

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, 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 1937, this group, comprising 8,497 establishments gave 147,254 man-years of employment and paid out \$165,298,485 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$927,070,757, the gross value of its products was \$597,061,878 and the net value, \$306,961,553.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1938, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$253,434,860 and made up 23.7 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to \$1,070,228,609. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of mineral products, which made up 36.6 p.c. of the total, and agricultural (vegetable and animal) products with 34.7 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of export. News-print paper was first on the list in 1938, with planks and boards sixth and wood-pulp eighth. The gross contribution of wood and paper products toward a favourable trade balance for Canada amounted to \$219,213,679 during the same period.

Subsection 5.—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 more than 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, about 14 p.c. has been cut for use and about 25 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 Canada's 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.