As a matter of interest, requests are coming in for newsprint paper supply to various liberated European countries, such as France, Holland, Belgium, etc., and joint efforts between the United States consumers and the Canadian industry are being made to fill as much of this demand as possible.

During the year there has been a very high degree of co-operation between the members of the industry and customers, and the industry is looking forward to the post-war period with confidence. Owing to improvement in shipping facilities, Empire countries, such as South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, are securing a larger part of their newsprint requirements than was possible in the years 1942 and 1943, and England is still receiving large quantities of pulp and newsprint.

In general, Canada has been called upon to supply essential newsprint requirements to most of the United Nations and, in the face of labour and other shortages, has succeeded very well in this task.

Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry

The manufacture of sawn lumber is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials.

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills and mills for cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood that reported in 1943 was 5,220, as compared with 5,277 in 1942. The capital invested in these mills in 1943 was \$115,273,788, employees numbered 43,954 and wages and salaries amounted to \$49,564,303. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at \$101,021,760 and the gross value of production was \$195,885,336. The net production in 1943 was \$91,714,000.

Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost 5,000 million ft. b.m. The maximum value was reached in 1920. Average values were fairly uniform up to 1916, but increased rapidly from 1917 to 1920, only to decline gradually during the following years to the lowest level for the entire period, which was reached in 1932. With the exception of 1938 increases took place each year from 1933 to 1943.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1040	1040
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	•	s
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec. Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta. British Columbia.	1,010,510 625,433 82,243 125,657 198,898 2,303,552	5,702 233,376 303,706 961,946 544,490 71,536 132,302 168,077 1,941,966	135,064 6,854,883 10,707,419 31,752,397 22,460,700 2,286,034 3,065,148 4,821,022 67,741,700	168,089 7,679,588 11,042,769 35,170,296 21,261,613 2,379,356 3,595,465 4,768,906 65,808,102	184,379 7,604,655; 14,289,646 40,425,028, 28,345,474 2,493,695 3,323,373 5,527,455 90,695,092	15,770,038 45,641,615 26,732,478 2,538,835 3,934,544 5,493,110 87,069,697
Totals	4,935,145	4,363,575	30, 160 149,854,527	25,500 151,899,684	30, 280 192,919,077	25,950 195,885,336

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.