ANNUAL REPORT

AND

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 1968

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND COMMERCE

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

HON. WALDO M. SKILLINGS, MINISTER

ROBT. F. RENWICK, DEPUTY MINISTER

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce for the year ended December 31, 1968, with which is incorporated a summary of economic activity for the Province of British Columbia.

The operations of my Department are reviewed and the Government's role is recorded in the industrial development and economic well-being of the Province. The Summary of Economic Activity section comprehensively reviews the performance of the Provincial economy and examines trends and events of economic importance which occurred during 1968.

Noteworthy in 1968 was the continued high rate of industrial expansion recorded in British Columbia. In all regions, projects announced or commenced during the year will contribute to significant increases in the level of over-all business activity in coming years. In 1968 industrial capital investment in the Province was impressive in that substantial investment was recorded in all regions and covered a wide range of projects.

In the East Kootenay district, important investment was recorded in the primary sector, notably forestry and mining, and in utilities.

In the West Kootenay region, the largest development continued to be the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority's Columbia River project, although investment in other industry was also recorded.

Secondary industry developed strongly in 1968 in the Okanagan-Similkameen-Boundary region. Investment in secondary industry in this region has been very impressive in recent years, with the mining sector accounting for the largest project.

In the Lower Mainland region, investment in 1968 covered a wide range of industrial projects. Investment was recorded in primary industry, utilities, transportation, and service industries. Expansion in secondary manufacturing in the Lower Mainland was also noteworthy during 1968.

Forest-industry enterprises highlighted industrial expansion on Vancouver Island.

In the Peace River area, hydro-electric projects have been brought into operation. A new cement factory near Kamloops and a very large forest-products complex at Kitimat will all make significant contributions to the economy of the Province. Additional investments have been made in this general region in the forest sector and in transportation industries.

Additional information is contained in the body of this Report recording a year of progress ended December 31, 1968.

WALDO M. SKILLINGS,
Minister of Industrial Development,
Trade, and Commerce.

To the Honourable Waldo M. Skillings,
Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce,
Victoria, British Columbia.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce for the year ended December 31, 1968, with which is incorporated the Summary of Economic Activity, 1968.

ROBERT F. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Industrial Development,
Trade, and Commerce.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND COMMERCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31
1968

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS

The activities of the various divisions of the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce in 1968 were directed toward expanding British Columbia's industrial base by promotion of new industrial and commercial enterprises, by providing assistance to established businesses, and by further development of domestic and export trade.

These activities were carried out in co-operation with other British Columbia Government departments, the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, Federal Government departments, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, manufacturing associations, industrial commissions, railway industrial agents, and foreign trade representatives in Canada and overseas.

The Department provided industry with data on location-sites, including zoned industrial areas, availability of raw materials, and information on the services and facilities offered by the British Columbia Research Council on matters relating to industrial and scientific research. In addition, the Department provided monetary support for various regional industrial expansion publications. A new composite industrial map on the Central Interior region (Prince George, Quesnel, Smithers, Vanderhoof, Burns Lake, and McBride) was published during the year, and work was commenced on a similar map covering the West Kootenay region.

During 1968 a senior position of Executive Director, Economic Research, was established. Mr. M. H. A. Glover was appointed to the position and will undertake special assignments of an economic or statistical nature for the Government of British Columbia as well as the Department. The Executive Director has particular responsibility for transportation economics and for industrial-development methods.

General Trade and Industrial Promotion

During the year the Department continued to maintain liaison with manufacturers with respect to the establishment of branch plants in British Columbia or, alternatively, having their products manufactured under licence. New industry was also encouraged to establish in the Province. Representatives of large manufacturing firms visited the Department requesting information on raw materials, markets, and site locations.

The Department's Trade and Industry Bulletin lists trade inquiries, export opportunities, manufacture under licence agreements available to British Columbia firms, notices of tender, and news of general commercial interest. The bulletin includes special features covering participation in trade fairs, market reports on selected regions, and details of trade missions. The use of the bulletin by businessmen and the trade representatives of other nations bears out the importance of this publication to commercial and industrial organizations in Western Canada. The circulation of the bulletin has increased to 2,020 copies per month.

The survey of regional investment opportunities continued to be of interest, and, accordingly, a new edition is under preparation and should be available early in 1969. The survey lists numerous investment opportunities in the field of professional openings, hotel and motel requirements, housing developments, warehousing, and wholesale and retail outlets.

Seminars and Conferences

A major effort by the Department was represented by the Economic Outlook Conferences held in 1968 in Vernon and Prince George. A third conference was

held in Vancouver in January, 1969. These conferences were jointly arranged by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, and were well attended by representatives of business, industry, and government.

The Department of Industrial Development was well represented throughout the year at a variety of conferences and general business meetings. On the National level these conferences included the Federal-Provincial Conference on Formation of Standards Council of Canada (Ottawa); the Provincial Governments' Trade and Industry Council meetings (Toronto and Regina); Dominion-Provincial Economic Statistical Conferences (Ottawa); Regional Planning Conference (Ottawa); Railway Costing Inquiry (Ottawa); Provincial Mines Ministers' Conference (Quebec). Other seminars or conferences included the Pacific Northwest Industrial Development Councils' annual meeting (Oregon); Conference of Federated Council of Sales Finance Companies of Canada (Victoria); Natural Resources Conference (Vancouver); Seminar on Government Services Available to Industry (Castlegar). Many other general business meetings were attended by Department staff or were hosted by the Department.

Department personnel travelled extensively throughout British Columbia in 1968 in conjunction with regional economic surveys being prepared by the Department or on trade promotional tours or to investigate industrial development in the Province. Representatives of British Columbia House, London, and British Columbia House, San Francisco, toured many communities studying industrial and trade opportunities. The Department's portable exhibit indicating the industrial expansion taking place in the Province was used effectively during the year.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

The Economics and Statistics Branch is responsible for undertaking a broad range of research relating to the economic development of the Province. The establishment consists of 14 professional economists and research officers and a support staff numbering 17.

During 1968, 14 staff members were associated with a number of studies undertaken in co-operation with other Government departments or agencies. These included the Departments of Agriculture, Finance, Labour, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Municipal Affairs, and the Provincial Secretary.

In addition, the Branch provides services based on the staff's expertise in such areas as marketing, transportation, regional economic development, resource economics, domestic and international trade, forecasting, and statistical analysis. These services are provided to both the public and private sectors.

In line with the Branch's responsibility for analysing and disseminating information of an economic or statistical nature, a number of publications were issued in 1968. These included the following:—

Bulletins of Business Activity (monthly).
Summary of Economic Activity.
British Columbia Business Outlook.
British Columbia Facts and Statistics.
Preliminary Statement of Trade through British Columbia Customs Ports.
Economic Monographs on Trade (several published).
Import Items Meriting Investigation.
Statistical Record of the Forest Industry (four parts).
The Cranbrook Region—an Economic Survey.
Survey of Wage and Salary Rates (two publications).

British Columbia Housing Statistics.
Industrial Expansion by Census Divisions (quarterly and annually).
Establishing a Business in British Columbia.
The Soap and Detergent Industry Study.

Publications in the course of preparation in 1968 included three regional economic studies, four industry studies, various trade studies, and several special economic reports.

Throughout the year, the library facilities of the Branch were continually improved. This library is one of the most comprehensive sources of economic and statistical data in the Province. During 1968 the library continued its policy of procuring major government publications and most leading economic, business, trade, and commerce journals. Inter-library loan agreements ensure that a full range of research material is available to the Department.

DATA PROCESSING CENTRE

During 1968 the Data Processing Centre was required to redesign and reprogramme many of the assignments handled on a continuing basis because of equipment changes made in 1967. Also, during 1968, organizational changes were made to improve co-ordination and work flow. The present staff of the centre totals 119 persons.

Systems and Programming Division

In this Division, time spent on training continued to be very high because of recruitment of eight programmer trainees and the continuing changes being made to System 360. Trainees were occupied a large part of their time on formal and on-the-job training.

Throughout the year, requests for changes to existing computer programmes were combined with analysis and reprogramming for the System 360 computers. Major reprogramming took place for Hospital Insurance Service applications, the Department of Social Welfare drug programme, and the Motor-vehicle Branch vehicle and drivers' record-keeping.

During the year, systems work began on two major new projects—Liquor Control Board applications and mechanization of many clerical procedures used in the Superannuation Branch.

Systems Management Division

This Division was established in July of 1968 by the transfer of three senior staff members from Administration and Systems and Programming. During the past year, Systems Management was occupied almost full time implementing new software for the 360 and continually revising this software as required by changes and revisions made by the manufacturer.

In 1969 this Division will concentrate on development of standards and the preparation of instruction manuals.

Operations Division

Because of equipment changes, reprogramming, and a number of changes in software, all sections in this Division were required to make several changes in work methods during the past year. This will allow Operations to standardize work methods and procedures and, as a result, provide more reliable services to users.

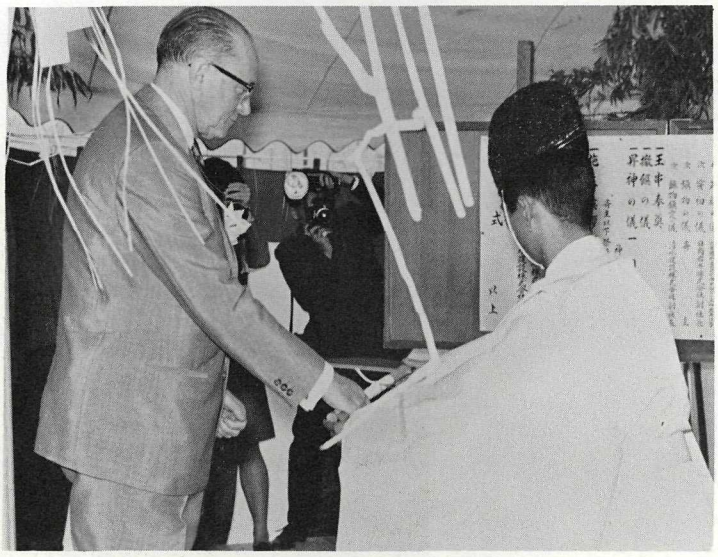
The following tables show the estimated values and percentages of work done in the Data Processing Centre for various departments.

Table 1.—Estimated Value of Services by Portfolio for Five Years Based on 12-month Period Ended September 30, 1968

Portfolio	Value to Nearest $1,000					Five-year Increase		Increase over Previous Year Per Cent
	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	Value	Per Cent	
Agriculture	$5.8	$8.0	$5.7	$17.4	$27.3	$21.5	2.4	56.9
Attorney-General	12.1	50.7	147.9	451.6	575.1	563.0	62.1	27.4
Commercial Transport	.....	1.7	1.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	0.5	76.9
Education	16.2	14.0	12.8	20.8	27.8	11.6	1.3	33.7
Finance	.....	.....	0.2	2.9	6.5	6.5	0.7	124.1
Health Services and Hospital Insurance	25.6	35.5	46.3	74.3	63.8	38.2	4.2	—14.1
Highways	17.3	17.6	24.2	35.3	57.1	39.8	4.4	61.8
Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce	30.1	38.4	47.9	10.7	14.7	—15.4	—1.6	37.1
Labour	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	5.0	4.5	0.5	194.1
Lands, Forests, and Water Resources	106.3	101.5	119.0	168.2	144.6	38.3	4.2	—14.0
Mines and Petroleum Resources	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	.....	—2.7	—0.3	—100.0
Provincial Secretary	20.9	17.5	25.0	30.8	82.5	61.6	6.8	167.9
Public Works	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	.....	33.3
Recreation and Conservation	1.7	7.9	6.0	9.3	11.5	9.8	1.1	23.6
Social Welfare	23.8	29.5	34.6	61.7	48.0	24.2	2.6	—22.2
Liquor Control Board	39.3	41.9	57.8	94.1	139.7	100.4	11.1	48.5
Other	0.1	1.3	1.4	3.8	.....	—0.1	.....	—100.0
Totals	$302.4	$366.8	$531.6	$986.3	$1,208.6	$906.2	100.0	22.5

Table 2.—Estimated Value of Services Provided to Departments for the 12-month Period Ended September 30, 1968, by Portfolio and Percentage of Service Used.

Portfolio	Estimated Value to Nearest $1,000				Percentage of Service			
	Data Preparation	Computer	Systems and Programming	Total	Data Preparation	Computer	Systems and Programming	Total Service
Agriculture	$5.5	$7.8	$14.0	$27.3	1.4	1.2	8.3	2.2
Attorney-General	254.3	292.2	28.6	575.1	65.2	45.0	16.9	47.5
Commercial Transport	1.2	1.9	1.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4
Education	9.8	10.4	7.6	27.8	2.5	1.6	4.5	2.3
Finance	.....	6.5	.....	6.5	.....	1.0	.....	0.6
Health Services and Hospital Insurance	1.2	42.8	19.8	63.8	0.3	6.6	11.7	5.3
Highways	10.2	46.7	0.2	57.1	2.6	7.2	0.1	4.7
Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce	0.8	9.7	4.2	14.7	0.2	1.5	2.5	1.2
Labour	0.4	1.9	2.7	5.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.4
Lands, Forests, and Water Resources	30.0	100.0	14.6	144.6	7.7	15.4	8.6	12.1
Provincial Secretary	21.1	44.8	16.6	82.5	5.4	6.9	9.8	6.8
Public Works	0.4	.....	.....	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Recreation and Conservation	2.7	0.7	8.1	11.5	0.7	0.1	4.8	1.0
Social Welfare	26.5	11.7	9.8	48.0	6.8	1.8	5.8	4.0
Liquor Control Board	26.1	72.1	41.5	139.7	6.7	11.1	24.5	11.5
Totals	$390.2	$649.2	$169.2	$1,208.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



The Honourable Waldo M. Skillings participating in the Shinto ceremony during the ground-breaking programme held on October 21, 1968, near Osaka, Japan, at the British Columbia pavilion-site.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PAVILION, OSAKA '70, JAPAN

During the year the Honourable Waldo M. Skillings, Chairman of the British Columbia Osaka Seventy Cabinet Committee, actively co-ordinated the organization of this Province's forthcoming participation in the 1970 World Exposition to be held at Osaka, Japan, from March 15 to September 30, 1970. Officers of the Department worked closely with a technical sub-committee and also attended Federal Government meetings held in Ottawa. On December 1, 1968, the Government announced the appointment of Mr. J. Southworth as Commissioner; one of his duties is to be resident in Japan and responsible for all phases of administration.

In April the Government awarded the contract for design and construction of the British Columbia pavilion to a consortium headed by Dominion Construction Company Ltd., Cunningham Design Consultants Ltd., and Architect Barclay McLeod, all of Vancouver. Subsequent to their obtaining the contract, the consortium awarded the sub-contract for actual construction to the Shimizu Construction Company, one of the five largest integrated construction companies in Japan. On October 21, 1968, the Minister participated in ground-breaking ceremonies at the Expo '70 site near Osaka with representatives from the Japanese association for the World Exposition and other Government dignitaries. Actual construction commenced December 1, 1968, and the pavilion is scheduled for completion by the end of 1969.

An outstanding feature of the British Columbia pavilion will be the sculptured wood structure formed from whole British Columbia Douglas fir trees trimmed of branches standing vertically and curving gracefully upward to a maximum height of over 160 feet. This structure, symbolic of the richly timbered mountain-slopes of British Columbia, is believed to be the tallest wood structure in the world.

The Douglas fir trees were cut in the Chemainus-Nanaimo area of Vancouver Island and were transported to Kobe by a selected log-carrier ship during December.

British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, London S.W. 1, England.

The distinctive log structure will house a theatre, where a revolutionary film technique will describe British Columbia in colour and sound. Beneath the structure and extending the full dimension of the remainder of the site will be a lake and waterfall area, a simulated mine, and areas depicting the variety of industrial, agricultural, and recreational activities in British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND

The year was marked by the retirement on September 30th of Mr. Earle C. Westwood as Agent-General and the arrival of his successor, Rear-Admiral M. G. Stirling, C.D. On February 1st it was announced that Mr. F. MacKay had been appointed British Columbia Trade Commissioner, to assume his post early in 1969.

Tour of the Prime Minister

British Columbia House was associated with the European tour undertaken in 1968 by the Prime Minister, the Honourable W. A. C. Bennett, P.C., LL.D., D.Pol.Sc. The Prime Minister visited Britain, Holland, Austria, Germany, Spain, and Portugal. The mission was undertaken to encourage British and Continental European capital investment in the Province and to promote further trade. Invitations were extended to leading European businessmen to participate in the international trade fair planned for Vancouver in 1971.

Visitors, Films, and Publicity

During the year 4,098 visitors to Britain registered by signing the visitors' book maintained for British Columbians. In addition, 20,362 letters and parcels were handled on their behalf.

British Columbia House distributed a number of films depicting life and industry in the Province to schools, associations, clubs, business gatherings, etc. The film audience numbered approximately 27,550.

The News Letter, published in the name of the Agent-General, is steadily increasing circulation. This publication reaches the desks of high-level business executives, industrialists, bankers, Members of Parliament, etc.

Special Projects

In 1968 British Columbia House was of assistance to the Department of Education in the recruitment of school-teachers. Mr. A. R. MacNeill and Mr. D. L. Feir, District Superintendents of the Department, visited Great Britain to interview from a list of some 400 applicants. The subsequent appointments led to 81 positions being filled. Interviews were also arranged with a view to selecting librarians, badly needed in the Province.

Dr. F. G. Tucker, Deputy Minister of Mental Health Services, conducted interviews in the United Kingdom in a search for staff for the Mental Health Services in the fields of psychologists, mental health nurses, etc. Much of the preliminary work was done by this office in arranging interviews.

Report of the Industrial and Trade Counsellor

During the year, inquiries from the United Kingdom and the countries of Western Europe continued on about the same level as the previous year. Eighty-three inquiries were received from British Columbia companies. In all cases the office endeavoured to make suitable contacts for these firms wishing to establish new export outlets. The following commercial inquiries were received from territory served in the United Kingdom and countries of Western Europe:—

Sales offices or representation in British Columbia	160
Establishing a factory or warehouse in British Columbia	24
Patents, processes, technical assistance	7
Partial manufacture or assembly	10
Investment	19
Establishment of small businesses or professionals	75
Total	295

Trade Promotion

British Columbia lumber and plywood manufacturers maintain a high level of promotional activity from their offices in London and in Utrecht, Holland. The main emphasis is on timber-frame housing and other uses for plywood, such as export casing, cement forms, etc.

There are three packaged-lumber docks in the United Kingdom—two at Tilbury, London, and one at Newport, South Wales. Another such dock is under construction at Tilbury, London. These docks are financed and built by lumber-producers in British Columbia. A Swedish company has built a bulk-handling dock at Tilbury for the storage and distribution of pulp.

In February, 1968, Cominco Ltd., in association with Williams-Hudson Ltd. (parent company of Vancouver Wharves Ltd., North Vancouver), established a lead and zinc ingot warehouse. This is the first time permanent stocks have been held in the United Kingdom. Cominco is thus able to offer a direct delivery service to users throughout the country.

Trade Missions from Europe

Two important trade missions visited British Columbia during the year. The Dutch housing mission to Canada consisted of 10 members, including the Dutch Government Minister of Housing. The mission spent considerable time in British Columbia during its Canadian visit from September 13th to 29th. The housing mission from France toured Canada from October 15th to November 1st, spending a large portion of its time in this Province. Both these missions were sponsored and organized by the Canadian Government with co-operation by the lumber-manufacturers and the plywood-manufacturers of British Columbia.

Trade Missions from the United Kingdom

The following missions visited British Columbia during the course of the year: Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce, visiting Vancouver and Victoria; Briar Pipe Trade Association of the United Kingdom, visiting Vancouver; Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to West Coast of North America, visiting Vancouver; South Devon Herd Book Society; The Milk Marketing Board, visiting the Fraser Valley and Vancouver; Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation, visiting Vancouver and Victoria.

Investment in the Province

There have been many offers during the year of substantial Eurodollar funds, both from sources in the United Kingdom and from Europe. Eurodollars (now to be known as European Units of Account) are being offered by banks and merchant banking houses throughout Europe. The requisite is that they be paid to either a government department or a government-sponsored project and (or) guaranteed and administered by a chartered Canadian bank. Such large-scale loans from Europe have been negotiated on behalf of the Canadian Government and a number of Provincial Government agencies in Canada. Large blocks of U.A. funds, however, are available to private enterprise providing they are made under the auspices of a Canadian chartered bank.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO

British Columbia House, San Francisco, under the direction of Mr. N. P. Stacey, Commissioner, was established in 1961 in order to promote trade and commerce in California and the Western United States on behalf of Provincial business firms. British Columbia House receives inquiries from American companies seeking opportunities to develop sales and to establish branch plants in British Columbia. Inquiries are also received from companies seeking opportunities to operate on a licensed agency basis with British Columbia companies.

Industrial and Trade Promotion

During the year 186 important contacts were made through the office with companies interested in establishing in, or selling to, British Columbia. These companies included Kaiser Corporation, Utah Construction Company, Union Oil Company, the North American Oil Company, the Occidental Chemical Company, and the Harvey Aluminum Company, which were interested in petroleum and mining activities. Other inquiries were received from companies interested in component parts for furniture, brokerage service, steel-fabricating, electronics, and construction. Many requests related to general information on the transportation industry in British Columbia.

British Columbia lumber entering San Francisco Harbour.

Japanese companies made numerous inquiries relating to Provincial coal, oil, and gas resources through representatives in California. In all cases they are given as much information as available.

During the year many requests were received from British Columbia business organizations for information on American goods for import into British Columbia. Information was provided on aviation parts, alfalfa pellets, oil-drilling equipment, heavy machinery, furniture, canned fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits and vegetables, and electronics. The British Columbia Research Council requested data on furniture companies interested in British Columbia components for chairs, desks, etc. A limited number of British Columbia firms directed inquiries to this office regarding market potential for their products in California.

Conferences, Seminars, and Representational Activities

Several major conferences or seminars were sponsored by British Columbia House, as well as numerous general business meetings. A luncheon conference held in Los Angeles under the chairmanship of Mr. R. F. Renwick, Deputy Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, was attended by 140 California businessmen. Dr. Gordon Shrum, of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, was guest speaker, and his address outlined present economic development in the Province and future opportunities for industrial expansion.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce sponsored a luncheon meeting known as " Canada Can (and Does) Day " that was attended by 160 business executives. Mr. C. Taylor, general manager of Air Canada, outlined commercial planning, market, and economic research activities carried out by Air Canada. British Colum-

bia House was represented at this conference, and numerous inquiries relating to the Province were received.

Staff Expansion

The increase in activity carried out by British Columbia House in both San Francisco and Los Angeles has necessitated staff expansion. Accordingly, in 1968, several new representatives were recruited, bringing the staff complement to five persons. Mr. F. MacKay, previously of British Columbia House, was transferred, in 1968, to London as British Columbia Trade Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RESEARCH COUNCIL

The British Columbia Research Council is an independent non-profit applied research institute, which was incorporated in 1944 under the *Societies Act*. The Council provides scientific, technical, economic, and marketing services to industry. A primary objective is to conduct research leading to the establishment of new industries and the development of the natural resources of British Columbia.

The Council employs a staff of about 95 and operates from offices on the campus of the University of British Columbia. New offices and laboratories currently under construction are being financed by the Government of British Columbia through the Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce.

Financial support comes from a Provincial grant through the Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce and from earned income through contract research for industry and government agencies. It also receives a limited amount of financial assistance from the National Research Council and other organizations.

Each year the British Columbia Research Council publishes an annual report on its programmes, operations, and financial affairs, which may be obtained upon request from the Director of the British Columbia Research Council.

The Council is supervised by the Board of Management, which met and reviewed the activities of the Council on April 24, July 3, and November 13, 1968. Membership consisted of the following:—

The Honourable Waldo M. Skillings, Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce (Chairman of Board of Management).

Dr. P. C. Trussell, Director of the British Columbia Research Council.

Dean W. M. Armstrong, Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia.

Mr. E. Benson, Vice-President and General Manager, Pacific Press Limited.

Dr. R. E. Foster, Director, Forest Products Laboratory.

Mr. A. Fouks, Q.C., 6637 Cartier Street, Vancouver 14, British Columbia.

Mr. J. C. Gilmer, President, Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd.

Dr. R. R. Haering, Head, Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University.

Dr. Harold Madsen, Head, Entomology Section, Research Station, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. R. J. Meyers, General Manager, Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Company Limited.

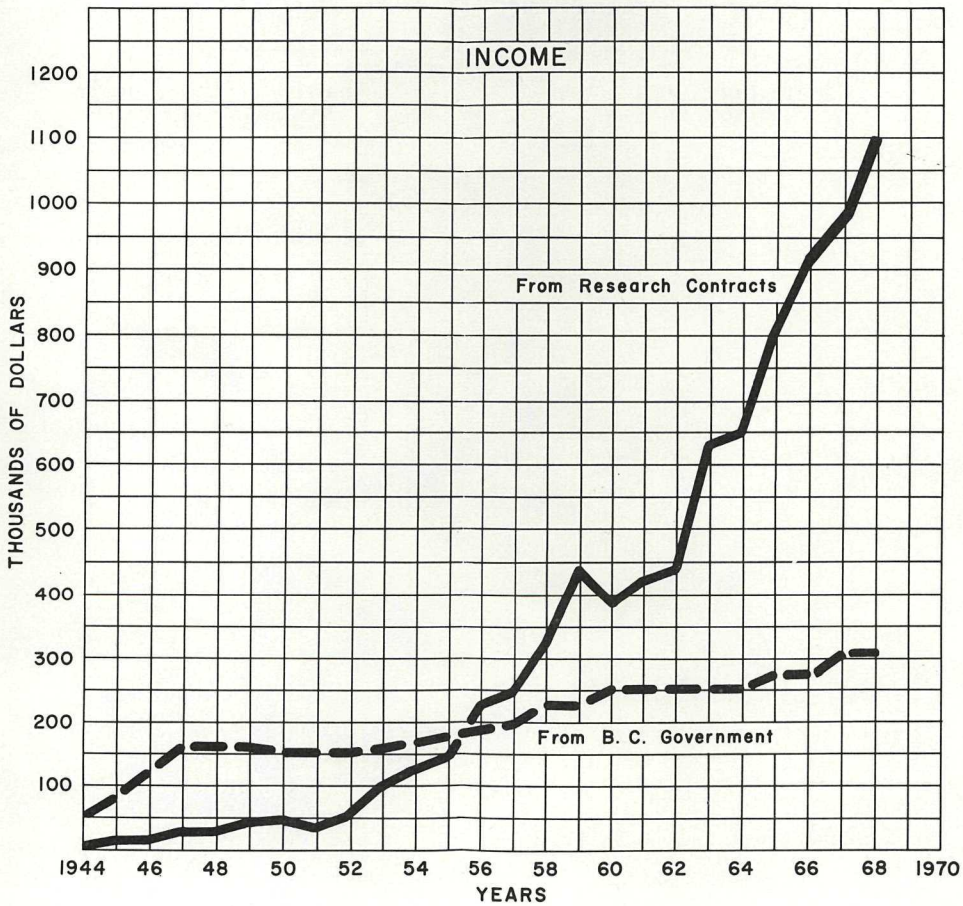
Mr. H. T. Miard, Deputy Minister, Department of Highways.

Mr. L. A. Mitten, General Manager, Canadian Car (Pacific) Ltd.

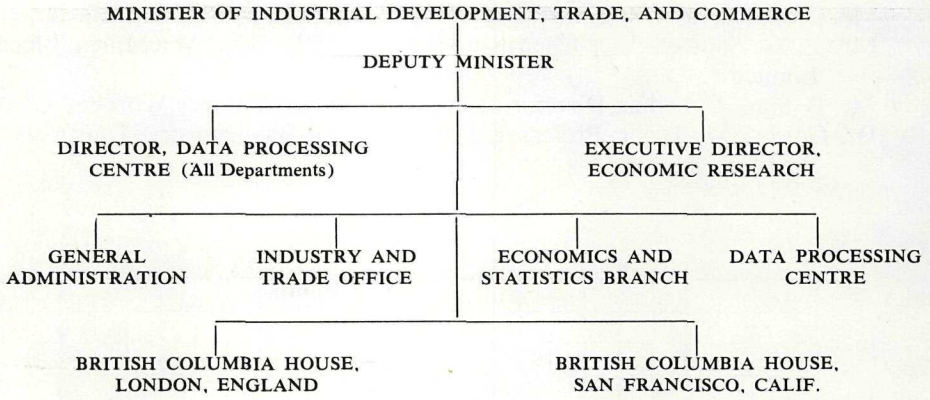
Mr. C. W. Nash, Manager, Load Development, British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

Mr. A. F. Paget, Deputy Minister of Water Resources, Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

Mr. R. F. Renwick, Deputy Minister, Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce.
Mr. T. G. Rust, Executive Vice-President, British Columbia Forest Products Limited.
Mr. E. Scholz, Vice-President, Exploration, Placer Development Limited.
Mr. E. G. Shorter, Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, MacMillan Bloedel Limited.
Mr. E. Sims, Canadian Director of the International Brewery Workers' Union.
Dr. Gordon M. Tener, Professor, Department of Biochemistry, University of British Columbia.



ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, AND COMMERCE



SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 1968

GENERAL REVIEW

As 1968 progressed it became evident that the British Columbia economy was entering a new expansionary phase. Many economic indicators showed fairly high rates of growth. Increased activity in both the primary and secondary sectors, substantial expansion of revenue generated by tourism, and maintenance of large capital expenditures stimulated the Provincial economy.

Total personal income reached $5.4 billion in 1968, reflecting gains in total wages and salaries. *Per capita* personal income, at $2,705, continued to exceed the Canadian average appreciably.

Growth in Provincial population has continued at a rapid pace. On June 1, 1968, British Columbia's population was estimated to be 2,007,000, a rise of 60,000 persons or 3.1 per cent over the previous year. About 72 per cent (43,257 persons) of the increase was a result of net immigration, while the remainder (16,743 persons) was a result of natural increase. The latest figures indicate that the trend shows no signs of abatement; official estimates placed the population at 2,045,000 on January 1, 1969, a gain of 38,000 persons in a seven-month period.

The labour force during 1968 averaged 797,000, up 4.6 per cent over the preceding year, while employment increased to 750,000 for a rise of 3.7 per cent. Once again the greatest relative increase in employment was registered by women, 6.2 per cent, while male employment rose by 2.6 per cent. Females now account for 32 per cent of the total labour force, compared to 24 per cent a decade ago. The 5.9-per-cent rate of unemployment during the year was higher than the preceding five-year average and was largely attributable to substantial in-migration of persons seeking employment.

Retail sales by British Columbia merchants registered the largest gain in three years, up 8.4 per cent to $2,797 million. The increase of $67 per person yielded record *per capita* retail sales of $1,393, the highest in Canada.

The Canadian Consumer Price Index recorded the highest yearly average increase since the Korean War, rising by 4.1 per cent. No component of the index was immune from fairly high percentage gains; for example, food and clothing prices rose by approximately 3 per cent and the increase in housing costs exceeded 4.5 per cent. Canadian wholesale prices exhibited somewhat more stability, rising by 2.2 per cent in 1968, an increase slightly above the preceding five-year average.

Shipments from British Columbia manufacturing establishments rose substantially in 1968, largely a result of a buoyant North American economy. In the wood and paper products sectors, which annually account for about one-half of total shipments, production was higher than a year earlier. High levels of activity in Coast lumber-mills during the entire year, and in Interior mills after termination of the woodworkers' strike, pushed total lumber production to a record level of 7.8 billion board-feet. Demand was strong in the United States, European Common Market, and Japan, and prices were high. Total pulp and paper production was up, although there was still over-capacity in some sectors of the industry.

Continuing expansion characterized the British Columbia mineral industry in 1968 with total production valued at $405 million.

Farm cash receipts increased to $212 million from $196 million in 1967. Receipts were higher in all major categories of agricultural activity.

1968 was an exceedingly good year for the travel industry. The number of non-immigrant visitors entering British Columbia directly from the United States

reached an estimated 3,026,900, while revenue generated by tourism increased to $346 million.

Capital investment was below 1967 record levels. Lower expenditures in the manufacturing and utility sectors were partially offset by higher investment in housing and in commercial and primary industry. The value of building permits was up in 1968, and construction was started on an estimated 26,195 housing units, a record number. Many major construction projects were completed during the year. The most noteworthy examples were the W. A. C. Bennett and High Arrow Dams, pulp-mills at Prince George and Skookumchuck, and the Vancouver International Airport. Record investment is forecast for 1969.

The general outlook for the British Columbia economy in 1969 is encouraging. The economic upsurge that commenced in 1961, and has continued almost without pause, has now exceeded by a fair margin any similar period in our history. Furthermore, the underlying strengths of the local economy, such as resource development, large population growth, and future expansion in export markets, give assurance that this stage of the business cycle has far from run its course.

FORESTRY

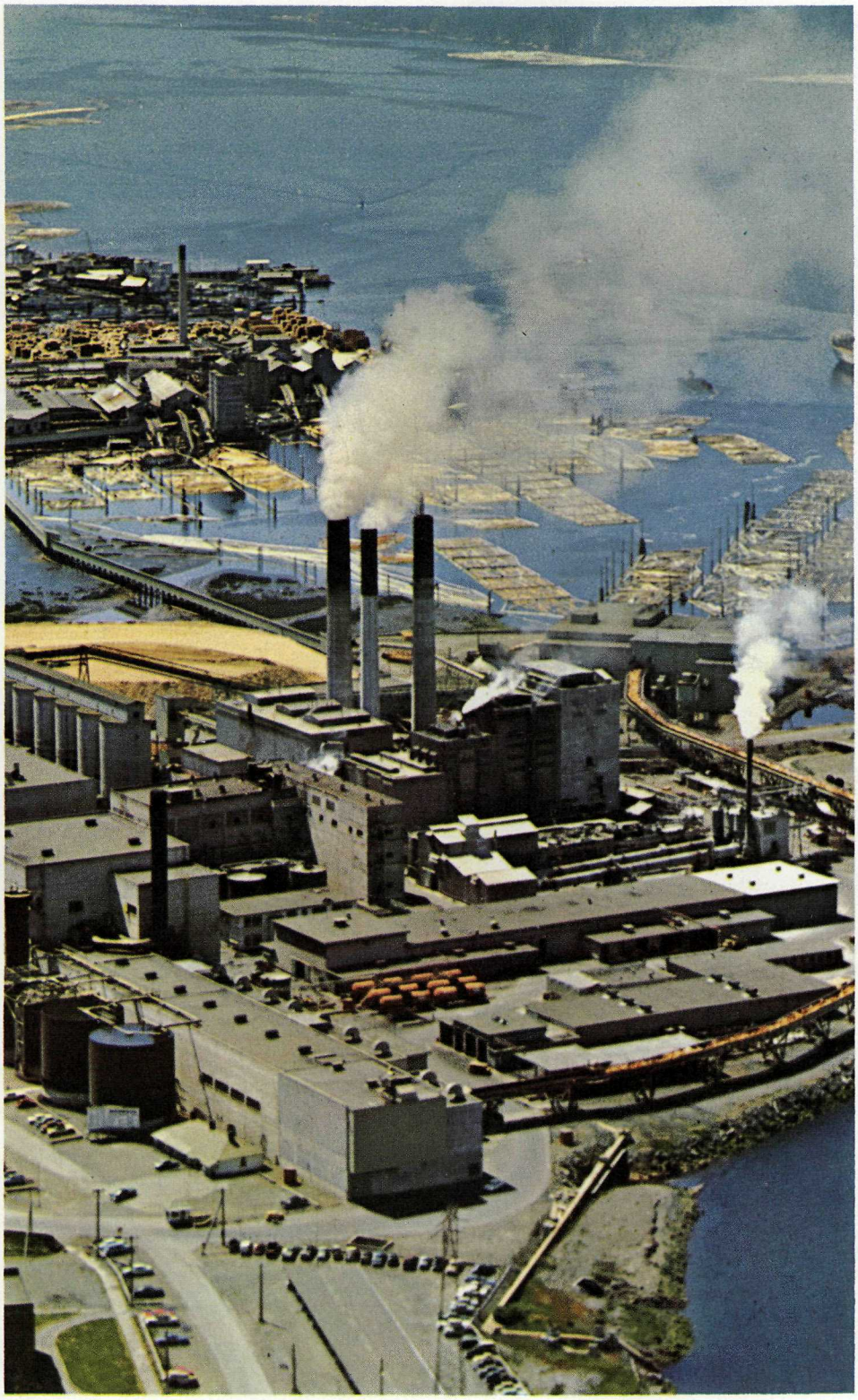
The 1968 market situation for the products of British Columbia's largest industry improved considerably. Strong demand for wood products, based on a resurgence in home-building, pushed selling prices to record highs. The Provincial wood-pulp and newsprint industries continue to operate at less than capacity, but the sulphate (kraft) pulp market has firmed to a degree where price increases in 1969 were expected. The 1968 net value of forest-industry production has been estimated at $1,055 million, up 14 per cent over the estimated value for 1967. Substantial gains were exhibited by the wood industries (saw and planing mills, veneer plywood plants, shingle-mills, etc.) and the logging industry.

Exceptionally good lumber, plywood, and shingle markets, characterized by steadily rising prices, highlighted the year. Lumber production exceeded the previous record established in 1966, while plywood production advanced for the ninth consecutive year. The 1968 increase in wood-pulp production maintained, unbroken, the upward trend begun in 1958. Newsprint output remained approximately the same as in 1967, but production of other papers and paperboards was up by nearly 12 per cent.

Capital investment in the forest industry was approximately $177 million, down from 1967's figure of $229 million, but exceeding the 1958–67 average of $155 million. The decline in 1968 expenditures was attributable to a slower rate of expansion following the spectacular achievement of completing seven major pulp and paper projects in the 1965–67 period. In 1968 pulp and paper industry investment at $97 million continued to lead the sector. Logging, second at $53 million, was followed by the wood industries at $28 million.

Two new sulphate-pulp mills came on line during 1968. A $70 million, 210,000-tons-per-year mill at Prince George began producing in June, and a $42 million 140,000-tons-per-year mill started up at Skookumchuck late in the year. Provinical sulphate (kraft) pulp capacity is now about 3,722,000 tons per year, while productive capacity for all wood pulp (including sulphite and groundwood) totals 5,576,000 tons per year.

Newsprint capacity reached 1,645,000 tons per year with the introduction of a second machine at Crofton. Productive capacity for other paper and paperboard approximates 490,000 tons per year. Some newsprint capacity can be used to produce other papers and boards should the market warrant.



Pulp and paper operations at Crofton, Vancouver Island.

A new 260,000-tons-per-year kraft pulp and paper mill near Kitimat is expected to be completed in 1970 at a cost of $85 million. Four additional mills with secured timber supplies are planned for completion before 1972. Plants are scheduled to be built near Quesnel, Houston, and two near Mackenzie at a combined cost of $300 million.

Large new sawmills will soon be in production at Kitimat, Houston, and Fort St. James, while many other mills are being renovated and expanded. A notable expansion in the veneer and plywood industry occurred at Nelson in 1968, where a mill increased capacity of spruce plywood from 40 to 72 million square feet (⅜-inch rough).

Total forest-industry employment exhibited a small gain on the strength of increased logging activity and expanded pulp capacity. Average annual employment in the wood-products industries declined slightly as a result of the Southern Interior woodworkers' strike, which did not end until April.

The value of British Columbia forest products exported through all Canadian customs ports during 1968 increased by approximately $186 million from the corresponding 1967 value. Higher prices were a significant factor in this increase. Both wood products and pulp and paper products exported to the United States, the European Common Market, and Japan increased in value over 1967. The value of wood products (lumber, plywood, shingles, etc.) exported to the United Kingdom declined, while that of pulp and paper products went up, resulting in a small over-all gain. Japan has replaced the United Kingdom as the second most important market for British Columbia's lumber exports.

Logging

The total timber scale for the year was estimated at 1,702 million cubic feet, up 8.3 per cent from 1967. Labour troubles in the Interior curtailed production in the first five months of the year, but a summer relatively free of fire hazard enabled the loss to be recouped.

The Prince George, Prince Rupert, and Vancouver Forest Districts showed lower production figures during the first quarter of 1968 than for the same period in 1967, but maintained comparatively higher levels of production during the remainder of the year. Timber scaled in the Nelson Forest District was lower than the preceding year.

Timber Scaled in British Columbia Forest Districts[1]

(Millions of cubic feet.)

Forest District	January 1 to December 31			Percentage Change 1968–67
	1966	1967	1968	
Vancouver	778.1	775.5	858.1	+10.6
Prince Rupert (Coast)	131.7	124.5	126.7	+1.8
Totals, Coast	909.8	900.0	984.8	+9.4
Prince Rupert (Interior)	74.4	94.6	105.6	+11.6
Prince George	220.1	238.1	274.0	+15.1
Kamloops	234.7	212.6	218.4	+2.7
Nelson	163.4	127.3	119.5	−6.1
Totals, Interior	692.6	672.6	717.6	+6.7
Totals, Province	1,602.4	1,572.6	1,702.5	+8.3

[1] Based on monthly billings. May not add due to rounding.
Source: British Columbia Forest Service, Victoria.

Average 1968 prices on the Vancouver log market moved up 10 to 25 per cent, but the quantity of logs sold dropped slightly. Log exports to Japan during 1968 were 113,197,000 board-feet, down from the figure of 143,022,000 board-feet for 1967. Total log exports, which were 2.2 per cent of the year's scale in 1967, decreased slightly in 1968.

Lumber

Provincial lumber production was estimated at 7,847 million board-feet, an increase of 7.3 per cent from 1967. Coastal mills maintained high levels of production through most of the year, and Interior mills operated at better than normal levels when the strike ended. Shipments of British Columbia lumber were estimated at 7,783 million board-feet, up over 4.5 per cent from 1967.

Year-end prices were from 10 to 25 per cent higher than those of December, 1967, and demand remained strong in all markets except the United Kingdom. Average lumber prices reached an all-time high.

Housing starts in British Columbia showed an 8.7-per-cent increase in 1968 over 1967. This is a significant increase when it is recognized that 1967 starts were 36 per cent higher than in 1966. The Canadian increase over the year was 20 per cent. In the United States, housing starts were 17 per cent higher in 1968 compared to 1967.

Production of red cedar shingles increased steadily throughout the year, reflecting the improvement in United States housing starts. During 1968, shipments exceeded production and prices reached record levels. Exports of shingles and shakes were valued at $44.7 million, compared with $26.4 million in 1967.

Plywood

Following a slow first quarter, plywood production gained momentum but did not consistently exceed last year's figures until mid-year. Production for the year was 1,847 million square feet (⅜-inch rough), 7.6 per cent above 1967, despite the strike-induced shut-down of four Interior mills during the early months of 1968.

Shipments of plywood were up 9 per cent by June, but thereafter tended to decline until the fourth quarter, when they again picked up. The value of exports to Great Britain was constant, and those to the United States increased by more than five times over last year. During 1968, exports of fir plywood to the European Common Market rose 57 per cent in value.

Pulp and Paper

Excess capacity continued to characterize the pulp industry in 1968. The industry operated at 89 per cent of capacity during the first half of the year, a gain of one point over the corresponding period in 1967. Production and sales increased as buyers hedged against the possibility of an industry-wide strike during the summer. When the strike did not occur, sales fell off. High inventories resulted, and the operating ratio for the second half was somewhat lower. Several mills closed down temporarily for purposes of inventory control, at which time routine maintenance was carried out. Total production for the year was 4,389,000 tons, up 14.3 per cent from 1967. Total pulp sales for 1968 were 2,686,500 tons, up about 20 per cent over the previous year. There was evidence that sulphate-pulp markets had become more stable during the fourth quarter, and the trend continued into 1969. A price increase of $5 per ton was announced in January, 1969.

Newsprint production was about the same as in 1967. Hedge buying caused production to increase during the first half of the year, but a cutback occurred in August. The industry, which had been operating at 81 per cent of capacity during the first half of the year, reduced production to less than 70 per cent of capacity during the third and fourth quarters. A strengthening of the market is anticipated for 1969.

Mills producing paper and paperboard, other than newsprint, operated at near capacity levels throughout the year. Output was estimated at 481,000 tons, up nearly 12 per cent over 1967. Added to newsprint, this would place production of all paper and paperboard at 1,706,000 tons, a total increase of 3.3 per cent over 1967.

MINERAL INDUSTRY

The growth of British Columbia's mineral industry continued in 1968. Estimated value of mineral production was $405 million, 5.7 per cent greater than the previous year. Metals, structural materials, and fuels showed increases over 1967; however, production of industrial minerals declined. Throughout the year, markets remained firm and prices were generally stable. Exploration continued unabated.

Metals represent 62 per cent of the total value, followed by fuels at 21 per cent, structural materials at 11 per cent, and industrial minerals at 6 per cent.

METALS

Copper continued to rank as the Province's number one metal, with a value of $87 million, although the quantity produced was below the previous year. Increased production by a number of companies was offset by a reduction at the Craigmont mine during a switchover to underground operations. Production of copper is dominated by Bethlehem, Craigmont, Granisle, Britannia, and Tasu mines.

The average price for copper was 54.2 cents (Canadian) per pound, although the highest monthly average was 66.9 cents and the lowest 48.3 cents.

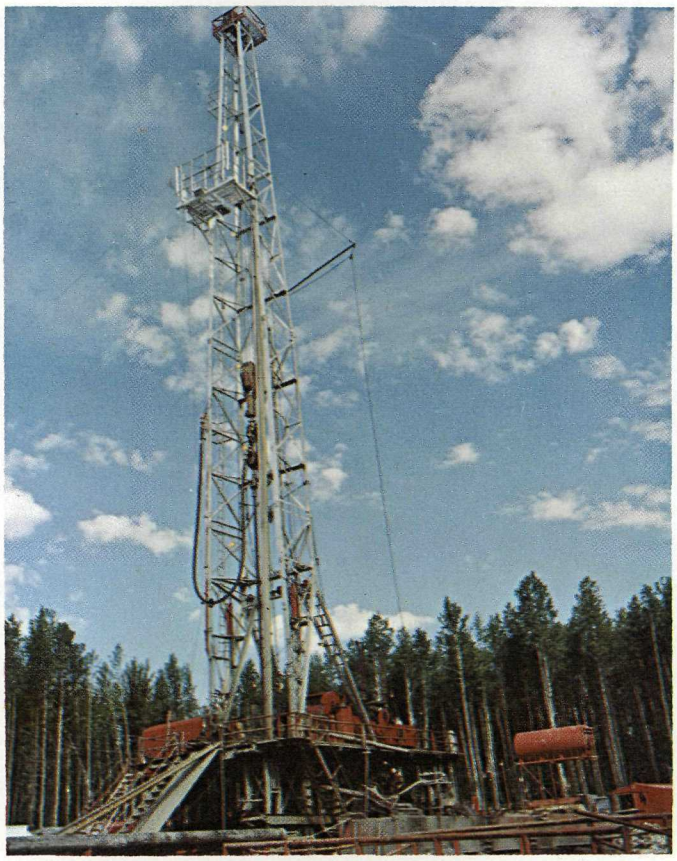
Copper production will receive a substantial boost when Granduc and Brenda mines come into production during the latter part of 1969. Extensive exploration during the past few years has indicated the existence of vast copper reserves, particularly in the south-central and north-western parts of the Province and Northern Vancouver Island. This points to a very optimistic long-range outlook for copper.

Zinc ranked second among metals, with an estimated value of $44 million. The major producers are Sullivan, Bluebell, Lynx (Western), Britannia, Jersey, and Reeves MacDonald mines.

For many years, zinc was the leading mineral, but from 1962 to 1967 there was a steady decline in production. The 1968 value, however, indicates an 11-per-cent increase over 1967 in production. There was a slight decline in the average price for zinc during the year.

Provincial production of lead has been decreasing since 1961, although the total value of output did not reflect this trend until 1966. Production was up 11 per cent in 1968 over 1967, and, although the price weakened fractionally, the total value rose moderately to $32.7 million.

Molybdenum production was valued at $32.6 million, and would have been higher except for a strike at Endako. Output reflects the first full year's production from the Alice property, near Alice Arm, which commenced operations in late 1967.



Oil drilling near Fort Nelson, British Columbia, on the Alaska Highway.

Output of bismuth, cadmium, and silver increased over 1967, whereas antimony, gold, iron concentrates, nickel, and tin were down slightly. Canada's only mercury mine, situated at Pinchi Lake, came into production during the latter part of the year.

FUELS

The value of crude oil was estimated at $50 million, an increase of 12 per cent over 1967, and ranks second in value among all minerals. Exports of British Columbia crude oil to the United States were higher, and deliveries to British Columbia refineries rose considerably.

The value of natural gas delivered to pipe-lines was estimated at $24.5 million, a 13-per-cent increase over 1967. Both domestic and export sales increased over the previous year.

Coal shipments were valued at $7.6 million, up slightly over 1967. Arrangements were finalized in 1968 between Kaiser Coal Ltd. and Japanese interests for the shipment of 50 million short tons of coking-coal to Japan over a 15-year period. This development was contingent upon the creation of bulk-loading facilities at

Roberts Bank and the provision of suitable rail transport by 1970. These events herald a new era in coal-mining in this Province, with major additional contracts likely to be negotiated with Japan and the United States.

Structural Materials

Sand and gravel constitute, by value, almost one-half of the structural-materials category. Production at $20.3 million was slightly lower than in 1967. Cement, with a value of $13.6 million, was up fractionally from 1967.

Industrial Minerals

Asbestos and sulphur are the principal commodities in this group. Shipments of asbestos in 1968 were valued at $14.8 million, about $3.4 million less than in 1967, due to shipments from new production facilities in the Yukon.

Sulphur, partially obtained as a by-product of our natural-gas production, was valued at $9.6 million, about the same as the previous year.

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts rose to $212 million in 1968, 8 per cent above the previous year's record level. Receipts were higher in all major categories of agricultural activity.

Live Stock

Farm cash receipts from live stock and related products were up an estimated 10 per cent. Cattle slaughtered in Federally inspected packing plants totalled 97,376, up 19 per cent over 1967. However, calves slaughtered, at 15,951, were off the 1967 pace by 27 per cent. Shipments of cattle to Eastern Canadian and American markets were greater than in 1967. The American market was particularly strong in the latter part of the year. Earlier, weakness of the Washington State market, combined with a Prairie grain surplus, resulted in a relatively large movement of cattle to Eastern Canada. Ample beef supplies and a somewhat sluggish market at times during the year tended to hold Vancouver choice steer prices down slightly.

The number of hogs slaughtered increased substantially. Prices throughout the year were steady. Production in 1969 should increase appreciably as a result of the establishment of increased production facilities, chiefly in the Fraser Valley.

Marketings of sheep and lambs were down considerably in 1968. Total slaughter for the year was 26,569, a decline of 24.8 per cent. A survey as of June 1st numbered stock at 58,000, below the 65,000 recorded in 1967.

Dairy Products

Farm cash receipts from the sale of dairy products rose 4 per cent in 1968, owing to an increase in both production and prices. Dairy stocks were maintained at 1967 levels; the mid-year survey reported 82,000 head of milk cows, while dairy heifers were up 10 per cent to 22,000. Total milk production increased by 2.3 per cent to 916,325,000 pounds, due in large measure to favourable pasture conditions. Production and utilization of milk for the year are shown in the following table:—

Production and Utilization of Milk, January to December, 1967 and 1968

(In thousands of pounds.)

Year	Total Milk Production	Utilization				
		Factory Products	Farm Butter	Farm-home Consumed	Fed to Livestock	Fluid Sales
1967	895,392	318,416	2,831	22,290	24,760	527,095
1968	916,325	343,975	2,574	22,000	25,610	522,166

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 23-001, The Dairy Review.

Poultry and Eggs

Estimated farm cash receipts from the sale of poultry and eggs were little changed from the previous year. Poultry receipts were down from 1967, but this was more than offset by an increase in egg production and sharply higher egg prices. Eggs graded in registered stations in British Columbia totalled nearly 1.4 million cases (of 30 dozen), up 6 per cent. During the year the British Columbia Egg Marketing Board established quota positions for Provincial producers to counter overproduction and declining prices. Average weighted price for the year was 33.5 cents per dozen, compared with 25.8 cents in 1967.

The market for poultry meat did not develop strongly in 1968. To November 30th, poultry slaughtered in registered stations totalled 14,028,000 birds, amounting to 49,067,000 pounds, down from 14,616,000 birds with a weight of 53,392,000 pounds in 1967. Price levels for broilers and hens were steady throughout the year. Turkey prices were lower due to excessive production throughout the country.

Fruits

Provincial farm cash receipts from fruit sales in 1968 were close to the 1967 figure. Production of most major fruit crops was down, as is revealed by the following table:—

Production of Selected Fruit Crops

(In thousands of pounds.)

TREE FRUITS	1967	1968 (Est.)	SMALL FRUITS	1967	1968 (Est.)
Apples	303,141	245,958	Strawberries	16,466	16,207
Pears	39,452	42,637	Raspberries	17,220	12,634
Peaches	22,105	13,890	Blueberries	4,572	5,153
Prunes	13,424	10,310	Cranberries	2,437	3,070
Cherries	15,749	9,749	Loganberries	1,609	1,600
Apricots	6,588	8,492	Grapes	7,508	10,970
Plums	309	353			

Source: British Columbia Department of Agriculture

The apple crop declined 16.8 per cent from 1967. A late spring frost reduced the crop potential in all commercial apple-growing regions. Cool weather during the blossom period, coupled with a light bloom on some varieties, also contributed to lower production. However, cool weather in the latter part of August and early in September favoured good coloration of the crop. Prices for quality apples were good. The traditionally important United Kingdom market was weak as there was severe competition from Golden Delicious apples of France and fruits from Germany and Italy, coupled with the effects of devaluation of the Pound.

Record prices for cherries more than offset a below normal crop. The peach crop was adversely affected by the relatively cool season and spring frosts in some areas.

Small-fruit plantings benefited from the cool, wet weather during the growing period. The 1968 grape harvest was up by 43 per cent, by far the most impressive gain recorded in small-fruit production.

Grain and Other Field Crops

Cool, wet weather during the latter part of the 1968 season slowed the maturity of crops and interrupted grain-harvesting in the Peace River Block. With the exception of flax seed and tame hay, the production of all major grains and field crops surpassed levels posted in 1967.

Acreage and Production of Principal Field Crops

	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1967	1968 (Est.)	1967	1968 (Est.)	1967	1968 (Est.)
	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Spring Wheat	101,000	158,000	20.8	28.5	2,100,000	4,500,000
Oats for grain	67,100	77,900	37.3	56.5	2,500,000	4,400,000
Barley	180,000	160,000	21.1	36.9	3,800,000	5,900,000
Fall rye	3,100	3,400	31.0	32.5	96,000	110,000
Flax seed	1,400	800	9.3	11.1	13,000	9,000
Mixed grains	5,200	4,700	43.5	48.6	226,000	228,000
Peas (dry)	1,900	1,600	18.9	28.3	36,000	45,000
			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Potatoes	9,900	10,800	191.9	194.4	1,900,000	2,100,000
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Tame hay	450,000	429,000	2.44	2.56	1,100,000	1,100,000
Fodder corn	7,000	9,400	17.00	17.55	119,000	165,000

Source: Field Crop Reports, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 22-002.

Spring wheat acreage increased by 56 per cent, and production was estimated to be double the level attained in 1967. Similar production gains were recorded by oats and barley.

Crop insurance in British Columbia had its first major test in 1968. Many Peace River grain-farmers had crops destroyed by heavy frost in August. These losses were aggravated by heavy hail-storms in the South Peace area. Fortunately a total of 119,193 acres of Peace River grain was insured. The crop insurance plan for wheat and grain farmers of the Peace River Block requires a minimum insurable crop worth $2,000.

Other Developments in 1968

The newest marketing board to commence operation in the Province was the British Columbia Cranberry Marketing Board. The Richmond area of the Lower Mainland produces approximately 80 per cent of Canada's cranberries.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway came to the assistance of feed-grain producers in 1968. A glut of feed grains in Western Canada, resulting from the St. Lawrence Seaway and grain-handlers' strikes, as well as the Prairie grain surplus, caused a 15-per-cent reduction in feed-grain prices in August. Prairie feed grains were funnelled west instead of east, and price levels dropped because of the highly competitive situation created by the strikes. Prices to Peace River farmers, how-

ever, were within 1 per cent of previous levels as decreased freight rates were offered by the railway.

The change in feed freight assistance initiated in July by the Canadian Livestock Feed Board has led to considerable interest in feeding cattle in the North Okanagan and Kamloops areas. If plans materialize, local demand for feeder cattle should be strengthened considerably.

Construction related to agriculture in 1968 featured the $4.6 million feed mill and warehouse of the Surrey Co-operative Association at Abbotsford. This complex is one of the world's largest and is unique in its completely electronic operation; it will supply poultry, dairy, and most other major commercial feeds.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

British Columbia's commercial fishing industry experienced an excellent year in 1968 because salmon catches, particularly sockeye, were outstanding. The landed value of fish and fish products—that is, returns to fishermen—was estimated at $55.7 million, 16 per cent over the previous year and second highest on record. Similarly, the wholesale or marketed value of $119 million was well over the preceding year's $99,814,000 and exceeded the record $117,984,000 posted in 1966.

The Province's fishing industry is highly dependent on salmon, which in 1968 accounted for approximately 84 per cent of the total wholesale value of fish and fish products. Salmon landings totalled 182 million pounds with a value of $44.9 million, the highest value recorded in the history of the industry. Salmon landings, by species, are shown in the following table:—

Salmon Landings, 1968 and 1967, by Species

Species	1968		1967	
	Total Landings	Landed Value	Total Landings	Landed Value
			Cwt.	$000
Spring	152,370	6,798	137,885	6,681
Sockeye	413,900	15,630	368,137	13,872
Coho	333,810	10 448	203,985	7,125
Pinks	556,000	6,996	479,849	6,640
Chums	365,100	4,950	121,353	1,611
Steelhead	2,220	65	2,534	72
Totals	1,823,400	44,887	1,331,743	36,001

Source: Department of Fisheries of Canada.

The salmon fishery was characterized by several outstanding developments. In July, salmon landings were valued at $22,901,000, exceeding the previous monthly record of July, 1966, by over 50 per cent.

Sockeye landings in 1968, the second highest ever recorded, were boosted by a spectacular catch of over 2.8 million large sockeye at Rivers Inlet. The Skeena and Fraser River runs also produced well. The value of coho was up, due largely to very high troll landings, in fact almost double 1967 levels. Chum landings were more than double 1967 totals, while pinks and steelhead were down slightly.

Halibut is of substantial importance to the fishing industry and, while landings in 1968 ran slightly ahead of 1967, the season was not satisfactory. The International Pacific Halibut Commission reports total landings were the lowest in 33 years, with United States catches down considerably. Landings by British Columbia

fishermen totalled 29,390,000 pounds with a value of $7,348,000. Under international agreement, Canadian fishermen may land halibut at United States ports, and, during 1968, 6,883,000 pounds valued at $1,580,000 had been landed in the United States.

The price weakness in the halibut industry stems from competition from turbot or " Greenland halibut." Eastern producers of turbot have been marketing their product under the name halibut at a low price in the United States market. Since the United States is the most important market for Pacific halibut, the result has been very depressed prices for British Columbia producers.

The Pacific halibut industry has opposed the marketing of turbot as halibut. In 1968 the United States Food and Drug Administration declared that turbot, labelled as " Greenland halibut," is misbranded under the *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act*. In the future it will be labelled " flounder " or " northern flounder." This should result in a stronger American market for British Columbia halibut.

The herring fishery has been virtually eliminated. In 1963, for example, herring landings totalled 572,202,000 pounds with a value of $6,477,000. In 1968, herring production totalled only 12,748,000 pounds, valued at $231,000. The demise of this sector has been attributed to both natural depletion of the resource and heavy catches in previous years. Fishing was suspended early in 1968 to allow for a build-up of stocks.

Production of other species—namely, cod, sole, flounder, and tuna—amounted to $3,041,000 for 1968. Notable in this sector were tuna landings, the highest since 1950. Shellfish, including shrimp, crabs, oysters, etc., were valued at $1,931,000.

Marketing of Fish and Fish Products

Foreign markets consume the greatest proportion of British Columbia's fish and fish products. Exports in 1968 totalled $56.6 million, down 1.7 per cent from 1967. Exports are shown in the following table:—

Exports of Fisheries Products through British Columbia Customs Ports

Country	1967 Total	1968 Total
United States	$10,672,066	$12,530,355
United Kingdom	25,149,033	22,872,103
European Common Market	11,403,067	10,486,635
Australia-New Zealand	2,822,479	2,015,907
Other countries	7,519,753	8,655,441
Totals	$57,566,398	$56,560,441

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria, British Columbia.

Most of the salmon catch is canned, while lesser quantities are marketed in fresh, frozen, mild-cured, or other forms. The canned-salmon pack in 1968 totalled 1,746,989 cases (of 48 pounds), with a wholesale value of $67,436,000. The total pack in 1967 was 1,465,708 cases, which had a wholesale value of $57,141,000.

Licence Control in the Salmon Industry

A major development during the year was the introduction of a licence-control programme, designed to limit the number of vessels and fishermen in the Pacific

Coast salmon fishery. The objectives of the programme are to increase the earning power of individual salmon fishermen and to permit more effective management of the salmon resource. The programme will be reviewed in 1970 by the Department of Fisheries.

Other Developments

In September the Canada Department of Fisheries launched a $2.8 million vessel to be used in British Columbia waters for research and patrol purposes.

Development of the Babine Lake sockeye project continued in 1968. The spawning-channel and dam on the Fulton River is designed to increase the Skeena River run by 1 million fish, adding an estimated $5 million annually to the industry's revenues. The $8 million project will be completed in two years.

TRAVEL INDUSTRY

During the year it was estimated that over 6 million tourist visits were made in British Columbia. According to the Department of Travel Industry, travel receipts amounted to an estimated $346 million, an 8.8-per-cent rise over 1967.

American Visitors

Visitors from the United States form the largest and most important segment of British Columbia's travel industry. In total, the number of United States residents who visited British Columbia during 1968 was estimated to be about 3,717,850, a substantial increase over the preceding year.

Nine hundred and eleven thousand passenger vehicles entered the Province at British Columbia-United States Border ports, bringing 2,502,893 persons. An additional 787,000 United States residents are estimated to have travelled to British Columbia by automobile after entering Canada at customs ports in other Provinces or the Yukon. A further 427,949 persons came to British Columbia from the United States by other means of transport.

Of the passenger vehicles which entered at border ports, the number which returned the same day increased by 4.7 per cent to 468,222, and the number remaining in the Province for one or more nights experienced an 11.4-per-cent gain to 442,949. This gain in stay-over traffic is more than twice the annual average for the last eight years.

Included in the total of arrivals by other means of transport are those travelling by public carrier (176,048 by boat, 146,683 by air, 82,107 by bus, and 23,111 by rail). The largest relative increase occurred in air traffic, while rail volume suffered another decline. Also included is the number of Americans who travelled to British Columbia on their own pleasure craft. A total of 8,800 permits was issued to marine vessels cruising the Gulf Islands and the Strait of Georgia, and 6,500 permits were issued to private aircraft. These figures represent increases over the previous year of 8.2 and 7.4 per cent respectively. The ports of Vancouver (including Abbotsford) and Penticton were the most popular landing areas for aircraft, issuing 41 and 13 per cent respectively of all permits to aircraft. Over 90 per cent of marine permits were issued at Victoria and Gulf Islands points.

Almost 40 per cent of American visitors came during the prime tourist season of July and August. During the year, evidence indicated a lengthening of the stay-over period, larger relative increases in traffic in the spring and autumn, and a larger proportion of traffic remaining one night or more. These developments have tended to extend the tourist season.

Canadian Tourists

Since records are kept at border ports, the number of foreign visitors can be stated reliably. Estimates of interprovincial travellers and the number of British Columbians touring their own Province are more difficult to compute.

The most reliable indicator of the number of Canadians from other Provinces who visit or vacation in British Columbia is information gathered at Rogers Pass. This, coupled with other border-crossing counts, indicated that about 2 million persons from other parts of Canada visited the Province in 1968. The number of interprovincial Canadian passenger vehicles (including buses) which travelled westbound over Rogers Pass was 265,935, carrying 810,176 visitors.

Eastbound traffic over Rogers Pass numbered 931,856 in 1968, of which 778,354 were passengers in Canadian cars.

Tourist Accommodation

The Department of Travel Industry approved 1,993 tourist establishments (hotels, motels, cabins, dude ranches, private camp-sites, etc.) in 1968, providing 51,767 units of accommodation. Of these establishments, 572 provided meals and 337 were fully licensed. Average occupancy rate during the prime tourist season was 70 per cent. In addition, 154 establishments were recorded which did not meet the Department's minimum standards or did not wish to register and, therefore, were not approved.

Recreation

In the Province of British Columbia, 263 parks and two recreation areas provide 6,489,520 acres for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors alike. During 1968 about 6,245,000 visits were made to these parks, a 4-per-cent rise over the previous year. The number of camper nights suffered a decline, however, to 1,255,000, largely as a result of poorer weather experienced throughout the Province in August.

Conventions

The cities of British Columbia hosted 232 conventions in 1968, which yielded $16 million in total revenues. This figure represents a small increase over 1967 convention revenue and indicates the rapid utilization of the potential which exists for cities which are able to provide adequate service. Vancouver was, of course, the site of the majority of conventions, but Penticton, Victoria, Kelowna, and Prince George were also popular centres.

ELECTRIC POWER

September 28, 1968, marked the initial generation and transmission of power from the $725 million Peace River power project.

The power-house at year-end contained three 310,000-horsepower turbines, the largest ever built outside of Russia. Installation of the fourth and fifth units was completed early in 1969, well ahead of schedule. Five additional turbines will be brought into service later on—one in 1971, two in 1972, and the last two in future years, corresponding to the increase in demand for power. The ultimate generating capacity of the project, with all 10 units in operation, will be 2.3 million kilowatts.

Total electric-power consumption in British Columbia in 1968 reached 24.3 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the previous year. For the

Construction of high-tension transmission-lines in British Columbia.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, which now distributes electricity in nearly all areas of the Province,* the rate of growth was even higher, 10.5 per cent.

Total generation was approximately 23.5 billion kilowatt-hours. The difference between generation and consumption is largely accounted for by the receipt of downstream power benefits from the United States for early completion of work under the Columbia River Treaty.

The breakdown of the Provincial load for the year was approximately as follows: Industrial power, 69 per cent; domestic and farm, 17 per cent; commercial, 11 per cent; and losses and incidentals, 3 per cent.

Hydro-electric sources account for an estimated 75 per cent of Provincial generating capacity, but as a portion of thermal capacity is utilized for reserve purposes, hydro accounts for approximately 85 per cent of the actual power generated.

Total generating capacity in 1968 was estimated at approximately 4,808 megawatts, up 22.2 per cent from the year earlier. Most of the increase is attributable

* Main exceptions are the industrial loads of Alcan and Cominco and communities served by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company.

to the installation of initial generating units at the W. A. C. Bennett Dam. In addition, the fifth 150,000-kilowatt unit of the Burrard Thermal Generating Plant was tied into the system on August 15, 1968. The present generating capacity of this plant is 750,000 kilowatts.

British Columbia has now completed two of three storage dams to be built under the Columbia River Treaty. The Duncan Dam came into operation in July, 1967; the Arrow Dam was declared operational on October 10, 1968, nearly six months ahead of schedule. Completion of the 170-foot-high earth and concrete structure resulted in early payment by the United States of $56 million (Canadian) in flood-control benefits. Additional interest from this early payment will amount to nearly $2 million.

Mica Dam, largest of the three Columbia River Treaty projects, is under construction 85 miles north of Revelstoke. The structure, which will tower 645 feet above the river-bed and will be one-half mile long at the crest, will require the placing of 42 million cubic yards of rock, sand, and gravel. Excavation is now in progress to a depth of 155 feet to reach a solid rock foundation. Under the Columbia River Treaty, the dam is to be operational for storage purposes by 1973. Ultimately the project will have a power generating capacity of 2 million kilowatts.

Construction of the Columbia River dams will facilitate future development of three additional downstream power-sites at Murphy Creek, Downie Creek, and Revelstoke Canyon. These projects, however, are still in the planning stages.

During 1968 an estimated 700 miles of transmission-line were put into service in the Province. The major portion was 575 miles of 500,000-volt transmission-line extending from the Peace River project to the Vancouver area. Clearing for a second 558-mile line has been completed, except for a 66-mile section near Clinton. Towers have been erected and conductor cable strung along most of the portion between Portage Mountain and Prince George. This line will be in service as far as Kelly Lake in 1969. A 30-mile 60,000-volt line will distribute power between Fort St. James and Pinchi Lake, the site of the mercury mine which came into production in the fall of 1968. A 230,000-volt line extends in an east-west direction for 56 miles between Kelly Lake and Savona.

Plans are finalized for construction in 1969 of 690 miles of transmission-line, a substantial portion of which will be accounted for by the second Peace River power transmission-line.

Electric service to the Sechelt Peninsula has been reinforced with the placing in service of a 230,000 high-voltage transmission-line. The new 50-mile line, which has been energized initially at 138,000 volts, makes more power available to the area north-west of Sechelt, including the MacMillan Bloedel Limited plant at Powell River. The Sunshine Coast communities previously were served by a single 132,000-volt line originating at Cheekye.

The initial stage of the high-voltage direct-current interconnection between the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, the first of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, was completed on July 1, 1968, making an additional 78,000 kilowatts of electric power available for Vancouver Island users.

Customers served previously by the East Kootenay Power Company were transferred to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority on April 1, 1968.

Expansion of the Jordan River hydro project in South-western Vancouver Island, at a cost of about $30 million, has been announced. This will help to meet peak power needs up to 1975.

Truck assembly-line, White Truck Manufacturing Limited, Kelowna, British Columbia.

MANUFACTURING

The value of factory shipments from British Columbia manufacturing plants totalled $3,512 million in 1968, an increase of almost 10 per cent over the 1967 level, reflecting, in part, generally higher prices. The index of persons employed in manufacturing dropped 2.4 per cent in 1967, followed by a further 1.1-per-cent decline in 1968. A rise of 7.2 per cent in average weekly wages and salaries increased total manufacturing payrolls by $45 million or 6 per cent.

The manufacturing industries include the processors of primary products (pulp and paper mills, sawmills, smelters, canneries, etc.), as well as producers of industrial and consumer goods at the secondary manufacturing level. Various primary manufacturing operations have been discussed in other sections of this report; for example, forestry, fisheries, and mining.

Up-to-date information, unfortunately, is not available for all areas of manufacturing. Hence it is not possible to give a complete breakdown of factory shipments for 1968. Some indication of the relative importance of the various segments of the industry, however, can be observed from a review of the summary statistics for 1966, the latest year for which detailed information is available. In that year the distribution of manufacturing output by main industry groups was as follows:—

Industry Groups	Value of Factory Shipments, 1966	Per Cent of Total
Wood	$854,881,000	27.9
Food and beverage	570,279,000	18.6
Paper and allied industries	525,950,000	17.2
Primary metal	214,857,000	7.0
Metal-fabricating	179,363,000	5.8
Petroleum and coal	145,602,000	4.8
Chemicals and chemical products	106,338,000	3.5
Transportation equipment	99,177,000	3.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	80,150,000	2.6
Non-metallic mineral products	67,532,000	2.2
Totals, 10 leading groups	$2,844,129,000	92.8
Grand totals	3,063,675,000	100.0

The pre-eminence of the forest-oriented industries will be noted; together the wood industries and pulp and allied industries account for approximately 45 per cent of the total value of factory shipments. Since 1966 this percentage has probably increased.

Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries was expected to exceed $207 million in 1968, down about $80 million from the previous year. This decline was largely the result of a slow-down in pulp- and paper-mill construction following the boom years of 1965 to 1967. Investment in the chemical and chemical-products industry followed a similar pattern. Most other manufacturing industries maintained fairly steady levels of capital investment during the last five years (1964 to 1968).

In the secondary manufacturing field, many new plants started producing during 1968. Chief among these were a mobile-home factory at Penticton, an aluminum-pipe plant at Vernon, and an aluminum extrusion plant at Port Coquitlam. Further new facilities located at various centres will produce relocatable buildings, kraft paper bags, cans, beverages, electronic equipment, fertilizers, lumber, shingles, pressure-treated wood, aircraft components, and numerous other items.

The continuing development of our primary-based industries is making possible diversification and expansion in secondary manufacturing industries that provide process supplies, packaging, and equipment. Expansion in the consumer-based manufacturing industries is keeping pace with growth of population and technological development.

An examination of indexes of employment shows that the number of Canadians employed in manufacturing rose 23.2 per cent between 1961 and June, 1968. In British Columbia the corresponding increase was 22.4 per cent. The Canadian average was bolstered by a 73-per-cent increase in jobs in the motor-vehicle industry, whereas the British Columbia figure was affected by a drop of 12 per cent in shipbuilding employment. Within the Province, the majority of new jobs were created in Vancouver, but the growth rate was higher in the smaller communities.

In terms of new manufacturing establishments, British Columbia has also fared very well. Of the 14,195 Canadian firms reporting for the first time to annual census of manufacturers between 1958 and 1967 (and still in production), 1,925 or 13.6 per cent were located in British Columbia. Of these new manufacturers, 926 were located within Greater Vancouver and the remaining 999 were spread across the Province. These figures indicate a trend toward industrial diversification and some decentralization in British Columbia.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital and repair expenditures declined from the 1967 level to $2,588 million in 1968. Of this total, an estimated $1,597 million was spent on construction and $991 million on machinery and equipment.

Increased spending was recorded by all sectors of the economy except manufacturing, the utilities, and government services. The decrease in manufacturing expenditure was largely confined to the pulp and paper industry. Expenditures by utilities declined slightly as several hydro projects reached completion during the year. In the primary sector, capital investment by the mineral industry continued at a high level. Housing construction set a record as 26,195 new dwelling units were started, a 9-per-cent increase over the preceding year.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

Total capital expenditures by the pulp and paper industry decreased in 1968 as a number of large projects were completed. These included a $70 million pulp-mill at Prince George and a $42 million pulp-mill at Skookumchuck. At Kitimat, construction started on an $85 million pulp and paper mill with completion scheduled for 1970. Major expansion projects completed in 1968 included a $105 million project at Powell River and a $22.5 million expansion at Crofton.

The sawmilling industry undertook major investment projects in various communities, including Canal Flats and Elko in the East Kootenay; Kamloops, Williams Lake, and Quesnel in the Central Interior; Mackenzie in the Peace River area; Houston in the Bulkley Valley; and Kitimat in the Coastal region.

The $725 million Peace River power project reached a major milestone on September 28, 1968, with the initial generation of electrical energy. Construction of the W. A. C. Bennett Dam was completed in 1967, and 1968 witnessed completion of the power-house, spillway, control building, the first of two transmission-lines to the Lower Mainland, and installation of the first three generating units. Work continued on the installation of the second transmission-line, and installation of the fourth and fifth generating units was completed early in 1969.

High Arrow Dam, the second of three to be constructed under the Columbia River Treaty, was declared operational on October 10th. Duncan Dam was completed in 1967. Construction of Mica Dam continued on schedule, with completion set for 1973.

Two major electric-power projects completed in 1968 were a fifth generating unit installed in the Burrard thermal station at a cost of $10 million and a $14 million under-water direct-current link between the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island.

Expansion of transportation and distribution facilities in the Province was highlighted in 1968 by a number of major projects. Construction of the Roberts Bank deep-sea bulk-loading terminal has commenced, with an initial investment of $15 million. At Vancouver International Airport, a new $32 million air terminal was opened and a $26 million maintenance base is nearing completion for Canadian Pacific Air Lines. A $32 million Canadian National Railways expansion project in the Vancouver area is almost finished, and a $24 million grain elevator commenced operation on the North Vancouver waterfront. Construction was completed on a $26 million natural-gas pipe-line from Summit Lake, near Prince George, to Prince Rupert and Kitimat. An $85 million expansion of the natural-gas pipe-line between the Peace River area and the Lower Mainland was completed in the autumn.

The mineral industry spent $200 million on capital development in 1968. Two of the principal properties under development were Granduc Mines Ltd., near

Stewart, and Brenda Mines Ltd., near Peachland. Both are scheduled for completion in 1969.

Manufacturing capacity was increased in many industries during 1968 through the addition of new facilities and the expansion of existing ones. A wide range of industrial projects was included in the $139 million spent on capital and repair facilities by manufacturing industries other than those in the forestry sector. Several projects under construction at the end of 1968 included a $12 million cement plant at Kamloops, a $10 million oil-refinery expansion at Port Moody, and a $4.5 million glass-products plant expansion in Vancouver.

Housing and Other Social Capital

Capital expenditures in housing, at $509 million, were nearly $72 million higher than in 1967. The 9-per-cent increase in the number of dwelling units started in the Province reflected strong demand for new housing, in spite of high interest rates and increased construction costs. Construction activity in both Metropolitan Vancouver and Victoria was highlighted by the large increase in the number of apartment units started.

In order to stimulate new housing construction, the Provincial Government's home-acquisition grant was amended to provide a grant of up to $1,000 to the first owner-resident of each new dwelling unit constructed since February 8, 1968.

Capital expenditures by institutional services and governments was estimated at $366 million in 1968. Included in this sector are hospital, university, and highway construction.

FOREIGN TRADE

Products exported through British Columbia customs ports during 1968 were valued at $2,249 million, up $214 million over the previous year. Imports reached a value of $930 million, an increase of $143 million.

Products originating in this Province accounted for approximately 59 per cent of the value of all exports through British Columbia customs ports and were up 11 per cent over the preceding year. Other exports, coming mainly from the Prairie Provinces, include wheat, coal, potash, sulphur, crude petroleum, and natural gas.

Export Markets

The following table lists total exports by major markets for 1968 and 1967. (The growth in exports over the past decade is shown in the appended statistical abstract.)

Exports through British Columbia Customs Ports by Market Area, 1968 and 1967

(In millions of dollars.)

	1967	1968	Percentage Change
United States	782.3	869.1	+11.1
Japan	475.3	505.9	+6.4
United Kingdom	212.7	216.7	+1.9
Common Market	155.1	184.8	+19.1
Other countries	409.5	472.8	+15.5
Totals	2,034.9	2,249.3	+10.5

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

Ships loading at Vancouver Harbour.

Approximately 39 per cent of the value of exports through British Columbia customs ports during 1968 was accounted for by goods sold in the United States. Shipments to the United States, at $869 million, were nearly $87 million greater than in the previous year. This gain reflected a quickening in the rate of expansion of the American economy. Increased exports of fish products, lumber, paper, non-ferrous metals, asbestos, potash, sulphur, and fertilizers more than compensated for reduced shipments of crude petroleum, pulp, metallic ores and concentrates, and pulp chips and logs. It should be noted that these statistics are confined to products exported through Birtish Columbia customs ports; large quantities of pulp, zinc, lead, and lumber are exported to the United States from British Columbia via other Canadian customs ports.

The value of exports to Japan through British Columbia customs ports during 1968 amounted to $506 million, up $31 million from the same period last year. Early in 1968 the Japanese economy began to show signs of strain, and balance-of-payments problems developed. Subsequently the Japanese Government took measures to restrain business expenditure and imports and to stimulate exports. Reports indicate that most of the restraints will be eliminated during 1969. Moderate gains in exports to Japan through British Columbia customs ports were achieved in fish products (mostly salmon roe), lumber, wood pulp, metals in ores and concentrates, coal, fertilizers, and fertilizer materials. However, exports of grains, non-ferrous metals and crude wood materials (logs) were lower. Current statistics should be interpreted in light of the outstanding growth of exports to Japan in 1967.

Despite the effects of devaluation and the heightened austerity programme in Britain, exports to that country in 1968 were 1.9 per cent greater in value than in 1967. Gains in exports of pulp, paper, metals in ores and concentrates, crude non-

metallic minerals (sulphur and asbestos), and wheat and other grains outweighed reduced shipments of fish products, lumber and plywood, and non-ferrous metals.

Competition in Britain for many of our products is becoming more intense. An example is provided by apples, which have traditionally found an important market in the United Kingdom. Aid to apple-growers by governments in France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand have, in recent years, made it difficult for British Columbia apple-exporters to compete in the British market. The devaluation of sterling currencies in November, 1967, compounded these difficulties.

During most of 1967 and early 1968, several Common Market countries (Germany, France, and The Netherlands) experienced a slow-down in economic growth. However, expansion resumed as the year progressed, and this was reflected by a 19-per-cent gain in exports through British Columbia customs ports during 1968. Almost every category of export recorded gains; lumber, plywood, pulp, metals in ores and concentrates, fertilizer materials, and wheat showed the most outstanding increases.

Exports were higher to Malta, Denmark, Finland, Spain, and Sweden, but sales were lower to Austria, Ireland, Norway, and Portugal. Sales to Eastern European countries decreased moderately because of reduced exports of wheat to Russia. Larger sales to Israel boosted shipments to the Middle East, but exports to Africa were lower owing largely to reduced trade with the Republic of South Africa.

Exports through British Columbia customs ports to Asian countries, other than Japan, were valued at $253 million, up 27 per cent over 1967. Exports to New Zealand were up 11 per cent from the previous year, and sales to Australia recorded a substantial increase of 32 per cent. Reduced shipments to Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador were outweighed by increased exports to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile. Exports to Central America and the Caribbean in 1968 dropped from $18.9 million to $17.9 million.

Imports

Imports through British Columbia customs ports, in large part, are related to levels of private and public investment and consumer spending in Western Canada. The chart in the appended statistical abstract demonstrates that imports have followed the prevailing upward trend of economic growth during the last 10 years.

The following table shows imports through British Columbia customs ports by country or area of origin. It is of interest to note that the most important suppliers are also the most important markets for our exports.

Imports through British Columbia Customs Ports, 1968 and 1967

(In millions of dollars.)

	1967	1968	Percentage Change
United States	445.8	548.9	+23.1
Japan	102.2	131.8	+28.9
United Kingdom	58.9	53.2	−9.7
Common Market	42.2	42.6	+1.1
Australia	13.2	23.0	+73.8
Jamaica	20.5	19.6	−4.3
Other countries	104.9	111.3	+6.1
Totals	787.6	930.2	+18.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

Principal increases in imports were in passenger automobiles (up $36 million to $88 million), food, beverages and tobacco, crude materials (principally ores for refining), fabricated forest products (lumber and hardwood veneers and plywood), and personal and household equipment. Imports of Japanese cars and trucks rose from $3.9 million to $21.4 million. Reduced imports were registered in fabricated textiles, chemicals, petroleum and coal products, iron and steel products (structurals), and other fabricated products.

World Trade Conditions

Negotiations for new trade agreements on the world scene were held to a minimum in 1968 following completion of the Kennedy Round in 1967. Britain's continued failure to gain membership in the Common Market has led to increased discussion and study of a North Atlantic free trade area, involving Canada, the United States, Britain, and possibly Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. However, little official recognition has been given to these proposals.

As 1968 progressed, there was general improvement in the economies of British Columbia's major trading partners. Countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were also reported to have experienced generally favourable economic gains. Hong Kong, Australia, Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand enjoyed good conditions, but some difficulties developed in New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. India still has stringent economic controls and import restrictions. Economic activity in the countries of the Caribbean and Central America levelled off after the gains made in 1967. South America, generally, made economic progress; much room remains for improvement.

Middle Eastern and African countries have been affected by civil and national disputes hampering economic progress. The Republic of South Africa, the most advanced nation in this group, continued to make progress, although strong anti-inflationary measures resulted in curtailed imports.

Canadian Events

Foreign trade activity in Canada was centred on a drive for exports, which increased 19 per cent in 1968 according to preliminary figures. Much of the gain was a result of increased exports of automotive products to the United States. During 1968 the United States and Canada conducted an exhaustive review of the automotive pact, and no immediate revisions appeared likely.

In order to improve its balance-of-payments position, the American Government passed a number of laws which could have had serious consequences for Canada. These included discouragement or restriction on capital investment and travel. Following negotiations, Canada received exemptions from these special measures.

The Canadian Government drafted new anti-dumping legislation conforming to standards established during the Kennedy Round negotiations, but implementation was not finalized until 1969.

Other developments of interest included the $150 million wheat sale to Mainland China in December, 1967. This sale amounted to more than 2 million tons, and delivery was made in the first 10 months of 1968. This was followed by a further $115 million sale in November, 1968. Delivery to China of 1.5 million tons began in December, 1968, and is to be concluded in July, 1969.

A number of British Columbia trade missions visited foreign countries during 1968, including an 18-day trip to Japan by 52 members of the Vancouver Board of

Trade. Among the many missions visiting the Province were Netherlands and French groups studying housing construction, a 10-man Scottish trade mission, and a 17-member Hong Kong export sales promotion mission.

TRANSPORTATION

Shipping

The most important single development concerning the maritime industry in 1968 was the commencement of construction of the Roberts Bank deep-sea terminal facilities, which will form a nucleus for the Roberts Bank Superport. A $3.8 million contract was awarded for the reclamation of a 50-acre site and adjoining 15,000-foot access causeway. The Roberts Bank complex will initially handle the bulk export to Japan of 50 million tons of British Columbia coal over a 15-year period, commencing in 1970 (*see* section on mining). Investment in Roberts Bank will exceed $15 million by this date.

When completed, Roberts Bank Superport, with its immense land area available for back-up facilities and industry, its uncongested accessability to all modes of transport, and its unlimited deep-water manœuvring area for superships, will undoubtedly place the Vancouver area in a favourable competitive position with other major west coast ports vis-à-vis bulk loading, rapid handling methods and ultimately containerization, and the increasingly popular land-bridge concept.

Considerable expansion of existing Vancouver area bulk-handling facilities occurred during the year. Vancouver Wharves Ltd. is continuing its $15 million expansion programme, which will enable the terminal to handle 100,000-D.W.T. vessels by 1970. Entry of these ships into Burrard Inlet will be facilitated by dredging of the First Narrows to a depth of 50 feet.

Terminal facilities of Pacific Coast Bulk Terminals at Port Moody now represent a capital investment of over $17 million. This terminal will be capable of handling 6 million tons of bulk cargo annually when operating at full design capacity.

Neptune Terminals is spending $13 million on the first phase of development for the handling of potash, phosphate, and coal, utilizing the unit-train concept.

Plans have been announced by the National Harbour Board to construct a $15 million containerized cargo facility adjacent to Neptune Terminals.

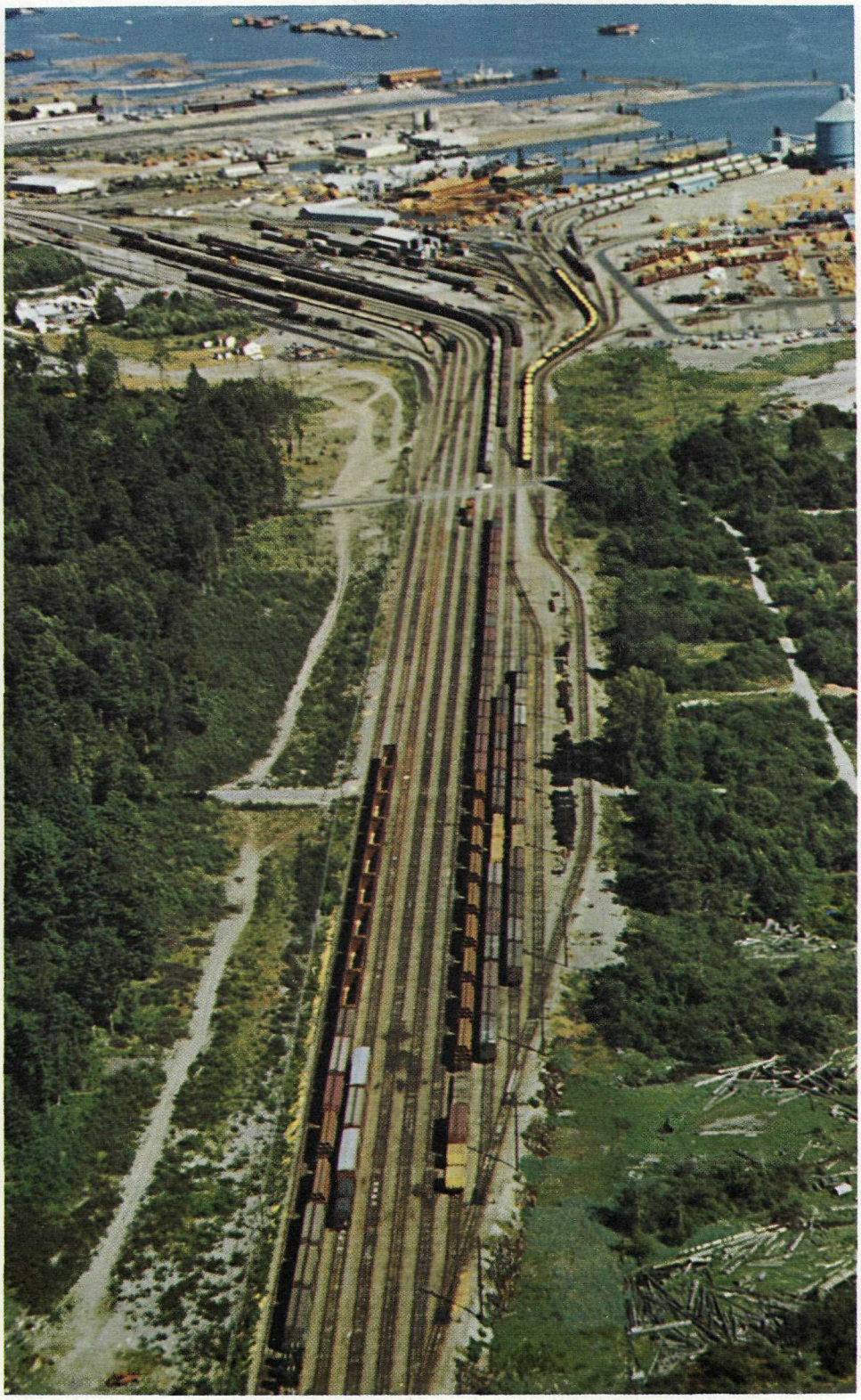
Other expansion includes a new grain elevator in North Vancouver capable of a 50-million-bushel annual turnover, and additional wharfage in both Vancouver Harbour and Fraser River ports.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1968, the British Columbia Ferries system carried 4.6 million passengers and 1.6 million vehicles. The ferry fleet now consists of 19 modern ships with a capacity of 1,775 cars and 14,759 passengers.

In 1968 the first commercial hydrofoil service in Canada was implemented in British Columbia waters between Victoria and Seattle, but was discontinued after the ship was damaged in collision with an under-water object. The first scheduled intercity hovercraft service in this country was inaugurated in early 1969 between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Rail

It is estimated that 19.5 million tons of freight originated in British Columbia in 1968, compared with 18.9 million tons in 1967. Carloadings on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway reached 91,838 in 1968, as compared with 83,764 in 1967. Increased carloadings of wood chips, logs, wood pulp, chemicals, and paper were achieved in 1968.



Pacific Great Eastern Railway facilities at North Vancouver.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway actively continued its expansion programme. The 78-mile section from Odell to Fort St. James was officially opened during the year. Contracts were let for the clearing and construction of the 73-mile section from Fort St. James to Takla Lake and the 73-mile section from Fort St. John to Nig Creek. The railway also added 60 high-cube chip cars and 150 high-stake flat cars to its fleet of over 2,000 freight cars.

Canadian National Railways' $28 million Vancouver bridge, tunnel, and terminal facilities was completed in early 1969.

Canadian Pacific Railway was awarded the $150 million contract to transport 50 million tons of Japan-bound coal from Natal to Roberts Bank. Specially designed 100-ton hopper cars will be utilized in each of the three 100-car unit trains. Initial investment for locomotives and cars is $13 million.

Air

The growing reliance on air transportation in British Columbia is evidenced by the fact there are 65 air carriers of various size based in the Province and 11 companies offering helicopter service. In September, Vancouver, Canada's third busiest airport, witnessed the opening of its new $32 million terminal, which increased simultaneous handling capability from 18 to 30 commercial aircraft.

Air-line passengers handled at Vancouver by Canada's three largest carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, and Pacific Western Airlines) totalled 886,000 in 1967, an increase of 17.6 per cent over 1966. Estimated volume of these three carriers at Vancouver in 1968 is over 1 million passengers. Other British Columbia centres serviced by air are experiencing similar growth patterns.

The headquarters and major maintenance-shops of Canada's second largest carrier (Canadian Pacific Air Lines) are at Vancouver, the geographical centre of this world-wide air line's route pattern. Work is progressing on C.P. Air's new $26 million maintenance base at Vancouver, which will be capable of accommodating both the supersonic aircraft and jumbo generation of jets when it opens early in 1969.

C.P. Air, in December, 1968, inaugurated jet service on its British Columbia domestic routes with the first of its order of seven Boeing 737 short-medium range jet aircraft.

Pacific Western Airlines, also based in Vancouver, is Canada's largest regional carrier and Canada's first regional carrier to introduce jet equipment in its operations. This was achieved with the delivery in November of the first of three Boeing 737 jet aircraft on order. P.W.A. also possesses one of the large Boeing 707 long-range jets, which it utilizes in charter operations, and owns the only Hercules large cargo aircraft in commercial Canadian service.

Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. plays an important role in power-line and pipe-line survey and construction work, as well as in fire control in the Province. Continued modernization has resulted in the 1968 addition of 10 four-passenger turbine-power helicopters to Okanagan's fleet of 57 machines.

Highways

Construction of new highways and reconstruction of existing roads continued in 1968. Reconstruction of the Yellowhead route between Kamloops and Alberta (Highways Nos. 5 and 16) is nearing completion.

Contracts have been called for reconstruction of the 6-mile Prudehomme Lake–McNeil section and the 6.7-mile Prudehomme Lake–Galloway Rapids section of the

Northern Trans-Provincial Highway. Construction of the Prince George–Tête Jaune Cache direct route to Alberta is nearing completion.

A comprehensive programme is being undertaken in the Kootenay area to replace roads which will be eventually inundated by the various hydro-electric dam projects. The 77-mile Revelstoke–Mica Creek section of highway is paved and open.

A contract has been let to construct the Ruby Creek–Haig section of road, including connections to the Trans-Canada Highway near Hope.

Highway improvement on Vancouver Island is continuing in the Victoria, Port Alice, and Gold River areas, the Campbell River section, and the Port Hardy–Beaver Cove Road.

Motor Carriers

Continued growth and expansion of the trucking industry is anticipated in 1969.

In 1968 terminal facilities valued over $2 million were completed or under construction in Burnaby. The largest of these covers 100,000 square feet and is capable of handling 250,000 tons of freight annually.

The first Interstate Commerce Commission licence in several years was awarded in 1968, allowing a British Columbia carrier to operate in the United States. A second application is awaiting decision at the present time.

Pipe-lines

The natural-gas and oil pipe-line industries are of considerable importance to British Columbia. Recent pipe-line throughput is shown in the following table. Considerable growth is expected for natural-gas throughput in 1969 to meet increasing industrial and domestic demand. The decline of oil throughput is explained by the reduced exports of Alberta crude to the United States.

Oil and Natural-gas Pipe-line Throughput

	1966	1967	1968	Percentage Change	
				1966/67	1967/68
Oil pipe-line (000 barrels)	93,528	105,187	100,364	+12.4	−4.6
Gas pipe-line (000,000 cubic feet)	438,956	524,872	596,324	+19.6	+13.6

Source: Oil and Gas Production Report, Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria.

Pacific Northern Gas Company has completed construction of a 403-mile $26 million line from Summit Lake to Prince Rupert. This line will also serve the aluminum smelter and pulp-mill at Kitimat.

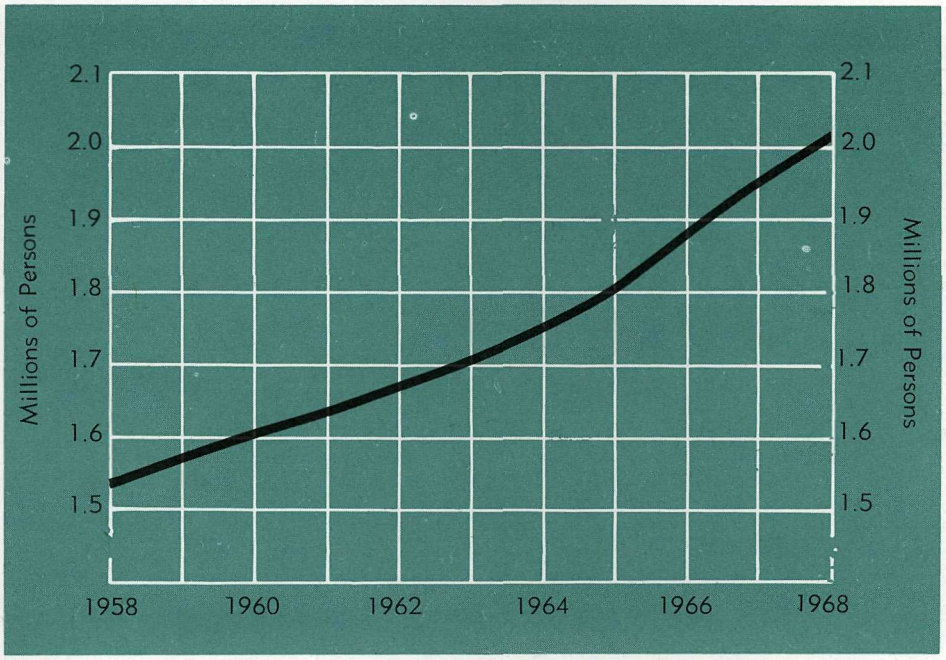
West Coast Transmission has completed, at a cost of $87 million, installation of 100 miles of natural-gas pipe-line loops between Summit Lake and Savona. These loops have increased main-line capacity by 26.7 per cent.

Columbia Natural Gas Company has completed a 35-mile line to serve the Skookumchuck pulp-mill. Inland Natural Gas is constructing an 85-mile distribution system in the Kamloops area.

Trans Mountain Enterprises is in the process of building a 22-mile jet-fuel pipeline to serve Vancouver International Airport.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1958-68

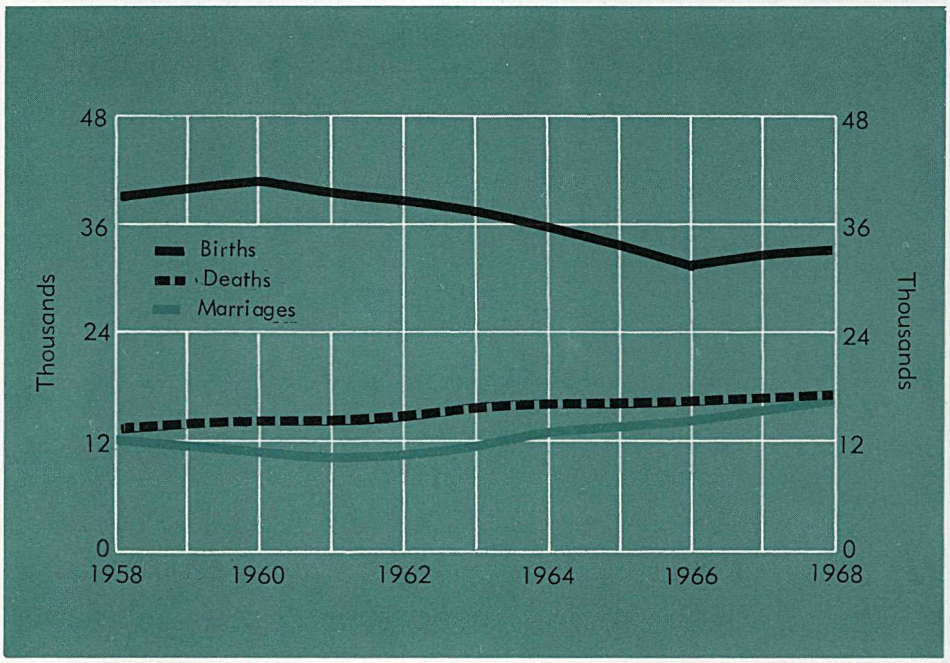
POPULATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



1958	1,538,000	1964	1,745,000
1959	1,567,000	1965	1,797,000
1960	1,602,000	1966	1,873,674[1]
1961	1,629,082[1]	1967	1,947,000
1962	1,660,000	1968	2,007,000
1963	1,699,000		

[1] Census years. Estimated as of June 1st for intercensal years.
Source: Population Estimates, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

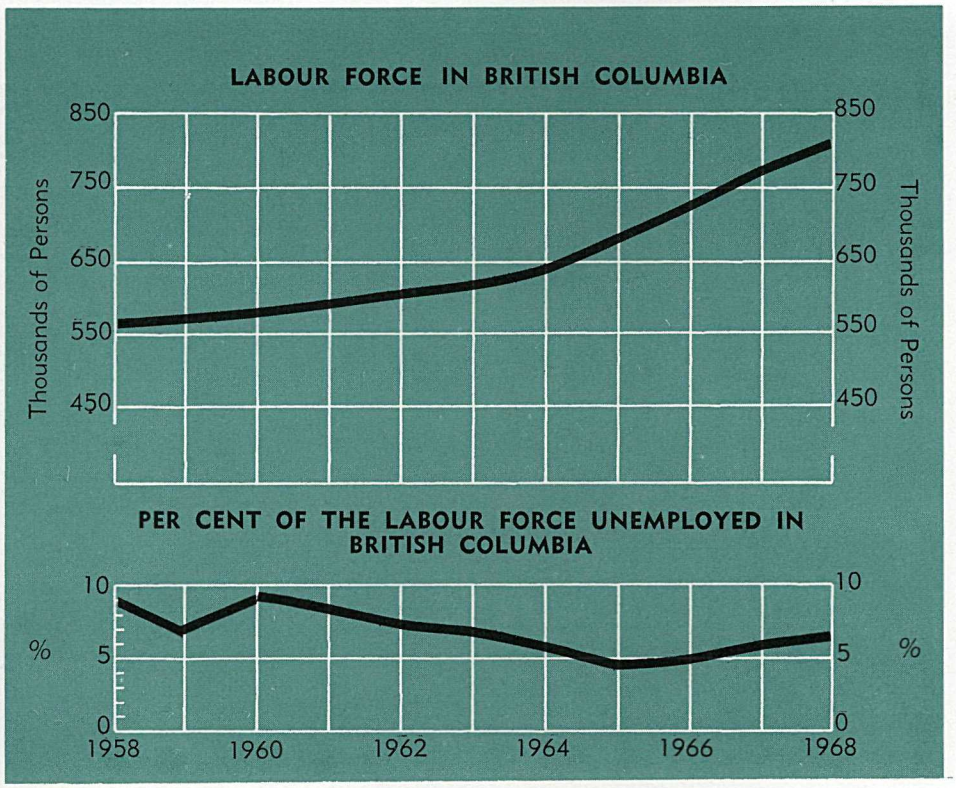


	Births		Deaths		Number of Marriages
	Number	Per Thousand People	Number	Per Thousand People	
1958	39,577	25.7	13,741	8.9	12,094
1959	39,971	25.5	14,336	9.2	11,910
1960	40,116	25.0	14,696	9.2	11,203
1961	38,591	23.7	14,403	8.8	10,935
1962	38,128	23.0	14,912	9.0	11,196
1963	37,478	22.1	15,029	8.8	11,677
1964	38,897	20.6	16,051	9.2	12,158
1965	33,669	18.7	15,770	8.8	13,639
1966	32,502	17.3	16,271	8.7	14,682
1967	32,840	16.9	16,167	8.3	16,026
1968	33,529	16.7	16,786	8.4	16,655

Source: Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Victoria.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

(Annual Averages)

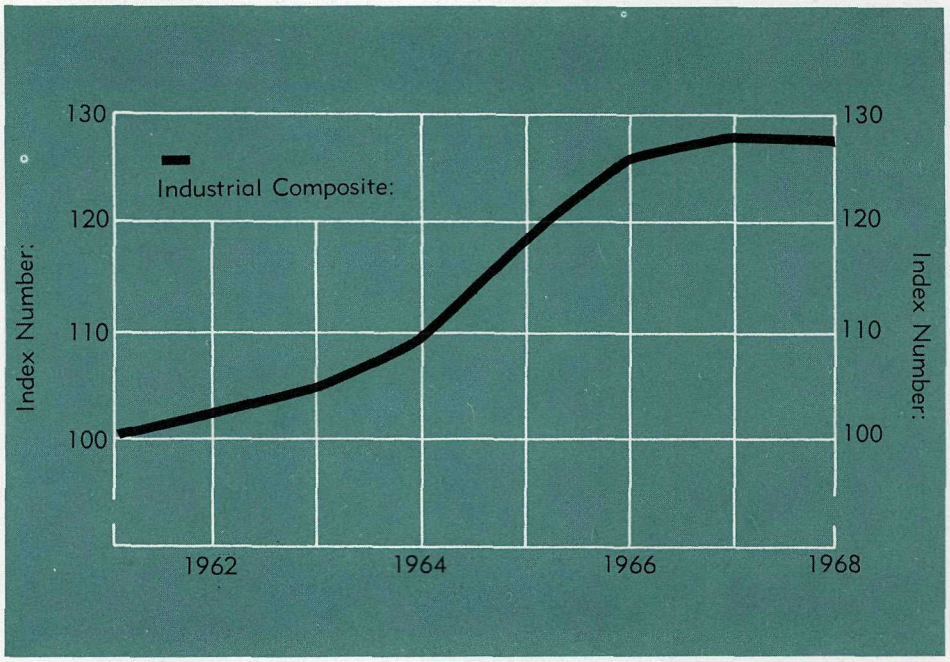


Year	Labour Force	Male	Female	Employed	Unemployed	Per Cent of the Labour Force Unemployed
	(In thousands of persons.)					
1958	548	415	133	501	47	8.6
1959	556	419	137	520	36	6.5
1960	565	423	142	516	49	8.7
1961	575	426	149	527	48	8.3
1962	590	430	160	551	39	6.6
1963	610	437	173	571	39	6.4
1964	639	452	187	605	34	5.3
1965	667	470	197	639	28	4.2
1966	710	498	212	678	32	4.5
1967	762	525	237	723	39	5.1
1968	797	544	253	750	47	5.9

Source: The Labour Force, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIES, 1961–1968

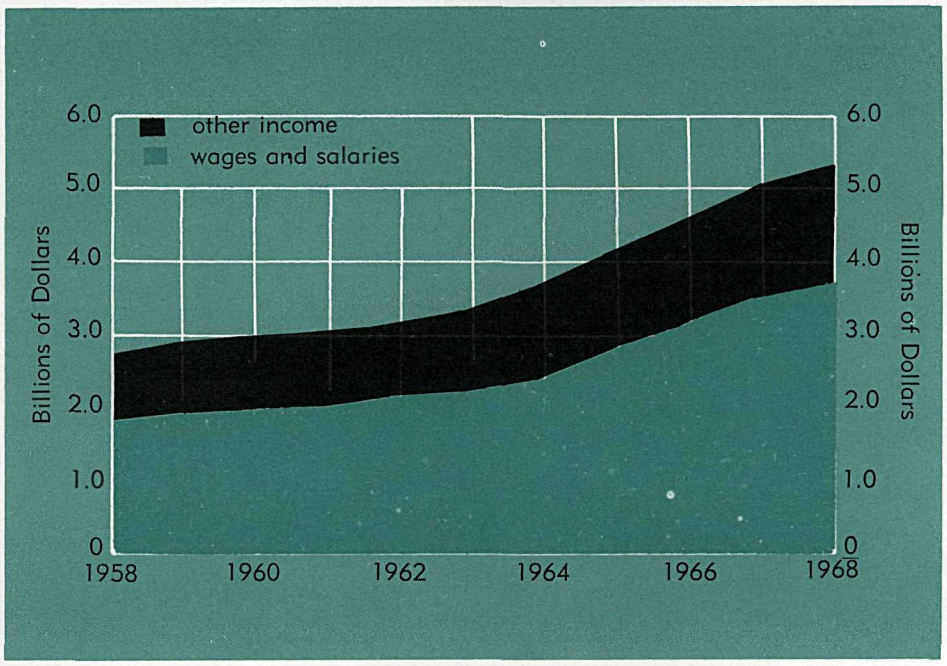
1961=100



Year	Logging	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Service	Industrial Composite
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	105.0	104.1	103.8	103.7	100.2	101.9	102.1
1963	109.7	107.4	106.6	108.6	104.4	103.5	104.9
1964	110.7	106.7	109.2	120.2	109.9	116.7	109.4
1965	118.4	116.6	116.4	154.2	117.1	131.8	118.2
1966	118.9	126.7	123.0	176.7	125.6	146.4	126.2
1967	109.4	127.1	120.1	191.2	130.9	157.2	128.8
1968 (preliminary)	111.5	131.6	118.8	158.3	135.3	163.5	128.7

NOTE.—Indexes based on firms of 20 or more employees.
Source: Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

PERSONAL INCOME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



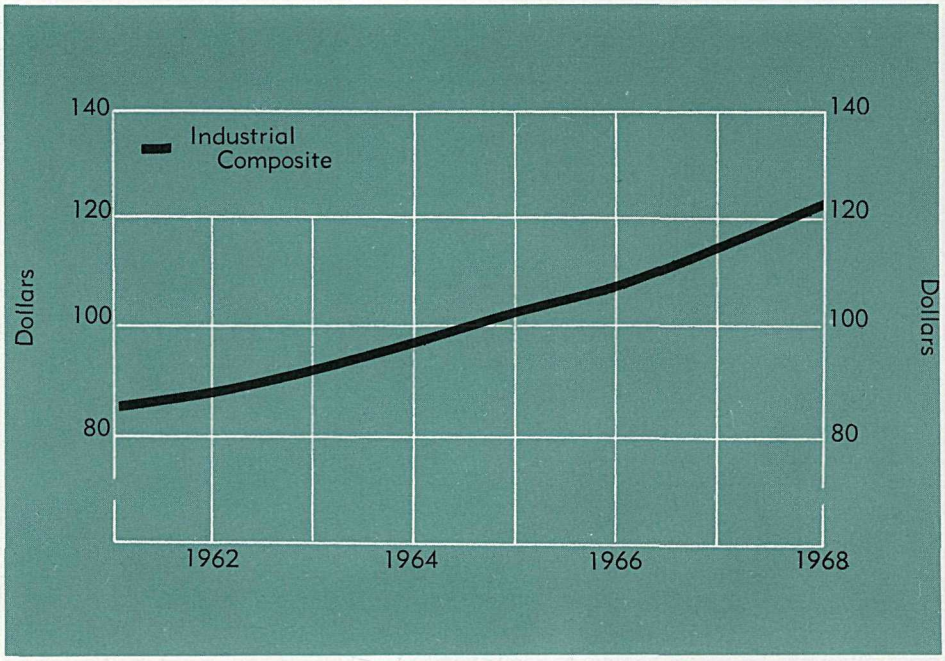
Year	Wages, Salaries	Other[1]	Total Personal Income	Personal Income per Person ($)
	(In thousands of dollars.)			
1958	1,683,000	925,000	2,608,000	1,696
1959	1,790,000	965,000	2,755,000	1,758
1960	1,858,000	992,000	2,850,000	1,779
1961	1,894,000	1,059,000	2,953,000	1,813
1962	2,008,000	1,129,000	3,139,000	1,891
1963	2,159,000	1,187,000	3,366,000	1,981
1964	2,362,000	1,252,000	3,628,000	2,079
1965	2,731,000	1,379,000	4,110,000	2,287
1966	3,123,000	1,466,000	4,589,000	2,449
1967	3,415,000	1,607,000	5,022,000	2,579
1968 (estimated)	3,634,000	1,796,000	5,430,000	2,705

[1] Includes supplementary labour income, military pay and allowances, interest, dividends, net rental income, non-farm unincorporated business income, income of farm operators, and government transfer payments.

Sources:

National Accounts, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.
Labour Income, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.
1968 estimates by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

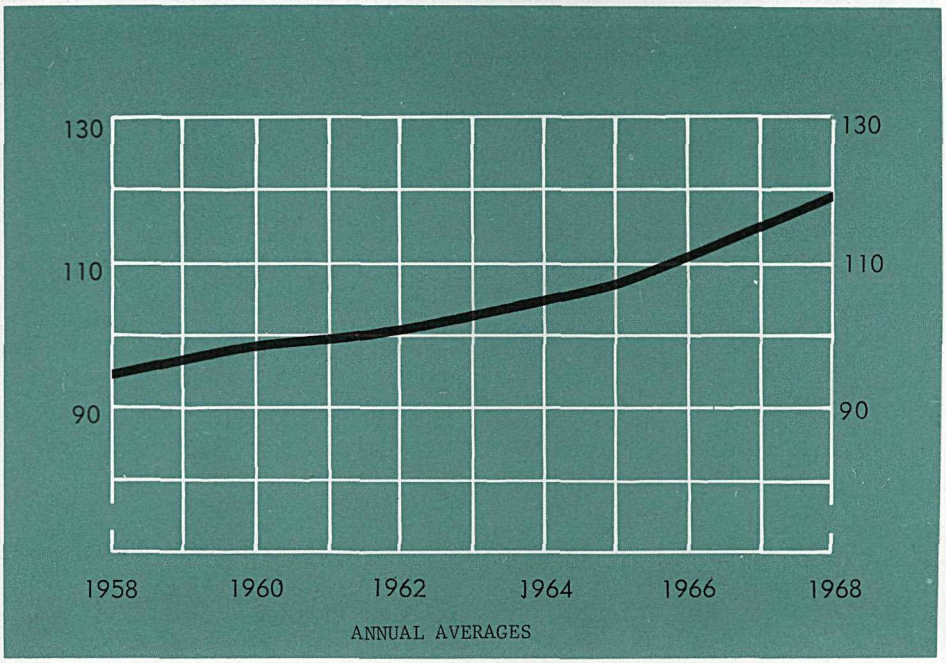
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1961–68



Year	Logging	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Service	Industrial Composite
1961	$96.33	$97.35	$88.84	$103.97	$70.06	$61.80	$84.99
1962	102.53	101.42	91.32	103.62	71.82	62.94	87.10
1963	105.38	103.43	94.70	108.54	74.24	64.59	90.10
1964	112.23	108.00	99.11	116.38	76.63	66.22	94.11
1965	122.87	120.05	105.09	129.10	79.87	71.24	100.71
1966	127.66	131.29	110.90	157.26	83.86	76.72	107.33
1967	138.57	142.97	119.76	165.24	88.55	78.63	114.40
1968 (preliminary)	150.24	152.61	128.42	161.36	96.52	82.99	120.69

Source: Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CANADA, 1958–68
1961=100



(1961=100)

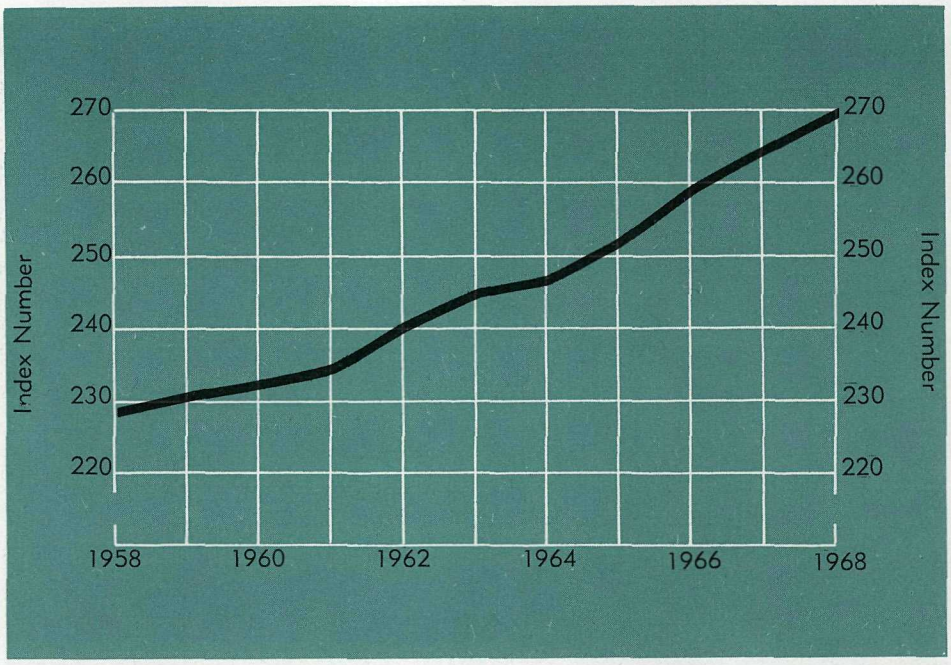
Year	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	All Items[1]	Annual Percentage Change
	(Annual Averages.)						
1958	98.5	96.8	97.5	95.2	93.6	96.8	+2.7
1959	97.7	98.6	97.7	98.4	96.7	97.9	+1.1
1960	98.5	99.6	98.6	99.8	99.5	99.1	+1.2
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+0.9
1962	101.8	101.2	100.9	99.9	102.0	101.2	+1.2
1963	105.1	102.3	103.4	99.9	104.6	103.0	+1.8
1964	106.8	103.9	106.0	101.0	108.0	104.8	+1.7
1965	109.6	105.8	107.9	104.8	113.0	107.4	+2.5
1966	116.6	108.7	112.0	107.3	116.5	111.4	+3.7
1967	118.1	113.4	117.6	111.8	122.5	115.4	+3.6
1968	122.0	118.6	121.1	114.7	127.4	120.1	+4.1

[1] Sub-indexes for tobacco and alcohol and for recreation and reading are included in all items but not shown separately.

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

GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX, CANADA, 1958–68

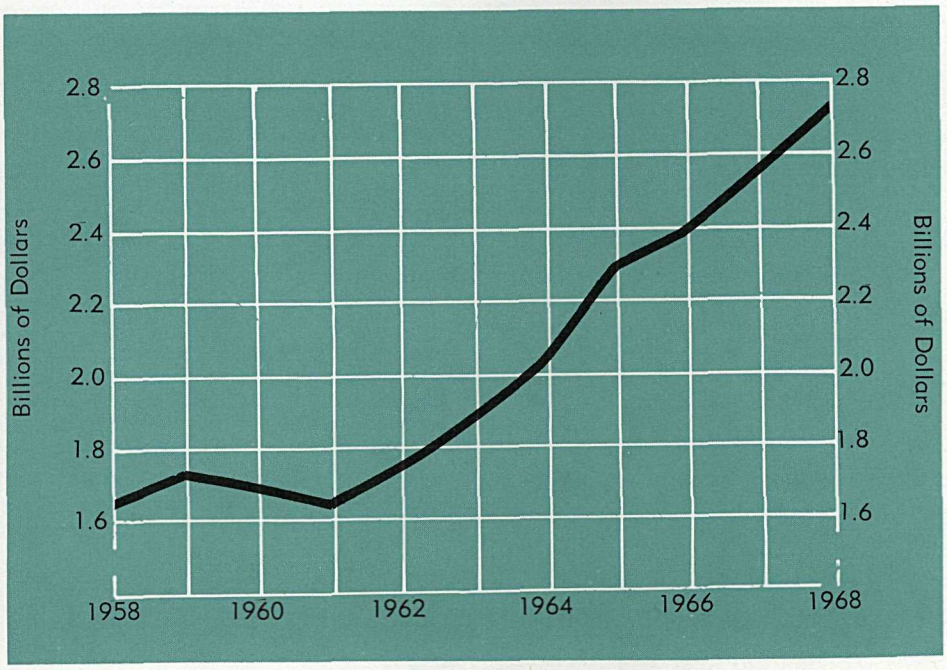
1935–39 = 100



Year	Wood Products	Iron Products	Chemical Products	Building Materials[1]		General Wholesale Price Index	Annual Percentage Change
				Residential	Non-residential		
	(Annual averages.)						
1958	298.5	252.6	183.0	127.3	129.8	227.8	+0.2
1959	304.0	255.7	187.0	130.0	131.7	230.6	+1.2
1960	303.8	256.2	188.2	129.2	132.3	230.9	+0.1
1961	305.1	258.1	188.7	128.3	131.1	233.3	+1.0
1962	315.8	256.2	190.5	129.7	131.9	240.0	+2.9
1963	323.4	253.6	189.3	133.9	135.1	244.6	+1.9
1964	330.9	256.4	191.2	142.5	139.6	245.4	+0.3
1965	334.0	264.5	200.2	148.9	146.8	250.4	+2.0
1966	337.8	268.0	207.1	154.4	151.0	259.5	+3.6
1967	346.3	274.4	212.6	159.3	154.2	264.1	+1.8
1968	367.9	276.8	213.7	168.2	157.8	269.9	+2.2

[1] 1949=100.
Source: Prices and Price Indexes, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

RETAIL SALES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



(In thousands of dollars.)

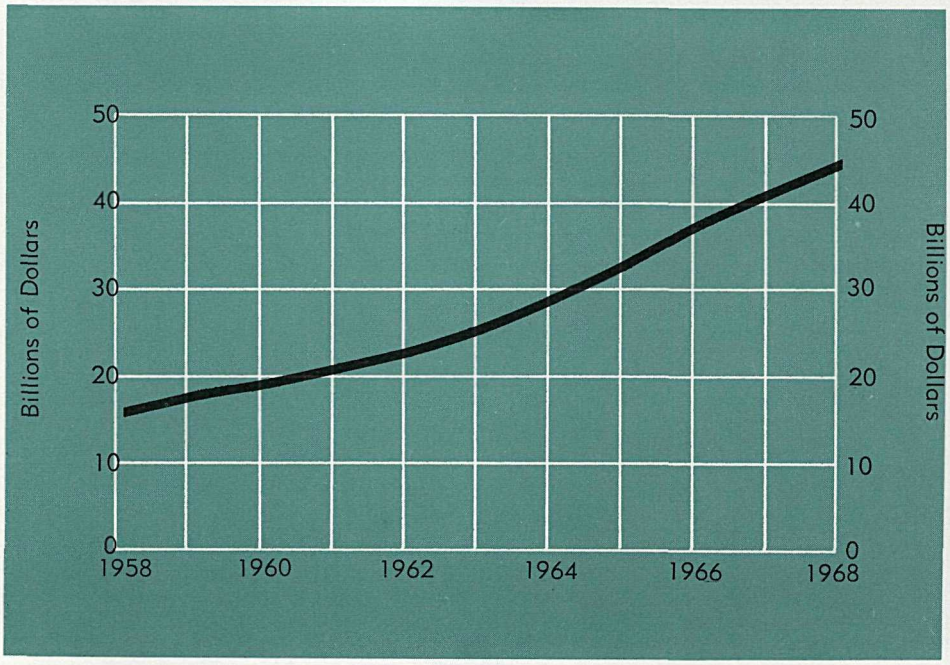
Year	Grocery and Combination	Department Stores	Motor-vehicles	Total,[1] All Trades
1958	284,774	228,147	296,776	1,631,221
1959	301,888	241,406	313,804	1,707,057
1960	309,203	245,111	283,498	1,668,360
1961	365,364	255,431	244,159	1,604,204
1962	381,439	271,555	292,522	1,736,665
1963	398,812	290,004	328,483	1,850,260
1964	428,212	324,510	370,759	2,039,599
1965	468,033	354,422	428,476	2,241,676
1966	522,570	382,218	418,027	2,421,110
1967	560,720	414,754	420,417	2,580,831
1968	612,868	404,785[2]	453,195	2,796,518

[1] Excludes restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, and taverns.

[2] Due to changes in the definition of " department stores," the 1968 figure is not comparable with the data of previous years.

Source: Retail Trade, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

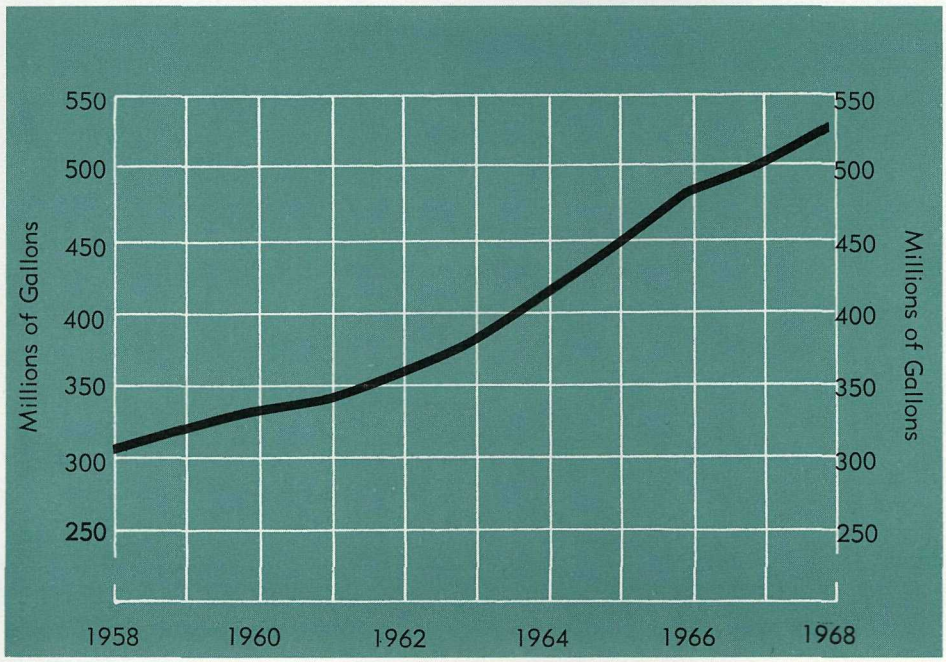
CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Year	Value ($000)	Year	Value ($000)
1958	16,244,464	1964	29,372,078
1959	17,626,917	1965	33,646,743
1960	18,018,609	1966	38,057,010
1961	20,433,555	1967	41,281,302
1962	23,089,746	1968	46,638,961
1963	25,069,589		

Source: Cheques Cashed in Clearing House Centres, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

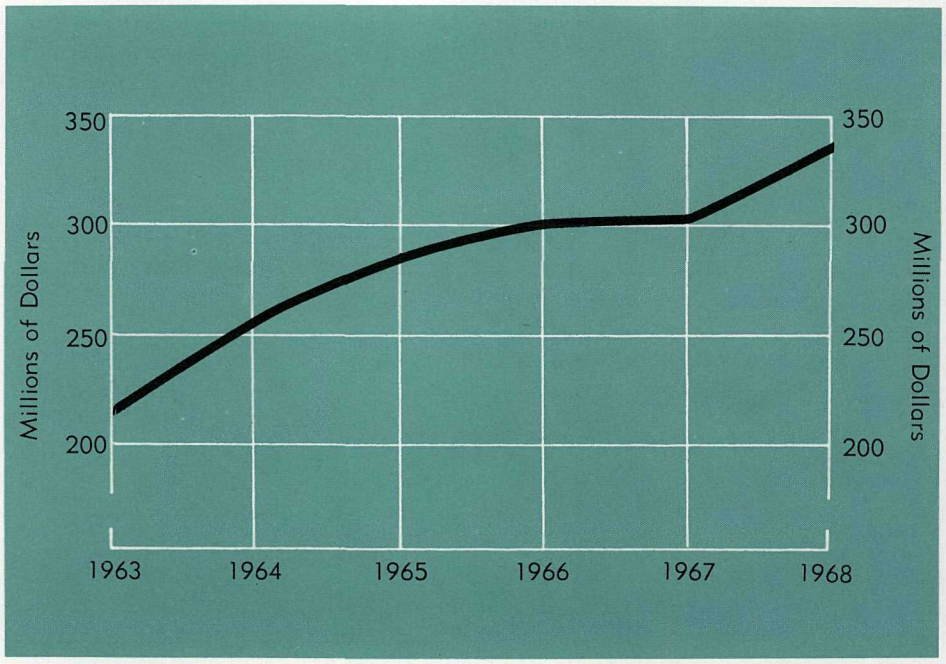
GASOLINE CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Year	Gallons	Year	Gallons
1958	305,610,000	1964	413,554,000
1959	320,813,000	1965	445,773,000
1960	333,792,000	1966	483,012,000
1961	339,170,000	1967	499,018,000
1962	358,835,000	1968	528,490,000
1963	377,625,000		

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

ESTIMATED VALUE ADDED BY LOGGING PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1963–1968

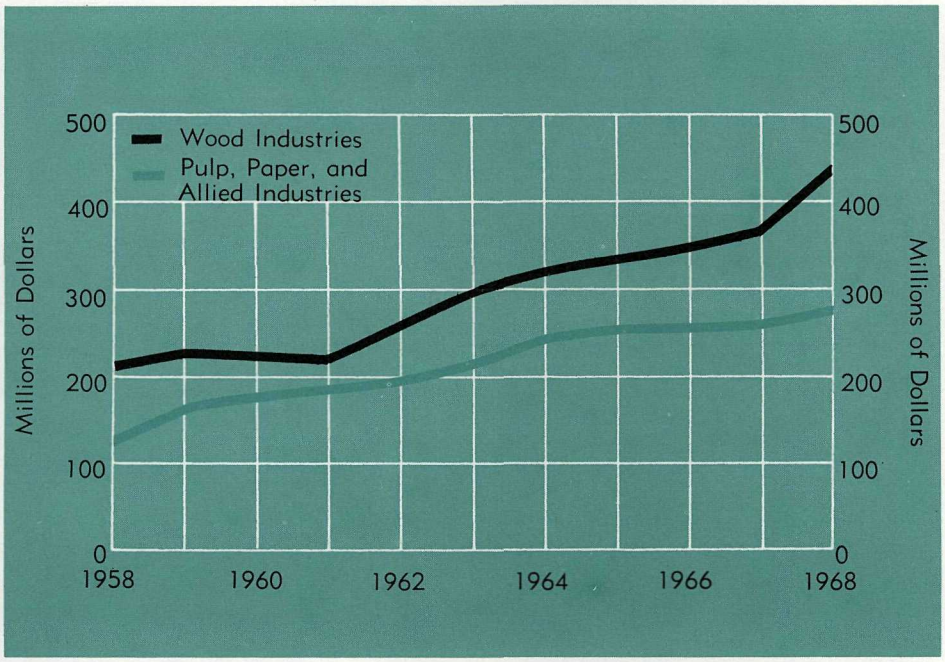


(In thousands of dollars.)

1963	220,479	1966 (preliminary)	303,500
1964	261,919	1967 (estimated)	304,400
1965	289,897	1968 (estimated)	340,000

Sources:
Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST INDUSTRIES, 1958–1968

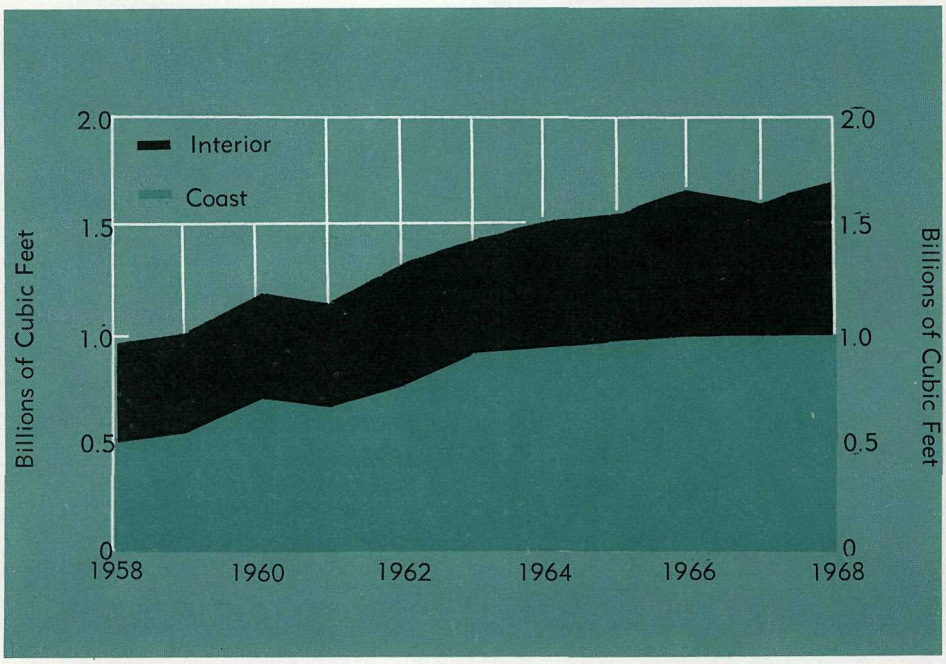


(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	Wood Industries	Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries
1958	214,759	120,673
1959	230,229	160,531
1960	226,702	169,517
1961	220,444	182,960
1962	268,302	194,441
1963	306,663	209,087
1964	324,618	237,440
1965	337,111	247,330
1966	354,924	246,092
1967 (estimated)	365,700	253,300
1968 (estimated)	449,000	266,000

Sources:
Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

TIMBER SCALED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

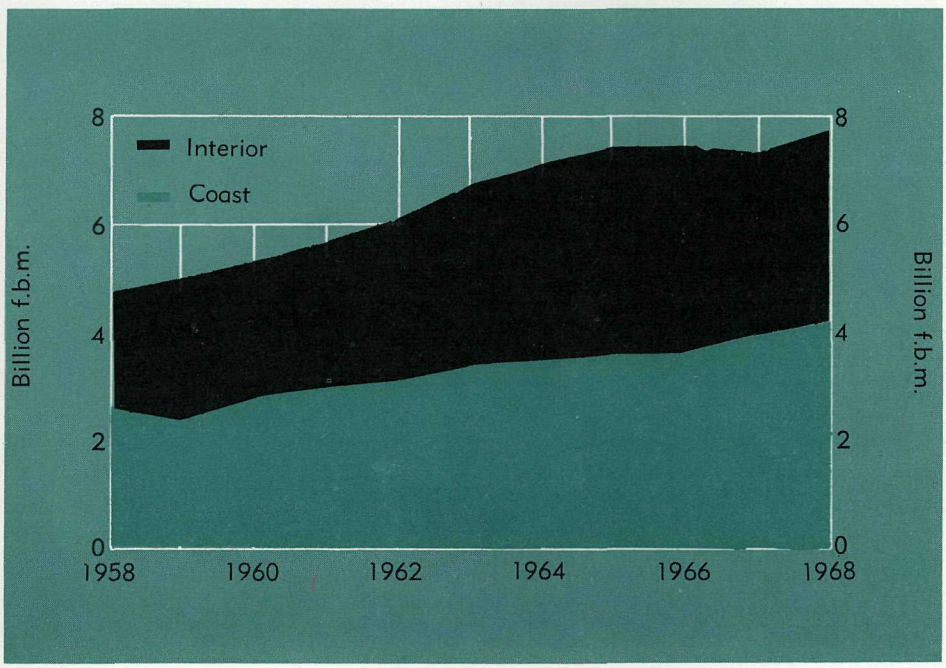


(In millions of cubic feet.)

Year	Coast	Interior	Province
1958	503	405	908
1959	574	475	1,049
1960	702	498	1,200
1961	659	508	1,167
1962	783	560	1,343
1963	814	659	1,473
1964	829	686	1,515
1965	858	675	1,533
1966	909	693	1,602
1967	900	673	1,573
1968 (estimated)	985	718	1,702

Sources:
British Columbia Forest Service, Victoria.
1968 estimates by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Year	Lumber Production (in Millions of F.B.M.)			Plywood Production (in Millions of Sq. Ft.)[1]
	Coast	Interior	Province	
1958	2,566	2,284	4,850	1,331
1959	2,346	2,603	4,949	1,275
1960	2,850	2,455	5,305	1,408
1961	2,956	2,664	5,620	1,620
1962	3,020	2,984	6,004	1,723
1963	3,396	3,338	6,734	1,793
1964	3,492	3,603	7,095	1,516
1965	3,649	3,800	7,449	1,615
1966	3,680	3,639	7,319	1,629
1967 (preliminary)	3,913	3,239	7,152	1,716
1968 (preliminary)	4,144	3,702	7,847	1,847

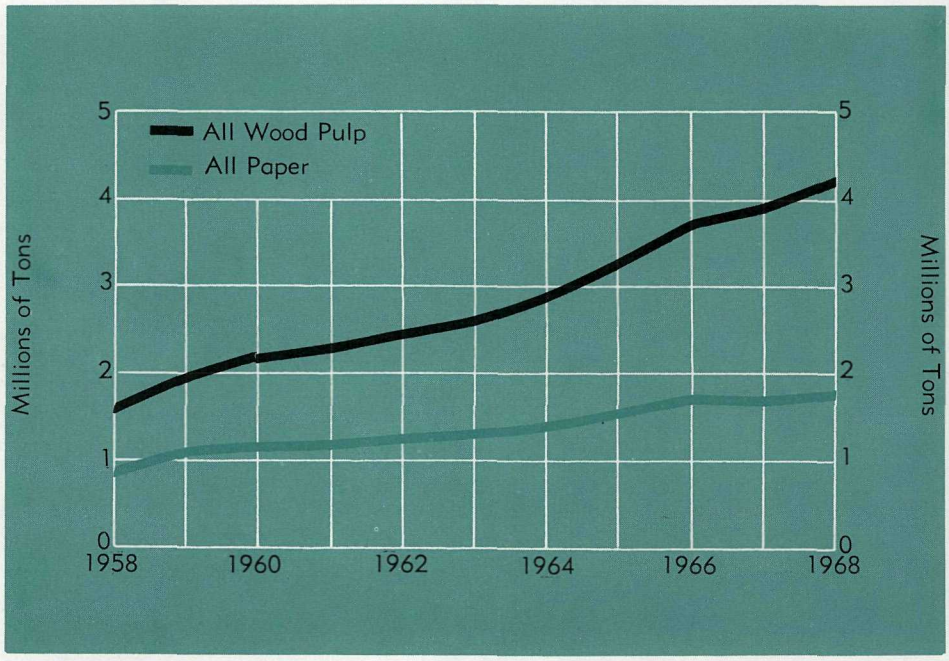
[1] One-quarter inch basis from 1958 to 1963; three-eighth inch basis from 1964.

Sources:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

Plywood Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, Vancouver.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



(In thousands of tons.)

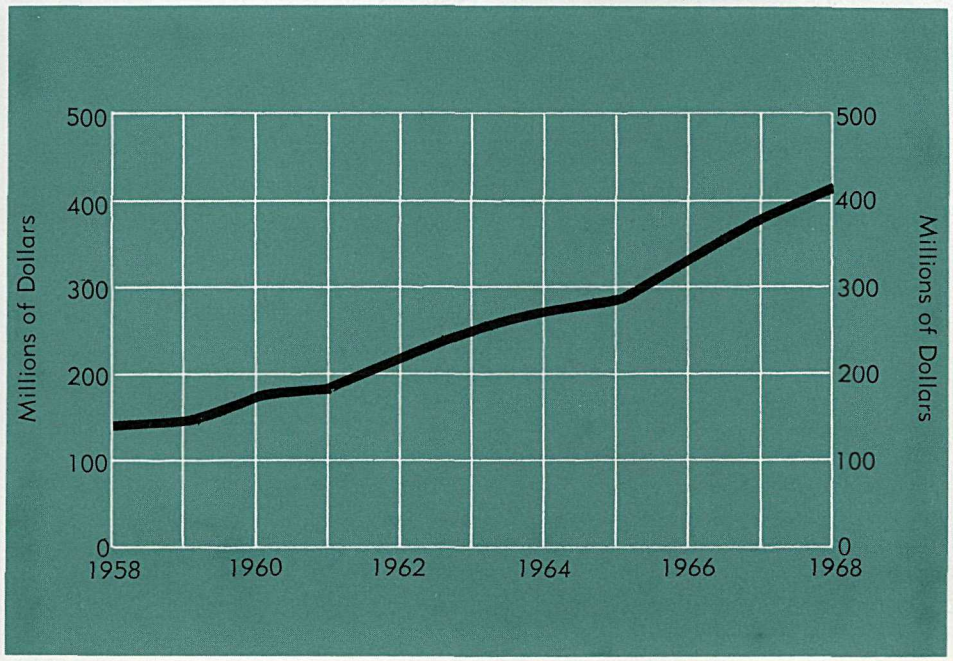
Year	All Wood-pulp Production	All Paper Production[1]
1958	1,454	829
1959	1,927	1,048
1960	2,125	1,150
1961	2,256	1,136
1962	2,411	1,201
1963	2,501	1,240
1964	2,827	1,352
1965	3,275	1,539
1966	3,669	1,688
1967 (preliminary)	3,842	1,651
1968 (preliminary)	4,389	1,706

[1] Includes newsprint, other paper, and paperboard.

Sources:

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal, Que.
Pulp and Paper Mills, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

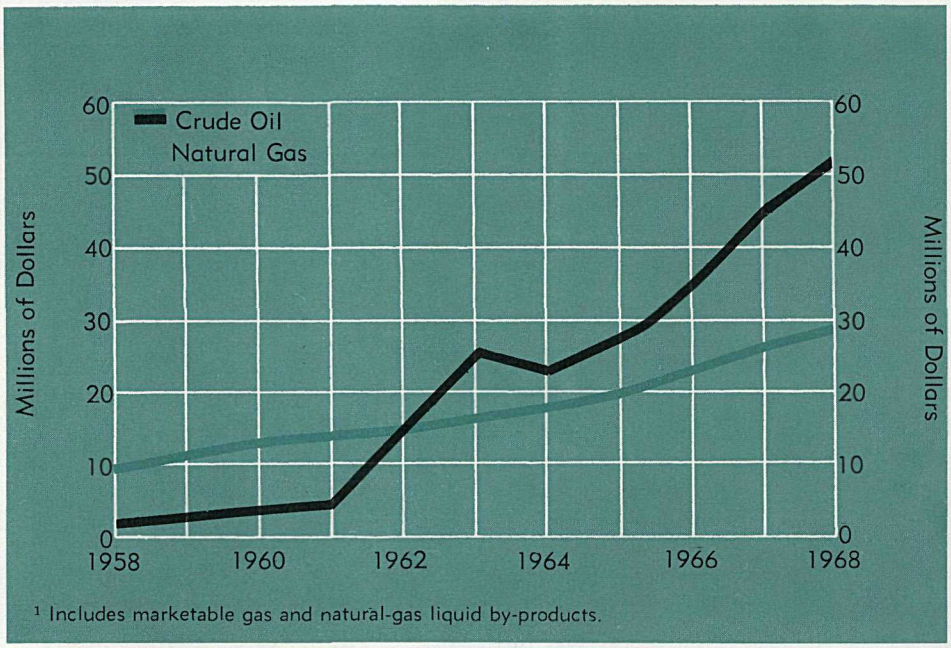


(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Molybdenum[1]	Crude Oil Field and Plant Condensates	Natural Gas Delivered to Pipe-lines, Butane and Propane	All Minerals
1958	34,627	43,235	2,965	.....	1,390	3,417	144,954
1959	33,542	44,169	4,498	.....	1,941	4,026	147,664
1960	38,662	50,657	9,584	.....	1,991	7,236	177,365
1961	42,314	45,371	8,965	.....	2,638	8,974	179,807
1962	34,537	51,356	33,209	.....	17,520	10,420	229,371
1963	37,835	53,069	36,238	.....	25,464	10,916	255,864
1964	39,402	58,659	38,609	47	24,048	12,419	267,139
1965	43,149	48,667	32,696	12,405	29,341	14,761	280,652
1966	34,437	47,666	56,438	27,606	36,667	17,607	335,780
1967	31,432	39,248	88,135	31,183	45,109	21,988	383,382
1968	32,780	43,550	87,284	32,553	50,453	24,829	405,369

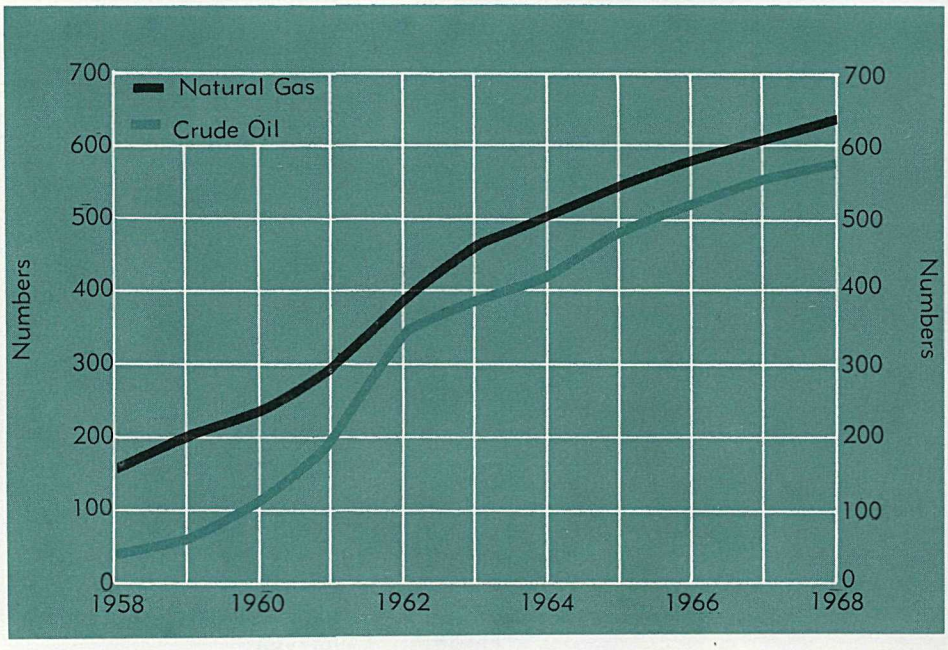
[1] Production of molybdenum commenced in 1964.
Source: Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria.

VALUE OF NATURAL GAS[1] AND CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



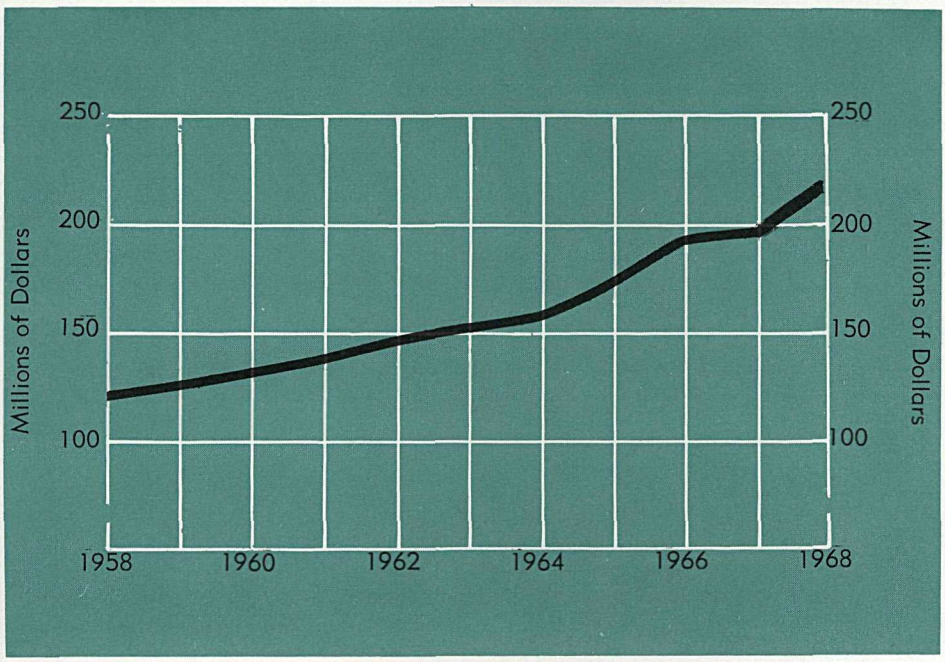
[1] Includes marketable gas and natural-gas liquid by-products.
Source: Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria.

OIL AND GAS WELLS CAPABLE OF PRODUCTION AT YEAR'S END IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Source: Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria.

FARM CASH RECEIPTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

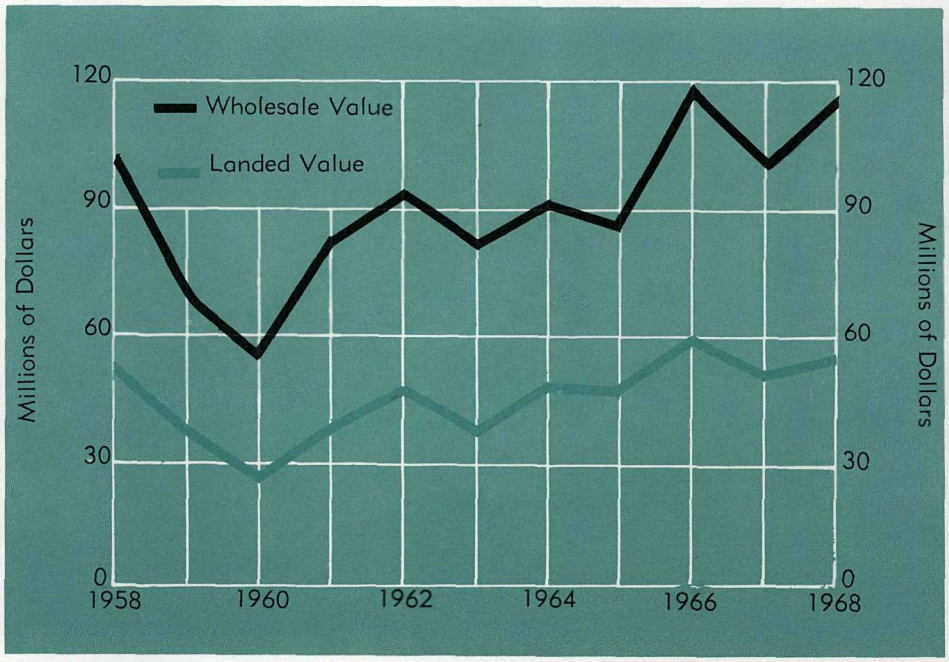


(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	Live Stock and Products	Dairy Products[1]	Fruits and Vegetables	Grain and Other Products	Total[2]
1958	51,695	34,304	25,408	10,057	121,464
1959	55,279	34,172	25,076	10,359	124,886
1960	52,718	34,192	29,504	11,232	127,646
1961	54,872	34,835	29,909	13,580	133,196
1962	65,962	34,335	32,309	15,614	148,220
1963	63,926	33,708	34,687	17,076	149,397
1964	61,918	34,682	37,787	19,242	153,629
1965	74,343	36,611	34,642	18,604	164,200
1966	83,134	42,026	41,291	21,430	187,881
1967	82,603	45,229	46,747	21,240	195,819
1968 (estimated)	91,000	48,000	48,500	24,500	212,000

[1] Includes dairy supplementary payments.
[2] Revised series used for 1963 to 1968 and old series for 1958 to 1962.
Sources:
Farm Cash Receipts, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.
1968 estimates by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

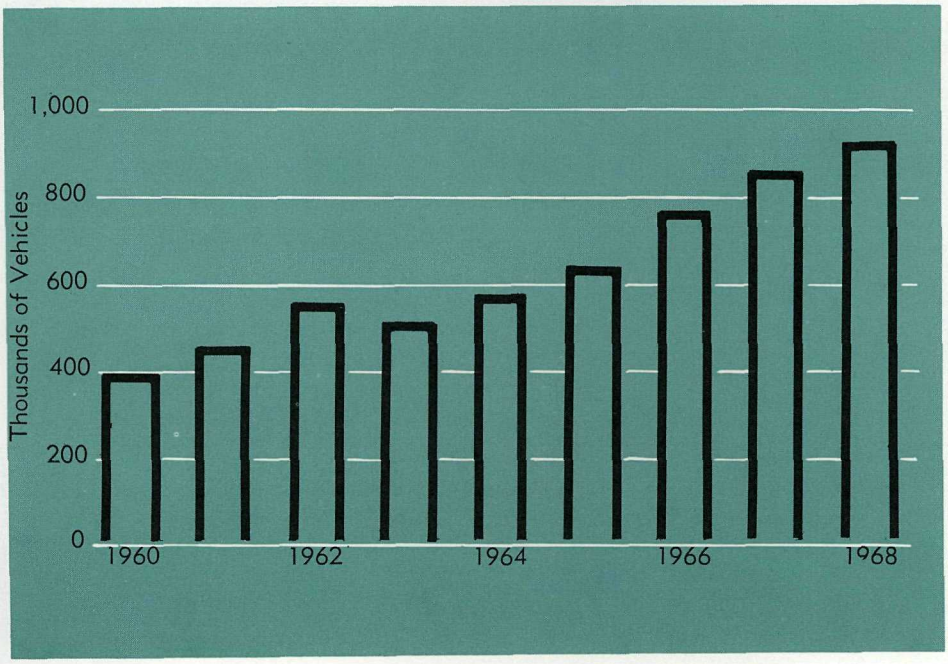
WHOLESALE AND LANDED VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Year	Wholesale Marketed Value of Fish Products[1]	Landed Value[2]	Canned-salmon Pack (48-lb. Cases)
	$000	$000	
1958	98,458	52,053	1,900,025
1959	66,377	35,724	1,077,097
1960	52,259	27,962	631,150
1961	77,886	38,778	1,405,158
1962	94,673	46,715	1,816,585
1963	76,000	38,551	1,203,271
1964	92,117	47,144	1,255,308
1965	84,666	45,824	913,957
1966	117,984	58,666	1,819,215
1967	99,814	48,051	1,465,708
1968 (preliminary)	119,255	55,694	1,746,989

[1] Excludes imported tuna processed in British Columbia.
[2] Excludes halibut landings by British Columbia fishermen at United States ports.
Source: Fisheries Statistics of British Columbia, Federal Department of Fisheries, Vancouver.

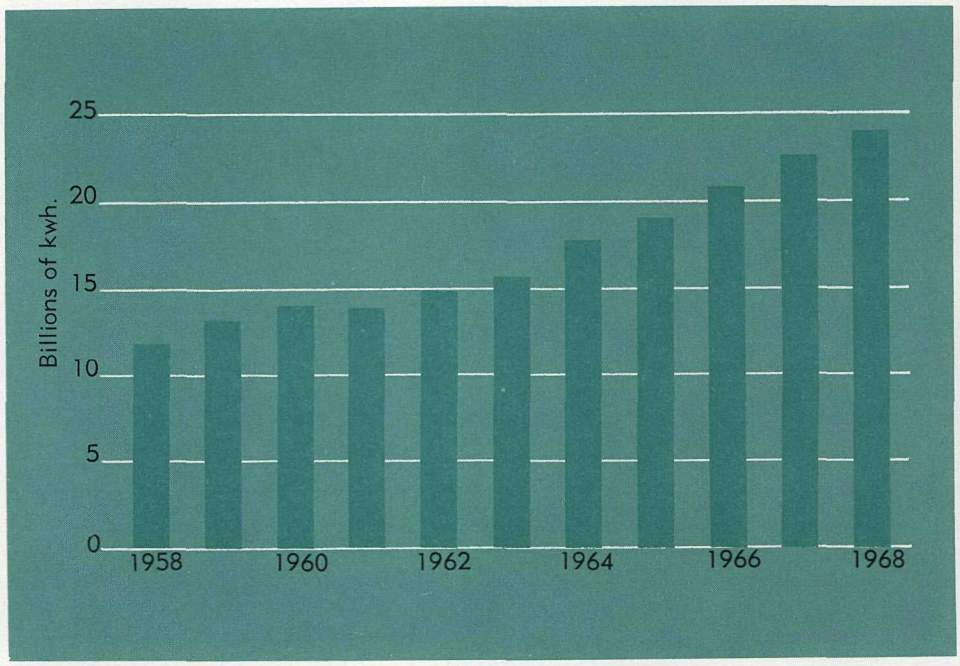
FOREIGN-LICENSED PASSENGER VEHICLES ENTERING BRITISH COLUMBIA FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1960–68



Year[1]	Foreign Vehicles	Year[1]	Foreign Vehicles
1960	394,081	1965	627,759
1961	447,996	1966	761,563
1962	549,219	1967	844,638
1963	505,531	1968	911,171
1964	563,268		

[1] Data for earlier years not comparable.
Source: Travel between Canada and the United States, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

ELECTRIC-POWER CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

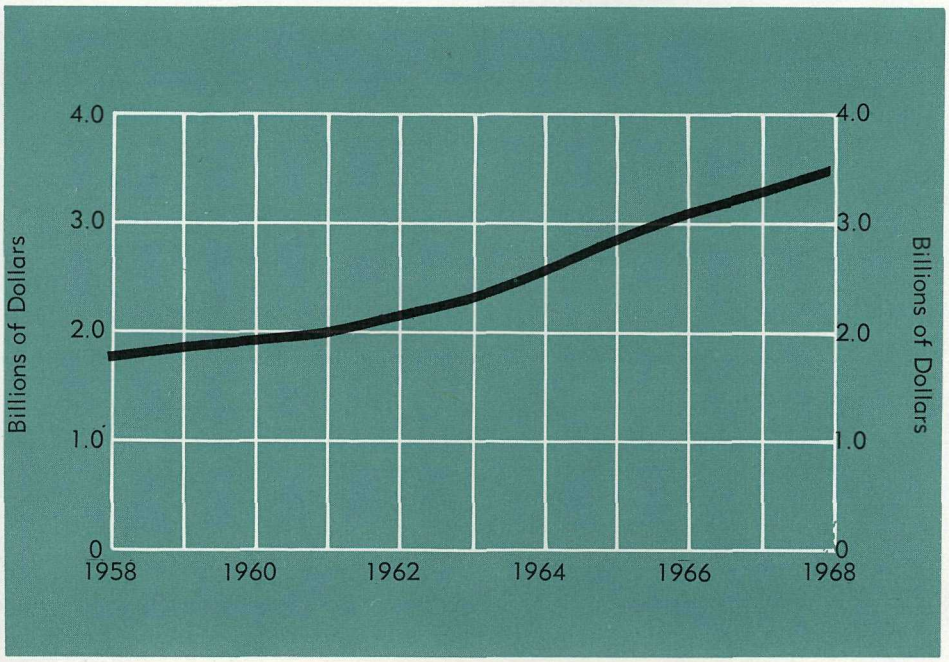


(In thousands of kilowatt-hours.)

Year	Consumption	Year	Consumption
1958	11,922,800	1964	17,277,000
1959	12,530,200	1965	18,952,100
1960	13,689,900	1966	21,109,100
1961	13,421,100	1967	22,635,000
1962	14,780,400	1968 (preliminary)	24,331,000
1963	15,625,200		

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
1958	98,973	403,502	951,518	761,237	1,751,607
1959	100,091	418,376	961,976	838,122	1,841,339
1960	98,931	434,557	1,007,018	849,729	1,908,543
1961[1]	103,546	470,925	1,019,893	865,577	1,927,046
1962	105,389	502,348	1,136,238	975,790	2,150,532
1963	109,093	541,327	1,223,543	1,055,799	2,322,273
1964	113,250	590,306	1,401,893	1,135,779	2,573,832
1965	119,836	660,100	1,515,454	1,246,867	2,806,165
1966	124,571	731,013	1,682,834	1,347,065	3,063,675
1967 (preliminary)	121,600	770,000	1,730,000	1,430,000	3,201,900
1968 (estimated)	120,300	815,000	1,900,000	1,570,000	3,512,300

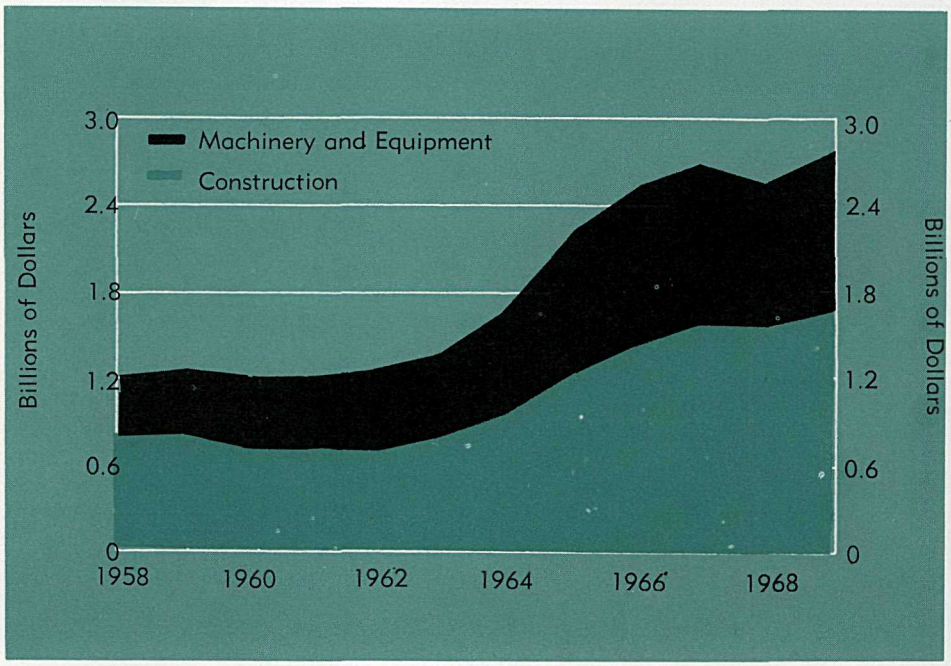
[1] Series revised.

Sources:

The Manufacturing Industries of Canada and the Preliminary Statement of Manufacturers and Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

1968 estimates by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68

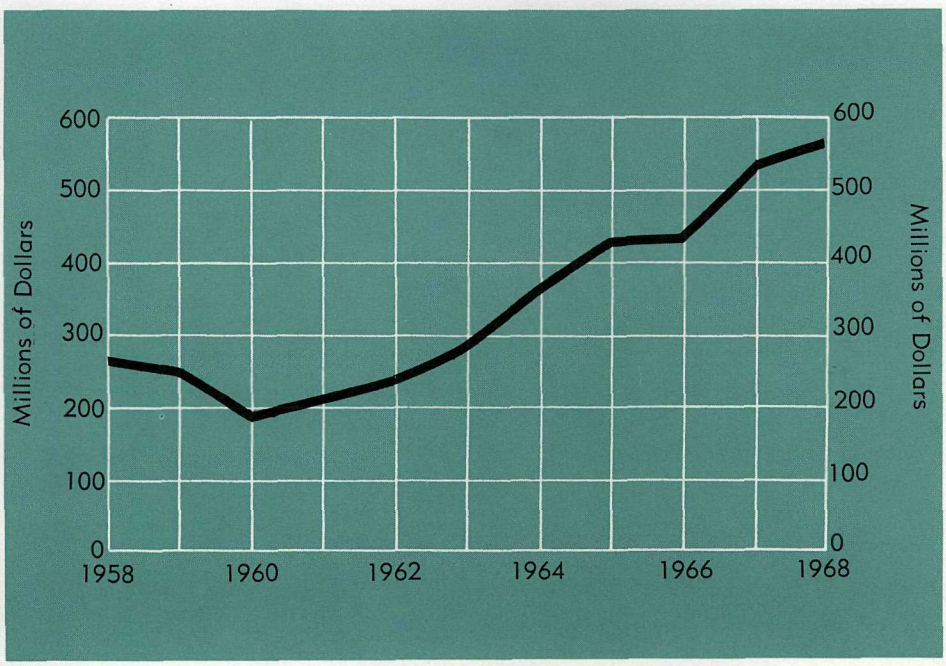


(In millions of dollars.)

Year	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
1958	803.5	415.3	1,218.8
1959	819.8	443.1	1,262.9
1960	763.1	461.7	1,244.8
1961	753.8	487.1	1,240.9
1962	759.3	528.6	1,287.9
1963	827.6	572.8	1,400.4
1964	987.9	749.3	1,737.2
1965	1,268.7	912.3	2,181.0
1966	1,443.5	1,107.8	2,551.3
1967	1,621.5	1,095.0	2,716.5
1968 (preliminary)	1,597.1	991.2	2,588.3

Source: Private and Public Investment in Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

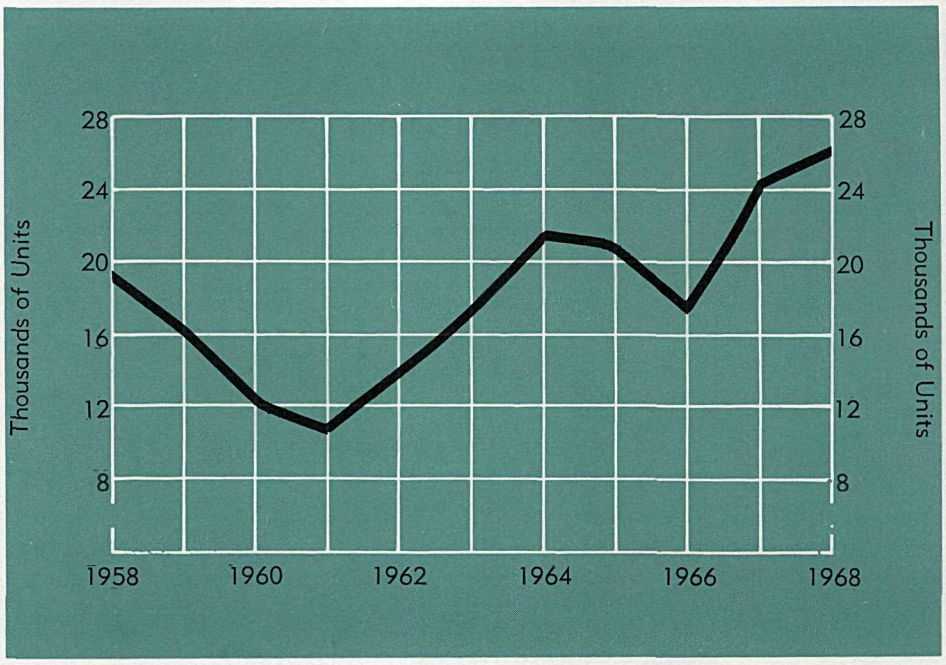
VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN ORGANIZED AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AREAS ONLY, 1958–1968



Year	Value	Year	Value
1958	$265,000,000	1964	$360,469,000
1959	255,711,000	1965	422,518,000
1960	195,712,000	1966	429,305,000
1961	207,558,000	1967	523,605,000
1962	237,124,000	1968	560,000,000
1963	270,809,000		

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

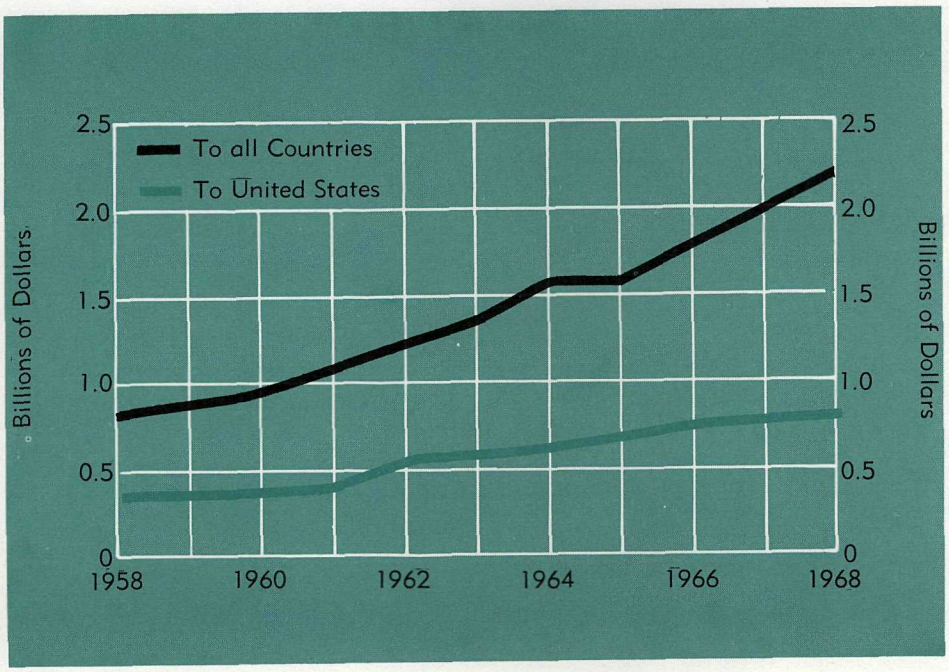
HOUSING STARTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Year	Starts	Year	Starts
1958	19,299	1964	21,665
1959	16,691	1965	21,398
1960	12,004	1966	17,753
1961	11,170	1967	24,100
1962	13,892	1968	26,195
1963	17,329		

Sources:
Canadian Housing Statistics, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa, Ont.
New Residential Construction, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

VALUE OF EXPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS,[1] 1958–68



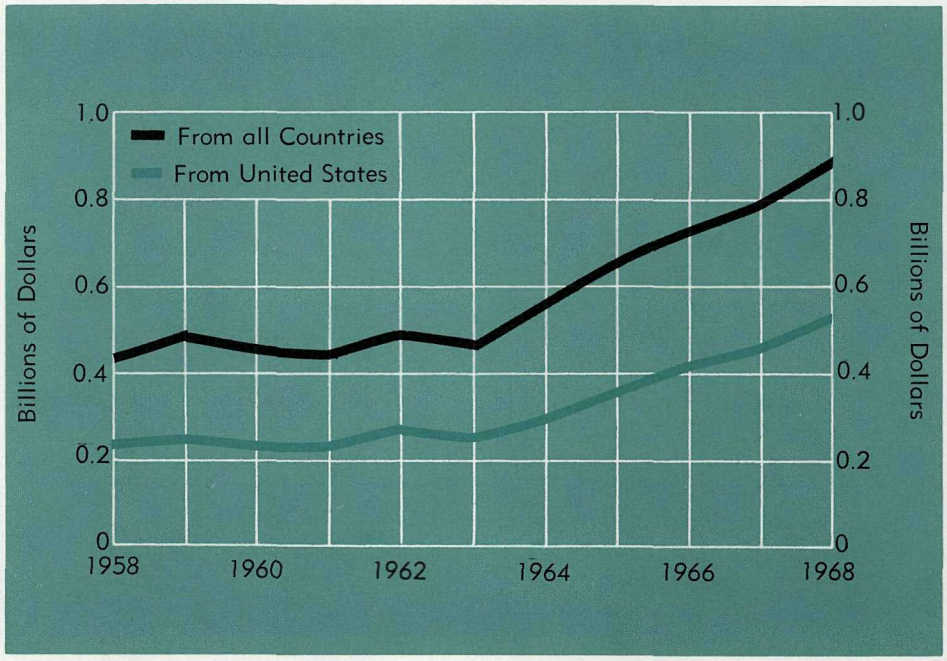
[1] Irrespective of Province of origin.

(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	United States	United Kingdom	Japan	Other Countries	Total
1958	333,107	166,948	94,241	211,954	806,250
1959	360,103	171,633	119,229	220,982	871,947
1960	395,519	178,159	137,950	247,276	958,904
1961	426,066	140,550	173,928	340,240	1,080,784
1962	554,625	150,162	176,853	363,072	1,244,712
1963	556,419	184,013	256,397	401,891	1,398,720
1964	615,170	220,312	272,895	516,227	1,624,604
1965	673,482	219,140	278,229	453,054	1,623,905
1966	757,479	180,581	334,946	530,475	1,803,481
1967	782,255	212,661	475,278	564,664	2,034,858
1968	869,106	216,711	505,922	657,604	2,249,343

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

VALUE OF IMPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS,[1] 1958–68



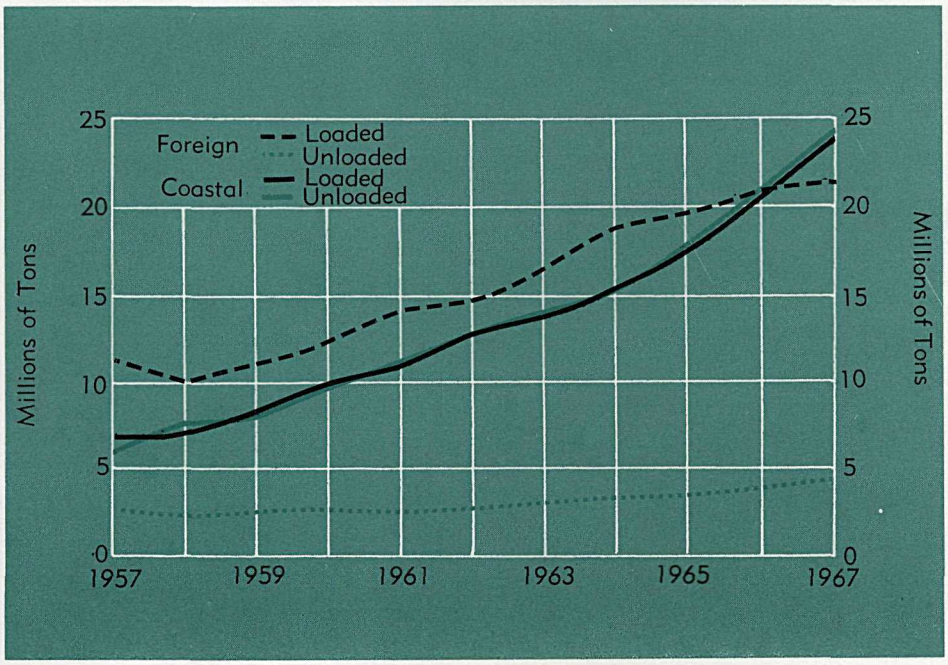
[1] Irrespective of Province of destination.

(In thousands of dollars.)

Year	Country of Origin				
	United States	United Kingdom	Japan	Other Countries	Total
1958	238,515	57,946	24,407	99,211	420,079
1959	258,458	88,512	36,452	87,536	470,958
1960	226,526	66,396	36,536	110,863	440,321
1961	226,425	57,260	38,064	99,854	421,603
1962	271,757	52,049	42,731	110,500	477,037
1963	250,765	47,177	41,593	118,896	458,431
1964	299,872	54,402	57,049	151,991	563,314
1965	360,894	52,712	76,503	171,169	661,283
1966	407,145	54,470	87,400	177,137	726,152
1967	445,791	58,861	102,212	180,717	787,581
1968	548,866	53,160	131,755	196,446	930,227

Source: Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

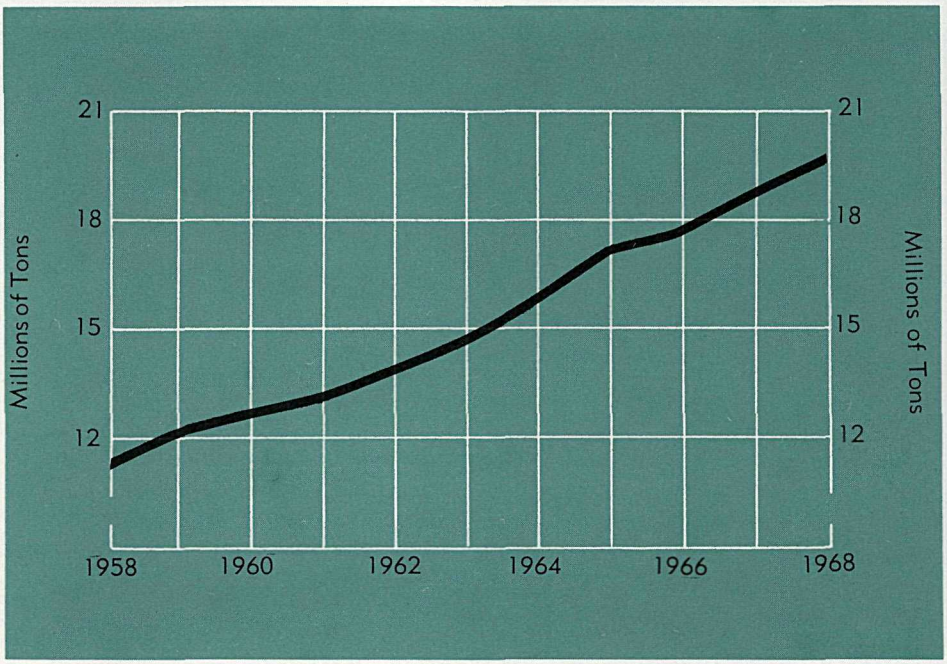
BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING STATISTICS, 1957–1967



Year	Foreign Shipping		Coastal Shipping	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1957	10,805,213	2,355,951	7,187,575	6,495,778
1958	9,923,326	1,791,432	7,049,993	7,836,535
1959	10,545,476	2,219,392	8,150,359	7,988,258
1960	12,113,066	2,259,885	10,546,371	10,412,760
1961	14,223,442	2,128,961	11,486,630	11,661,142
1962	14,279,758	2,356,472	13,581,481	13,483,726
1963	16,342,768	2,432,490	13,961,812	14,121,152
1964	18,986,547	2,928,165	15,129,679	15,028,314
1965	19,045,757	3,937,756	17,623,028	17,778,920
1966	20,533,120	3,657,434	20,977,732	21,043,259
1967	22,194,512	3,843,746	20,233,316	20,196,391

Source: Shipping Report, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

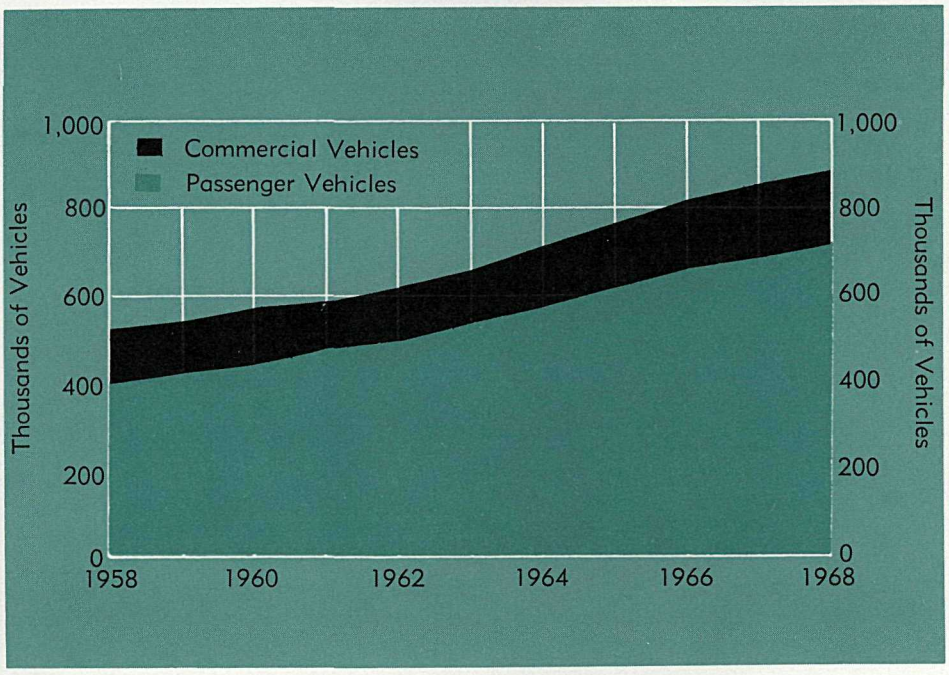
TOTAL RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC ORIGINATED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PLUS RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS, 1958–1968



Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1958	11,267,998	1964	15,803,376
1959	12,047,665	1965	17,072,754
1960	12,557,705	1966	17,686,348
1961	13,072,665	1967	18,868,190
1962	13,858,657	1968 (estimated)	19,500,000
1963	14,741,324		

Sources:
Railway Freight Traffic, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.
1968 estimate by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Victoria.

MOTOR-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1958–68



Licence-year	Passenger Vehicles	Commercial Vehicles	Total Vehicles
1958	393,337	117,866	511,203
1959	419,422	121,941	541,363
1960	446,050	114,221	560,271
1961	467,370	116,671	584,041
1962	495,308	120,729	616,037
1963	531,116	126,058	657,174
1964	571,807	133,573	705,380
1965	623,742	143,927	767,669
1966	664,791	153,321	818,112
1967	702,002	163,214	865,216
1968	740,979	177,633	918,612

Source: Licences Issued under the Motor-vehicle Act, Motor-vehicle Branch, Department of the Attorney-General, Victoria.

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1969

3,500-269-1606