

**World Newsprint Statistics.**—Since 1913 Canada has led the world in the export of newsprint. Figures for the leading producing countries for the two latest years available are given in Table 23 and 1939 figures are included for comparative purposes. The six countries listed accounted for 73 p.c. of the estimated world production in 1962, Canada contributing over 42 p.c.

**23.—Estimated World Newsprint Production and Exports, by Leading Countries, 1939, 1961 and 1962**

(Source: Newsprint Association of Canada)

Country	Production			Exports		
	1939	1961	1962	1939	1961	1962
	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons
<b>Canada</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>3,175</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>6,169</b>
United States.....	939	2,094	2,154	13	182	109
Britain.....	848	799	734	42	31	27
Finland.....	550	948	969	433	823	895
Sweden.....	306	684	694	199	478	452
Norway.....	222	265	259	188	205	201

<sup>1</sup> Figures differ slightly from DBS figures given in Tables 20 and 22 because of different bases of calculation.

**Subsection 6.—Paper-Using Industries**

Starting with 1960, the paper-using group is comprised of five industries\* engaged primarily in manufacturing commodities of paper and paperboard. Establishments engaged in printing, publishing, bookbinding and the allied graphic arts also consume large quantities of these materials but are grouped separately (see Subsection 7).

Some paper-using establishments purchase paper as a raw material from the pulp and paper industry and merely subject it to some form of treatment to fit it for further manufacture in another industry; this occurs in the manufacture of coated, sensitized or corrugated paper. Other firms purchase paper and subject it to treatment to fit it for a definite final use such as in the manufacture of asphalt roofing or waxed wrapping paper. Another large group uses paper and paperboard as a raw material for conversion into paper bags, boxes, envelopes and other commodities.

The manufacture of containers and packages of various kinds has grown very rapidly since ways have been found of converting tough and cheap paper stocks into strongly made boxes which are replacing wooden crates and packing cases. Small attractive paper containers for use in the retail trade are now in common use and their manufacture constitutes an important branch of the paper-using industries. Starting with 1960, a number of establishments specializing in the production of plastic bags (cellulose, polyethylene, etc.) previously classed in other industries, are included with the paper bag manufacturers.

Composition roofing and sheathing, consisting of paper felt saturated with asphalt or tar and in some cases coated with a mineral surfacing, is being increasingly used as a substitute for metal roofing, wooden shingles and siding materials. Establishments classed as roofing manufacturers also produce a large proportion of the floor tiles manufactured in this country.

Important products manufactured by establishments classed in the miscellaneous paper converters industry are envelopes, waxed paper for packaging, clay coated and enamelled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towels and napkins, food trays, toilet tissue, etc. Principal statistics of the paper converting industries are given in Chapter XVI on Manufactures.

\* Asphalt roofing manufacturers, folding box and set-up box manufacturers, corrugated box manufacturers, paper bag manufacturers, and miscellaneous paper converters.