

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 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 attributed to the particular industrial group of converting plants to which they properly belong. Including manufacturing operations as far as the basic paper-making stage, there were altogether 128 mills in operation in 1952. The employees numbered 57,803 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$225,353,327. If the pulp made for their own use in combined pulp and paper mills is disregarded, the total value of materials and supplies used in the industry as a whole can be considered as amounting to \$497,046,828 in 1952, \$483,014,009 in 1951, and \$373,882,762 in 1950; the gross value of production as \$1,157,887,657 in 1952, \$1,237,897,470 in 1951, \$954,137,651 in 1950; and net value of production, \$584,101,072 in 1952, \$679,257,743 in 1951 and \$511,142,983 in 1950.

The pulp and paper industry is one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada. In 1952, it was first in net value of production, in gross value of production and in salaries and wages paid, and second in employment. 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. In world trade, generally speaking, pulp and paper are Canada's main commodities—usually more important than wheat and far more important than nickel. Newsprint alone, over a considerable period, has brought Canada more export dollars than wheat, nickel or any other single commodity.† The United States market absorbs, annually, about 85 p.c. of all pulpwood exports and over 80 p.c. of the pulp and the paper shipments of Canada. About one-half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 4.—The Veneer and Plywood Industries‡

The production of hardwood plywood in Canada is largely confined to the eastern provinces. The changes in manufacturing methods applied to hardwood plywood have resulted in its adaptation to many new uses, particularly to attractive wall finishes for homes and other buildings, flush doors, radio and television cabinets and other home and office furniture.

* See Chapter XV for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industries.

† For reasons given in Section 1, Part II of the Foreign Trade Chapter, gold is excluded from Canadian trade statistics.

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