

Slaughtering and meat packing and the butter and cheese industry, two other resource-based industries appearing among the leading fifteen in value of shipments, were once important exporters but are now occupied in supplying the home market because demand for their products from a larger and more wealthy population has increased faster than production. The bakeries and the manufacturers of miscellaneous food preparations are also turning out much greater quantities of food for the growing population.

The growth of population is only one way in which Canada is providing a domestic market for more and more industrial produce. The range of industries supplying domestic needs has greatly expanded and at the same time the major export industries are finding an expanding market for their products in Canada. Growth stimulates growth. Canada's mines, forest industries, transport systems and service trades expand, and that expansion requires building materials, machinery and equipment. Every new factory provides an increased market for capital goods and for raw materials or semi-finished products. Thus the market for existing products expands calling for increased output, and a demand for new products springs up, which is met by imports until the market is able to support domestic production.

Fifteen industries were responsible for 46.4 p.c. of total shipments by manufacturers in 1955. Five of these were primarily engaged in meeting the requirements of the domestic consumer for goods required for current use—the four food-producing industries already mentioned, and the printing and publishing industry which derives most of its revenue from newspapers and periodicals. The three major exporting industries have also been mentioned, and the remaining seven of the fifteen leading industries are mainly occupied in meeting the requirements of Canadian industry for capital goods or materials, and the requirements of Canadian consumers for durable goods.

Several of the leading industries are controlled by interests in the United States. Information for 1955 is not available, but a special study for 1953 gave figures which are still of interest. The value of shipments of selected firms under United States control was expressed as a percentage of all shipments by the industry in question. For the exporting industries, 39 p.c. of shipments of the pulp and paper industry were made by United States-controlled firms in 1953, and 70 p.c. of the shipments of non-ferrous smelters and refineries. Data for sawmills were not available separately, but 6 p.c. of the shipments of the wood products industries were by firms controlled in the United States. For the main industries meeting current domestic needs, there were no such striking figures although 16 p.c. of the shipments of dairy products were from United States-controlled firms.

For the leading industries meeting manufacturers' needs and the needs of consumers for durables, the percentages of shipments made by United States-controlled firms in 1953 were as follows: petroleum products, 68 p.c.; motor vehicles, 98 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 7 p.c.; rubber goods, 78 p.c.; and motor vehicle parts, 67 p.c. Data for the aircraft and parts industry and the miscellaneous electrical products industry were not available separately.

In 1955, pulp and paper production was Canada's leading industry; shipments were valued at \$1,327,000,000. The pulp and paper mills are fed by the great coniferous forests, through which run extensive river systems. The rivers provide a means of transporting pulpwood to the mills, and also provide the power for generating electricity. The importance of cheap power to this industry is emphasized by the fact that, in 1955, it used about 34 p.c. of all the electricity utilized by Canadian manufacturers.

On the market side, there has been a great increase in the consumption of paper throughout the world, especially in North America. Increased education has advanced the sales of newspapers, books and other printed matter, and new uses are continually being found for paper—for building materials, packaging materials, electric insulation, and for a wide range of other purposes. In 1955, 74 p.c. of the industry's shipments consisted of paper—\$981,000,000 out of a total of \$1,327,000,000. Exports of paper and paper goods were valued at \$694,000,000 and exports of wood pulp at \$297,000,000. These exports, totalling \$991,000,000, amounted to 75 p.c. of production. The industry produced 10,151,000 tons of wood pulp in 1955, of which 2,383,000 tons were exported. The