

stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. In world trade, pulp and paper are Canada's main commodities except gold; greater than wheat and far greater than nickel. Newsprint alone, over a considerable period, has brought Canada more export dollars than wheat, nickel or any other single commodity except gold. If the \$20,000,000 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry towards Canada's excess of exports over imports in 1944 amounted to \$285,000,000, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products. The United States market absorbs, annually, practically all pulpwood exports, over 80 p.c. of the pulp and more than three-quarters of the paper shipments of Canada. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

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 1944 was 5,508, as compared with 5,140 in 1943. Employees numbered 43,516 and wages and salaries amounted to \$51,516,085. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at \$118,167,020 and the gross value of production was \$216,556,623. The net production in 1944 was \$96,525,135.

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 1944.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1943 and 1944

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1943	1944
	1943	1944	1943	1944		
M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island.....	5,702	7,502	168,089	265,443	232,790	330,234
Nova Scotia.....	233,376	229,610	7,679,588	8,622,553	8,446,279	9,658,323
New Brunswick.....	303,706	294,818	11,042,769	11,839,238	15,770,038	13,826,290
Quebec.....	961,946	1,010,361	35,170,296	41,603,134	45,641,615	50,099,695
Ontario.....	544,490	587,237	21,261,613	25,470,014	26,732,478	30,312,517
Manitoba.....	71,536	72,870	2,379,356	2,635,008	2,538,835	2,778,600
Saskatchewan.....	132,302	163,986	3,595,465	5,117,360	3,934,544	5,571,572
Alberta.....	168,077	162,913	4,768,906	4,685,231	5,493,110	5,564,400
British Columbia.....	1,941,966	1,982,478	65,808,122	70,080,622	87,069,697	98,381,844
Yukon.....	474	457	25,500	32,803	25,950	33,148
Totals.....	4,363,575	4,512,232	151,899,684	170,351,406	195,885,336	216,556,623

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.