

The above-mentioned products are mostly reported in the sash, door and planing mills group and in the hardwood flooring industries. In fact these industries account for 75 p.c. of the shipments of goods of own manufacture and of the revenues from custom work in all the "other wood industries".

An interesting development in the miscellaneous wood industries group in 1962 was the expansion in the facilities for the manufacture of the particle board. In that year, there were seven establishments reporting shipments of this product to a total of 47,457,000 sq. feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thickness basis, valued at \$5,745,000; because of the limited number of manufacturers in the immediately preceding years, statistics on this commodity cannot be released for those years.

Subsection 5.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

The manufacture of pulp and paper has been the leading industry in Canada for many years and the postwar development of the industry has more than kept pace with the vast industrial growth of the nation. Pulp and paper stands first among all industries in net value of shipments, in exports, in total wages paid and in capital invested. It is the largest consumer of electric energy and the largest industrial buyer of goods and services, including transportation, in the land. The industry has a newsprint output more than three times that of any other country and provides over 42 p.c. of the world's newsprint needs. Among Canada's exports, the value of newsprint is larger than that of any other single commodity, the United States absorbing 84 p.c. (1962).

There are three classes of mills in the industry; in 1962, 28 were making pulp only, 23 were making paper only and 74 were combined pulp and paper mills. The industry includes several forms of industrial activity—operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and paper of all kinds, and the manufacture of paperboards. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and some lumber manufacturers divert a portion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp mills. Only a small percentage of the pulpwood cut in Canada is exported in raw or unmanufactured form.

Some plants that are included in the pulp and paper industry also convert paper into stationery and other processed paper products, but this conversion within the pulp and paper industry represents only a small part of Canada's production of converted papers and boards, the bulk of which is made in special converting mills classified in other industrial groups. Principal statistics of these industries are given in Chapter XVI on Manufactures.

15.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1957-62

Year	Production of Pulpwood in Canada ¹			Pulpwood Used in Canadian Mills ¹	Exports	Imports
	Quantity	Value	Average Value per Cord			
	'000 cords	\$'000	\$	'000 cords	'000 cords	'000 cords
1957.....	14,968	340,235	22.73	13,367	1,800	180
1958.....	12,759	275,154	21.57	12,624	1,286	147
1959.....	14,357	320,244	22.31	13,535	1,107	148
1960.....	13,997	311,579	22.26	14,116	1,152	228
1961.....	15,474	369,663	23.89	14,437	1,151	207
1962.....	14,624	343,443	23.50	14,883	1,225	150

¹ Given in terms of rough or unpeeled wood; not including wood residue.