

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 reporting in 1938 was 3,873, as compared with 3,836 in 1937. The capital invested in these mills in 1938 was \$88,812,313, employment amounted to 31,182 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to \$25,345,064. The logs, bolts, and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at \$53,591,378 and the gross value of production was \$92,855,906. The net production in 1938 was \$39,264,528.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. Production in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. This was followed, with one exception, by annual increases up to 1929 and then by annual decreases down to 1932. There were increases in 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 and a decrease in 1938.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1937 and 1938.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Total Values. ¹	
	Quantities.		Values.		1937.	1938.
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6,312	4,525	118,405	88,332	152,818	116,180
Nova Scotia.....	178,160	141,504	2,833,055	2,181,143	3,238,037	2,560,788
New Brunswick.....	306,823	223,384	6,331,308	4,619,708	7,585,133	5,414,051
Quebec.....	700,530	724,652	14,661,735	15,403,296	18,800,636	19,887,902
Ontario.....	539,828	439,397	14,353,214	11,081,402	17,644,737	14,432,476
Manitoba.....	58,114	52,190	1,124,589	975,979	1,284,939	1,086,538
Saskatchewan.....	41,739	35,753	747,735	632,820	781,417	651,288
Alberta.....	101,420	102,070	1,478,214	1,491,891	1,714,467	1,720,550
British Columbia.....	2,072,675	2,044,876	41,128,567	36,158,847	53,647,601	46,986,133
Totals.....	4,005,601	3,768,351	82,776,822	72,633,418	104,849,785	92,855,906

¹Includes all other sawmill products.

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 54.3 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 82.2 p.c. of the shingles in 1938. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third, and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir is the most important kind of lumber sawn, and is produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar, 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 the United Kingdom and later to the United States. Trade with the latter country has been confined, from the first, largely to planks,