large-diameter logs from which large sheets of clear veneer can be obtained. Of the hardwoods, birch is the most important species. Although most raw materials are of Canadian origin, some decorative woods are imported, particularly walnut.

Production of softwood veneers is further manufactured into softwood plywood by Canadian mills. Some hardwood veneers are shipped to other veneer and plywood mills in Canada for further manufacture or to industries such as the furniture industry for veneering. A significant portion is exported.

Paper and allied industries   10.1.4.3

The standard industrial classification subdivides the paper and allied industries group into the pulp and paper industry, asphalt roofing manufacturers, paper box and bag manufacturers, and other paper converters.

The pulp and paper industry is the most important. Part of its production is consumed in Canada or serves as raw material for paper-using or secondary paper and allied industries. A great part of it is exported, particularly newsprint and various types of pulp, most of it to the United States. Some plants included in the pulp and paper industry classification convert basic paper and paperboard into more highly manufactured papers, paper goods and boards. Their output is only a small part of Canada's total production of converted papers and boards. Table 10.9 gives shipment and production figures for pulp for 1975-78. Table 10.10 gives shipments of basic paper and paperboard for 1975-77. Table 10.11 shows exports of pulp and newsprint for 1975-78.

Asphalt roofing manufacturers produce composition roofing and sheathing, consisting of paper felt saturated with asphalt or tar and, in some cases, coated with a mineral surfacing. Total shipments in 1977 were valued at $153.5 million.

Paper box and bag industries include manufacturers of folding cartons and set-up boxes, of corrugated boxes and of paper and plastic bags. Total shipments in 1977 amounted, respectively, to $378.2 million, $598.8 million and $377.8 million.

Other paper converters produce such paper products as envelopes, waxed paper, clay-coated and enamelled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups and food trays, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towelling and napkins and toilet tissue. Total value of manufacturing shipments of this industry in 1977 amounted to $778.0 million.

Fisheries   10.2

Canada has co-operated with other nations to conserve high-seas fisheries resources through joint research projects and international agreements and took further action to protect and manage the fisheries in its coastal areas by extending its coastal fisheries jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles on January 1, 1977. Bilateral agreements were concluded with foreign countries to allow them to continue to fish within Canada's extended jurisdiction for stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity and to provide a smooth transition to the new regime of fisheries management off the Canadian coasts. Multilateral agreements which applied preceding extension of jurisdiction were renegotiated to take into account the 200-mile zones off both coasts. A new international organization was established to ensure recognition of Canada's special interest in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the 200-mile limit on the Atlantic Coast. Agreements were also negotiated with the United States to provide for reciprocal fishing and third party settlement of the boundary between Canadian and US fishing zones off the Atlantic Coast.

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada. All laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. Management of fisheries is conducted co-operatively with the provincial governments; some of them have been delegated certain administrative responsibilities.

The federal fisheries and oceans department controls marine and freshwater fisheries in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Yukon