

consisted of paper—\$1,056,371,332 out of a total of \$1,411,934,462. Exports of paper and paper goods were valued at \$751,153,000 and exports of wood pulp at \$292,406,000. These exports, totalling \$1,043,559,000 accounted for 74 p.c. of production. The industry produced 10,425,000 tons of wood pulp in 1957, of which 2,283,000 tons were exported. The remainder, together with about 472,000 tons of other materials (mainly waste paper), was turned into about 8,300,000 tons of paper, including 6,362,000 tons of newsprint and 1,115,000 tons of paperboard; 5,900,000 tons of the newsprint were exported.

The petroleum products industry was the second largest of Canada's manufacturing industries, recording sales amounting to \$1,377,000,000 in 1957. The industry used about 8,335,000,000 gal. of crude oil in 1957, of which 53.5 p.c. was from Canadian wells. The refineries of Quebec and the Maritimes continued to operate on imported oil because of distance from Canada's western oil fields but the recent construction of pipelines has resulted in heavy consumption of Canadian crude by Ontario refineries. The growth of this industry in the past decade, advancing from ninth place in 1947 to second in 1957, has followed the discovery and development of the large oil resources of the Prairie Provinces, contributing to and benefiting from the rapid industrialization of Canada.

The last special study made of the net use of energy in Canada was completed in 1953. It showed an increase from about 1,088,000,000,000 B.t.u. in 1926 to about 2,171,000,000,000 in 1952. Though this growth partly resulted from heavier population, the wider use of energy was responsible for an increase in the net amount used per head of population from 115,000,000 B.t.u. in 1926 to 151,000,000 in 1952. The part played by liquid petroleum fuels in the total energy picture increased considerably over the period; in 1926, they supplied about 9 p.c. of Canada's net consumption of energy and in 1952 about 37 p.c. Although detailed statistics of the increase over the past six years are not available, it is obvious that the trend is continuing. At the time of the study, the advance was attributed to increased use by industry, a large increase in the consumption of fuel oil for heating homes and buildings, and the conversion of the railroads to diesel locomotives—three factors that have in no way lessened in more recent years.

The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry, Canada's third largest manufacturing industry, shipped products to the value of \$1,280,000,000 in 1957. Canada is one of the world's leading producers of non-ferrous metals, standing first in the production of nickel, second in aluminum, third in zinc, fourth in lead, and fifth in copper. These figures do not include the metallic content of exported ore. Canada is the world's leading exporter of non-ferrous metals.

Many of the country's most important base-metal ore bodies were discovered before the turn of the century, but their complexity prevented early exploitation. Unlike important deposits in other countries, which consist largely of oxides or of sulphides of a single metal, they were found to contain ores of two or more base metals intimately associated and frequently containing appreciable quantities of precious metals, such as gold, silver and platinum. Their development was the result of considerable skill and enterprise. The industry operates smelters and refineries that rank among the largest and most highly integrated of their kind in the world. Cheap water power located near the ore bodies is another advantage that enabled the industry to sell in world markets at competitive prices. The smelting industry is based largely on Canadian ores, with the major exception of the aluminum plants which import bauxite and alumina, depending on cheap electric power for their success in international trade. Exports of products of this industry in 1957 included nickel in various forms (\$248,000,000), aluminum in primary forms (\$217,000,000), copper in primary forms (\$155,000,000), zinc slab or cake (\$43,000,000) and pig lead (\$19,000,000). These together amounted to about \$682,000,000, or 45 p.c. of the total value of the industry's shipments.

Three of Canada's fifteen largest manufacturing industries are occupied in the production of transportation equipment; the motor vehicles industry ranked fourth in 1957 with sales of \$949,000,000, the aircraft and parts industry ninth with sales of \$424,000,000, and the railway rolling-stock industry tenth with sales of \$387,000,000.