

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 8,186, in net value of products with \$239,387,227* and in salary and wage distribution with \$128,196,524.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1935, 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 was 101 and in the lumber industry 82. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 82 p.c. also. For the wood and paper group as a whole the value added by manufacture, in 1935 was \$266,119,706,* or 152 p.c. of the value of raw materials used. Further details are given in Chapter XIV—Manufactures—of the present volume.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$181,831,743 and made up 21.4 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to \$849,030,417. Exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of mineral products, which made up 33.4 p.c. of the total, and agricultural and vegetable products with 28.6 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of exportation. Newsprint paper is second only to wheat on the list, with wood-pulp fifth and sawn lumber sixth. The gross contribution of wood and paper products toward a favourable trade balance for Canada amounted to \$158,560,112 during the same period, exceeding all other groups in this respect.

Subsection 6.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing up of forest fire losses in Canada's forests has ever been made, but it has been estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and 27 p.c. remains. Though the loss of merchantable timber has been greatly reduced in recent years by forest protective services and the education of the public, it still constitutes a serious drain on our resources.

Since the historic Miramichi fire, which burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick in 1825, there have been a number of disastrous fires. About the year 1845 vast areas west of lake Superior were burned over. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height of land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept over more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated more than 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district; in Quebec, country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires about this time.

During more recent times a series of disastrous fires swept over northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated, on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916 fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people. In 1922 a third fire destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres. In 1908 a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, B.C., destroyed that city. Every year thousands of acres are devastated by fires of less individual importance, which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. In 1923 there were unusually disastrous fires, chiefly

* See footnote (†) p. 307.