

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 1938, this group, comprising 8,684 establishments gave 141,974 man-years of employment and paid out \$158,873,650 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$951,092,969, the gross value of its products was \$533,210,257 and the net value, \$277,002,267.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1939, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$214,488,484 and made up 23·1 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to \$926,962,245. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 32·8 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 32·1 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of export. Newsprint paper was first on the list in 1939, 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 \$182,546,620 during the same period.

Subsection 5.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

A detailed survey of depletion and increment appears at pp. 284-286 of the 1939 edition of the Year Book. This has been summarized at pp. 251-253 of Section 4 dealing with "Canadian Forest Resources: Their Relation to the War of 1914-18 and to the Present Effort" in this chapter.