

Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were recorded separately for the first time, and were valued at \$2,833,535. This was largely newsprint paper. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 tons of newsprint valued at \$9,980,378; for the calendar year 1942, exports amounted to 3,005,291 tons valued at \$141,065,618 and ranked third among the exports of the Dominion.

Since 1913 Canada has led the world in the exportation of newsprint. In 1938 the quantity of newsprint exported by the eleven principal newsprint-producing countries was 3,806,737 short tons, of which Canada contributed 63·7 p.c. and the other ten countries 36·3 p.c. World comparisons for later years are not available.

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—The manufacture of pulp, the manufacture of paper and the manufacture of products made of paper may, under certain conditions, be treated as three industries, for they are frequently carried on in separate plants by entirely independent companies. The manufacture of basic stock and the converting of this paper into towels, stationery and other highly processed paper products are often combined in one plant. This further converting of paper within the pulp and paper industry itself represents only a small part of Canada's production of converted paper and boards, the bulk of which is still made in special converting mills classified in other industrial groups.

The presence of these different combinations in one mill makes it difficult to separate many of the statistics relating to the manufacture of pulp, basic paper and converted paper products. All converting operations carried on in paper mills in this industry are now attributed to the particular industrial group of converting plants to which they properly belong. The figures for 1937 and subsequent years, therefore, exclude all information pertaining to paper converting, which tends to lower perceptibly all the principal statistics of the pulp and paper industry and to render these figures not strictly comparable with those of previous years. Including manufacturing operations as far as the basic paper-making stage, there were altogether 105 mills in operation in 1942. The capital invested amounted to \$655,598,196, the employees numbered 38,007 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$69,656,393. If the pulp made for their own use in combined pulp and paper mills is disregarded, the total of materials and supplies used in the industry as a whole can be considered as amounting to \$135,970,437 in 1942, \$125,437,012 in 1941 and \$108,758,862 in 1940; the gross value of production as \$337,390,484 in 1942, \$334,726,175† in 1941 and \$298,034,843 in 1940; and net‡ value of production, \$165,193,627 in 1942, \$174,852,041† in 1941 and \$158,230,575 in 1940.

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 overtaken by non-ferrous smelting and refining. It has been first in net value of production and capital for some years. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or 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.

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—and the Index for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industries.

† This figure does not agree with that given in the chapter on Manufactures owing to corrections subsequently made.

‡ Gross value of production, less cost of power, fuel and consumable supplies as well as cost of materials.