

## PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Canada's pulp and paper industry set new records in 1956 in the production of pulp, newsprint and other kinds of paper and paperboards, in gross and net value of products, in employment and in salaries and wages paid, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual industry report.

Gross value of the industry's products reached \$1,465,058,000 in 1956, up 10.4 per cent from 1955's previous peak total of \$1,326,938,000. Net value of products climbed 6.7 per cent to \$736,346,000 from \$689,818,000, and material costs 14.5 per cent to \$625,205,000 from \$546,079,000. Number of employees increased 6.1 per cent to 65,985 from 62,205 and salaries and wages 12.2 per cent to \$297,572,000 from \$265,298,000.

Production of newsprint paper advanced to 6,445,000 tons valued at \$735,644,000 from 6,196,000 tons valued at \$688,338,000 in 1955, and output of other kinds of paper and paperboards increased to 2,022,000 tons valued at \$334,848,000 from 1,804,000 tons valued at \$293,101,000. Thus, total production of paper and paperboards jumped 5.8 per cent in volume to 8,467,000 tons from 8,000,000 a year earlier and 9.1 per cent in value to \$1,070,492,000 from \$981,439,000.

Quebec was the industry's leading producer again in 1956, its gross value of products amounting to \$622,925,000 versus \$560,900,000 in 1955. Ontario was next with \$443,863,000 versus \$401,749,000 and British Columbia third with \$186,176,000 versus \$169,370,000. Combined total for the other provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta) was \$212,093,000 versus \$194,919,000.

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## IMPORTS LOWER

Canada's commodity imports in February were valued at \$363,700,000, a decrease of 16 per cent from last year's record total for February of \$431,400,000, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its regular monthly summary. This followed a decrease of 13 per cent in January to \$398,600,000 from the year-earlier total of \$459,000,000.

Among major commodities, there were decreased values in February as compared with a year earlier for rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, industrial machinery, automobile parts, and petroleum products, but increases for fruits, coffee and chicory, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobiles and crude petroleum. For larger import sources there were decreased purchases from the United States and European countries, little change from the United Kingdom and Latin American countries and increases from the rest of the Commonwealth and "other" foreign countries.

Purchases from the United States fell in February to \$255,273,000 from the year-earlier total of \$329,755,000, declines being common to all major commodity groups. Largest reduction was in the iron and products section. Imports from the United Kingdom were practically unchanged at \$34,941,000 versus \$34,767,000. Except for a substantial decrease in fibres and textiles and a sizeable increase in iron and products, group changes were small. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in February to \$12,744,000 from \$10,220,000 a year earlier.

Purchases from Latin American countries in February were valued at \$29,376,000, little changed from last year's corresponding total of \$29,879,000. Imports from Venezuela, which accounted for about two-thirds of the area total, were lower in value as were imports from nine of the other 19 countries of the group. Imports were larger in value from Colombia and Mexico.

Imports from European countries declined in February to \$16,836,000 from \$17,809,000 a year earlier. Among major sources there were decreased purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden, but increased imports from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. Boosted by larger imports from Arabia and The Netherlands Antilles, purchases from all "other" foreign countries rose in February to \$13,985,000 from \$8,734,000 a year earlier.

Following were among the main individual commodity imports in February: industrial machinery, \$37,143,000 (\$51,574,000 in February 1957); crude petroleum, \$24,717,000 (\$22,223,000); automobile parts, \$18,896,000 (\$23,774,000); farm implements and machinery, \$13,464,000 (\$19,469,000); automobiles, \$11,683,000 (\$10,768,000); engines and boilers, \$11,670,000 (\$14,011,000); pipes, tubes and fittings, \$11,431,000 (\$10,754,000); fruits, \$9,068,000 (\$8,385,000); cotton products, \$8,879,000 (\$9,979,000); aircraft and parts, \$8,544,000 (\$8,387,000); rolling-mill products, \$7,762,000 (\$17,940,000); coffee and chicory, \$6,186,000 (\$4,990,000); books and printed matter, \$6,169,000 (\$6,570,000); petroleum products, \$5,796,000 (\$8,159,000); coal, \$5,790,000 (\$6,907,000); plastic products, \$5,496,000 (\$5,938,000); and wood products, \$4,962,000 (\$6,332,000).

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## SUBCRITICAL REACTOR

The Atomic Energy Control Board has issued to the University of Toronto a licence to operate the subcritical reactor constructed in the basement of the Wallbert Memorial Building on the University campus. Mr. Gordon Churchill has announced. Operation will be under the direct supervision of Professor D.G. Andrews or Mr. D.F. Allen of the University staff.

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