

7.—Exports of Newsprint Paper to the United Kingdom, United States and All Countries, 1941-50

Year	United Kingdom		United States		All Countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1941.....	94,082	4,492,699	2,762,241	129,162,253	3,262,012	154,356,543
1942.....	35,123	1,704,069	2,792,181	130,519,094	3,005,291	141,065,618
1943.....	30,427	1,773,834	2,544,691	129,787,019	2,810,288	144,707,065
1944.....	41,908	2,557,791	2,408,960	133,398,723	2,805,776	157,190,834
1945.....	105,648	6,564,645	2,533,564	146,507,805	3,058,946	179,450,771
1946.....	82,888	5,954,814	3,323,238	224,782,463	3,858,467	265,864,969
1947.....	55,520	4,623,491	3,675,349	291,892,729	4,220,779	342,293,158
1948.....	60,690	5,319,660	3,917,366	340,334,045	4,328,184	383,122,743
1949 ¹	108,213	9,930,070	4,346,414	395,259,575	4,789,296	440,054,067
1950 ¹	19,095	1,861,980	4,724,937	463,155,927	4,938,069	485,746,314

¹ Includes Newfoundland.

Importance of the Industry in the Canadian Economy.—The pulp and paper industry is one of the larger contributors to the public purse in Canada. Taxes and payments of all kinds to governments run to \$135,000,000 annually, but the extent to which the industry contributes to the national welfare cannot be assessed solely on this basis. Its operations create vast additional sources of government revenue including: hydro-electric facilities built to meet the power requirements of the industry; almost \$300,000,000 paid out annually in wages; a freight traffic alone involving the loading of more than 1,000 freight cars daily; and the operation of many converting industries ranging from the publishing trades to the manufacture of cartons, plastics and rayons. The significance of the industry in the economy may be judged also from the fact that it accounts for about one-third of all the power used by industry and in mining; that it accounted for almost one out of every eight revenue freight cars loaded in Canada in 1951; that the value of its output exceeds the mineral production of Canada including gold and all metallics, coal, gas, and petroleum; that its exports are close to twice the value of wheat and all other exports of grain; and that it expends annually \$72,000,000 for chemicals and mill supplies, \$44,000,000 for fuel, and \$100,000,000 for other purchases. Indeed, the gross value of the production of the industry exceeds 5 p.c. of the gross national product of Canada.

The pulp and paper industry uses the products and services of other Canadian industries on a wide scale, from agriculture to insurance and from retailing to rail-roading. Many branches of the national economy derive revenues or benefits from pulp and paper operations. The industry is a larger buyer of goods and services than any other manufacturing industry in Canada.

Including woods-workers, close to 280,000 Canadians received pay from the pulp and paper industry in 1950, which means that about 1,000,000 Canadians depend directly on the industry, in whole or in part, for their livelihood. Sums paid to workers in 1950 ran to an estimated \$270,000,000. Employees in the mills received in salaries and wages \$169,246,531, and workers in the woods an estimated \$101,000,000. In that year the industry, in the mills alone, employed 52,343 people.