

Quebec produced 50.1 p.c. of the total quantity in 1943, Ontario 31.9 p.c., British Columbia 7.1 p.c. and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 10.9 p.c.

World Production of Newsprint.—The world production of newsprint in 1939 has been estimated at 7,679,000 short tons, of which North America supplied 54 p.c. and Canada alone 38 p.c. Owing to the War, statistics for later years are not available; a table at p. 203 of the 1941 Year Book gives figures of production in leading countries in 1938 and 1939, together with the average production in each country over the period 1928-39.

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 1943, exports amounted to 2,810,288 tons valued at \$144,707,065 and ranked fourth 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 11 principal newsprint-producing countries was 3,806,737 short tons, of which Canada contributed 63.7 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 106 mills in operation in 1943. The capital invested amounted to \$667,458,143, the employees numbered 37,020 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$71,199,422. 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 \$143,956,462 in 1943, \$135,970,437 in 1942, and \$125,437,012 in 1941; the gross value of production as \$345,653,470 in 1943, \$336,697,277† in 1942 and \$334,429,175 in 1941; and net value of production, \$165,485,944 in 1943, \$164,500,420† in 1942 and \$174,555,041 in 1941.

* 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 Manufactures Chapter owing to corrections subsequently made.