

**Exportation of Newsprint Paper.**—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were for the first time separately recorded, and valued at \$2,833,535. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 short tons valued at \$9,980,378. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, our exports of newsprint amounted to 2,392,523 tons valued at \$82,147,844 and ranked second only to wheat among the exports of the Dominion. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35, see Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade.

As early as 1913 Canada led the world in the exportation of newsprint, and, since that date, her exports have increased more than nine-fold in quantity. The following table shows the exportation of newsprint from the 13 principal exporting countries in 1913, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Canada contributed to the total over 67 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1934. Canada's exports of newsprint paper for the calendar year 1935 were 2,574,987 tons.

**12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1932, 1933 and 1934.**

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1934.

Rank in 1934.	Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	Canada.....	256,661	1,776,764	1,838,105	2,414,274
2	Finland.....	77,213	221,445	248,748	286,993
3	Newfoundland.....	49,755	278,704	217,114	258,902
4	Sweden.....	67,938	204,342	201,475	209,990
5	Norway.....	108,507	177,924	151,793	141,708
6	Germany.....	75,781	139,087	110,988	72,510
7	United Kingdom.....	105,153	94,037	88,882	66,406
8	Austria.....	14,855	54,857	44,945	45,125
9	Japan.....	3,270	34,740	41,214	38,370
10	United States.....	43,301	8,464	11,148	23,427
11	Netherlands.....	—	27,793	14,866	13,240
12	Czechoslovakia.....	—	7,569	6,592	5,190
13	Switzerland.....	12	313	127	67
	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>802,426</b>	<b>3,026,039</b>	<b>2,875,997</b>	<b>3,576,202</b>

**Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.\***—While the manufacture of pulp and that of paper are properly two industries, the existence of combined pulp- and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. Considering the manufacturing part of the industry as a whole, there were altogether 95 mills in operation in 1934 and also in 1933. The capital invested in 1934 amounted to \$554,973,891, the employees numbered 26,993 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$33,307,043. If we disregard pulp made "for own use" in combined pulp- and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to \$53,426,534, and the gross value of production to \$152,647,756. The difference between these two, or the net value of production,† represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1934 to \$99,221,222. The pulp and paper industry, now the leading single manufacturing industry in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills. It has been the leading industry in gross value of production since 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, and also first in net value of production since 1920, when it outstripped the sawmills in this respect. 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

\* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper industry.

† This is the net value of production as calculated for years prior to 1934. Actually for 1934 it is the figure shown less power and fuel used, see p. 406.