

The growth of the paper-using industries in Canada since 1923 reflects these developments. In 1923 the 152 establishments in this group employed 6,870 persons, distributed \$7,442,102 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at \$31,760,948. In 1955 these industries comprised 455 plants, provided employment for 27,545 persons whose earnings totalled \$84,478,930 and produced products worth \$427,160,367.

Subsection 7.—Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

The printing trades group is made up of five closely related industries: printing and publishing, comprised of publishers who operate printing plants; printing and bookbinding, including general or commercial printers and bookbinders; lithographing, comprised of plants specializing in that process; engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping, including photo-engraving; and trade composition or typesetting for printers. A sixth industry covering publishers of periodicals who do not print their own publications has been included since 1949. Although strictly speaking these publishers are not manufacturers, they are closely related to the printing trades which produce the plates, cuts, etc., and print newspapers, magazines, directories, yearbooks, almanacs, house organs and other periodicals for them.

In 1955 the manufacturing printing trades employed 64,025 persons whose earnings totalled \$222,206,780. Their output was valued at \$562,538,358 and the raw materials used and services received cost \$172,832,967.

Periodicals valued at \$236,928,550 accounted for about 42 p.c. of the value of printed matter and other products, daily newspapers alone contributing \$170,656,504. The value of periodicals is made up of \$174,704,296 received from advertising and \$62,224,254 received from subscriptions and sales of publications. In addition, the 1,617 publishers in the sixth industry reported revenues of \$34,072,222 from advertising and \$11,173,763 from sales of publications.