

## 15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, 1939-42

Country	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Quantity M ft. b.m.	Value \$	Quantity M ft. b.m.	Value \$	Quantity M ft. b.m.	Value \$	Quantity M ft. b.m.	Value \$
<b>British—</b>								
United Kingdom.....	1,223,974	26,294,286	1,616,909	41,722,505	826,804	25,179,948	647,392	22,634,538
Ireland (Eire).....	36,915	874,445	34,957	1,119,339	1,352	52,191	Nil	-
New Zealand.....	5,097	139,157	2,872	105,264	2,589	145,203	2,318	168,798
Australia.....	136,818	2,212,963	80,309	1,823,518	52,986	1,489,136	12,420	594,280
British South Africa.....	57,224	1,403,734	61,974	1,630,777	62,421	2,298,651	24,241	1,280,341
British West Indies.....	23,581	604,154	26,181	732,608	27,591	1,043,342	9,761	456,598
Other British countries.....	17,444	496,064	19,775	626,296	37,085	1,508,365	31,711	1,421,916
<b>Totals, British..</b>	<b>1,501,053</b>	<b>32,024,803</b>	<b>1,842,977</b>	<b>47,760,305</b>	<b>1,010,828</b>	<b>31,716,836</b>	<b>727,843</b>	<b>26,556,471</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>								
United States....	627,087	16,900,984	651,315	20,437,997	1,231,588	41,506,390	1,432,128	53,406,452
China.....	31,137	405,446	3,920	58,944	6,999	129,748	Nil	-
Japan.....	5,429	90,400	736	12,601	Nil	-	"	-
Other foreign countries.....	47,227	1,125,970	49,733	1,533,576	51,460	1,460,322	19,985	728,972
<b>Totals, Foreign..</b>	<b>710,880</b>	<b>18,522,800</b>	<b>705,704</b>	<b>22,043,118</b>	<b>1,290,047</b>	<b>43,096,460</b>	<b>1,452,113</b>	<b>54,135,424</b>
<b>Grand Totals...</b>	<b>2,211,933</b>	<b>50,547,603</b>	<b>2,548,681</b>	<b>69,803,423</b>	<b>2,300,875</b>	<b>74,813,296</b>	<b>2,179,956</b>	<b>80,691,895</b>

## Subsection 4.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper

Sawmills and pulp and paper 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 that use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, some 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 that use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles that 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 1941, this group, comprising 9,420 establishments, gave 179,967 man-years of employment and paid out \$227,821,739 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$1,086,022,546; the gross value of its products was \$892,936,114 and the net value, \$463,967,834.