

15.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, 1940-43

Country	1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$
British—								
United Kingdom.....	1,616,909	41,722,505	826,804	25,179,948	647,392	22,634,538	902,539	35,881,525
Ireland (Eire).....	34,957	1,119,339	1,352	52,191	Nil	-	Nil	-
New Zealand.....	2,872	105,264	2,589	145,203	2,318	168,798	2,432	111,776
Australia.....	80,309	1,823,518	52,986	1,489,136	12,420	594,280	45,045	2,118,795
British South Africa.....	61,974	1,630,777	62,421	2,298,651	24,241	1,280,341	32,300	1,442,617
British West Indies.....	26,181	732,606	27,591	1,043,342	9,761	456,598	8,475	483,264
Other British countries.....	19,775	626,296	37,085	1,508,365	31,711	1,421,916	11,459	715,055
Totals, British..	1,842,977	47,760,305	1,010,828	31,716,836	727,843	26,556,471	1,002,250	40,753,032
Foreign—								
United States....	651,315	20,437,997	1,231,588	41,506,390	1,432,128	53,406,452	730,479	33,622,548
China.....	3,920	58,944	6,999	129,748	Nil	-	Nil	-
Japan.....	736	12,601	Nil	-	"	-	"	-
Other foreign countries.....	49,733	1,533,576	51,460	1,460,322	19,985	728,972	8,547	362,924
Totals, Foreign..	705,704	22,043,118	1,290,047	43,096,460	1,452,113	54,135,424	739,026	33,985,472
Grand Totals...	2,548,681	69,803,423	2,300,875	74,813,296	2,179,956	80,691,895	1,741,276	74,738,504

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 mill work 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 1942, this group, comprising 10,222 establishments, gave employment to 186,106 persons and paid out \$252,179,776 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$1,080,457,129; the gross value of its products was \$961,842,906 and the net value, \$488,433,355.