

**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 1944, exports amounted to 2,805,776 tons valued at \$157,190,834 and ranked fifth 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 104 mills in operation in 1944. The employees numbered 37,896 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$75,833,408. 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 \$157,995,141 in 1944, \$143,956,462 in 1943, and \$135,970,437 in 1942; the gross value of production as \$369,846,086 in 1944, \$344,411,614 in 1943, and \$336,697,277 in 1942; and net value of production, \$174,492,103 in 1944, \$164,244,088 in 1943, and \$164,500,420 in 1942.

The pulp and paper industry is one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada. It was first in gross value of production from 1925 to 1934, but was replaced in 1935 by non-ferrous smelting and refining; it was first for many years in capital invested, in net value of production and in wages and salaries paid. During the war years, because of the extraordinary demands for munitions, vehicles and certain food products, such industries as non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, miscellaneous chemical products, slaughtering and meat packing, shipbuilding and repairs, iron and steel products and automobiles advanced temporarily to higher positions. This situation was quite abnormal, however, and the pulp and paper industry is resuming its former place as the leading peacetime industry in Canada. Only the manufacturing

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