

heavy wrapping paper to protect them in shipment, and from there are shipped to the newspaper establishments ready for the printing press.

CANADA'S TEN LEADING EXPORTS

(From the Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Calendar Year 1917.)

Grain and grain products (including flour)	\$480,175,160
Explosives.....	434,970,810
Meats (beef, bacon and all other kinds)	77,040,771
<i>Pulp and Paper products</i> ..	62,126,857
Wood, unmanufactured....	52,210,949
Dairy products (butter, cheese and milk)	12,959,684
Iron and steel products.....	43,929,069
Fish of all kinds	27,557,377
Vehicles.....	23,493,145
Copper.....	23,256,276

The Pulp and Paper industry is the largest of our *manufacturing* exports, with the sole exception of explosives.

WHAT PAPER AND PULP MEAN TO A COUNTRY AT WAR

A "scrap of paper" does not mean much to the German nation where the observance of a treaty is concerned, but as a means of carrying on the war it is of vital importance to them, and to all the nations engaged in conflict.

Early in the war Germany discovered that wood-pulp could be substituted for cotton in the manufacture of explosives and gun cotton.

Almost all of Sweden's pulp has been shipped to Germany for this purpose.

Thousands of tons of paper are used in despatches and military correspondence outside of the great volume of private letters between England and France, and all parts of the world.