

Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were for the first time separately recorded, and valued at \$2,833,535. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 short tons valued at \$9,980,378. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, our exports of newsprint amounted to 2,663,081 tons valued at \$90,761,379 and ranked second only to wheat among the exports of the Dominion. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36, see Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade.

As early as 1913 Canada led the world in the exportation of newsprint, and since that date, her exports have increased more than nine-fold in quantity. The following table shows the exportation of newsprint from the 13 principal exporting countries in 1913, 1933, 1934 and 1935. Canada contributed to the total over 66 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1934. Canada's exports of newsprint paper for the calendar year 1936 were 2,993,089 tons.

12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1935.

Rank in 1935.	Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	Canada.....	256,661	1,838,105	2,414,274	2,574,987
2	Finland.....	77,213	248,748	286,993	309,066
3	Newfoundland.....	49,755	217,114	258,902	276,036
4	Sweden.....	67,938	201,475	209,990	228,422
5	Norway.....	108,507	151,793	141,708	164,196
6	Germany.....	78,761	110,988	72,510	129,107
7	United Kingdom.....	105,153	88,882	66,406	78,935
8	Austria.....	14,855	44,945	45,125	44,708
9	Japan.....	3,270	41,214	38,370	40,932
10	United States.....	43,301	11,148	23,427	22,523
11	Netherlands.....	-	14,866	13,240	11,002
12	Czechoslovakia.....	-	6,592	5,190	3,752
13	Switzerland.....	12	127	67	12
	Totals.....	802,426	2,975,997	3,576,202	3,883,678

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 1935 and also in 1934. The capital invested in 1935 amounted to \$545,572,938, the employees numbered 27,836 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$35,893,313. 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 \$57,995,037, and the gross value of production to \$162,651,282. The difference between these two, or the net value of production,† represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1935 to \$81,973,362 or \$104,656,245. The pulp and paper industry, one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills. It was the leading industry in gross value of production from 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, until 1935 when it was over-

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper industry.

† This is the net value of production as calculated for years prior to 1934. Actually for 1934 and 1935 it is the figure shown less power and fuel used.