

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills and mills for the cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood operating in 1926 was 2,780, as compared with 2,700 in 1925. The capital invested in these mills in 1926 was \$175,186,704, the employees numbered 35,078 and their wages and salaries amounted to \$34,925,391. The logs, bolts and other raw materials of the industry were valued at \$78,921,416 and the gross value of production was \$135,182,592. The net production or the value added by manufacture in 1926 was \$56,261,176.

The lumber industry is the fourth most important manufacturing industry in Canada in gross value of products, being exceeded in this respect by the pulp and paper industry, flour-milling and slaughtering and meat-packing. It ranks first in total number of employees, second in wage and salary distribution and net value of production, and third in value of capital invested.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1925 to 1926 by 7.6 p.c., shingle production by 4.5 and lath production by 6.6 p.c. The cutting-up and barking or "rossing" of pulpwood increased by 16.6 p.c. Other increases were reported in the production of box shooks, mill waste for fuel, pickets and poles and decreases in sawn ties, veneer, staves, heading and spool wood. The total gross value of production increased from \$134,413,845 in 1925 to \$135,182,592 in 1926.

British Columbia comes first in total production, contributing over half the total cut of lumber and over 86 p.c. of the shingles. Ontario comes second, Quebec third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, being produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with white pine, hemlock and cedar next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, with only 5 p.c. of the deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

**Lumber Exportation.**—The square timber trade reached its maximum development in the sixties, declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. With its decline came the increased exportation of deals and other sawn lumber, first to Great Britain and later to the United States. Our trade with this latter country has been from the first largely confined to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War our exports of forest products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to Great Britain, but in late years this has become invariable. The total quantity of sawn lumber exported from Canada has changed little in the last 25 years, averaging about two billion feet board measure per annum. The exports in 1926 amounted to 2,142,576,000 feet board measure, valued at \$62,247,188, of which the United States took 83 p.c. and Great Britain about 8 p.c. The exports of lumber, lath and shingles all declined in 1926 as compared with 1925.

#### **Subsection 4.—Summary of Primary Forest Production.**

For the purpose of comparing primary industries such as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, forestry production is here understood to consist of the total value of the products of woods operations, together with the net value of production in sawmills and pulp-mills. Forestry production, under this system of classification, amounted to \$312,844,584 in 1926 or about 15 p.c. of the total primary production for the Dominion, which was estimated at \$2,089,529,109. Forestry production therefore, stood in second place in this respect, being exceeded by agriculture with 65 p.c. and followed by mining, with 11 p.c.