

new investment, first in exports as well as first in value of output. It produced one-quarter of the world's output of wood-pulp and supplied 30 p.c. of the world's total pulp exports. It provided more than one-half the world's newsprint and a significant amount of other grades of paper and paperboard.

In 1952 the output of newsprint continued to expand, registering a 3-p.c. increase over 1951. However, easing demand conditions for market pulp and paper products resulted in rather substantial cutbacks as compared with the previous year. Even in the newsprint sector some levelling in demand occurred in North America in 1952 with shipments to domestic and United States consumers being only slightly above 1951. On the other hand, shipments to overseas markets expanded by over 28 p.c.

Five of Canada's fifteen largest manufacturing industries are included in the foods and beverages group. The slaughtering and meat-packing industry ranked second in 1952 with a gross value of production of \$864,000,000, butter and cheese eighth with production of \$379,000,000, flour mills thirteenth with \$274,000,000, miscellaneous food preparations fourteenth with \$266,000,000 and bread and other bakery products fifteenth with \$260,000,000. The level of activity in Canada's food-processing establishments exerts a major influence on over-all employment and income. The food industries have experienced a wide shift in the importance of various markets. Production for overseas trade received considerable impetus during World War I and continued active in the following period. By 1939, Canadian salmon, bacon, flour and canned fruits and vegetables were being shipped to Europe in large quantities and the United States also provided an attractive market for a great variety of processed foods. During World War II producers turned out bacon, canned meats, cheese and dried milk, and eggs in record quantities to meet Allied requirements. However, in the post-war period United Kingdom contracts have been continued at progressively lower levels and fewer commodities have been involved with each succeeding year and surplus products have been absorbed by Canada's growing population and increased per capita consumption.

The non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry, the third largest manufacturing industry in Canada, had a gross value of production of \$837,000,000 in 1952. Canada is one of the world's leading producers of non-ferrous metals, standing first in the production of nickel, second in aluminum and zinc, and fourth in copper and lead. Canada has been the world's leading exporter of non-ferrous metals for over a decade. The most important of this country's base-metal ore-bodies were discovered before the turn of the century but their complexity prevented early exploitation. Unlike many important deposits elsewhere, 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 has been one of the most notable triumphs of Canadian skill and enterprise. During World War I and throughout the 1920's, large sums of money were spent on the discovery and improvement of smelting and refining techniques. Later, as the success of these processes was assured, plants were built that ranked among the greatest and most highly integrated of their kind in the world. Once in operation,