

ives in 22 plants distributed across Canada. In 1948 Imperial Paper Mills Limited formed the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co. which now operates a plant with the capacity to produce 250 short tons of groundwood pulp per day at Clarke City on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited purchased the rod, wire, and cable manufacturing plants at Brockville and Montreal of Phillips Electrical Company Limited in 1953 and just this year founded a new subsidiary in conjunction with the Canadian British Aluminum Company Limited to make aluminum rod and cable. This new subsidiary, Phillips CBA Conductors Limited, has planned a \$2 million plant for Brockville. In the petroleum field, the British Petroleum Company recently announced that it will build a large refinery near Montreal and begin marketing its products through a series of service stations to be built in Eastern Canada. Other well-known British manufacturing companies operating in Canada, many prior to 1939, include Lever Bros., Limited; de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited; Dunlop Canada, Limited; Pilkington Brothers (Canada) Limited; the English Electric Company of Canada, Limited; the Electric Reduction Company of Canada, Limited; and Courtaulds (Canada), Limited. In all by the end of 1955 some 300 companies manufacturing in Canada were controlled in the United Kingdom.

Roughly 15 per cent of direct investment in 1955, or approximately \$140 million, represented holdings in the Canadian merchandising field, including those of the Hudson's Bay Company. Another 12 per cent, or \$108 million, was employed in various financial institutions. A smaller proportion, 5 per cent, or some \$40 million, was invested in mining and smelting but it represents some very important concerns. Rio Tinto (Canada) Limited was formed in 1955. It has acquired a number of important holdings since then, both in the uranium field at Blind River in Ontario and in Ungava. Recently Rio Tinto and Dow Chemical of Canada Limited formed a new company to carry out research work on the possible production of thorium and rare earths from byproducts of uranium mining operations in the Blind River-Algoma area. A plant representing an investment of some one million dollars will be built and is expected to be producing 100 to 200 tons of thorium salts a year. This is approximately equal to current world output of these products. In addition to interests in the resources field, another 4 per cent, or \$33 million, of British direct investment in 1955 represented holdings in public utilities and some 3 per cent, or \$23 million, was invested in miscellaneous holdings.

BENEFITS OF BRITISH INVESTMENT

British investors who establish branch plants in this country or purchase existing Canadian firms make an important direct con-

tribution to our industrial growth. New manufacturing enterprises have brought new techniques, new skills, and in some cases new citizens to this country, and have added to the list of "made-in-Canada" products. And they have created new employment opportunities for our growing population. The 200 manufacturing companies created or purchased by British interests in the years 1945-1955 now employ over 40,000 Canadians. Furthermore it should be remembered that the dollars earned by British investment in Canada have been used, in part at least, to buy more Canadian products, thus strengthening our export markets in the United Kingdom.

British investment, both direct and indirect, will undoubtedly continue to play an important role in our economic future. Preliminary figures indicate that the total value of United Kingdom holdings in Canada topped \$2.6 billion in 1956 and continued to grow somewhat more slowly during 1957.

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AT BRUSSELS FAIR

Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker, was represented by Senator Mark R. Drouin, Speaker of the Senate, at the Brussels International Exposition on Canada Day at the Fair, Monday, August 25.

Mr. Diefenbaker had intended to make a three-day visit to the Exposition but cancelled his plans because of the inability to make firm plans for overseas engagements at this time.

Senator Drouin left Ottawa on Friday, August 22 by Trans-Canada Airlines, arriving in Brussels Saturday forenoon. On Sunday, August 24, he visited the Canadian Armed Services Cemetery at Adegem, near Brussels, where he laid a wreath on behalf of the Prime Minister, after church services and a civic reception.

On Monday, August 25, Senator Drouin visited the Canadian Pavilion and had lunch there. In the evening, he attended a concert of Canadian artists at the Exhibition Auditorium and was host on behalf of the Prime Minister at a reception following the concert.

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WHEAT EXPORTS CLIMB

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the crop year just ended climbed 21 per cent to 268,527,000 bushels from 222,386,000 bushels in the preceding crop year. Clearances in the final week of the crop year were sharply higher at 8,756,000 bushels versus 3,499,000 a year ago.

Crop-year marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers rose 1 per cent to 365,339,000 bushels from 361,903,000 a year earlier, but final week's marketings were down to 22,338,000 bushels from 24,252,000.