

Forestry.—The newsprint industry maintained a high level of activity, production actually rising slightly by 0·2 p.c. during 1941 as compared with 1940. The total shipments for 1941 likewise recorded a small increase over the preceding year, and 78·9 p.c. of production capacity was utilized as compared with 78·3 p.c. During the last months of the year the remaining excess capacity of the mills was practically absorbed by the needs of national defence.

In the first five months of 1942 production of newsprint was 1,415,412 tons, an increase of 5 p.c. over the like period of the preceding year. Mill shipments recorded a gain of only 3·3 p.c., the total being 1,369,574 tons. Because of a number of factors, foremost of which is the prospective reduction in the demand of United States markets, it is anticipated that sales of newsprint will show a decline in 1942. Advertising lineage showed curtailment, while publishers are holding stocks sufficient for 54 days compared with a normal of only 35 or 36 days. The effect of the reduction is partly counteracted by the expansion in the output of unbleached sulphite and ground-wood pulp.

Lumber was used during the first two years of the War in large volume for the erection of temporary buildings in connection with the war effort, and the export trade, notably to the United States and to Empire countries, gained in importance. The timber scaled in British Columbia in the first four months showed curtailment of 15·6 p.c.

Fish and Furs.—The revenues of the fisheries industry were greater in the early part of 1942 than in the preceding year, continuing the upward trend of the war period. The value of sea fish caught and landed was \$25,600,000 in 1941, against \$18,700,000 in 1940.

The withdrawal of Norway, Britain and Iceland from the dried-codfish market has left Canada and Newfoundland as the only producers, a sellers' market existing for cured fish of all kinds. The influence of the depression in reducing the number of professional fishermen is still operating to prevent a rapid rise in production. Further gain of about 40 p.c. in the volume of the sea catch was shown in the first four months of 1942 over the same period of the preceding year, while the increase in the landed value was placed at 29·5 p.c.

The export of furs after having been without important change in 1941 from the preceding year, rose considerably in the first five months of 1942.

Mining.—The importance of Canada's mineral production has naturally been enhanced by the War. The value of the mineral output was tentatively estimated at nearly \$561,000,000 in 1941, showing an increase over the high level of 1940. Metals as a group accounted for more than 70 p.c. of this total and recorded a gain of 3·3 p.c. on the preceding year. Operations in the gold-mining industry were at a somewhat lower level in the first five months, receipts by the Mint receding 7·6 p.c. from the standing of the same period of 1941. The production of base metals, nickel, copper, lead and zinc was maintained at near-capacity levels, playing an exceedingly important role in Canada's war effort.

Production of nickel was greatly stimulated by the entry of the United States into the War. It is estimated that the United States consumed over two-thirds of the world's nickel output in 1941, as compared with about one-third of a distinctly smaller total output during years immediately precedent to the War. The International Nickel Company's mines and smelters worked at capacity throughout the