

thereby provide an important part of the foreign exchange necessary to pay for imports. Statistics of manufacturing activity and total activity of the wood industries and the paper and allied industries will be found in Chapter 17.

10.1.4.1 Logging industry

The forests of Canada provide raw materials for sawmills and planing mills, shingle mills, veneer and plywood mills, particleboard plants and pulp and paper mills as well as roundwood for export in the unmanufactured state and other products such as fuelwood, poles and piling, fence posts, mining timber and Christmas trees. Tables 10.5 and 10.6 give the estimated quantities of wood cut in Canada, by province and by type of product, for 1971-74. The total volume of wood cut decreased slightly from 5,078 million cu ft (144 million m³) in 1973 to 4,871 million cu ft (138 million m³) in 1974.

10.1.4.2 Wood industries

The standard industrial classification subdivides the wood industries group as follows: sawmills and planing mills, shingle mills, veneer and plywood mills, sash, door and other millwork plants, hardwood flooring mills, manufacturers of prefabricated buildings, manufacturers of kitchen cabinets, wooden box factories, the coffin and casket industry, the wood preservation industry, the wood handles and turning industry, particleboard, and miscellaneous wood industries.

The sawmills and planing mills, the shingle mills, the veneer and plywood mills and the particleboard plants (the latter are included in the miscellaneous wood industries group) use mainly roundwood as a raw material and sometimes are called primary wood industries; they are dealt with separately below. The secondary wood industries further manufacture part of the production of the primary wood industries into a great variety of products. However, most of the production of the primary wood industries is not further processed.

Sawmill and planing mill industry. Lumber is by far the most important single commodity in this industry and British Columbia is the most important province in this field. The total value of shipments of establishments classified to this industry in 1974 amounted to \$2,329.8 million of which lumber accounted for \$1,877.7 million; shipments of lumber from British Columbia amounted to \$1,278.2 million (Tables 10.7 - 10.8).

In addition to this lumber, a small amount is produced by establishments classified to other industries bringing total lumber production in Canada in 1974 to 13,612 million fbm (32 121 million m³) compared with 15,529 million fbm (36 644 million m³) in 1973, a decrease of 12.3%.

Shingle mill industry. Most of the shingles and shakes produced in Canada are from British Columbia mills. All establishments in this classification reported shipments of 1,759,597 squares (16 347 000 m²) of shingles and shakes valued at \$47.0 million in 1974. British Columbia alone accounted for 1,542,971 squares (14 335 000 m²) valued at \$43.4 million. However, considerable quantities are produced by establishments classified to other industries and by individuals intermittently operating one or two shingle machines or producing shingles by hand; although no adequate measure of this production is available it is known to contribute significantly to the total. Of the total production in 1974, 2,083,609 squares (19 357 000 m²) were exported, of which 2,028,609 squares (18 846 000 m²) went to the United States.

Veneer and plywood industry. The production of hardwood veneer and plywood in Canada is confined largely to the eastern provinces and the production of softwood veneer and plywood almost entirely to British Columbia. For the latter, Douglas-fir is most commonly used because of the availability of large-diameter logs of this species from which large sheets of clear veneer can be obtained. Of the hardwoods, birch is by far the most important species. Although most of the raw materials are of Canadian origin, some decorative woods are imported, particularly walnut.