

Subsection 4.—Summary of Primary Forest Production.

For the purpose of comparing primary industries such as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, forestry production is here understood to consist of the total value of the products of woods operations, together with the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp-mills, but not in paper-mills. Forestry production under this system of classification, amounted to \$133,401,946 in 1932 or about 13 p.c. of the total primary production for the Dominion, which was estimated at \$1,051,543,238. Forest production, therefore, stood in third place in this respect, being exceeded by agriculture with \$565,417,704 or 54 p.c. and mining, with \$191,228,225 or 18 p.c.

Subsection 5.—Other Forest Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products; boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers; canoes, boats and small vessels; kitchen, bakers' and dairy woodenware; wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos; spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc., and the use of paper in printing and the manufacture of paper boxes, bags, stationery and paper goods. The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, musical instruments, brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

Subsection 6.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in comparing manufacturing industries and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1933 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to \$2,086,847,847, of which total the wood and paper group contributed \$342,155,077 or over 16 p.c. It was only exceeded in this respect by the vegetable products with over 20 p.c. Of the ten groups of the industrial census the wood and paper group, which includes the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper as well as the wood- and paper-using industries, was highest in number of establishments with 7,917, in net value of products, with \$207,175,377 and in salary and wage distribution with \$102,500,377.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1933, a higher percentage to the raw material used than in the wood- and paper-using industries; in the manufacture of pulp and paper this percentage is 159 and in the lumber industry, 66. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 92 p.c.