

In Eastern Canada the mills concentrate on the production of hardwood veneers and plywoods. Birch is the most important species but maple, elm, basswood and other hardwoods are also used to a lesser extent. The very urgent demand for aircraft plywood during the Second World War greatly stimulated hardwood plywood production. Prior to 1939 practically the entire output was produced by cold-press methods but war requirements for resin-bonded plywood resulted in the production of high-quality plywood for the exacting requirements of the aircraft industry. The production of aircraft plywoods alone rose to approximately 35,000,000 sq. ft. annually in the last two years of the War.

In the post-war period a number of plants have materially increased their output of both softwood and hardwood veneers of high quality. In Eastern Canada alone there are now 24 plants producing veneer and plywood and a number of others are being built to supply the increased demands of export markets.

The use of plywood is expanding as its properties are becoming more widely appreciated. It is replacing solid wood construction in the furniture and allied industries for core stock, flooring, concrete form work, structural panels and sheathing for houses. Because it is obtainable in the large sizes it assists in expediting the construction of dwellings. Its smooth, unbroken surface makes it particularly suited for such purposes as linings for railroad cars, bus bodies, bins, boat sheathing, etc., and the ease with which it can be fabricated makes it the preferred material for a multitude of other applications.

As a result of wartime research curved plywood manufacture has become an increasingly important development in Canada's plywood industry. Curved plywood barrel staves are being manufactured and plywood house trim, moulded plywood boats, canoes, furniture and similar products have been developed and are being constantly improved. It has been found that the veneers of Canadian manufacture are well adapted to the many various applications of the plywood industry.

Exports of Canadian veneers and plywoods in the past ten years have risen from a value of \$682,743 in 1936 to a peak of \$18,498,881 in 1947.

## 21.—Veneers and Plywoods Produced for Sale, by Types, 1944-46

Year	Domestic Softwood		Domestic Hardwood		Imported Wood		Totals	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Veneers—1/10" Basis								
	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$
1944.....	35,739	300,931	137,770	5,391,261	33,982	606,735	207,491	6,298,927
1945.....	26,781	185,879	117,027	3,948,767	41,736	744,979	185,544	4,879,625
1946.....	46,006	336,141	138,416	4,189,891	39,918	725,238	224,340	5,251,270
Plywoods—1/4" Basis								
	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$	M sq. ft.	\$
1944.....	220,158	8,221,621	29,734	6,518,760	737	142,453	250,629	14,882,834
1945.....	289,560	10,724,453	30,176	4,122,151	999	182,091	320,735	15,028,695
1946.....	271,791	12,372,446	49,659	6,000,550	3,905	671,019	325,355	19,044,015