

15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards, and Square Timber, by Countries, calendar years 1934-37.

Country.	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Quantity. M ft. b.m.	Value. \$	Quantity. M ft. b.m.	Value. \$	Quantity. M ft. b.m.	Value. \$	Quantity. M ft. b.m.	Value. \$
British—								
United Kingdom..	861,193	16,266,405	734,272	14,099,559	957,948	19,750,191	1,057,249	24,303,521
Irish Free State..	25,187	465,804	4,965	88,485	4,139	79,625	8,844	189,818
New Zealand.....	2,999	78,771	3,867	96,576	6,364	176,720	5,871	186,227
Australia.....	123,905	1,598,933	135,544	1,781,639	117,069	1,542,487	164,296	2,897,141
British South Africa.....	20,160	355,931	18,816	350,751	42,282	853,171	27,516	723,456
British West Indies	17,156	332,513	11,071	221,155	15,747	327,730	17,834	463,734
Other British countries.....	9,544	249,047	17,536	327,107	21,839	454,858	25,159	695,724
Totals, British....	1,060,144	19,347,404	936,071	16,965,272	1,165,388	23,184,782	1,306,769	29,459,621
Foreign—								
United States....	233,714	5,853,265	351,113	8,279,291	530,866	12,841,995	538,921	15,521,442
China.....	103,522	1,209,749	74,649	941,704	88,968	1,155,008	39,256	674,941
Japan.....	71,810	985,085	49,952	654,132	30,155	509,105	33,316	623,651
Other foreign countries.....	21,936	446,764	28,763	673,575	42,587	978,315	48,036	1,309,439
Totals, Foreign...	450,982	8,494,863	504,477	10,548,702	692,576	15,484,423	659,529	18,129,473
Grand Totals...	1,491,126	27,842,267	1,430,548	27,513,974	1,857,964	38,669,205	1,966,298	47,589,094

Subsection 4.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

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.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in compiling manufacturing statistics and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1936 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to \$3,002,403,814 of which total the wood and paper group contributed \$497,103,666 or over 16 p.c. It was exceeded in this respect only by the vegetable products group with over 19 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 8,175, in net value of products with \$261,020,034,* and in salary and wage distribution with \$141,301,340.

*See footnote (†) p. 304.