

countries in 1913, 1928, 1929 and 1930. Canada contributed over 63 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1930. Canada's exports of newsprint paper are estimated for the calendar year 1931 at the figure of 2,008,241 tons.

12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1929.

Rank in 1929.	Country.	Year ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	Canada.....	256,661	2,396,588	2,515,495	2,332,510
2	Germany.....	75,761	205,708	254,336	203,527
3	Newfoundland.....	49,755	207,146	243,923	279,482
4	Sweden.....	67,938	176,186	317,682	192,781
5	Finland.....	77,212	189,063	191,395	206,970
6	Norway.....	108,507	183,790	189,210	188,294
7	United Kingdom.....	105,152	94,352	107,673	88,877
8	Japan.....	3,270	55,184	57,658	72,530
9	Austria.....	14,855	58,264	54,800	58,492
10	Netherlands.....	-	33,474	32,019	35,327
11	United States.....	43,301	11,391	18,696	10,204
12	Czechoslovakia.....	-	15,315	13,105	10,926
13	Switzerland.....	12	11,780	10,594	9,638
	Totals, Principal Countries.....	-	3,448,241	3,905,796	3,688,658

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.—While the manufacture of pulp and that of paper are properly two industries, the existence of combined pulp and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. Considering the manufacturing part of the industry as a whole, there were altogether 109 mills in operation in 1930 and 108 in 1929. The capital invested in 1930 amounted to \$714,437,104, the employees numbered 33,207 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$45,774,976. If we disregard the pulp made "for own use" in the combined pulp and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to \$81,992,255 and the gross value of production to \$215,674,246. The difference between these two, or the net value of production, represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1930 to \$133,681,991. Pulp and paper, now the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it exceeded those of the sawmills. It has been the leading industry in gross value of production since 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, and also first in net value of production since 1920, when it outstripped the sawmills in this respect. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for the capital invested, men employed, wages paid nor primary products sold in connection with the woods operations which form such an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. If the \$13,611,617 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry toward a favourable trade balance for Canada in 1930 amounted to \$176,506,583, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products.

The United States market absorbs annually all of Canada's pulpwood exports and about 84 p.c. of her pulp and paper shipments, and the remaining portion goes to the United Kingdom and other widely distributed overseas markets. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.