

Yellow birch is being used extensively for aircraft largely in the form of plywood. The highest quality is required for this purpose also and though the supplies are large in the aggregate, they are scattered in mixed stands over considerable areas in Eastern Canada and a similar necessity for conservative utilization exists as in the case of Sitka spruce.

Pulp and Paper.—Practically all of the United Kingdom imports of wood-pulp, which, during 1934-38, averaged 2,298,000 short tons annually, came from European countries, mainly Finland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Imports of paper of all kinds averaged about 1,270,000 short tons of which 29 p.c. (mostly newsprint) came from British countries, and the remainder chiefly from European countries. Of the 462,700 short tons of newsprint in rolls, Newfoundland supplied 43 p.c. and Canada 29 p.c. The remaining 28 p.c. came mainly from Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Practically all of the 276,350 short tons of packing and wrapping paper originated in northern European countries. The Netherlands supplied over one-half of the paper and pulp boards of various kinds and Canada only 6 p.c.

As is indicated by the large amounts of wood-pulp imported, the United Kingdom manufactures a large proportion of the paper used. It is expected that, by curtailing consumption, the imports of paper can be considerably reduced, but with supplies from the principal sources cut off, it may be expected that more Canadian pulp and paper will be needed to meet requirements.

United States.

It is not expected that the War will affect materially Canada's exports of lumber to the United States since United States imports from Europe have been insignificant in recent years. During the five years 1935-39 total imports averaged 500 million ft. b.m. annually.

The situation is different, however, in regard to pulp and paper. During 1934-38 the United States imports of wood-pulp averaged 1,988,353 tons, of which only 29 p.c. came from Canada and 71 p.c. was supplied from Europe, mainly from Sweden, Finland, Norway, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Canada provided 77 p.c. of the 195,636 tons of mechanical pulp and all of the 9,709 tons of soda pulp, but only 27 p.c. of the 1,167,741 tons of sulphite pulp and 15.5 p.c. of the 615,267 tons of sulphate pulp.

During 1934-38 United States imports of standard newsprint averaged 2,587,248 tons of which Canada supplied 87 p.c., Newfoundland 4 p.c., and European countries, chiefly Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Germany, 9 p.c. Sweden and Finland provided practically all of the 13,826 tons of wrapping paper imported.

Other Markets.

While the United Kingdom and the United States have, in the past, provided the principal markets for Canadian forest products, the trade with other British countries in which Canada enjoys preferential tariffs is of great, and in most cases, growing importance. Among these, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the British West Indies may be mentioned particularly. Japan and China were both important buyers of Canadian lumber, pulp, and paper until war disrupted their trade. South America offers opportunities, especially for pulp and paper, that as yet have not been fully developed. In South Africa, South America, and