

1971 amounted to 1,175.1 MM sq ft valued at \$31.7 million, of which 1,099.4 MM sq ft valued at \$26.5 million went to the United States.

Most of the plywood is consumed in Canada although exports are important. In 1971 these amounted to 47,796 M sq ft of hardwood plywood valued at \$5.3 million and 362,800 M sq ft of softwood plywood valued at \$33.9 million. The greater part of the exports of hardwood plywood went to the United States (44,015 M sq ft valued at \$4.7 million) but most of the softwood plywood exports went to Britain (219,316 M sq ft valued at \$20.4 million). Quantity and value of veneer and plywood shipments for 1969-71 are given in Table 10.9.

#### 10.1.4.3 Paper and allied industries

The standard industrial classification subdivides the paper and allied industries group into the following industries: the pulp and paper industry, the asphalt roofing manufacturers, the paper box and bag manufacturers, and other paper converters. Statistics of manufacturing activity and total activity of the paper and allied industries group are given in Chapter 17.

**Pulp and paper industry.** This industry is by far the most important of the group. For many years it has been the leading industry in Canada contributing about 2% of the total gross national product and 15.3% of the total value of the country's exports in 1971. In that year there were 142 pulp and paper mills in operation.

These mills consume enormous quantities of roundwood: 15,978,078 cunits with a cost value of \$554.4 million was used in 1971. In that year, 99,368 cunits of pulpwood were imported and 655,793 cunits were exported. In addition, pulp and paper mills use wood residues of the sawmill and other industries for pulping such as cores of peeler logs, slabs and edgings or wood chips, shavings, and recently, sawdust. The total of such wood residues used by the industry in 1971 amounted to the equivalent of 7,404,659 cunits of pulpwood valued at \$189.8 million. The industry also consumes large amounts of electric power, chemicals and other goods and services and requires large quantities of clean water.

Some of the production of the pulp and paper industry is consumed in Canada or serves as a raw material for the paper-using or secondary paper and allied industries and certain other industries but 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 also convert basic paper and paperboard into more highly manufactured papers, paper goods and boards but their output represents only a small part of Canada's total production of converted papers and boards. Table 10.10 gives shipment and production figures for pulp and Table 10.11 gives shipments of basic paper and paperboard for 1969-71. Table 10.12 shows exports of pulp and newsprint for 1969-72.

**Asphalt roofing manufacturers.** These establishments produce composition roofing and sheathing, consisting of paper felt saturated with asphalt or tar and, in some cases, coated with a mineral surfacing. Their total shipments in 1971 were valued at \$51 million.

**Paper box and bag industries.** These industries include manufacturers of folding cartons and set-up boxes, manufacturers of corrugated boxes and manufacturers of paper bags. Their total shipments in 1971 amounted, respectively, to \$195.9 million, \$299.9 million and \$205.1 million, compared with \$182.8 million, \$281.8 million and \$191.8 million, respectively, in 1970.

**Other paper converters.** This group produces a host of paper products such as envelopes, waxed paper, clay-coated and enameled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups and food trays, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towelling and napkins, toilet tissue, etc. The total value of manufacturing shipments of this industry in 1971 amounted to \$416.4 million compared with \$384.3 million in 1970.

## 10.2 Fisheries

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada and all laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. The management of fisheries is, however, shared with provincial governments to which certain administrative responsibilities have been delegated.

The federal Department of the Environment exercises responsibility for the management of all fisheries, both marine and freshwater, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland,