

were altogether 125 mills in operation in 1961. Employees numbered 65,799 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$355,171,060, as against 65,642 employees earning \$344,409,846 in 1960. If the pulp made for their own use in combined pulp and paper mills is disregarded, the total value of materials and supplies used in the industry as a whole amounted to \$680,167,806 in 1961 compared with \$656,877,464 in 1960; the selling value of factory shipments to \$1,634,606,001 in 1961 and \$1,578,727,108 in 1960; and value added by manufacture to \$842,419,885 in 1961 and \$811,546,844 in 1960.

In world trade, pulp and paper are generally Canada's main commodities—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 over 80 p.c. of all pulpwood exports and the same percentage of the pulp and the paper shipments of Canada.

Subsection 4.—The Veneer and Plywood Industries

The production of hardwood veneer and plywood in Canada is confined largely to the eastern provinces. Changes in manufacturing methods applied to hardwood plywood resulted in its adaptation to many uses, particularly to interior wall finishes for homes and other buildings.

Softwood veneer and plywood are produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Douglas fir is most commonly utilized because of the availability of large diameter logs of this species from which large sheets of clear veneer can be obtained. The use of synthetic resin adhesives is responsible for this product, which has become almost indispensable to the construction industry—for wall panels, concrete forms, roofing, sheeting and house sub-floors; for construction of silos, cribs and caissons; for box-car linings, bus bodies, trailers, and watercraft; for box panels and crate linings, case goods and core-stock for furniture; and for plywood-faced doors and many other items. The heating of glued veneers in moulds by high-frequency electric fields (dielectric heating) permits the manufacture of shaped plywood which is now widely used in the manufacture of furniture.

Veneers of Canadian manufacture are not confined to species native to Canada. A number of imported woods of special decorative value are veneered successfully and provide the furniture industry with a wide choice of materials. Exports of veneer and plywood produced in Canada increased in value from \$969,256 in 1938 to a high of \$34,191,000 in 1961.

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

24.—Veneer and Plywood Produced for Sale, by Type, 1959-61

Type	1959 ¹		1960 ¹		1961	
	Not over 1/20 Inch	Over 1/20 Inch	Not over 1/20 Inch	Over 1/20 Inch	Not over 1/20 Inch	Over 1/20 Inch
Veneer.....M sq. ft.	745,547	514,311	641,331	450,780	611,590	456,549
\$	21,471,254	5,323,477	19,117,025	5,031,856	18,469,432	5,213,141
Softwood.....M sq. ft.	6,779	444,526	8,254	381,024	7,745	374,159
\$	89,380	3,517,631	110,526	3,088,996	107,960	3,095,698
Hardwood.....M sq. ft.	691,297	68,111	614,835	64,587	633,845	82,390
\$	19,788,928	1,740,960	18,336,070	1,705,876	18,361,472	2,117,443
Plywood (1/4 inch basis).M sq. ft.	1,532,175		1,638,914		1,902,806	
\$	101,346,523		98,485,813		105,615,894	
Softwood.....M sq. ft.	1,231,339		1,331,575		1,628,386	
\$	71,287,508		71,828,995		79,036,585	
Hardwood.....M sq. ft.	276,298		237,092		274,420	
\$	25,075,147		22,117,225		26,579,309	

¹ Imports included in totals only.