

**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 95 mills in operation in 1933 and 98 in 1932. The capital invested in 1933 amounted to \$559,265,544, the employees numbered 24,037 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$26,591,049. If we disregard pulp made "for own use" in combined pulp and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to \$47,632,521, and the gross value of production to \$123,415,492. The difference between these two, or the net value of production, represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1933 to \$75,782,971. The pulp and paper industry, now the leading single manufacturing industry in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded 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 capital invested, men employed, wages paid nor primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form 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 \$4,696,459 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 1933 amounted to \$94,809,504, 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, 80 p.c. of her pulp and 81 p.c. of her paper shipments. Of the pulp, 4 p.c. goes to Empire and 96 p.c. to foreign countries. Of the paper 13 p.c. goes to Empire and 87 p.c. to foreign countries. 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.

### Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the sawmill is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior from 1908 to 1916, since when the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forest Service.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. Owing to the subsequent depression the production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. This was followed, with one exception, by annual increases up to 1929 and then by annual decreases down to 1932. There was an increase in 1933. British Columbia now produces over half the total. Table 13 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles in each year from 1920 to 1933; comparable figures for 1908 to 1919 inclusive are given at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.