Pine and Cellulose Limited, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.

R. B. McDonell, President, McDonell Metal Manufacturing Company Limited, 1250 Boundary Road, Vancouver 6, B.C.

William MacGillivray, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

A. W. H. Needler, Director, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Nanaimo, B.C.

R. D. Perry, Vice-President and General Manager, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, Trail, B.C.

H. L. Purdy, Executive Vice-President, British Columbia Electric Company Limited, 970 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

R. V. Robinson, Manager, British Columbia Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

C. A. Rowles, Chairman, Department of Soil Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

G. M. Shrum, Director, British Columbia Research Council, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.

T. L. Sturgess, Deputy Minister, Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

J. F. Walker, Deputy Minister of Mines, Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE MISSION TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT, 1957

The Minister of this Department headed a party of four which left Vancouver September 30th and returned November 10th. The objectives of the mission might briefly be stated as follows:—

(1) To meet those firms and individuals with whom we had been in correspondence or had knowledge, with the object of pointing out to them the advantages of British Columbia for many types of investment.

(2) To stimulate whenever possible reciprocal trade between the country visited and British Columbia.

(3) To draw attention to and invite participation in the British Columbia International Trade Fair which will be held at Exhibition Park, Vancouver, May 1st to 10th, 1958.

The party spent some time in the United Kingdom visiting Government departments, industrialists, merchant bankers, and, as far as time allowed, visits to industrial plants, industrial design and research operations.

The party then visited in succession the industrial areas of West Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, France, and The Netherlands. At all times a most cordial welcome was extended, with the thought often expressed that such a visit was appreciated. The interest of European industrialists in British Columbia is apparent, and many have made short- and long-range plans to participate in our growing economy. This will take the form not only of industrial expansion, but of a wide range of other investments.

Already the results of the mission are apparent in that, by the end of the year, four separate groups and individuals have accepted the invitation extended to visit British Columbia and to survey the Province at first hand.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, LONDON

ADMINISTRATION

Staff

The office staff consists of three executive officers, five clerks, and two stenographers; the House staff consists of one engineer and chief janitor, two engineers, one night-watchman, one maintenance engineer, one week-end porter. There were no decreases and one increase during the period under review. There was little sickness in the office, and the staff were kept to full utilization.

Building

British Columbia House, now 42 years old, has been completely rewired, and the work was completed in the period under review, having been started in January, 1957. This meant a very considerable disruption to the building and to the tenants. In addition to this electrical work, the general offices in the Office of the Agent-General have been completely modernized, using British Columbia woods and plywood donated by the

British Columbia lumber and plywood industry. This was made necessary in the first instance because of crowded conditions for the staff and congestion in the outer office in view of the substantial increase in the number of British Columbia and United Kingdom visitors using the office. In all, a very attractive general office now receives very favourable comment from everyone. The old centre elevator in the building was replaced by a modern elevator and closed shaft. This, likewise, is finished in British Columbia woods.

Finance

Again the facilities of the office have been used to pay monthly pensions to those Civil Servants, school-teachers, and municipal employees who have retired from service in the Province and who now live in the British Isles. These payments have been made on behalf of the Superannuation Commissioner. Likewise, the financial machinery of the office has been used in arranging for and effecting payments of pensions, etc., to the large number of former servants of the Crown from most of the colonies and dependencies in the Empire who now live retired in British Columbia.

Settlement

General

The usual number of inquiries about settlement in British Columbia was very materially speeded up due to the Suez crisis in November of 1956. A considerable amount of time is devoted to giving our inquirers, in person and by mail, a general résumé of conditions of life and opportunities within the Province.

School-teachers

Again this year the facilities of the Agent-General's office were put at the disposal of the Department of Education in the recruitment of school-teachers. Out of some 1,400 inquiries resulting from the advertisements placed, final appointments numbered 105, in both secondary and elementary grades.

Engineers

In the spring, assistance was given to the Civil Service Commission in finding civil and hydraulic engineers for road building and maintenance throughout the Province. Over 580 applications were directed to the Civil Service Commission.

Industry

In addition to the above, assistance was given to various firms in British Columbia in the matter of finding executive and scientific personnel, together with tradesmen.

Visitors

During the nine months under review approximately 1,820 visitors from British Columbia availed themselves of the facilities offered at British Columbia House. These facilities included handling of a heavy volume of visitors' mail, assisting with invitations to Royal garden parties, the Royal mews, trooping the colour, and numerous other public functions, help in securing hotel and other accommodation, and bringing them up to date with what is going on in London.

Films

The distribution and showing of B.C. films over here comprised a total audience of approximately 60,000, representing 600 screenings of films. These were distributed to schools, clubs, business associations and social organizations, etc., throughout the United Kingdom.

Centennial Arrangements

We are now making our plans in connection with the Centennial celebrations in 1958. The arrangements include a display of public records in connection with British Columbia 100 years ago, reception and placement of the British Columbia Royal totem-pole in one of the London Royal parks, a service of thanksgiving, distribution to the press of " Then and Now " photographs of British Columbia and editorial material in connection with this, participation by the United Kingdom Board of Trade and British firms in the British Columbia International Trade Fair. Some 100 Chambers of Commerce, 290 trade associations, and about 1,000 individual firms in the United Kingdom have been circularized in addition to the general advertising which has been placed drawing attention to the International Trade Fair. In addition, all the Canadian embassies in Europe were circularized, together with a number of Continental firms.

Visit of Trade Delegation

During the five weeks' visit in October and early November of the trade delegation from British Columbia headed by the Honourable R. W. Bonner, Q.C., the office organized the itinerary for this delegation both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe. The Continental itinerary was arranged in co-operation with the Canadian commercial counsellors in Europe for contacts with foreign governments and financial and business firms.

In addition, in association with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Agent-General organized a luncheon meeting in honour of the Minister, who addressed an audience of over 250 English and Canadian industrial, business, and financial men. At the same time, meetings were arranged with British Government Ministers and officials, together with consultations with the British Treasury.

Trade and Industry

United Kingdom-British Columbia Trade

The position of the three largest imports from British Columbia remained roughly the same as for 1956. The dollar allocation for apples was the same; a slight increase in canned salmon; and lumber sales were somewhat down from the 1956 figure. An interesting feature of the United Kingdom-British Columbia trading this year was an increase over 1956 of plywood imports from $2,250,000 to over $3,000,000 (estimated). Prospects for the sale of B.C. lumber in the first part of 1958 appeared favourable.

Industrial and Trade Inquiries

Below is listed the number of inquiries either received at this office or initiated by this office during 1957 by countries of origin:—

United Kingdom (including Scotland and Northern Ireland)	184
Germany	53
Netherlands	38
Italy	26
Sweden	10

Switzerland	7
France	6
Austria	6
Algeria	4
Belgium	3
Denmark	3
Jordan	2
Morocco	1
Iran	1
Finland	1

All the above are inquiries which have gone beyond the initial stage and considered worthy of following up with the object of increased business with these countries or, what is more important, the establishment in British Columbia of new business or investment of capital.

Trade Inquiries from British Columbia

During the year twenty-nine British Columbia firms availed themselves of the services of this office to make contacts with British firms, secure money for investment in the Province, to sell British Columbia products, patents, services, etc. Trade and industrial inquiries are classified under the following heads:—

Commercial—that is, buying or selling of commodities or products.
Machinery and Products Requiring Special Selling or Servicing.
Retail Outlets.
Branch-plant Establishment.
Wholesale Distribution.
Patents and Processes.
Partial Manufacture or Assembly Plants.
Professional Services.
Investment.
Personal Immigration of Business-men.

Trade Inquiries from Other Parts of Canada

It is interesting to note that two Canadian firms with headquarters in Toronto have during the year established in British Columbia. The principals of these companies whilst visiting London approached this office to make their initial inquiries prior to the move. One company is concerned with property investment and the other group with management consultants.

Several inquiries have also been received from British firms, who since the war have established branches in Eastern Canada and now wish to expand into the West. As these firms are British, policy matters are handled by the United Kingdom directors, and this office has been of assistance in planning such moves. Three such cases are now under consideration.

An insurance company in Holland established a Toronto office four years ago and has now sent out an agent to British Columbia preparatory to setting up a complete insurance service in the Province.

Investment in British Columbia

The year 1957 was undoubtedly a most successful one for this Department. To mention some of the projects which this office initiated or with which it was concerned are the following: The Wenner-Gren (Rocky Mountain Trench) project; United Kingdom finance for the erection of an office building in Vancouver; the acquisition by a

United Kingdom company of a large Vancouver factory; the advent of a British building-materials factory on Annacis Island; the establishment of six British sales offices in British Columbia.

It is now possible through the Canadian banks for British residents to move substantial sums into the dollar area. During the year there were over 100 emigrants with substantial funds and good business backgrounds who were advised or assisted by this office.

There was an increase in the number of British and Continental business-men visiting British Columbia during 1957. This office arranged contacts for such visitors with British Columbia Government departments, Boards of Trade, the British Trade Centre, professional bodies, etc.

Prospects in Europe

Interest in British Columbia by European countries remained at a high level, and there is evidence that over the next few years more European firms and finance houses will look to the Province as a sphere for their expansion.

Particularly in The Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland there is money available for investment, providing definite proposals are submitted. British Columbia firms seeking United Kingdom and European capital are advised to send a senior official to London with carefully prepared plans of the project for which finance is sought.

The British Government has laid down certain criteria for British private investment in Canada. Such investment must show one or more of the following economic advantages:—

(1) Increase United Kingdom exports.
(2) Acquire, maintain, or develop overseas sources of raw materials.
(3) Exploit a United Kingdom know-how or technique.
(4) Develop or maintain an existing United Kingdom asset or trading interest.

On the Continent, state banks have somewhat similar regulations, which vary in accordance with the economic situation of the country concerned, but generally speaking parallel the British requirements.

Visit to British Columbia

During 1957 the Industrial and Trade Secretary, Mr. H. F. E. Smith, had the opportunity of revisiting the Province after a lapse of six years. His itinerary included, in addition to Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, the Okanagan and Cariboo Districts, Prince George, the Rocky Mountain Trench, and the Peace River country.

Many business offices and firms were visited, old contacts renewed and new ones made. Of special interest were the prospects for development in Central and Northern British Columbia.

Liaison

During the year the office kept in constant touch with Canada House, especially the Department of Trade and Commerce, with the other four Provincial houses in London, Canadian banks, British Government departments, European embassies in London, trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, etc.

The office also maintained close contact with the commercial counsellors at Canadian embassies in the following countries: Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Italy. The embassies were kept supplied with literature and Government reports.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Before proceeding to review the work accomplished by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1957, it may be useful to explain that the Bureau is, as its name implies, a fact-finding and advisory body. It has two primary functions: the first is to provide economic counsel and, when necessary, to conduct investigations into economic questions affecting the Province; the second function is to collect and compile economic statistics of interest to the Province.

In order to carry out these objectives, the Bureau is divided into the following divisions: Economic Research, Trade and Transportation, Market Research, and Statistical. To ensure technical proficiency, the Bureau has endeavoured to follow the policy of building up a small corps of professionally trained persons who can be relied upon to perform a variety of difficult economic analyses. It has also been the policy to make the services of the technical personnel continuously available to all other departments of the Government.

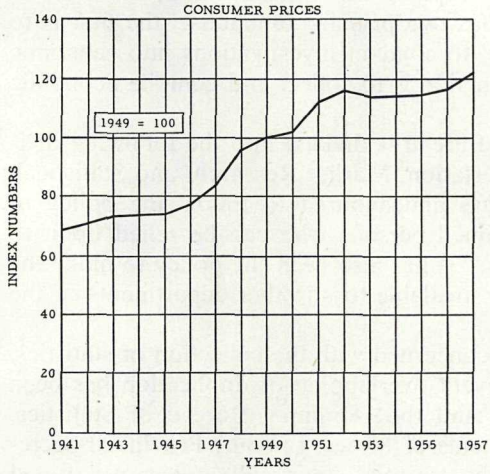
Since other Government agencies are also concerned with the collection of statistics, a series of working agreements designed to prevent overlapping or duplication has been arranged in recent years between this Bureau and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, as well as with the Provincial Departments of Mines, Labour, Provincial Secretary, and Health and Welfare. During 1957 the essential statistical services performed for the other Provincial departments, as well as for the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, were maintained. Before proceeding with a description of the services performed by the various divisions during the year, a brief review of business activity in British Columbia is presented.

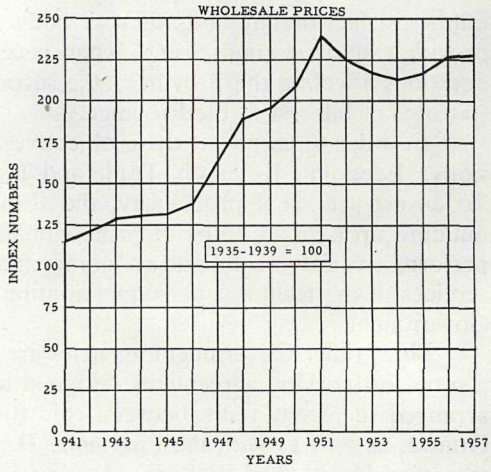
REVIEW OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

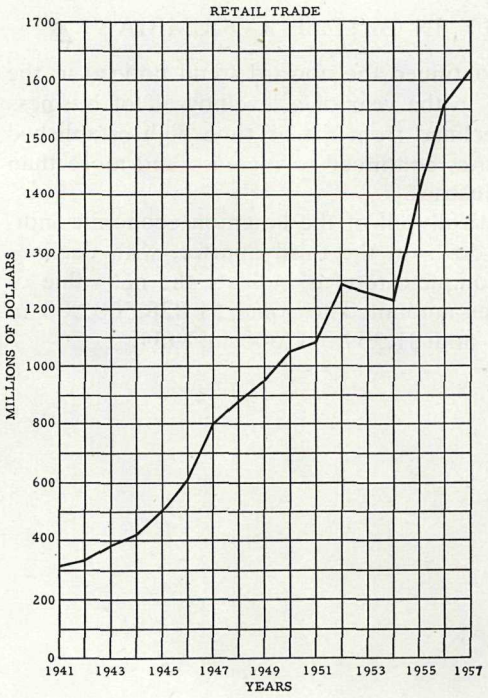
Business and economic activity in 1957 continued the upward trend noticed in the past few years; however, there were signs late in the year of a levelling-off of business activity. Activity in the primary industries declined from the all-time high established during 1956. Activity in the secondary industries continued to increase and more than made up for the losses noted in the primary industries.

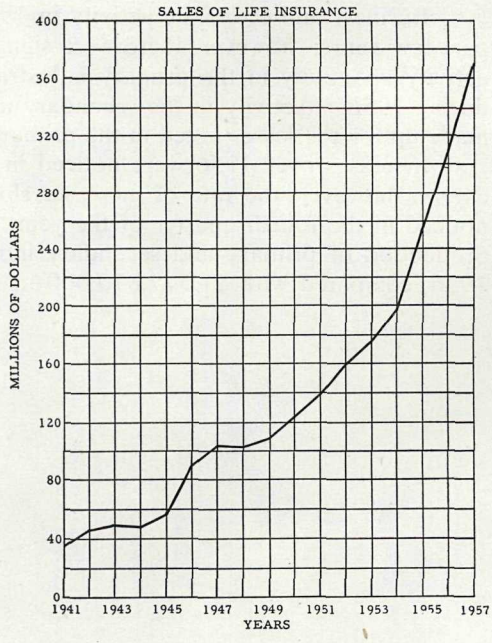
Increases over 1956 were noticed in practically all of the common economic indicators; however, the rate of increases slowed down in the third quarter, with declines noticed in the fourth quarter of the year. Incomplete returns indicate the net value of production of primary and secondary industries amounted to some $1,828,500,000 in 1956, compared with $1,577,870,000 in 1955 and $1,364,081,000 in 1954.

Economic Indicators in British Columbia

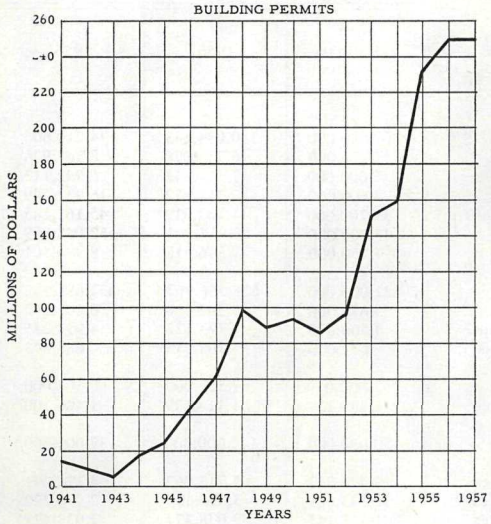


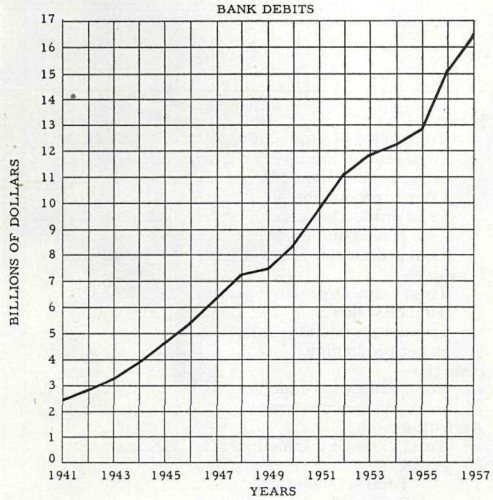


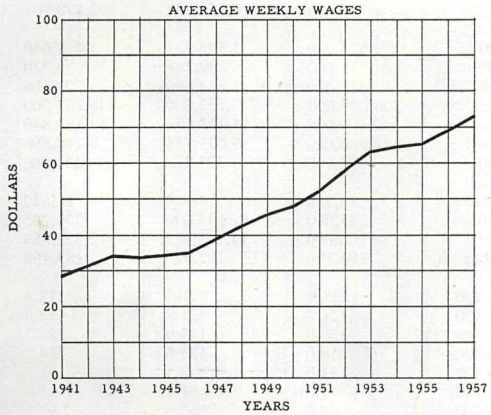


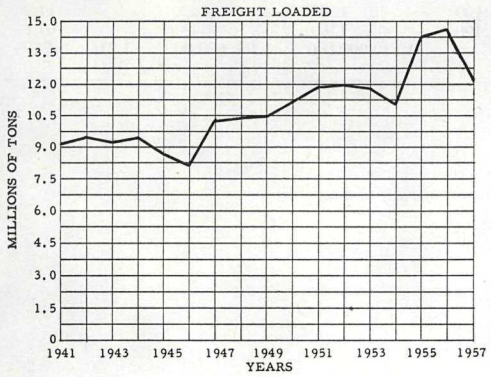


Economic Indicators in British Columbia









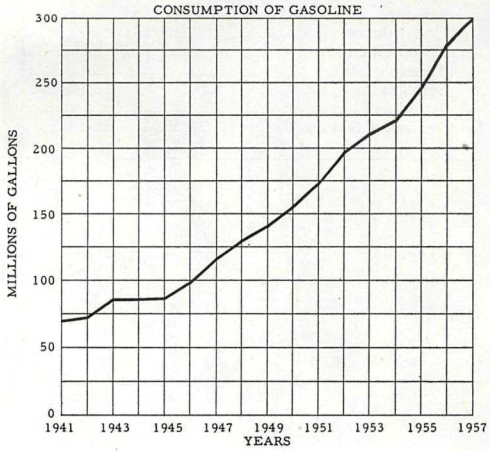
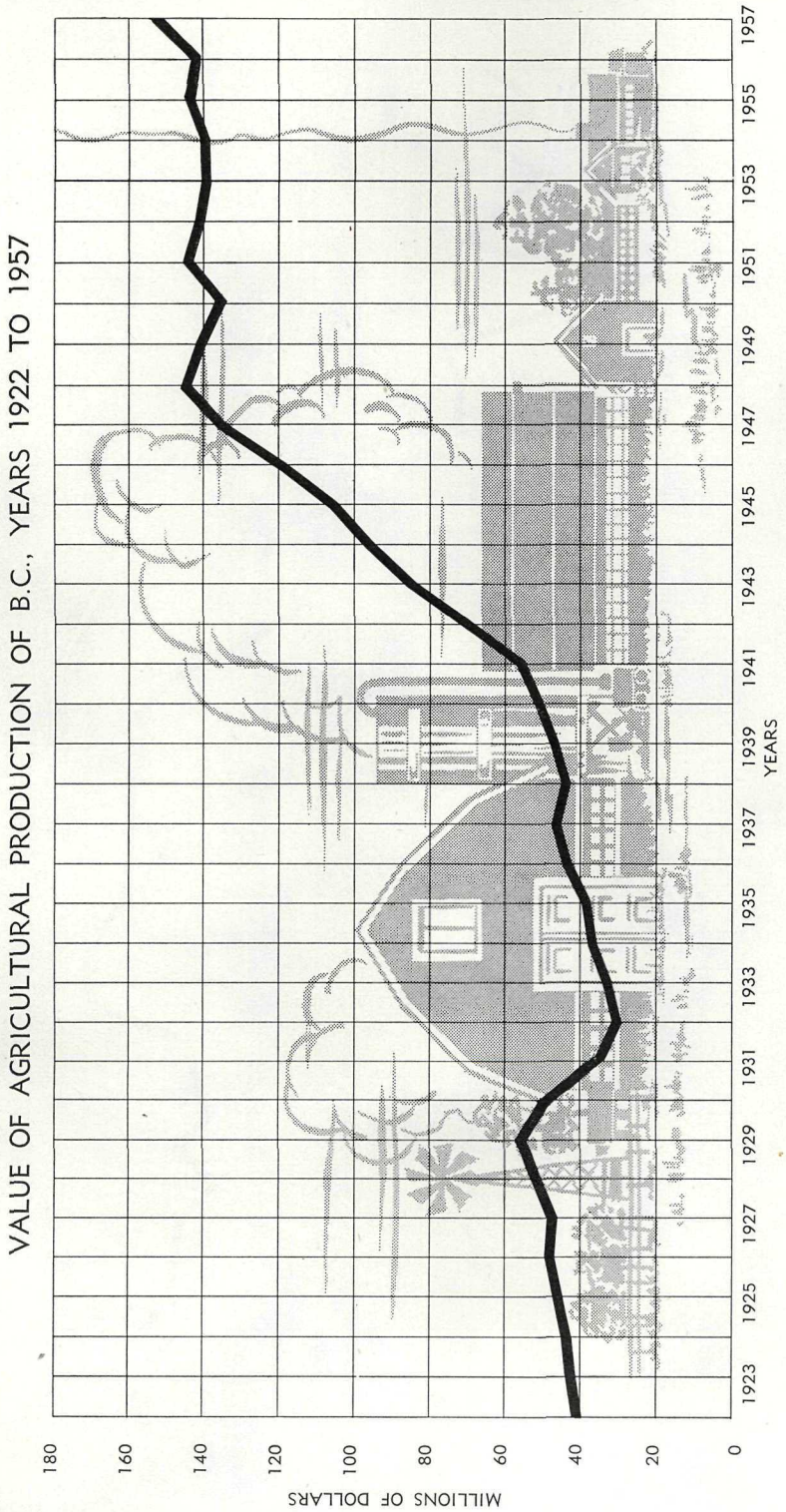
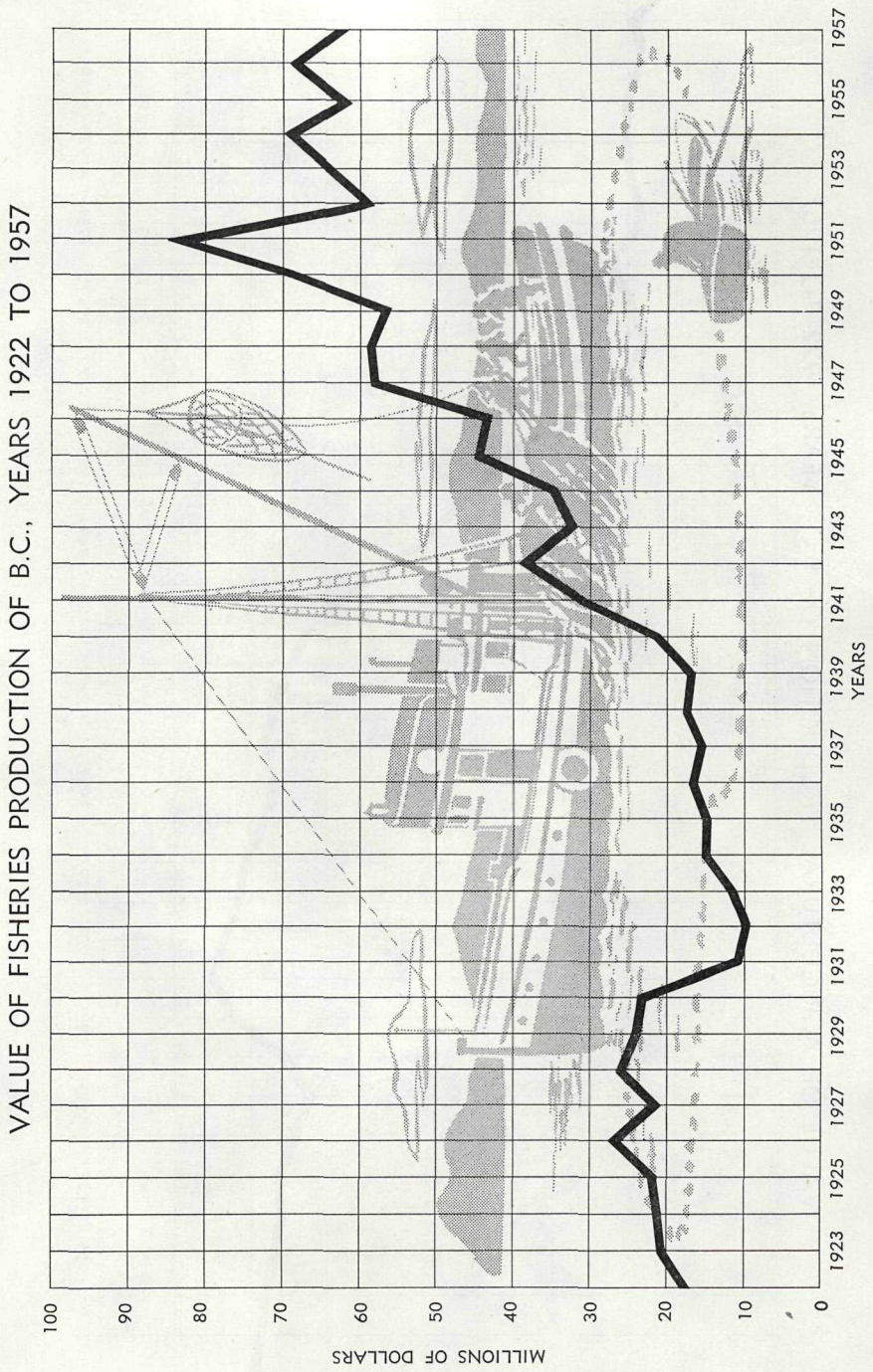
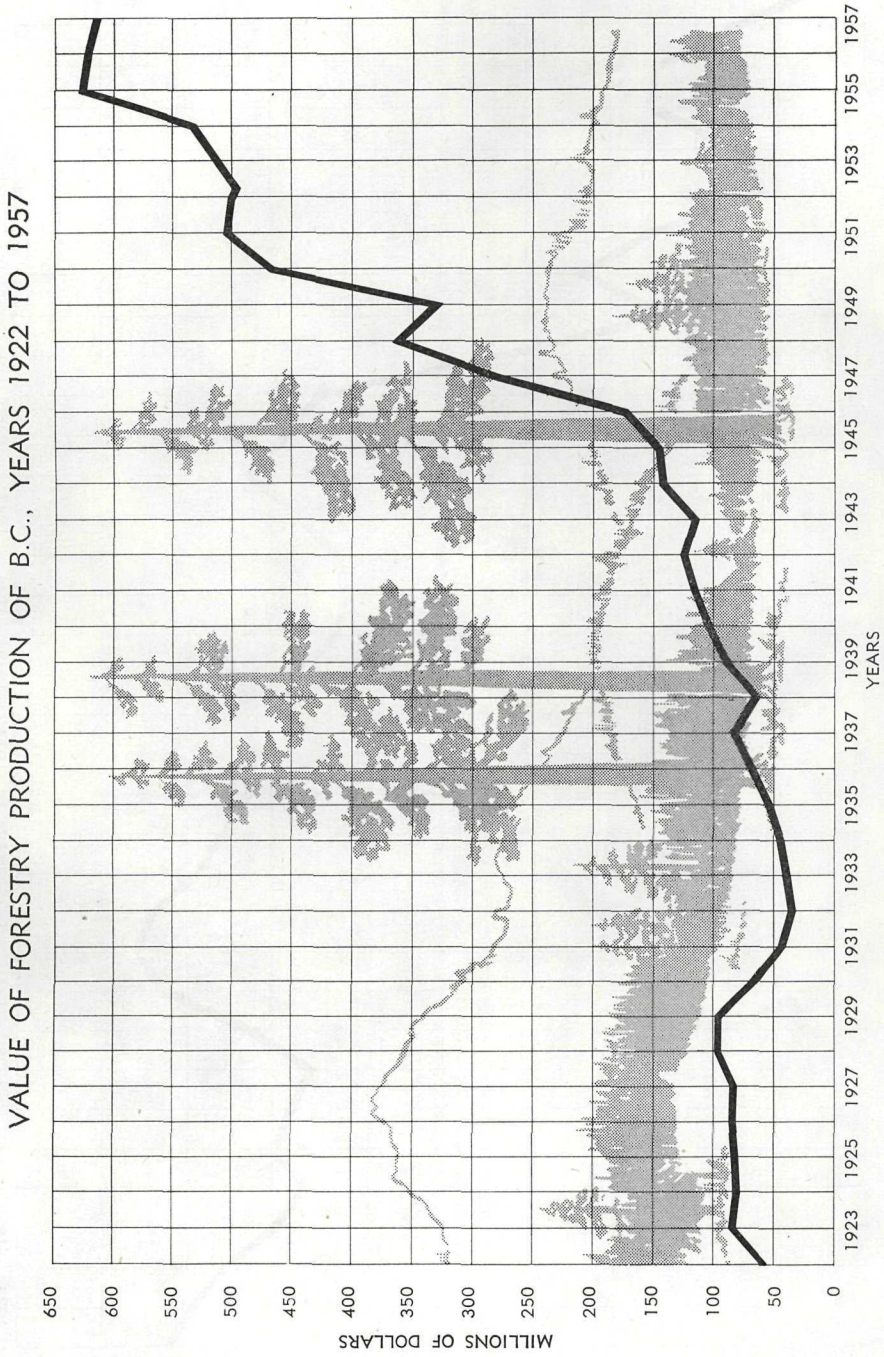


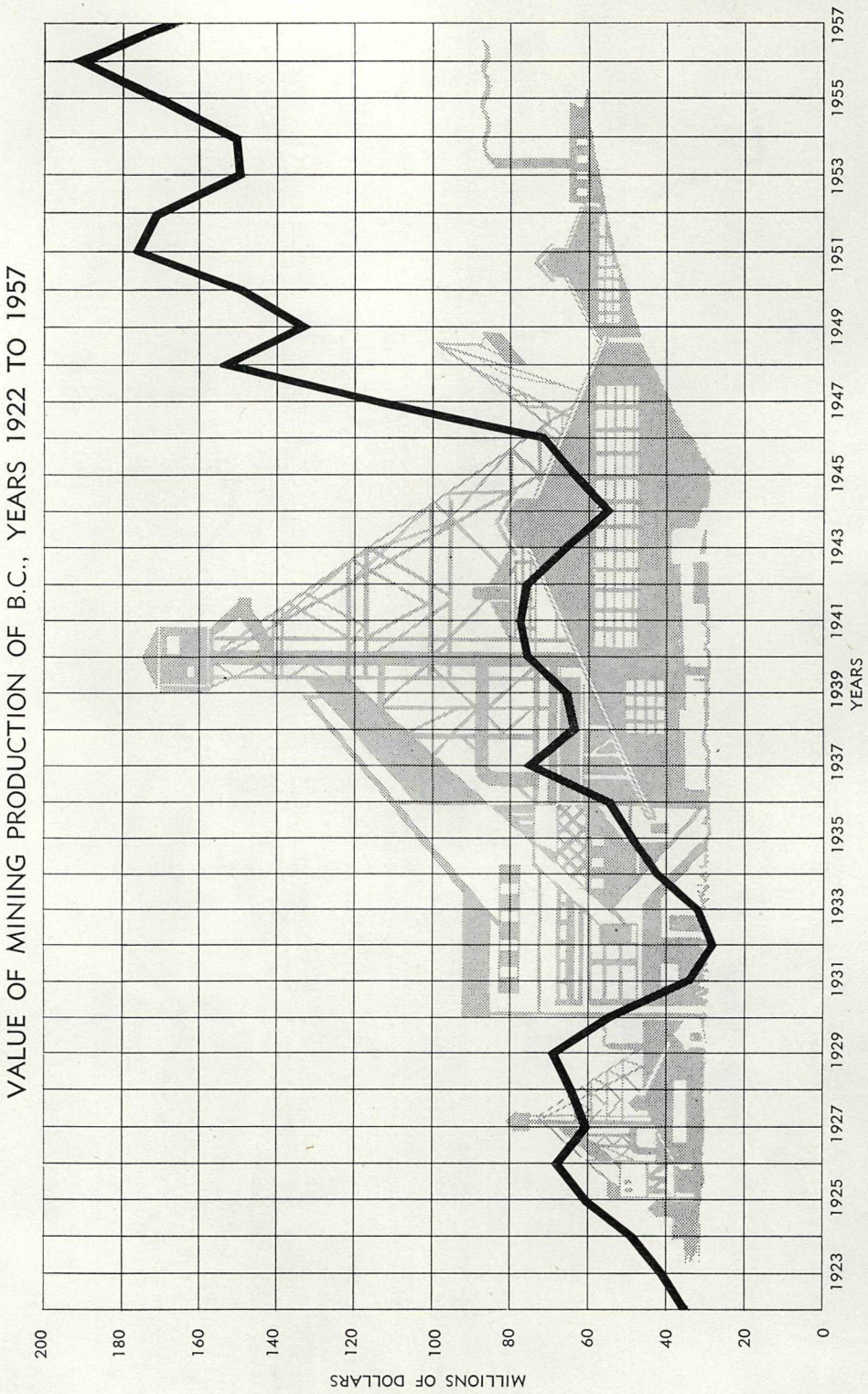
Table 1.—Economic Activity in British Columbia, 1955, 1956, and 1957

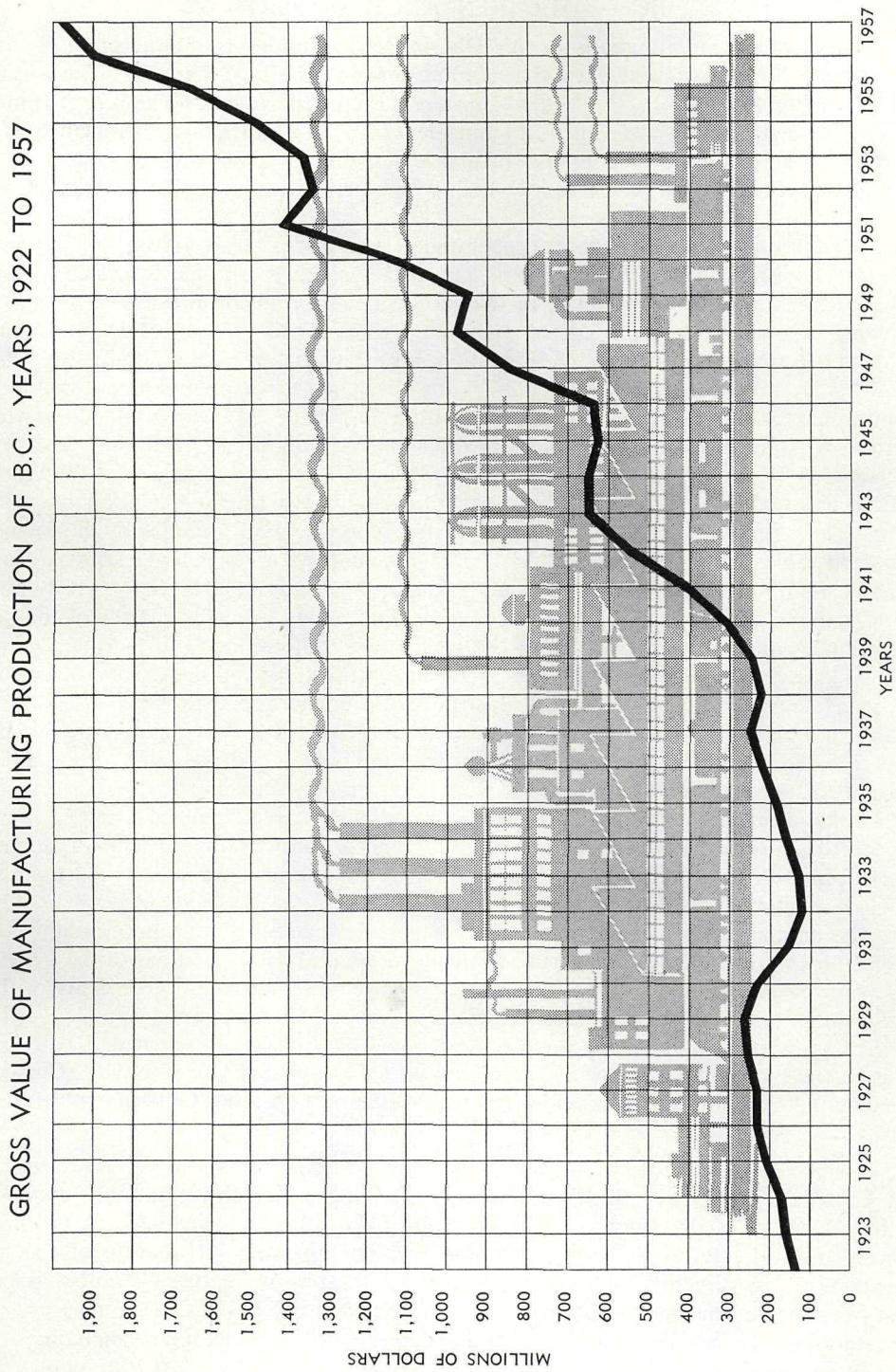
	Unit or Base Period	1957 Preliminary Estimates	1956	1955
Mining—				
Total value of production	$	167,000,000	190,084,643	174,710,606
Gold production	$	7,275,000	6,713,078	8,587,920
Silver production	$	7,000,000	7,511,443	6,942,113
Copper production	$	7,600,000	17,251,872	16,932,549
Lead production	$	39,200,000	44,702,619	45,161,245
Zinc production	$	48,200,000	58,934,801	52,048,909
Coal production	$	7,750,000	9,346,518	8,986,501
Forestry—				
Total value of production	$	621,000,000	628,586,963	631,699,562
Timber scaled	M b.m.	5,676,000	6,307,480	6,109,202
Lumber production	M b.m.	4,300,000	4,793,122	4,914,285
Paper production	Tons	672,000	708,016	688,873
Fisheries—				
Total value of production	$	62,000,000	67,522,000	60,668,000
Pack of canned salmon	Cases	1,443,267	1,118,279	1,406,100
Agriculture—				
Total value of production	$	150,000,000	142,000,000	137,000,000
Apples—				
Total shipments	Boxes	3,476,232	5,715,062	4,128,691
Domestic shipments	Boxes	2,343,089	3,676,591	2,090,220
Export shipments	Boxes	1,115,143	2,038,471	2,038,471
External trade—				
Exports of canned salmon	Cwt.	261,000	323,038	455,920
Exports of planks and boards, Douglas fir	M ft.	1,329,000	1,526,562	1,784,910
Exports of red-cedar shingles	Sq.	1,773,000	1,959,352	2,470,903
Internal trade—				
Total retail sales	$000	1,625,000	1,594,331	1,411,640
Department stores	$000	225,000	209,788	189,220
Motor-vehicle dealers	$000	325,000	344,690	301,186
Gasoline consumed	Gals.	300,000,000	277,572,000	246,763,000
Railway freight loaded in British Columbia	Tons	12,290,000	14,462,551	14,194,840
Consumption of electric power	000 kwh.	10,800,000	9,773,756	8,268,696
Sales of life insurance	$000	365,000	307,223	251,566
Construction—				
New residential units completed	Units	14,200	14,940	15,612
Building permits issued	$000	245,000	247,096	230,275
Finance—Bank debits	$000	16,700,000	15,231,473	12,812,854
Tourist trade—Auto entries on sixty-day permit	Number	284,790	282,926	283,469
Employment—				
All employment	1949=100	128.9	120.9	111.3
Manufacturing	1949=100	126.0	125.9	118.3
Iron and steel products	1949=100	150.0	147.9	120.7
Lumber products	1949=100	116.0	125.6	124.2
Pulp and paper	1949=100	134.0	143.5	141.3
Mining	1949=100	92.0	97.2	95.0
Logging	1949=100	82.0	100.5	97.9
Construction	1949=100	152.0	138.6	105.2
Communication	1949=100	167.0	151.4	144.2
Transportation	1949=100	126.0	116.3	110.7
Services	1949=100	128.0	123.3	111.2
Trade	1949=100	118.0	113.8	107.8
Salaries and wages	$	1,520,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,216,605,269


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF B.C., YEARS 1922 TO 1957
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1923
1925
1927
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
1943
1945
1947
1949
1951
1953
1955
1957
YEARS


VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION OF B.C., YEARS 1922 TO 1957
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1923
1925
1927
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
1943
1945
1947
1949
1951
1953
1955
1957
YEARS


VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION OF B.C., YEARS 1922 TO 1957
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1923
1925
1927
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
1943
1945
1947
1949
1951
1953
1955
1957
YEARS


VALUE OF MINING PRODUCTION OF B.C., YEARS 1922 TO 1957
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1923
1925
1927
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
1943
1945
1947
1949
1951
1953
1955
1957
YEARS


GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION OF B.C., YEARS 1922 TO 1957
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
1,900
1,800
1,700
1,600
1,500
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1923
1925
1927
1929
1931
1933
1935
1937
1939
1941
1943
1945
1947
1949
1951
1953
1955
1957
YEARS

ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

One of the major functions of this Division is to provide economic counsel to the Government. On a general basis this is done through the medium of a weekly report sent to the Premier's Office and to the Minister of each department. The report contains a review of economic events which are considered to be of particular significance to the Province. The report also contains an article illustrating trends in our economy. A section of statistical information is included, which provides a current summary of business indicators.

In addition to providing general economic data, as described above, the Economic Research Division also prepares reports on special subjects for many branches of the Government. Technical assistance of this nature has been given in the past year to the following branches: Department of Labour, Department of Finance, Department of Lands and Forests, Department of Education, and the Civil Service Commission.

This Division prepares various publications designed to keep government and industry informed on current business conditions within the Provincial economy. Three widely distributed publications of this nature are the Monthly Bulletin of Business Activity, the Quarterly Bulletin of Economic Conditions in British Columbia, and the Annual Summary of Business Activity. The monthly publication contains a brief description of current changes in monthly business indicators, such as production, trade, and employment. Statistical tables and charts, including a table showing the imports and exports through British Columbia customs ports, supplement the text of each issue. The quarterly publication is a commentary on changes in economic conditions for each quarter of the year. The annual publication is a record of the past year's performance. In addition to providing a description of recent progress in business and industrial endeavour, it contains numerous charts and historical series illustrating our economic position.

A number of requests for information dealing with the Provincial economy have been received during the past year from private individuals, corporations, trade-unions, newspapers, business publications, and Boards of Trade. In some cases such inquiries call for the provision of statistical information readily available from our files and library. In other cases they require lengthy tabulations and a considerable amount of research. The helpful co-operation of the staff of the Provincial Library and other departments of the Government is worthy of mention in this regard.

The annual study of wage rates for selected occupations in the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria and centres in the northern and southern areas of the Province was again prepared and published. A questionnaire was sent to all large firms in these areas asking for the going wage rates in selected occupations, as at July, 1957.

As a result of the survey, the Civil Service Commission was provided with comparative wage rates paid by private firms and by the Provincial Government. Considerable demand for the information collected was also shown by other Government branches and by the public.

Trade-union Statistics

Each year a survey of trade-union locals operating in British Columbia is conducted for the Department of Labour. Data collected from each local include the following: Names and addresses of officers, affiliation, membership, and jurisdiction of the local organization. A directory of trade-union locals operating in British Columbia is compiled from the returns and is published in the Department of Labour's Annual Report.

Reported labour organization membership in British Columbia (including non-trade-union membership of less than 1,000 members) totalled 216,700 members at January 1st, 1957, compared to 191,952 at January 1st, 1956, an increase of 12.56 per cent. Expressed as a percentage of paid workers, organized labour membership reached 55.18 per cent. A comparison of the 1957 industrial distribution of trade-union membership with the corresponding distribution for 1956 is as follows:—

	Jan. 1, 1957 (Per Cent)	Jan. 1, 1956 (Per Cent)
Wood and wood products	17.2	20.8
Public service	22.8	21.0
Construction	9.7	10.1
Other transportation	5.9	8.4
Foods	9.7	9.9
Railway transportation	4.6	5.2
Metals	10.4	6.5
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.3
Personal service	3.8	4.8
Light, heat, and power	5.4	3.1
Communication	2.0	2.3
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5
Clothing and footwear	0.5	0.6
All others	1.5	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0

The survey of organized labour in British Columbia is now carried out jointly with the Federal Department of Labour. Duplication has thereby been eliminated and coverage has increased considerably.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE DIVISION

Transportation Section

During 1957 the Transportation Section continued to provide a wide variety of services to other Government departments, business, and industry. In particular, a general freight-rate increase case in which the railways asked for a 10-per-cent increase in rates formed an important part of the Section's work load. This included four traffic surveys and assistance to legal counsel in the preparation of the Province's case opposing the railways before the Board of Transport Commissioners. Other important studies include the analysis of the feed-grain assistance situation in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, plus Pacific Great Eastern Railway traffic estimates and other assistance to the railway of an economic nature. Material was also prepared for the Department of Finance in the preparation for Federal-Provincial conferences and for bond issues. While some study of the Vancouver railway-terminal problem was commenced during the year, pressure of other duties prevented a thorough analysis being made.

The Transportation Section is currently assisting the tree-fruit and vegetable industry of the Southern Interior in the preparation of its case for lower freight rates to be submitted to the Board of Transport Commissioners early in 1958.

During the year the Transportation Section received splendid co-operation and assistance from other departments of the Government and from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver Board of Trade, British Columbia Plywood Manufacturers' Association, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., British Columbia Federation of Agriculture, and many other trade associations, as well as individual firms plus consumer and producer organizations.

External Trade Section

The agreement between this Bureau and the External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, consummated in the fall of 1938, has continued in force. Under this agreement the Bureau receives monthly a duplicate set of punch-cards showing in detail the importation and exportation of every commodity normally listed in the Federal trade reports which have been recorded at customs ports located in this Province. While

these records do not distinguish the exported merchandise originating in British Columbia nor the imports destined for consumption in this Province from the other goods passing through these customs ports, the records do provide the basis for a very comprehensive report on the foreign trade of British Columbia.

Preliminary statements showing the external trade through British Columbia customs ports covering commodities with an aggregate value of $50,000 and over are now published annually. Until June, 1950, detailed monthly statements were also published. For reasons of economy, this publication has been combined in an abbreviated form with the Bureau's monthly bulletin.

The discontinuance of detailed monthly published external-trade figures has resulted in increased requests for import and export information, which has been supplied to all inquirers.

Tables 2 and 3 show the trends of British Columbia's commodity exports and imports from 1946 to 1956. The value of exports in 1956 was 1 per cent lower than in 1955. Imports increased 32 per cent over 1955 values, principally as a result of heavy imports of iron and steel products (for use in the very large construction projects under way in the Province). The slight decline in exports resulted principally from declines in exports of lumber to the United Kingdom.

Table 2.—Estimated Exports, by Commodity Groups, to the British Empire and Foreign Countries of British Columbia Products, for the Years 1946–56, Inclusive[1] (Excluding Gold)

Commodity Groups	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agricultural and farm products	$17,248,916	$25,499,726	$24,866,475	$26,640,023	$43,099,098	$47,636,849	$36,753,781	$37,208,049	$41,307,645	$38,545,934	$35,499,471
Fish and fishery products	25,143,478	31,211,168	26,689,885	29,897,437	33,325,929	33,904,050	28,023,281	31,242,356	41,960,644	31,730,198	31,983,642
Fibre and textile products	144,294	53,799	61,480	63,863	101,342	411,269	206,671	371,819	321,802	136,587	221,477
Wood, wood products, and paper	105,644,664	188,126,627	176,770,358	163,276,122	250,164,620	321,661,941	291,464,456	348,060,229	393,409,808	460,813,146	446,830,476
Iron and its products	55,417	743,002	1,114,902	885,550	1,148,132	2,557,638	7,206,283	10,185,142	6,210,605	6,774,979	5,967,253
Non-ferrous metals and products	24,808,660	45,608,183	47,611,396	60,152,006	53,013,120	76,782,587	90,800,932	92,766,512	87,710,276	109,470,707	114,467,322
Non-metallic minerals and products	3,255,992	3,143,373	7,792,936	2,953,008	2,773,418	3,282,786	3,418,362	2,167,634	4,436,157	7,322,574	14,583,317
Chemicals and allied products	16,949,685	21,320,073	22,007,808	25,316,424	23,830,342	23,067,739	26,742,253	28,283,500	28,002,910	39,863,871	38,378,970
Miscellaneous products	12,463,774	3,774,788	19,209,096	12,956,643	5,019,606	4,934,175	3,937,820	5,005,804	5,715,751	4,309,955	4,210,868
Totals, all products	$205,714,878	$319,480,739	$326,124,336	$322,141,076	$412,475,607	$515,239,034	$488,553,839	$555,291,045	$609,075,598	$698,967,951	692,142,796

[1] Includes exports through all Canadian ports in the case of some products that are considered to be of British Columbia origin.

Table 3.—Estimated Imports, by Commodity Groups, from the British Empire and Foreign Countries Consumed in British Columbia, for the Years 1946–56, Inclusive (Excluding Gold)

Commodity Groups	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agricultural and vegetable products—											
For food	$27,268,593	$35,841,871	$38,649,698	$37,081,290	$52,312,508	$58,715,318	$54,190,437	$52,230,835	$60,452,595	$59,898,724	$65,553,798
Not for food	3,413,959	3,985,098	5,538,556	8,491,641	5,344,846	6,425,288	6,603,404	7,043,492	7,194,135	8,352,456	10,334,615
Animal and animal products	3,109,032	3,768,958	4,260,425	3,828,246	4,242,444	9,639,646	6,021,544	6,590,663	7,604,470	9,463,960	14,975,652
Fibres, textiles, and products	8,246,846	16,585,586	13,568,818	13,198,762	14,294,981	17,716,545	15,839,483	16,919,235	17,470,743	21,273,732	20,837,193
Wood, wood products, and paper	4,082,490	6,004,983	3,742,474	6,753,395	6,919,843	10,811,558	10,154,824	12,408,572	13,356,522	19,328,125	21,892,692
Iron and its products	34,756,633	56,726,803	51,271,899	54,874,267	67,006,411	95,199,055	104,740,938	105,357,608	102,592,010	139,811,659	223,779,961
Non-ferrous metals and products	4,907,370	8,434,714	9,532,504	12,422,855	18,215,106	22,678,724	27,222,042	20,320,844	21,158,861	25,269,317	46,101,949
Non-metallic minerals and products	22,938,014	36,474,816	49,294,400	49,610,986	53,464,923	59,475,239	56,542,939	65,788,503	40,219,249	32,471,292	39,961,730
Chemicals and allied products	4,407,765	6,105,626	6,755,545	6,581,193	8,544,570	10,937,698	11,849,138	14,842,710	15,899,759	18,837,648	19,751,944
Miscellaneous products	9,985,390	15,936,547	9,798,793	15,672,675	15,999,300	27,294,507	35,634,058	44,370,760	37,985,760	44,052,542	48,161,125
Totals, all products	$123,116,092	$189,864,002	$192,413,112	$208,615,310	$246,344,962	$318,893,578	$328,798,807	$345,873,222	$323,934,104	$388,758,455	$511,350,659

Table 4.—Twelve Leading Exports of British Columbia, 1956

Rank	Commodity	Value
1.	Planks and boards, Douglas fir	$112,520,474
2.	Newsprint paper	62,529,587
3.	Planks and boards, hemlock	41,580,083
4.	Zinc spelter	35,259,911
5.	Planks and boards, cedar	33,802,478
6.	Planks and boards, spruce	28,652,246
7.	Shingles, red cedar	24,272,119
8.	Lead in pigs, refined lead	21,451,906
9.	Copper, fine in ore	16,004,601
10.	Aluminium ingots	14,224,513
11.	Fertilizers, phosphate	13,550,525
12.	Ammonium sulphate	11,688,526

British Columbia's forest industry was again in 1956 the most important exporter in the Province. Six of the twelve leading commodities exported were forest products and accounted for 44 per cent of all British Columbia exports. British Columbia's mining and metallurgical industry exported the other six leading exports, which had a total value of $112,000,000 (16.2 per cent of total British Columbia exports).

The United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan purchased 89 per cent of total British Columbia exports in 1956, compared to 83 per cent in 1955. The United States purchases were valued at $506,000,000 in 1956, compared to $444,000,000 in 1955. The value of exports to the United Kingdom dropped from $112,000,000 in 1955 to $83,000,000 in 1956. The Japanese imported British Columbia products valued at $24,000,000, compared to their 1955 purchases of $18,000,000. Exports were more concentrated in 1956 than in 1955. The ten leading countries bought by value almost 95 per cent of total British Columbia exports, while in 1955 they accounted for slightly less than 90 per cent of total British Columbia exports.

Table 5.—The Ten Leading Countries to Which British Columbia Products Were Exported in 1956

Rank	Country	Value	Percentage of Total
1.	United States	$505,918,688	73.1
2.	United Kingdom	83,365,814	12.0
3.	Japan	29,498,061	4.3
4.	Australia	11,862,332	1.7
5.	Union of South Africa	9,621,075	1.4
6.	New Zealand	4,524,050	0.7
7.	Hawaii	3,671,942	0.5
8.	Germany	3,102,904	0.4
9.	Philippines	2,819,112	0.4
10.	Belgium	2,650,101	0.4
11.	All other countries	35,108,717	5.1
	Totals	$692,142,796	100.0

British Columbia products were shipped to almost every area in the world in 1956. Almost 17 per cent of our exports went to the British Empire and Commonwealth nations. Trade by continental area showed that Europe purchased 14.2 per cent of British Columbia exports, North America 74.4 per cent, South America less than 1 per cent, Asia 5.7 per cent, Oceania (or South Pacific area) 3.1 per cent, and Africa 1.9 per cent.

Table 6.—The Twelve Leading Imports from Foreign Countries for Consumption in British Columbia, 1956

Rank	Commodity	Value
1.	Pipe, wrought, over 10½ inches	$23,027,819
2.	Tractors, internal-combustion	17,233,785
3.	Coffee, green	16,534,313
4.	Casings, gas, water, or oil-well	15,065,182
5.	Tourist purchases, duty-free	14,562,763
6.	Bauxite alumina for refining	13,048,585
7.	Logging machinery and parts	11,592,926
8.	All other machinery, n.o.p. and parts	10,795,190
9.	Sugar, raw, imported by refineries	8,493,608
10.	Tractor parts	8,486,039
11.	Heavy fuel-oils, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	8,149,206
12.	Manufacturers of iron and steel, n.o.p.	7,462,241

The value of imports in 1956 exceeded their 1955 value by $138,000,000. The major increase occurred in the imports of iron and steel products, which increased $86,000,000 over 1955 values. The demands of new petroleum and gas pipe-line construction, coupled with other large projects, brought about these gains. The above table shows that seven of the twelve leading imports were iron and steel products. Other important items not shown were tea, citrus fruits, refined petroleum products, canned salmon, fresh vegetables, and many types of structural steel.

Purchases of goods from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan amounted in value to over 81 per cent of total 1956 imports.

Imports from the United States increased by $81,000,000 over 1955 values. The United Kingdom and Japan both increased their exports to British Columbia in 1956. Imports from the United Kingdom increased $21,000,000, while imports from Japan increased by $12,000,000 in 1956 compared to 1955.

Imports from Germany, Australia, Jamaica, Belgium, and Brazil all showed important increases. Imports from Germany more than doubled, increasing from $5,000,000 in 1955 to almost $13,000,000 in 1956.

Table 7.—Ten Leading Countries from Which British Columbia Imported Products for Domestic Consumption, 1956

Rank	Country	Value	Percentage of Total
1.	United States	$329,331,784	64.4
2.	United Kingdom	61,121,364	12.0
3.	Japan	28,294,680	5.5
4.	Germany (West)	12,732,478	2.5
5.	Jamaica	11,935,232	2.3
6.	Brazil	8,446,801	1.7
7.	Fiji	6,265,716	1.2
8.	Belgium	5,326,563	1.0
9.	Colombia	5,101,107	1.0
10.	Australia	4,150,331	0.8
11.	All other countries	38,644,603	7.6
	Totals	$511,350,659	100.0

An analysis of imports by origin shows that in 1956 British Empire and Commonwealth countries supplied 18.5 per cent of our total imports. A similar breakdown on a continental basis indicates that Europe supplied 18.1 per cent of total imports, North

America 68.3 per cent, South America 3.4 per cent, Asia 7.6 per cent, Oceania (South Pacific countries—for example, Australia, Hawaii, Fiji, etc.) 2.3 per cent, and Africa less than 1 per cent.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the collection, compilation, analyses, interpretation, and publication of statistical information. Also, it is the duty of this Division to assist other departments in the compilation of statistical information and to assist in establishing uniform statistical methods throughout the service. In addition, it co-operates with other statistical bureaux in the elimination of duplication and answers inquiries relating to statistical data. Following is a brief outline of the statistics compiled in this Division.

Co-operative Statistical Agreements

The co-operative statistical agreements with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other Federal offices continued during 1957. The fields of co-operation and dates of the original agreements are as follows: (1) Mining Statistics, 1926; (2) External Trade Statistics, 1938; (3) Cost of Food Statistics, 1939; (4) Provincial Government Payroll Statistics, 1949; (5) Forecast of Capital and Repair and Maintenance Expenditures for Provincial, Municipal, and Other Local Authorities, 1950; (6) Census of Construction Statistics—Building Permits, 1951; (7) Census of Industry Statistics, 1954; (8) Nature of Business Statistics, 1955; (9) Trade-union Statistics, 1955. In addition, copies of Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly reports on production, shipments, and stocks on hand in British Columbia sawmills have been received since 1948. Commencing in 1953 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics agreed to supply this office with duplicates of their Operations in the Woods forms. In return, the Bureau assists the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by checking mailing-lists, estimating production of delinquent forms, and other services.

Conferences between the Provincial and Federal statistical bureaux are now held annually. As a consequence, it is anticipated that continued progress toward the elimination of duplication in this field will be made.

Conferences are now held periodically with the Federal Department of Labour, and the elimination of duplication is under way, especially in the fields of trade-union statistics and working-conditions statistics. The co-operative agreements have resulted in savings to both Governments, to union secretaries, and to private industry.

Prices Section

Prices during 1957 have shown a moderate rise. Retail prices in 1957, as reflected in the Consumer Price Index, were higher than 1956 prices, with some variations during the year due to seasonal effects on food, clothing, and fuel prices.

Wholesale prices averaged slightly higher in 1957 than in 1956.

Consumer Price Index—Description

In October, 1952, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics began publication of the Consumer Price Index, which is the successor to the old Cost-of-living Index.

The new index remains, in character and general purposes, the same as the old Cost-of-living Index. However, the goods and services selected for purposes of computing the new index conform with post-war expenditure patterns and should reflect more realistically current changes in living costs due to prices.

In order to determine the items and proportions to be used in the new base budget, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of family expenditure covering some 3,600 urban Canadian families. The survey covered the year ended August 31st, 1948. It was decided that the central core of family types whose expenditure patterns were

enough for their changes in living costs resulting from price changes to be adequately represented by one index could be defined as those families (*a*) living in twenty-seven Canadian cities with over 30,000 population, (*b*) ranging in size from two adults to two adults and four children, and (*c*) with annual incomes during the survey-year ranging from $1,650 to $4,050.

Detailed information on expenditures was submitted by 1,517 families with these attributes.

The year 1949 is the base period of the new Consumer Price Index. This index measures the percentage change in prices between 1949 and, for example, January, 1952, rather than between January, 1952, and 1935–39, as in the case of the old Cost-of-living Index. Calculations of the percentage change between any two points in time will yield exactly the same result regardless of the base period used.

Publication of the old Cost-of-living Index ceased after September 1st, 1953. Each month the Bureau of Economics and Statistics releases the latest Consumer Price Index figures to a mailing-list of some 180 individuals and organizations.

British Columbia Cost of Food

The regular compilation of the quarterly Cost-of-food Index for selected British Columbia centres was carried on during 1956. Information is available regarding comparative food costs in various centres in 1956 upon request.

The coverage of this index has been reduced in 1957 to cover only Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster. This change was implemented because of the relatively few requests for information regarding food costs in centres other than Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster.

Table 8.—Canadian Consumer Price Index, 1913–57

(Base: 1949=100.[1])

Year	Index	Year	Index
1913	49.2	1936	61.1
1914	49.6	1937	63.0
1915	50.3	1938	63.7
1916	54.2	1939	63.2
1917	63.7	1940	65.7
1918	72.0	1941	69.6
1919	78.8	1942	72.9
1920	90.5	1943	74.2
1921	80.9	1944	74.6
1922	74.9	1945	75.0
1923	75.2	1946	77.5
1924	74.0	1947	84.8
1925	74.6	1948	97.0
1926	75.9	1949	100.0
1927	74.6	1950	102.9
1928	75.0	1951	113.7
1929	75.8	1952	116.5
1930	75.3	1953	115.5
1931	67.9	1954	116.2
1932	61.7	1955	116.4
1933	58.8	1956	118.1
1934	59.6	1957	121.9
1935	59.9		

[1] The Consumer Price Index prior to January, 1949, is the Cost-of-living Index, inclusive of all tobacco taxes, linked to the Consumer Price Index, 1949=100.

Table 9.—Total and Main Components of the Canadian Consumer Price Index, by Years, 1939–55, and by Months, 1956–57

(1949=100.)

Date	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
1939	63.2	50.2	84.6	54.9	66.5	77.2
1940	65.7	52.6	86.6	59.9	70.3	77.9
1941	69.6	57.9	89.2	63.6	73.8	80.0
1942	72.9	63.4	90.7	65.8	76.0	82.0
1943	74.2	65.2	90.9	66.1	76.1	84.8
1944	74.6	65.6	91.2	66.6	75.7	86.1
1945	75.0	66.3	91.4	66.9	74.9	86.4
1946	77.5	70.0	91.8	69.2	77.2	88.7
1947	84.8	79.5	95.1	78.9	86.2	91.6
1948	97.0	97.5	98.3	95.6	96.8	96.5
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	102.9	102.9	106.2	99.7	102.4	103.1
1951	113.7	117.0	114.4	109.8	113.1	111.5
1952	116.5	116.8	120.2	111.8	116.2	116.0
1953	115.5	112.6	123.6	110.1	117.0	115.8
1954	116.2	111.4	126.5	109.4	117.4	117.4
1955	116.4	112.1	129.5	108.0	116.4	118.1
1956 (average)	118.1	113.4	132.5	108.6	117.1	119.4
January	116.8	111.5	131.3	108.6	116.5	119.0
February	116.4	109.9	131.5	108.6	116.7	119.3
March	116.4	109.1	131.6	108.7	116.8	119.9
April	116.6	109.7	131.9	108.7	116.6	120.1
May	116.6	109.3	132.1	108.8	116.5	120.5
June	117.8	112.5	132.6	108.6	116.7	120.6
July	118.5	114.4	132.7	108.6	116.7	121.1
August	119.1	115.9	133.0	108.4	116.8	121.3
September	119.0	115.5	133.1	108.4	117.1	121.4
October	119.8	117.4	133.3	108.5	117.7	121.6
November	120.3	117.9	133.4	108.4	118.1	122.8
December	120.4	117.5	133.5	108.6	118.6	122.8
1957 (Average)	121.9	118.6	135.0	108.5	119.6	126.1
January	120.3	117.1	133.6	107.6	119.0	123.1
February	120.5	117.2	133.8	107.4	119.1	123.8
March	120.5	116.4	134.0	108.2	119.5	124.2
April	120.9	116.7	134.0	108.5	119.4	125.1
May	121.1	116.7	134.2	108.5	119.2	126.3
June	121.6	117.7	134.8	108.4	119.1	126.5
July	121.9	118.2	135.1	108.4	119.6	126.5
August	122.6	120.2	135.3	108.2	119.7	126.9
September	123.3	121.9	135.6	108.3	119.8	127.1
October	123.4	121.7	135.9	108.7	120.1	127.4
November	123.3	120.2	136.3	109.8	120.5	127.7
December	123.1	118.8	136.7	109.9	120.6	128.4

Table 10.—Consumer Price Indexes, Vancouver, B.C.
(1949=100.)

Date	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	103.6	104.5	107.7	99.1	101.4	103.3
1951	114.3	117.8	113.2	110.6	115.3	109.4
1952	117.4	117.3	118.2	115.1	122.2	115.1
1953	116.1	112.1	122.1	112.5	122.7	117.0
1954	117.4	111.7	124.9	112.9	125.2	119.2
1955	117.9	111.6	127.0	112.4	125.1	120.5
1956	119.6	114.4	128.4	112.9	127.8	120.9
1957 (average)	122.6	118.7	131.7	113.0	129.2	124.8
January	122.1	119.7	129.5	111.7	128.9	123.0
February	122.5	119.2	129.9	111.9	130.2	124.1
March	122.4	117.6	130.1	113.7	131.0	124.2
April	122.2	118.0	130.3	113.9	128.7	124.4
May	122.0	117.5	130.7	114.3	127.5	124.7
June	121.5	116.5	131.1	113.5	126.7	124.8
July	121.7	116.8	131.5	113.4	127.2	124.4
August	122.5	118.7	132.1	111.7	128.9	124.6
September	123.5	121.3	132.5	111.8	129.2	124.9
October	123.8	121.3	133.0	112.9	129.1	125.3
November	123.6	119.5	133.8	113.1	130.2	125.6
December	123.9	118.5	134.3	113.1	131.4	126.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Prices and Price Indexes."

Table 11.—Principal Wholesale Price Indexes, Canada
(Base: 1935–39=100.)

Date	General Wholesale Price Index	Raw and Partly Manufactured	Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	Industrial Materials	Canadian Farm Products		
					Field	Animal	Total
1913	83.4	85.1	86.2	------	------	------	------
1920	203.2	194.7	208.2	------	------	------	------
1926	130.3	129.1	133.0	144.3	158.5	130.2	144.4
1929	124.6	126.1	123.7	132.8	137.2	144.4	140.8
1933	87.4	79.3	93.3	78.3	69.3	69.2	69.3
1938	102.0	99.4	103.5	95.8	100.9	104.8	102.9
1939	99.2	94.9	101.9	99.0	83.7	101.5	92.6
1940	108.0	103.1	109.9	113.3	85.4	106.7	96.1
1941	116.4	114.4	118.8	125.2	88.9	124.4	106.6
1942	123.0	123.0	123.7	135.1	109.7	144.6	127.1
1943	127.9	131.1	126.9	140.0	129.0	161.8	145.4
1944	130.6	134.4	129.1	143.1	144.5	166.1	155.3
1945	132.1	136.2	129.8	143.2	162.5	170.2	166.4
1946	138.9	140.1	138.0	148.6	177.9	181.2	179.5
1947	163.3	164.3	162.4	187.0	184.1	200.2	192.2
1948	193.4	196.3	192.4	222.7	200.6	263.7	232.1
1949	198.3	197.1	199.2	218.0	191.9	265.4	228.7
1950	211.2	212.8	211.0	244.6	191.9	281.4	236.7
1951	240.2	237.9	242.4	296.1	200.4	336.9	268.6
1952	226.0	218.7	230.7	252.6	223.0	277.5	250.2
1953	220.7	207.0	228.8	232.3	175.1	263.8	219.5
1954	217.0	204.8	224.2	223.5	162.1	256.2	209.2
1955	218.9	209.7	224.5	226.0	165.6	245.1	205.3
1956	225.6	215.9	231.3	248.2	168.9	246.8	207.8
1957 (average)	227.3	209.4	237.9	240.3	156.9	258.0	207.5
January	229.4	217.8	236.5	251.1	166.0	257.2	211.6
February	228.4	214.9	236.8	248.4	161.3	259.0	210.1
March	228.4	212.5	237.8	247.0	160.2	253.4	206.8
April	228.4	211.7	238.3	246.2	159.9	255.1	207.5
May	228.0	209.6	238.8	242.3	157.5	255.3	206.4
June	228.0	209.8	238.8	240.6	154.6	262.2	208.4
July	228.2	209.1	239.5	239.8	155.1	270.2	212.7
August	227.6	207.9	239.2	238.6	153.8	271.3	212.6
September	226.7	206.4	238.6	236.4	153.2	263.8	208.5
October	224.8	203.5	237.2	232.5	152.8	248.6	200.7
November	224.0	203.1	236.1	228.9	153.7	245.7	199.7
December	225.9	206.0	237.2	231.8	155.4	253.7	204.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Prices and Price Indexes."

Tourist Trade Section

The volume of tourist travel between British Columbia and the United States increased slightly in 1956 over 1955, both in the number of tourists entering the Province and the number of British Columbia residents entering the United States. The total United States travel expenditures reached a new high in 1956 at $309,300,000, and British Columbia's share was up slightly over 1955, at 14.9 per cent. British Columbia's share of total travel expenditures by United States tourists was 14.1 per cent in 1955, 16.2 per cent in 1954, 14.6 per cent in 1953, 15.5 per cent in 1952, and 15.3 per cent in 1951. A table showing United States travel expenditure for the years 1946 to 1957 is given below:—

Year	United States Travel Expenditures in Canada	Year	United States Travel Expenditures in Canada
1946	$216,100,000	1952	$257,000,000
1947	241,100,000	1953	282,200,000
1948	267,400,000	1954	283,200,000
1949	267,100,000	1955	302,900,000
1950	259,700,000	1956	309,300,000
1951	258,000,000	1957[1]	315,300,000

[1] Estimated.
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The balance of payments on travel account between Canada and other countries has, since 1951, shown a debit balance. This debit balance has increased from $6,000,000 in 1951 to $161,000,000 in 1956. The following table shows the balance of payments for the years 1947 to 1956:—

(In millions of dollars.)

Year	Account with United States			Account with Overseas Countries			Account with All Countries		
	Credit	Debit	Net[1]	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net[1]
1947	$241	$152	+$89	$10	$15	—$5	$251	$167	+$84
1948	267	113	+154	13	22	—9	280	135	+145
1949	267	165	+102	18	28	—10	285	193	+92
1950	260	193	+67	15	33	—18	275	226	+49
1951	258	246	+12	16	34	—18	274	280	—6
1952	257	294	—37	18	47	—29	275	341	—66
1953	282	307	—25	20	58	—38	302	365	—63
1954	283	320	—37	22	69	—47	305	389	—84
1955	303	363	—60	25	86	—61	328	449	—121
1956[2]	309	391	—82	28	107	—79	337	498	—161

[1] Net credits (+), net debits (—).
[2] Subject to revision.
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Tables 12 and 13 give a breakdown of tourist travel between British Columbia and the United States for the years 1946 to 1957.

Chart 1 gives a breakdown of automobiles visiting Canada from the United States by State of origin, with the number visiting British Columbia, including the Yukon, shown in red. In 1956, automobiles originating in California, Oregon, and Washington comprised 86.5 per cent of the total number of cars visiting British Columbia from the United States. The average length of stay of cars from the above States was 5.28 days, and expenditures averaged $13.47 per car per day.

Interprovincial tourist-travel figures are not compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but this travel is undoubtedly important and adds considerably to the total of tourist expenditures in British Columbia.

Table 12.—Entries into British Columbia of Tourists from the United States, Classified by Types of Traffic

(Automobile traffic statistics indicate number of automobiles only; all other types of traffic indicate number of travellers.)

Type of Traffic	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957[2]
I. Automobile traffic (number of automobile and other vehicles)—												
(1) Non-permit class—local traffic	59,776	77,356	89,324	90,211	95,722	105,542	109,917	122,165	120,510	128,583	130,282	120,573
(2) Traveller's vehicle permits	178,595	205,216	191,572	214,805	221,642	247,801	262,550	283,846	278,376	283,469	282,926	284,790
(3) Commercial vehicles	5,836	6,175	7,989	8,538	10,890	14,707	14,606	17,232	22,645	22,234	29,834	34,213
II. Rail traffic (number of travellers)	56,616	49,519	44,077	51,670	47,874	70,421	57,913	50,834	48,121	47,241	43,254	44,422
III. Boat traffic (number of travellers)	197,433	142,161	132,388	134,188	95,719	108,211	122,835	134,717	130,102	115,147	147,547	151,383
IV. Bus traffic (number of travellers)[1]	49,760	38,698	37,355	39,197	39,088	39,861	29,998	27,569	36,247	32,404	34,912	37,670
V. Aeroplane traffic (number of travellers)	16,513	22,522	25,006	27,461	27,403	27,050	28,928	30,603	36,662	42,044	46,598	50,093

[1] Exclusive of local bus traffic between border communities.
[2] Estimates.
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, " Travel between Canada and Other Countries, Ottawa, Canada."

Table 13.—Re-entries of Canadian Tourists Travelling in the United States into British Columbia, Classified by Types of Traffic

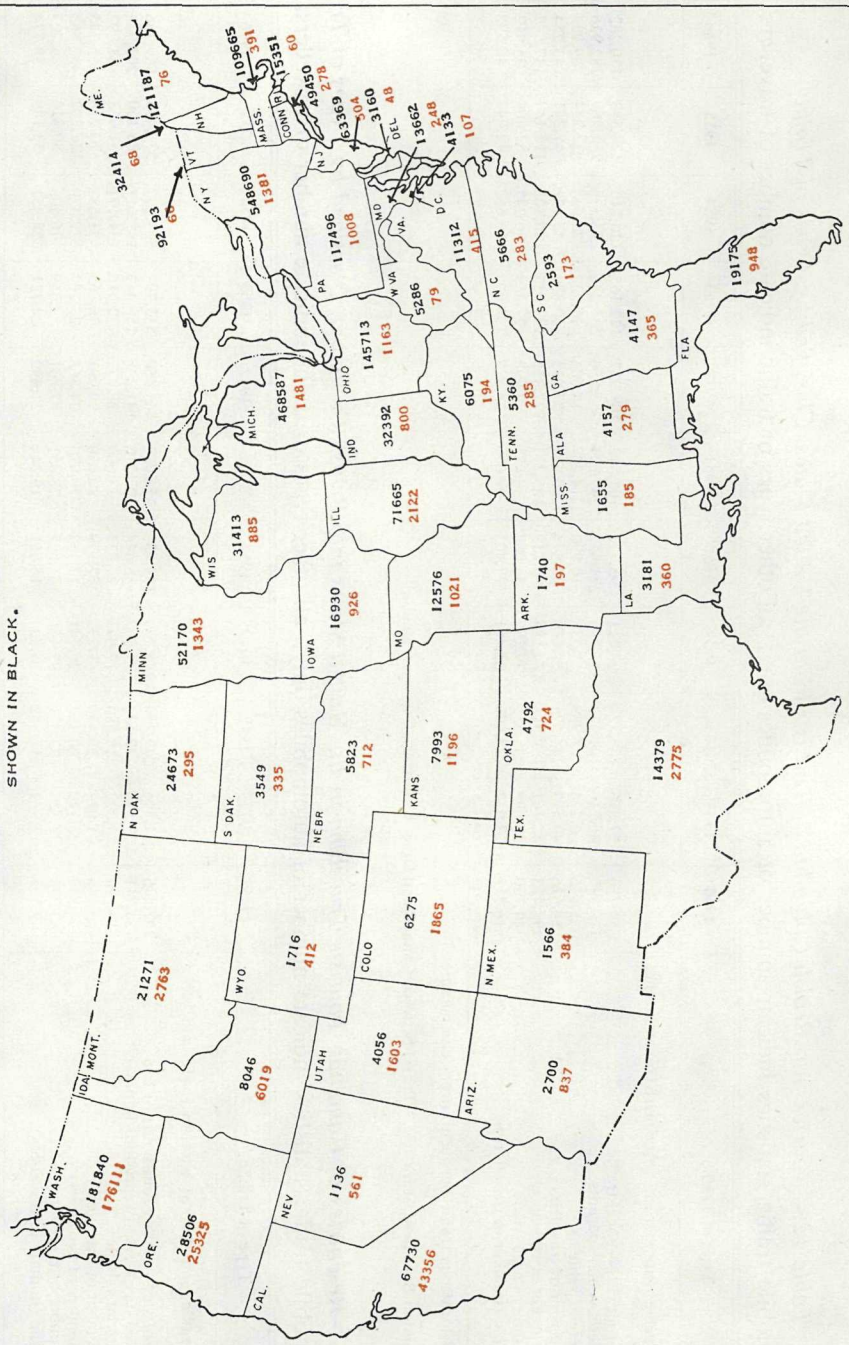
(Automobile traffic statistics indicate number of automobiles only; all other types of traffic indicate number of travellers.)

Type of Traffic	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957[2]
I. Automobile traffic (number of automobile and other vehicles)—												
(1) Length of stay—twenty-four hours or less	202,486	271,816	249,254	278,749	289,452	351,087	465,460	513,797	503,077	534,473	569,786	624,361
(2) Length of stay—over twenty-four hours	34,741	39,555	37,534	79,847	88,644	107,313	141,238	153,443	149,618	186,150	203,723	228,773
(3) Commercial vehicles	13,890	15,942	18,580	17,643	21,533	23,609	28,471	32,910	31,171	31,653	31,297	32,752
II. Rail traffic (number of travellers)	40,146	41,021	28,434	41,272	57,179	80,070	90,091	76,869	71,682	70,210	65,745	66,008
III. Boat traffic (number of travellers)	41,848	26,140	20,462	26,741	17,157	20,955	24,363	28,763	29,320	28,202	32,563	33,475
IV. Bus traffic (number of travellers)[1]	63,396	81,853	77,071	95,460	81,695	78,351	87,801	77,069	76,405	80,818	84,223	92,224
V. Aeroplane traffic (number of travellers)	7,565	12,992	12,382	15,504	16,051	19,244	21,493	24,721	28,851	33,189	38,774	40,247

[1] Exclusive of local bus traffic between border communities.
[2] Estimates.
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, " Travel between Canada and Other Countries, Ottawa, Canada."

CHART 1.—FOREIGN AUTOMOBILES ENTERING CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES ON SIXTY-DAY PERMITS IN 1956 SHOWING STATES OF ORIGIN

NUMBER OF FOREIGN CARS VISITING BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON SHOWN IN RED. TOTAL FOREIGN CARS VISITING CANADA SHOWN IN BLACK.



Forest Section

The primary and secondary forest industries of British Columbia comprise the most important industrial group in the Province. In recent years this industrial group has accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the net value of production, and in 1956 provided employment for some 68,000 people, who received some $265,000,000 in salaries and wages.

After the peak production and expansion years of 1955 and 1956, certain adjustment tendencies were inevitable. As a result, the 1957 forest-industry activities show a general decrease.

During 1957 the primary industry of logging cut 958,946 M cubic feet of timber. Operations in the Coast region accounted for 591,358 M cubic feet, with Douglas fir the leading species, followed by hemlock and cedar. At the same time, Interior regions cut 367,588 M cubic feet, with Douglas fir again the leading species, followed by spruce and lodgepole pine. The total cut in 1957 was approximately 10 per cent down compared with the cut of 1956.

The traditional conversion enterprise for British Columbia timber has beeen sawmilling. This industry has grown tremendously since its inception a hundred years ago, so that to-day it is the most important single industry in the Province and produces 60 per cent of the total Canadian output of sawn lumber. During 1957 close to 2,300 sawmills in British Columbia produced 4,362,434 M board-feet of lumber, about 10 per cent down from last year's production. Mills in the Coast region produced 2,319,313 M board-feet of sawn lumber and ties, while those in the Interior produced 2,045,121 M board-feet.

The pulp and paper mills of the Province during 1956 used 1,925,000 cords of pulpwood, valued at $30,800,000, as well as 1,242,800 cords of waste wood (for example, sawmill and veneer-mill chips, slabs, edgings, etc.), valued at $17,400,000. From this material these mills produced 1,409,321 tons of pulp, valued at $163,000,000. Over half of the pulp produced was used in the Province to make 747,189 tons of paper, valued at $81,000,000.

During 1957 the Forest Section continued to supply economic data and statistics to the Royal Commission on Forestry. Many of these are contained in the two-volume report by the Royal Commission, which was published in September, 1957.

The Forest Section also prepared, with the co-operation of the British Columbia Forest Service, special regional estimates of the annual allowable cut (for all species) 7 inches in diameter and over. These included rough estimates of potential forest industries within their respective areas and were done for the Pacific Great Eastern Railways, for the British Columbia Power Commission, and for the Fraser River Board. Thus the way has been paved for more intensive studies regarding the integration of the forest industry.

In addition, a four-coloured map showing forestry, mining, and agricultural resources in the vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway was prepared and printed.

Several modern sawmills, plywood plants, pulp-mills, and logging shows were visited. Following a field-trip to the Peace River area (with a muskeg expert from the Research Council), a paper was published entitled " Initial Approach to Muskeg Problems and Potentials in British Columbia."

In attempting to encourage the utilization of wood-waste in the Province, considerable time and effort have been spent studying and supplying the information on the future flakeboard and particle-board plants for British Columbia.

Table 14.—Principal Statistics of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1956 (Preliminary)

Industry	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
Paper box and bag	1,009	$3,540,000	$141,000	$12,382,000	$19,650,000
Roofing-paper	202	825,000	55,000	1,520,000	3,310,000
Miscellaneous paper goods	732	2,533,000	46,000	12,033,000	16,570,000
Pulp and paper	7,669	37,406,000	9,816,000	74,504,000	182,570,000
Furniture	2,239	6,267,000	213,000	10,230,000	19,545,000
Sash, door, and planing mills	4,071	13,501,000	1,004,000	52,542,000	76,010,000
Boxes and baskets (wood)	169	501,000	16,000	1,101,000	2,383,000
Sawmills	31,236	107,423,000	6,185,000	218,923,000	409,342,000
Veneer and plywood	5,919	21,964,000	984,000	40,365,000	81,924,000
Other wood-using[1]	1,029	3,512,000	217,000	9,871,000	15,996,000

[1] Hardwood flooring, beekeepers' supplies, cooperage, excelsior, morticians' goods, woodenware, wood-turning, and miscellaneous wood products, N.E.S.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Mining Section

The mineral production of British Columbia in 1956, with a value of $190,084,643, is greater than for any preceding year in British Columbia records of 120 years of mineral production. The previous high production was in 1951, when a total value of $175,613,693 was recorded.

New records were made in the year ended December 31st, 1956, in total value of all products, in the value of two of the five groups of products, in quantity of zinc produced, and in several other items. The commercial production of petroleum early in the year may well have been a significant portent for the future. Construction of the main pipe-line to carry natural gas from North-eastern British Columbia and adjacent parts of Alberta to markets in Southern British Columbia and south of the International Boundary was completed during the year (1957).

The record production value shows high output in all the main subdivisions of the industry. The principal lode-metals group had a value of $135,004,363; however, placer gold had a value of $109,450, which reflects the downward trend which is a continuing feature of placer-gold mining in British Columbia. Miscellaneous metals, including tungsten, iron, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, indium, and tin, contributed a total of $14,327,010.

The industrial-minerals group of asbestos, barite, gypsum and products, sulphur, fluxes, diatomite, granules, and mica had a total value of $10,390,338. Structural materials contributed $20,587,159 to the Provincial total, and fuels, which now include coal, natural gas, and crude petroleum, had an aggregate total of $9,666,323, of which coal had a value of $9,346,518.

Prospecting and exploration were carried on in many parts of the Province, to a great extent in the north-western part, where interest was shown in lode metals and asbestos, and in the north-eastern part, where activity was mainly in petroleum and natural gas. Interest was also shown in South Central British Columbia, principally in copper, and on Vancouver and adjacent islands, in copper and iron prospects.

Dividends from all classes of mining operations in British Columbia for 1956 amounted to $36,262,682. The average number employed in 1956 was 14,539 in all branches of the industry. Major expenditures in placer-mining, lode-mining, coal-mining, industrial minerals, and structural-materials mining included: Salaries and wages, $57,266,026; fuel and electricity, $9,762,777; process supplies, $22,036,839; Federal taxes, $14,833,556; Provincial taxes, $4,118,363; municipal and other taxes, $151,235; levies for workmen's compensation (including silicosis), unemployment insurance, and other items, $2,636,014. The lode-mining industry spent $31,933,681 in freight and treatment of ores and concentrates. Expenditure in exploration for petroleum and natural gas in 1956 was $15,042,918.

Table 15.—Value of British Columbia Mine Production by Census Divisions

Commodity	Year	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	Total
Gold, placer	1952	$1,550	.....	$1,043	.....	.....	$6,032	.....	$236,245	$247,245	$2,621	$494,756
	1953	1,472	$424	849	$142	$312	6,199	.....	193,336	197,411	3,085	403,230
	1954	688	111	2,091	1,238	138	4,045	.....	43,038	186,132	1,486	238,967
	1955	994	.....	1,419	114	.....	2,782	.....	59,073	152,238	994	217,614
	1956	.....	9,430	1,529	340	.....	2,322	.....	42,619	51,653	1,557	109,450
Gold, lode	1952	2,364	90,644	2,061,169	365,627	8,019	4,003,250	.....	1,537,113	547,052	.....	8,615,238
	1953	4,130	81,644	1,992,367	523,115	4,578	3,728,099	.....	1,668,820	724,541	.....	8,727,294
	1954	10,460	126,911	2,012,242	394,156	.....	3,805,925	.....	1,739,614	706,544	.....	8,795,852
	1955	11,564	101,489	1,576,529	378,650	.....	4,123,241	.....	1,453,533	720,329	.....	8,365,335
	1956	10,229	96,087	250,207	315,643	.....	4,002,857	.....	1,455,813	468,728	.....	6,603,628
Silver	1952	2,502,479	1,156,545	467,905	77,270	376	14,292	.....	816,146	2,280,075	.....	7,315,088
	1953	2,536,593	1,346,454	711,475	80,854	273	22,393	.....	869,541	1,450,026	.....	7,017,709
	1954	3,270,439	1,046,190	613,874	78,489	4,390	19,920	.....	805,554	2,176,728	.....	8,015,584
	1955	2,708,155	1,076,037	586,550	75,425	1,746	22,286	.....	228,832	2,136,798	.....	6,835,829
	1956	2,428,856	1,465,145	675,586	76,989	1,358	22,915	.....	703,203	1,995,112	.....	7,511,443
Copper	1952	.....	368,739	7,544,800	4,361,154	5,498	.....	.....	91,919	682,783	.....	13,054,893
	1953	.....	910,071	7,564,180	5,119,825	9,654	.....	.....	29,135	1,236,679	.....	14,869,544
	1954	8,087	5,566	6,944,660	5,167,820	287,733	964	.....	10,927	1,325,859	.....	13,751,616
	1955	88,383	2,372	7,949,508	6,257,095	141,795	.....	.....	18,443	1,800,288	.....	16,257,884
	1956	90,947	72,217	7,803,994	6,076,916	131,694	2,283	.....	34,322	2,075,068	.....	17,251,872
Lead	1952	35,375,424	8,725,100	30,526	213,999	.....	6,453	.....	439,465	1,145,725	.....	45,936,692
	1953	27,862,043	8,274,643	40,162	70,094	.....	12,792	.....	457,432	874,829	.....	37,591,995
	1954	36,992,883	6,919,209	41,450	75,156	.....	.....	.....	481,778	708,445	.....	45,218,921
	1955	34,459,211	8,243,704	37,918	101,138	.....	2,232	.....	129,013	847,589	.....	43,820,805
	1956	30,777,510	10,289,258	45,687	96,930	.....	2,749	.....	374,478	756,427	.....	44,702,619
Zinc	1952	37,130,114	15,502,181	34,176	3,864,802	.....	1,442	.....	606,615	2,050,326	.....	59,189,656
	1953	21,066,010	8,804,870	40,907	1,515,872	.....	896	.....	484,730	1,900,090	.....	33,813,375
	1954	25,180,018	4,685,736	36,924	1,839,185	.....	.....	.....	456,736	1,681,685	.....	33,880,284
	1955	28,694,808	10,366,329	39,770	2,032,763	.....	852	.....	159,295	2,109,474	.....	43,403,291
	1956	30,834,105	15,306,308	44,119	2,110,050	.....	595	.....	333,138	1,987,046	.....	58,934,801
Coal, natural gas, and crude petroleum	1952	6,591,942	.....	48,760	.....	2,749,206	11,493	.....	285,732	.....	42,606	9,729,739
	1953	7,031,158	.....	51,012	.....	2,059,828	10,400	.....	324,986	.....	50,895	9,528,279
	1954	6,648,655	.....	138,080	.....	2,029,099	12,769	.....	292,862	6,545	33,079	9,161,089
	1955	6,564,544	.....	379,511	.....	1,769,682	12,904	.....	227,010	18,130	32,850	9,004,631
	1956	7,228,993	.....	366,820	.....	1,629,168	12,092	.....	71,234	319,805	38,211	9,666,323[1]
Structural materials	1952	192,703	524,488	213,023	4,163,301	5,669,098	347,738	$45,416	93,259	180,086	167,849	11,596,961
	1953	284,232	242,390	274,234	4,490,315	7,155,666	414,025	13,550	218,992	378,263	83,371	13,555,038
	1954	343,963	272,945	254,974	5,056,382	7,373,721	421,303	19,977	307,922	273,219	68,768	14,395,174
	1955	326,325	387,627	428,674	4,673,155	8,014,302	627,432	10,837	336,736	364,353	129,813	15,299,254
	1956	249,710	342,899	666,674	7,594,263	8,858,177	767,989	61,008	604,614	1,371,825	70,000	20,587,159
Miscellaneous metals and industrial minerals	1952	2,363,913	5,442,795	141,654	344,274	5,474,924	146,636	.....	1,298,888	163,322	.....	15,376,406
	1953	883,090	6,135,360	130,983	236,396	6,763,105	203,474	.....	1,483,360	1,097,229	.....	16,932,997
	1954	966,741	6,807,155	48,280	326,394	3,757,695	191,878	.....	1,141,220	2,920,751	96,368	16,256,482
	1955	1,483,191	7,852,255	236,139	384,504	3,237,410	225,466	.....	23,761	4,368,056	.....	17,810,782[2]
	1956	1,580,777	7,378,919	424,489	557,484	2,230,378	294,050	.....	46,239	6,704,901	.....	14,327,010
Not assigned	1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,189,222[2]
	1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,669,891[2]
	1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,695,181[2]
	1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,289,905[2]
Totals	1952	$84,160,489	$31,810,492	$10,543,056	$13,390,427	$13,907,121	$4,537,336	$45,416	$5,405,382	$7,296,634	$213,076	$171,309,429
	1953	59,668,728	25,795,856	10,806,169	12,036,713	15,993,416	4,398,278	13,550	5,730,332	7,859,068	317,351	152,628,683[2]
	1954	73,421,934	19,863,823	10,092,575	12,938,820	13,454,776	4,456,804	19,977	5,279,651	9,985,908	199,701	153,383,860[2]
	1955	74,337,175	28,029,813	11,236,018	13,902,844	13,164,935	5,017,195	10,837	2,635,696	12,517,255	163,657	174,710,606[2]
	1956	73,201,127	34,960,263	10,279,105	16,828,615	12,850,775	5,107,852	61,008	3,665,660	15,730,565	109,768	190,084,643[2]

[1] Crude petroleum production reported for first time in British Columbia.

[2] Includes some lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, and indium recovered at the Trail smelter, which cannot be assigned to a definite source but is credited to British Columbia production.

Table 16.—British Columbia Mines Production, 1955 and 1956

Description		1955 Quantity	1955 Value	1956 Quantity	1956 Value
Principal Metals					
Gold—					
Placer, crude	oz.	7,666	$217,614	3,865	$109,450
Lode, fine	,,	242,477	8,370,306	191,743	6,603,628
Silver	,,	7,902,145	6,942,113	8,404,600	7,511,443
Copper	lb.	44,328,031	16,932,549	43,360,575	17,251,872
Lead	,,	302,567,640	45,161,245	283,718,073	44,702,619
Zinc	,,	429,198,565	52,048,909	443,853,004	58,934,801
Totals		.....	$129,672,736	.....	$135,113,813
Miscellaneous Metals					
Antimony	lb.	2,021,721	$667,776	2,140,432	$768,843
Bismuth	,,	160,767	356,903	156,753	346,424
Cadmium	,,	1,593,591	2,677,233	1,937,927	3,236,338
Indium	oz.	104,774	232,389	363,192	795,390
Iron ore	tons	610,930	3,228,756	369,955	2,190,847
Mercury	lb.	75	250	.....	.....
Platinum	oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin	lb.	391,228	311,613	756,934	637,792
Tungsten (WO_3)	,,	1,914,000	5,460,967	2,264,775	6,351,376
Totals		.....	$12,935,887	.....	$14,327,010
Industrial Minerals					
Asbestos		.....	$4,265,971	.....	$6,620,060
Barite	tons	9,465	238,825	11,436	287,626
Diatomite	,,	14	280	40	800
Flux (quartz, limestone)	,,	111,759	208,198	176,311	392,429
Granules (quartz, limestone, granite)	,,	6,355	73,858	13,220	173,214
Gypsum and products	,,	149,719	383,934	72,973	391,919
Mica	lb.	505,300	2,861	200,000	1,100
Perlite	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur	,,	216,520	2,624,171	212,885	2,523,190
Totals		.....	$7,798,098	.....	$10,390,338
Structural Materials					
Brick—					
Common	No.	4,853,940	$232,139	2,248,447	$75,767
Face, paving, sewer	,,	3,901,866	248,913	6,913,682	485,176
Firebrick, blocks		.....	578,578	.....	600,753
Clays	tons	8,033	46,757	7,985	47,101
Structural tile, hollow blocks		.....	114,460	.....	129,257
Drain-tile, sewer-pipe, flue-linings		.....	801,019	.....	696,385
Pottery—glazed or unglazed		.....	38,035	.....	38,385
Other clay products		.....	55,514	.....	69,659
Cement		.....	5,474,875	.....	6,339,071
Lime and limestone	tons	318,152	1,711,348	396,012	1,220,792
Rubble, riprap, crushed rock	,,	890,613	962,272	2,028,143	2,210,315
Sand and gravel		.....	4,886,890	.....	8,535,348
Stone	tons	26,079	148,454	35,266	139,150
Totals		.....	$15,299,501	.....	$20,587,159
Fuels					
Coal[1]	tons	1,332,874	$8,986,501	1,417,209	$9,346,518
Natural gas	M c.f.	168,651	18,130	216,521	20,193
Petroleum crude	bbl.	.....	.....	147,146	299,612
Totals		.....	$9,004,631	.....	$9,666,323
Provincial totals		.....	$174,710,606	.....	$190,084,643

[1] The quantity of coal is that sold and used.

LABOUR SECTION

The annual surveys of labour in industry and business continued to account for the greater part of the work of this Section during 1957, the increase in the labour force which has accompanied the steady growth and development in our Provincial economy creating new problems of greater coverage and additional work in this respect. A statistical review of industrial labour information for 1956 is published under the heading of " Statistics of Trades and Industries " in the Department of Labour Annual Report for that year.

Collection and compilation of the yearly labour statistics for presentation in the Department of Labour Annual Report was completed on the basis of the existing co-operative arrangement between the Department of Labour and the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, the data supplied for the Labour Report becoming immediately available for use within the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

The 1957 work-year included the preparation of regional segregations of industrial payroll and employment information, an alphabetical index of firms reporting in the surveys on the basis of industrial classification and geographical location, the new edition of a list of British Columbia industrial firms arranged in size groups by employment, and various supplementary projects as required in complying with requests for statistical information from industry, business, and other Governmental departments.

Continued expansion of urban areas to include a coverage of surrounding sections of new development again points up the desirability of utilizing where possible a system of regional group statistics, as applying to metropolitan areas. While individual regional figures are necessarily maintained for purposes of record, the presentation of comparative payroll and employment data for the growing metropolitan areas becomes an important indicator, and properly representative of the progress of the general economy.

Industrial payroll totals by statistical areas are shown for the last four years in the table which follows (Table 17), the census map (Chart 2) being also included for reference and comparison.

In addition to the above, a separate table (Table 18) is presented, which outlines the coverage of the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria, together with the comparative industrial payroll reported for these areas during the past two years, 1955 and 1956.

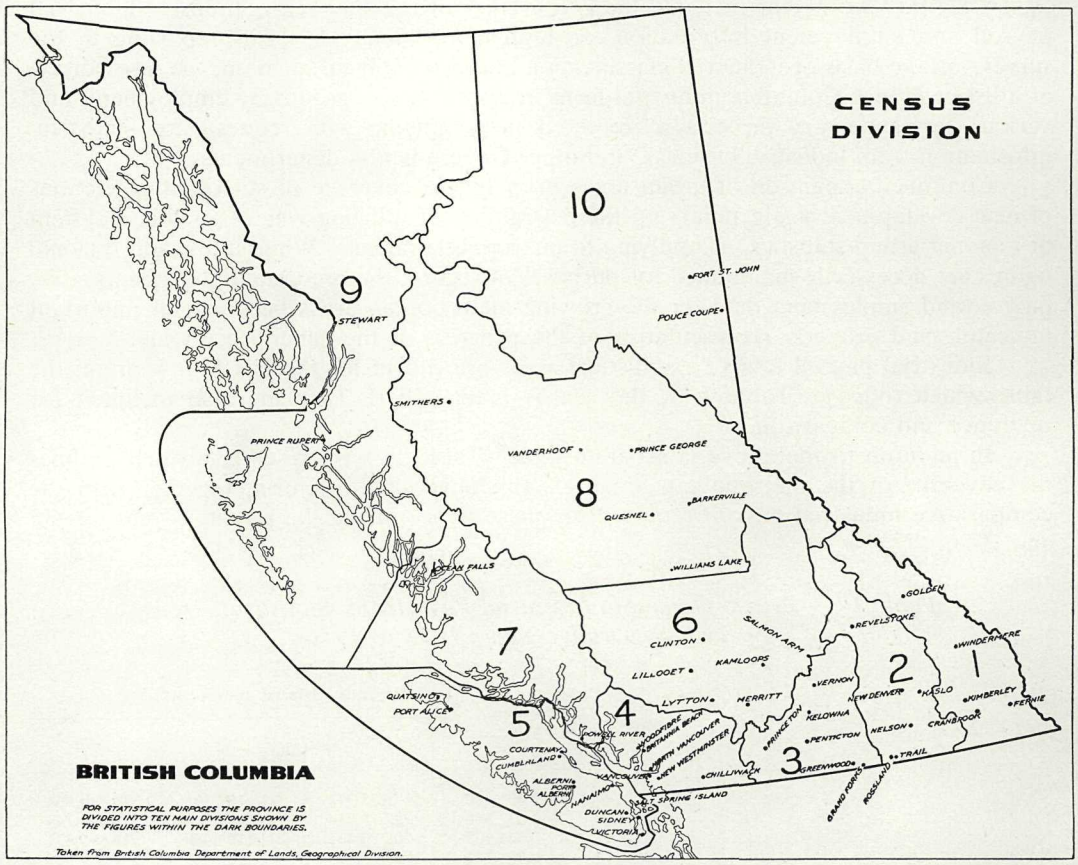
Table 17.—British Columbia Industrial Payrolls by Statistical Areas for the Comparative Years 1953 to 1956

Regional Area	Total Payrolls (Salaries and Wages)			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
No. 1	$19,495,380	$17,125,372	$18,197,303	$20,519,964
No. 2	42,633,966	32,519,954	35,044,981	39,484,744
No. 3	20,361,133	20,790,437	25,599,069	25,595,831
No. 4	370,901,521	389,154,398	417,102,635	489,455,851
No. 5	111,953,368	117,023,841	127,543,124	142,538,408
No. 6	15,781,535	12,487,726	15,313,185	19,244,778
No. 7	21,111,044	22,351,967	26,336,337	31,397,256
No. 8	18,367,655	18,012,903	23,336,723	27,477,359
No. 9	44,702,234	23,458,261	36,329,470	47,205,898
No. 10	3,304,619	3,387,399	4,591,602	5,286,187
Not specified	4,501,909	5,224,932	2,421,348	2,128,123
Totals	$673,114,364	$661,537,190	$731,815,777	$850,334,399

Table 18.—Industrial Payroll Totals Reported for the Census Metropolitan Areas of Vancouver and Victoria, 1955 and 1956

Area	Payroll (Salaries and Wages)	
	1955	1956
Census metropolitan area of Vancouver, including Vancouver City, North Vancouver City and District, West Vancouver, Burnaby, New Westminster, Fraser Mills, Richmond, Surrey, Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, and Port Moody	$371,640,166	$438,319,529
Census metropolitan area of Victoria, including Victoria City, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, and Saanich	50,163,395	55,182,266

Chart 2.—Census Divisions



MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION

Activity was quite varied during the year. The increasing emphasis on industrialization has resulted in a substantial number of miscellaneous requests for specific market data and assessment of commercial and industrial opportunities. A study of the aluminium-processing industry is currently under way, and special phases of other industries have been analysed.

The 1957 edition of the Regional Industrial Index of British Columbia has been issued. Other area studies have also been made. Studies of trading areas have also been

undertaken, including a detailed report on "Nanaimo Retail and Wholesale Trades, 1956."

Special studies also included assignments for the Department of Finance and an analysis of business conditions based on a survey of executive opinion.

PUBLICATIONS

Monthly Bulletin of Business Activity.—This publication has been continued and expanded. Special articles of current interest have been included at various times throughout the year. Included are statistical summaries of business indicators relating to British Columbia's economy.

Quarterly Bulletin of Economic Conditions in British Columbia.—This publication in textual form outlines the current economic picture in British Columbia.

Summary of Business Activity in British Columbia.—This publication is a companion of the two above-mentioned publications and, in fact, takes the place of the fourth-quarter Quarterly Bulletin. It summarizes the current year's economic picture and presents historical series relating to business activity in the Province.

External Trade.—Summary of monthly statistics covering external trade are contained in the aforementioned monthly bulletin. A statement of external trade through British Columbia customs ports and covering commodities with an aggregate value of $50,000 and over is published annually.

British Columbia Trade Index.—This publication lists the products manufactured by British Columbia industries. A new issue was released early in 1956.

British Columbia Directory.—The first issue of this publication was released in 1957 and lists wholesalers and distributers alphabetically and by products, importers and exporters alphabetically and by products, and an alphabetical list of manufacturers' agents.

British Columbia Regional Industrial Index.—This index contains available statistics on a wide range of subjects covering all areas of the Province. This publication was released in 1957.

British Columbia Facts and Statistics.—The eleventh edition of this publication will be released in 1958. This publication provides graphic, general, and historical facts and statistics relating to British Columbia under the following headings: Population, Education, Government and Finance, Judiciary, Banking, Transportation, Communication, Retail Trade, Agriculture, Fisheries, Mining, Forestry, Manufacturing, Water Power, Tourist, and Economic Activity.

Establishing a Business in British Columbia.—A revised edition of this brochure was released in 1957. This publication gives to prospective investors information relating to the establishment of a business in British Columbia.

Salary and Wage Rate Survey, 1957.—This publication provides the salary and wage rates in selected clerical, professional, and trade occupations in business and industrial establishments for metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria, Southern Interior and northern centres.

MECHANICAL TABULATION DIVISION

The Mechanical Tabulation Division operates as a data-processing centre for those departments of the Government requiring the services of mechanical or electronic equipment to handle large-scale statistical or accounting procedures.

To meet the diversified needs of the various departments, a fairly complete installation of punched-card equipment is rented on a monthly basis. Although no charge is made to the various offices for this work, accurate job costs are maintained through a time-card system, enabling the Division to assess the value of work done and study

machine utilization. Details as to the value of work done for each department are listed in the accompanying table, which shows comparative figures for the past four years.

The work level for the Division has reached a peak for the equipment and staff employed, so that without a major increase in expenditure we are unable to undertake any new large-scale operations. A constant effort is directed toward work simplification and cost reduction so that the best possible use is made of the equipment.

The Division is equipped with eight alphabetic printers, eight sorters, two reproducing gang summary punches, two end-printing document punches, one alphabetic interpreter, two collators, two multiplying punches, one accumulating reproducer, one facsimile poster, twelve punches, and seven verifiers.

To operate the equipment, a well-trained staff has to be maintained and at present consists of a senior supervisor, assistant supervisor, five senior machine operators, eight machine operators, two senior key-punch operators, eighteen key-punch operators, a senior clerk-stenographer, and a clerk. In addition, three members of the Liquor Control Board staff are attached to the Division to maintain liaison and perform necessary clerical functions.

For operating purposes, the Division is divided into seven sections headed by five senior machine operators and two senior key-punch operators, each responsible for a unit of work, the unit of work being determined by the volume and nature of work to be done. At present the following sections are in operation: Health and Welfare Section, Liquor Control Section, Forestry Section, General Statistical Section, Annual Report Section, Forestry Key-punch Section, and General Key-punch Section.

In addition, the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service maintains a Key-punch Section whose work is tabulated in our Health and Welfare Section.

Similarly, a large volume of punched cards is received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and the Scaling and Royalty Division of the British Columbia Forest Service in Vancouver for the preparation of material for special studies on trade and timber cut.

A distribution of the percentage of work done for the various departments is shown in chart form in Fig. I.

Fig. II shows a similar distribution of work done by our key-punch sections; the natural division between Forestry and all other jobs determines the area of responsibility of the two senior key-punch operators.

To establish the percentage of work done by the five sections of the Division, key-punching has been excluded and the results shown in Fig. III. While this distribution does not appear entirely equable, the Division has been established mainly on nature of work and is balanced by employing more experienced personnel in the larger sections.

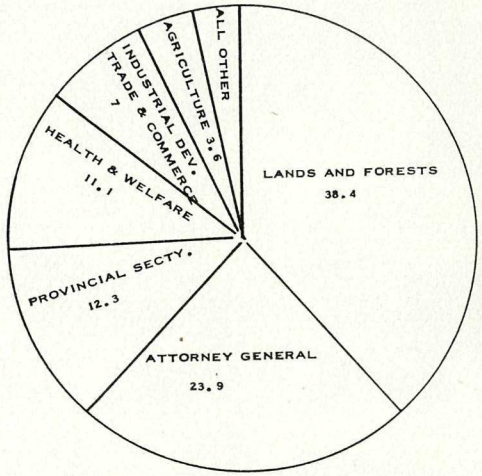
While the volume of work for most departments remained the same as the previous year, substantial increases are shown for the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service. An increase in the number of milk production records for the Herd Improvement Branch is responsible for an increase of some $4,000 in the value of work done for the Department of Agriculture.

The Forest Surveys Division continues to be the largest user of our equipment, recording a $10,000 increase over the previous year. This is particularly interesting as the Forest Service resorted to punched cards on an experimental basis a few years ago, and we feel the continuous growth indicates its complete satisfaction with the results of the programme.

The year saw the completion of the tabulating of the five-year plan for Unit Surveys, which provides a basis for complete area and volume classifications for the presentation of Forest Inventory statements to the Federal Government. It is estimated that some 325,000 cards were punched, verified, sorted, and tabulated in eighty statements to form the statistics for the report.

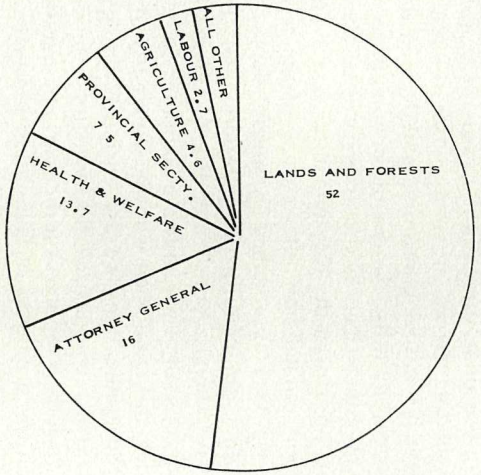
TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1957

FIGURE I



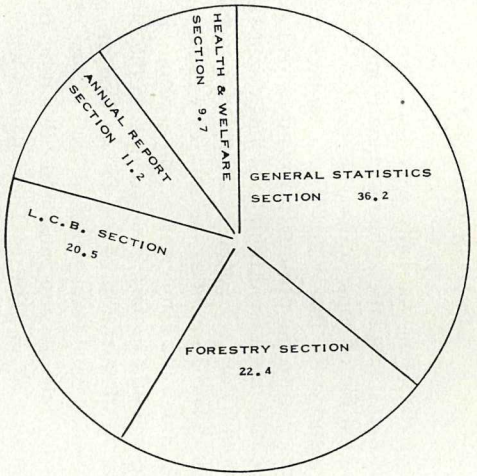
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK DONE FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

FIGURE II



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK DONE BY THE KEY PUNCH SECTION

FIGURE III



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK DONE BY THE FIVE SECTIONS OF THE MECHANICAL TABULATION DIVISION EXCLUDING KEY PUNCHING

The tabulation for the Standing Tally was also completed during the year. This covered certain sample areas, tabulations being made from 320,000 summary cards which were cut from the original file of some 4,000,000 cards.

Work is to be expanded for the Water Rights Branch to include mechanical billing for their Power Ledger. Up to the present, punched cards have only been used for those purposes where the account has a fixed rental, such as domestic, irrigation, and industrial. The rental amount of the Power Ledger accounts vary according to the classification and output of the plant. The amount in these cases will be calculated mechanically and the billing processed in much the same way as the accounts in the General Ledger. It is estimated that this step will add some 1,500 accounts to the billing procedure.

In preparation for mechanization of the Power Ledger, production records of each power plant in the Province have been punched back to the year 1920. It is planned to bring these figures up to date by punching and tabulating the current power questionnaires which have been sent to all plants. These figures will be used as basic factors for calculating the rental amount.

Possibly the most fruitful step in work simplification during the year has been the instigation of a procedure to handle corrections for the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service. Prior to this plan, some 300,00 cards were sorted on twenty-four columns to eliminate obvious coding errors, in many cases reference had to be made to the original documents, which was time consuming and delayed the preparation of the annual statistical report by several months. Under the new plan a sorter is being installed in the Hospital Insurance Key-punch Section and errors will be checked on a daily basis while the original documents are still in the Key-punch Section. This will facilitate the tabulation of the annual report immediately after closing of the records for the year.

During the year we were approached by several departments who required the use of an electronic computer for scientific computations. Discussions have been held with officials of the Highways Department, Water Rights Engineering Division, Forest Engineering, and Forest Surveys, all of whom feel a computer could be used to great advantage in their work. This demand, combined with the possibility of using a computer for data-processing many of the applications we are currently doing on conventional punched-card equipment, has further emphasized the need for a feasibility study. Material has been gathered on the various computers on the market. Senior members of the staff have been given a course on the principles of computers and programming, so that we will be prepared to step into the field should the need materialize.

Table 19.—Comparative Cost Statement

Department and Branch	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
Agriculture—Herd Improvement Branch	$685.20	$1,010.26	$1,681.48	$5,709.61
Attorney-General—				
Credit Union	----------	----------	----------	$187.16
Motor-vehicle Branch	$5,423.86	$5,165.46	$7,355.49	8,628.48
Liquor Control Board	33,784.56	38,295.26	27,721.24	28,857.43
Totals	$39,208.42	$43,460.72	$35,076.73	$37,673.07
Education—				
Annual Report of Schools	$1,626.06	$1,388.84	$1,386.24	$1,549.56
Division of Tests, Standards, and Research	1,358.68	714.80	----------	----------
Totals	$2,984.74	$2,103.64	$1,386.24	$1,549.56
Health and Welfare—				
Accounting Division	$16,384.44	$14,525.24	$11,967.42	$10,760.17
Vital Statistics	----------	----------	----------	30.15
Hospital Insurance Service	6,986.86	17,867.14	7,732.71	6,692.22
Totals	$23,371.30	$32,392.38	$19,700.13	$17,482.54
Labour—Annual Statistical Report	$2,627.24	$3,621.80	$3,954.83	$3,251.04
Lands and Forests—				
Geographic Division	$288.88	----------	$718.83	$462.07
Water Rights Billing	5,064.96	$7,235.38	8,722.76	9,767.21
Forest Surveys Division	12,880.46	31,130.98	39,754.31	49,763.56
Camp-site Survey	----------	----------	202.91	442.46
Forest Management Division	971.02	1,220.12	1,881.64	----------
Forest Engineering	----------	----------	----------	15.05
Totals	$19,205.32	$39,586.48	$51,280.45	$60,450.35
Municipal Affairs—				
O.A.S. Mental Payments	----------	----------	$132.24	$105.86
Regional Planning Division general	----------	----------	222.36	236.49
Totals	----------	----------	$354.60	$342.35
Provincial Secretary—				
Civil Service Commission	$4,929.00	$6,918.86	$7,191.02	$6,567.77
Queen's Printer	11,741.00	11,701.68	10,068.90	12,895.97
Totals	$16,670.00	$18,620.54	$17,259.92	$19,463.74
Highways—Traffic Division	$647.77	----------	$946.73	----------
Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce—				
Bureau of Economics and Statistics	$12,421.30	$14,849.50	$15,706.12	$11,121.94
B.C. Government Travel Bureau	----------	549.00	----------	----------
Totals	$12,421.30	$15,398.50	$15,706.12	$11,121.94
Grand totals	$117,821.29	$156,194.32	$147,347.23	$157,044.20

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE OFFICE

The main function of this office is to promote new industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the Province, provide assistance when necessary to established businesses, and develop the domestic and export trade. The office also provides industry with data on location sites, land-use maps, availability of raw materials, and information on the services offered by the British Columbia Research Council on matters concerning industrial and scientific research.

This work is carried out in co-operation with other Provincial Government departments, Federal Government departments, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, industrial commissions, railway industrial agents, and foreign trade representatives in Canada and overseas.

NEW INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS

During the past year British Columbia's industrial activity was stimulated by the addition of numerous new industries manufacturing a variety of new products and by large capital investments for expansion of industries already established in the Province. Again, a great deal of this expansion took place in various sections of our Province, contributing still further to decentralization of industry and giving further support to the economy of outlying communities.

Some of the larger capital investments included a $20,000,000 plant at Taylor in the Peace River to manufacture sulphur. This plant manufactures sulphur from the hydrogen sulphide received from the natural-gas scrubbing plant and has a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. Two other chemical plants, valued at $12,000,000 and $4,000,000 respectively, also commenced operation in the Vancouver area. They manufacture chlorine, caustic soda, and sodium chlorate, to be used in the pulp and paper industry. A $1,000,000 plant manufacturing wire mesh for the pulp and paper industry commenced operation in New Westminster, while a $300,000 plant, manufacturing steel mesh for concrete reinforcement was established in the Vancouver area. The only television-tube manufacturing plant west of Toronto now produces 10,000 tubes annually in Burnaby, and a $1,250,000 factory in the Vancouver area began manufacturing telecommunication cable and industrial and residential electrical cable. A $2,000,000 plywood-sheathing mill was also constructed in the Vancouver area during the year, and a $38,000,000 plant to manufacture high-quality bleached sulphate pulp was completed at Crofton on Vancouver Island. A $7,000,000 roofing and paper company factory also commenced production in Burnaby during the year. A partial list of some of the other important projects that were completed in 1957 follows:—

(*a*) $7,000,000 ultra-modern office building of twenty-one stories in Vancouver.
(*b*) $500,000 addition to circular band-saws plant in Burnaby.
(*c*) $100,000 addition to insulation plant in Vancouver.
(*d*) $100,000 addition to aluminium plant in Richmond.
(*e*) $600,000 paper-bag plant in Vancouver.
(*f*) $750,000 paper-box plant addition in New Westminster.
(*g*) $2,500,000 addition to a cement plant on Vancouver Island, increasing production by 1,000,000 barrels.
(*h*) $500,000 paper-box plant in Richmond.
(*i*) $120,000 plant in Surrey to manufacture clutches and transmissions.
(*k*) $1,500,000 printing and publishing plant in Vancouver.

While numerous new plants commenced operation during 1957, there was still a great number of new projects under way involving a very substantial capital investment. For example, several large projects were under way on Annacis Island, one of which

is the $8,000,000 copper-tubing mill. At the present time, thirty new industries are located on the Island. On Lulu Island a $14,000,000 cement plant will be producing cement next year.

Rounding out our economy for 1957 was the official opening of the new $170,000,000 natural-gas pipe-line from the Peace River, tremendous capital investments in hydro-electric, thermal gas and diesel electric projects, together with huge investments in the pulp and paper industries throughout the Province.

BRANCH-PLANT INQUIRIES

The number of branch-plant inquiries received during the year under review has been most gratifying, with many more inquiries than usual being received from the United Kingdom and the Continent. Numerous inquiries were also received from Eastern Canada and the United States. Among inquiries received from the United Kingdom and Europe on the possibility of establishing a branch plant, warehouse, or agency included a request by an English manufacturer of plastic pipe on the possibility of establishing a manufacturing plant in British Columbia. This firm wished to test the market potential, and the Department furnished the company with important statistics and then assisted in obtaining a reliable agent to warehouse and distribute its product. Another English firm, manufacturing industrial and residential wire fencing, was given details on plant location, sites, and markets, as the company is seriously considering establishing a branch plant in British Columbia. Italian representatives interested in establishing a textile plant visited officials of the Department and obtained a great deal of information.

Other inquiries received from France, Holland, West Germany, Italy, Finland, and the United Kingdom included requests for data on establishing the following branch plants: Dry-cleaning and dyeing plant, furniture-factory, paint-factory, foam-rubber mattress factory, concrete products plant, and a fluorescent-light manufacturing plant. There was also an increase in the number of inquiries from foreign firms on making capital investments in manufacturing firms already established in British Columbia. Numerous local firms were also furnished with data upon request and assisted in their expansion plans.

One of these firms has now established a branch plant near Duncan, Vancouver Island, to manufacture animal meal. The Department also continued to receive inquiries from other parts of Canada and the United States. The usual personal contact with manufacturers was carried out when possible, and during the Chicago Industrial Fair the Industrial Commissioner made numerous business contacts. Many of these contacts showed considerable interest in the potential of British Columbia and in the possibility of establishing branch plants in the Province.

CHICAGO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY EXPOSITION

The Chicago Commerce and Industry Exposition was held at the Navy Pier on Lake Michigan from June 28th to July 14th with approximately three-quarters of a million people in attendance. British Columbia was represented by an exhibit located in the Canadian section along with exhibits of the Federal Government, Alberta, Manitoba, and several private firms. The story of British Columbia's new industrial empire was effectively told by a large legend map, around which were grouped four main panels portraying British Columbia's forests, mining, agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, and hydro-electric potential. Invitations to visit British Columbia during 1958, the Centennial Year, were prominently displayed during the duration of the fair. Coloured industrial and tourist slides were shown on a projectograph each day from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m. A good supply of literature was available to those interested in British Columbia. The interest shown

in our exhibit was most gratifying, with hundreds of inquiries received for information on travel, settlement, investment, and industrial opportunities existing in British Columbia.

The exhibit was manned by a member of this office, ably assisted by our field representative from the Nelson office.

British Columbia exhibit at Chicago Commerce and Industry Exposition.

COMPOSITE INDUSTRIAL MAP OF THE LOWER MAINLAND

Our supply of this map is almost exhausted due to the numerous requests for copies by manufacturers, real-estate firms, and investors interested in the Vancouver metropolitan area.

Plans are under way to reprint the map in the early part of 1958, and it will again sell at $1 per copy, which includes the 5-per-cent social services tax. A small-scale copy of the map was also used on the inside cover of the Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Industrial Commission brochure to indicate the occupied and zoned industrial areas of the Vancouver metropolitan area. The map was used extensively in answering inquiries on land use and plant location sites in the Vancouver area.

HANDICRAFT DIRECTORY

A revised edition of the Directory of Handicraft Products and Producers was published in 1957. The directory listed producers in British Columbia who are interested in finding a market and who are in a position to supply reasonable demands. Distribution was made to retail and wholesale firms as a guide for handicraft items they may wish to purchase. Additional distribution was made in Eastern Canada and also in the Chicago area through our exhibit at the Chicago Commerce and Industry Exposition. The Department again received reports of sales being made through listings appearing in this directory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COMMITTEE

Membership of this Committee includes representation from the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, Provincial Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, Department of Education, University of British Columbia, Canadian Manu-

facturers' Association, Vancouver Board of Trade, Vancouver School of Art, the British Columbia Research Council, Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Canadian Association of Consumers, and Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

The purpose of the Committee is to encourage appreciation of industrial design and its importance as a factor in production and marketing of British Columbia products. During the year a member of the Committee appeared on the television show "Almanac" on two occasions in connection with industrial design. The Committee arranged and sponsored the exhibition "Designs in Britain" and assisted in the publicity for the show "Designs in Scandinavia." Consideration was also given to placing an exhibition of industrial design in the International Trade Fair to be held at the Pacific National Exhibition grounds during 1958.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the year the field representative located in Nelson continued to work closely with industrial establishments, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, research groups, and other agencies interested in, or actively engaged in, the industrial development of the Southern Interior of the Province of British Columbia.

The regions covered from the Nelson field office include Regions One and Two (East and West Kootenay), Region Three (Boundary-Okanagan), and Region Six (Kamloops and South Central British Columbia).

Several Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout Regions One, Two, Three, and Six were assisted in their preparation of tourist and industrial brochures covering their local area. Two Boards of Trade are carrying out economic surveys of their immediate localities and are being assisted in this work by the field representative.

Periodic field-trips were made by the field representative, in the course of which he made regular calls on existing industry, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, transportation and utility companies, and municipal officials. The close contact of past years with the British Columbia Research Council was maintained, and several inquiries were forwarded to that organization. Numerous inquiries were received from companies and individuals outside of British Columbia who expressed interest in locating within the Province, and pertinent information was supplied to these parties.

The major industrial developments in the territory covered from the Nelson field office during the year included the opening of a plywood plant in the Okanagan, the beginning of construction of a pulp-mill in the West Kootenay, and the announcement of a proposed iron and steel smelter in the East Kootenay.

The continued co-operation received from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, research groups, and others interested in the industrial development of the Southern Interior of the Province was of great value to the field representative.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, ITINERARIES, AND INTRODUCTIONS

This field, like all other sections of the office, has grown considerably in the past year and has proven to be of major importance to the business-men from foreign lands who visited our Province. Assistance has been given under six main headings in which the Industrial Commissioner or the Administrative Assistant has been actively concerned:—

(1) Itineraries and other arrangements for business visitors from Eastern Canada and overseas.

(2) Arrangements for visits of commodity officers and other officials from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and for tours of Federal Trade Commissioners from different parts of the world.

(3) Arrangements for visits from teams of Immigration Officers, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Ottawa, on tour of industries prior to overseas postings.

(4) Co-operation with United Kingdom and other trade missions. Practical assistance has been given in their surveys and itineraries.
(5) Arrangements for visits of diplomatic representatives, Department of External Affairs officials, and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries, or their staffs.
(6) Co-operation with local consular corps and with offices in Commonwealth and foreign governments. Special reference is made to the happy and effective basis of co-operation maintained with the Vancouver consular corps.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BULLETIN

During the year under review the Bulletin completed eight years of continuous publication and has established itself as a worth-while contribution to the commercial and industrial development in the Province, reporting, as it does, trade inquiries, licence manufacture opportunities, new products, publications, manufacturing news, and other items of interest to exporters, distributers, manufacturers' agents, importers, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations. The number of inquiries has increased 30 per cent with a circulation increase of 15 per cent.

Many of the trade inquiries originate with the Industrial and Trade Secretary at British Columbia House, London. The majority of the firms interested in this market are seeking suitable agents to represent their products in British Columbia and in some instances Western Canada. Numerous agents have been appointed, representing a wide range of products.

Opportunities for licence manufacture are received through the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, as well as the foreign Ottawa and Vancouver diplomatic and commercial corps.

The Department appreciates the co-operation of the Journal of Commerce in reprinting the Trade and Industry Bulletin as a public service feature.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT SURVEYS

During the last twelve months this office has continued its close association with the western representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the B.C. Products Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade. A survey of secondary industries of the Province to ascertain what products could be exported to foreign markets has continued, and very satisfactory results have occurred. The survey to date has resulted in an additional 130 British Columbia firms being listed in the Canadian Exporters Directory, a publication which is used by the Canadian Trade Commissioner service all over the world.

Overseas markets are being sought for numerous products, including coking-coal, sawmill equipment, boom augers, and plastic trolling pigs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

In August of this year it was announced that this Department, in conjunction with the management of the Pacific National Exhibition and the British Columbia Centennial Committee, would stage a British Columbia International Trade Fair in Vancouver at Exhibition Park, May 1st to 10th, 1958. The chairman of the British Columbia International Trade Fair Committee is Mr. R. D. Noble and the manager is Mr. B. W. Barnett.

The object of the fair, which will be one of British Columbia's major Centennial attractions, is to emphasize the importance of external trade in the development of British Columbia's first 100 years of growth.

The governments of all countries doing business with Canada have been invited to participate with a prestige or other exhibit, and their support has been requested to help in obtaining exhibits of firms selling their products, or wishing to sell their products, in Western Canada's most densely populated and fastest-growing area. It will also afford an opportunity for Canadian manufacturers and exporters to display their merchandise to the large group of visitors and buyers attending the fair.

This promotion has necessitated considerable correspondence and visits with the British Commonwealth High Commissioners to Canada, foreign embassies, legations, and consuls in Ottawa, Montreal, and Vancouver.

The initial response from governments and industry has been very gratifying, and it is expected that the products from thirty countries will be displayed, together with a large number of commercial and industrial exhibits from foreign and Canadian manufacturers, exporters, and importers.

SIXTH WASHINGTON STATE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

This year, for the first time, the Province of British Columbia was represented at this important fair, participated in by countries of the Pacific Rim, held in Seattle, May 17th to May 26th, and featuring a display of handicrafts, home furnishings, and toys.

The attendance for the twelve days totalled approximately 38,000 with additional buyers from Western Canada and the Western States of the Union.

Exhibits from foreign countries included Canada (British Columbia), Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, and Peru.

Our Provincial display featured large mounted photographs displaying the Province's major industries. Centring the exhibit was a large plywood map, 8 by 6 feet, including a wide range of information from natural resources, transportation facilities, oil and gas pipe-lines, and geographic features.

Artistically arranged on shelves on either side of the map were handicrafts produced by craftsmen of our Province.

Included in this display were hand-woven textiles, Indian baskets and leathercraft, copper and silver ware, wood carving, ceramics, and stoneware. The whole effect blended with the theme of the fair and was very well received.

During the fair a panel of artists marked thirty-five products of outstanding æsthetic appeal from the various exhibits. One of these Allied Arts awards was presented to a British Columbia craftsman for his hand-made Haida Indian solid-silver oxidized brooch and matching ear-rings.

A substantial supply of literature was distributed, including our Invitation to Industry, Facts and Statistics, Trade Index, and tourist pamphlets. Great interest was shown in our exhibit, with hundreds of requests for information on travel, settlement, and business opportunities, and, of prime importance, the quality and variety of the handicrafts production of our Province was brought to the attention of buyers in the great Pacific Northwestern States.

The exhibit was manned by a member of this office, and arrangements were made for members of the Canadian Consulate-General's office in Seattle to help set up and man the exhibit. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Canadian Consulate-General in Seattle and his staff for their very kind co-operation.

INDUSTRIAL ADVERTISING

An industrial promotion advertising schedule was arranged again this year, starting in October and timed to carry on through March, 1958. In view of the inquiries received and interest displayed in the trial advertising undertaken last year in Continental countries, this programme was continued and expanded. Greater coverage was obtained in the

United Kingdom by use of publications in industrial centres in England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. On the Continent, leading publications were used in West Germany, The Netherlands, France, Italy, and Belgium, and in each case the language of the country was used in the advertising copy. As with the United Kingdom advertisements, the Continental placements included an invitation to write to British Columbia House, London, for further information.

In addition to this overseas advertising, leading business publications in the United States and Canada were used to draw attention to the resources of this Province and to point out the possibilities of British Columbia for investment in industrial plant, distribution facilities, and other types of investment.

Further to the industrial campaign, a moderate amount of advertising was placed in special editions of Canadian, United States, and United Kingdom publications.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS' TRADE AND INDUSTRY COUNCIL

This Council's membership is made up primarily of representatives from each Canadian Provincial industrial and trade promotion department and includes on an associate basis representatives of the industrial departments of transportation companies, banks, and other associations having as their objective industrial and trade promotion in Canada. As a current project the Council is presently working to the end that many items now imported might eventually be made in Canada. Another project involves co-operation with the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration in processing the numerous industrial, commercial, and trades and services inquiries which arise through new immigration.

The Council meets once a year, with executive meetings throughout the year as convenient. This year the Province of British Columbia was host to the Council at the meeting in Victoria in late September. The Minister of this Department is the Honorary Chairman of the Council.

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