

salaries amounted to \$17,711,657. The logs, bolts, and other raw materials of the industry were valued at \$34,326,753 and the gross value of production was \$65,905,132. The net production in 1935 was \$29,077,248.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1934 to 1935 by 15.3 p.c. Lath production increased by 27.5 p.c., and shingle production by 35.3 p.c. Increases were reported in the production of all but pulpwood and a few of the minor products and total values also increased with all but pulpwood, shooks, and pickets. The total gross value of production increased from \$54,822,439 in 1934 to \$65,905,132 in 1935; for production by provinces for the two latest years see Table 14.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Values of Other Sawmill Products.		Total Values.	
	Quantities.		Values.		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.				
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.	5,412	6,226	87,737	105,184	21,797	24,616	109,534	129,800
Nova Scotia.	154,204	140,236	2,080,491	1,865,612	356,310	411,229	2,436,801	2,276,841
New Brunswick.	204,065	230,751	3,241,670	3,794,122	618,563	659,099	3,860,233	4,453,221
Quebec.	296,220	453,956	4,887,380	7,423,881	2,256,016	2,436,461	7,143,396	9,860,342
Ontario.	317,754	351,085	7,013,030	8,283,202	2,799,680	2,412,779	9,812,710	10,696,071
Manitoba.	43,305	67,877	518,665	913,667	40,898	38,184	559,563	951,851
Saskatchewan.	21,256	34,621	351,636	555,386	18,720	69,791	370,356	625,177
Alberta.	71,563	78,070	945,169	975,055	179,918	223,585	1,125,087	1,198,640
British Columbia..	1,464,632	1,610,347	21,383,822	23,995,057	8,020,937	11,718,132	29,404,759	35,713,189
Totals.	2,578,411	2,973,169	40,509,600	47,911,256	14,312,839	17,993,876	54,822,439	65,905,132

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 54.2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 86 p.c. of the shingles in 1935. Ontario followed in second place, Quebec was 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 hemlock, white pine, and balsam fir next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The square-timber trade reached its maximum development in the '60's; thereafter it declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. Simultaneously 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 the 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 and square timber exported from Canada changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two billion ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The exports in 1933 amounted to 1,140,541 M ft. b.m., valued at \$18,979,506, of which the United Kingdom took the largest share. Exports to Empire countries made up 57 p.c. of the total and those to foreign countries 43 p.c. In 1934 exports to Empire countries increased to 71 p.c. of the total, but decreased to 64.7 p.c. in 1935. The exports of lumber and square timber increased in 1936 as compared with 1935, but the exports of shingles and lath decreased. (See Table 15.)