

further converting of paper within the pulp and paper industry itself represents only a small part of Canada's production of converted paper and boards, the bulk of which is still made in special converting mills classified in other industrial groups.

The presence of these different combinations in one mill makes it difficult to separate many of the statistics relating to the manufacture of pulp, basic paper and converted paper products. All converting operations carried on in paper mills in this industry are attributed to the particular industrial group of converting plants to which they properly belong. Including manufacturing operations as far as the basic paper-making stage, there were altogether 113 mills in operation in 1946. The employees numbered 44,967 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$101,364,636. If the pulp made for their own use in combined pulp and paper mills is disregarded, the total of materials and supplies used in the industry as a whole can be considered as amounting to \$223,448,338 in 1946, \$179,369,499 in 1945 and \$157,995,141 in 1944; the gross value of production as \$527,814,916 in 1946, \$398,804,515 in 1945 and \$369,846,086 in 1944; and net value of production, \$258,164,578 in 1946, \$180,401,885 in 1945 and \$174,492,103 in 1944.

The pulp and paper industry is one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada. During the war years certain other industries rose temporarily to higher positions, but the pulp and paper industry has now resumed its former place. In 1946 it was first in net value of production, in gross value of production and in salaries and wages paid, and second in employment. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. In world trade, generally speaking, pulp and paper are Canada's main commodities; usually greater than wheat and far greater than nickel. Newsprint alone, over a considerable period, has brought Canada more export dollars than wheat, nickel or any other single commodity.* The United States market absorbs, annually, practically all pulpwood exports and over 80 p.c. of the pulp and the paper shipments of Canada. About one-half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 4.—The Veneer and Plywood Industry†

The Canadian veneer and plywood industry has enjoyed phenomenal growth during the past decade. Plywood production has quadrupled since 1939 and similar increases have been made in the production of veneer.

Plywood is manufactured in Canada from both softwoods and hardwoods. The softwood plywood industry is centred chiefly on the West Coast where Douglas fir is the main species used. The first plywood plant in British Columbia commenced operations in 1912. Subsequently other plants were opened for the production of fir plywood and now Canada's annual production of softwood plywood is measured in terms of several hundred million square feet.

* For reasons given in Section 1, Part II of Chapter XXI, gold is excluded from Canadian trade statistics.

† Prepared by the Forest Products Laboratories, Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.