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CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY 1925

(Prepared in collaboration with the Dominion Forest Service; The Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia; The Department of Lands and Mines, New Brunswick; The Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec; and the Department of Lands, British Columbia)

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1927

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

1925

PREFACE

Statistics covering the lumber industry were collected and compiled during 1926 for the calendar year 1925. This information has already been published in part in the form of separate preliminary reports. Acknowledgments are tendered to the Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia and the Department of Lands and Mines, New Brunswick, for their assistance in preparing the preliminary lists of operating concerns and in securing complete returns.

The statistics covering the industry in Quebec were collected under a co-operative arrangement with the Forest Service of that province with the object of eliminating duplication of inquiries. A similar arrangement with the Forest Branch of the Lands Department of British Columbia was in operation.

The report has been compiled and written under a co-operative arrangement between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. The preparation of the report has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. R. G. Lewis, B.ScF., of the Forest Products Branch of the Bureau of Statistics while the report was checked and edited by Mr. R. D. Craig, of the Forest Service of the Interior Department.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, MAY, 1927.

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GENERAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE

LUMBERING IN CANADA

THE ORIGIN OF THE INDUSTRY.—*The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of Eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing debris were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply the needs of the growing population and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry which started in the Lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.*

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian bay and Rainy river districts were later opened up and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these two districts are still the chief lumbering regions in Eastern Canada. Lumbering to the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the settlement of this region, but the production does not usually supply the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908 this province contributed less than twenty per cent of Canada's total lumber production while at the present time this proportion is over forty-four per cent indicating that the centre of production is moving rapidly westward.

FOREST RESOURCES.—*The total area covered by existing forests in Canada has been estimated at approximately 1,227,000 square miles. Less than forty per cent of this carries merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter) and only about twenty per cent carries saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forest area carries young stands which have come up after fire or lumbering operations. Under present conditions about one-quarter of the timber of merchantable size is commercially inaccessible so that the timber on about two-thirds of our forest area is either too small or too far from transportation facilities to be operated profitably at present. This, however, is not a permanent condition as accessibility depends primarily on market standards, current prices and transportation facilities, all of which factors are tending to increase the extent to which standing timber can be utilized.*

About 249,000 square miles of forest land in Canada has been set aside in reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production.

The practice of scientific forestry in Canada is at present largely in the experimental field. The Dominion and Provincial forest authorities and private companies controlling timber lands are chiefly engaged in the administration of existing forests and their protection from forest fire and other damage. Considerable experimental work has been undertaken together with the work of segregating land capable of forest production but unfit for agriculture. The planting or reforestation that has been done is largely of an experimental nature and only a small portion of the forest area can be considered as under scientific forest management with sustained yield as its object.

For a considerable proportion of the present forest area there is little reliable information as large areas have not yet been thoroughly explored. The estimated stand of timber of merchantable size (disregarding present accessibility) is approximately 482,075,500,000 feet board measure for saw timber and 1,279,705,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood and other merchantable products. Of the total for saw timber 72 per cent is located in British Columbia; 22 per cent in the eastern provinces and about 6 per cent in the Prairie Provinces. About 91 per cent of this is composed of coniferous softwoods, the remaining 9 per cent of hardwoods being found chiefly in the eastern provinces. The total for merchantable material of all kinds has been estimated at 246,826 million cubic feet.

OPERATIONS IN THE WOODS.—*Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that cutting and hauling logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled mostly on sleighs by horses to the nearest stream or lake where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. Logging railways are also used, in some cases hauling the logs directly to the mills. Tractors are being substituted for horses in many operations. The nature of the topography,—the presence of connected systems of lakes and streams, makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river driving operations. Improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build dams, sluices, and other river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, and tow the material across lakes and still stretches of river in booms or rafts. The logs, which carry the distinguishing stamp or brand of each operator, are finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Slides are built on suitable slopes to bring down timber from the upper hillsides and benches, logs are are hauled and assembled by donkey engines and different cable systems. Logging railways are used extensively to carry logs to the mills or to lakes, large rivers or tidewater where they can be assembled in booms or rafts and towed to the mills. The operations on the Coast are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.*

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill-owners or licensees of timber lands often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors, and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom saw-mills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value but sawlogs being as a rule the property of the mill-owner are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

Generally speaking, the operations in the woods form the preliminary step in the industry and provide the primary forest products in the form of logs or bolts which are the raw material for the mill operations which form the second stage. An exact separation of the statistics relating to these two stages in the industry cannot always be made nor can the lumber industry be treated as entirely distinct from the pulp and paper industry. Woods operations produce not only sawlogs but pulpwood, ties, poles, piling, square timber, mining timbers, firewood, fence, posts, wood for charcoal and excelsior manufacture and wood for distillation. It is often impossible to state for what purpose the timber being cut will eventually be used.

Many lumber manufacturers install machinery for cutting up and barking pulpwood and divert a part of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp manufacture and many pulp and paper companies operate saw-mills in connection with their plants for the purpose of utilizing the larger timber on their limits.

SCALING TIMBER.—*Logs and lumber in Canada are usually measured in thousands of feet, board measure. The board foot (12 inches by 12 inches by one inch) was originally a surface measure for inch boards but has become the basis for a measure of cubic contents, and lumber of all dimensions is now measured by this unit. Tables have been prepared showing the number of board feet per foot of length for sawn material of all dimensions and the unit is universally satisfactory.*

In the case of scaling logs the same unit is used but here the operation consists of estimating how many board feet a log of a certain length and diameter will produce after it has been sawn into lumber. The actual cubic contents of the log are not measured directly. There are in use in Canada a number of different rules and formulae for scaling logs, none of which is universally satisfactory. Some of these are mathematical formulae based on the cubic contents of the log with corrections for the loss due to slabs and sawdust. Others are tables based on experience gained by measuring the length and diameter of numerous logs and recording the quantity of sawn lumber each log actually produces. The best rule can only give the quantity of material obtainable from a perfect log free from all defects and sawn by a skilled sawer. Allowances for irregularity in form and for defects must be matters of personal judgment whatever rule is used. The use of the cubic foot as a unit for measuring logs has been advocated, but has not been very favourably received, except for measuring pulpwood.

In the case of timber cut on Crown lands in Canada the logs are usually scaled in the woods and the dues to the Government are based on this scale. The logs are usually again counted or scaled by the operators on entering the mill.

SAW-MILL OPERATIONS.—*The manufacture of sawn lumber is the most important industry in Canada, depending directly on the forest for its raw material. It is carried on by about three thousand establishments from the gigantic mills of the Pacific Coast cutting as much as half a million feet board measure in ten hours to little custom mills on the Gaspé peninsula operated by windmills, cutting one or two thousand feet a day, with favourable winds. The largest mills are naturally located near the heaviest stands of large timber and are more or less concentrated in Vancouver and New Westminster, on the mainland opposite Vancouver island and on the island itself. Large mills are also located along the Ottawa valley, in the Georgian bay and Rainy river districts and on the coast of New Brunswick. Almost half the mills in Canada are located in the province of Quebec, but the majority of these are small customs mills serving the settlers in their immediate vicinity.*

The tendency in Eastern Canada at present seems to be toward the building of smaller, more economical and efficient mills located nearer to the source of supply of raw material. The distance from mill to forest has increased as supplies have receded until in some cases the cost of driving has become prohibitive. With the steady decrease of supplies more economical methods of forest utilization have become necessary and where big saw-mills are destroyed they are seldom rebuilt on the same scale or in the same location unless local conditions are especially advantageous. On the British Columbia coast, where heavy stands of large timber exist, big mills can be operated to advantage.

GRADING OF LUMBER.—*The finished lumber on leaving the mill is graded according to its dimensions and its freedom from knots and other defects. It is then sorted and either piled for air seasoning, kiln dried or shipped in the unseasoned*

state. There is unfortunately little uniformity in the grading rules for lumber in use in Canada. In some cases local manufacturers' associations have adopted standard rules and adhere to them. In British Columbia the grading is practically uniform throughout the province but elsewhere in Canada numerous grading rules are in use and the interpretation of these rules may differ between individual mills. Attempts have been made toward standardization and considerable headway has been made in this direction.

LUMBER STATISTICS.—*Annual Statistics covering forest products including those of the lumber industry were first collected and published by the Forest Service of the Interior Department in 1908 and were continued until 1916. Since this date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Forest Service, the results being published in an annual bulletin usually preceded by a preliminary report.*

REPORT ON THE LUMBER INDUSTRY, 1925

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Principal Statistics.—The total value of the various products of sawmill operations in Canada in 1925 was $134,413,845 as compared to $141,929,256 in 1924, a decrease of 5·3 per cent. This total includes the value of the products of sawmills, shingle mills, lath mills, veneer mills, stave, heading and hoop mills and mills engaged in cutting-up and barking or rossing pulpwood. It does not include the products of operations in the woods. The total reached its maximum in 1920, declined in 1921 and 1922, increased in 1923 and 1924 and decreased again in 1925.

The table below gives the principal statistics of the industry for 1924 and 1925 for the Dominion as a whole.

Table A.—Principal statistics of the lumber industry, 1924 and 1925

Items		1924	1925	Increase or decrease from 1924 to 1925	
				Quantity	Per cent
Mills reporting	No.	2,761	2,700	− 61	− 2·2
Capital invested	$	177,480,064	204,134,003	+26,653,939	+ 15·0
Employees on salaries	No.	2,171	2,049	− 122	− 5·6
Salaries	$	4,101,719	4,144,070	+ 42,351	+ 1·0
Employees on wages	No.	33,323	33,408	+ 85	+ 0·3
Wages	$	30,682,061	29,952,936	− 729,125	− 2·4
Power used	h.-p.	285,263	295,246	+ 9,983	+ 3·5
Fuel cost	$	651,499	546,025	− 105,474	− 16·2
Cost of materials	$	83,141,692	78,219,728	− 4,921,964	− 5·9
Gross value of production	$	141,929,256	134,413,845	− 7,515,411	− 5·3
Net value of production or value added by manufacture	$	58,787,564	56,194,117	− 2,593,447	− 4·4

Increases are to be noted in capital invested, salaries paid, number of wage-earners and power used, while all other principal items show decreases. The total number of establishments reporting decreased but the average annual output per saw mill increased from 1,482 M. ft. to 1,574 M. ft. The more important statistics are given in the table below, by provinces.

Table B.—Principal statistics of the lumber industry, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Provinces	Mills in operation	Capital invested	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Gross value of production
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada 1924	**2,761**	**177,480,064**	**35,494**	**34,783,780**	**83,141,692**	**141,929,256**
Prince Edward Island	42	126,679	33	14,922	67,602	126,667
Nova Scotia	348	3,557,927	1,565	815,122	2,033,036	3,704,708
New Brunswick	202	22,637,689	4,502	3,513,093	10,264,961	17,095,506
Quebec	1,075	32,600,365	6,679	5,075,269	16,594,615	26,489,327
Ontario	720	53,039,659	8,828	8,807,631	23,080,845	38,285,598
Manitoba	26	3,714,335	448	493,403	940,360	1,968,629
Saskatchewan	7	168,819	115	71,141	84,476	171,257
Alberta	42	1,057,715	409	378,336	403,208	926,307
British Columbia	299	60,576,876	12,915	15,614,863	29,672,589	53,161,257
Canada 1925	**2,700**	**204,134,003**	**35,457**	**34,097,066**	**78,219,728**	**134,413,845**
Prince Edward Island	44	139,038	28	12,775	72,328	131,853
Nova Scotia	343	4,620,668	1,705	799,252	1,721,767	30,043,069
New Brunswick	224	24,163,332	4,133	3,173,631	8,999,292	14,648,407
Quebec	984	37,548,860	6,063	4,572,383	14,724,377	22,802,029
Ontario	710	52,755,427	8,361	8,490,771	22,073,392	36,141,672
Manitoba	26	3,924,479	563	604,996	1,119,272	2,427,421
Saskatchewan	12	693,538	219	137,346	195,913	371,189
Alberta	43	1,302,774	468	367,773	442,213	996,593
British Columbia	314	78,985,887	13,917	15,938,079	28,871,174	53,851,612

The decrease in the total number of mills reporting was due to decreases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, increases being reported elsewhere. The capital invested in the industry increased in the Dominion as a whole and in every province but Ontario. The total number of employees decreased slightly due to decreases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The distribution of wages and salaries decreased on the whole decreasing in every province but Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The total cost of materials decreased for the Dominion decreasing in every province but Prince Edward Island and the Prairie Provinces. The total gross value of the products of the industry decreased for the Dominion as a whole decreasing for every province but Prince Edward Island, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

As far as gross value of production is concerned the saw-milling industry ranks fifth among the important industries of Canada having fallen from third place in 1924. Its gross production is now exceeded by that of the pulp and paper industry, flour and grist mills, slaughtering and meat packing establishments and butter and cheese factories. With regard to the net value of production or the value added by manufacture obtained by subtracting the cost of raw materials from the gross value of products; the saw-milling industry comes second only to the pulp and paper industry with a net total in 1925 of $56,194,117. The saw-milling industry comes first among Canadian industries with regard to total number of employees, second with regard to wage distribution and third with regard to capital investment.

PRODUCTION

The products of the group of industries included under sawmill operations are compared for 1924 and 1925 in the following table.

Table C.—Summary of sawmill products, 1924 and 1925

Products		Quantity		Value	
		1924	1925	1924	1925
				$	$
Total	$	–	–	**141,929,256**	**134,413,845**
Lumber	M ft. b.m.	3,878,942	3,888,920	104,444,622	99,725,519
Shingles	M	3,129,501	3,156,261	10,406,293	11,154,773
Pulpwood	cords	814,180	706,700	11,583,293	9,160,976
Lath	M	1,165,819	1,292,963	5,975,253	6,415,927
Sawn ties	No.	5,274,682	5,041,256	3,723,712	3,474,944
Box shooks	M	15,584	20,181	1,998,688	1,055,658
Veneer	M s. f.	17,699	21,570	841,855	845,179
Slabs and edgings	cds.	331,133	286,426	821,389	746,382
Pickets	M	19,758	36,654	567,707	592,667
Staves	"	23,486	34,403	256,897	339,118
Spoolwood	M ft.	2,865	4,105	101,369	167,095
Poles	No.	38,766	38,870	66,364	78,674
Heading	M prs.	1,829	1,880	174,423	170,166
All other products	$	–	–	967,391	486,767

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1924 to 1925 by 0·3 per cent but decreased in total value by 4·5 per cent due to a decrease in average value per thousand feet from $26.93 in 1924 to $25.64 in 1925. Shingle production increased by less than one per cent in quantity but increased by 7·2 per cent in total value owing to an increase in the average value per thousand from $3.33 in 1924 to $3.53 in 1925.

The cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood decreased as a part of the sawmilling industry by 13·2 per cent in quantity and 20·9 per cent in total value. The average value per cord of prepared pulpwood decreased from $14.23 in 1924 to $12.96 in 1925. Lath production increased in quantity by 10·9 per cent and in value by 7·4 per cent, the average value per thousand decreasing from $5.13 to $4.96. The total number of ties sawn decreased by 4·4 per cent, while their total value decreased by 6·7 per cent. The average value per tie decreased from 71 cents to 69 cents. In the production of veneer, pickets, staves, spoolwood and poles there were increases for both quantity and total value. In the production of box shooks the quantity increased but the total value decreased. In the production of heading and the sale of mill waste both quantity and total value decreased.

The following table is a review of the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1925 inclusive with the total production for the entire period and the average annual production.

Table D.—Review of lumber, lath and shingle production, 1908 to 1925

Year	Lumber cut		Shingles cut		Lath cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
1908	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,913,544
1911	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912	4,389,726	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,522
1913	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920	4,208,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927
Totals 1908-1925	**69,678,867**	**1,536,540,243**	**44,149,911**	**132,637,761**	**14,819,061**	**56,038,724**
Averages, 1908-1925	3,871,048	85,363,347	2,452,773	7,368,765	823,281	3,113,262

LUMBER

General production.—Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost five billion feet board measure. The maximum value was reached in 1920. Average values were fairly uniform up to 1916, but increased rapidly from 1917 to the maximum in 1920. They decreased in 1921 and 1922, increased in 1923 and decreased again in 1924 and 1925. Variations in quantity production of sawn lumber and its average value per thousand feet are shown graphically in the accompanying chart. The solid lines on this chart show the variations from year to year while the dotted lines show variations between the averages for each five years period. The average production for the period from 1908 to 1912 was 4,184,329 M ft. b.m. while the average value for this period was $15.95 for the period from 1913 to 1917 the production averaged 3,849,565 M ft. and the value, $17.10. From 1918 to 1922 the production averaged 3,602,618 M ft. and the value $30.68. The cut in 1925 was below the average for the first five year period but above the average for the two following periods and above the average for the entire eighteen years.

Table I compares the production of lumber in Canada during 1924 and 1925 by provinces. The number of mills reporting, the quantity of lumber cut, its total and its average value, are shown in adjacent columns for comparison while the proportionate increases or decreases in production and the per cent distribution among the nine provinces are shown in separate columns.

The total number of mills reporting decreased from 2,761 to 2,700 but the average production of lumber per sawmill increased. The decrease of 0·3 per cent in the total cut of lumber was due to decreases in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There were increases in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and Prince Edward Island. The order of importance of the nine provinces as producers of lumber remained the same as in 1924 but the proportion of the total production contributed by the mills of British Columbia increased from 41·1 to 44·3 per cent. There were increases in proportion in the three Prairie Provinces but decreases in the proportion contributed by mills in eastern Canada.

The average value of lumber per thousand feet decreased by $1.29 for the Dominion with decreases in every province. The total value of lumber produced decreased on the whole due to decreases in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia although there were increases in British Columbia and elsewhere.

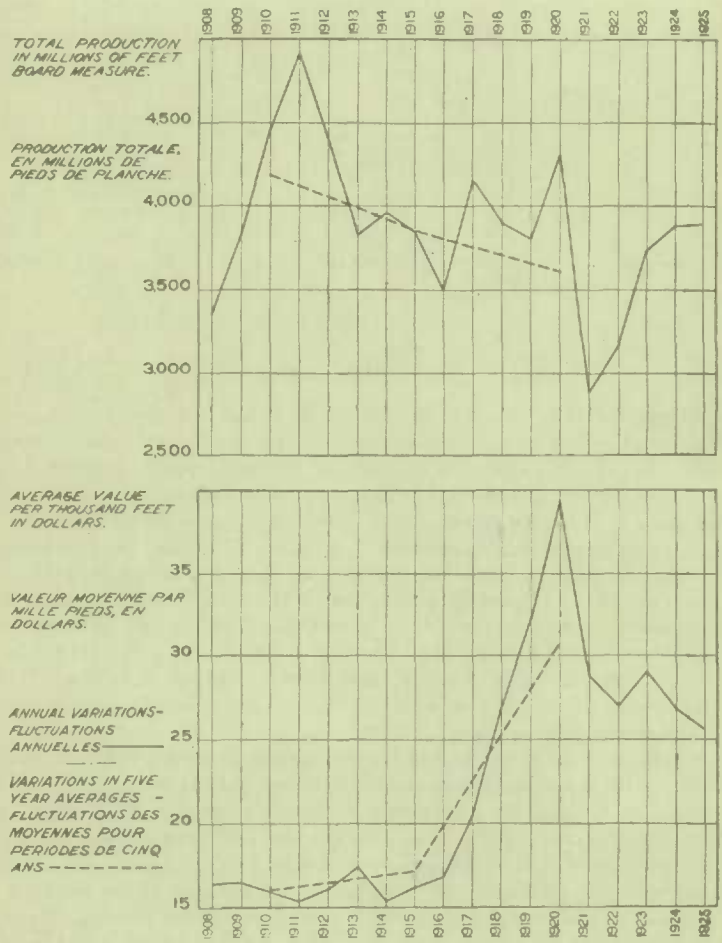
VARIATIONS IN PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE VALUE OF LUMBER
FLUCTUATIONS DE LA PRODUCTION
ET DE LA VALEUR MOYENNE DE BOIS D'OEUVRE
1908-1925
TOTAL PRODUCTION IN MILLIONS OF FEET BOARD MEASURE.
PRODUCTION TOTALE, EN MILLIONS DE PIEDS DE PLANCHE.
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
AVERAGE VALUE PER THOUSAND FEET IN DOLLARS.
VALEUR MOYENNE PAR MILLE PIEDS, EN DOLLARS.
35
30
25
20
15
ANNUAL VARIATIONS-FLUCTUATIONS ANNUELLES
VARIATIONS IN FIVE YEAR AVERAGES - FLUCTUATIONS DES MOYENNES POUR PERIODES DE CINQ ANS
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

Table II gives similar details for lumber production by kinds of wood, of which twenty-nine were reported in 1925. In the majority of cases these kinds of wood are groups made up of the wood of a number of tree species, the spruce group consisting of five. In the case of Douglas fir, red pine, western yellow pine and a few others, only one species is included. The first two columns show changes in the order of importance. The first four kinds have held the same rank since 1919. Jack pine has moved up from seventh to fifth place changing places with red pine. Yellow birch and tamarack have each moved up one place and balsam fir has dropped two places on the list. The next ten woods hold the same rank as in 1924. There were decreases in quantity production with spruce, white and red pine, balsam fir and western yellow pine and increases with Douglas fir, hemlock, jack pine, cedar and tamarack. Yellow birch production increased but the production of most of the other important hardwoods decreased. The average value per thousand of lumber decreased on the whole decreasing with the sixteen most important kinds produced. Only seven comparatively unimportant woods showed increases in average value.

Softwood vs. Hardwoods.—Tables III and IV compare these two main classes of lumber and emphasize the importance of softwood production in Canada. Under "softwoods" are included the wood of all coniferous resinous trees while the term "hardwoods" includes the wood of all deciduous-leaved, non-resinous trees, irrespective of their relative hardness or softness.

In 1925 softwoods made up 94·7 per cent of the total as compared to 94·9 per cent in 1924. There has been little variation in these proportions in the last seventeen years. The average has been about 95 per cent softwoods and 5 per cent hardwoods but the proportion of hardwoods for example has only varied between 3·5 and 7·5 per cent.

The lumber produced in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces is almost entirely of the softwood group, poplar being the only non-resinous tree cut in any considerable quantity. Hardwoods form approximately thirty per cent of the stand of timber throughout eastern Canada and this proportion is increasing as the softwood forests are being exploited and burned and replaced by hardwood growth. The production of hardwood lumber, however, is generally more expensive than that of softwood owing to difficulties in logging, driving and manufacturing and the market for the manufactured products is more restricted. On this account the hardwoods do not form a large proportion of the lumber produced, even in eastern Canada, and this proportion has not shown any tendency to increase up to the present time.

The manufacture of softwood lumber increased slightly in Canada due to increases in every province but Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There was an increase in hardwood production of 3·6 per cent following increases in every province but Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

The production of softwoods is made up of relatively few kinds including only eleven in 1924 while there were eighteen kinds of hardwoods reported, representing many more species than in the case of softwoods.

By Provinces

Tables V to XIII give details of lumber production by kinds of wood for each of the nine Canadian provinces, comparing the 1924 and 1925 figures in adjacent columns.

British Columbia.—The production of lumber in British Columbia as shown in table V is almost entirely coniferous. Poplar is widely distributed and some maple and birch are cut in the valleys and on delta lands, but Douglas fir forms almost two-thirds of the total production and the remainder is almost altogether coniferous. The heaviest stands and the largest individual trees in Canada are found in the Coastal region, and consist chiefly of Douglar fir, western red cedar, Sitka spruce and western hemlock. As the Rocky Mountains form a natural barrier between the Pacific and Atlantic types of tree growth, most trees found in British Columbia are confined to that province. Twelve kinds of wood were reported in 1925, of which only two were of the hardwood group.

The total production of lumber increased by 8·2 per cent due to increases in most of the important kinds of wood.

The average value of lumber in the province decreased by 76 cents due to decreases in all the more important kinds of wood.

Ontario.—Table VI covers the production of Ontario, the most important lumber producing province in eastern Canada.

The original stand of timber in Ontario consisted largely of spruce and jack pine in the extreme north passing through a mixture of white and red pine and hardwoods to the almost pure stands of hardwoods in the southern part of the province. Balsam and jack pine are now taking the place of spruce in many areas, and poplar and white birch are widely distributed especially on burned or cut-over areas. While much of its area has been cleared for agriculture, the southern portion of the province still supports a considerable growth of the more valuable hardwoods.

Twenty-five different kinds of wood were reported in 1925 of which eight were softwoods and seventeen hardwoods. The decrease in total production was 2·2 per cent, made up of decreases with white and red pine, spruce, maple, basswood, elm, beech, poplar and others. White pine still heads the list, but its relative importance has decreased owing to greater relative increases in the production of the other important kinds.

The average value of lumber at the mill in Ontario decreased by $1.47 due to decreases with several of the more important kinds of wood.

Quebec.—Production of lumber in Quebec is dealt with in table VII. The forests of the northern part of Quebec are largely similar in type to those in Ontario, but toward the south the pine does not replace the spruce to the same extent as in Ontario. Toward the east in Quebec the proportion of balsam increases and that of spruce decreases. The Eastern Townships and the Gaspé peninsula south of the St. Lawrence are characterized by the presence of red spruce which is not found in Ontario but is here more prevalent than the white species. Scattered hardwood stands are found in southern Quebec, but are neither so varied in species nor so important commercially as in Ontario. There were eight softwoods and fifteen hardwoods cut into lumber in 1925.

The total production was 7·1 per cent less than in 1924 due chiefly to reductions in the cut of spruce, white pine, hemlock, balsam fir, jack pine, basswood, maple and white birch. Increases were reported for yellow birch and cedar. Spruce is the most important wood and although the cut decreased in 1925 the proportion of spruce increased from 65·5 per cent to 68·7 per cent of the total for all woods. The average mill price of lumber decreased by $2.09.

New Brunswick.—Table VIII deals with the lumber production in New Brunswick, where forest conditions are largely similar to those in southeastern Quebec. Red spruce and balsam are, generally speaking, more prevalent than white spruce and white pine. Cedar is an important tree in many parts of the province. The hardwoods are chiefly birch, maple and beech in scattered stands or in mixture with the conifers. There were eight softwoods and eight hardwoods reported in 1925.

The production decreased by 13·2 per cent, decreases being reported for spruce, white pine and balsam fir. As in Quebec, spruce formed the bulk of the lumber produced. The average value of lumber in the province decreased by 62 cents, decreasing in the case of spruce and many of the other important kinds reported.

Nova Scotia.—The lumber production of Nova Scotia is shown in table IX and is similar to that in the other Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec, the lumber consisting of red spruce, white spruce, hemlock, balsam, white pine and the hardwoods. Cedar is comparatively rare, but the hardwood growth is similar to that of New Brunswick.

The production decreased by 21·5 per cent in 1925, due to decreases in the cut of spruce and most of the more important kinds reported. The average value decreased by $1.60, due to decreases with most of the more important kinds of wood sawn.

Manitoba.—Table X gives the statistics for Manitoba. The forest growth in the three Prairie Provinces is similar in a general way, being a westward extension of the forest types of northern Quebec and Ontario. Spruce, jack pine and tamarack form the coniferous forests of the north with the poplar species scattered throughout the provinces and extending out into the prairie country in the form of "poplar bluffs" and strips along river valleys. There is some balsam in the eastern part of the province. The mixed pine and hardwood types of Ontario extend westward into the southeastern corner of Manitoba, but are not important commercially.

The production in Manitoba increased by 26·1 per cent during 1925, due to the increased production of spruce and poplar which form almost the entire cut. A considerable portion of the logs sawn in Manitoba mills are cut in northern Saskatchewan and driven down the rivers flowing from that province into Manitoba. The average value at the mill decreased by eighty cents due to the decreased value of spruce.

Alberta.—Lumber statistics for Alberta are given in table XI. In this province the type of forest which prevails in a general way across northern Canada changes gradually to the Rocky Mountain type. Lodgepole pine, alpine fir and Engelmann spruce replace the eastern jack pine, balsam fir and white spruce. In some places Douglas fir crosses the mountains from British Columbia and is occasionally sawn in the province. Cedar which occurs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is not found in Alberta.

The total production for 1925 was 8·9 per cent more than in 1924 due to increases in the cut of spruce and jack pine which together form the bulk of the lumber sawn. The average value decreased by eleven cents a thousand.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan's lumber production is dealt with in table XII and consists almost entirely of spruce with an irregular production of poplar, tamarack, white birch and jack pine. The production in 1925 was more than double that of 1924 and the average value decreased by $1.24 a thousand.

Prince Edward Island.—Table XIII shows the lumber production of Prince Edward Island whose remaining forests are of the same general type as those of the other Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec. As the greater part of the Island is agricultural land, the remaining forest consists chiefly of farm wood-lots with a fairly high percentage of hardwoods. The total production increased by 5·7 per cent in 1925. The average value decreased by 18 cents a thousand.

By Kinds of Wood

Separate tables, numbered XIV to XXXIII for each of the more important kinds of wood are next presented. These give in each case the details of production by provinces comparing the figures for 1924 with those for 1925.

Nomenclature.—A list of the common and botanical names of the species that go to make up each kind of wood supplements each table. The commercial range is indicated by a list of the provinces in which each species occurs. When the abbreviation for a province is enclosed in brackets it is indicated that the species is rare or of little commercial importance in that province.

The botanical or scientific names are in accordance with the rules of the Vienna Conference of 1905 as usually interpreted by Canadian botanists. Unfortunately in the case of common or vulgar names no such authority for nomenclature exists and in selecting the names given throughout this bulletin the chief consideration has been to avoid the use of those which might give rise to confusion. A name that has been generally used and understood throughout the range of a species for many years has been retained, provided it does not give rise to confusion with another species, even though the name may have been misapplied in the first instance. Where no other choice exists names are retained that best describe the characteristics of the species or which are translations of the botanical or scientific names.

The English and French common tree names in use in Canada do not always correspond to those in use in England or France as the trees of America and Europe are all of different species. Different common names are frequently applied to the same species between Canada and the United States and even between provinces in Canada. One name is frequently used to describe two or more entirely different trees and all this gives rise to confusion. Dealers in forest products should be able to specify the wood of certain species without possible misunderstanding and without recourse to the scientific name. This can only be done by standardizing to some extent the common tree names used.

The Bureau of Statistics and the Forest Service of the Interior Department are attempting to further this standardization as far as possible by using one list of common names.[1]

Spruce.—Table XIV deals with the production of spruce lumber from the five different species that grow in Canada. Spruce lumber is produced in every province in Canada. It is the most important lumber sawn in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces and ranks fifth in Ontario and second in British Columbia.

[1] See Forestry Branch Circular No. 14. "Commercial Forest Trees of Canada" free on application to Director of Forestry, Forest Service, Interior Department, Ottawa, for list of common and botanical names and brief descriptions of species, or Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 61 "Native Trees of Canada". Price 50 cents post free on application to King's Printer, Ottawa, for more complete list of common names in use in Canada and the Northern United States and more detailed descriptions of species for identification purposes.

Quebec leads in the production of spruce lumber with an output of which white spruce forms a large proportion. New Brunswick which headed the list in spruce production in 1924 comes second, her output to a considerable extent being made up of red spruce as it is elsewhere in the Maritime Provinces. In British Columbia, Sitka spruce makes up the entire output from Coast mills and is not found elsewhere in Canada. The production in the interior of British Columbia is chiefly Engelman spruce with smaller quantities of white spruce. In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, white spruce forms the bulk of the lumber reported under this name as it does in Alberta except on the eastern slopes of the Rockies where Engelman spruce is cut extensively. This latter tree occurs only in British Columbia and Alberta.

The black spruce is not of great commercial importance as lumber although of wide distribution. It is usually a small-sized, slow-growing tree found in swampy situations. Eastern spruce forests have recently suffered from the attacks of the spruce or balsam bud-worm.

Douglas Fir.—Table XV covers the production of Douglas fir in Canada. This is the wood of a single species, the most important in North America. In Canada it is confined to the Pacific slope and Rocky mountains, being common throughout most of British Columbia where it is the leading species but found only sparingly in western Alberta where small quantities of its lumber are occasionally reported.

White Pine.—White pine lumber is dealt with in table XVI. It is the product of two species in Canada, one occurring from southeastern Manitoba to the Atlantic and the other being confined entirely to British Columbia.

Eastern white pine is the leading species in Ontario and forms over half the lumber sawn in that province. It is also important in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces but occurrs rarely in Manitoba. The supply is rapidly being consumed and the cut during the last fifteen years shows a marked tendency toward reduction. The western species produces excellent lumber but is of less commercial importance owing to its comparative rarity and its occurrence in small isolated groups, as compared to the extensive pure stands of white pine in the East.

Hemlock.—The production of hemlock lumber by provinces is shown in table XVII. While three species are found in Canada only two are of commercial importance, one in British Columbia and one in the east. The eastern species is found in southern Ontario and Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces. It is the second most important wood sawn into lumber in the Maritime Provinces and comes fourth in Quebec and Ontario.

The western hemlock is considered to produce superior lumber to that of the eastern species and is third on the list in British Columbia. It occurs on the Coast and reappears in the Interior Wet Belt of that province but is not found elsewhere in Canada. There is no hemlock in the three Prairie Provinces.

Jack Pine.—Table XXIII covers the production of the eastern jack pine and the western lodgepole pine. The first mentioned is one of the most widely distributed tree species in Canada being found from the Atlantic to northern British Columbia. It is used extensively for railway ties and pulpwood and its use for lumber shows a decided increase throughout its commercial range, being the second most important wood sawn in Ontario. It establishes itself quickly on burnt-over areas and often occupies sandy plains that would not support other tree growth. It meets the lodgepole pine in northern Alberta and is often difficult to distinguish from this species.

The lodgepole pine is found from Alberta to the Pacific coart. It is of considerable economic value in interior British Columbia as it forms a large percentage of the tree growth.

Cedar.—Two species make up the production of cedar lumber as shown in table XIX. The western red cedar is found in the coast region of British Columbia and in the Interior Wet Belt of the province but is not found east of the Rockies. It produces about ninety per cent of the total production of cedar lumber and 85 per cent of the shingles sawn in Canada.

The eastern white cedar is sawn in the greatest quantities in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. It occurs sparingly in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and extends westward through Manitoba into eastern Saskatchewan. The supply of the eastern species is being rapidly depleted and the cut shows a general tendency toward reduction. The western species comes fourth on the list in British Columbia and is abundant throughout its range.

Red Pine.—Red pine lumber production is shown by provinces in table XX. This is the wood of one species which occurs only in Eastern Canada where its distribution conforms generally

to that of eastern white pine. The bulk of the red pine lumber sawn in Canada is produced in Ontario where the wood comes third on the list. As in the case of white pine the supply is being rapidly exhausted and the cut is tending to decrease.

Yellow Birch.—Table XXI gives the production details for yellow birch, Canada's most important hardwood species.

The lumber reported as yellow birch is mostly the product of a single species of that name which is found in southern Ontario and Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces. With it may be included a small quantity of sweet or cherry birch. Yellow birch comes second on the list in Quebec and is the most important hardwood sawn in that province and in the Maritime Provinces and is the second most important in Ontario.

Tamarack.—While there are three species of tamarack or larch in Canada only two contribute to the lumber production as shown in table XXII. The western species although confined to the southern interior portion of British Columbia is by far the most important species as a source of lumber. It reaches greater sizes and grows in heavier stands than the eastern species. This last extends from the Atlantic to near the mouth of the Mackenzie River but has suffered enormous damage throughout most of its range by the attacks of the larch sawfly. It is of considerable importance as a railway tie material.

Balsam Fir.—Table XXIII gives the details of the production of balsam fir in Canada. One species is cut in eastern and central Canada and three in British Columbia. The eastern species is at present the most important, producing about three-quarters of the total cut. It comes fourth on the list in New Brunswick, third in Prince Edward Island and fifth in Quebec and Nova Scotia. Of the three species found in British Columbia two are typical of the Coast region, amabilis and lowland fir. The third, alpine fir, is found at high altitudes on the coast but is otherwise confined to the interior of the province. It extends across the Rockies into western Alberta where it meets the eastern species. The supply of balsam fir in Canada is fairly abundant and the cut shows a tendency to increase. Much damage has been done to the eastern balsam by the attacks of the spruce or balsam bud-worm.

Maple.—Maple is dealt with in table XXIV. This is one of Canada's most important hardwood trees heading the list of hardwoods in Ontario. It is the wood of four or five species although nine are found in Canada. The lumber is usually classed as "hard" and "soft" maple, the "hard" being the product of the sugar maple which is cut generally throughout southern Ontario and Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. The two "soft" maples, commonly called silver maple and red maple, cover about the same area. The broad-leaved maple is a Pacific Coast species producing fairly hard lumber of importance chiefly because of the general scarcity of hardwoods in British Columbia.

Western Yellow Pine.—Table XXV deals with western yellow pine which is cut only in British Columbia. It is the wood of a single species found throughout the Dry Belt and southern Kootenay regions of that province and does not occur elsewhere in Canada.

Basswood.—One species supplies all the basswood lumber dealt with in table XXVI. It is of commercial importance only in Quebec and Ontario although it grows from the Atlantic to southern Manitoba.

Elm.—Table XXVII gives the details of the production of elm lumber which is made up of the wood of three species. Of these the white elm has the greatest range in Canada growing from the Atlantic to southern Manitoba. It is the species producing most of the elm lumber reported.

The rock elm is more restricted in range and a less common tree but one that produces the hardest and most valuable elm lumber. Red elm lumber is the poorest of the three species but is used extensively. The last two trees are found only in southern Ontario and Quebec.

White birch.—Table XXVIII covers the production of white birch lumber. In this group are included the lumber from two or possibly three tree species. As a group their wood is softer, weaker and more perishable than that of the yellow birch group and is therefore discussed separately. The paper or canoe birch which forms the bulk of this lumber is widely distributed in Canada and is abundant throughout its range owing to its ability to occupy burnt-over areas in advance of other tree species. Although it is not obtainable in large dimensions its use is tending to increase. The western birch of British Columbia, generally speaking, does not occur in commercial quantities.

Poplar.—Table XXIX deals with the production of poplar lumber of which there are several kinds in Canada. The cottonwoods produce the most valuable lumber but are commercially unimportant in Canada except in British Columbia where the black cottonwood is found. The aspen and balm poplar produce the greater part of the lumber reported elsewhere. These two species cover an extensive range, being commonly found from coast to coast and extending almost to the limits of tree growth in the north. Over large areas scattered through the prairie country the aspen is the only tree species found, and like the paper birch and jack pine it is among the first of the trees that establish themselves on burnt-over areas. Although possessing some objectionable features, poplar lumber has its uses and the cut shows a general tendency to increase.

Beech.—Table XXX gives the figures for beech lumber, the product of the only species found on this continent. The tree in Canada is found through the Maritime Provinces and southern Quebec and Ontario to lake Superior. The wood is not in great demand as lumber and the supply is still comparatively plentiful.

Ash.—The details of the production of ash lumber are given in table XXXI. Two species contribute two quite dissimilar woods to the total. White ash is probably cut in greatest quantity and gives the tough elastic material so highly valued in certain industries. The wood of black ash is weak and soft but is valued for its grain in decorative work. There are a number of other species of no commercial importance. The more valuable species are rapidly disappearing and the cut is tending to decrease.

Oak.—Table XXXII gives the details of oak production in Canada. While there are over ten species reaching tree size in Canada only four can be considered of commercial value. The oaks are usually divided into two main groups. The "white" group including the white oak, burr oak, and others, produces the most valuable lumber. The white oak itself is confined to southern Ontario and Quebec and may now be considered as almost commercially extinct. The burr oak whose wood is of excellent quality has a wider range, extending into Manitoba, but is a smaller tree not plentiful enough to be of commercial importance.

The "black" group including red oak and others produces more lumber than the "white" group and the greater part of the oak lumber now being produced in Canada is red oak which grows from the Maritime Provinces to lake Superior. The black oak is comparatively rare and restricted to southwestern Ontario.

Minor species.—Lumber cut from minor species is shown in table XXXIII. The most important of these is the chestnut, a single species as far as Canada is concerned confined to a small strip of territory in the extreme southwestern part of Ontario in which are found a number of trees common in the United States but not found elsewhere in Canada.

The butternut is found scattered throughout the hardwood forests of southern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Black cherry is the wood of a single species cut only in Ontario and Quebec although it occurs sparingly from the Atlantic to lake Superior.

There are six species of hickory in Canada, none of which grows west of southern Ontario. The bitternut hickory has the widest distribution and probably forms the bulk of the lumber produced, along with the shagbark hickory. While hickory was at one time fairly abundant throughout the hardwood forests of eastern Canada the demand for this wood, with its valuable physical qualities, has resulted in its commercial extinction.

Black walnut is the wood of a single species related to and in many respects similar to butternut. The wood has been much in demand for its decorative qualities and the supply is now reduced to single specimens or groups in farmers' woodlots in southern Ontario.

Red alder is important only as one of the few non-resinous woods of British Columbia. Yellow cypress is a valuable resinous softwood of that province growing in more or less inaccessible situations and not a regular source of lumber supply.

The ironwood is a small tree found from Nova Scotia to Ontario. It is perhaps, our hardest and toughest native wood but on account of its small size is not important commercially.

Tulip, sycamore and black gum or pepperidge are three of those trees previously referred to as being confined to the extreme southwestern part of Ontario and of which the supply is of little commercial importance.

There are a large number of species of willow in Canada few of which reach tree size. The only ones of any possible commercial importance are the native black willow (Salix nigrum) and the introduced European white willow. The lumber is occasionally reported from Ontario and Quebec.

LATH

General Production.—Tables XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI cover the production of lath in Canada. The first table shows the quantity and value of each kind of lath produced in each province in 1925, forming a complete presentation of the figures for that year. While lath are generally produced as a by-product from what would otherwise be saw-mill waste, in certain cases, especially in New Brunswick and Quebec, there are mills which specialize in lath production direct from logs and bolts cut for that purpose. In Quebec and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces where spruce is the most important lumber, the greater part of the lath produced are also of spruce. Similarly in Ontario and British Columbia where white pine and Douglas fir respectively are the most important kinds of lumber produced these woods head the lists for lath production.

By Provinces.—Table XXXV compares lath production in each province for 1924 and 1925. The total increase in production was 10·9 per cent with increases in every province but Quebec, Alberta and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick headed the list with over a third of the total production and the order of importance of the other provinces remained the same as in 1924. The average value of lath per thousand decreased in 1925 by seventeen cents.

By Kinds of Wood.—Table XXXVI compares the production of each kind of wood in 1924 and 1925. Spruce heads the list with over 55 per cent of the total, white pine contributing about 19 per cent. Out of the total of fourteen kinds, the most important are coniferous softwoods. Laths of some of the softer hardwoods were reported but in most cases these were manufactured as by-products from mill-waste.

SHINGLES

General Production.—The next three tables deal with shingle production in Canada. Table XXXVII assembles the quantities and values of production for each kind of wood in each province in one table. While a certain number of shingles are produced as by-products especially in the sawing of cedar ties, most of the material is sawn from bolts or logs primarily intended for shingle production. Practically all the shingles reported from British Columbia in 1925 were of western red cedar while in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario, eastern white cedar formed the greater part of the production. Spruce heads the list in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and jack pine in Alberta.

By Provinces.—Table XXXVIII compares shingle production in each province for 1924 and 1925. British Columbia heads the list with almost 85 per cent of the total, followed by Quebec with over seven per cent. The total production increased slightly although there were decreases in every province but British Columbia. The average value per thousand of shingles increased by twenty cents due chiefly to the increase in British Columbia.

By Kinds of Wood.—Table XXXIX compares shingle production for each of the eight kinds of wood reported in 1925. The production of cedar shingles which formed ninety-eight per cent of the total, increased by 2·7 per cent and increases were also reported for jack pine, balsam and poplar. The average value increased with cedar, balsam, hemlock and poplar.

MATERIALS USED

Logs and Bolts.—Table XL gives the details by provinces of the logs, bolts and other primary forest products which form the raw materials of the saw-milling and allied industries. The quantity of lumber produced corresponds only in a rough way with the scale of the logs entering the mills as many of these logs are not sawn into lumber but may be cut up for pulpwood or sawn into lath, shingles, veneer or other products. An exact correspondence in the figures would not be possible in any case on account of the number of different log scales in use in Canada and the different proportions of overrun each rule allows.

The total value of the raw materials of the industry in 1925 was $78,219,728 while the total value of the products was $134,413,845 showing a value added by manufacture of $56,194,117. The ratio of value of materials used to value of products was 58·2 per cent in 1925 as compared with 35·1 in 1917. The following figures show this tendency toward increase in the relative cost of raw materials,—

1917—35·1 per cent	1921—49·0 per cent
1918—31·3 "	1922—53·2 "
1919—44·7 "	1923—52·4 "
1920—49·8 "	1924—58·6 "

1925—58·2 per cent

The increase is caused by increases in stumpage values and increases in the cost of logging due to the longer distances logs must be transported as more accessible supplies are exhausted. The details of this relation between cost of materials and value of products are compared in the following table by provinces for 1924 and 1925.

Table E.—Relation between cost of materials and gross value of products, 1924 and 1925

Provinces	1924			1925		
	Cost of materials	Value of products	Per cent ratio cost of materials to value of products	Cost of materials	Value of products	Per cent ratio cost of materials to value of products
	$	$		$	$	
Canada	**83,141,692**	**141,929,256**	**58·6**	**78,219,728**	**134,413,845**	**58·2**
Prince Edward Island	67,602	126,667	53·4	72,328	131,853	54·8
Nova Scotia	2,033,036	3,704,708	54·9	1,721,767	3,043,069	56·6
New Brunswick	10,264,961	17,095,506	60·0	8,999,292	14,648,407	61·4
Quebec	16,594,615	26,489,327	62·6	14,724,377	22,802,029	64·6
Ontario	23,080,845	38,285,598	60·3	22,073,392	36,141,672	61·1
Manitoba	940,360	1,968,629	47·8	1,119,272	2,427,421	46·1
Saskatchewan	84,476	171,257	49·3	195,913	371,189	52·8
Alberta	403,208	926,307	43·5	442,213	996,593	44·4
British Columbia	29,672,589	53,161,257	55·8	28,871,174	53,851,612	53·6

The relative cost of raw materials was highest in Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Nova Scotia, and lowest in the Prairie Provinces.

FUEL

Table XLI deals with the fuel consumed in the industry. The total value of fuel used in 1925 was $546,025 as compared to $651,499 in 1924. Wood fuel, consisting largely of slabs, sawdust and other mill waste, forms a large proportion of the total, with bituminous coal, gasoline, fuel oil, anthracite coal, lignite and gas in the order mentioned.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Table XLII shows the capital invested in saw-mills, and similar establishments for 1925 by provinces. During the year over half the total capital was invested in lands, buildings, machinery, tools, etc., about a third was invested in materials on hand, stocks in process of manufacture and miscellaneous supplies and the remainder was made up of cash and accounts.

The total capital invested in the industry in 1925 was $204,134,003 as compared to $177,480,064 in 1924, an increase of 15 per cent due to increases in every province but Ontario and in all three classes of investment.

EMPLOYMENT

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—Table XLIII is a summary of employment statistics for this industry. It shows the total number of employees on salaries and wages for the Dominion and for each province, giving the amounts paid in salaries and wages in each case. The figures are further subdivided to show the number of male and female employees. The following table compares the average earnings per employee in 1924 and 1925.

Table F.—Employees and earnings, 1924 and 1925

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Per cent increases or decreases from	Average earnings per employee		Percent increases or decreases from
	1924	1925	1924	1924	1925	1924
	No.	No.		$	$	
Total	**35,494**	**35,457**	− 0·1	**980**	**962**	− 1·8
Salaried employees	2,171	2,049	− 5·6	1,889	2,022	+ 7·0
Employees on wages	33,323	33,408	+ 0·2	921	897	− 2·6

The total number of employees decreased from 35,494 in 1914 to 35,457 in 1925, a decrease of 0·1 per cent. The salaried workers decreased by 5·6 per cent while the wage earners increased by 0·2 per cent. The average annual earnings per employee decreased also by about 1·8 per cent, the decrease in the case of wage earners being 2·6 per cent while the average for salaried employees increased by 7 per cent. It should be borne in mind that, as saw-milling is to a large extent a seasonal occupation, the average annual earnings of an employee in wages represent only his earnings for that part of the year during which the mill was in operation. During 1925, the average saw-mill in Canada was in operation on full time for only 93·5 days out of the usual 304 working days in the year.

Employment by Months.—Table XLIV shows the seasonal nature of the saw milling industry as indicated by the average number of employees in each month of the year in each province. June was the month of highest employment for the Dominion as a whole and in the province of Quebec and Ontario, but there is considerable annual variation in every province. In British Columbia the seasonal variation is much less marked than in the East.

Working Hours.—Table XLV shows the working hours in force in each province. The number of wage earners working eight hours or less, nine hours, ten hours, and over ten hours during the month of highest employment is shown for each province together with the percentage each forms, of the total. The ten hour day is evidently in force with about 64 per cent of the wage earners in Canadian sawmills. Twenty per cent work eight hours per day or less and 14 per cent nine hours a day. Less than one per cent work over ten hours a day. In British Columbia over two thirds of the workers were employed on an eight hour basis. In all other provinces the ten hour day prevailed with the majority of wage earners. The average per week for Canada was 56·1 hours, being highest in Manitoba with 58·6 and lowest in British Columbia with 49·4.

DURATION OF OPERATIONS

Table XLVI shows the duration of operations of the sawmills of Canada in 1925 according to the number of days these mills operated on full time and on part time and the number of days they were idle. The second part of the table shows the average per mill in each case.

The average sawmill in Canada operated on full time for 93·5 days, on part time for 7·5 days and was idle for 203 days out of the usual 304 working days in the year. The average number of days operated on full time was highest in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick and lowest in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

DAILY CAPACITY

Table XLVII shows the average daily capacity as reported by saw-mills, shingle-mills and lath-mills in 1925. The average for the Dominion increased from 15 to 16 thousand feet per day for saw-mills and increased from 30 to 38 thousand per day for shingle mills. The average in the case of lath mills increased from 21 to 22 thousand a day. British Columbia, with a relatively small number of mills but a high total production heads the list with 38 thousand feet a day for lumber and 181 thousand a day for shingles. Ontario heads the list for lath production among the important provinces with an average of 32 thousand a day.

POWER EMPLOYED

Table XLVIII gives details relating to power used in the industry by provinces. The total reported in 1925 was 295,246 horse-power as compared to 285,263 horse-power in 1924, an increase of 3·5 per cent. Steam power formed over three-quarters of the total in 1925 and showed a decrease from 1924. Hydraulic turbines formed about 11 per cent, followed by electric motors operated on purchased power and oil, gasoline and gas engines. Power generated in the mills is frequently converted into electric energy and used to operate electric motors but these are not included in the total and are shown in a separate column. Boiler installation is also dealt with separately.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports.—The importation of sawmill products and other partly manufactured and unmanufactured forest products during the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 are compared in the following table:—

Table G.—Imports of forest products, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Products		Quantity			Value		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
					$	$	$
Sawn lumber	M ft. b.m.	168,622	131,673	89,521	9,363,529	7,272,639	5,593,831
Railway ties	No.	671,975	685,573	519,921	865,964	918,504	734,187
Veneer	$	–	–	–	443,146	444,625	559,303
Cork, canes, reed, etc	$	–	–	–	268,854	267,046	299,260
Logs	M ft.	–	–	2,024	324,567	309,985	78,598
Poles	No.	6,356	6,797	9,740	23,915	44,026	78,496
Shingles	M	5,105	6,550	20,249	17,701	22,164	66,904
Square timber	$	–	–	436	60,431	218,696	28,673
Fuel wood	Cds.	–	6,260	4,844	51,567	27,952	23,244
Posts	$	–	–	115,884	22,240	11,828	17,243
Lath	M	–	801	1,098	6,379	5,961	7,881
Miscellaneous	$	–	–	49,776	402,425	411,182	2,264,056
Total Imports	$	–	–	–	**11,850,718**	**9,954,608**	**9,751,676**

Following the peak reached in 1920 there was a fifty per cent reduction in the value of imports in 1921, a seven per cent reduction in 1922, a thirty per cent increase in 1923, a 16 per cent reduction in 1924 and a 20 per cent reduction in 1925.

The imports of sawn lumber formed 57·4 per cent of the total value of imports of forest products in 1925. The quantity and total value both show decreases. Hardwoods and certain kinds of lumber which are not found in Canada or not in sufficient quantities make up the bulk of these imports. Veneer, cork and canes, poles, shingles, posts, lath and miscellaneous products all show increases while decreases were reported with lumber, ties, logs, square timber and fuel wood. Under the item "miscellaneous" are included hickory billets, felloes, heading and handle bolts, hub and other blocks, pickets and sawdust.

Exports.—The exportation of partly manufactured or unmanufactured forest products from Canada during the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 is shown in the following table:—

Table H.—Exports of forest products, 1923, 1924 and 1925

Products		Quantity			Value		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
					$	$	$
Sawn lumber	M ft. b.m.	2,372,286	2,051,925	2,178,062	75,979,040	63,941,129	65,945,139
Pulpwood	cords	1,384,230	1,330,250	1,423,502	13,525,004	13,536,058	14,168,935
Lath	M	1,556,384	1,676,029	1,981,685	9,380,183	9,952,918	10,441,513
Shingles	M	2,622,004	2,645,305	2,565,926	9,902,170	9,441,760	10,015,937
Logs	M ft. b.m.	260,421	343,559	291,509	5,095,168	5,861,378	4,778,108
Poles	No.	515,343	620,341	689,181	2,275,201	2,904,318	2,980,979
Timber	M ft. b.m.	143,105	127,773	95,780	4,037,030	3,317,225	2,631,128
Railway ties	No.	1,115,897	1,158,281	1,914,969	888,596	826,483	1,476,074
Veneer	$	–	–	–	470,284	339,387	453,272
Piling	lin. ft.	1,800,398	2,862,391	2,936,713	196,192	260,551	254,101
Fence posts	No.	–	796,058	1,309,220	86,325	93,401	131,482
Fuel wood	cords	21,878	12,684	16,525	136,066	80,388	105,761
Miscellaneous	$	–	–	–	1,723,683	2,281,013	2,674,693
Total exports	$	–	–	–	**123,694,942**	**112,836,017**	**116,057,122**

Exportation of these products also reached its maximum in 1920 and declined sharply in 1921. There was however, an increase of 27·4 per cent in 1922 and 30·9 per cent for 1923. The exports in 1924 were 8·8 per cent less in value than in 1923, but there was increase of 2·9 per cent in 1925.

Sawn lumber formed 56·8 per cent of the total value of these exports in 1925 and pulpwood came second with 12·2 per cent. The miscellaneous item includes box shooks, pickets, spoolwood, tan bark, lath wood, match blocks, small poles, masts, spars and knees, stave and shingle bolts.

The total of $116,057,122 was made up of exports to the United States valued at $96,736,643, exports to the United Kingdom valued at $11,854,799 and exports to other countries valued at $7,465,680. These partly-manufactured and unmanufactured wood products formed 9·1 per cent of the total value of Canada's exports in 1925. The wood and paper group of exports which includes all commodities, manufactured and unmanufactured, of forest origin, was valued at $273,725,823 in 1925 and formed the most valuable group next to agricultural and vegetable products, making up 21·5 per cent of the total.

TRADE BALANCES

The classification of forest products for the export trade is very different from that used for imports and very few items in one classification have identical corresponding items in the other. Trade balances for certain items or groups of items can be approximated but they must not be taken too literally. The totals for 1923, 1924 and 1925 in tables G and H would indicate favourable trade balances in forest products of $111,844,224, $102,881,409, and $106,305,446 respectively. In 1925 in the case of sawn lumber there is an apparent favourable balance of 2,088,541 thousand feet and of $60,351,308. There are apparent favourable balances with most classes where comparisons are at all possible. In the case of pulpwood there is no importation and the exports all go toward increasing the total favorable balance. While pulpwood, square timber, logs, bolts, etc., all help to increase the balance of exports over imports it should be borne in mind that these materials are unmanufactured or only partly manufactured and that the value that will be added to them by further manufacture will not be realised by Canada but by the countries to which they are exported.

Table I.—Lumber cut, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Provinces	Number of firms reporting — Nombre d'établissements recensés		Total quantity cut — Quantité totale sciée		Per cent increase or decrease in cut over 1924 — Pourcentage de l'augmentation ou de la diminution du sciage sur 1924	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	—	
	No. — Nombre	No. — Nombre	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.		
Canada	**2,761**	**2,700**	**3,878,942**	**3,888,920**	+	**0·3**
British Columbia	299	314	1,594,253	1,724,832	+	8·2
Ontario	720	710	979,185	957,577	—	2·2
Quebec	1,075	984	596,626	554,464	—	7·1
New Brunswick	202	224	466,929	405,203	—	13·2
Nova Scotia	348	343	120,760	94,826	—	21·5
Manitoba	26	26	70,871	89,403	+	26·1
Alberta	42	43	38,362	41,766	+	8·9
Saskatchewan	7	12	7,818	16,477	+	110·7
Prince Edward Island	42	44	4,138	4,372	+	5·7

Table II.—Lumber cut, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925

Kind of wood	Rank — Rang		Total quantity cut — Quantité totale sciée		Per cent increase or decrease in cut over 1924 — Pourcentage de l'augmentation ou de la diminution du sciage sur 1924	
	1924	1925	1924	1925		
			M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.		
Total	–	–	**3,878,942**	**3,888,920**	+	**0·3**
Spruce	1	1	1,260,673	1,167,306	—	7·4
Douglas fir	2	2	1,000,089	1,102,658	+	10·3
White pine	3	3	614,532	557,700	—	9·2
Hemlock	4	4	291,665	324,768	+	11·3
Jack pine	7	5	101,077	134,984	+	33·5
Cedar	6	6	115,185	132,358	+	14·9
Red pine	5	7	124,289	101,703	—	18·2
Yellow birch	9	8	64,313	78,486	+	22·0
Tamarack	10	9	52,068	59,623	+	14·5
Balsam fir	8	10	70,466	58,223	—	17·4
Maple	11	11	52,017	49,824	—	4·2
Western yellow pine	12	12	48,738	44,259	—	9·2
Basswood	13	13	24,080	23,811	—	1·1
Elm	14	14	17,814	15,683	—	12·0
White birch	15	15	12,096	10,982	—	9·2
Poplar and cottonwood	16	16	10,473	9,759	—	6·8
Beech	17	17	7,063	6,670	—	5·6
Ash	18	18	5,752	5,367	—	6·7
Oak	19	19	2,783	2,975	+	6·9
Chestnut	20	20	430	544	+	26·5
Butternut	22	21	212	225		–
Cherry	21	22	274	191		–
Yellow cypress	27	23	3	150		–
Hickory	23	24	160	70		–
Walnut	24	25	52	45		–
Tulip	28	26	2	3		–
Willow	–	27	–	2		–
Sycamore	25	28	22	1		–
Black gum (Pepperidge)	–	29	–	1		–
Ironwood	26	–	5	–		–
Unspecified	29	30	2,609	549		–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Tableau I.—Bois d'œuvre scié, par province, 1924 et 1925

Total value of lumber — Valeur totale du bois d'œuvre		Per cent distribution of cut — Pourcentage du sciage		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.		Provinces
1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
$	$			$ c.	$ c.	
104,444,622	**99,725,519**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**26 93**	**25 64**	**Canada,**
37,293,956	39,035,841	41·1	44·3	23 39	22 63	Colombie Britannique.
32,199,445	30,074,363	25·2	24·6	32 88	31 41	Ontario.
17,015,751	14,655,577	15·4	14·3	28 52	26 43	Québec.
12,407,262	10,513,568	12·0	10·4	26 57	25 95	Nouveau-Brunswick.
2,621,405	1,907,127	3·1	2·4	21 71	20 11	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
1,783,289	2,178,051	1·8	2·3	25 16	24 36	Manitoba.
859,560	931,574	1·0	1·1	22 41	22 30	Alberta.
162,968	323,184	0·2	0·4	20 85	19 61	Saskatchewan.
101,286	106,234	0·1	0·1	24 48	24 30	Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Tableau II.—Bois d'œuvre scié, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Total value of lumber — Valeur totale du bois d'œuvre		Per cent distribution of cut — Pourcentage du sciage		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.		Essences
1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
$	$			$ c.	$ c.	
104,444,622	**99,725,519**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**26 93**	**25 64**	**Total,**
32,451,904	28,765,126	32·5	30·0	25 74	24 64	Epinette ou épicéa.
22,438,540	24,006,211	25·8	28·4	22 44	21 77	Sapin Douglas.
21,307,256	18,517,843	15·8	14·3	34 67	33 20	Pin blanc.
6,255,404	6,784,505	7·5	8·3	21 45	20 89	Pruche.
2,330,673	3,082,731	2·6	3·5	23 06	22 84	Pin gris ou cyprès.
4,673,247	4,917,616	3·0	3·4	40 57	37 15	Cèdre.
3,974,009	2,982,026	3·2	2·6	31 97	29 32	Pin rouge.
2,365,886	2,671,439	1·7	2·0	36 79	34 04	Mérisier.
1,141,415	1,293,365	1·3	1·5	21 92	21 69	Tamarac ou mélèze.
1,591,866	1,335,082	1·8	1·5	22 59	22 93	Sapin baumier.
2,016,089	1,870,387	1·3	1·3	38 76	37 54	Erable.
1,099,706	958,693	1·3	1·1	22 56	21 66	Pin massif.
828,088	781,986	0·6	0·6	34 39	32 84	Bois blanc ou tilleul.
667,579	575,005	0·5	0·4	37 47	36 66	Orme.
449,157	374,975	0·3	0·3	37 13	34 14	Bouleau.
224,278	195,214	0·3	0·3	21,41	20 00	Peuplier et cotonnier.
199,455	199,989	0·2	0·2	28 24	+ 29 98	Hêtre.
200,356	196,064	0·1	0·1	34 83	+ 36 53	rêne.
132,347	151,715	0·1	0·1	47 56	+ 51 00	Chêne.
18,264	23,454	*	*	42 47	+ 43 11	Chataigner ou marronier.
7,848	7,740	*	*	37 02	34 40	Noyer tendre.
11,169	7,754	*	*	40 76	40 60	Cerisier.
55	8,930	*	*	18 33	+ 59 53	Cyprès jaune.
7,985	3,126	*	*	49 91	44 66	Noyer dur.
2,351	2,266	*	*	45 21	+ 50 36	Noyer noir.
160	240	*	*	80 00	80 00	Tulipier.
–	36	–	*	–	18 00	Saule.
775	40	*	*	35 23	+ 40 00	Sycomore.
–	15	–	*	–	15 00	Nyssa.
150	–	*	–	30 00	–	Bois de fer.
48,610	11,946	0·1	*	18 63	21 76	Non spécifié.

* Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table III.—Softwoods vs. hardwoods.—Total quantity reported and the percentage each kind forms of the total lumber production reported by kinds of wood in Canada and in each province in 1924 and 1925

Tableau III.—Bois durs et bois tendres.—Leur part respective dans la production du bois d'œuvre au Canada et dans chaque province, en 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Softwoods—Bois tendres				Provinces	Hardwoods—Bois durs			
	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total			Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925		1924	1925	1924	1925
	M ft. b.m — M.P.M.P	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.				M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.		
Totals	**3,678,785**	**3,683,732**	**94·9**	**94·7**	**Totaux**	**197,548**	**204,639**	**5·1**	**5·3**
British Columbia	1,594,044	1,724,646	100·0	100·0	Colombie Britannique	59	176	*	*
Ontario	872,203	849,256	89·1	88·7	Ontario	106,762	108,087	10·9	11·3
Quebec	522,942	482,623	87·8	87·1	Québec	72,776	71,536	12·2	12·9
New Brunswick	459,230	395,033	98·6	97·5	Nouveau-Brunswick	6,375	10,170	1·4	2·5
Manitoba	69,534	86,461	98·1	96·7	Manitoba	1,337	2,942	1·9	3·3
Nova Scotia	112,560	84,679	93·2	89·3	Nouvelle-Ecosse	8,200	10,147	6·8	10·7
Alberta	37,369	40,836	97·4	97·8	Alberta	993	930	2·6	2·2
Saskatchewan	7,011	16,048	89·8	97·4	Saskatchewan	800	429	10·2	2·6
Prince Edward Island	3,892	4,150	94·1	94·9	Ile du Prince-Edouard	246	222	5·9	5·1

* Less than one tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.
These totals do not include unspecified lumber which could not be divided into hardwood and softwood—Ces totaux ne comprennent pas le bois non spécifié, qui n'a pu être divisé en dur et tendre.

Table IV.—Softwoods vs. hardwoods.—Comparison of quantities of each, reported in Canada and percentage each forms of the total in 1924 and 1925

Tableau IV.—Bois durs et bois tendres.—Production comparative, absolue et relative, des différentes essences, pour l'ensemble du Canada, en 1924 et 1925

Kinds of softwoods — Essences de bois tendres	Softwoods—Bois tendres				Kinds of hardwoods — Essences de bois durs	Hardwoods—Bois durs			
	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total			Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925		1924	1925	1924	1925
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.				M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.		
Totals	**3,678,785**	**3,683,732**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**Totals**	**197,548**	**204,639**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Spruce	1,260,673	1,167,306	34·3	31·7	Yellow birch	64,313	78,486	32·6	38·4
Douglas fir	1,000,089	1,102,658	27·2	29·9	Maple	52,017	49,824	26·3	24·3
White pine	614,532	557,700	16·7	15·1	Basswood	24,080	23,811	12·2	11·6
Hemlock	291,665	324,768	7·9	8·8	Elm	17,814	15,683	9·0	7·7
Jack pine	101,077	134,984	2·7	3·7	White birch	12,096	10,982	6·1	5·4
Cedar	115,185	132,358	3·1	3·6	Poplar and cottonwood	10,473	9,759	5·3	4·8
Red pine	124,289	101,703	3·4	2·8	Beech	7,063	6,670	3·6	3·2
Tamarack	52,068	59,623	1·4	1·6	Ash	5,752	5,367	2·9	2·6
Balsam fir	70,466	58,223	1·9	1·6	Oak	2,783	2,975	1·4	1·5
Western yellow pine	48,738	44,259	1·3	1·2	Chestnut	430	544	0·2	0·3
Yellow cypress	3	150	*	*	Butternut	212	225	0·1	0·1
					Cherry	274	191	0·1	0·1
					Hickory	160	70	0·1	*
					Walnut	52	45	*	*
					Tulip	2	3	*	*
					Willow	–	2	–	*
					Sycamore	22	1	*	*
					Black gum	–	1	*	*
					Ironwood	5	–	*	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.
† These totals do not include unspecified lumber which could not be divided into hardwoods and softwoods.
†1 Dans ces totaux n'est pas compris le bois d'essence non spécifiée, lequel ne peut être attribuée ni aux bois durs ni aux bois tendres.

Table V.—British Columbia lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Table V.—Le bois d'œuvre en Colombie Britannique, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**1,591,253**	**1,724,832**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**37,293,956**	**39,035,841**	**23 39**	**22 63**
Douglas fir	999,871	1,102,621	62·7	63·9	22,433,596	24,005,471	22 44	21 77
Spruce	186,363	180,751	11·7	10·5	4,176,760	4,043,479	22 41	22 37
Hemlock	157,605	176,165	9·9	10·2	3,003,022	3,252,860	19 05	18 46
Cedar	105,813	118,133	6·6	6·8	4,418,873	4,561,675	41 76	38 61
Tamarack	50,030	58,451	3·1	3·4	1,080,648	1,264,299	21 60	21 63
Western yellow pine	48,738	44,259	3·1	2·6	1,099,706	958,603	22 56	21 66
White pine	20,963	15,042	1·3	0·9	600,819	386,278	28 66	25 68
Balsam fir	18 177	14,937	1·1	0·9	332,634	235,125	18 30	15 74
Jack pine	6,481	14,137	0·4	0·8	144,817	314,821	22 34	22 27
Yellow cypress	3	150	*	*	55	8,930	18 33	59 53
Maple	15	145	*	*	270	3,070	18 00	21 17
White birch	18	31	*	*	246	920	13 67	29 68
Poplar and cottonwood	26	–	*	–	260	–	10 00	–
Unspecified	150	10	*	*	2,250	220	15 00	22 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table VI.—Ontario lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau VI.—Le bois d'œuvre dans Ontario, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**979,185**	**957,577**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**32,199,445**	**30,074,363**	**32 88**	**31 41**
White pine	501,124	484,088	51·2	50·6	17,541,157	16,319,761	35 00	33 71
Jack pine	73,147	100,610	7·5	10·5	1,682,934	2,316,428	23 01	23 02
Red pine	116,663	98,402	11·9	10·3	3,740,700	2,886,306	32 06	29 33
Hemlock	79,783	80,213	8·1	8·4	2,032,442	1,957,862	25 47	24 41
Spruce	94,133	80,113	9·6	8·4	2,822,389	2,349,460	29 98	29 33
Maple	39,035	36,969	4·0	3·9	1,625,333	1,471,326	41 64	39 80
Yellow birch	20,898	26,860	2·1	2·8	833,377	988,125	39 88	36 79
Basswood	14,011	13,886	1·4	1·4	495,307	485,319	35 35	34 95
Elm	15,145	13,622	1·5	1·4	589,643	511,238	38 93	37 53
White birch	4,136	4,144	0·4	0·4	175,489	168,509	42 43	40 66
Beech	4,321	3,451	0·4	0·4	134,175	112,140	31 05	32 49
Ash	3,010	3,238	0·3	0·3	107,986	125,918	35 88	38 89
Balsam fir	2,161	2,921	0·2	0·3	51,000	74,291	23 60	25 43
Poplar	3,194	2,580	0·3	0·3	73,880	54,712	23 13	21 21
Oak	2,143	2,528	0·2	0·3	103,411	127,055	48 26	50 26
Cedar	4,427	2,484	0·5	0·2	123,531	72,442	27 90	29 16
Chestnut	430	538	*	*	18,264	23,244	42 47	43 20
Tamarack	765	425	0·1	*	21,619	10,760	28 26	25 32
Cherry	180	124	*	*	7,885	5,635	43 81	45 44
Hickory	149	60	*	*	7,567	2,723	50 79	45 38
Butternut	39	57	*	*	1,583	1,982	40 59	34 77
Walnut	42	25	*	*	2,081	1,550	49 55	62 00
Tulip	2	3	*	*	160	240	80 00	80 00
Sycamore	22	1	*	*	775	40	35 23	40 00
Black gum (pepperidge)	–	1	*	–	–	15	–	15 00
Ironwood	5	–	*	*	150	–	30 00	–
Unspecified	220	234	*	*	6,607	7,252	30 03	30 99

* Less than one-tenth than of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table VII.—Quebec lumber by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau VII.—Le bois d'œuvre dans Québec, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**596,626**	**554,464**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**17,015,751**	**14,655,577**	**28 52**	**26 43**
Spruce	390,923	380,714	65·5	68·7	10,536,238	9,440,075	26 95	24 80
Yellow birch	35,595	39,185	6·0	7·0	1,302,171	1,395,217	36 58	35 61
White pine	53,911	31,339	9·0	5·6	2,015,857	1,082,682	37 39	34 55
Hemlock	27,816	24,009	4·7	4·3	642,206	558,396	23 09	23 26
Balsam fir	23,636	20,266	4·0	3·7	586,742	528,137	24 82	26 06
Jack pine	15,120	12,648	2·5	2·3	364,369	299,007	24 10	23 64
Cedar	4,390	10,900	0·7	2·0	116,272	266,240	26 49	24 43
Basswood	10,004	9,859	1·7	1·8	331,082	294,897	33 09	29 91
Maple	10,125	9,646	1·7	1·7	331,679	315,188	32 76	32 68
White birch	5,786	4,468	1·0	0·8	208,565	135,094	36 05	30 24
Poplar	3,742	2,618	0·6	0·5	88,278	58,968	23 59	22 52
Red pine	6,057	2,524	1·0	0·4	196,521	78,641	32 45	31 16
Ash	2,713	2,123	0·5	0·4	91,645	70,001	33 78	32 97
Elm	2,664	2,059	0·4	0·4	77,811	63,717	29 21	30 95
Beech	1,342	907	0·2	0·2	39,063	25,844	29 11	28 49
Oak	527	398	0·1	0·1	24,936	23,128	47 32	58 11
Tamarack	1,089	223	0·2	*	35,855	6,629	32 92	29 73
Butternut	163	168	*	*	6,015	5,758	36 90	34 27
Cherry	94	67	*	*	3,284	2,119	34 94	31 63
Walnut	10	20	*	*	270	716	27 00	35 80
Hickory	11	10	*	*	418	403	38 00	40 30
Chestnut	–	6	–	*	–	210	–	35 00
Willow	–	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00
Unspecified	908	305	*	*	16,474	4,474	18 14	14 67

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table VIII.—New Brunswick lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 et 1925
Tableau VIII.—Le bois d'œuvre du Nouveau Brunswick, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c	$ c.
Total	**466,929**	**405,203**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**12,407,262**	**10,513,568**	**26 57**	**25 95**
Spruce	396,289	320,376	84·9	79·1	10,459,542	8,322,836	26 39	25 98
Hemlock	10,436	34,487	2·2	8·5	242,159	828,000	23 20	24 01
White pine	26,203	20,200	5·6	5·0	845,762	563,894	32 28	27 92
Balsam fir	23,400	17,216	5·0	4·2	555,503	441,984	23 74	25 67
Yellow birch	3,805	4,971	0·8	1·2	140,997	140,422	37 06	28 25
Maple	522	1,805	0·1	0·4	12,835	54,847	24 59	30 39
White birch	1,557	1,786	0·3	0·4	51,276	57,723	32 93	32 32
Jack pine	905	1,555	0·2	0·4	16,747	29,208	18 50	18 78
Beech	124	1,290	*	0·3	2,770	41,791	22 34	32 40
Cedar	555	841	0·1	0·2	14,571	17,259	26 25	20 52
Red pine	1,432	333	0·3	0·1	33,722	7,818	23 55	23 48
Poplar	275	248	0·1	0·1	5,615	5,291	20 42	21 33
Basswood	65	66	*	*	1,699	1,770	26 14	26 82
Tamarack	10	25	*	*	250	625	25 00	25 00
Elm	5	2	*	*	125	50	25 00	25 00
Ash	12	2	*	*	300	50	25 00	25 00
Butternut	10	–	*	*	250	–	25 00	–
Unspecified	1,324	–	0·3	–	23,139	–	17 48	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table IX.—Nova Scotia lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau IX.—Le bois d'œuvre en Nouvelle-Ecosse, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**120,760**	**94,826**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,621,105**	**1,907,127**	**21 71**	**20 11**
Spruce	81,842	66,076	67·8	69·7	1,764,509	1,328,497	21 56	20 11
Hemlock	15,934	8,563	13·2	9·0	333,340	156,872	20 92	18 32
Yellow birch	3,861	7,340	3·2	7·7	84,329	143,557	21 84	19 56
White pine	12,103	6,834	10·0	7·2	295,401	158,852	24 41	23 24
Balsam fir	2,269	2,577	1·9	2·7	46,595	48,967	20 54	19 00
Maple	2,277	1,219	1·9	1·3	44,661	24,692	19 61	20 26
Beech	1,249	987	1·0	1·0	23,012	19,642	18 42	19 90
White birch	568	508	0·5	0·5	12,662	11,241	22 29	22 13
Red pine	107	441	*	0·5	2,316	9,186	21 64	20 83
Tamarack	–	175	*	0·2	–	2,962	–	16 93
Oak	113	49	0·1	0·1	4,000	1,532	35 40	31 27
Poplar	115	40	0·1	*	2,230	740	19 39	18 50
Jack pine	305	13	0·3	*	7,625	292	25 00	22 46
Ash	17	4	*	*	425	95	25 00	23 75

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table X.—Manitoba lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau X.—Le bois d'œuvre au Manitoba, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**70,871**	**89,483**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,783,289**	**2,178,051**	**25 16**	**24 36**
Spruce	68,559	85,690	96·7	95·8	1,745,347	2,107,984	25 46	24 60
Poplar and cottonwood	1,332	2,929	1·9	3·8	21,848	54,337	16 40	18 55
Jack pine	829	404	1·2	0·4	13,276	6,812	16 01	16 86
Tamarack	146	292	0·2	0·3	2,726	7,454	18 67	25 53
White pine	–	40	–	*	–	600	–	15 00
Balsam fir	–	35	–	*	–	560	–	16 00
White birch	5	13	*	*	92	304	18 40	23 38

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XI.—Alberta lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XI.—Le bois d'œuvre en Alberta, par essences 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**38,362**	**41,766**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**859,560**	**931,574**	**22 41**	**22 30**
Spruce	32,843	35,112	85·6	84·1	735,354	799,549	22 39	22 77
Jack pine and lodgepole	4,280	5,617	11·2	13·4	100,505	116,163	23 48	20 68
Poplar and cottonwood	986	915	2·6	2·2	18,188	13,122	18 45	14 34
Balsam fir	–	40	–	0·1	–	800	–	20 00
Douglas fir	218	37	0·6	0·1	4,944	740	22 68	20 00
Tamarack	28	30	*	0·1	317	600	11 32	20 00
White birch	7	15	*	*	252	600	36 00	40 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XII.—Saskatchewan lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XII.—Le bois d'œuvre, par essences, en Saskatchewan, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**7,818**	**16,477**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**162,968**	**323,184**	**20 85**	**19 61**
Spruce	7,011	16,046	89·7	97·4	148,919	315,109	21 24	19 64
Poplar and cottonwood	800	428	10·2	2·6	13,909	8,021	17 39	18 74
Tamarack	–	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00
White birch	–	1	–	*	–	18	–	18 00
Unspecified	7	–	0·1	*	140	–	20 00	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Tableau XIII.—Prince Edward Island lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XIII.—Le bois d'œuvre dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentags du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**4,138**	**4,372**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**101,286**	**106,234**	**24 48**	**24 30**
Spruce	2,710	2,428	65·5	55·5	62,846	58,107	23 19	23,93
Hemlock	91	1,331	2·2	30·4	2,235	30,515	24 56	22 93
Balsam fir	823	231	19·9	5·3	19,392	5,218	23 56	22 59
White pine	228	157	5·5	3·6	8,260	5,776	36 23	36 79
Yellow birch	154	130	3·7	3·0	5,012	4,118	32 55	31 68
Maple	43	40	1·0	0·9	1,311	1,264	30 49	31 60
Beech	27	35	0·7	0·8	435	572	16 11	16 34
White birch	19	16	0·5	0·4	575	566	30 26	35 28
Red pine	30	3	0·7	0·1	750	75	25 00	25 00
Poplar	3	1	0·1	*	70	23	23 33	23 00
Jack pine	10	–	0·2	*	400	–	40 00	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XIV.—Spruce lumber, by provinces, 1924 et 1925
Tableau XIV.—L'épinette, ou épicéa comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,260,673**	**1,167,306**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**32,451,904**	**28,765,126**	**25 74**	**24 64**
Quebec	390,923	380,714	31·0	32·6	10,536,238	9,440,075	26 95	24 80
New Brunswick	396,289	320,376	31·4	27·4	10,459,542	8,322,836	26 39	25 98
British Columbia	186,363	180,751	14·8	15·5	4,176,760	4,043,479	22 41	22 37
Manitoba	68,559	85,690	5·4	7·3	1,745,347	2,107,984	25 46	24 60
Ontario	94,133	80,113	7·5	6·9	2,822,389	2,349,490	29 98	29 33
Nova Scotia	81,842	66,076	6·5	5·7	1,764,509	1,328,497	21 56	20 11
Alberta	32,843	35,112	2·6	3·0	735,354	799,549	22 39	22 77
Saskatchewan	7,011	16,046	0·6	1·4	148,919	315,109	21 24	19 64
Prince Edward Island	2,710	2,428	0·2	0·2	62,846	58,107	23 19	23 93

Commercial species included—
White spruce (Picea canadensis—All provinces.
Red spruce (Picea rubra)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., (Ont.)
Black spruce (Picea mariana)—All provinces.
Engelmann spruce (Picea Engelmanni)—B.C., Alta.
Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
L'épinette blanche (Picea canadensis)—Toutes les provinces.
L'épinette rouge (Picea rubra)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué.
L'épinette noire (Picea mariana)—Toutes les provinces.
L'épinette Engelmann (Picea Engelmanni), C.B., Alta.
L'épinette Sitka (Picea sitchensis)—C.B.

Table XV.—Douglas fir lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XV.—Le sapin Douglas, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,000,089**	**1,102,658**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**22,438,540**	**24,006,211**	**22 44**	**21 77**
British Columbia	999,871	1,102,621	100·0	100·0	22,433,596	24,005,471	22 44	21 77
Alberta	218	37	*	*	4,944	740	22 68	20 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included—
Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)—B.C., (Alta.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Sapin Douglas (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)—C.B., (Alta.).

Table XVI.—White pine lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XVI.— Le pin blanc, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c
Canada	**614,532**	**557,700**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**21,307,256**	**18,517,843**	**34 67**	**33 20**
Ontario	501,124	484,088	81·5	86·8	17,541,157	16,319,761	35 00	33 71
Quebec	53,911	31,339	8·8	5·6	2,015,857	1,082,682	37 39	34 55
New Brunswick	26,203	20,200	4·3	3·6	845,762	563,894	32 28	27 92
British Columbia	20,963	15,042	3·4	2·7	600,819	386,278	28 66	25 68
Nova Scotia	12,103	6,834	2·0	1·2	295,401	158,852	24 41	23 24
Prince Edward Island	228	157	*	*	8,260	5,776	36 23	36 79
Manitoba	–	40	–	*	–	600	–	–

Commercial species included—
White pine (Pinus Strobus)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).
Western white pine (Pinus monticola)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le pin blanc (Pinus Strobus)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont., (Man.).
Le pin blanc de l'ouest (Pinus monticola)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XVII.—Hemlock lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XVII.—La pruche comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**291,665**	**324,768**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**6,255,404**	**6,784,505**	**21 45**	**20 89**
British Columbia	157,605	176,165	54·0	54·2	3,003,022	3,252,860	19 05	18 46
Ontario	79,783	80,213	27·4	24·7	2,032,442	1,957,862	25 47	24 41
New Brunswick	10,436	34,487	3·6	10·6	242,159	828,000	23 20	24 01
Quebec	27 816	24,009	9·5	7·4	642,206	558,396	23 09	23 26
Nova Scotia	15,934	8,563	5·5	2·6	333,340	156,872	20 92	18 32
Prince Edward Island	91	1,331	*	0·4	2,235	30,515	24 56	22 93

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included:—
Eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)—P.E.I., N.S., Que., Ont.
Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
La pruche de l'est (Tsuga canadensis)—I.P.-E., N.-E., Qué., Ont.
La pruche de l'ouest (Tsuga heterophylla)—C.B.

Table XVIII.—Jack pine and lodgepole pine lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XVIII.—Le pin gris ou cyprès comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 and 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**101,077**	**134,984**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,330,673**	**3,082,731**	**23 06**	**22 84**
Ontario	73,147	100,610	72·3	74·5	1,682,934	2,316,428	23 01	23 02
British Columbia	6,481	14,137	6·4	10·5	144,817	314,821	22 34	22 27
Quebec	15,120	12,648	15·0	9·4	364,369	299,007	24 10	23 64
Alberta	4,280	5,617	4·2	4·2	100,505	116,163	23 48	20 68
New Brunswick	905	1,555	0·9	1·1	16,747	29,208	18 50	18 78
Manitoba	829	404	0·8	0·3	13,276	6,812	16 01	16 86
Nova Scotia	305	13	0·3	*	7,625	292	25 00	22 46
Prince Edward Island	10	–	*	*	400	–	40 00	–

Commercial species included:—
Jack pine (Pinus Banksiana)—All provinces east of B.C.
Lodgepole pine (Pinus Murrayana)—Alta., B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le pin gris (Pinus Banksiana)—Toutes les provinces à l'est de la C.B.
Le pin de Murray (Pinus Murrayana)—Alta., C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins de un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XIX.—Cedar lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XIX.—Le cèdre, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**115,185**	**132,358**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**4,673,247**	**4,917,616**	**40 57**	**37 15**
British Columbia	105,813	118,133	91·9	89·3	4,418,873	4,561,675	41 76	38 61
Quebec	4,390	10,900	3·8	8·2	116,272	266,240	26 49	24 43
Ontario	4,427	2,484	3·8	1·9	123,531	72,442	27 90	29 16
New Brunswick	555	841	0·5	0·6	14,571	17,259	26 25	20 52

Commercial species included:—
White cedar (Thuja occidentalis)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man.) (Sask.).
Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le cèdre blanc (Thuja occidentalis)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B. Qué., Ont. (Man.) (Sask.).
Le cèdre géant (Thuja plicata)—C.B.

Table XX.—Red pine lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XX.—Le pin rouge, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**124,289**	**101,703**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**3,974,009**	**2,982,026**	**31 97**	**29 32**
Ontario	116,663	98,402	93·9	96·8	3,740,700	2,886,306	32 06	29 33
Quebec	6,057	2,524	4·9	2·5	196,521	78,641	32 45	31 16
Nova Scotia	107	441	0·1	0·4	2,316	9,186	21 64	20 83
New Brunswick	1,432	333	1·1	0·3	33,722	7,818	23 55	23 48
Prince Edward Island	30	3	*	*	750	75	25 00	25 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included:—
Red or Norway pine (Pinus resinosa)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le pin rouge (Pinus resinosa)—I.P.E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont. (Man.).

Table XXI.—Yellow birch lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XXI.—Le merisier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**64,313**	**78,486**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,365,886**	**2,671,439**	**36 79**	**34 04**
Quebec	35,595	39,185	55·3	50·0	1,302,171	1,395,217	36 58	35 61
Ontario	20,898	26,860	32·5	34·2	833,377	988,125	39 88	36 79
Nova Scotia	3,861	7,340	6·0	9·3	84,329	143,557	21 84	19 56
New Brunswick	3,805	4,971	5·9	6·3	140,997	140,422	37 06	28 25
Prince Edward Island	154	130	0·2	0·2	5,012	4,118	32 55	31 68

Commercial species included:—
Yellow birch (Betula lutea)—P.E.I., N.S., Que., Ont.
Sweet or cherry birch (Betula lenta)—N.S., N.-B., Que., Ont.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le merisier jaune (Betula lutea)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont.
Le merisier rouge (Betula lenta)—N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont.

Table XXII.—Tamarack or larch lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925
Tableau XXII.—Le tamarac ou mélèze, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**52,068**	**59,623**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,141,415**	**1,293,365**	**21 92**	**21 69**
British Columbia	50,030	58,451	96·1	98·0	1,080,648	1,264,299	21 60	21 63
Ontario	765	425	1·5	0·7	21,619	10,760	28 26	25 32
Manitoba	146	292	0·3	0·5	2,726	7,454	18 67	25 53
Quebec	1,089	223	2·1	0·4	35,855	6,629	32 92	29 73
Nova Scotia	–	175	–	0·3	–	2,962	–	16 93
Alberta	28	30	*	0·1	317	600	11 32	20 00
New Brunswick	10	25	*	*	250	625	25 00	25 00
Saskatchewan	–	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00

Commercial species included:—
Tamarack or larch (Larix laricina)—All provinces.
Western larch (Larix occidentalis)—C.B.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom.
Le tamarac ou mélèze (Larix laricina)—Toutes provinces.
Le mélèze de l'ouest (Larix occidentalis)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXIII.—Balsam fir lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXIII.—Le sapin baumier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**70,466**	**58,223**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,591,866**	**1,335,082**	**22 59**	**22 93**
Quebec	23,636	20,266	33·5	34·8	586,742	528,137	24 82	26 06
New Brunswick	23,400	17,216	33·2	29·6	555,503	441,984	23 74	25 67
British Columbia	18,177	14,937	25·8	25·6	332,634	235,125	18 30	15 74
Ontario	2,161	2,921	3·1	5·0	51,000	74,291	23 60	25 43
Nova Scotia	2,269	2,577	3·2	4·4	46,595	48,967	20 54	19 00
Prince Edward Island	823	231	1·2	0·4	19,392	5,218	23 56	22 59
Alberta	–	40	–	0·1	–	800	–	20 00
Manitoba	–	35	–	0·1	–	560	–	16 00

Commercial species included:—
Balsam fir (Abies balsamea)—All provinces but B.C.

Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa)—B.C. (Alta).
Amabalis fir (Abies amabalis)—Coast region, B.C.
Lowland fir (Abies grandis)—Coast region, B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le sapin baumier (Abies balsamea)—Toutes les provinces sauf C.B.
Le sapin des Alpes (Abies lasiocarpa)—C.B., (Alta).
Le sapin gracieux (Abies amabilis)—Littoral, C.B.
Le sapin grandissime (Abies grandis)—Littoral, C.B.

Table XXIV.—Maple lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXIV.—L'érable comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**52,017**	**49,824**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,016,089**	**1,870,387**	**38 76**	**37 54**
Ontario	39,035	36,969	75·0	74·2	1,625,333	1,471,326	41 64	39 80
Quebec	10,125	9,646	19·5	19·4	331,679	315,188	32 76	32 68
New Brunswick	522	1,805	1·0	3·6	12,835	54,847	24 59	30 39
Nova Scotia	2,277	1,219	4·4	2·4	44,661	24,692	19 61	20 26
British Columbia	15	145	*	0·3	270	3,070	18 00	21 17
Prince Edward Island	43	40	0·1	0·1	1,311	1,264	30 49	31 60

Commercial species included:—
Sugar maple (Acer saccharum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.
White or silver maple (Acer saccharinum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.
Red maple (Acer rubrum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.

Broad-leaved maple (Acer macrophyllum)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
L'érable à sucre (Acer saccharum)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable blanc ou argenté (Acer saccharinum)—I.P.-E., N.E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable rouge (Acer rubrum)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable à larges feuilles (Acer macrophyllum)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXV.—Western yellow pine, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXV.—Le pin massif, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**48,738**	**44,259**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,099,706**	**958,693**	**22 56**	**21 66**
British Columbia	48,738	44,259	100·0	100·0	1,099,706	958,693	22 56	21 66

Commercial species included:—
Western yellow or bull pine (Pinus ponderosa)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le pin massif (Pinus ponderosa)—C.B.

Table XXVI.—Basswood lumber, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXVI.—Le bois blanc ou tilleul, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**24,080**	**23,811**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**828,088**	**781,986**	**34 39**	**32 84**
Ontario	14,011	13,886	58·2	58·3	495,307	485,319	35 35	34 95
Quebec	10,004	9,859	41·5	41·4	331,082	294,897	33 09	29 91
New Brunswick	65	66	0·3	0·3	1,699	1,770	27 14	26 82

Commercial species included:—
Basswood (Tilia americana)—N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le bois blanc ou tilleul (Tilia americana)—N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.

Table XXVII.—Elm lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXVII.—L'orme comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**17,814**	**15,683**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**667,579**	**575,005**	**37 47**	**36 66**
Ontario	15,145	13,622	85·0	86·9	589,643	511,238	38 93	37 53
Quebec	2,664	2,059	15·0	13·1	77,811	63,717	29 21	30 95
New Brunswick	5	2	*	*	125	50	25 00	25 00

Commercial species included:—
White elm (Ulmus americana)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que., (Man.).
Rock or cork elm (Ulmus racemosa)—Ont., Que.
Red elm (Ulmus fulva)—Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
L'orme blanc (Ulmus americana)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué. (Man.).
L'orme liège (Ulmus racemosa)—Ont., Qué.
L'orme rouge (Ulmus fulva)—Ont., Qué.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXVIII.—White birch lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXVIII.—Le bouleau, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**12,096**	**10,982**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**449,157**	**374,975**	**37 13**	**34 14**
Quebec	5,786	4,468	47·8	40·7	208,565	135,094	36 05	30 24
Ontario	4,136	4,144	34·2	37·7	175,489	168,509	42 43	40 66
New Brunswick	1,557	1,786	12·9	16·3	51,276	57,723	32 93	32 32
Nova Scotia	568	508	4·7	4·6	12,662	11,241	22 29	22 13
British Columbia	18	31	0·1	0·3	246	920	13 67	29 68
Prince Edward Island	19	16	0·2	0·1	575	566	30 26	35 38
Alberta	7	15	0·1	0·1	252	600	36 00	40 00
Manitoba	5	13	*	0·1	92	304	18 40	23 38
Saskatchewan	-	1	-	*	-	18	-	18 00

Commercial species unspecified:—
Paper birch (Betula alba var. papyrifera)—All provinces.
White birch (Betula populifolia)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que. Ont.
Western birch (Betula occidentalis)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le bouleau blanc (Betula alba var. papyrifera)—Toutes les provinces.
Le bouleau gris (Betula populifolia)—I.P.-E., N.-B., N.-E. Qué., Ont.
Le bouleau de l'ouest (Betula occidentalis)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXIX.—Poplar and cottonwood lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXIX.—Le peuplier et le cotonnier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**10,473**	**9,759**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**224,278**	**195,214**	**21 41**	**20 00**
Manitoba	1,332	2,929	12·7	30·0	21,848	54,337	16 40	18 55
Quebec	3,742	2,618	35·7	26·8	88,278	58,968	23 59	22 52
Ontario	3,194	2,580	30·5	26·4	73,880	54,712	23 13	21 21
Alberta	986	915	9·4	9·4	18,188	13,122	18 45	14 34
Saskatchewan	800	428	7·6	4·4	13,909	8,021	17 39	18 74
New Brunswick	275	248	2·6	2·5	5,615	5,291	20 42	21 33
Nova Scotia	115	40	1·1	0·4	2,230	740	19 39	18 50
Prince Edward Island	3	1	*	*	70	23	23 33	23 00
British Columbia	26	–	0·2	–	260	–	10 00	–

Commercial species included:—
Aspen (Populus tremuloides)—All provinces.
Balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera)—All provinces.
Cottonwood (Populus deltoides, sp.)—Ont., Que., (Man., Sask., Alta.).
Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le peuplier tremble (Populus tremuloides)—Toutes les provinces.
Le peuplier baumier (Populus balsamifera)—Toutes les provinces.
Le cotonnier (Populus deltoides, et al. sp.)—Ont., Qué., (Man., Sask., Alta.).
Le cotonnier de l'ouest (Populus trichocarpa)—C.B.

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXX.—Beech lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXX.—Le hêtre, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**7,063**	**6,670**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**199,455**	**199,989**	**28 24**	**29 98**
Ontario	4,321	3,451	61·2	51·7	134,175	112,140	31 05	32 49
New Brunswick	124	1,290	1·7	19 3	2,770	41,791	22 34	32 40
Nova Scotia	1,249	987	17·7	14·8	23,012	19,642	18 42	19 90
Quebec	1,342	907	19·0	13·6	39,063	25,844	29 11	28 49
Prince Edward Island	27	35	0·4	0·5	435	572	16 11	16 34

Commercial species included:—
Beech (Fagus grandifolia)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le hêtre (Fagus grandifolia)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.

Table XXXI.—Ash lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXI.—Le frêne, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**5,752**	**5,367**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**200,356**	**196,064**	**34 83**	**36 53**
Ontario	3,010	3,238	52·3	60·3	107,986	125,918	35 88	38 89
Quebec	2,713	2,123	47·2	39·6	91,645	70,001	33 78	32 97
Nova Scotia	17	4	0·3	0·1	425	95	25 00	23 75
New Brunswick	12	2	0·2	*	300	50	25 00	25 00

Commercial species included:—
White ash (Fraxinus americana)—All provinces east of Manitoba.
Black ash (Fraxinus nigra)—N.S., N.B., Ont., Que. (Man.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le frêne blanc (Fraxinus americana)—Toutes les provinec à l'est du Manitoba.
Le frêne noir (Fraxinus nigra)—N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué., (Man.).

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXXII.—Oak lumber, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXII.—Le chêne, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**2,783**	**2,975**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**132,347**	**151,715**	**47 56**	**51 00**
Ontario	2,143	2,528	77·0	85·0	103,411	127,055	48 26	50 26
Quebec	527	398	18·9	13·4	24,936	23,128	47 32	58 11
Nova Scotia	113	49	4·1	1·6	4,000	1,532	35 40	31 27

Commercial species included:—
White oak (Quercus alba)—Que., Ont.
Red Oak (Quercus rubra)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Black oak (Quercus velutina)—Ont.
Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa)—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le chêne blanc (Quercus alba), Qué., Ont.
Le chêne rouge (Quercus rubra)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Que. Ont.
Le chêne noir (Quercus velutina)—Ont.
Le chêne blanc frisé (Quercus macrocarpa)—N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont., Man.

Table XXXIII.—Lumber cut from minor species, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXIII.—Les essences secondaires, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M. ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Chestnut	**430**	**544**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**18,264**	**23,454**	**42 47**	**43 11**
Ontario	430	538	100·0	98·9	18,264	23,244	42 47	43 20
Quebec	–	6	–	1·1	–	210	–	35 00
Butternut	**212**	**225**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**7,848**	**7,740**	**37 02**	**34 40**
Quebec	163	168	76·9	74·7	6,015	5,758	36 90	34 27
Ontario	39	57	18·4	25·3	1,583	1,982	40 59	34 77
New Brunswick	10	–	4·7	–	250	–	25 00	–
Cherry	**274**	**191**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**11,169**	**7,754**	**40 76**	**40 60**
Ontario	180	124	65·7	64·9	7,885	5,635	43 81	45 44
Quebec	94	67	34·3	35·1	3,284	2,119	34 94	31 63
Yellow cypress	**3**	**150**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**55**	**8,930**	**18 33**	**59 53**
British Columbia	3	150	100·0	100·0	55	8,930	18 33	59 53
Hickory	**160**	**70**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**7,985**	**3,126**	**49 91**	**44 66**
Ontario	149	60	93·1	85·7	7,567	2,723	50 79	45 38
Quebec	11	10	6·9	14·3	418	403	38 00	40 30
Walnut	**52**	**45**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,351**	**2,266**	**45 21**	**50 36**
Ontario	42	25	80·8	55·6	2,081	1,550	49 55	62 00
Quebec	10	20	19·2	44·4	270	716	27 00	35 80
Tulip	**2**	**3**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**160**	**240**	**80 00**	**80 00**
Ontario	2	3	100·0	100·0	160	240	80 00	80 00
Willow	**–**	**2**	**100·0**	**–**	**–**	**36**	**–**	**18 00**
Quebec	–	2	–	–	–	36	–	18 00
Sycamore	**22**	**1**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**775**	**40**	**35 23**	**40 00**
Ontario	22	1	100·0	100·0	775	40	35 23	40 00
Black Gum	**–**	**1**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**–**	**15**	**–**	**15 00**
Ontario	–	1	–	100·0	–	15	–	15 00
Ironwood	**5**	**–**	**100·0**	**–**	**150**	**–**	**30 00**	**–**
Ontario	5	–	100·0	–	150	–	30 00	–

Commercial species included:—
Yellow cypress (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)—B.C.
Chestnut (Castanea dentata)—Ont., Que.

Hickory (Carya sp.)—Ont., Que.
Butternut (Juglans cinerea)—Ont., Que.
Black walnut (Juglans nigra)—Ont., Que.
Black cherry (Prunus serotina)—Ont., Que.
Tulip (Liriodendron tulipifera)—Ont.
Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)—Ont.
Ironwood (Ostrya virginiana)—Ont., Que., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.
Black gum (Pepperidge), (Nyssa sylvatica)—Ont.
Willow (Salix sp.)—Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le cyprès jaune (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)—C.B.
Le marronier ou châtaignier (Castanea dentata)—Ont., Qué.
Le noyer dur (Carya al. sp.)—Ont., Qué.
Le noyer tendre (Juglans cinerea)—Ont., Que.
Le noyer noir (Juglans nigra)—Ont., Qué.
Le cerisier noir (Prunus serotina)—Ont., Que.
Le tulipier (Liriodendron tulipifera)—Ont.
Le sycomore (Platanus occidentalis)—Ont.
Le bois de fer (Ostrya virginiana), Ont., Que., N.-B., N.S., P.-E.I.
Le nyssa (Nyssa sylvatica)—Ont.
Le saule (Salix al. sp.)—Ont., Qué.

Table XXXIV.—Lath cut, by kinds of wood, Canada and the provinces, 1925

Kind of wood	Canada		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick		Ontario		Quebec — Québec		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$
Total	**1,292,963**	**6,415,927**	**486,970**	**2,491,994**	**338,503**	**1,776,024**	**227,612**	**1,072,766**	**145,743**	**558,185**
Spruce	720,587	3,632,492	420,187	2,154,397	25,265	106,854	166,102	797,630	22,615	93,216
White pine	243,992	1,344,721	27,905	144,357	185,567	1,065,447	26,514	117,547	810	3,320
Douglas fir	93,035	338,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,035	338,381
Jack pine	76,209	328,033	-	-	75,492	324,936	557	2,430	160	667
Hemlock	58,224	278,228	19,813	99,406	19,351	97,923	5,786	28,908	12,345	47,099
Cedar	32,296	153,924	3,626	17,064	364	1,961	18,285	86,323	10,021	48,576
Red pine	31,009	169,442	-	-	30,488	167,841	521	1,601	-	-
Balsam fir	28,092	133,064	15,439	76,770	1,396	8,477	7,935	31,520	100	416
Tamarack	4,514	16,640	-	-	-	-	80	400	4,284	15,490
Western yellow pine	2,373	11,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,373	11,020
Basswood	1,461	6,028	-	-	364	1,385	1,097	4,643	-	-
Yellow birch	685	1,663	-	-	-	-	485	763	-	-
Ash	216	1,200	-	-	216	1,200	-	-	-	-
White birch	170	840	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-
Unspecified	100	251	-	-	-	-	100	251	-	-

Table XXXV.—Lath cut, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXV.—Fabrication des lattes, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M milliers	M milliers			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,165,819**	**1,292,963**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**5,975,253**	**6,415,927**	**5 13**	**4 96**
New Brunswick	391,099	486,970	33·5	37·7	2,095,686	2,491,994	5 36	5 12
Ontario	314,892	338,503	27·0	26·2	1,759,255	1,776,024	5 59	5 25
Quebec	257 641	227,612	22·1	17·6	1,277,710	1,072,766	4 96	4 71
British Columbia	117,446	145,743	10·1	11·3	423,872	558,185	3 61	3 83
Nova Scotia	45,799	58,806	3·9	4·5	226,914	270,987	4 95	4 61
Manitoba	28,050	29,219	2·4	2·3	146,311	223,046	5 22	7 63
Alberta	8,730	3,771	0·7	0·3	37,785	15,089	4 33	4 00
Saskatchewan	1,485	1,885	0·1	0·1	4,455	5,655	3 00	3 00
Prince Edward Island	677	454	0·1	*	3·265	2,181	4 82	4 80

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Tableau XXXIV.—Fabrication des lattes, par essences, pour le Canada et les provinces, 1925

Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		Manitoba		Alberta		Saskatchewan		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince Edouard		Essences
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	
M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	
58,816	**270,987**	**29,219**	**223,046**	**3,771**	**15,089**	**1,885**	**5,655**	**454**	**2,181**	**Total.**
51,224	235,105	29,219	223,046	3,771	15,089	1,885	5,655	319	1,500	Epinette ou épicéa.
3,193	14,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	Pin blanc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sapin Douglas.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pin gris ou cyprés.
829	4,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	500	Pruche.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cèdre.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pin rouge.
3,190	15,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	166	Sapin baumier.
150	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamarac ou mélèze.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pin massif.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tilleul ou bois blanc.
200	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Merisier.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frêne.
20	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bouleau.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non spécifiée.

Table XXXVI.—Lath cut, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXVI.—Fabrication des lattes, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood—Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average valus per M — Valeur moyenne par M	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1295	1924	1925
	M milliers	M milliers			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**1,165,819**	**1,292,963**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**5,975,253**	**6,415,927**	**5 13**	**4 96**
Spruce	672,218	720,587	57·7	55·7	3,461,266	3,632,492	5 15	5 04
White pine	217,615	243,992	18·7	18·9	1,272,582	1,344,721	5 85	5 51
Douglas fir	81,207	93,035	7·0	7·2	278,381	338,381	3 43	3 64
Jack pine	36,285	76,209	3·1	5·9	179,572	328,033	4 95	4 30
Hemlock	43,142	58,224	3·7	4·5	223,935	278,228	5 19	4 78
Cedar	25,570	32,296	2·2	2·5	112,931	153,924	4 42	4 77
Red pine	42,428	31,009	3·6	2·4	228,438	169,442	5 38	5 46
Balsam fir	22,598	28,092	1·9	2·2	112,801	133,064	4 99	4 74
Tamarack	1,038	4,514	0·1	0·4	2,721	16,640	2 62	3 69
Western yellow pine	3,213	2,373	0·3	0·2	15·910	11,020	4 95	4 64
Basswood	334	1,461	*	0·1	1,503	6,028	4 50	4 13
Yellow birch	276	685	*	*	1,440	1,663	5 22	2 43
Ash	14,577	216	1·2	*	58,542	1,200	4 02	5 56
White birch	1,138	170	0·1	*	4,637	840	4 07	4 94
Elm	929	-	0·1	-	4,675	-	5 03	-
Poplar	93	-	*	-	558	-	6 00	-
Maple	71	-	*	-	334	-	4 70	-
Unspecified	3,087	100	0·3	*	15,027	251	4 87	2 51

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXXVII.—Shingle cut, by kinds of wood, for Canada and the provinces, 1924 and 1925

Kinds of wood	Canada		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique		Quebec		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$
Total	**3,156,261**	**11,154,773**	**2,679,609**	**9,758,820**	**244,313**	**702,937**	**187,088**	**539,317**
Cedar	3,114,502	11,028,778	2,677,199	9,751,109	227,667	653,400	185,190	532,939
Spruce	20,935	63,257	–	–	6,948	22,457	698	2,228
Jack pine	7,000	20,420	200	700	6,596	19,110	–	–
Balsam fir	6,292	18,870	–	–	1,385	3,621	300	1,300
White pine	3,238	9,793	–	–	1,235	3,005	900	2,850
Douglas fir	2,050	6,844	2,050	6,844	–	–	–	
Hemlock	1,787	5,812	–	–	300	853	–	–
Poplar	250	692	–	–	135	351	–	–
Unspecified	207	307	160	167	47	140	–	–

Table XXXVIII.—Shingle cut, by provinces, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXVIII.—Fabrication des bardeaux, par provinces, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M — Milliers	M — Milliers	—	—	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**3,129,501**	**3,156,261**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**10,406,293**	**11,154,773**	**3 33**	**3 53**
British Columbia	2,537,142	2,679,609	81·1	84·9	8,605,005	9,758,820	3 39	3 64
Quebec	303,310	244,313	9·7	7·7	859,708	702,937	2 83	2 88
New Brunswick	240,325	187,088	7·7	5·9	779,270	539,317	3 24	2 88
Ontario	27,307	25,694	0·9	0·8	100,461	96,284	3 68	3 75
Nova Scotia	16,261	14,727	0·5	0·5	47,590	43,017	2 93	2 92
Prince Edward Island	4,775	4,702	0·1	0·1	13,166	14,046	2 76	2 99
Alberta	381	128	*	–	1,093	352	2 87	2 74

* Less than one tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Tableau XXXVII.—Fabrication des bardeaux, par essences, pour le Canada et les provinces, 1924 et 1925

Ontario		Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard		Alberta		Essences
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	
M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$	M — Milliers	$	
25,694	**96,284**	**14,727**	**43,017**	**4,702**	**14,046**	**128**	**352**	**Total.**
24,394	91,086	–	–	52	244	–	–	Cèdre.
205	859	10,728	30,701	2,356	7,012	–	–	Epinette ou épicéa.
35	155	41	103	–	–	128	352	Pin gris ou cyprès.
295	1,223	2,098	6,356	2,214	6,370	–	–	Sapin baumier.
671	2,654	432	1,284	–	–	–	–	Pin blanc.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sapin Douglas.
34	127	1,373	4,412	80	420	–	–	Pruche
60	180	55	161	–	–	–	–	Peuplier.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Non spécifiée.

Table XXXIX.—Shingle cut, by kinds of wood, 1924 and 1925

Tableau XXXIX.—Fabrication des bardeaux, par essences, 1924 et 1925

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	M — Milliers	M — Milliers	—	—	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**3,129,501**	**3,156,261**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**10,406,293**	**11,154,773**	**3 33**	**3 53**
Cedar	3,032,050	3,114,502	96·9	98·7	10,087,890	11,028,778	3 33	3 54
Spruce	84,537	20,935	2·7	0·7	278,691	63,257	3 30	3 02
Jack pine	1,192	7,000	*	0·2	3,666	20,420	3 08	2 92
Balsam fir	4,139	6,292	0·1	0·2	12,115	18,870	2 93	3 00
White pine	5,186	3,238	0·2	0·1	16,925	9,793	3 26	3 02
Douglas fir	–	2,050	–	0·1	–	6,844	–	3 34
Hemlock	1,879	1,787	0·1	*	5,712	5,812	3 04	3 25
Poplar	236	250	*	*	523	692	2 22	2 77
Unspecified	282	207	*	*	771	307	2 73	1 48

* Less than one tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XL.—Materials used, by provinces, 1925

Provinces	All materials — Toutes matières premières	Logs — Billots					
		Total logs sawn — Total des billots sciés		Logs from own limits — Pris sur leurs propres forêts		Logs purchased — Billots achetés	
	Value only — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	$	M ft b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	M ft b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	M ft b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$
Canada	**78,219,728**	**4,228,139**	**71,099,378**	**2,455,052**	**42,710,482**	**1,431,251**	**22,453,669**
British Columbia	28,871,174	2,011,504	27,426,620	904,231	11,117,519	1,095,775	16,163,458
Ontario	22,073,392	903,537	21,411,262	720,399	17,017,182	97,985	2,457,618
Quebec	14,724,377	608,045	10,978,299	347,035	6,602,126	118,124	1,954,063
New Brunswick	8,999,292	457,603	8,192,517	321,742	5,949,096	88,318	1,479,028
Nova Scotia	1,721,767	108,829	1,333,856	50,778	631,751	12,059	144,241
Manitoba	1,119,272	74,089	1,049,880	59,996	855,315	11,936	170,715
Alberta	442,213	41,782	442,213	36,716	386,378	3,169	40,632
Saskatchewan	195,913	18,177	194,113	13,847	146,320	3,665	40,478
Prince Edward Island	72,328	4,573	70,618	308	4,795	220	3,436

Table XLI.—Fuel consumption, by provinces, 1925

Kinds of fuel — Sortes de combustibles	Canada		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick		Quebec — Québec	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
Total	**438,299**	**546,025**	**526**	**967**	**20,245**	**38,706**	**19,107**	**20,357**	**76,362**	**104,077**
Coal, anth. ... tons	557	6,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	1,265
Coal, bit. ... "	7,427	56,822	-	-	1,292	8,331	-	-	925	7,945
Coal, lignite ... "	370	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	80
Gasoline ... gal.	154,870	41,166	215	71	4,435	1,539	8,170	2,431	24,023	7,910
Fuel oil ... "	75,043	9,583	-	-	650	79	20	2	8,716	1,010
Gas ... M cu. ft.	720	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordwood ... cord	45,748	111,105	25	75	1,594	9,890	540	1,250	11,816	32,510
Slabs, etc. ... "	103,093	214,410	236	587	11,123	17,700	7,737	13,147	16,816	37,161
Sawdust ... tons	50,471	92,915	50	100	1,151	698	2,640	2,463	13,952	13,411
Other fuel ... $	-	11,009	-	134	-	469	-	1,064	-	2,785

Tableau XL.—Matières premières consommées, par provinces, 1925

Logs custom sawn — Billots sciés pour la clientèle		Pulpwood cut-up or barked — Bois à pulpe tronçonné ou écorcé		Bolts sawn — Billes sciées		All other materials — Toutes autres matières premières	Provinces
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	
M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	cords — cordes	$	cords — cordes	$	$	
341,836	**5,935,227**	**493,695**	**4,899,359**	**255,743**	**1,971,725**	**249,266**	**Canada.**
11,498	145,643	500	4,000	134,666	1,247,203	193,351	Colombie Britannique.
85,153	1,936,462	67,665	558,004	21,903	98,920	5,206	Ontario.
142,886	2,422,110	334,258	3,580,487	20,707	149,966	15,625	Québec.
47,543	764,393	60,765	444,903	49,211	328,831	33,011	Nouveau-Brunswick.
45,992	557,864	30,507	311,965	15,112	75,703	243	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
2,157	23,850	-	-	13,800	69,392	-	Manitoba.
1,897	15,203	-	-	-	-	-	Alberta.
665	7,315	-	-	-	-	1,800	Saskatchewan.
4,045	62,387	-	-	344	1,710	-	Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Tableau XLI.—Consommation de combustible, par provinces, 1925

Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique		Sortes de combustibles	
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur		
173,157	**255,755**	**10,886**	**17,755**	**5,777**	**10,354**	**5,379**	**6,384**	**123,860**	**91,670**		**Total.**
451	5,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	tonnes	Charbon ant.
4,686	37,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	3,326	"	Charbon bit.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	2,173	"	Charbon lignite.
26,146	7,933	-	-	107	34	5,660	2,228	85,464	18,941	gal.	Gazoline.
46,479	6,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,828	2,250	"	Mazout.
690	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	23	M p. cu.	Gaz.
11,943	28,131	598	1,147	860	1,800	720	893	17,652	35,409	cordes	Bois.
57,029	124,369	3,343	9,663	4,810	8,520	1,999	3,263	-	-	"	Dosses.
25,733	45,048	6,945	6,945	-	-	-	-	-	24,250	tonnes	Sciure.
-	1,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,298	$	Autres.

Table XLII.—Capital invested in the lumber industry, by provinces, 1925

Tableau XLII.—Capitaux placés dans l'industrie du bois, par provinces, 1925

Provinces	Mills reporting — Scieries recensées	Total capital — Total des capitaux	Lands, buildings, machinery, tools, etc. — Terrains, bâtiments, outillage, etc.	Materials, stocks, etc. — Matières premières, stocks, etc.	Cash and accounts — Fonds de roulement, caisse, etc.
	no.	$	$	$	$
Canada	**2,700**	**204,134,003**	**111,829,072**	**63,563,670**	**28,741,260**
British Columbia	314	78,985,887	53,450,084	14,503,547	11,032,256
Ontario	710	52,755,427	15,749,910	26,804,846	10,200,671
Quebec	984	37,548,860	22,137,294	12,427,597	2,983,969
New Brunswick	224	24,163,332	14,613,818	6,786,764	2,762,750
Manitoba	26	3,924,479	1,738,609	1,176,354	1,009,516
Nova Scotia	343	4,620,668	3,284,793	1,072,553	263,322
Alberta	43	1,302,774	525,191	430,250	347,333
Saskatchewan	12	693,538	216,209	349,834	127,495
Prince Edward Island	44	139,038	113,165	11,925	13,948

Table XLIII.—Employees, salaries and wages, by provinces, 1925

Tableau XLIII.—Personnel d'employés et d'ouvriers, appointements et salaires, par provinces, 1925

Classes of employment, by provinces — Personnel, par catégories et par provinces	Total employees — Total du personnel	Salaries and wages — Appointements et salaires	Male employees — Hommes	Female employees — Femmes
	no.	$	no.	$
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	**13,917**	**15,938,079**	**13,769**	**148**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	810	1,711,849	686	124
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	13,107	14,226,230	13,083	24
Ontario	**8,361**	**8,490,771**	**8,305**	**56**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	554	1,212,375	498	56
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	7,807	7,278,396	7,807	–
Quebec—Québec	**6,063**	**4,572,383**	**6,048**	**15**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	312	577,824	300	12
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	5,751	3,994,559	5,748	3
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	**4,133**	**3,173,631**	**4,108**	**25**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	250	441,442	225	25
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	3,883	2,732,189	3,883	–
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Écosse	**1,705**	**799,252**	**1,702**	**3**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	41	67,050	38	3
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	1,664	732,202	1,664	–
Manitoba	**563**	**604,996**	**563**	**–**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	26	52,805	26	–
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	537	552,191	537	–
Alberta	**468**	**367,773**	**466**	**2**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	45	59,468	43	2
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	423	308,305	423	–
Saskatchewan	219	137,346	219	1
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	11	21,257	10	1
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	208	116,089	209	–
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	**28**	**12,775**	**28**	**–**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	–	–	–	–
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	28	12,775	28	–
Canada	**35,457**	**34,097,006**	**35,207**	**250**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	2,049	4,144,070	1,826	223
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	33,408	29,952,936	33,381	27

Table XLIV.—Employees on wages, by months, 1925

Tableau XLIV.—Ouvriers et journaliers occupés, par mois, en 1925

Months — Mois	Canada	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britannique
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January—Janvier	21,403	17	1,437	2,320	3,359	3,008	317	252	410	10,283
February—Février	23,721	23	1,512	2,581	3,663	3,534	335	260	447	11,366
March—Mars	26,648	38	1,746	2,927	4,480	4,360	376	286	444	11,991
April—Avril	33,221	*47	2,127	3,182	5,921	7,305	452	276	440	13,471
May—Mai	42,928	42	*2,300	5,494	7,478	11,628	912	*287	496	14,291
June—Juin	*45,681	35	2,048	5,761	*8,756	*12,861	920	262	459	14,579
July—Juillet	44,913	34	2,040	*5,782	8,739	12,242	*940	270	455	14,411
August—Août	43,330	26	1,719	5,560	8,251	11,845	814	190	513	14,412
September—Septembre	40,378	24	1,429	5,208	7,487	10,719	608	110	286	14,507
October—Octobre	34,535	20	1,125	4,097	5,553	8,311	487	84	249	*14,609
November—Novembre	24,683	18	1,330	2,252	2,986	5,091	132	93	350	12,431
December—Décembre	19,459	15	1,156	1,427	2,312	2,777	152	132	*524	10,934

* Month of highest employment—Mois de plus grande activité.

Table XLV.—Wage earners, during month of highest employment, by working hours and by provinces, 1925

Tableau XLV.—Ouvriers et journaliers pendant le mois de plus grande activité, par heures de travail et par provinces, 1925

Provinces	Men working 8 hours per day or less — Hommes travaillant 8 heures par jour ou moins		Men working 9 hours per day — Hommes travaillant 9 heures par jour		Men working 10 hours per day — Hommes travaillant 10 heures par jour		Men working over 10 hours per day — Hommes travaillant plus de 10 heures par jour		Average number of hours worked per week per man — Nombre moyen d'heures de travail par semaine, par homme
	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre
Canada	**12,260**	**20·5**	**8,568**	**14·3**	**38,486**	**64·3**	**461**	**0·8**	**56·1**
Prince Edward Island	17	21·5	17	21·5	43	54·4	2	2·5	52·7
Nova Scotia	134	3·5	963	25·1	2,692	70·1	51	1·3	56·5
New Brunswick	36	0·4	313	4·0	7,512	95·3	24	0·3	58·2
Quebec	253	2·0	774	6·2	11,205	89·7	266	2·1	57·4
Ontario	461	2·9	1,665	10·5	13,650	86·3	37	0·2	56·6
Manitoba	2	0·1	16	1·3	1,251	98·6	–	–	58·6
Saskatchewan	90	15·3	101	17·2	396	67·4	–	–	53·8
Alberta	20	1·8	126	11·5	945	86·6	–	–	56·2
British Columbia	11,247	67·3	4,593	27·5	792	4·7	81	0·5	49·4

Table XLVI.—Duration of operations, by provinces, 1925

Tableau XLVI.—Durée des opérations, par provinces, 1925

Provinces	Number of mills reporting — Nombre de scieries faisant rapport	Days operating on full time — Journées entières de travail	Days operating on part time — Fractions de journées de travail	Days idle — Journées de chômage
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Totals—Totaux, Canada	**2,700**	**252,408**	**20,389**	**548,003**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	44	3,089	1,640	8,647
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	343	28,248	2,281	73,743
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	224	22,569	1,343	44,184
Quebec—Québec	984	81,542	5,586	212,008
Ontario	710	56,322	6,124	153,394
Manitoba	26	1,859	38	6,007
Saskatchewan	12	1,307	41	2,300
Alberta	43	4,701	414	7,957
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	314	52,771	2,922	39,763
Averages per Mill—Moyenne par scierie, Canada	–	**93·5**	**7·5**	**203·0**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	–	70·2	37·3	196·5
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	–	82·4	6·6	215·0
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	–	100·7	6·0	197·3
Quebec—Québec	–	82·9	5·7	215·4
Ontario	–	79·3	8·6	216·1
Manitoba	–	71·5	1·5	231·0
Saskatchewan	–	108·9	3·4	191·7
Alberta	–	109·3	9·6	185·1
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	–	168·1	9·3	126·6

Table XLVII.—Average daily capacity of sawmills, lath and shingle mills, 1925

Tableau XLVII.—Capacité quotidienne moyenne des scieries et fabriques de lattes et de bardeaux, en 1925

Provinces	Sawmills — Scieries		Lath mills — Fabriques de lattes		Shingle mills — Fabriques de bardeaux	
	Number of mills — Nombre de scieries	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne	Number of mills — Nombre de fabriques	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne	Number of mills — Nombre de fabriques	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne
	No.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	No.	M — Milliers	No.	M — Milliers
Canada	**2,471**	**16**	**543**	**22**	**545**	**38**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Pr.-Edouard	43	3	11	6	25	7
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	294	7	100	12	84	7
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	188	22	160	24	58	37
Quebec—Québec	952	9	125	22	187	15
Ontario	667	19	85	32	115	12
Manitoba	25	31	7	50	–	–
Saskatchewan	12	25	1	15	–	–
Alberta	43	15	4	25	1	10
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	247	38	50	17	75	181

Table XLVIII.—Power employed, by provinces, 1925

Tableau XLVIII.—Force motrice employée, par provinces, 1925

Power equipment by provinces — Nomenclature	Number of units — Nombre d'unités	Total H.P. according to manufacturer's rating — Totale en c.v. selon l'indication du fabricant
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	**1,437**	**102,035**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	599	74,442
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	89	2,113
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	40	6,078
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	709	19,402
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	642	19,922
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	535	71,631
Quebec—Québec	**1,276**	**69,323**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	754	50,904
Oil, gas, and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	117	2,561
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	289	11,371
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	116	4,487
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	52	2,543
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	815	60,727
Ontario	**995**	**67,211**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	697	54,811
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	86	1,903
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	151	8,244
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	61	2,253
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	52	3,076
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	805	64,526
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	**330**	**30,785**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	251	27,024
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	23	1,026
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	38	2,142
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	18	593
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	11	249
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	314	31,935
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	**398**	**15,124**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	200	9,308
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	46	1,036
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	151	4,755
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	1	25
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	52	638
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	214	11,231
Manitoba	**38**	**4,216**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	37	4,191
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	1	25
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	3	176
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	52	3,683
Alberta	**75**	**3,793**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	57	3,427
Oil, gas, and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	9	166
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	9	200
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	1	20
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	55	3,688
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	**56**	**1,180**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	9	172
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	5	115
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	42	893
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	1	70
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	10	308
Saskatchewan	**25**	**1,579**

Table XLVIII—Power employed, by provinces, 1925—Concluded

Tableau XLVIII.—Force motrice employée, par provinces, 1915—Fin

Power equipment by provinces — Nomenclature	Number of units — Nombre d'unités	Total H.P. according to manufacturer's rating — Totale en c.v. selon l'indication du fabricant
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	21	1,565
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	4	14
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	26	1,972
***Canada**	**4,630**	**295,246**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	2,625	225,844
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gasoline	380	8,959
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	711	33,483
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	914	26,960
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	814	26,694
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	2,826	249,701

*Electric motors operated by power generated in the establishment and boilers installed, not included in Dominion or provincial totals.

* Ni les moteurs électriques actionnés par le courant produit par l'établissement, ni les chaudières ne figurent dans les totaux pour le Canada ou pour les provinces.

APPENDIX—APPENDICE

List of Canadian sawmills producing 1,000,000 feet and over per annum

Liste des scieries canadiennes produisant au moins 1,000,000 de pieds de bois par an

(a) Mills Producing 1,000,000 feet, but under 5,000,000 feet.

(a) Scieries produisant entre 1,000,000 et 5,000,000 de pieds.

Anderson, W. S. & Co., Newcastle, N.B.
Armdale, Lbr. Co., Armdale, Halifax, N.S.
Austin, Frank, Haliburton, Ont.
Austin, J. & Sons, Kinmount, Ont.

Bailey, Martin Lbr. Co. Ltd., Baptiste, Ont.
B.C. Fishing & Packing Co. Ltd., Alert Bay, B.C.
Beauchemin, P. & Fils, Amos, Que.
Bédard, La Cie à Bois, Ltée, Greening, Que.
Bélanger, Venerand, St. Jean de Dieu, Que.
Belzia, Joseph, Trois Pistoles, Que.
Bergeron, Ernest, La Reine, Que.
Black, G. E., Oxford, N.S.
Black Island, Lbr. Co., Hecla, Man.
Boulette & Son, Manigotagan, Man.
Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd., East Angus, Que.
Brume, A. H., Port Loring, Ont.
Burchill, Geo., South Nelson, N.B.
Burrell, John H., Hanover, Ont.
Burtt, E. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Burtt's Corners, N.B.

Cameron, Wm., Welsford, N.B.
Campbell, Austin, Montrose, N.S.
Canadian International Paper Co. Ltd., Calumet, Que.
Carew, John, Lbr. Co. Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Chambers & Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.
Chappell's, Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Chénard, J. D., Berthierville, Que.
Chisholm Lbr. Mills Ltd., Chisholm, Alta.
Cloutier & Currière, Amos, Que.
Colpman Lbr. Co., Ltd., 117 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.
Continental Lbr. & Pole Co., Ltd. Kitchener, B.C.
Copping, William Ltd., Joliette, Que.
Cutton, Albert, 8403 George St., Vancouver, B.C.
Cowichan Sawmills, Ltd., Box 190, Victoria, B.C.
Coy, H. C. & Co., Millstream, N.B.
Craig, A. T., 909 Dominion Bldg., De Roche, B.C.
Croft Lbr. Co. Ltd., Ahmic Harbour, Ont.

Dam Creek Lbr. Co. Ltd., Glendale, Ont.
Dansereau, Georges, Granville, Que.
Davis, O. B. Co. Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B.
Demuth, Fred, Princeton, B.C.
Deschamps, Isaie, Taschereau, Que.
Desrosiers, Noé, Verner, Ont.
Dewey Sawmills Co., Dewey, B.C.
Doaba Lbr. Co. Ltd., Mile 56, C.N.R., Victoria, B.C.
Dominion Wood & Lbr. Co., Ltd. Trout Creek, Ont.
Drolet, V., La Patrie, Que.
Duncan, J. W. Ltd., Weir, Que.
Durham Furniture Co. Ltd., Durham & Rock Mills, Ont.

Eagle Lbr. Co. Ltd., Senneterre & Lac Saguay, Que.
Eau Claire & Bow River Co., Ltd., Eau Claire, Alta.
Eddy, E. B. Co., Ltd., Hull, Que.

Farlinger, G. E., Sioux Lookout, Ont.
Fendersoon, John & Co. (Inc.), Albertville, Que.
Fesserton Timber Co. Ltd., Timmins, Ont.
Flanagan Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.
Flemming & Melville Lbr. Co., Ltd., Woodstock, N.B.
Fortin, Alfred, St. Mathieu, Que.
Fownes Bros., Dundee, N.S.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Edmundston, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Magagundavic, N.B.
Fraser, John A. & Co. Ltd., Merigomish & Boylston, N.S.
Fritz, P. & Sons Lbr. Co. Ltd., Ruby Lake, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask.

Gagnon, J. A., Amqui, Que.
Gagnon, La Cie, Ltée, Roberval, Que.
Giddens, W. W., Londonderry Sta., N.S.
Gilroy, W. N., Coe Hill, Ont.
Goose Millerd, Ltd., Namu, B.C.
Graham, Geo. W., DeBert, N.S.
Grant, P. J., Latchford, Ont.
Gregory, John A., St. John West, N.B.
Gunter, Judson A., Porterville, Ont.

Hamlyn, Wm. F., Hartsmere, Ont.
Hankinson, Geo. O., Weymouth, N.S.
Harrison, J. & Sons Co. Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
Hartland Lbr. Co. Ltd., Millville, N.B.
Hatfield Kyle, Ltd., Juniper Sta., N.B.
Hawk Lake Lbr. Co. Ltd., Monteith, Ont.
Hawke, Gidéon, Honora, Ont.
Hawkins, Lbr. Co., Nashwaaksis, N.B.
Hennessy, E. D., Newport, N.S.
Hickman, J. & C., Port Elgin, N.B.
Hinton, A. T., Bathurst, N.B.
Hocken Lbr. Co., Ltd., 626 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Hoople, Wm., Styal, Alta.
Hubbel Bros., Bancroft, Ont.
Huntley Chas. A., Parrsboro, N.S.
Huntsville Lbr. Co., Huntsville, Ont.

Irving, J. D., Buctouche, N.B.

Jewell Lbr. Co. Ltd., Fort Steele, B.C.
Johnson Al. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Hansard, B.C.
Jones Bros., Apohaqui, N.B.
Joubert, Louis P., Sayabec, Que.

Kastnek, Gideon, Wiarton, Ont.
Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
Kelowna Sawmills Co. Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.
Kerr, Edward, Milford Sta., N.S.
King, Johnson Lbr. Co. Ltd., Mission, B.C.
King Lumber Co. Ltd., Chipman, N.B.
Knight Bros. Co. Ltd., Burk's Falls, Ont.
Kootenay River Lbr. Co. Ltd., Cranbrook, B.C.

Lacombe, Cyrille, Alexandria, Ont.
Lake Mégantic Pulp Co., Mégantic & Marston, Que.
Laking, William, Haliburton, Ont.
Laliberté & Cie, Makamik, Que.
Langley Timber Products, Ltd., Fern Ridge, B.C.
La Reine Lbr. Co. Ltd., La Reine, Que.
Lavigne, Ludger, Notre Dame des Bois, Que.
Lemay, H. & Frère, St. Adalbert, Que.
Létourneau & Lambert, Ltée, La Sarre, Que.
Létourneau, P. & Fils, Ltée, La Sarre, Que.
Lewis, Eben, Salisbury, N.B.
Lewis, Wright, Lepreau, N.B.
Lindstrom, A. & H. Person, Langley Prairie, B.C.
Little, George, Terrace, B.C.
Little & Giggey, Terrace, B.C.
Little River Lbr. Co. Ltd., Pelletier's Mills, N.B.
Local Lbr. Co., Ltd., Powell River, B.C.
Lockhart, R. & Co. Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont.
Lois River Pulp & Lbr. Co., Makamik, Que.
Lumber & Tie, Ltd., Pickerel, Ont.

MacMillan, D. W., Springville, N.S.
MacRae Bros., West Middle River, N.S.
McChesney, S. & Sons Ltd., Timmins, Ont.
McCrea, Wilson Lbr. Co. Ltd., Lac Frontière, Que.
McCreary, James, Bethnal, Ont.
McDonald, Alfred Lbr. Co. Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.
McDonald, Neal, Mistatim, Sask.
McEwen, A. J., Maxville, Ont.
McKay, Lawrence, Riversdale, N.S.
McKay Lumber Co., Hall's Prairie, B.C.
McLean, B. B., Cloverdale, B.C.
McLellan, D., Latchford, Ont.
McNaught Lbr. Co. Ltd., Devon, Ont.
McRae, Geo. D., Peace River, Alta.

(a) Mills producing 1,000,000 feet, but under 5,000,000 feet.

(a) Scieries produisant entre 1,000,000 et 5,000,000 de pieds.

Maitland Lbr. Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S.
Malahat Tie & Lbr. Co. Ltd., Malahat (Victoria), B.C.
Malson Lbr. Co. Ltd., Ladysmith, B.C.
Manzer, Bros., Whonnock, B.C.
Marathon Lbr. Co. Ltd., Bigwood, Ont.
Martel, P.A., La Sarre, Que.
Matapedia Lbr. Co. Ltd., Milnikek, Que.
Meeks, D. S., Crooked River, Sask.
Meilleur, Fortunat, Ferme Neuve, Que.
Mercier, L. Edmond, La Sarre, Que.
Mickle, Dyment & Son, Gravenhurst, Ont.
Miller, W. P., Newcastle Bridge, N.S.
Minard, L. N., Milton, N.S.
Moore, Geo. B., Falkenberg, Ont.
Moose River Lbr. Co., Parrsboro, N.S.
Moreilhon, Pierre, Amos, Que.
Morris Lbr. & Box Co. Ltd., Grand Forks, B.C.
Motion, Jas. R., Alberni, B.C.
Murphy, A. J., Latchford, Ont.
Murray & Gregory Ltd., St. John, N.B.
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.

Nadeau, Chas. H., Port Daniel East, Que.
Nakusp Lbr. Co., Nakusp, B.C.
Nelson Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C.
North Shore Lbr. Co. Ltd., Box 2446, Vancouver, B.C.

O'Leary, R. & Son, Rexton, N.B.
Owens Lbr. Co. Ltd., Montebello, Que.

Paradis, Ernest, Ste. Sophie, Que.
Paradis & Frères, Lac au Saumon, Que.
Paradis, Joseph, Balmoral, N.B.
Pejepscot Paper Co., Great Salmon River, N.B.
Pejepscot Paper Co., Sawyerville, Que.
Pelletier & Co., Ste. Angèle, Que.
Penticton Sawmills Ltd., Penticton, B.C.
Peterborough Lbr. Co. Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Pettepher, F. R., Horburg, Alta.
Phillips, D. A., Londonderry, N.S.
Phoenix Lbr. Co. Ltd., Phoenix, Alta.
Pine Lbr. Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.
Pineau, André P., Rogersville, N.B.
Poirier, Azarde, St. Célestin, Que.
Pope, F. M. & Sons, Bury, Que.
Pouliot, La Cie Ltée, Port Alfred, Que.
Poupore Lbr. Co., Gogama, Ont.
Price Bros. & Co. Ltd., Jonquières, Que.
Pugsley, I. S., Five Islands, N.S.
Putnam, Palmer & Staples, Ltd., Erickson, B.C.

Quirk, W. M., Sussex, N.B.

Red Mountain Lbr. Co. Ltd., Penny, B.C.
Reid & Hornbrook, Gagetown, N.B.
Renfrew Tie & Lbr. Co., Ltd. Calabogie & Flower, Ont.
Richard, Heras, La Sarre, Que.
Ritherdon Bay Packing Co. Ltd., Ritherdon Bay (V.I.), B.C.
Riverton Mfg. Co., Riverton, Man.
Robertson, L. M., Ardbeg, Ont.
Rodgers, Chas. O., Creston, B.C.
Roy, La Cie Ltée, St. Ulric, Que.

St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Charlemagne, Que.
Sauriol, Mrs. Reine, La Minerve, Que.
Sayre, F. E., Hartland, N.B.
Schaffer, M. Ltd., Blackville, N.B.
Schofield, H. W. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Port Greville, N.S.
Shier, J. D. Lbr. Co., Bracebridge, Ont.
Shortreed Lbr. Co. Ltd., Kearney, Ont.
Sicard, Emery, Amos, Que.
Simpson & Simpson, Minaki, Ont.
Simpson, S. M. Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.
Singer, F. M. Lbr. Co., 198 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Skeena Lbr. Co. Ltd., Usk, B.C.
Smith, L.B., Dumbarton, N.B.
Spence, C. E., DeBert, N.S.
Sterling Sawmills, Ltd., Aldergrove, B.C.
Stone Lbr. Co., Ltd., Hilton Beach, Ont.
Stonehurst Lbr. Co., Coombs, B.C.
Superior Spruce Mills, Ltd., White Sulphur, B.C.

Taylor, J. W. & Wm., Scotstown, Que.
Tennant, Geo., Bracebridge, Ont.
Thomas, Nap., Mont Laurier, Que.
Thompson, J. T. & Co., Eureka, N.S.
Twin Allan Lbr. & Pulp Co. Ltd., Allanwater, Ont.

Udell, C. C., Prairie River, Sask.

Veillette, Nap., La Reine, Que.
Viger, E., Brunet, Que.
Violette Lbr. Co., Ltd., St. Joseph, Que.

Wallaceburg Cooperage Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont.
Wapskehegan Lbr. Co., Ltd., Wapske, N.B.
Webster & Black, Fraser Lake, B.C.
Weismiller Bros., Bala, Ont.
Western Construction Co., Whitecourt, Alta.
West, Alfred, Coles Island, N.B.
Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Swanson Bay, B.C.
White Bear Lbr. Co., Ltd., Lintlaw, Sask.
White Pine Lbr. Co., Ltd., Nakusp, B.C.
Wilfert Lbr. Co., Ltd., Colwood, B.C.
Williamson & Crombie, Kingsbury, Que.
Wood & English Ltd., Englewood, B.C.

(b) Mills producing 5,000,000 feet, but under 10,000,000 feet.

(b) Scieries produisant entre 5,000,000 et 10,000,000 de pieds.

Allen Thrasher Lbr. Co., Snowshoe, B.C.
Atkinson, E.C. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Austin & Nicholson, Ltd., Nicholson Siding, Ont.

Beban, Frank Lbr. Co. Ltd., Extension, B.C.
Beck, C. Mfg. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
Bellavance & Cie, St. Florence, Que.
Blue River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Rivière Bleue, Que.
Bonny River Lbr. Ltd., Albert & Elgin, N.B.

Canadian International Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Bull River, B.C.
Canadian Timber Co., Ltd., Callander, Ont.
Cedar Cove Sash & Door Co. Ltd., 1101—6th St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Commercial Lbr. Co., Ltd., Webster's Corner, B.C.
Continental Lbr. Co., Ltd., Charlo, N.B.
Couture Rheault, La Cie Ltée, St. Octave de Métis, Que.

Dalhousie Lbr. Co. Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B.
Davidsons, James, Sons, Davidson, Que.
Douglas, Stanley, Ltd., Devon, N.B.

Edgewood Lbr. Co. Ltd., Castlegar, B.C.
Etter and MacDougall, Shere, B.C.

Fassett Lbr. Corp., Ltd., Fossmill, Ont.
Fenderson, John & Co., Inc., Val Brillant, Que.

Finch Pruyn & Co., Inc., Henry River, Que.
Flemming & Gibson Ltd., Juniper, N.B.
Fraser Companies Ltd., Estcourt, Que.
Fraser Companies Ltd., Notre Dame du lac, Que.

Galbraith & Sons, Murrayville, B.C.
Green River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Green River, N.B.

Harris, B. F. & Co., Ltd., Peesane, Sask.

Iberville Lbr. Co., Sault au Mouton, Que.,

Lingle & Johnson, Slocan City, B.C.,
Longworth Lbr. Co., Longworth, B.C.
Louison Lbr. Co. Ltd., Jacquet River, N.B.

Maple Ridge Lbr. Co. Ltd., Port Haney, B.C.
Marshay Lbr. Co., Laforest, Ont.
Martin, M. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.
Martyn Lbr. Co., Ltd., Port Haney, B.C.
McGibbon Lbr. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
McLaren Lumber Co., Blairmore, Alta.
McLean Lbr. Co., Ltd., Shelley, B.C.
McNair & Graham Ltd., Roseisle, B.C.
McRae, John S. L., Airy, Ont.
Miller, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Ingramport, N.S.
Miller, W. H. Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B.
Milne, Wm. & Sons, Trout Mills, Ont.

(b) Mills producing 5,000,000 feet, but under 10,000,000 feet.

(b) Scieries produisant entre 5,000,000 et 10,000,000 de pieds.

Montgomery & Sons Co., Ltd., New Richmond, Que.
Moore Whittington Lbr. Co. Ltd., 2802 Pleasant St., Victoria, B.C.
Murray & Omanique Lbr. Co., Barry's Bay, Ont.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd., Jacksonboro, Ont.
Nipigon Products Ltd., Farlinger, Ont.
Northland Spruce Lbr. Co. Ltd., Aleza Lake, B.C.

O'Brien Ltd., South Nelson, B.C.

Pratt & Shannacy, Biscotasing, Ont.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Batiscan Sta., Que.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Lac au Saumon, Que.

Red Deer Lbr. Co. Ltd., Barrows, Man.
Ritchie, D. & J. Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
River Valley Lbr. Co. Ltd., Oromocto, N.B.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd., 1550 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
Royston Lbr. Co. Ltd., Royston Road, B.C.

Sayre & Holly Lbr. Co. Ltd., Chipman, N.B.
Searchmont Lbr. Co., Ltd., Searchmont, Ont.
Shepard & Morse Lbr. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Sinclair, Edward Lbr. Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
Stave Falls Lbr. Co., Ltd., Stave Falls, B.C.
Stewart, Jas. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Arran, Sask.
Sydney Lbr. Co. Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B.

Tourville Lbr. Mills Co., Louiseville, Que.
Twin Falls Lbr. Co., Ltd., McDougall Mills, Ont.

U. G. G. Sawmills, Ltd., Hutton, B.C.

Wilson, J. C. Lbr. Co., Qualicum Beach, B.C.

(c) Mills producing 10,000,000 feet but under 15,000,000 feet.

(c) Scieries produisant entre 10,000,000 et 15,000,000 de pieds.

Bainbridge Lbr. Co., Ltd., Bainbridge, B.C.
Baker Lbr. Co. Ltd., Waldo, B.C.
Blais, F., Amos, Que.
Burgess, James & Sons Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B.
Chaleur Bay Mills, Restigouche, Que.
Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Co. Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
Cranbrook Saw Mills Ltd., Prince George, B.C.

Fenderson, John & Co. Inc., Lac-au-Saumon, Que.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Campbellton, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Fraser Valley Hemlock, Ltd., River & Campbell Rds., S. Vancouver, B.C.

Hillcrest Lumber Co. Ltd., Duncan, B.C.

Indian Lake Lbr. Co. Ltd., Osaquan, Ont.

King-Ferris Lumber Co., Ltd., Kings, B.C.

Ladner Lbr. Co., Ltd., Ladner, B.C.
Letherby & Chew Ltd., Midland, Ont.

Mageau Lbr. Co., Ltd., Field, Ont.
Manley Chew Ltd., Midland, Ont.
Marshay Lbr. Co., Ltd., Milnet, Ont.
Miramichi Lbr. Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

Pacific Lime Co., Ltd., 602 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
P. Q. Lumber Co., Dalhousie, N.B.
Prince Rupert Spruce Mills Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C.

Shepard & Morse Lbr. Co., Ltd., L'anse aux Cousins, Que.
Spanish River Lbr. Co. Ltd., Skead, Ont.
Sullivan, W. M. Ltd., South Nelson, B.C.

Victoria Harbour Lbr. Co. Ltd., Victoria Harbour, B.C.

(d) Mills producing 15,000,000 feet, but under 20,000,000 feet.

(d) Scieries produisant entre 15,000,000 et 20,000,000 de pieds.

Adams River Lbr. Co. Ltd., Chase, B.C.
Austin & Nicholson, Ltd., Dalton Mills, Ont.

Bathurst Co., Ltd., Bathurst, N.B.
Burrows, T. A. Lbr. Co. Ltd., Bowsman, Man.

Continental Wood Products Co., Ltd., Elsas, Ont.

Edwards Lbr. & Pulp, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.

Fraser Companies, Ltd., Cabano, Que.

Genoa Bay Lbr. Co., Ltd., Genoa Bay, B.C.
Graves Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.

Hope Lbr. Co., Ltd., Thessalon, Ont.

Keewatin Lbr. Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
King & Jardine, Ltd., 1 First Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

MacLaren, Jas. Ltd., Buckingham, Que.
McNair Lbr. & Shingles, Ltd., 8961 Shaughnessy St., Vancouver, B.C.

Mathieu, J. A., Ltd., Rainy Lake, Ont.
Mayo Lumber Co., Ltd., Duncan, B.C.

Nicola Pine Mills, Ltd., Merritt, B.C.

Pembroke Lbr. Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Price Que.
Price Bros. & Co. Ltd., Rimouski, Que.

Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley, Ont.
Shawnigan Lake Lbr. Co., Ltd., Shawnigan Lake, B.C.
Smith, John B. & Sons, Ltd., Callander, Ont.
Spanish River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Spanish Mills, Ont.

Thurston Flavelle, Ltd., Port Moody, B.C.

(e) Mills producing 20,000,000 feet and over.

(e) Scieries dont la production atteint ou dépasse 20,000,000 de pieds.

Abbotsford Lumber, Mining & Development Co. Ltd., Abbotsford, B.C.
Alberni Pacific Lumber Co. Ltd., Port Alberni, B.C.
Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd., 790—6th Ave W., Vancouver, B.C.

Barnet Lumber Co. Ltd., Barnet, B.C.
Booth, J. R. Ltd., 6 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.

Cameron Lbr. Co. Ltd., 355 Garbally Rd., Victoria, B.C.
Campbell River Mills, Ltd., White Rock, B.C.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Yahk, B.C.
Canadian Puget Sound Lbr. & Timber Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Canadian Robert Dollar Co. Ltd., Dollarton, B.C.
Canadian Western Lbr. Co. Ltd., Fraser Mills, B.C.
Columbia River Lbr. Co. Ltd., Golden, B.C.
Crow's Nest Pass Lbr. Co., Ltd., Wardner, B.C.

Dominion Mills Ltd., 1550 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

Eagle Lake Spruce Mills Ltd., Giscome, B.C.
Eburne Saw Mills Ltd., 9149 Hudson St., Vancouver, B.C.

(e) Mills producing 20,000,000 feet and over.

(e) Scieries dont la production atteint ou dépasse 20,000,000 de pieds.

False Creek Lbr. Co. Ltd., Ft. Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Plaster Rock, N.B.

Gatineau Co. Ltd., Rockland, Ont.
Gillies Bros .Ltd., Braeside, Ont.
Gordon, Geo. & Co. Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.

Hammond Cedar Co. Ltd., Port Hammond, B.C.
Hanbury, J. & Co., Ltd., 1980 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
Hawkesbury Lbr. Co. Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont.

McFadden, J. J. Ltd., Blind River, Ont.
McFadden, J. J. Ltd., Spragge, Ont.
McLachlin Bros. Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.

Mohawk Lbr. Co. Otd., New Westminster, B.C.

Otis Staples Lbr. Co., Ltd., Wycliffe, B.C.

Power Lumber Co., Ltd., St. Pacome & Bruno, Que.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Matane, Que.

Rat Portage Lbr. Co. Ltd., 1816 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
Richards Mfg. Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B.

Shevlin Clarke Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont.
Sidney Mills, Ltd., Sidney, B.C.
Stetson Cutler & Co., Ltd., Campbellton & Shives Athol, N.B.
Straits Lbr. Co., Ltd., Red Gap, B.C.

The Pas Lumber Co. Ltd., The Pas, Man.
Timberland Lbr. Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

Vancouver Cedar Mills, Ltd., Dollarton, B.C.
Vancouver Lumber Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Woodfibre, B.C.

[1] Where mills are located where no post office exists the address of the head office of the operator is given.

CANADA
MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
SECTION DES PRODUITS FORESTIERS

RECENSEMENT INDUSTRIEL

INDUSTRIE DU BOIS

1925

(Préparé en collaboration avec le Service Forestier de la Puissance; le ministère des Ressources Naturelles de la Nouvelle-Écosse; le ministère des Terres et des Mines du Nouveau-Brunswick; le ministère des Terres et des Forêts de Québec; et le ministère des Terres de la Colombie Britannique.)

Publié par ordre de l'Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Ministre du Commerce

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

RECENSEMENT INDUSTRIEL

INDUSTRIE DU BOIS, 1925

PRÉFACE

Les statistiques sur l'industrie du bois que contient ce rapport ont été recueillies et compilées au cours de l'année 1926 et se rapportent à l'année terminée le 31 décembre 1925. Les mêmes données ont déjà été partiellement publiées sous forme de bulletins préliminaires. Nous adressons nos remerciements au ministère des Ressources Naturelles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, au ministère des Terres et Mines du Nouveau-Brunswick, au ministère des Terres et Forêts de Québec et au ministère des Terres de la Colombie Britannqiue qui nous ont aidé, soit à dresser, soit à mettre à jour la liste des industriels de cette catégorie et qui ont facilité le recueil des informations.

Afin d'éliminer tout double emploi, les informations concernant la province de Québec ont été colligées de concert avec le Service Forestier de cette province. Un arrangement similaire a été conlu avec la Division Forestière du Département des Terres de la Colombie Britannique.

Ce rapport est l'œuvre conjointe du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistiques et du Service Forestier du ministère de l'Intérieur. La préparation des données s'est opérée sous la direction de M. R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., de la section des Produits forestiers du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique, tandis que les chiffres ont été vérifiés et le rapport rédigé par M. R. D. Craig, I.F., du Service Forestier du ministère de l'Intérieur.

R. H. COATS,
Statisticien du Dominion.

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE,
OTTAWA, MAI 1927.

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L'EXPLOITATION FORESTIÈRE AU CANADA

PRÉCIS HISTORIQUE

ORIGINE DE L'INDUSTRIE.—*Le défrichement des terres boisées fut la première étape de la colonisation de l'est du Canada par les hardis pionniers qui s'y fixèrent. Après avoir prélevé sur le bois abattu ce qui était nécessaire à la construction des bâtiments, au clôturage et au chauffage, le surplus était livré au feu pour s'en débarrasser. Plus tard, ils s'attaquèrent à la forêt aux environs des fermes et des habitations, pour satisfaire aux besoins créés par l'arrivée de nouveaux colons, mais en même temps que les besoins augmentaient, l'approvisionnement reculait constamment. Cette industrie, qui prit naissance dans la vallée du bas Saint-Laurent et dans les provinces maritimes, s'étendit vers le nord et vers l'ouest, en même temps que la colonisation se développait*

La vallée de l'Outaouais devint le premier centre important d'activité commerciale à cet égard; c'est de là que partaient les radeaux de bois équarri qui descendaient jusqu'à Québec, lieu d'embarquement pour l'exportation. Plus tard, cette industrie se répandit dans les parages de la baie Georgienne et de la rivière à la Pluie; quoiqu'elle règne aujourd'hui dans toutes les parties de la Puissance, ces districts sont encore les grands fournisseurs de bois de l'est du Canada. Au nord des provinces des prairies, les chantiers de coupe de bois se sont ouverts avec la colonisation de cette région, mais leurs produits ne suffisent pas habituellement aux besoins locaux. L'exploitation des immenses forêts de la Colombie Britannique fut entreprise simultanément avec celle des forêts des Etats-Unis longeant le littoral du Pacifique; elle n'a jamais cessé de progresser. En 1908, cette province fournissait moins de vingt pour cent de la production totale du bois au Canada, mais en 1921 sa contribution dépassait quarante-quatre pour cent, ce qui démontre que le centre de production se déplace rapidement vers l'ouest.

RESSOURCES FORESTIÈRES.—*Les forêts canadiennes couvrent approximativement 1,227,000 milles carrés. Moins de 40 p.c. de ces forêts contiennent du bois commercialement utilisable (6 pouces de diamètre) et environ 20 p.c. seulement porte du bois de sciage (10 pouces de diamètre). Le surplus des forêts est constitué par des bois taillis qui poussent soit après l'incendie, soit après l'abatage des futaies. Dans les conditions actuelles un quart environ du bois utilisable est commercialement inaccessible; d'où il suit que dans les deux tiers environ de notre aire forestière, le bois est trop petit ou bien l'accès est trop difficile pour une exploitation profitable. Mais ce n'est qu'une situation transitoire, puisque l'accessibilité dépend essentiellement des besoins commerciaux, des cours et des moyens de transport; or, tous les facteurs tendent à favoriser l'utilisation des arbres de nos forêts.*

Environ 249,000 milles carrés de terres forestières du Canada ont été constituées en réserves forestières ou parcs, c'est-à-dire soustraits à la destruction.

Dans notre pays la sylviculture est encore dans sa phase expérimentale. Les autorités forestières fédérales et provinciales et les compagnies exploitantes s'occupent surtout de l'aménagement des forêts existantes et de leur protection contre les incendies et autres dommages. Cependant on a entrepris des expériences de laboratoire et l'on recherche les sols inaptes à la culture, mais susceptibles d'afforestation. Les plantations qui ont été faites ont un caractère expérimental; on peut donc dire qu'une minime portion de nos forêts est scientifiquement administrée en vue de leur rapport.

D'immenses étendues forestières n'ayant pas encore été explorées, on manque d'informations certaines sur une proportion considérable de nos richesses forestières. Si on laisse de côté la question d'accessibilité, on estime que les arbres de dimension commerciale représentent approximativement 482,075,500,000 pieds, mesure de planche, de bois de sciage et 1,279,705,000 cordes de bois à pulpe, de bois de chauffage et autres bois. En ce qui concerne le bois de sciage, 72 p.c. se trouve dans la Colombie Britannique, 22 p.c. dans les provinces de l'est et à peu près 6 p.c. dans les provinces des prairies. Environ 91 p.c. de ce bois se compose de conifères ou bois tendres, et 9 p.c. de bois durs, ceux-ci se trouvant principalement dans les provinces de l'est. Une autre estimation porte à 246,826 millions de pieds cubes nos bois de toutes essences ayant une valeur commerciale.

Opérations dans les chantiers.—*Les différences qui existent dans les diverses régions du Canada, au point de vue du sol, du climat, de la topographie, de la moyenne du diamètre des arbres, de la densité des futaies et de nombreuses autres conditions locales, créent nécessairement la diversité des méthodes d'abatage et de transport des billots, non seulement de province à province, mais même entre deux chantiers presque voisins. En général, le climat de l'est du Canada est tel que la coupe et le transport des billots peuvent s'effectuer à moins de frais durant l'automne et l'hiver. Les arbres étant abattus et dépouillés, leurs troncs, placés sur des traineaux, sont conduits par des chevaux jusqu'au cours d'eau ou lac le plus rapproché, où ils sont empilés sur la glace qui emprisonne ses eaux ou sur un talus le bordant. Parfois des embranchements de voies ferrées pénètrent jusqu'aux chantiers; dans ce cas, le chemin de fer conduit les billots directement à la scierie. Pour maintes opérations, les tracteurs sont substitués aux chevaux. Mais, le plus souvent, le grand nombre des cours d'eau et les communications existant entre les lacs et les rivières permettent presque toujours le flottage des billots depuis la forêt jusqu'à la scierie ou la pulperie à un coût minime pendant la crue des eaux du printemps. C'est pourquoi, à l'est des Montagnes Rocheuses, cette industrie s'exerce presque exclusivement à la même saison, d'année en année. Le plus souvent, les bûcherons sont également employés aux opérations du flottage. Des entreprises, financées par les marchands de bois, construisent des barrages, des glissoires, etc., pour faciliter le passage des billots flottants et s'occupent de remorquer les radeaux et les trains à travers les lacs et les sections des rivières ou l'eau est dormante. Les billots, qui portent la marque distinctive de chaque chantier, sont finalement assortis et livrés à leurs propriétaires respectifs. En Colombie Britannique, la rareté des cours d'eau flottables et la plus grande dimension des billots nécessitent l'usage de méthodes différentes. Des glissoires sont aménagées sur les versants des hauteurs boisées, sur lesquelles les troncs d'arbres descendent des altitudes les plus élevées; au bas de la descente, les troncs sont empilés au moyen de treuils à vapeur et de câbles. Des voies ferrées spéciales sont fréquemment employées pour transporter les billots jusqu'aux usines ou bien jusqu'aux lacs, aux grandes rivières ou au rivage de l'océan ou, après avoir été mis en radeaux ou en trains, ils sont pris en remorque et conduits à destination. Les opérations le long du littoral, à peu près indépendantes du gel, de la neige ou du grossissement des cours d'eau par la fonte des neiges, s'effectuent généralement durant l'année entière.*

Dans l'est du Canada, les opérations de coupe de bois en forêt sont exécutées par les propriétaires des scieries ou par les locataires de terres boisées, souvent par l'intermédiaire d'entrepreneurs, de sous-entrepreneurs ou de tâcherons. Dans les parties du pays où la population est le plus dense, des quantités considérables de bois sont sciées pour le compte des particuliers qui l'amènent à la scierie ou bien par de petites scieries qui achetent les billots aux cultivateurs. Le bois à pulpe, les poteaux, traverses et autres produits de la forêt ont une valeur marchande, mais les billots de sciage appartenant en général aux propriétaires de la scierie, il n'en est pas fait commerce sous cette forme. Dans la Colombie Britannique, le plus souvent, l'abatage du bois en forêt constitue une entreprise distincte par les locataires

de terres boisées, qui coupent les billots et les vendent sur les marchés. Très souvent les propriétaires de scieries achètent leur entière provision de bois aux entrepreneurs d'abatage.

Les opérations des chantiers constituent le premier échelon de cette industrie; elles fournissent les produits bruts de la forêt sous forme de billots ou de billes, qui sont la matière première des scieries, lesquelles forment le second échelon. Une ligne de démarcation bien nette ne peut être établie entre ces deux phases de l'industrie; il n'est pas toujours possible non plus de séparer l'industrie du bois des industries de la pulpe et du papier. Les opérations des chantiers de bois produisent non seulement du bois de sciage, mais du bois à pulpe, des traverses de voies ferrées, des poteaux, des pilotis, du bois équarri, des étais de mines, du bois de chauffage, des pieux de clôture, du bois pour faire du charbon de bois et de l'excelsior, enfin du bois pour la distillation. Fréquemment, il est impossible de savoir à quel usage sera employé le bois que l'on abat. De nombreux marchands de bois installent des machines pour tronçonner et écorcer le bois à pulpe et envoient une partie de leurs billots d'épinette et de sapin baumier aux pulperies; d'autre part, nombre de fabricants de pulpe et de fabricants de papier exploitent en même temps des scieries, qui leur permettent d'utiliser les plus gros arbres de leurs forêts.

Mesurage du bois.—*Au Canada, les billots et le bois en grume se mesurent généralement à l'unité de mille pieds, mesure de planche. Le pied mesure de planche (12 pouces par 12 pouces, par un pouce) était à l'origine une mesure de surface pour la planche d'un pouce d'épaisseur mais on l'a transformé en une mesure de volume, qui sert aujourd'hui à mesurer du bois de toutes dimensions. On a préparé des tableaux ou barèmes, établissant la relation qui existe entre cette mesure et les planches et madriers sciés, quelles que soient leurs dimensions. Ce mode de mesurage a été généralement adopté. Pour le mesurage des billots on se sert de la même unité, mais dans ce cas l'opération consiste à mesurer le nombre de pieds mesure de planche, que peut produire un billot d'une certaine longueur et d'un certain diamètre après qu'il aura été scié. Le volume cubique du billot n'est pas mesuré directement. Il existe au Canada plusieurs règles et formules différentes pour le mesurage des billots, dont aucune n'est entièrement satisfaisante. Quelques-unes d'entre elles sont des formules mathématiques, basées sur le volume cubique du billot, avec atténuation pour la perte causée par les dosses et la sciure; d'autres sont des barèmes basés sur l'expérience acquise en mesurant la longueur et le diamètre de nombreux billots et en tenant compte du volume de bois scié qu'on en retire. Toutefois, la meilleure règle ne peut que donner le volume du bois que peut produire un billot de forme parfaite, exempt de toute défectuosité et débité par un scieur habile. Les déductions à faire en raison des défectuosités et des irrégularités de conformation sont, dans tous les cas, question d'appréciation personnelle, quelles que soient les règles dont on fasse usage. On a suggéré l'idée de mesurer les billots avec le pied cube comme unité, mais cette proposition n'a pas reçu un accueil favorable si ce n'est pour le mesurage du bois à pulpe.*

Lorsqu'il s'agit de bois coupé sur les terres domaniales, les billots sont habituellement mesurés dans les bois et les redevances payables au gouvernement sont basées sur ce mesurage. En entrant à la scierie, les billots sont ordinairement comptés et mesurés de nouveau par les réceptionnaires.

Opérations dans les scieries.—*Le sciage est la plus importante des industries canadiennes qui s'approvisionnent directement dans la forêt. On y procède dans environ 3,000 établissements, depuis les gigantesques scieries du littoral du Pacifique où l'on débite un demi-million de pieds, mesure de planche, en 10 heures, jusqu'à la petite scierie de la péninsule de Gaspé mue par le vent, coupant lorsque les vents sont favorables de 1,000 à 2,000 pieds par jour du bois que lui apportent ses clients. Les plus grandes scieries sont naturellement situées auprès des forêts les plus denses; elles se concentrent à Vancouver et à New Westminster, sur l'île Van-*

couver et sur le littoral continental qui lui fait face. D'autres grandes scieries existent également dans la vallée de l'Ottawa, dans les parages de la baie Georgienne, de la rivière à la Pluie et sur les côtes du Nouveau-Brunswick. Presque la moitié des scieries canadiennes se trouvent dans la province de Québec, mais la majorité de celles-ci sont de petits établissements travaillant pour les colons, leurs voisins.

A l'heure actuelle, il existe dans l'est du Canada une tendance à construire des scieries plus petites, moins coûteuses, utilisant leurs débris et plus rapprochées des sources de leur matière première. Au fur et à mesure du dépeuplement des forêts, la distance entre la scierie et la forêt s'accroît, si bien que parfois le transport du bois à la scierie est devenu extrêmement couteux. La constante diminution des arbres de nos forêts appelle l'attention sur des méthodes plus économiques de leur utilisation, aussi lorsque de vastes scieries sont détruites, elles sont rarement reconstruites sur la même échelle ou sur le même site, à moins que les conditions locales ne soient particulièrement avantageuses. Sur le littoral de la Colombie Britannique où sont d'immenses forêts, l'exploitation de grandes scieries est encore avantageuse.

TRIAGE DU BOIS.—*En quittant la scierie, le bois scié est trié et classifié selon ses dimensions et le plus ou moins de nœuds et autres défectuosités qu'il contient. Il est ensuite assorti puis empilé pour le séchage à l'air ou séché au four ou bien on l'expédie avant le séchage. Malheureusement, il n'existe, pour ainsi dire, aucune règle uniformément adoptée dans la classification du bois au Canada. Parfois, des associations locales de manufacturiers adoptent certaines règles, qu'ils observent. Dans la Colombie Britannique, la classification s'opère à peu près de même manière dans toute la province, mais dans les autres parties du Canada les règles sont si nombreuses et leur interprétation si différente, que cela équivaut presque à l'absence de toute règle. De sérieuses tentatives d'uniformisation ont été faites et d'utiles résultats ont déjà été accomplis dans ce sens.*

STATISTIQUE DU BOIS D'ŒUVRE.—*La statistique annuelle des produits forestiers et de l'industrie du bois a été pour la première fois recueillie et publiée par le Service Forestier du ministère de l'Intérieur en 1908, et s'est continuée jusqu'en 1916. Depuis cette date, ce travail a été exécuté par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique, collaborant avec le Service Forestier; il fait l'objet d'un bulletin annuel, le plus souvent précédé d'un rapport préliminaire.*

RAPPORT SUR L'INDUSTRIE DU BOIS, 1925

INTRODUCTION ET RÉSUMÉ

Statistiques d'ensemble.—La valeur totale des différents produits de l'industrie du bois s'est élevée en 1925 à $134,413,845, comparativement à $141,929,256 en 1924, soit une diminution de 5·3 p.c. Ce total embrasse les produits des scieries, les bardeaux, les lattes, le placage, les douves, fonds et cercles de tonneaux, ainsi que les produits des usines tronçonnant et écorçant le bois à pulpe. Il ne comprend pas les produits bruts des opérations forestières. Cette valeur atteignit son maximum en 1920, déclina en 1921 et 1922, remonta en 1923 et 1924, puis décrut de nouveau en 1925.

Le tableau ci-dessous expose les statistiques d'ensemble de cette industrie en 1924 et 1925 dans la Puissance entière.

Tableau A.—Statistiques générales de l'industrie du sciage du bois en 1924 et 1925

Eléments		1924	1925	Augmentation ou diminution en 1925 sur 1924	
				Absolue	Proportionnelle
Scieries recensées	nombre	2,761	2,700	− 61	− 2·2
Capital absorbé	$	177,480,064	204,134,003	+26,653,939	+ 15·0
Personnel administratif	nombre	2,171	2,049	− 122	− 5·6
Traitements et appointements	$	4,101,719	4,144,070	+ 42,351	+ 1·0
Ouvriers et journaliers	nombre	33,323	33,408	+ 85	+ 0·3
Salaires	$	30,682,061	29,952,936	− 729,125	+ 2·4
Force motrice utilisée	h.p.	285,263	295,246	+ 9,983	+ 3·5
Combustible consommé	$	651,499	546,025	− 105,474	− 16·2
Coût des matières premières	$	83,141,692	78,219,728	− 4,921,962	− 5·9
Valeur brute des produits	$	141,929,256	134,413,845	− 7,515,411	− 5·3
Valeur nette des produits ou valeur ajoutée par la fabrication	$	58,787,564	56,194,117	− 2,593,447	− 4·4

On peut constater certaines augmentations, notamment au regard des capitaux investis, des appointements et salaires, des ouvriers employés et de la force motrice utilisée, mais partout ailleurs une diminution est apparente. Un moindre nombre d'industriels ont répondu au questionnaire, mais la moyenne individuelle de production annuelle d'une scierie est passée de 1,482 mille pieds à 1,574 milles pieds. Les plus importantes de ces données statistiques sont présentées, par provinces, dans le tableau ci-dessous.

Tableau B.—Statistiques générales de l'industrie du sciage du bois, par provinces, en 1924 et 1925

Provinces	Scieries en activité	Capital absorbé	Personnel	Appointements et salaires	Coût des matières premières	Valeur brute des produits
	nombre	$	nombre	$	$	$
Canada—1924	**2,761**	**177,480,064**	**35,494**	**34,783,780**	**83,141,692**	**141,929,256**
Ile du Prince-Edouard	42	126,679	33	14,922	67,602	126,667
Nouvelle-Ecosse	348	3,557,927	1,505	815,122	2,033,036	3,701,708
Nouveau-Brunswick	202	22,637,689	4,502	3,513,093	10,264,961	17,095,506
Québec	1,075	32,060,365	6,679	5,075,269	16,594,615	26,489,327
Ontario	720	53,039,659	8,828	8,807,631	23,080,845	38,285,598
Manitoba	26	3,714,335	448	493,403	949,360	1,968,629
Saskatchewan	7	168,819	115	71,141	84,476	171,257
Alberta	42	1,057,715	409	378,336	403,208	926,307
Colombie Britannique	299	60,576,876	12,915	15,614,863	29,672,589	53,161,257
Canada—1925	**2,700**	**204,134,003**	**35,457**	**34,097,006**	**78,219,728**	**134,134,845**
Ile du Prince-Edouard	44	139,038	28	12,775	72,328	131,853
Nouvelle-Ecosse	343	4,620,668	1,705	799,252	1,721,767	3,043,069
Nouveau-Brunswick	224	24,163,332	4,133	3,173,631	8,999,292	14,648,407
Québec	984	37,548,890	6,063	4,572,383	14,724,377	22,802,029
Ontario	710	52,755,427	8,361	8,490,771	22,073,392	36,141,672
Manitoba	26	3,924,479	563	604,996	1,119,272	2,427,421
Saskatchewan	12	693,538	219	137,346	195,913	371,189
Alberta	43	1,302,774	468	367,773	442,213	996,593
Colombie Britannique	314	78,985,887	13,917	15,938,079	28,871,174	53,851,612

La diminution du nombre des scieries recensées s'est manifestée dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Québec et Ontario; dans les autres provinces, elles sont plus nombreuses. Les capitaux engagés dans cette industrie ont augmenté non seulement dans la Puissance mais aussi dans chacune des provinces, hormis Ontario. La main-d'œuvre a décru légèrement dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, le Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec et Ontario, et, par suite, dans la Puissance. La rémunération du personnel a décliné dans l'ensemble, cette décroissance affectant toutes les provinces, sauf le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et la Colombie Britannique. Le coût des matières premières absorbées a diminué dans chacune des provinces autres que l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et les provinces des prairies. Enfin on relève une diminution générale de la valeur brute des produits de cette industrie, chaque province étant affectée, hormis l'Ile du Prince Edouard, les provinces des prairies et la Colombie Britannique.

Au regard de la valeur brute de la production, les scieries occupent le cinquième rang parmi les grandes industries canadiennes, ayant rétrogradé du troisième rang qu'elles occupaient en 1924. Leur production brute est maintenant dépassée par celles de la pulpe et du papier, des minoteries, des abattoirs et salaisons, enfin des beurreries et fromageries. Mais si l'on considère la valeur nette de la production, c'est-à-dire la valeur ajoutée par la fabrication, obtenue en soustrayant le coût des matières premières de la valeur brute des produits, les scieries, avec $56,194,117 en 1925, prennent la seconde place, n'étant distancées que par l'industrie de la pulpe et du papier. Enfin, les scieries tiennent la tête des industries canadiennes quant au personnel occupé, elles arrivent secondes au regard des appointements et salaires payés et troisièmes quant aux capitaux qu'elles absorbent.

PRODUCTION

Le tableau suivant établit un parallèle entre la production de 1924 et celle de 1925, dans le groupe d'industries comprises dans le sciage du bois.

Tableau C.—Production des scieries en 1924 et 1925

Produits		Quantité		Valeur	
		1924	1925	1924	1925
Total	$	-	-	**141,929,256**	**134,413,845**
Bois d'œuvre	M.P.M.P.	3,878,942	3,888,920	104,444,622	99,725,519
Bardeaux	milliers	3,129,501	3,156,261	10,406,293	11,154,773
Bois à pulpe	cordes	814,180	706,700	11,583,293	9,160,976
Lattes	milliers	1,165,819	1,292,963	5,975,253	6,415,927
Traverses sciées	nombre	5,274,682	5,041,256	3,723,712	3,474,944
Planchettes mortaisées	"	15,584	20,181	1,998,688	1,055,658
Placage	M.s.f.	17,699	21,570	841,855	845,179
Dosses et rognures	cordes	331,133	286,426	821,389	746,382
Piquets	milliers	19,758	36,654	567,707	592,667
Douves de tonneaux	milliers	23,486	34,403	256,897	339,118
Bois à bobines	M.P.M.P.	2,865	4,105	101,369	167,095
Poteaux	nombre	38,766	38,870	66,364	78,674
Fonds de tonneaux	M prs.	1,829	1,880	174,423	170,166
Tous autres produits	$	-	-	967,391	486,767

Le volume du bois scié en 1925 a dépassé de 0·3 p.c. la production de 1924, mais sa valeur a décru de 4·5 0 p.c., le prix moyen par mille pieds ayant décliné de $26.93 en 1924 à $25.64 en 1925. La production des bardeaux a augmenté de moins de 1 pour cent en volume, mais sa valeur totale a progressé de 7·2 p.c., le prix moyen d'un millier de bardeaux étant passé de $3.33 en 1924 à $3.53 en 1925.

Le tronçonnage et l'écorçage du bois à pulpe—en autant que ces opérations sont apparentées à l'industrie du bois—ont vu diminuer leur volume de 13·2 p.c. et leur valeur de 20·9 p.c. Le prix moyen d'une corde de bois à pulpe préparé est descendu de $14.23 en 1924 à $12.96 en 1925. La production des lattes s'est accrue en volume de 10·9 p.c. et en valeur de 7·4 p.c. seulement, par suite de la baisse, un millier de lattes ne valant plus que $4.96 au lieu de $5.13. Les traverses de chemin de fer sciées ont décru en nombre de 4·4 p.c. et en valeur de 6·7 p.c., le prix d'une traverse étant descendu de 71 cents à 69 cents. La production du bois de placage, des piquets, des merrains, du bois à bobines et des poteaux a progressé tant en volume qu'en valeur. Quant aux planchettes mortaisées servant à la fabrication des boîtes, si leur nombre a augmenté, leur valeur a diminué. Enfin, les fonds de tonneaux et les rognures et déchets de scieries ont décliné en volume et en valeur.

Le tableau qui suit est un relevé de la production du bois d'œuvre, des lattes et des bardeaux, depuis 1908 jusqu'en 1925 inclusivement, avec indication des moyennes annuelles.

Tableau D.—Volume et valeur de la production du bois d'œuvre, des bardeaux et des lattes, de 1908 à 1925

Année	Bois d'œuvre		Bardeaux		Lattes	
	Volume	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
	M.P.M.P.	$	milliers	$	milliers	$
1908	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	16,495,159	762,031	5,284,879
1921	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927
Totaux 1908 à 1925	**69,678,867**	**1,536,540,243**	**44,149,911**	**122,637,761**	**14,819,061**	**56,038,724**
Moyennes 1908-1925	3,871,048	85,363,347	2,452,773	7,368,765	823,281	3,113,262

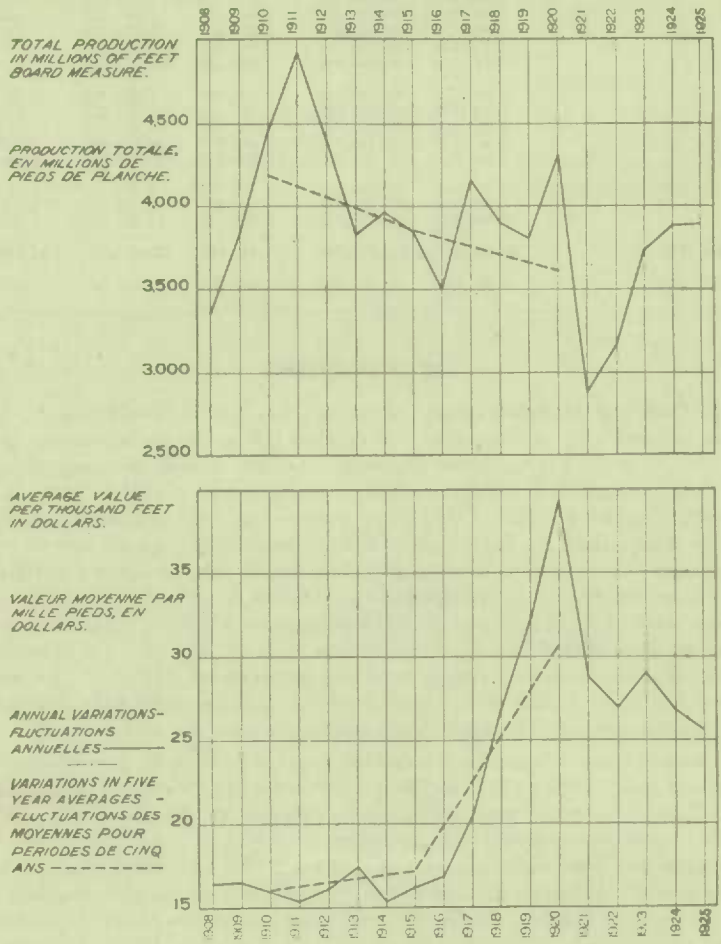
BOIS D'ŒUVRE

Coup d'œil sur la production.—C'est en 1911 que la production du bois d'œuvre a atteint son maximum de volume, soit près de cinq billions de pieds, mesure de planche, mais c'est en 1920 que se place le maximum de valeur. Le prix du bois, demeuré presque stationnaire jusqu'en 1916, commença à monter en 1917 et atteignit son zénith en 1920; il redescendit en 1921 et 1922, remonta en 1923 et déclina de nouveau en 1924 et 1925. Le graphique ci-joint reproduit les fluctuations, en volume et en valeur, de la production du bois de sciage, les lignes pleines indiquent les variations d'année en année, tandis que les lignes pointillées représentent les fluctuations des moyennes quinquennales. Durant la période 1908-1912, la moyenne de production s'établit à 4,184,329 m.p. et la valeur moyenne à $15.95; durant la période 1913-1917, la moyenne est de 3,849,565 m.p. quant au volume et de $17.10 quant à la valeur; puis de 1918 à 1922, ces mêmes moyennes sont respectivement 3,602,618 m.p. et $30.68. Le sciage effectué en 1925 est resté inférieur à celui de la première période quinquennale, mais il dépasse la moyenne des deux périodes suivantes; il excède également la moyenne des dix-huit années.

Le tableau I compare la production du bois d'œuvre au Canada, dans chacune des provinces, en les années 1924 et 1925. On y voit le nombre des scieries recensées, le volume du bois scié, sa valeur totale et moyenne, avec indication du pourcentage d'augmentation ou de diminution et la part contributive de chacune des provinces.

Le nombre des scieries est descendu de 2,761 à 2,700, mais la moyenne de production par scierie s'est élevée. La diminution de 0·3 p.c. est attribuable au ralentissement des opérations dans les provinces d'Ontario, de Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, que ne put compenser la progression signalée dans la Colombie Britannique, les provinces des prairies et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. L'ordre d'importance des neuf provinces, comme productrices de bois, est le même qu'en 1924, mais la contribution des scieries de la Colombie Britannique est montée de 41·1 à 44·3 p.c. La proportion fournie par les trois provinces des prairies s'est également accrue, tandis que diminuait celle des provinces de l'est.

Le prix moyen du bois, par unité de mille pieds, s'est abaissé de $1.29 pour l'ensemble de la Puissance, cette baisse étant commune à toutes les provinces. La diminution de la valeur totale du bois sortant des scieries est attribuable à Ontario, Québec, le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse; au contraire, on constate une progression en Colombie Britannique et ailleurs.


VARIATIONS IN PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE VALUE OF LUMBER
FLUCTUATIONS DE LA PRODUCTION
ET DE LA VALEUR MOYENNE DE BOIS D'OEUVRE
1908-1925
TOTAL PRODUCTION IN MILLIONS OF FEET BOARD MEASURE.
PRODUCTION TOTALE, EN MILLIONS DE PIEDS DE PLANCHE.
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
AVERAGE VALUE PER THOUSAND FEET IN DOLLARS.
VALEUR MOYENNE PAR MILLE PIEDS, EN DOLLARS.
35
30
25
20
15
ANNUAL VARIATIONS-FLUCTUATIONS ANNUELLES
VARIATIONS IN FIVE YEAR AVERAGES - FLUCTUATIONS DES MOYENNES POUR PERIODES DE CINQ ANS
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

Le tableau II donne les détails de la production au point de vue des essences, dont vingt-neuf figurent dans les données de 1925. Dans la majorité des cas, ces essences sont des groupes d'espèces; par exemple, l'épinette est le produit de cinq arbres distincts. Le sapin Douglas, le pin rouge, le pin massif et quelques autres bois constituent à eux seuls une espèce unique. Les deux premières colonnes du tableau indiquent les changements dans l'ordre d'importance. Les quatre premières essences gardent le même rang depuis 1919. Le pin gris ou cyprès est monté de la septième à la cinquième place, permutant avec le pin rouge. Le merisier et le tamarac ou mélèze ont avancé chacun d'un rang, mais le sapin baumier a descendu deux échelons. Les dix essences suivantes n'ont pas varié depuis 1924. Les essences ci-après énumérées ont subi une réduction de volume, savoir: épinette, pin blanc et rouge, sapin baumier et pin massif; au contraire, le sapin Douglas, la pruche, le pin gris ou cyprès, le cèdre et le tamarac ou mélèze ont vu le leur augmenter. Quoique le merisier ait avancé, presque tous les autres bois durs ont rétrogradé. Dans l'ensemble, le prix du bois a baissé; les seize essences les plus importantes ont participé à cette baisse; néanmoins, sept essences secondaires ont subi une hausse.

Bois tendres et bois durs.—Les tableaux III et IV mettent en parallèle ces deux principales catégories de bois et font ressortir l'importance de la production des bois tendres au Canada. L'acception "bois tendres" embrasse tous les conifères résineux, tandis que le terme "bois durs" s'applique à tous les arbres à feuilles tombantes non résineux, quelle que puisse être le plus ou moins de dureté de leur bois.

En 1924, les bois tendres représentaient 94·7 p.c. du total, au lieu de 94·9 p.c. en 1924. Depuis dix-sept ans, cette proportion s'est maintenue sans grande variation, la moyenne étant d'environ 95 p.c. de bois tendres et 5 p.c. de bois durs. La proportion des bois durs a oscillé entre 3·5 et 7·5 p.c.

Le bois coupé dans la Colombie Britannique et les provinces des prairies appartient presque entièrement au groupe des bois tendres, le peuplier étant le seul arbre non résineux qui y soit abattu en quantités appréciables. Dans l'est du Canada, les bois durs forment approximativement 30 p.c. du bois exploitable et cette proportion a une tendance à s'élever, au fur et à mesure que les futaies de bois durs remplacent les forêts de bois tendres exploitées ou incendiées. Toutefois, la production du bois dur est généralement plus coûteuse que celle du bois tendre, d'une part, parce que les opérations d'abatage, de flottage et de sciage sont plus dispendieuses et d'autre part, parce que le bois dur ouvré a moins de débouchés. Pour ces raisons, les bois durs ne représentent qu'une minime proportion du bois abattu, même dans l'est du Canada, et jusqu'à présent rien ne fait prévoir une modification de cet état de choses.

Le sciage des conifères s'est légèrement accru au Canada; à l'exception d'Ontario, Québec, le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, toutes les autres provinces y ont participé. Quant aux bois durs, leur production a augmenté de 3·6 p.c., fait attribuable aux progrès réalisés dans les provinces autres que Québec, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Nonobstant l'énormité du volume du bois tendre, le nombre de ses essences est relativement minime puisqu'il se réduit à 11 groupes en 1924, comparativement à 18 essences de bois durs, groupant un nombre d'espèces beaucoup plus considérable.

Dans les provinces

Les tableaux V à XIII sont consacrés à la production du bois classifié par essences dans chacune des neuf provinces canadiennes et comparent les chiffres de 1924 à ceux de 1925.

Colombie Britannique.—Les bois de la Colombie Britannique, dont les forêts sont presque entièrement constituées par des conifères, font l'objet du tableau V. Le peuplier s'y trouve largement distribué; dans les vallées et les terrains alluvionnaires croissent quelques érables et bouleaux; néanmoins, le sapin Douglas représente presque les deux tiers de la production totale, le surplus étant presque entièrement conifère. Les plus beaux arbres et les futaies les plus épaisses du Canada se trouvent dans la région du littoral et consistent principalement en sapin Douglas, cèdre, épinette et pruche. Les Montagnes Rocheuses forment une barrière naturelle entre la sylviculture du Pacifique et celle de l'Atlantique, la plupart des arbres ayant leur habitat dans la Colombie Britannique sont confinés à cette province; en 1925, elle a fourni douze essences différentes, dont deux seulement appartenaient à la catégorie des bois durs.

La production totale de bois d'œuvre a augmenté de 8·2 p.c., cette augmentation étant répartie entre la plupart des principales essences.

La valeur moyenne du bois d'œuvre dans la province a diminué de 75 cents, cette baisse affectant toutes les espèces les plus importantes.

Ontario.—Le tableau VI est consacré à la province d'Ontario, que sa production place au premier rang des provinces de l'est.

A l'origine, les forêts d'Ontario étaient essentiellement constituées par l'épinette et le pin gris dans sa région septentrionale; à ces essences se mêlent, en descendant vers le sud, le pin blanc et rouge et des bois durs. Puis au sud de la province les bois durs prédominent nettement. En maintes contrées de cette province le sapin baumier et le pin ont supplanté l'épinette en même temps que le peuplier et le bouleau s'emparent de vastes étendues, spécialement lorsque la forêt originaire a été exploitée ou bien détruite par l'incendie. Une partie considérable des terres boisées a été défrichée pour faire place à la culture, néanmoins les bois durs les plus appréciés se trouvent encore en abondance dans la partie médidionale de la province.

Vingt-cinq essences différentes ont été exploitées en 1925, dont 8 étaient des bois tendres et 17 des bois durs. La production totale a diminué de 2·2 p.c., cette réduction affectant le pin blanc et rouge, l'épinette, l'érable, le tilleul, l'orme, le hêtre, le peuplier et d'autres essences. Le pin blanc est encore à la tête de la liste, mais son importance relative a fléchi en face d'augmentations plus considérables chez d'autres espèces.

La valeur moyenne du bois d'œuvre pris à la scierie, dans Ontario, a subi une diminution de $1.47, touchant plusieurs des principales essences.

Québec.—Le tableau VII traite de la production du bois dans Québec. Les forêts du nord de Québec présentent une grande similitude avec celles d'Ontario, mais vers le sud l'épinette résiste au pin mieux que dans Ontario. Dans l'est de Québec, le sapin baumier gagne du terrain et l'épinette tend à s'effacer. Dans les cantons de l'est et la péninsule de Gaspésie, au sud du Saint-Laurent, on remarque la présence de l'épinette rouge, inexistante dans Ontario, mais qui domine ici l'épinette blanche. On trouve dans les contrées méridionales de Québec des bosquets de bois durs, mais ces essences ne sont ni aussi variées, ni aussi importantes commercialement que celles d'Ontario. En 1925, on a abattu dans Québec huit essences de bois tendres et quinze de bois durs.

La production totale fut inférieure de 7·1 p.c. à celle de 1924, cette réduction se faisant sentir principalement dans un moindre abatage d'épinette, de pin blanc, de pruche, de sapin baumier, de pin gris, de tilleul, d'érable et de bouleau. Par contre, le merisier et le cèdre ont augmenté d'importance. L'épinette est l'essence la plus importante, et quoique son abatage ait quelque peu décru en 1925, sa proportion du volume total du bois scié montait de 65·5 à 68·7 p.c. La moyenne du prix du bois à la scierie a diminué de $2.09.

Nouveau-Brunswick.—Cette province fait l'objet du tableau VIII. Ses forêts ressemblent beaucoup à celles des cantons de l'est de Québec. L'épinette rouge et le sapin baumier y sont généralement plus répandus que l'épinette blanche et le pin blanc. Le cèdre se trouve en assez grandes quantités dans maintes parties de la province. Les bois durs y sont principalement représentés par le merisier, l'érable et le hêtre, soit en futaies distinctes, soit mélangés aux conifères. En 1925, on a abattu huit essences de bois tendres et huit de bois durs.

La production a diminué de 13·2 p.c., conséquence de la régression de l'épinette, du pin blanc et du sapin baumier. Comme dans Québec, l'épinette occupe une position prépondérante. Dans cette province, la valeur moyenne du bois a baissé de 0·62 cents, cette baisse se faisant sentir sur l'épinette et maintes autres essences principales.

Nouvelle-Ecosse.—Le tableau IX nous révèle les détails de la production forestière en Nouvelle-Ecosse, dont la croissance arborescente est identique à celle des autres provinces maritimes et de l'est de Québec, ses bois consistant en épinette rouge, épinette blanche, pruche, sapin baumier, pin blanc et quelques bois durs. Le cèdre y est relativement rare, mais les bois durs y croissent comme au Nouveau-Brunswick.

En 1925 la production a décru de 21·5 p.c., l'abatage de l'épinette et de la plupart des autres essences importantes ayant été sensiblement réduit. La valeur moyenne du bois a diminué de $1.60, cette baisse étant commune à la majeure partie des bois sciés, de différentes essences.

Manitoba.—La statistique de la production forestière du Manitoba nous est révélée par le tableau X. La croissance arborescente est à peu près similaire dans les trois provinces des prairies, étant un prolongement vers l'ouest des types forestiers du nord de Québec et d'Ontario. L'épinette, le pin gris ou cyprès et le tamarac ou mélèze sont les espèces dominantes dans les

forêts conifères du nord; les peupliers sont éparpillés dans toute l'aire sylvestre et se montrent dans la prairie sous forme de bocages et en bordure des cours d'eau. On trouve aussi dans l'est de la province le sapin baumier. Le mélange du pin et des bois durs, typique de la forêt ontarienne, s'étend vers l'ouest et pénètre au sud-est du Manitoba, mais ces essences n'ont qu'une importance commerciale infime.

En 1925, la production du Manitoba a augmenté de 26·1 p.c., accroissement que s'attribuent l'épinette et le peuplier, qui forment la presque totalité de la production. Une bonne partie des billots sciés dans les scieries du Manitoba vient du nord de la Saskatchewan par les rivières de cette province entrant au Manitoba. La baisse du prix de l'épinette a fait descendre de 80 cents la valeur moyenne du bois scié.

Alberta.—Le tableau XI est consacré à l'Alberta. Dans cette province, le type forestier des régions septentrionnales du Canada se métamorphose graduellement en celui des Montagnes Rocheuses. Le pin de Murray, le sapin grandissime et l'épinette Engelmann remplacent les essences de l'est, telles que le pin gris, le sapin baumier et l'épinette blanche. Parfois même, le sapin Douglas, ayant traversé les Montagnes Rocheuses, est abattu dans l'Alberta. Le cèdre, présent au Manitoba et dans la Saskatchewan, est absent de l'Alberta.

La production de 1925 dépassa de 8·9 p.c. celle de 1924, grâce à l'accroissement de volume de l'épinette et du pin gris, formant la masse du bois scié. La valeur moyenne s'est abaissée de 11 cents par mille pieds.

Saskatchewan.—Le bois produit dans la Saskatchewan, et qui fait l'objet du tableau XII, est surtout constitué par l'épinette avec une addition irrégulière de peuplier, de tamarac, de bouleau et de pin gris. La production de 1925 doubla et au delà celle de 1924, mais la valeur moyenne diminua de $1.24 par mille pieds.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.—Cette île, dont la forêt est du même style général que celui des autres provinces maritimes et de l'est de Québec, fait l'objet du tableau XIII. La plus grande partie du territoire de cette île étant consacrée à l'agriculture il ne reste que peu de terres boisées, disséminées dans les fermes, et où prédominent les bois durs. En 1925, la production s'est accrue de 5·7 p.c. La valeur moyenne a baissé de 18 cents par mille pieds.

Classification des essences

Des tableaux distincts, numérotés de XIV à XXXIII, sont consacrés à chacune des essences les plus importantes; ils donnent les détails de la production par province, et comparent les chiffres de 1924 à ceux de 1925.

Nomenclature.—Chacun de ces tableaux est complété par une liste des noms communs et des noms botaniques des espèces composant une même famille d'arbres, avec indication des provinces dans lesquelles croissent ces espèces. Lorsque le nom abrégé d'une province est placé entre crochets, cela signifie que l'espèce est rare ou de peu d'importance au point de vue commercial dans cette province.

Les noms botaniques ou scientifiques sont ceux adoptés à la conférence de Vienne de 1905, tels qu'ils sont ordinairement interprétés par les botanistes canadiens. Malheureusement, lorsqu'il s'agit des noms communs ou vulgaires, aucune nomenclature officielle n'existe et, en choisissant les noms adoptés dans ce bulletin, la principale considération a été d'éviter l'usage de ceux qui sont susceptibles de créer une confusion. Un nom, généralement employé depuis de nombreuses années pour désigner une espèce, a été conservé toutes les fois qu'il ne prêtait pas à confusion avec une autre espèce, même si ce nom a été originairement donné à tort. Lorsqu'il n'existe pas d'autre choix, on s'est servi des noms les plus aptes à faire ressortir les caractéristiques des espèces ou bien qui sont des traductions des noms scientifiques ou botaniques.

Les noms des arbres, soit anglais, soit français, dont on se sert au Canada, ne correspondent pas toujours aux noms usités en Angleterre ou en France, car les arbres de l'Amérique et ceux de l'Europe diffèrent entre eux. Fréquemment, la même espèce porte des noms différents au Canada et aux Etats-Unis et même, d'une province canadienne à l'autre. Souvent, le même nom sert à désigner deux arbres—ou un plus grand nombre—et, naturellement, cela embrouille les choses. Les marchands de bois devraient pouvoir spécifier le bois de certaines espèces sans malentendu possible, et sans qu'il soit nécessaire de recourir aux noms scientifiques. Ce but ne peut être atteint qu'en établissant un étalon-type des noms communément donnés aux arbres.

Le bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et le Service Forestier du ministère de l'Intérieur, en se servant de la même liste dans toutes leurs publications sur la sylviculture et les produits forestiers, tendent à ce résultat dans la mesure du possible.[1]

Epinette.—Le tableau XIV traite du bois d'épinette fourni par les cinq différentes variétés qui croissent au Canada. L'épinette existe dans chacune des provinces canadiennes; elle tient la tête de la production du bois scié dans Québec, les provinces maritimes et les provinces des prairies; dans Ontario, elle occupe le cinquième rang et dans la Colombie Britannique le second.

C'est dans Québec que cette production est le plus considérable; l'épinette rouge en forme une grande partie. Le Nouveau-Brunswick, qui tenait la tête de la liste, au regard de la production de l'épinette en 1924, a rétrogradé au second rang, sa production étant constituée dans une large mesure par l'épinette rouge, situation commune aux autres provinces maritimes. Dans la Colombie Britannique, l'épinette Sitka constitue la totalité de la production des scieries du littoral; elle ne se trouve nulle part ailleurs au Canada. A l'intérieur de cette dernière province-c'est l'épinette Engelmann qui domine, accompagnée de loin par l'épinette blanche. Dans Ontario, le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan, l'épinette blanche constitue la masse du bois de cette essence et il en est ainsi dans l'Alberta, sauf toutefois sur le versant oriental des Montagnes Rocheuses où l'épinette Engelmann est abattue en grande quantité. Cette dernière essence ne se trouve qu'en Colombie Britannique et dans l'Alberta.

L'épinette noire, quoique largement disséminée dans le pays, n'a pas une grande importance comme bois d'œuvre. C'est ordinairement un petit arbre, croissant lentement dans les terres marécageuses. Les forêts d'épinette de l'est souffrent considérablement des attaques d'un ver qui ronge les bourgeons de l'épinette et du baume.

Sapin Douglas.—La production du sapin Douglas fait l'objet du tableau XV; à lui seul, cet arbre constitue une espèce et cette espèce unique est la plus importante de l'Amérique du Nord. Au Canada, il est confiné aux Montagnes Rocheuses et au littoral du Pacifique. Très commun dans la plus grande partie de la Colombie Britannique dont il est l'essence dominante, on ne le rencontre que rarement dans l'ouest de l'Alberta où l'on en coupe de petites quantités.

Pin blanc.—Le tableau XVI est consacré au pin blanc; cet arbre comporte deux espèces au Canada, l'une croissant depuis le sud-est du Manitoba jusqu'aux rivages de l'Atlantique et l'autre confinée exclusivement à la Colombie Britannique.

Le pin blanc de l'est est l'essence principale d'Ontario, et forme plus de la moitié du bois scié dans cette province. Il tient également une place importante dans Québec et les provinces maritimes, mais ne se voit que rarement au Manitoba. Cette espèce s'épuise rapidement et depuis les quinze dernières années sa production a notablement décru. La variété occidentale produit un bois excellent, mais tient une moindre place dans le commerce du bois, à cause de sa rareté relative et de sa croissance en petits groupes isolés, tout à fait différents des grandes forêts de l'est exclusivement composées de pin blanc.

Pruche.—La production de pruche sciée, par province, est relevée dans le tableau XVII. Il en existe trois espèces au Canada, mais deux seulement méritent d'être considérées, l'une en Colombie Britannique et l'autre dans l'est. L'espèce orientale se rencontre dans le sud d'Ontario et de Québec et dans les provinces maritimes. Ce bois tient le second rang dans la production des scieries des provinces maritimes et le quatrième dans Québec et Ontario.

La pruche de l'ouest donne un bois considéré comme supérieur à la pruche de l'est; elle est en troisième position sur la liste de la Colombie Britannique. Elle pousse sur le littoral et réapparait dans la zone humide de l'intérieur, mais ne se trouve pas ailleurs au Canada. Les trois provinces des prairies en sont totalement dépourvues.

Pin gris ou cyprès.—Le tableau XVIII est consacré au pin gris et au pin de Murray. Le premier de ceux-ci est l'un des arbres les plus largement répandus au Canada, car on le rencontre depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'au nord de la Colombie Britannique. On en fait un grand usage pour les traverses de voies ferrées et la fabrication de la pulpe, mais il sert aussi comme bois d'œuvre et son importance comme tel s'accroît sensiblement; il vient de conquérir le second rang parmi les bois d'œuvre d'Ontario. Il s'empare promptement des forêts ravagées par

(1) Voir circulaire n° 14 de la Division Forestière "Arbres des forêts canadiennes", envoyée gratis, sur demande, au directeur du Service Forestier, ministère de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, qui donne une liste des noms vulgaires et des noms botaniques, ainsi qu'une brève description des espèces, ou bien le bulletin n° 61, du Service Forestier "Arbres natifs du Canada", prix cinquante cents par la poste, sur demande adressée à l'Imprimeur du Roi, Ottawa, contenant une liste plus complète des noms communs en usage au Canada et au Nord des Etats-Unis, et une description plus détaillée des espèces, en vue de les différencier.

l'incendie; souvent aussi il occupe les plaines marneuses dans lesquelles aucun autre arbre ne pousserait. Dans le nord de l'Alberta il rejoint le pin de Murray, avec lequel on le confond facilement.

Le pin de Murray se trouve depuis l'Alberta jusqu'au littoral du Pacifique. Il possède une valeur économique considérable dans le nord de la Colombie Britannique où il forme un pourcentage élevé de la sylviculture.

Cèdre.—Deux variétés figurent à la production du bois de cèdre exposée par le tableau XIX. Le cèdre géant croît sur le littoral de la Colombie Britannique et de la zone humide de l'intérieur mais n'existe pas à l'est des Montagnes Rocheuses. Il produit environ 90 p.c. du total du bois de cèdre et 85 p.c. des bardeaux fabriqués au Canada.

Le cèdre blanc de l'est est l'objet d'un grand commerce dans Ontario, Québec et le Nouveau-Brunswick. On le rencontre occasionnellement dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'île du Prince-Edouard; il continue vers l'ouest à travers le Manitoba jusqu'à la frontière orientale de la Saskatchewan. Les coupes inconsidérées de cette espèce font craindre qu'elle ne soit bientôt raréfiée. Le cèdre géant occupe le quatrième rang parmi les bois abattus dans la Colombie Britannique; il abonde partout dans cette province.

Pin rouge.—La production de pin rouge, par provinces, est indiquée dans le tableau XX. Il n'en existe qu'une seule espèce qui se rencontre uniquement dans l'est du Canada, son habitat étant en général celui du pin blanc de l'est. La province d'Ontario produit la plus grosse part du pin rouge scié au Canada; elle lui donne le troisième rang parmi ses bois ouvrés. Son sort semble devoir être celui du pin blanc, car il diminue rapidement et sa production est en décroissance.

Merisier.—Le tableau XXI donne les détails de la production du merisier, le bois dur le plus important du Canada. Le merisier est fourni par une variété unique que l'on trouve dans le sud d'Ontario et de Québec et dans les provinces maritimes; on confond aussi sous ce nom une petite quantité de cerisier sauvage. Le merisier qui occupe le second rang sur la liste de Québec est le plus important des bois durs de cette province et des provinces maritimes; dans Ontario il tient le second rang.

Tamarac ou mélèze.—Quoiqu'il y ait au Canada trois espèces de tamarac ou mélèze, deux seulement figurent parmi les bois d'œuvre, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par le tableau XXII. Le mélèze de l'ouest confiné exclusivement à la région méridionale de l'intérieur de la Colombie Britannique est de beaucoup l'espèce la plus importante comme bois d'œuvre. Cet arbre atteint de plus grandes dimensions et sa croissance est plus touffue que celui de l'est. Celui-ci s'étend depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'aux environs de l'embouchure du fleuve Mackenzie mais il a souffert d'énormes dommages du fait des attaques de la tenthrède du mélèze. Il joue un rôle important comme traverse de voies ferrées.

Sapin baumier.—Le tableau XXIII est consacré au sapin baumier, dont une variété se rencontre dans l'est et le centre du Canada et trois variétés dans la Colombie Britannique. La variété orientale est actuellement la plus importante puisqu'elle représente environ les trois quarts de l'ensemble. Elle arrive quatrième sur la liste du Nouveau-Brunswick, troisième dans l'île du Prince-Edouard et cinquième dans Québec et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Parmi les trois variétés ayant leur habitat en Colombie Britannique deux sont absolument limitées à la région du littoral; le sapin gracieux et le sapin grandissime; la troisième variété appelée sapin des Alpes, se trouve sur le littoral à des altitudes élevées, mais est surtout confinée à l'intérieur de la province. Elle franchit les Montagnes Rocheuses et envahit l'ouest de l'Alberta où elle opère sa jonction avec la variété de l'est. Le sapin baumier est en assez grande abondance au Canada et son exploitation tend à s'accroître, malheureusement la variété de l'est souffre des ravages qu'exerce le ver rongeur de ses bourgeons.

Erable.—L'érable fait l'objet du tableau XXIX. Entre tous les bois durs du Canada cette essence est l'une des plus importantes; elle tient même la première place dans la province d'Ontario. Sur les neuf variétés d'érable que l'on trouve au Canada, quatre ou cinq d'entre elles sont envoyées aux scieries. Habituellement, on distingue l'érable "dur" et l'érable "tendre". L'érable dur ou érable à sucre se trouve le plus communément dans le sud d'Ontario et de Québec et dans les provinces maritimes. Les deux érables tendres appelés érable argenté et érable rouge habitent à peu près les mêmes parages. L'érable à larges feuilles est une variété croissant sur le littoral du Pacifique; son bois n'a qu'une dureté relative, néanmoins il est fort recherché à cause de la rareté des bois durs en Colombie Britannique.

Pin massif.—Le pin massif, qui n'existe que dans la Colombie Britannique, fait l'objet du tableau XXV. Il appartient à une espèce unique qui croît dans la zone sèche et dans le sud des Kootenays; il ne se trouve nulle part ailleurs au Canada.

Tilleul ou bois blanc.—Une seule variété constitue le bois de tilleul dont il est question au tableau XXVI. Cet arbre n'a d'importance économique que dans Québec et Ontario, quoique son habitat s'étende depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'au sud du Manitoba.

Orme.—Le tableau XXVII donne les détails de la production de l'orme, constituée par le bois de trois variétés. L'orme blanc est le plus répandu au Canada; on le rencontre depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'au sud du Manitoba et c'est lui qui produit la majeure partie du bois d'œuvre qualifié orme.

L'orme liège, dont la croissance est circonscrite à une aire beaucoup moindre est un arbre moins commun, mais son bois est le plus dur et a le plus de valeur. L'orme rouge est le moins bon des trois variétés, mais son usage est le plus général. Ces deux derniers arbres ne se trouvent que dans le sud d'Ontario et de Québec.

Bouleau.—La tableau XXVIII traite de la production du bouleau, comportant deux et même trois variétés. Le bois du bouleau est plus tendre, plus faible et plus putrescible que celui du merisier. C'est pourquoi on lui donne une classification distincte, malgré sa parenté avec ce dernier. Le bouleau à papier ou bouleau à canot, qui forme la plus grosse masse de cette essence, se rencontre dans la plupart des terres du Canada; il croît avec facilité, surtout dans les forêts incendiées où il devance les autres arbres. Malgré ses dimensions modestes, son usage a une tendance à s'accroître. Le bouleau de l'ouest de la Colombie Britannique est rarement l'objet d'abatages importants.

Peuplier.—Le tableau XXIX s'occupe du bois de peuplier fourni par plusieurs variétés. Les cotonniers donnent le meilleur bois d'œuvre mais n'ont guère d'importance économique au Canada, si ce n'est en Colombie Britannique où croît le cotonnier de l'ouest. Le peuplier-tremble et le peuplier-baumier produisent la plus grande partie du bois abattu ailleurs. Ces deux variétés sont immensément répandues; on les trouve d'un océan à l'autre et elles s'avancent vers le nord, presque jusqu'à la limite de la zone de croissance arborescente. Le tremble est le seul arbre qui rompt la monotonie de la prairie; comme le bouleau et le pin gris il est à l'avant-garde des arbres qui apparaissent aussitôt après l'incendie des forêts. Nonobstant ses défauts, le bois de peuplier est employé à certains usages qui tendent à s'accroître.

Hêtre.—Le bois de hêtre qui fait l'objet du tableau XXX est produit par une espèce unique sur ce continent. Cet arbre se trouve dans les provinces maritimes, le sud de Québec et le sud d'Ontario jusqu'au lac Supérieur. Son bois est peu recherché pour le sciage, aussi est-il relativement abondant.

Frêne.—Le tableau XXXI résume la production du bois de frêne fournie par deux variétés dont le bois est tout à fait dissemblable. Le frêne blanc, probablement abattu en plus grande quantité, fournit un bois solide, dont l'élasticité est hautement appréciée dans certaines industries. Le bois du frêne noir est tendre et faible, mais il est recherché pour l'ornementation à cause de son grain. Il existe un certain nombre d'autres variétés sans importance économique. Le frêne blanc et le frêne noir disparaissent rapidement et leur production est en décroissance.

Chêne.—Le tableau XXXII nous renseigne sur la production du bois de chêne au Canada. Quoique plus de dix variétés de cette essence atteignent à l'état adulte au Canada, quatre seulement peuvent être considérées pour leur valeur commerciale. Ordinairement, le bois de chêne est divisé en deux groupes principaux: le groupe "blanc" comprenant le chêne blanc, le chêne blanc frisé et d'autres chênes, produit le bois le plus recherché. Le chêne blanc proprement dit est confiné au sud d'Ontario et de Québec et l'on peut dès maintenant le considérer comme presque disparu, commercialement parlant. Le chêne blanc frisé est un bois d'excellente qualité croissant jusqu'au Manitoba, mais l'arbre est petit et trop rare pour avoir une grande valeur commerciale.

Le groupe "noir", qui embrasse le chêne rouge, le chêne noir et quelques autres variétés fournit plus de bois que le groupe "blanc"; la plus grande partie du bois de chêne actuellement produit au Canada est fournie par le chêne rouge, qui croît dans les provinces maritimes jusqu'au lac Supérieur. Le chêne noir, relativement rare, est restreint au sud-ouest de la province d'Ontario.

Essences secondaires.—Le tableau XXXIII est consacré aux bois des essences secondaires, dont le plus important est le marronnier, qui ne compte au Canada qu'une seule variété et qui est confiné à une lisière de territoire à l'extrême sud-ouest d'Ontario où se rencontrent nombre d'essences communes aux Etats-Unis, mais absentes de toutes les autres régions canadiennes.

Le noyer tendre s'éparpille dans les forêts de bois dur du sud d'Ontario, de Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Le cerisier noir est une variété unique que l'on abat seulement dans Ontario et Québec, quoiqu'il croisse modérément depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'au lac Supérieur.

Il existe au Canada six espèces de noyer dur, dont aucune ne pousse à l'ouest de l'Ontario méridional. Le noyer dur à noix amère est le plus répandu; avec le noyer blanc d'Amérique il forme la majeure partie du bois de cette essence. Le noyer dur était autrefois assez commun dans les forêts de bois dur de l'est du Canada, mais les excellentes qualités de ce bois l'ont fait rechercher à tel point qu'il est aujourd'hui épuisé, au moins commercialement. Le noyer noir est une espèce apparentée au noyer tendre et lui ressemblant beaucoup. A cause de ses qualités comme bois d'ornementation, il en a été fait une telle consommation que l'approvisionnement est aujourd'hui restreint à de simples spécimens que l'on trouve encore dans les fermes du sud d'Ontario.

L'aulne rouge est l'un des rares bois non résineux de la Colombie Britannique. Le cyprès jaune est un excellent bois tendre et résineux de la même province mais qui pousse le plus souvent dans des sites inaccessibles et dont la production est presque négligeable.

Le bois de fer ou charme est un petit arbre qui se rencontre depuis la Nouvelle-Ecosse jusqu'à l'Ontario. C'est probablement le plus dur et le plus résistant des bois canadiens; mais malheureusement sa petite taille lui enlève toute importance commerciale.

Le tulipier, le sycomore ou platane et le nyssa appartiennent les uns et les autres aux espèces confinées à l'extrême sud-ouest de la province d'Ontario et dont l'abatage est de peu d'importance.

Le Canada possède un grand nombre de variétés de saule dont très peu atteignent les dimensions d'un arbre. Les seuls susceptibles d'acquérir une importance commerciale sont: le saule noir (salix nigrum) et le saule blanc importé d'Europe. Le bois de ces variétés est parfois envoyé aux scieries d'Ontario et de Québec.

LATTES

Ensemble de la production.—Les tableaux XXXIV, XXXV et XXXVI sont consacrés à la production des lattes au Canada. Le premier d'entre eux indique la quantité et la valeur de chaque espèce de lattes fabriquée en 1925, dans chacune des provinces, présentant un résumé complet des opérations de l'année. Quoique les lattes soient généralement un sous-produit des dosses et des rognures, qui seraient autrement considérées comme déchets des scieries, certaines scieries, notamment au Nouveau-Brunswick et dans Québec, se spécialisent dans cette production; dans ce cas, des billes et des billots spécialement tronçonnés à cette fin, y sont débités. Dans Québec, les provinces maritimes et les provinces des prairies, où l'épinette est le bois d'œuvre le plus important, c'est cette essence qui joue le plus grand rôle dans la production des lattes, mais dans Ontario c'est, pour la même raison, le pin blanc et, dans la Colombie Britannique, le sapin Douglas.

Dans les provinces.—Le tableau XXXV donne, par provinces, la production de 1924 et de 1925. On y constate une augmentation de 10·9 p.c., à laquelle contribuent toutes les provinces autres que Québec, l'Alberta et l'île du Prince-Edouard. Le Nouveau-Brunswick est à la tête de la liste avec plus d'un tiers de la production totale, l'ordre d'importance des autres provinces étant le même qu'en 1924. La valeur moyenne d'un millier de lattes a baissé de dix-sept cents en 1925.

Classification par essences.—Le tableau XXXVI traite des essences affectées à la production des lattes en 1924 et 1925. L'épinette se place au premier rang, revendiquant plus de 55 p.c. du total, suivie par le pin blanc, avec environ 19 p.c. Sur les quatorze essences servant à cet usage, les bois tendres conifères l'emportent de beaucoup. Une partie de la production est constituée par les plus légers des bois durs, mais le plus souvent ces bois sont récupérés des déchets de scieries.

BARDEAUX

Ensemble de la production.—Les trois tableaux qui suivent traitent de la production des bardeaux au Canada. Le tableau XXXVIII résume les dernières statistiques de cette production, par essences et par provinces. Quoiqu'un certain nombre de bardeaux soient des sous-produits, particulièrement des traverses de voies ferrées en bois de cèdre, la plupart des bardeaux proviennent de billes ou billots abattus spécialement à cette fin. En 1925, la presque totalité de la production de la Colombie Britannique était tirée du cèdre géant; dans Québec, le Nouveau-Brunswick et Ontario, le cèdre blanc de l'est en forme la plus grande partie. L'épinette prédomine dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'île du Prince-Edouard et le pin gris dans l'Alberta.

Dans les provinces.—Le tableau XXXVIII donne, par provinces, la production de bardeaux en 1924 et 1925. La Colombie Britannique vient en tête avec presque 85 p.c. du total, suivie de loin par Québec, avec plus de 7 p.c. La production totale a légèrement augmenté, nonobstant la décroissance constatée dans huit provinces; seule la Colombie Britannique est l'auteur de cet accroissement. La valeur moyenne par millier s'est augmentée de vingt cents, cette augmentation étant surtout sensible dans la Colombie Britannique.

Classification par essences.—Le tableau XXXIX présente le détail de la production des bardeaux, pour chacune des huit essences figurant sur la liste en 1925. Le cèdre, qui représente plus de 98 p.c. du total, a vu sa production s'accroître de 2·7 p.c.; le pin gris, le sapin baumier et le peuplier, eux aussi, ont été plus employés que l'année précédente. Les bardeaux de cèdre et de sapin baumier, de pruche et de peuplier, ont subi une hausse de prix.

MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES

Billes et billots.—Le tableau XL contient une énumération détaillée, par provinces, des billots, billes et autres produits forestiers formant la matière première des scieries et des industries connexes. Le volume du bois d'œuvre produit ne correspond que d'une manière approximative au volume du bois en grume entré dans les scieries, car maintes pièces de bois en sont distraites puis envoyées aux fabriques de pulpe, ou bien transformées en lattes, bardeaux, placage, etc. De toute façon il serait absolument impossible d'arriver à une concordance parfaite des chiffres, pour la raison que les modes de mesurage en usage au Canada ne sont pas uniformes et que les prévisions diffèrent sur la perte au débit.

En 1925, ces matières premières avaient une valeur de $78,219,728 tandis que la valeur totale des bois sciés en provenant, atteignait $134,413,845, c'est-à-dire que l'accroissement de valeur résultant de la fabrication s'élevait à $56,194,117. La relation entre la valeur des matières premières et celle des produits ouvrés était de 58·2 p.c. en 1925, comparativement à 35·1 p.c. en 1927. Les chiffres qui suivent montrent le mouvement ascendant de l'accroissement relatif du coût des matières premières:

1917—35·1 p.c.	1921—49·0 p.c.
1918—31·3 p.c.	1922—53·2 p.c.
1919—44·7 p.c.	1923—52·4 p.c.
1920—49·8 p.c.	1924—58·6 p.c.

1925—58·2 p.c.

Ceci s'explique par l'augmentation de valeur du bois sur pied, de la main-d'œuvre d'abatage, de l'élévation du coût des transports, au fur et à mesure que les distances s'allongent. Les détails de cette relation entre le coût des matières premières et la valeur des produits ouvrés sont comparés dans le tableau qui suit, pour chaque province, entre 1924 et 1925.

Tableau E.—Relation entre le coût des matières premières et la valeur brute des produits, 1924 et 1925

Provinces	1924			1925		
	Coût des matières premières	Valeur des produits	Pourcentage du coût des matières premières à la valeur des produits	Coût des matières premières	Valeur des produits	Pourcentage du coût des matières premières à la valeur des produits
	$	$		$	$	
Canada	**83,141,692**	**141,929,256**	**58·6**	**78,219,728**	**134,413,845**	**58·2**
Ile du Prince-Edouard	67,602	126,667	53·4	72,328	131,853	54·8
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2,033,036	3,704,708	54·9	1,721,767	3,043,069	56·6
Nouveau-Brunswick	10,264,961	17,095,506	60·0	8,999,292	14,648,407	61,4
Québec	16,594,615	26,489,327	62·6	14,724,377	22,802,029	64·6
Ontario	23,080,845	38,285,598	60·3	22,073,392	36,141,672	61·1
Manitoba	940,360	1,968,629	47·8	1,119,272	2,427,421	46·1
Saskatchewan	84,476	171,257	49·3	195,913	371,189	52·8
Alberta	403,208	926,307	43·5	442,213	996,593	44·4
Colombie Britannique	29,672,589	53,161,257	55·8	28,871,174	53,851,612	53·6

La proportion du coût des matières premières s'est élevée dans Québec, le Nouveau-Brunswick, Ontario et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, mais a diminué dans les provinces des prairies.

COMBUSTIBLE

Le tableau XLI traite du combustible consommé par cette industrie, dont la valeur en 1925 s'est élevée à $546,025, au lieu de $651,499 en 1924. Le bois de chauffage, consistant principalement en dosses, rognures et sciure de bois, forme une proportion considérable du total; viennent ensuite, dans leur ordre d'importance, la houille bitumineuse, la gazoline, le mazout, l'anthracite, le lignite et le gaz.

CAPITAUX INVESTIS

Le tableau XLII indique l'importance des capitaux placés dans les scieries et industries similaires en 1925, dans chaque province. Cette année-là, plus de la moitié du capital absorbé était représentée par les terrains, bâtiments, machinerie, outillage, etc., un tiers environ par les matières premières, en stock et en voie de fabrication, ainsi que par les approvisionnements, et le reste sous forme de fonds de roulement.

En 1925, cette industrie absorbait $204,134,003, au lieu de $177,480,064 en 1924, soit une augmentation de 15 p.c., à laquelle ont participé toutes les provinces, hormis Ontario, et se répartissant sur les trois catégories d'actif.

MAIN-D'ŒUVRE

Personnel, appointements et salaires.—Le tableau XLIII est une statistique du travail. On y voit le personnel de cette industrie dans la Puissance et dans chaque province, classifié en deux catégories, l'une comprenant les ouvriers et journaliers et leurs salaires et l'autre le personnel administratif et ses appointements; de plus, une distinction est établie entre les sexes. Le tableau qui suit établit une comparaison entre la moyenne des gains, par personne, en 1924 et en 1925.

Tableau F.—Personnel et rémunération, 1924 et 1925

Catégories	Nombre du personnel		Augmentation ou diminution en 1925 sur 1924	Moyenne des gains individuels		Augmentation ou diminution en 1925 sur 1924
	1924	1925		1924	1925	
				$	$	
Total	**35,494**	**35,457**	**− 0·1**	**980**	**962**	**− 1·8**
Personnel administratif	2,171	2,049	− 5·6	1,889	2,022	+ 7·0
Ouvriers et journaliers	33,323	33,408	+ 0·2	921	897	− 2·6

Le personnel est descendu de 35,494 individus en 1924, à 35,457 en 1925, soit une décroissance de 0·1 p.c. Les ouvriers et journaliers ont diminué de 5·6 p.c., en même temps que le personnel administratif s'augmentait de 0·2 p.c. La moyenne générale des gains individuels a diminué d'environ 1·8 p.c., c'est-à-dire que les salaires de la main-d'œuvre ont baissé de 2·6 p.c., tandis que les traitements et appointements du personnel administratif s'augmentaient de 7 p.c. Il ne faut pas perdre de vue que le sciage du bois étant en grande partie une industrie saisonnière, la moyenne du gain annuel d'un employé ne représente que ses journées de travail effectif. En 1925, la moyenne de durée des opérations des scieries canadiennes fut de 93·5 jours, sur une année de 304 jours ouvrables.

Embauchage par mois.—Le tableau XLIV nous montre le nombre des ouvriers à l'ouvrage en chacun des mois de l'année et dans chaque province, faisant ainsi ressortir le caractère saisonnier de l'embauchage. Tant pour l'ensemble de la Puissance que dans Québec et Ontario, le mois de juin présenta la plus grande activité, mais il existe des variations considérables dans la même province, d'une année à l'autre. Dans la Colombie Britannique, ces variations sont beaucoup moins accentuées que dans l'est.

Heures de travail.—Le tableau XLV nous fait connaître la durée de la journée de travail dans chaque province. Il montre le nombre de journaliers travaillant huit heures ou moins, neuf heures, dix heures, et plus de dix heures par jour pendant le mois de plus grande activité, dans chaque province, ainsi que le pourcentage de chaque catégorie. Il est évident qu'environ 64 p.c. des journaliers des scieries canadiennes travaillent dix heures par jour; vingt pour cent, huit heures par jour ou moins et quatorze pour cent, neuf heures par jour. Moins de un pour cent travaillent plus de dix heures. Dans la Colombie Britannique, plus des deux tiers des ouvriers ont la journée de huit heures, mais dans toutes les autres provinces, la journée de dix heures était le lot de la majorité des ouvriers. La moyenne des heures de travail, par semaine, était de 56·1 pour la Puissance entière, la plus longue semaine étant celle du Manitoba, avec 58·6 heures et la plus courte, celle de la Colombie Britannique, avec 49·4.

DURÉE DES OPÉRATIONS

Le tableau XLVI présente la durée des opérations des scieries canadiennes en 1925, selon le nombre de jours entiers ou de fractions de jours, pendant lesquels elles ont travaillé et le nombre de jours de fermeture. La deuxième partie du tableau donne la moyenne, par scierie.

Pour l'ensemble des scieries canadiennes, cette moyenne s'établit à 93·5 jours entiers, 7·5 fractions de jours et 103 jours d'inactivité, sur un total de 304 jours ouvrables. Les scieries ayant travaillé le plus grand nombre de jours sont celles de la Colombie Britannique, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et le Nouveau-Brunswick; la plus petite moyenne est fournie par l'île du Prince-Edouard, Ontario et la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

CAPACITÉ QUOTIDIENNE

On trouve dans le tableau XLVII l'indication de la capacité quotidienne des scieries et des fabriques de lattes et de bardeaux en 1925. Pour l'ensemble de ces industries, la moyenne s'est accrue de 15 à 16 mille pieds par jour dans les scieries, de 30 à 38 milliers par jour dans les fabriques de bardeaux et de 21 à 22 milliers par jour dans les fabriques de lattes. Avec un nombre relativement minime de scieries, mais presque toutes de grande envergure, la Colombie Britannique tient la tête de la liste, avec 38 mille pieds par jour pour la production des scieries et 181 milliers par jour pour les bardeaux. Quant aux lattes, c'est Ontario qui tient la tête, avec 32 milliers par jour.

FORCE MOTRICE

Le tableau XLVIII est consacré à la force motrice consommée par cette industrie, dans chaque province. En 1925, cette consommation atteignit 295,246 ch.-v., comparativement à 285,263 ch.-v. en 1924, soit une augmentation de 3·5 p.c. Les machines à vapeur, quoique ayant fourni plus des trois-quarts de la force motrice en 1925, ont perdu du terrain depuis 1924. Les turbines hydrauliques en ont fourni environ 11 p.c., puis venaient ensuite les moteurs électriques mus par le courant acheté, les moteurs à pétrole, à gazoline et à gaz. La force motrice produite par les scieries elles-mêmes est fréquemment convertie en électricité pour l'usage des moteurs électriques; c'est pourquoi on a placé ces moteurs dans une colonne séparée et leur force n'est pas comprise dans les totaux; il en est ainsi des chaudières, qui sont comptées séparément.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS

Importations.—Le tableau qui suit établit un parallèle entre 1923, 1924 et 1925, au regard des importations de produits forestiers ouvrés, bruts ou partiellement manufacturés.

Tableau G.—Importations de produits forestiers, en 1923, 1924 et 1925

Produits		Volume			Valeur		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
					$	$	$
Bois d'œuvre	M.P.M.P.	168,622	131,673	89,521	9,363,529	7,272,639	5,593,831
Traverses	nombre	671,975	685,573	519,921	865,964	918,504	734,187
Placage	$	-	-	-	443,146	444,625	559,303
Liège, roseaux, rotin, etc.	$	-	-	-	268,854	267,046	299,260
Billots	M.P.	-	-	2,024	324,567	309,985	78,598
Poteaux	nombre	6,356	6,797	9,740	23,915	44,026	78,496
Bardeaux	milliers	5,105	6,550	20,249	17,701	22,164	66,904
Bois équarri	$	-	-	436	60,431	218,696	28,673
Bois de chauffage	cordes	-	6,260	4,844	51,567	27,952	23,244
Pieux	$	-	-	115,848	22,240	11,828	17,243
Lattes	milliers	-	801	1,098	6,379	5,961	7,881
Autres produits	$	-	-	49,776	402,425	411,182	2,264,056
Total des importations	$	-	-	-	**11,850,718**	**9,954,608**	**9,751,676**

Depuis 1920, date à laque[illegible] importations atteignirent leur maximum, on constate une diminution de 50 p.c. en 1921, [illegible] d'un nouveau recul de 7 p.c. en 1922; elles augmentèrent de 30 p.c. en 1923, mais déclin[illegible] de nouveau de 16 p.c. en 1924 et de 20 p.c. en 1925.

Le bois scié importé représentait 57·4 p.c. de la valeur totale des importations de produits forestiers en 1925; son volume et sa valeur ont l'un et l'autre diminué. La majeure partie en est constituée par certains bois et certaines essences inexistants au Canada ou qui ne s'y trouvent qu'en quantités insuffisantes. On remarque des augmentations sur les placages, le liège, les roseaux, bambous et rotins, les poteaux, les bardeaux, les pieux, les lattes et les produits divers, tandis qu'au contraire le bois d'œuvre, les traverses, les billots, le bois équarri et le bois de chauffage présentent des diminutions. Sous la rubrique "bois divers" on comprend les produits suivants: billes de noyer dur, jantes, fonds de tonneaux, manche d'outils, blocs à moyeux et autres, piquets et sciure de bois.

Exportations.—L'exportation des produits forestiers canadiens, tant bruts qu'ouvrés, durant les années solaires 1923, 1924 et 1925, est relatée dans le tableau suivant:

Tableau H.—Exportations, 1923, 1924 et 1925

Produits		Volume			Valeur		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
					$	$	$
Bois d'œuvre	M.P.M.P.	2,372,286	2,051,925	2,178,062	75,979,040	63,941,129	65,945,139
Bois à pulpe	cordes	1,384,230	1,330,250	1,423,503	13,525,004	13,536,058	14,168e935
Lattes	milliers	1,556,384	1,676,029	1,981,685	9,380,183	9,952,918	10,441,513
Bardeaux	"	2,622,004	2,645,305	2,565,926	9,902,170	9,441,760	10,015,937
Billots	M.P.M.P.	260,421	343,559	291,509	5,095,168	5,861,378	4,778,108
Poteaux	nombre	515,343	620,341	689,181	2,275,201	2,904,318	2,980,979
Bois équarri	M.P.M.P.	143,105	127,773	95,780	4,037,030	3,317,225	2,631,128
Traverses	nombre	1,115,897	1,158,281	1,014,969	888,596	826,483	1,476,074
Placage	$	-	-	-	470,284	339,387	453,272
Pilotis	pds lin.	1,800,398	2,862,391	2,936,713	196,192	260,559	254,101
Pieux	nombre	-	796,058	1,309,220	86,325	93,401	131,482
Bois de chauffage	cordes	21,878	12,684	16,525	136,066	80,388	105,761
Autres produits	$	-	-	-	1,723,683	2,281,013	2,674,693
Total des exportations	$	-	-	-	**123,694,942**	**112,836,017**	**116,057,122**

C'est également en 1920 que ces exportations étaient à leur zénith, suivi d'un brusque déclin en 1921. On les vit toutefois remonter de 27·4 p.c. en 1922 et de 30·9 p.c. en 1923. Les exportations de 1924 étaient inférieures de 8·8 p.c. en valeur à celles de 1923, mais l'on constate une augmentation de 2·9 p.c. en 1925.

Le bois scié constitue 56·8 p.c. de la valeur totale des exportations de 1925, le bois à pulpe prenant le second rang avec 12·2 p.c. La rubrique "bois divers" embrasse les planchettes mortaisées pour boîtes, les piquets, les bois à bobines, l'écorce de tannage, le bois à lattes, les blocs à allumettes, les petits poteaux, les mâts, les mâtereaux, les courbes de navires, le bois de tonnellerie et les billes à bardeaux.

De nos exportations, évaluées à $116,057,122, une partie égale à $96,736,643, est allée aux Etats-Unis; la part de la Grande-Bretagne s'est élevée à $11,854,799, le surplus, soit $7,465,680 se répartissant entre les autres pays. Les produits ouvrés, soit totalement, soit partiellement, formaient 9·1 p.c. de la valeur totale des exportations de 1925. Le groupe intitulé "bois et papier", lequel embrasse tous les produits, articles et objets divers d'origine forestière, sous n'importe quelle forme, figurait aux exportations de 1925 pour une valeur de $273,725,823, c'est-à-dire 21·5 p.c. du total de nos exportations. Ce groupe se place en second lieu, immédiatement après les produits agricoles et substances végétales.

BALANCE DES ÉCHANGES

La classification des produits forestiers, aux importations et aux exportations, ne concorde pas, très peu de ces produits étant placés sous la même rubrique dans les deux cas. Il est cependant possible d'établir d'une manière approximative les chiffres de certains item ou groupes. Les totaux des années 1923, 1924 et 1925 figurant aux tableaux G et H révèlent des balances favorables dans ce groupe, de $111,844,224, $102,881,409 et $106,305,446 respectivement. En ce qui concerne le bois scié, la balance favorable en 1925 est apparemment de 2,088,541 mille pieds et $60,351,308. Presque partout où les comparaisons sont possibles, les exportations de nos produits forestiers dépassent les importations. En ce qui concerne le bois à pulpe, le Canada n'en important pas, toutes ses exportations restent sans contre-partie. Nos exportations de bois à pulpe, bois en grume, billes, billots, etc., contribuent à accroître la balance favorable, mais nous ne devons pas perdre de vue que ce sont des matières brutes et que la valeur qui leur sera ajoutée subséquemment dans les manufactures n'enrichira pas le Canada, mais le pays où ils ont été exportés.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FOREST PRODUCTS BRANCH

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

1926

(Prepared in collaboration with the Dominion Forest Service; The Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia; The Department of Lands and Mines, New Brunswick; The Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec; and the Department of Lands, British Columbia)

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1928

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

1926

PREFACE

Statistics covering the lumber industry were collected and compiled during 1927 for the calendar year 1926. This information has already been published in part in the form of a separate preliminary report. Acknowledgment is tendered to the Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia, for assistance in preparing the preliminary lists of operating concerns and in securing complete returns.

The statistics covering the industry in Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick were collected under co-operative arrangements with these provinces with the object of eliminating duplication of inquiries.

The report has been compiled and written under a co-operative arrangement between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. The preparation of the report has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. R. G. Lewis, B.ScF., of the Forest Products Branch of the Bureau of Statistics while the report was checked and edited by Mr. R. D. Craig, of the Forest Service of the Interior Department.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA.

JUNE 12, 1928.

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GENERAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE

LUMBERING IN CANADA

THE ORIGIN OF THE INDUSTRY.—*The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of Eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing debris were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply the needs of the growing population and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry which started in the Lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.*

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian bay and Rainy river districts were later opened up and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these two districts are still the chief lumbering regions in Eastern Canada. Lumbering to the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the settlement of this region, but the production does not usually supply the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908 this province contributed less than twenty per cent of Canada's total lumber production while in 1926 this proportion was over fifty per cent indicating that the centre of production is moving rapidly westward.

FOREST RESOURCES.—*The total area covered by existing forests in Canada has been estimated at approximately 1,227,000 square miles. Less than forty per cent of this carries merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter) and only about twenty per cent carries saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forest area carries young stands which have come up after fire or lumbering operations. Under present conditions about one-quarter of the timber of merchantable size is commercially inaccessible so that the timber on about two-thirds of our forest area is either too small or too far from transportation facilities to be operated profitably at present. This, however, is not a permanent condition as accessibility depends primarily on market standards, current prices and transportation facilities, all of which factors are tending to increase the extent to which standing timber can be utilized.*

About 249,000 square miles of forest land in Canada has been set aside in reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production.

The practice of scientific forestry in Canada is at present largely in the experimental field. The Dominion and Provincial forest authorities and private companies controlling timber lands are chiefly engaged in the administration of existing forests and their protection from forest fire and other damage. Considerable experimental work has been undertaken together with the work of segregating land capable of forest production but unfit for agriculture. The planting or reforestation that has been done is largely of an experimental nature and only a small portion of the forest area can be considered as under scientific forest management with sustained yield as its object.

For a considerable proportion of the present forest area there is little reliable information as large areas have not yet been thoroughly explored. The estimated stand of timber of merchantable size (disregarding present accessibility) is approximately 482,075,500,000 feet board measure for saw timber and 1,279,-705,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood and other merchantable products. Of the total for saw timber 72 per cent is located in British Columbia; 22 per cent in the eastern provinces and about 6 per cent in the Prairie Provinces. About 91 per cent of this is composed of coniferous softwoods, the remaining 9 per cent of hardwoods being found chiefly in the eastern provinces. The total for merchantable material of all kinds has been estimated at 246,826 million cubic feet.

OPERATIONS IN THE WOODS.—*Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that cutting and hauling logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled mostly on sleighs by horses to the nearest stream or lake where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. Logging railways are also used, in some cases hauling the logs directly to the mills. Tractors are being substituted for horses in many operations. The nature of the topography,—the presence of connected systems of lakes and streams, makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river driving operations. Improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build dams, sluices, and other river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, and tow the material across lakes and still stretches of river in booms or rafts. The logs, which carry the distinguishing stamp or brand of each operator, are finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Slides are built on suitable slopes to bring down timber from the upper hillsides and benches, logs are hauled and assembled by donkey engines and different cable systems. Logging railways are used extensively to carry logs to the mills or to lakes, large rivers or tidewater where they can be assembled in booms or rafts and towed to the mills. The operations on the Coast are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.*

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill-owners or licensees of timber lands often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors, and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom saw-mills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value but sawlogs being as a rule the property of the mill-owner are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

Generally speaking, the operations in the woods form the preliminary step in the industry and provide the primary forest products in the form of logs or bolts which are the raw material for the mill operations which form the second stage. An exact separation of the statistics relating to these two stages in the industry cannot always be made nor can the lumber industry be treated as entirely distinct from the pulp and paper industry. Woods operations produce not only sawlogs but pulpwood, ties, poles, piling, square timber, mining timbers, firewood, fence, posts, wood for charcoal and excelsior manufacture and wood for distillation. It is often impossible to state for what purpose the timber being cut will eventually

be used. Many lumber manufacturers install machinery for cutting up and barking pulpwood and direct a part of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp manufacture and many pulp and paper companies operate saw-mills in connection with their plants for the purpose of utilizing the larger timber on their limits.

SCALING TIMBER.—*Logs and lumber in Canada are usually measured in thousands of feet, board measure. The board foot (12 inches by 12 inches by one inch) was originally a surface measure for inch boards but has become the basis for a measure of cubic contents, and lumber of all dimensions is now measured by this unit. Tables have been prepared showing the number of board feet per foot of length for sawn material of all dimensions and the unit is universally satisfactory.*

In the case of scaling logs the same unit is used but here the operation consists of estimating how many board feet a log of a certain length and diameter will produce after it has been sawn into lumber. The actual cubic contents of the log are not measured directly. There are in use in Canada a number of different rules and formulæ for scaling logs, none of which is universally satisfactory. Some of these are mathematical formulæ based on the cubic contents of the log with corrections for the loss due to slabs and sawdust. Others are tables based on experience gained by measuring the length and diameter of numerous logs and recording the quantity of sawn lumber each log actually produces. The best rule can only give the quantity of materiable obtainable from a perfect log free from all defects and sawn by a skilled sawer. Allowances for irregularity in form and for defects must be matters of personal judgment whatever rule is used. The use of the cubic foot as a unit for measuring logs has been advocated, but has not been very favourably received, except for measuring pulpwood.

In the case of timber cut on Crown lands in Canada the logs are usually scaled in the woods and the dues to the Government are based on this scale. The logs are usually again counted or scaled by the operators on entering the mill.

SAW-MILL OPERATIONS.—*The manufacture of sawn lumber is the most important industry in Canada, depending directly on the forest for its raw material. It is carried on by about three thousand establishments from the gigantic mills of the Pacific Coast cutting as much as half a million feet board measure in ten hours to little custom mills on the Gaspé peninsula operated by windmills, cutting one or two thousand feet a day, with favourable winds. The largest mills are naturally located near the heaviest stands of large timber and are more or less concentrated in Vancouver and New Westminster, on the mainland opposite Vancouver island and on the island itself. Large mills are also located along the Ottawa valley, in the Georgian bay and Rainy river districts and on the coast of New Brunswick. Almost half the mills in Canada are located in the province of Quebec, but the majority of these are small customs mills serving the settlers in their immediate vicinity.*

The tendency in Eastern Canada at present seems to be toward the building of smaller, more economical and efficient mills located nearer to the source of supply of raw material. The distance from mill to forest has increased as supplies have receded until in some cases the cost of driving has become prohibitive. With the steady decrease of supplies more economical methods of forest utilization have become necessary and where big saw-mills are destroyed they are seldom rebuilt on the same scale or in the same location unless local conditions are especially advantageous. On the British Columbia coast, where heavy stands of large timber exist, big mills can be operated to advantage.

GRADING OF LUMBER.—*The finished lumber on leaving the mill is graded according to its dimensions and its freedom from knots and other defects. It is then sorted and either piled for air seasoning, kiln dried or shipped in the unseasoned*

state. There is unfortunately a lack of uniformity in the grading rules for lumber in use in Canada. In some cases local manufacturers' associations have adopted standard rules and adhere to them. In British Columbia the grading is practically uniform throughout the province but elsewhere in Canada numerous grading rules are in use and the interpretation of these rules may differ between individual mills. Attempts are being made toward standardization especially in the case of white pine grading and considerable headway is being made in this direction.

LUMBER STATISTICS.—*Annual Statistics covering forest products including those of the lumber industry were first collected and published by the Forest Service of the Interior Department in 1908 and were continued until 1916. Since this date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Forest Service, the results being published in an annual bulletin usually preceded by a preliminary report.*

REPORT ON THE LUMBER INDUSTRY, 1926

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Principal Statistics.—The total value of the various products of sawmill operations in Canada in 1926 was $135,182,592 as compared to $134,413,845 in 1925, an increase of 0·6 per cent. This total includes the value of the products of sawmills, shingle mills, lath mills, veneer mills, stave, heading and hoop mills and mills engaged in cutting-up and barking or rossing pulpwood. It does not include the products of operations in the woods. The total reached its maximum in 1920, declined in 1921 and 1922, increased in 1923 and 1924, decreased in 1925 and increased again in 1926.

The table below gives the principal statistics of the industry for 1925 and 1926 for the Dominion as a whole.

Table A.—Principal statistics of the lumber industry, 1925 and 1926

Items		1925	1926	Increase or decrease from 1925 to 1926	
				Quantity	Per cent
Mills reporting	No.	2,700	2,780	+ 80	+ 3·0
Capital invested	$	204,134,003	175,186,704	—28,947,299	— 14·2
Employees on salaries	No	2,049	1,934	— 115	— 5·6
Salaries	$	4,144,070	3,889,747	— 254,323	— 6·1
Employees on wages	No.	33,408	33,144	— 264	— 0·8
Wages	$	29,952,936	31,035,644	+ 1,082,708	+ 3·6
Power used	H.P.	295,246	299,075	+ 3,829	+ 1·3
Fuel cost	$	546,025	499,085	— 46,940	— 8·6
Cost of materials	$	78,219,728	78,921,416	+ 701,688	+ 0·9
Gross value of production	$	134,413,845	135,182,592	+ 768,747	+ 0·6
Net value of production or value added by manufacture	$	56,194,117	56,261,176	+ 67,059	+ 0·1

Increases are to be noted in wages paid, power used, cost of materials and gross and net value of production while all other principal items show decreases. The total number of establishments reporting increased and the average annual output per saw mill increased from 1,574 M. ft. to 1,664 M. ft. The more important statistics are given in the table below, by provinces.

Table B.—Principal statistics of the lumber industry, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Provinces	Mills in operation	Capital invested	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Gross value of production
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada 1925	**2,700**	**204,134,003**	**35,457**	**34,097,000**	**78,219,728**	**134,413,845**
Prince Edward Island	44	139,038	28	12,775	72,328	131,853
Nova Scotia	343	4,620,688	1,705	799,252	1,721,767	3,043,069
New Brunswick	224	24,163,332	4,133	3,173,631	8,999,292	14,648,407
Quebec	984	37,548,860	6,063	4,572,383	14,724,377	22,802,029
Ontario	710	52,755,427	8,361	8,490,771	22,073,392	36,141,672
Manitoba	26	3,924,479	565	604,996	1,119,272	2,427,421
Saskatchewan	12	693,538	219	137,346	195,913	371,189
Alberta	43	1,302,774	468	367,773	442,213	996,593
British Columbia	314	78,985,887	13,917	15,938,079	28,871,174	53,851,612
Canada 1926	**2,780**	**175,186,704**	**35,078**	**34,925,391**	**78,921,416**	**135,182,592**
Prince Edward Island	40	140,055	24	11,920	54,877	92,502
Nova Scotia	328	4,600,317	1,288	699,161	1,687,613	2,993,615
New Brunswick	257	20,773,165	4,100	3,170,645	8,169,341	13,392,477
Quebec	1,087	31,911,286	6,153	4,633,286	16,739,054	25,194,257
Ontario	676	50,578,550	7,640	7,504,855	18,280,542	30,875,908
Manitoba	16	2,205,412	381	425,086	887,944	1,883,247
Saskatchewan	9	533,133	212	165,026	206,986	447,157
Alberta	52	1,597,539	558	467,404	770,871	1,577,432
British Columbia	315	62,817,217	14,722	17,847,708	32,124,188	58,725,997

The increase in the total number of mills reporting was due to increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, decreases being reported elsewhere. The capital invested in the industry decreased in the Dominion as a whole and in every province but Alberta and Prince Edward Island. The total number of employees decreased due to decreases in six provinces. The distribution of wages and salaries increased on the whole, decreasing in five provinces. The total cost of materials increased for the Dominion, increasing in the same five provinces. The total gross value of the products of the industry increased for the Dominion as a whole increasing in British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

As far as gross value of production is concerned the saw-milling industry ranks fourth among the important industries of Canada. Its gross production is only exceeded by that of the pulp and paper industry, flour and grist mills and slaughtering and meat packing establishments. With regard to the net value of production or the value added by manufacture obtained by subtracting the cost of raw materials from the gross value of products; the saw-milling industry comes second only to the pulp and paper industry with a net total in 1926 of $56,261,176. The saw-milling industry comes first among Canadian industries with regard to total number of employees, second with regard to wage distribution and third with regard to capital investment.

PRODUCTION

The products of the group of industries included under sawmill operations are compared for 1925 and 1926 in the following table.

Table C.—Summary of sawmill products, 1925 and 1926

Products		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
				$	$
Total		-	-	**134,413,845**	**135,182,592**
Lumber	M. ft. b.m.	3,888,920	4,185,140	99,725,519	101,071,260
Shingles	M	3,156,261	3,299,397	11,154,773	10,521,723
Pulpwood	Cords	706,700	824,319	9,160,976	10,208,630
Lath	M	1,292,963	1,378,366	6,415,927	6,257,060
Sawn ties	No.	5,041,256	3,762,517	3,474,944	2,434,348
Box shooks	M	20,181	21,941	1,055,658	1,146,317
Slabs and edgings	Cords	286,426	320,832	746,382	821,388
Veneer	M. s. ft.	21,570	16,912	845,170	753,212
Pickets	M	36,654	36,925	592,667	489,182
Staves	M	34,403	26,248	339,118	286,421
Heading	M. prs.	1,880	1,852	170,166	155,045
Spoolwood	M. ft.	4,105	2,427	167,095	105,727
Poles	No.	38,870	57,657	78,674	105,633
All other products	$	-	-	486,767	556,646

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1925 to 1926 by 7·6 per cent and increased in total value by 1·3 per cent in spite of a decrease in average value per thousand feet from $25.64 in 1925 to $24.15 in 1926. Shingle production increased by 4·5 per cent in quantity but decreased by 7·5 per cent in total value owing to a decrease in the average value per thousand from $3.53 in 1925 to $3.18 in 1926.

The cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood increased as a part of the saw-milling industry by 16·6 per cent in quantity and 11·4 in the total value. The average value per cord of prepared pulpwood decreased from $12.96 in 1925 to $12.38 in 1926. Lath production increased in quantity by 6·6 per cent and in value by 1·7 per cent, the average value per thousand decreasing from $4.96 to $4.73. The total number of ties sawn decreased by 25·4 per cent, while their total value decreased by 29·9 per cent. The average value per tie decreased from 69 cents to 65 cents. In the production of box shooks, mill waste, pickets and poles there were increases in quantity. There were decreases in the production of veneer, staves, heading, and spool wood and an increase in the total value of the remaining miscellaneous products. The total value of all the products of the industries included in this group increased by 0·6 per cent.

The following table is a review of the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1926 inclusive with the total production for the entire period and the average annual production.

Table D.—Review of lumber, lath and shingle production, 1908 to 1926

Year	Lumber cut		Shingles cut		Lath cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M. ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
1908	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,18[illegible]	822,124	1,979,034
1910	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,955	1,943,544
1911	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916	3,400,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,034,420	5,690,328
1923	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927
1926	4,185,140	101,071,260	3,299,397	10,521,723	1,378,366	6,527,060
Totals 1908–1926	**73,864,007**	**1,637,611,503**	**47,449,308**	**143,159,484**	**16,197,427**	**62,565,784**
Averages, 1908-1926	3,887,579	86,190,079	2,497,332	7,534,710	852,496	3,292,936

LUMBER

General production.—Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost five billion feet board measure. The maximum value was reached in 1920. Average values were fairly uniform up to 1916, but increased rapidly from 1917 to the maximum in 1920. They decreased in 1921 and 1922, increased in 1923 and decreased again in 1924, 1925 and 1926. Variations in quantity production of sawn lumber and its average value per thousand feet are shown graphically in the accompanying chart. The solid lines on this chart show the variations from year to year while the dotted lines show variations between the averages for each five years period. The average production for the period from 1908 to 1912 was 4,184,329 M ft. b.m. while the average value for this period was $15.95. For the period from 1913 to 1917 the production averaged 3,849,565 M ft. and the value, $17.10. From 1918 to 1922 the production averaged 3,602,618 M ft. and the value $30.68. The cut in 1926 was above the average for each five year period and above the average for the entire eighteen years.

Table I compares the production of lumber in Canada during 1925 and 1926 by provinces. The number of mills reporting, the quantity of lumber cut, its total and its average value, are shown in adjacent columns for comparison while the proportionate increases or decreases in production and the per cent of distribution among the nine provinces are shown in separate columns.

The total number of mills reporting increased from 2,700 to 2,780 and the average production of lumber per sawmill also increased. The increase of 7·6 per cent in the total cut of lumber was due to increases in British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan. There were decreases in Ontario, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. The order of importance of the nine provinces as producers of lumber remained the same as in 1925 but the proportion of the total production contributed by the mills of British Columbia increased from 44·3 to 50·3 per cent with corresponding decreases in the other provinces.

The average value of lumber per thousand feet decreased by $1.49 for the Dominion with decreases in every province but Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. The total value of lumber produced increased on the whole due to increases in British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

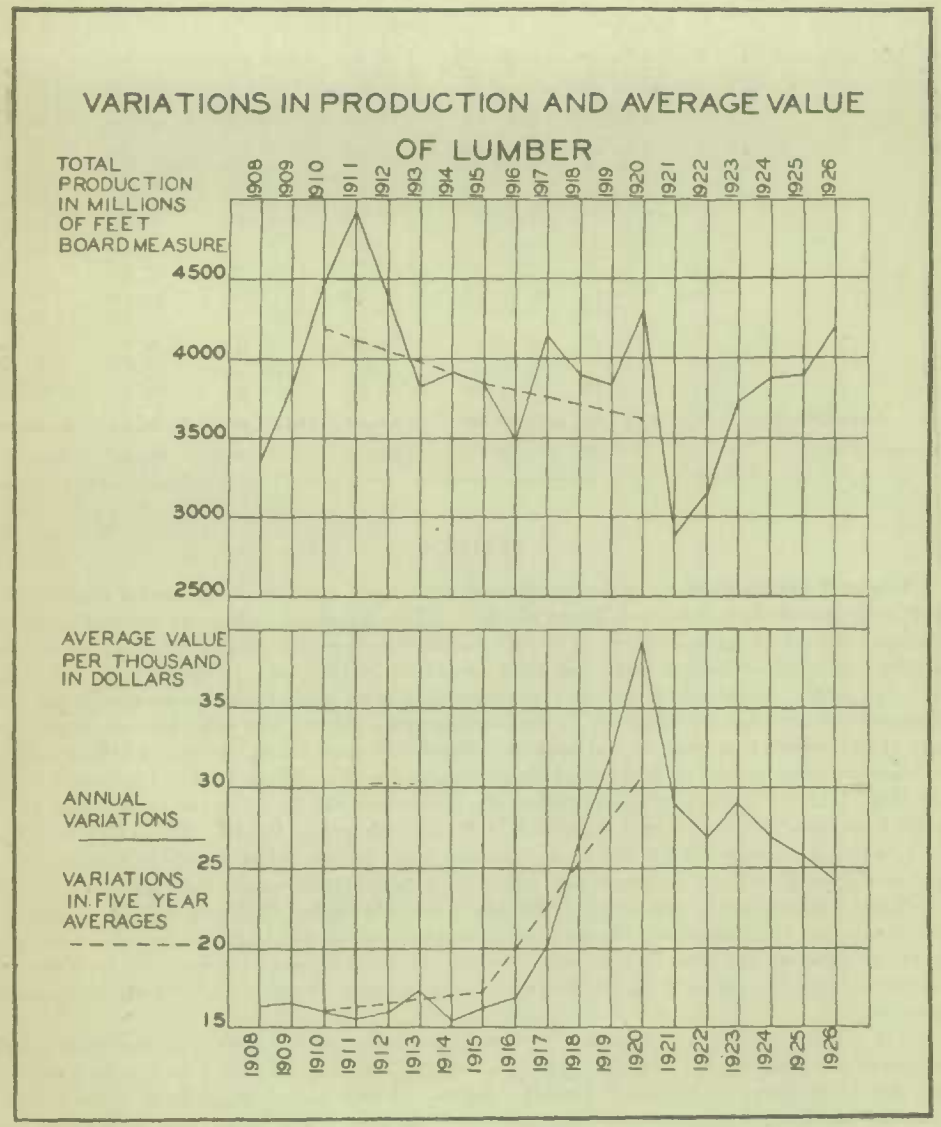
VARIATIONS IN PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE VALUE OF LUMBER
TOTAL PRODUCTION IN MILLIONS OF FEET BOARD MEASURE
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
AVERAGE VALUE PER THOUSAND IN DOLLARS
35
30
25
20
15
ANNUAL VARIATIONS
VARIATIONS IN FIVE YEAR AVERAGES
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926

Table II gives similar details for lumber production by kinds of wood, of which twenty-seven were reported in 1926. In the majority of cases these kinds of wood are groups made up of the wood of a number of tree species, the spruce group consisting of five. In the case of Douglas fir, red pine, western yellow pine and a few others, only one species is included. The first two columns show changes in the order of importance.

Spruce, Douglas fir, white pine, hemlock and jack pine held the same rank from 1919 to 1925 but increases in the cut of lumber in British Columbia in 1926 have brought Douglas fir to first place replacing spruce and cedar to fifth place replacing jack pine. Red pine, balsam fir and western yellow pine have moved up on the list while jack pine, tamarack, yellow birch and maple have moved down. The remaining woods on the list hold the same rank as in 1925.

There were increases in quantity production with the first twenty woods on the list except in the cases of white pine, jack pine, tamarack, maple and basswood. The average value per thousand feet decreased on the whole, decreasing with all the important woods on the list except western yellow pine.

Softwoods vs. Hardwoods.—Table III and IV compare these two main classes of lumber and emphasize the importance of softwood production in Canada. Under "softwoods" are included the wood of all coniferous resinous trees while the term "hardwoods" includes the wood of all deciduous-leaved, non-resinous trees, irrespective of their relative hardness or softness.

In 1926 softwoods made up 94·8 per cent of the total as compared to 94·7 per cent in 1925. There has been little variation in these proportions in the last eighteen years. The average has been about 95 per cent softwoods and 5 per cent hardwoods but the proportion of hardwoods for example has only varied between 3·5 and 7·5 per cent.

The lumber produced in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces is almost entirely of the softwood group, poplar being the only non-resinous tree cut in any considerable quantity. Hardwoods form approximately thirty per cent of the stand of timber throughout eastern Canada and this proportion is increasing as the softwood forests are being exploited and burned and replaced by hardwood growth. The production of hardwood lumber, however, is generally more expensive than that of softwood owing to difficulties in logging, driving and manufacturing and the market for the manufactured product is more restricted. On this account the hardwoods do not form a large proportion of the lumber produced, even in eastern Canada, and this proportion has not shown any tendency to increase up to the present time.

The manufacture of softwood lumber increased in Canada due chiefly to increases in British Columbia and Quebec. There was an increase in hardwood production following increases in every province but Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The production of softwoods is made up of relatively few kinds including only eleven in 1926 while there were sixteen kinds of hardwoods reported, representing many more species than in the case of softwoods.

By Provinces

Tables V to XIII give details of lumber production by kinds of wood for each of the nine Canadian provinces, comparing the 1925 and 1926 figures in adjacent columns.

British Columbia.—The production of lumber in British Columbia as shown in table V is almost entirely coniferous. Poplar is widely distributed and some maple and birch are cut in the valleys and on delta lands, but Douglas fir forms almost two-thirds of the total production and the remainder is almost altogether coniferous. The heaviest stands and the largest individual trees in Canada are found in the Coastal region, and consist chiefly of Douglas fir, western red cedar, Sitka spruce and western hemlock. As the Rocky Mountains form a natural barrier between the Pacific and Atlantic types of tree growth, most trees found in British Columbia are confined to that province. Thirteen kinds of wood were reported in 1926, of which only three were of the hardwood group.

The total production of lumber increased by 21·9 per cent due to increases in all the important kinds of wood except tamarack.

The average value of lumber in the province decreased $1.59 due to decreases in most of the more important kinds of wood.

Ontario.—Table VI covers the production of Ontario, the most important lumber producing province in eastern Canada.

The original stand of timber in Ontario consisted largely of spruce and jack pine in the north, passing through a mixture of white and red pine and hardwoods to the almost pure stands of hardwoods in the southern part of the province. Balsam and jack pine are now taking the place of spruce in many areas, and poplar and white birch are widely distributed especially on burned or cut-over areas. While much of its area has been cleared for agriculture, the southern portion of the province still supports a considerable growth of the more valuable hardwoods.

Twenty-four different kinds of wood were reported in 1926 of which eight were softwoods and sixteen hardwoods. The decrease in total production was 9·7 per cent, made up of decreases with white and jack pine, hemlock, spruce, maple, yellow birch and others. White pine still heads the list, but its relative importance has decreased to less than half the total.

The average value of lumber at the mill in Ontario decreased by 92 cents due to decreases with several of the more important kinds of wood.

Quebec.—Production of lumber in Quebec is dealt with in Table VII. The forests of the northern part of Quebec are largely similar in type to those in Ontario, but toward the south the pine does not replace the spruce to the same extent as in Ontario. Toward the east in Quebec the proportion of balsam increases and that of spruce decreases. The Eastern Townships and the Gaspé peninsula south of the St. Lawrence are characterized by the presence of red spruce which is not found in Ontario but is here more prevalent than the white species. Scattered hardwood stands are found in southern Quebec, but are neither so varied in species nor so important commercially as in Ontario. There were eight softwoods and fourteen hardwoods cut into lumber in 1926.

The total production was 4·8 per cent more than in 1925 in spite of a decrease in the cut of spruce, the most important kind of wood sawn. Most of the other important woods showed increases. The average mill price per thousand feet decreased by $4.01.

New Brunswick.—Table VIII deals with the lumber production in New Brunswick, where forest conditions are largely similar to those in Quebec. Red spruce and balsam are generally speaking, more prevalent than white spruce and white pine. Cedar is an important tree in many parts of the province. The hardwoods are chiefly birch, maple and beech in scattered stands or in mixture with the conifers. There were seven softwoods and eight hardwoods reported in 1926.

The production decreased by 5·8 per cent, decreases being reported for spruce, white pine and hemlock. As in Quebec, spruce formed the bulk of the lumber produced. The average value of lumber in the province decreased by 65 cents, decreasing in the case of spruce and many of the other important kinds reported.

Nova Scotia.—The lumber production of Nova Scotia is shown in Table IX and is similar to that in the other Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec, the lumber consisting of red spruce, white spruce, hemlock, balsam, white pine and the hardwoods. Cedar is comparatively rare, but the hardwood growth is similar to that of New Brunswick.

The production decreased by 0·5 per cent in 1926. The average value decreased by 64 cents, due to decreases with most of the more important kinds of wood sawn.

Manitoba.—Table X gives the statistics for Manitoba. The forest growth in the three Prairie Provinces is similar in a general way, being a westward extension of the forest types of northern Quebec and Ontario. Spruce, jack pine and tamarack form the coniferous forests of the north with the poplar species scattered throughout the provinces and extending out into the prairie country in the form of "poplar bluffs" and strips along river valleys. There is some balsam in the eastern part of the province. The mixed pine and hardwood types of Ontario extend westward into the southeastern corner of Manitoba, but are not important commercially.

The production in Manitoba decreased by 20 per cent during 1926, due to the decreased production of spruce which forms over 97 per cent of the cut. Many of the logs sawn in Manitoba mills are cut in northern Saskatchewan and driven down the rivers flowing from that province into Manitoba. The average value at the mill decreased by 24 cents due to the decreased value of spruce.

Alberta.—Lumber statistics for Alberta are given in table XI. In this province the type of forest which prevails in a general way across northern Canada changes gradually to the Rocky Mountain type. Lodgepole pine, alpine fir and Engelmann spruce replace the eastern jack pine, balsam fir and white spruce. In some places Douglas fir crosses the mountains from British Columbia and is occasionnally sawn in the province. Cedar which occurs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is not found in Alberta.

The total production for 1925 was 59·4 per cent more than in 1925 due to an increase in the cut of spruce which forms the bulk of the lumber sawn. The average value decreased by 30 cents a thousand.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan's lumber production is dealt with in table XII and consists almost entirely of spruce with an irregular production of poplar, tamarack, white birch and jack pine. The production in 1926 was 15·7 per cent more than that of 1925 and the average value increased by $3.07 a thousand.

Prince Edward Island.—Table XIII shows the lumber production of Prince Edward Island whose remaining forests are of the same general type as those of the other Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec. As the greater part of the Island is agricultural land, the remaining forest consists chiefly of farm wood-lots with a fairly high percentage of hardwoods. The total production decreased by 33·1 per cent in 1926. The average value decreased by 86 cents a thousand.

By Kinds of Wood

Separate tables, numbered XIV to XXXIII for each of the more important kinds of wood are next presented. These give in each case the details of production by provinces comparing the figures for 1925 with those for 1926.

Nomenclature.—A list of the common and botanical names of the species that go to make up each kind of wood supplements each table. The commercial range is indicated by a list of the provinces in which each species occurs. When the abbreviation for a province is enclosed in brackets it is indicated that the species is rare or of little commercial importance in that province.

The botanical or scientific names are in accordance with the rules of the Vienna Conference of 1905 as usually interpreted by Canadian botanists. Unfortunately in the case of common or vulgar names no such authority for nomenclature exists and in selecting the names given throughout this bulletin the chief consideration has been to avoid the use of those which might give rise to confusion. A name that has been generally used and understood throughout the range of a species for many years has been retained, provided it does not give rise to confusion with another species, even though the name may have been misapplied in the first instance. Where no other choice exists names are retained that best describe the characteristics of the species or which are translations of the botanical or scientific names.

The English and French common tree names in use in Canada do not always correspond to those in use in England or France as the trees of America and Europe are all of different species. Different common names are frequently applied to the same species between Canada and the United States and even between provinces in Canada. One name is frequently used to describe two or more entirely different trees and all this gives rise to confusion. Dealers in forest products should be able to specify the wood of certain species without possible misunderstanding and without recourse to the scientific name. This can only be done by standardizing to some extent the common tree names used.

The Bureau of Statistics and the Forest Service of the Interior Department are attempting to further this standardization as far as possible by using one list of common names.[1]

[1] See Forestry Branch Circular No. 14. "Commercial Forest Trees of Canada" free on application to Director of Forestry, Forest Service, Interior Department, Ottawa, for list of common and botanical names and brief descriptions of species, or Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 61 "Native Trees of Canada". Price 50 cents post free on application to King's Printer, Ottawa, for more complete list of common names in use in Canada and the Northern United States and more detailed descriptions of species for identification purposes.

Douglas Fir.—Table XIV covers the production of Douglas fir in Canada. This is the wood of a single species, the most important in North America. In Canada it is confined to the Pacific slope and Rocky mountains, being common throughout most of British Columbia where it is the leading species but found only sparingly in western Alberta where small quantities of its lumber are occasionnally reported.

Spruce.—Table XV deals with the production of spruce lumber from the five different species that grow in Canada. Spruce lumber is produced in every province in Canada. It is the most important lumber sawn in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces and ranks fifth in Ontario and second in British Columbia.

Quebec leads in the production of spruce lumber with an output of which white spruce forms a large proportion. New Brunswick which headed the list in spruce production in 1924 comes second, her output to a considerable extent being made up of red spruce as it is elsewhere in the Maritime Provinces. In British Columbia, Sitka spruce makes up the entire output of spruce from Coast mills and is not found elsewhere in Canada. The production in the interior of British Columbia is chiefly Engelmann spruce with smaller quantities of white spruce. In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, white spruce forms the bulk of the lumber reported under this name as it does in Alberta except on the eastern slopes of the Rockies where Engelmann spruce is cut extensively. This latter tree occurs only in British Columbia and Alberta.

The black spruce is not of great commercial importance as lumber although of wide distribution. It is usually a small-sized, slow-growing tree found in swampy situations. Eastern spruce forests have recently suffered from the attacks of the spruce or balsam bud-worm.

White Pine.—White pine lumber is dealt with in table XVI. It is the product of two species in Canada, one occurring from southeastern Manitoba to the Atlantic and the other being confined entirely to British Columbia.

Eastern white pine is the leading species in Ontario and forms almost half the lumber sawn in that province. It is also important in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces but occurs rarely in Manitoba. The supply is rapidly being consumed and the cut during the last fifteen years shows a marked tendency toward reduction. The western species produces excellent lumber but is of less commercial importance owing to its comparative rarity and its occurrence in small isolated groups, as compared to the extensive pure stands of white pine in the East.

Hemlock.—The production of hemlock lumber by provinces is shown in table XVII. While three species are found in Canada only two are of commercial importance, one in British Columbia and one in the east. The eastern species is found in southern Ontario and Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces. It is the second most important wood sawn into lumber in Nova Scotia and comes fourth in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The western hemlock is considered to produce superior lumber to that of the eastern species and is third on the list in British Columbia. It occurs on the Coast and reappears in the Interior Wet Belt of that province but is not found elsewhere in Canada. There is no hemlock in the three Prairie Provinces.

Balsam Fir.—Table XXI gives the details of the production of balsam fir in Canada. One species is cut in eastern and central Canada and three in British Columbia. The eastern species is at present the most important, producing two thirds of the total cut. It comes second on the list in New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, fourth in Quebec and fifth in Nova Scotia. Of the three species found in British Columbia two are typical of the Coast region, amabilis and lowland fir. The third, alpine fir, is found at high altitudes on the coast but is otherwise confined to the interior of the province. It extends across the Rockies into western Alberta where it meets the eastern species. The supply of balsam fir in Canada is fairly abundant and the cut shows a tendency to increase. Much damage has been done to the eastern balsam by the attacks of the spruce or balsam bud-worm.

Cedar.—Two species make up the production of cedar lumber as shown in table XVIII. The western red cedar is found in the coast region of British Columbia and in the Interior Wet Belt of the province but is not found east of the Rockies. It produces over 87 per cent of the total production of cedar lumber and over 86 per cent of all the shingles sawn in Canada.

The eastern white cedar is sawn in the greatest quantities in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. It occurs sparingly in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and extends westward through Manitoba into eastern Saskatchewan. The supply of the eastern species is being

rapidly depleted and the cut shows a general tendency toward reduction. The western species comes fourth on the list in British Columbia and is abundant throughout its range.

Red Pine.—Red pine lumber production is shown by provinces in table XIX. This is the wood of one species which occurs only in Eastern Canada where its distribution conforms generally to that of eastern white pine. The bulk of the red pine lumber sawn in Canada is produced in Ontario where the wood comes second on the list. As in the case of white pine the supply is being rapidly exhausted and the cut is tending to decrease.

Jack Pine.—Table XX covers the production of eastern jack pine and the western lodgepole pine. The first mentioned is one of the most widely distributed tree species in Canada being found from the Atlantic to northern British Columbia. It is used extensively for railway ties and its use for lumber shows a decided increase throughout its commercial range, being the third most important wood sawn in Ontario. It establishes itself quickly on burnt-over areas and often occupies sandy plains that would not support other tree growth. It meets the lodgepole pine in northern Alberta and is often difficult to distinguish from this species.

The lodgepole pine is found from Alberta to the Pacific coast. It is of considerable economic value in interior British Columbia as it forms a large percentage of the tree growth.

Yellow Birch.—Table XXII gives the production details for yellow birch, Canada's most important hardwood species.

The lumber reported as yellow birch is mostly the product of a single species of that name which is found in southern Ontario and Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces. With it may be included a small quantity of sweet or cherry birch. Yellow birch comes second on the list in Quebec and is the most important hardwood sawn in that province and in the Maritime Provinces and is the second most important in Ontario.

Western Yellow Pine.—Table XXIII deals with western yellow pine which is cut only in British Columbia. It is the wood of a single species found throughout the Dry Belt and southern Kootenay regions of that province and does not occur elsewhere in Canada.

Tamarack.—While there are three species of tamarack or larch in Canada only two contribute to the lumber production as shown in table XXIV. The western species although confined to the southern interior portion of British Columbia is by far the most important species as a source of lumber. It reaches greater sizes and grows in heavier stands than the eastern species. This last extends from the Atlantic to near the mouth of the Mackenzie River but has suffered serious damage throughout most of its range by the attacks of the larch sawfly. It is of considerable importance as a railway tie material.

Maple.—Maple is dealt with in table XXIV. This is one of Canada's most important hardwood trees heading the list of hardwoods in Ontario. It is the wood of four or five species although nine are found in Canada. The lumber is usually classed as "hard" and "soft" maple, the "hard" being the product of the sugar maple which is cut generally throughout southern Ontario and Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. The two "soft" maples, commonly called silver maple and red maple, cover about the same area. The broad-leaved maple is a Pacific Coast species producing fairly hard lumber of importance chiefly because of the general scarcity of hardwoods in British Columbia.

Basswood.—One species supplies all the basswood lumber dealt with in table XXVI. It is of commercial importance only in Quebec and Ontario although it grows from the Atlantic to southern Manitoba.

Elm.—Table XXVII gives the details of the production of elm lumber which is made up of the wood of three species. Of these the white elm has the greatest range in Canada growing from the Atlantic to southern Manitoba. It is the species producing most of the elm lumber reported.

The rock elm is more restricted in range and a less common tree but one that produces the hardest and most valuable elm lumber. Red elm lumber is the poorest of the three species but is used extensively. The last two trees are found only in southern Ontario and Quebec.

White birch.—Table XXVIII covers the production of white birch lumber. In this group are included the lumber from two or possibly three tree species. As a group their wood is softer, weaker and more perishable than that of the yellow birch group and is therefore discussed separately. The paper or canoe birch which forms the bulk of this lumber is widely distributed

in Canada and is abundant throughout its range owing to its ability to occupy burnt-over areas in advance of other tree species. Although it is not obtainable in large dimensions its use is tending to increase. The western birch of British Columbia, generally speaking, does not occur in commercial quantities.

Poplar.—Table XXIX deals with the production of poplar and cottonwood lumber of which there are several kinds in Canada. The cottonwoods produce the most valuable lumber but are commercially unimportant in Canada except in British Columbia where the black cottonwood is found. The aspen and balm poplar produce the greater part of the lumber reported elsewhere. These two species cover an extensive range, being commonly found from coast to coast and extending almost to the limits of tree growth in the north. Over large areas scattered through the prairie country the aspen is the only tree species found, and like the paper birch and jack pine it is among the first of the trees that establish themselves on burnt-over areas. Although possessing some objectionable features, poplar lumber has its uses and the cut shows a general tendency to increase.

Beech.—Table XXX gives the figures for beech lumber, the product of the only species found on this continent. The tree in Canada is found through the Maritime Provinces and southern Quebec and Ontario to lake Superior. The wood is not in great demand as lumber and the supply is still comparatively plentiful.

Ash.—The details of the production of ash lumber are given in table XXXI. Two species contribute two quite dissimilar woods to the total. White ash is probably cut in greatest quantity and gives the tough elastic material so highly valued in certain industries. The wood of black ash is weak and soft but is valued for its grain in decorative work. There are a number of other species of no commercial importance. The more valuable species are rapidly disappearing and the cut is tending to decrease.

Oak.—Table XXXII gives the details of oak production in Canada. While there are over ten species reaching tree size in Canada only four can be considered of commercial value. The oaks are usually divided into two main groups. The "white" group including the white oak, burr oak, and others, produces the most valuable lumber. The white oak itself is confined to southern Ontario and Quebec and may now be considered as almost commercially extinct. The burr oak whose wood is of excellent quality has a wider range, extending into Manitoba, but is a smaller tree not plentiful enough to be of commercial importance.

The "black" group including black oak, red oak and others produces more lumber than the "white" group and the greater part of the oak lumber now being produced in Canada is red oak which grows from the Maritime Provinces to lake Superior. The black oak is comparatively rare and restricted to southwestern Ontario.

Minor species.—Lumber cut from minor species is shown in table XXXIII. The most important of these is the chestnut, a single species as far as Canada is concerned confined to a small strip of territory in the extreme southwestern part of Ontario in which are found a number of trees common in the United States but not found elsewhere in Canada.

The butternut is found scattered throughout the hardwood forests of southern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Black cherry is the wood of a single species cut only in Ontario and Quebec although it occurs sparingly from the Atlantic to lake Superior.

There are six species of hickory in Canada, none of which grows west of southern Ontario. The bitternut hickory has the widest distribution and probably forms the bulk of the lumber produced, along with the shagbark hickory. While hickory was at one time fairly abundant throughout the hardwood forests of eastern Canada the great demand for this wood, with its valuable physical qualities, is hastening its commercial extinction.

Black walnut is the wood of a single species related to and in many respects similar to butternut. The wood has been much in demand for its decorative qualities and the supply is now reduced to single specimens or groups in farmers' woodlots in southern Ontario and Quebec.

Red alder is important only as one of the few non-resinous woods of British Columbia. Yellow cypress is a valuable resinous softwood of that province growing in more or less inaccessible situations and not an important source of lumber supply.

The ironwood is a small tree found from Nova Scotia to Ontario. It is perhaps, our hardest and toughest native wood but on account of its small size is not important commercially.

Tulip, sycamore and black gum or pepperidge are three of those trees previously referred to as being confined to the extreme southwestern part of Ontario and of which the supply is of little commercial importance.

There are a large number of species of willow in Canada few of which reach tree size. The only ones of any possible commercial importance are the native black willow (Salix nigrum) and the introduced European white willow. The lumber is occasionally reported from Ontario and Quebec.

LATH

General Production.—Tables XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI cover the production of lath in Canada. The first table shows the quantity and value of each kind of lath produced in each province in 1926, forming a complete presentation of the figures for that year. While lath are generally produced as a by-product from what would otherwise be saw-mill waste, in certain cases, especially in New Brunswick and Quebec, there are mills which specialize in lath production direct from logs and bolts cut for that purpose. In Quebec and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces where spruce is the most important lumber, the greater part of the lath produced are also of spruce. Similarly in Ontario and British Columbia where white pine and Douglas fir respectively are the most important kinds of lumber produced these woods head the lists for lath production.

By Provinces.—Table XXXV compares lath production in each province for 1925 and 1926. The total increase in production was 6·6 per cent with increases in every province but New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. New Brunswick headed the list with over a third of the total production and the order of importance of the other provinces remained the same as in 1925. The average value of lath per thousand decreased in 1926 by 22 cents.

By Kinds of Wood.—Table XXXVI compares the production of each kind of wood in 1925 and 1926. Spruce heads the list with over 60 per cent of the total, white pine contributing about 13 per cent. Out of the total of fourteen kinds, the most important are coniferous softwoods. Laths of some of the softer hardwoods were reported but in most cases these were manufactured as by-products from mill-waste.

SHINGLES

General Production.—The next three tables deal with shingle production in Canada. Table XXXVII assembles the quantities and values of production for each kind of wood in each province in one table. While a certain number of shingles are produced as by-products especially in the sawing of cedar ties, most of the material is sawn from bolts or logs primarily intended for shingle production. Practically all the shingles reported from British Columbia in 1926 were of western red cedar while in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario, eastern white cedar formed the greater part of the production. Spruce heads the list in Nova Scotia and Alberta, balsam in Prince Edward Island and poplar in Manitoba.

By Provinces.—Table XXXVIII compares shingle production in each province for 1925 and 1926. British Columbia heads the list with over 86 per cent of the total, followed by Quebec with about 8 per cent. The total production increased, due to increases in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. The average value per thousand of shingles decreased by 35 cents due chiefly to the decrease in British Columbia.

By Kinds of Wood.—Table XXXIX compares the shingle production for each of the eight kinds of wood reported in 1926. The production of cedar shingles which formed 99·1 per cent of the total, increased by 4·9 per cent. The average value decreased with cedar, spruce, and balsam.

MATERIALS USED

Logs and Bolts.—Table XL gives the details by provinces of the logs, bolts and other primary forest products which form the raw materials of the saw-milling and allied industries. The quantity of lumber produced corresponds only in a rough way with the scale of the logs entering the mills as many of these logs are not sawn into lumber but may be cut up for pulpwood or sawn into lath, shingles, veneer or other products. An exact correspondence in the figures would not be possible in any case on account of the number of different log scales in use in Canada and the different proportions of overrun each rule allows.

The total value of raw materials of the industry in 1926 was $78,921,416 while the total value of the products was $135,182,592 showing a value added by manufacture of $56,261,176. The ratio of value of materials used to value of products was 58·4 per cent in 1926 as compared with 35·1 in 1917. The following figures show this tendency toward increase in the relative cost of raw materials,—

1917—35·1 per cent	1922—53·2 per cent
1918—31·3 "	1923—52·4 "
1919—44·7 "	1924—58·6 "
1920—49·8 "	1925—58·2 "
1921—49·0 "	1926—58·4 "

The increase is caused by increases in stumpage values, increases in the cost of logging due to the longer distances logs must be transported as more accessible supplies are exhausted, and a decrease in the average value of lumber and other sawmill products. The details of this relation between cost of materials and value of products are compared in the following table by provinces for 1925 and 1926.

Table E.—Relation between cost of materials and gross value of products, 1925 and 1926

Provinces	1925			1926		
	Cost of materials	Value of products	Per cent ratio cost of materials to value of products	Cost of materials	Value of products	Per cent ratio cost of materials to value of products
	$	$		$	$	
Canada	**78,219,728**	**134,413,845**	**58·2**	**78,921,416**	**135,182,592**	**58·4**
Prince Edward Island	72,328	131,853	54·8	54,877	92,502	59·3
Nova Scotia	1,721,767	3,043,069	56·6	1,687,613	2,993,615	56·4
New Brunswick	8,999,292	14,648,407	61·4	8,169,341	13,392,477	61·0
Quebec	14,724,377	22,802,029	64·6	16,739,054	25,194,257	66·4
Ontario	22,073,392	36,141,672	61·1	18,280,542	30,875,908	59·2
Manitoba	1,119,272	2,427,421	46·1	887,944	1,883,247	47·1
Saskatchewan	195,913	371,189	52·8	206,986	447,157	46·3
Alberta	442,213	996,593	44·4	770,871	1,577,432	48·9
British Columbia	28,871,174	53,851,612	53·6	32,124,188	58,725,997	54·7

The relative cost of raw materials was highest in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario and lowest in the Prairie Provinces.

FUEL

Table XLI deals with the fuel consumed in the industry. The total value of fuel used in 1926 was $499,085 as compared to $546,025 in 1925. Wood fuel, consisting largely of slabs, sawdust and other mill waste, forms a large proportion of the total, with gasoline, bituminous coal, anthracite coal, fuel oil, kerosine, distillate, lignite, coke and gas in the order mentioned.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Table XLII shows the capital invested in saw-mills, and similar establishments for 1926 by provinces. During the year over half the total capital was invested in lands, buildings, machinery, tools, etc., over a third was invested in materials on hand, stocks in process of manufacture and miscellaneous supplies and the remainder in cash and accounts.

The total capital invested in the industry in 1926 was $175,186,704 as compared to $204,134,003 in 1925, a decrease of 14·2 per cent due to decreases in seven provinces.

EMPLOYMENT

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—Table XLIII is a summary of employment statistics for this industry. It shows the total number of employees on salaries and wages for the Dominion and for each province, giving the amounts paid in salaries and wages in each case. The figures are further subdivided to show the number of male and female employees. The following table compares the average earnings per employee in 1925 and 1926.

Table F.—Employees and earnings, 1925 and 1926

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Per cent increases or decreases from	Average earnings per employee		Per cent increases or decreases from
	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926
	No.	No.		$	$	
Total	**35,457**	**35,078**	− 1·1	**962**	**996**	+ 3·5
Salaried employees	2,049	1,934	− 5·6	2,022	2,011	− 0·5
Employees on wages	33,408	33,144	− 0·8	897	936	+ 4·3

The total number of employees decreased from 35,457 in 1925 to 35,078 in 1926, a decrease of 1·1 per cent. The salaried workers decreased by 5·6 per cent while the wage earners decreased by 0·8 per cent. The average annual earnings per employee increased by about 3·5 per cent, with an increase in the case of wage earners of 4·3 per cent while the average for salaried employees decreased by 0·5 per cent. It should be borne in mind that, as saw-milling is to a large extent a seasonal occupation, the average annual earnings of an employee in wages represent only his earnings for that part of the year during which the mill was in operation. During 1926, the average saw-mill in Canada was in operation on full time only 92·2 days out of the usual 304 working days in the year.

Employment by Months.—Table XLIV shows the seasonal nature of the saw-milling industry as indicated by the average number of employees in each month of the year in each province. July was the month of highest employment for the Dominion as a whole and in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, but there is considerable annual variation in every province. In British Columbia the seasonal variation is much less marked than in the East.

Working Hours.—Table XLV shows the working hours in force in each province. The number of wage earners working eight hours or less, nine hours, ten hours, and over ten hours during the month of highest employment is shown for each province together with the percentage each forms, of the total. The ten hour day is evidently in force with about 64 per cent of the wage earners in Canadian saw-mills. Over twenty-two per cent work eight hours per day or less and 12·9 per cent, nine hours a day. Less than one per cent work over ten hours a day. In British Columbia almost three-quarters of the workers were employed on an eight hour basis. In Manitoba and Prince Edward Island the nine hour day prevailed and in all the other provinces the ten hour day prevailed with the majority of wage earners. The average per week for Canada was 56·6 hours, being highest in Nova Scotia with 58·5 and lowest in British Columbia with 48·7.

DURATION OF OPERATIONS

Table XLVI shows the duration of operations of the saw-mills of Canada in 1926 according to the number of days these mills operated on full time and on part time and the number of days they were idle. The second part of the table shows the average per mill in each case.

The average saw-mill in Canada operated on full time for 92·2 days, on part time for 8·1 days and was idle for 203·7 days out of the usual 304 working days in the year. The average number of days operated on full time was highest in British Columbia, and lowest in Manitoba.

DAILY CAPACITY

Table XLVII shows the average daily capacity as reported by saw-mills, shingle-mills and lath-mills in 1926. The average for the Dominion decreased from 16 to 15 thousand feet per day for saw-mills and decreased from 38 to 36 thousand per day for shingle-mills. The average in the case of lath-mills increased from 22 to 24 thousand a day. British Columbia, with a relatively small number of mills but a high total production heads the list with 45 thousand feet a day for lumber and 200 thousand a day for shingles. Ontario heads the list for lath production among the important provinces with an average of 31 thousand a day.

POWER EMPLOYED

Table XLVIII gives details relating to power used in the industry by provinces. The total reported in 1926 was 299,075 horse-power as compared to 295,246 horse-power in 1925, an increase of 1·3 per cent. Steam power formed over three-quarters of the total in 1926 and showed an increase from 1925. Hydraulic turbines formed about 10 per cent, followed by electric motors operated on purchased power and oil, gasoline and gas engines. Power generated in the mills is frequently converted into electric energy and used to operate electric motors but these are not included in the total, and are shown separately. Boiler installation is also dealt with separately.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports.—The importation of saw-mill products and other partly manufactured and unmanufactured forest products during the calendar years 1924, 1925 and 1926 are compared in the following table:—

Table G.—Imports of forest products, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Products		Quantity			Value		
		1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1925
					$	$	$
Sawn lumber	M ft. b.m.	131,673	89,521	170,475	7,272,639	5,593,831	9,594,924
Veneer	$	–	–	–	444,625	559,303	778,860
Railway ties	No.	685,573	519,921	572,083	918,504	734,187	518,852
Cork, canes, reed, etc	$	–	–	–	267,046	299,260	325,184
Logs	M ft. b.m.	–	2,024	11,244	309,985	78,598	318,531
Poles	No.	6,797	9,740	21,424	44,026	78,496	140,689
Shingles	M	6,550	20,249	30,513	22,164	66,904	88,112
Square timber	M ft. b.m.	–	436	747	218,696	28,673	40,664
Fuel wood	Cds.	6,260	4,844	4,863	27,952	23,244	24,606
Posts	No.	–	115,884	175,405	11,828	17,243	21,862
Lath	M	801	1,098	2,473	5,961	7,881	19,303
Miscellaneous	$	–	49,776	–	411,182	2,264,056	826,571
Total imports	$	–	–	–	**9,954,608**	**9,751,676**	**12,698,158**

Following the peak reached in 1920 there was a reduction in the value of imports in 1921 and 1922, an increase in 1923, a reduction in 1924 and a further reduction in 1925. There was an increase of 30·2 per cent in the value of imports in 1926.

The imports of sawn lumber formed 75·6 per cent of the total value of imports of forest products in 1926. The quantity and total value both show increases. Hardwoods and certain kinds of lumber which are not found in Canada or not in sufficient quantities make up the bulk of these imports. All the products imported show increases in value except railway ties where a decrease in value was reported in spite of an increase in quantity.

Exports.—The exportation of partly manufactured or unmanufactured forest products from Canada during the calendar years 1924, 1925 and 1926 is shown in the following table:—

Table H.—Exports of forest products, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Products		Quantity			Value		
		1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
					$	$	$
Sawn lumber	M ft. b.m.	2,051,925	2,178,062	2,142,576	63,941,129	65,945,139	62,247,188
Pulpwood	Cords	1,530,250	1,423,502	1,391,738	13,536,058	14,168,935	14,067,030
Lath	M	1,676,029	1,981,685	1,817,036	9,952,918	10,441,513	9,560,550
Shingles	M	2,645,305	2,565,926	2,492,435	9,441,760	10,015,937	8,751,533
Logs	M ft. b.m.	343,559	291,509	322,527	5,861,378	4,778,108	4,809,263
Poles	No.	620,341	689,181	758,469	2,904,318	2,980,979	3,290,667
Timber	M ft. b.m.	127,773	95,780	116,986	3,317,225	2,631,128	2,643,543
Railway ties	No.	1,158,281	1,914,969	1,263,070	826,483	1,476,074	1,086,596
Veneer	$	–	–	–	339,387	453,272	242,593
Piling	lin. ft.	2,862,391	2,936,713	3,733,915	260,559	254,101	315,418
Fence posts	No.	796,058	1,309,220	687,128	93,401	131,482	66,888
Fuel wood	Cords	12,684	16,525	16,960	80,388	105,761	107,117
Miscellaneous	$	–	–	–	2,281,013	2,674,693	2,493,365
Total exports		–	–	–	**112,836,917**	**116,057,122**	**109,681,751**

Exportation of these products also reached its maximum in 1920 and declined sharply in 1921. There was however, an increase in 1922 and 1923. The exports in 1924 were less in value than in 1923, but there was an increase in 1925. The exports in 1926 were 5·6 per cent less in value than those of 1925.

Sawn lumber formed 56·8 per cent of the total value of these exports in 1926 and pulpwood came second with 12·8 per cent. The miscellaneous item includes box shooks, pickets, spoolwood, tan bark, lath wood, match blocks, small poles, masts, spars and knees, stave and shingle bolts.

The total of $109,681,751 was made up of exports to the United States valued at $91,156,996, exports to the United Kingdom valued at $8,243,522 and exports to other countries valued at $10,281,233. These partly-manufactured and unmanufactured wood products formed 8·6 per cent of the total value of Canada's exports in 1926. The wood and paper group of exports which includes all commodities, manufactured and unmanufactured, of forest origin, was valued at $286,305,842 in 1926 and formed the most valuable group next to agricultural and vegetable products, making up 22·6 per cent of the total.

The relative importance of the products of the lumber industry in Canada's export trade is shown in the following statement.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS

CALENDAR YEAR—1926

	$
Agricultural and vegetable products	588,885,984
Forest Products (Wood and Paper)	286,305,842
Mineral Products	184,724,833
Animal Products	168,025,501
Chemical Products	16,469,773
Fibres and Textiles	7,111,896
Miscellaneous Products	17,058,147
Total Exports	1,268,581,976
Forest Products—	
Unmanufactured wood (lumber, lath, shingles, etc.)	109,681,751
Manufactured wood (pulp, furniture, sash, doors, etc.)	54,174,989
Paper (and paper goods)	121,414,513
Books and printed matter	1,034,589
	286,305,842

TRADE BALANCES

The classification of forest products for the export trade is very different from that used for imports and very few items in one classification have identical corresponding items in the other. Trade balances for certain items or groups of items can be approximated but they must not be taken too literally. The totals for 1924, 1925 and 1926 in tables G and H would indicate favourable trade balances in forest products of $102,881,409, $106,305,446 and $96,983,593 respectively. In 1926 in the case of sawn lumber there is an apparent favourable balance of 1,972,101 thousand feet and of $52,652,264. There are apparent favourable balances with most classes where comparisons are at all possible. In the case of pulpwood there is no importation and the exports all go toward increasing the total favourable balance. While pulpwood, square timber, logs, bolts, etc., all help to increase the balance of exports over imports it should be borne in mind that these materials are unmanufactured or only partly manufactured and that the value that will be added to them by further manufacture will not be realised by Canada but by the countries to which they are exported.

Table I.—Lumber cut, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Provinces	Number of firms reporting — Nombre d'établissements recensés		Total quantity cut — Quantité totale sciée		Per cent increase or decrease in cut over 1925 — Pourcentage de l'augmentation ou de la diminution du sciage sur 1925	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	—	
	No. — Nombre	No. — Nombre	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.		
Canada	**2,700**	**2,780**	**3,888,920**	**4,185,140**	+	**7·6**
British Columbia	314	315	1,724,832	2,103,295	+	21·9
Ontario	710	676	957,577	864,591	−	9·7
Quebec	984	1,087	554,464	581,150	+	4·8
New Brunswick	224	257	405,203	381,673	−	5·8
Nova Scotia	343	328	94,826	94,390	−	0·5
Manitoba	26	16	89,403	71,480	−	20·0
Alberta	43	52	41,766	66,571	+	59·4
Saskatchewan	12	9	16,477	19,063	+	15·7
Prince Edward Island	44	40	4,372	2,927	−	33·1

Table II.—Lumber cut, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926

Kind of wood	Rank — Rang		Total quantity cut — Quantité totale sciée		Per cent increase or decrease in cut over 1925 — Pourcentage de l'augmentation ou de la diminution du sciage sur 1925	
	1925	1926	1925	1926		
			M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b. m. — M.P.M.P.		
Total	–	–	**3,888,920**	**4,185,140**	+	**7·6**
Douglas Fir	2	1	1,102,658	1,293,783	+	17·3
Spruce	1	2	1,167,306	1,225,960	+	5·0
White pine	3	3	557,700	483,602	−	13·3
Hemlock	4	4	324,768	379,091	+	16·7
Cedar	6	5	132,358	149,437	+	12·9
Red pine	7	6	101,703	125,038	+	22·9
Jack pine	5	7	134,984	118,834	−	12·0
Balsam fir	10	8	58,223	92,211	+	58·4
Yellow birch	8	9	78,486	84,784	+	8·0
Western yellow pine	12	10	44,259	49,922	+	12·8
Tamarack	9	11	59,623	49,502	−	17·0
Maple	11	12	49,824	49,199	−	1·3
Basswood	13	13	23,811	22,934	−	3·8
Elm	14	14	15,683	17,816	+	13·6
White birch	15	15	10,982	11,791	+	7·4
Poplar and cottonwood	16	16	9,759	9,950	+	2·0
Beech	17	17	6,670	8,347	+	25·1
Ash	18	18	5,367	6,618	+	3·3
Oak	19	19	2,975	4,399	+	47·9
Chestnut	20	20	544	583	+	7·2
Butternut	21	21	225	176	−	21·8
Cherry	22	22	191	171	−	10·5
Hickory	24	23	70	147	+	110·0
Yellow cypress	23	24	150	117	−	22·0
Walnut	25	25	45	63	+	28·6
Tulip	26	26	3	3		–
Sycamore	28	27	1	3	+	200·0
Willow	27	–	2	–		–
Black gum (Pepperidge)	29	–	1	–		–
Unspecified	–	–	549	659	+	20·0

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Tableau I.—Bois d'œuvre scié, par province, 1925 et 1926

Total value of lumber — Valeur totale du bois d'œuvre		Per cent distribution of cut — Pourcentage du sciage		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.		Provinces
1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
$	$			$ c.	$ c	
99,725,519	**101,071,260**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**25 64**	**24 15**	**Canada,**
39,035,841	44,250,051	44·3	50·2	22 63	21 04	Colombie Britannique.
30,074,363	26,364,282	24·6	20·7	31 41	30 49	Ontario.
14,655,577	15,268,467	41·3	13·9	26 43	26 27	Québec.
10,513,568	9,656,279	10·4	9·1	25 95	25 30	Nouveau Brunswick.
1,907,127	1,837,310	2·4	2·2	20 11	19 47	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
2,178,051	1,724,307	2·3	1·7	24 36	24 12	Manitoba.
931,574	1,464,487	1·1	1·6	22 30	23 00	Alberta.
323,184	432,443	0·4	0·4	19 61	22 68	Saskatchewan.
106,234	73,634	0·1	0·1	24 30	25 16	Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Tableau II.—Bois d'œuvre scié, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Total value of lumber — Valeur totale du bois d'œuvre		Per cent distribution of cut — Pourcentage du sciage		Average value per M ft. b. m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.		Essences
1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
$	$			$ c.	$ c.	
99,725,519	**101,071,260**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**25 64**	**24 15**	**Total,**
24,006,241	27,062,520	28·4	29·3	21 77	20 91	Sapin Douglas.
28,765,126	28,983,995	30·0	30·9	24 64	23 64	Epinette.
18,517,843	15,565,348	14·3	11·6	33 20	32 19	Pin blanc.
6,784,505	6,998,251	8·3	9·1	20 89	18 46	Pruche
4,917,616	4,752,630	3·4	3·6	37 15	31 80	Cèdre.
2,982,026	3,628,563	2·6	3·0	29 32	29 02	Pin rouge.
3,082,731	2,585,342	3·5	2·2	22 84	21 75	Pin gris ou cyprès.
1,335,082	2,041,994	1·5	2·0	22 93	22 14	Sapin baumier.
2,671,439	2,873,560	2·0	2·8	34 04	33 89	Merisier.
958,693	1,092,641	1·1	1·2	21 66	21 89	Pin massif.
1,293,365	1,000,906	1·5	1·2	21 69	20 22	Tamarac ou mélèze.
1,870,387	1,789,449	1·3	1·2	37 54	36 37	Erable.
781,986	734,678	0·6	0·5	32 84	32 03	Bois blanc ou tilleul.
575,005	624,004	0·4	0·4	36 66	35 02	Orme.
374,975	398,932	0·3	0·3	34 14	33 83	Bouleau.
195,214	190,888	0·3	0·1	20 00	19 18	Peuplier et cotonnier.
199,989	239,200	0·2	0·2	29 98	28 66	Hêtre.
196,064	215,350	0·1	0·2	36 53	32 54	Frêne.
151,715	224,422	0·1	0·2	51 00	51 02	Chêne.
23,454	23,610	*	*	43 11	40 50	Chataignier ou marronnier.
7,740	5,766	*	*	34 40	32 76	Noyer tendre.
7,754	7,283	*	*	40 60	42 59	Cerisier.
3,126	6,094	*	*	44 66	47 57	Noyer dur.
8,930	6,000	*	*	59 53	51 28	Cyprès jaune.
2,266	4,929	*	*	50 36	78 23	Noyer noir.
240	200	*	*	80 00	66 66	Tulipier.
40	131	*	*	40 00	43 66	Sycamore.
36	–	*	*	18 00	–	Saule.
15	–	*	*	15 00	–	Nyssa.
11,946	13,674	*	*	21 76	20 74	Non spécifiée.

* Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table III.—Softwoods vs. hardwoods.—Total quantity reported and the percentage each kind forms of the total lumber production reported by kinds of wood in Canada and in each province in 1925 and 1926.

Tableau III.—Bois durs et bois tendres.—Leur part respective dans la production du bois d'œuvre au Canada et dans chaque province, en 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Softwoods—Bois tendres				Provinces	Hardwoods—Bois durs			
	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total			Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926		1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.				M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.		
Totals	**3,683,732**	**3,967,497**	**94·7**	**94·8**	**Totaux**	**204,639**	**216,984**	**5·3**	**5·2**
British Columbia	1,724,646	2,102,825	100·0	100·0	Colombie Britannique	176	470	*	*
Ontario	849,256	755,765	88·7	87·4	Ontario	108,087	108,586	11·3	12·5
Quebec	482,623	499,539	87·1	86·0	Québec	71,536	81,323	12·9	14·0
New Brunswick	395,033	368,472	97·5	96·5	Nouveau-Brunswick	10,170	13,201	2·5	3·5
Nova Scotia	84,679	83,734	89·3	88·8	Nouvelle-Ecosse	10,147	10,531	10·7	11·1
Manitoba	86,461	71,451	96·7	99·9	Manitoba	2,942	29	3·3	*
Alberta	40,836	64,114	97·8	96·3	Alberta	930	2,457	2·2	3·6
Saskatchewan	16,048	18,983	97·4	99·6	Saskatchewan	429	80	2·6	*
Prince Edward Island	4,150	2,614	94·9	99·3	Île du Prince-Edouard	222	313	5·1	10·6

* Less than one tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

These totals do not include unspecified lumber which could not be divided into hardwood and softwood—Ces totaux ne comprennent pas le bois non spécifié, qui n'a pu être divisé en dur et tendre.

Table IV.—Softwoods vs. hardwoods.—Comparison of quantities of each, reported in Canada, and percentage each forms of the total in 1925 and 1926

Tableau IV.—Bois durs et bois tendres.—Production comparative, absolue et relative des différentes essences, pour l'ensemble du Canada, en 1925 et 1926

Kinds of softwood — Essences de bois tendres	Softwoods—Bois tendres				Kinds of hardwood — Essences de bois durs	Hardwoods—Bois durs			
	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total			Quantity — Quantité		Per cent of total — Pourcentage du total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926		1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.				M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.		
Totals	**3,683,732**	**3,967,497**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**Totals**	**204,639**	**216,984**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Douglas Fir	1,102,658	1,293,783	29·9	32·6	Yellow birch	78,486	84,784	38·4	39·1
Spruce	1,167,306	1,225,960	31·7	30·9	Maple	49,824	49,199	24·3	22·7
White pine	557,700	483,602	15·1	12·2	Basswood	23,811	22,934	11·6	10·6
Hemlock	324,768	379,091	8·8	9·6	Elm	15,683	17,816	7·7	8·3
Cedar	132,358	149,437	3·6	3·7	White birch	10,982	11,791	5·4	5·4
Red pine	101,703	125,038	2·8	3·2	Poplar and cottonwood	9,759	9,950	4·8	4·5
Jack pine	134,984	118,834	3·7	3·0	Beech	6,670	8,347	3·2	3·8
Balsam fir	58,223	92,211	1·6	2·3	Ash	5,367	6,618	2·6	3·0
Western yellow pine	44,256	49,922	1·2	1·3	Oak	3,975	4,399	1·5	2·0
Tamarack	59,623	49,502	1·6	1·2	Chestnut	544	583	0·3	0·3
Yellow cypress	150	117	*	*	Butternut	225	176	0·1	0·1
					Cherry	191	171	0·1	0·1
					Hickory	70	147	*	0·1
					Walnut	45	63	*	*
					Tulip	3	3	*	*
					Sycamore	1	3	*	*
					Black gum	1	–	*	–
					Willow	2	–	*	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Those totals do not include unspecified lumber which could not be divided into hardwoods and softwoods.

Dans ces totaux n'est pas compris le bois d'essence non spécifiée, lequel ne peut être attribué ni aux bois durs ni aux bois tendres.

Table V.—British Columbia lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau V.—Le bois d'œuvre en Colombie Britannique, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**1,724,832**	**2,103,295**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**39,035,841**	**44,250,051**	**22 63**	**21 04**
Douglas fir	1,102,621	1,293,648	63·9	61·5	24,005,471	27,059,820	21 77	20 92
Spruce	180,751	263,520	10·5	12·5	4,043,479	5,542,056	22 37	21 03
Hemlock	176,165	256,381	10·2	12·2	3,252,860	4,187,465	18 46	16 33
Cedar	118,133	130,512	6·8	6·2	4,561,675	4,204,391	38 61	32 21
Western yellow pine	44,259	49,922	2·6	2·4	958,693	1,092,641	21 66	21 89
Tamarack	58,451	47,343	3·4	2·3	1,264,299	941,573	21 63	19 89
Balsam fir	14,937	30,563	0·9	1·4	235,125	501,888	15 74	16 42
White pine	15,042	16,226	0·9	0·8	386,278	405,986	25 68	25 02
Jack pine	14,137	14,593	0·8	0·7	314,821	298,628	22 27	20 46
Maple	145	232	*	*	3,070	5,185	21 17	22 35
Poplar and cottonwood	–	198	–	*	–	3,538	–	17 87
Yellow cypress	150	117	*	*	8,930	6,000	59 53	51 28
White birch	31	40	*	*	920	880	29 68	22 00
Unspecified	10	–	*	*	220	–	22 00	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table VI.—Ontario lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau VI.—Le bois d'œuvre dans l'Ontario, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c	$ c.
Total	**957,577**	**864,591**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**30,074,363**	**26,364,282**	**31 41**	**30 49**
White pine	481,088	412,337	50·6	47·7	16,319,761	13,578,285	33 71	32 93
Red pine	98,402	121,009	10·3	14·0	2,886,306	3,549,290	29 33	29 08
Jack pine	100,610	82,166	10·5	9·5	2,316,428	1,812,101	23 02	22 06
Hemlock	80,213	72,517	8·4	8·4	1,957,862	1,727,418	24 41	23 82
Spruce	80,113	55,988	8·4	6·5	2,349,490	1,470,284	29 33	26 26
Maple	36,969	34,171	3·9	4·0	1,471,326	1,307,184	39 80	38 25
Yellow birch	26,860	26,063	2·8	3·0	988,125	950,474	36 79	36 47
Elm	13,622	14,923	1·4	1·7	511,238	523,238	37 53	35 06
Basswood	13,886	14,762	1·4	1·7	485,319	489,491	34 95	33 15
Cedar	2,484	7,404	0·2	0·9	72,442	233,393	29 16	31 52
Beech	3,451	4,546	0·4	0·5	112,140	132,996	32 49	29 26
Ash	3,238	4,342	0·3	0·5	125,918	146,128	38 89	33 65
Poplar and cottonwood	2,586	3,742	0·3	0·4	54,712	80,102	21 21	21 41
Oak	2,528	3,639	0·3	0·4	127,055	178,485	50 26	49 09
Balsam fir	2,921	3,286	0·3	0·4	74,291	84,087	25 43	25 59
White birch	4,144	1,488	0·4	0·2	168,509	53,072	40 66	35 67
Tamarack	425	1,064	*	0·1	10,760	31,804	25 32	29 89
Chestnut	538	531	*	0·1	23,244	23,540	43 20	40 52
Hickory	66	132	*	*	2,723	6,374	45 38	48 29
Cherry	124	99	*	*	5,635	4,85[illegible]	45 44	49 05
Butternut	57	42	*	*	1,982	1,704	34 77	40 57
Walnut	25	38	*	*	1,550	2,477	62 00	65 18
Tulip	3	3	*	*	240	200	80 00	66 67
Sycamore	1	3	*	*	40	131	40 00	43 67
Black gum (pepperidge)	1	–	*	–	15	–	15 00	–
Unspecified	234	246	*	*	7,252	7,162	30 99	29 11

* Less than one-tenth than of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table VII.—Quebec lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau VII.—Le bois d'œuvre dans le Québec, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c	$ c.
Total	**554,464**	**581,150**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**14,655,577**	**15,268,467**	**26 43**	**22 42**
Spruce	380,714	379,332	68·7	65·3	9,440,075	9,353,281	24 80	24 66
Yellow birch	39,185	44,638	7·0	7·7	1,395,217	1,533,147	35 61	34 35
White pine	31,339	34,867	5·6	6·0	1,082,682	1,070,872	34 55	30 71
Balsam fir	20,266	29,431	3·7	5·1	528,137	775,744	26 06	26 36
Hemlock	24,009	25,777	4·3	4·4	558,396	582,737	23 26	22 61
Jack pine	12,648	16,058	2·3	2·8	299,007	367,093	23 64	22 86
Maple	9,646	11,607	1·7	2·0	315,188	384,836	32 68	33 16
Cedar	10,900	11,048	2·0	1·9	266,240	305,931	24 43	27 69
Basswood	9,859	7,660	1·8	1·3	294,897	228,286	29 91	29 80
White birch	4,468	7,144	0·8	1·2	135,094	252,064	30 24	35 28
Poplar and cottonwood	2,618	3,227	0·5	0·6	58,968	68,235	22 52	21 15
Elm	2,059	2,891	0·4	0·5	63,717	100,706	30 95	34 83
Red pine	2,524	2,274	0·4	0·4	78,641	67,809	31 16	29 82
Ash	2,123	2,156	0·4	0·4	70,001	66,484	32 97	30 84
Beech	907	1,085	0·2	0·2	25,844	32,228	28 49	29 70
Tamarack	223	752	*	0·1	6,629	21,434	29 73	28 50
Oak	398	668	0·1	0·1	23,128	43,437	58 11	65 03
Butternut	168	133	*	*	5,758	4,033	34 27	30 32
Cherry	67	72	*	*	2,119	2,427	31 63	33 71
Walnut	20	25	*	*	716	2,452	35 80	98 08
Hickory	10	15	*	*	403	620	40 30	41 33
Chestnut	6	2	*	*	210	70	35 00	35 00
Willow	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00	–
Unspecified	305	288	*	*	4,474	4,541	14 67	15 77

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième pour cent.

Table VIII.—New Brunswick lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau VIII.—Le bois d'œuvre au Nouveau-Brunswick, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**405,203**	**381,673**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**10,513,568**	**9,656,779**	**25 95**	**25 30**
Spruce	320,376	312,654	79·1	81·9	8,322,836	7,836,073	25 98	25 06
Balsam fir	17,216	26,322	4·2	6·9	441,984	628,194	25 67	23 87
White pine	20,200	14,510	5·0	3·8	563,894	392,097	27 92	27 02
Hemlock	34,487	12,905	8·5	3·4	828,000	305,470	24 01	23 67
Yellow birch	4,971	7,643	1·2	2·0	140,422	255,033	28 25	33 37
Maple	1,805	1,937	0·4	0·5	54,847	66,540	30 39	34 35
White birch	1,786	1,897	0·4	0·5	57,723	65,855	32 32	34 72
Red pine	333	1,400	0·1	0·4	7,818	34,936	23 48	24 95
Beech	1,290	1,119	0·3	0·3	41,791	40,511	32 40	36 20
Cedar	841	473	0·2	0·1	17,259	8,915	20 52	18 85
Basswood	66	456	*	0·1	1,770	15,901	26 82	34 87
Jack pine	1,555	208	0·4	0·1	29,208	4,186	18 78	20 13
Poplar and cottonwood	248	144	0·1	*	5,291	2,424	21 33	16 83
Ash	2	4	*	*	50	115	25 00	28 75
Butternut	–	1	*	*	–	29	–	29 00
Tamarack	25	–	*	–	625	–	25 00	–
Elm	2	–	*	–	50	–	25 00	–
Unspecified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième pour cent.

Table IX.—Nova Scotia lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau IX.—Le bois d'œuvre en Nouvelle-Ecosse, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**94,826**	**94,390**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,907,127**	**1,837,310**	**20 11**	**19 47**
Spruce	66,076	64,642	69·7	68·5	1,328,497	1,266,683	20 11	19 60
Hemlock	8,563	11,492	9·0	12·2	156,872	194,671	18 32	16 94
Yellow birch	7,340	6,304	7·7	6·7	143,557	130,670	19 56	20 73
White pine	6,834	5,546	7·2	5·9	158,852	115,163	23 24	20 77
Balsam fir	2,577	1,699	2·7	1·8	48,967	32,966	19 00	19 40
Beech	987	1,520	1·0	1·6	19,642	31,490	19 90	20 72
Maple	1,219	1,208	1·3	1·3	24,692	24,269	20 26	20 09
White birch	508	1,168	0·5	1·2	11,241	25,382	22 13	21 73
Red pine	441	355	0·5	0·4	9,186	6,522	20 83	18 37
Ash	4	116	–	0·1	95	2,623	23 75	22 61
Oak	49	92	0·1	0·1	1,532	2,500	31 27	27 17
Poplar and cottonwood	40	71	*	0·1	740	1,340	18 50	18 87
Basswood	–	50	–	*	–	1,000	–	20 00
Elm	–	2	–	*	–	60	–	30 00
Tamarack	175	–	0·2	–	2,962	–	16 93	–
Jack pine	13	–	*	–	292	–	22 46	–
Unspecified	–	125	–	0·1	–	1,971	–	15 77

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table X.—Manitoba lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau X.—Le bois d'œuvre au Manitoba, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**89,403**	**71,480**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,178,051**	**1,724,307**	**24 36**	**24 12**
Spruce	85,690	69,534	95·8	97·3	2,107,984	1,690,555	24 60	24 31
Jack pine	404	1,280	0·4	1·8	6,812	22,448	16 86	17 54
Tamarack	292	340	0·3	0·5	7,454	6,060	25 53	17 82
Balsam fir	35	262	*	0·4	560	4,192	16 00	16 00
White pine	40	35	*	*	600	525	15 00	15 00
Poplar and cottonwood	2,929	29	3·8	*	54,337	527	18 55	18 17
White birch	13	–	*	–	304	–	23 38	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XI.—Alberta lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XI.—Le bois d'œuvre en Alberta, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**41,766**	**66,571**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**931,571**	**1,464,487**	**22 30**	**22 00**
Spruce	35,112	59,441	84·1	89·3	799,549	1,347,601	22 77	22 67
Jack pine	5,617	4,535	13·4	6·8	116,163	80,886	20 68	17 84
Poplar and cottonwood	915	2,457	2·2	3·7	13,122	33,265	14 34	13 54
Douglas fir	37	135	0·1	0·2	740	2,700	20 00	20 00
Tamarack	30	3	0·1	*	600	35	20 00	11 67
Balsam fir	40	–	0·1	–	800	–	20 00	–
White birch	15	–	*	–	600	–	40 00	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XII.—Saskatchewan lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XII.—Le bois d'œuvre, en Saskatchewan, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**16,477**	**19,063**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**323,184**	**432,443**	**19 61**	**22 68**
Spruce	16,046	18,983	97·4	99·6	315,109	431,043	19 64	22 71
Poplar and cottonwood	428	80	2·6	0·4	8,021	1,400	18 74	17 50
Tamarack	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00	–
White birch	1	–	*	–	18	–	18 00	–
Unspecified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XIII.—Prince Edward Island lumber, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926
Table XIII.—Le bois d'œuvre dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**4,372**	**2,927**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**106,234**	**73,631**	**24 30**	**25 16**
Spruce	2,428	1,866	55·5	63·9	58,107	46,419	23 93	24 88
Balsam fir	231	648	5·3	22·1	5,218	14,923	22 59	23 03
Yellow birch	130	136	3·0	4·6	4,118	4,236	31 68	31 15
White pine	157	81	3·6	2·8	5,776	2,420	36 79	29 88
Beech	35	77	0·8	2·6	572	1,975	16 34	25 65
White birch	16	54	0·4	1·8	566	1,679	35 38	31 09
Maple	40	44	0·9	1·5	1,264	1,435	31 60	32 61
Hemlock	1,331	19	30·4	0·6	30,515	490	22 93	25 79
Poplar and cottonwood	1	2	*	*	23	57	23 00	28 50
Red pine	3	–	0·1	0·1	75	–	25 00	–
Jack pine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XIV.—Douglas fir lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XIV.—Le sapin Douglas, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,102,658**	**1,293,783**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**24,006,211**	**27,062,520**	**21 77**	**20 92**
British Columbia	1,102,621	1,293,648	100·0	100·0	24,005,471	27,059,820	21 77	20 92
Alberta	37	135	*	*	740	2,700	20 00	20 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included—
Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)—B.C., (Alta.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Sapin Douglas (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)—C.B., (Alta.).

Table XV.—Spruce lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XV.—L'épinette, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,167,306**	**1,225,960**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**28,765,120**	**28,983,995**	**24 64**	**23 64**
Quebec	380,714	379,332	32·6	30·9	9,440,075	9,353,281	24 80	24 66
New Brunswick	320,376	312,654	27·4	25·5	8,322,836	7,836,073	25 98	25 06
British Columbia	180,751	263,520	15·5	21·5	4,043,479	5,542,056	22 37	21 03
Manitoba	85,690	69,534	7·3	5·7	2,107,984	1,690,555	24 60	24 31
Nova Scotia	66,076	64,642	5·7	5·3	1,328,497	1,266,683	20 11	19 60
Alberta	35,112	59,441	3·0	4·8	799,549	1,347,601	22 77	22 67
Ontario	80,113	55,988	6·9	4·6	2,349,490	1,470,284	29 33	26 26
Saskatchewan	16,046	18,983	1·4	1·5	315,109	431,043	19 64	22 71
Prince Edward Island	2,428	1,866	0·2	0·2	58,107	46,419	23 93	24 88

Commercial species included—
White spruce (Picea canadensis)—All provinces.
Red spruce (Picea rubra)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., (Ont.)
Black spruce (Picea mariana)—All provinces.
Engelmann spruce (Picea Engelmanni)—B.C., Alta.
Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
L'épinette blanche (Picea canadensis)—Toutes les provinces.
L'épinette rouge (Picea rubra)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont.
L'épinette noire (Picea mariana)—Toutes les provinces.
L'épinette Engelmann (Picea Engelmanni), C.B., Alta.
L'épinette Sitka (Picea sitchensis)—C.B.

Table XVI.—White pine lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XVI.—Le pin blanc, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**557,700**	**483,602**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**18,517,843**	**15,565,348**	**33 20**	**32 19**
Ontario	484,088	412,337	86·8	85·3	16,319,761	13,578,285	33 71	32 93
Quebec	31,339	34,867	5·6	7·2	1,082,682	1,070,872	34 55	30 71
British Columbia	15,042	16,226	2·7	3·4	386,278	405,986	25 68	25 02
New Brunswick	20,200	14,510	3·6	3·0	563,894	392,097	27 92	27 02
Nova Scotia	6,834	5,546	1·2	1·1	158,852	115,163	23 24	20 77
Prince Edward Island	157	81	*	*	5,776	2,420	36 79	29 88
Manitoba	40	35	*	*	600	525	15 00	15 00

Commercial species included—
White pine (Pinus Strobus)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).
Western white pine (Pinus monticola)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:
Le pin blanc (Pinus Strobus)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont., (Man.).
Le pin blanc de l'ouest (Pinus monticola)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XVII.—Hemlock lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XVII.—La pruche, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$
Canada	**324,768**	**379,091**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**6,784,505**	**6,998,251**	**20 89**	**18**
British Columbia	176,165	256,381	54·2	67·6	3,252,860	4,187,465	18 46	16
Ontario	80,213	72,517	24·7	19·1	1,957,862	1,727,418	24 41	23
Quebec	24,009	25,777	7·4	6·8	558,396	582,737	23 26	22
New Brunswick	34,487	12,905	10·6	3·4	828,000	305,470	24 01	23
Nova Scotia	8,563	11,492	2·6	3·0	156,872	194,671	18 32	16
Prince Edward Island	1,331	19	0·4	*	30,515	490	22 93	25

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included:—
Eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)—P.E.I., N.S., Que., Ont.
Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
La pruche de l'est (Tsuga canadensis)—I.P.-E., N.-E., Que., Ont.
La pruche de l'ouest (Tsuga heterophylla)—C.B.

Table XVIII.—Cedar lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XVIII.—Le cèdre, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**132,358**	**149,437**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**4,917,616**	**4,752,630**	**37 15**	**31 80**
British Columbia	118,133	130,512	89·3	87·3	4,561,675	4,204,391	38 61	32 21
Quebec	10,900	11,048	8·2	7·4	266,240	305,931	24 43	27 69
Ontario	2,484	7,404	1·9	5·0	72,442	233,393	29 16	31 52
New Brunswick	841	473	0·6	0·3	17,259	8,915	20 52	18 85

Commercial species included:—
White cedar (Thuja occidentalis)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man.) (Sask.).
Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le cèdre blanc (Thuja occidentalis)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B Qué., Ont. (Man). (Sask.).
Le cèdre géant (Thuja plicata)—C.B.

Table XIX.—Red pine lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XIX.—Le pin rouge, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**101,703**	**125,638**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,982,026**	**3,628,563**	**29 32**	**29 02**
Ontario	98,402	121,009	96·8	96·8	2,886,306	3,519,296	29 33	29 08
Quebec	2,524	2,275	2·5	1·8	78,641	67,809	31 16	29 82
New Brunswick	333	1,400	0·3	1·1	7,818	34,936	23 48	24 95
Nova Scotia	441	355	0·4	0·3	9,186	6,522	20 83	18 37
Prince Edward Island	3	–	*	–	75	–	25 00	–

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Commercial species included:—
Red or Norway pine (Pinus resinosa)—I.P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le pin rouge (Pinus resinosa)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont. (Man.).

Table XX.—Jack pine and lodgepole pine lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XX.—Le pin gris ou cyprès, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**134,984**	**118,834**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**3,082,731**	**2,585,342**	**22 84**	**21 76**
Ontario	100,610	82,160	74·5	69·1	2,316,428	1,812,101	23 02	22 06
Quebec	12,648	16,058	9·4	13·5	299,007	367,093	23 64	22 86
British Columbia	14,137	14,593	10·5	12·3	314,821	298,628	22 27	20 46
Alberta	5,617	4,535	4·2	3·8	116,163	80,886	20 68	17 84
Manitoba	404	1,280	0·3	1·1	6,812	22,448	16 86	17 54
New Brunswick	1,555	208	1·1	0·2	29,208	4,186	18 78	20 13
Nova Scotia	13	–	*	–	292	–	22 46	–

Commercial species included:—
Jack pine (Pinus Banksiana)—All provinces east of B.C.

Lodgepole pine (Pinus Murrayana)—Alta., B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le pin gris (Pinus Banksiana)—Toutes les provinces à l'est de la C.B.

Le pin de Murray (Pinus Murrayana)—Alta., C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXI.—Balsam fir lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXI.—Le sapin baumier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**58,223**	**92,211**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,335,082**	**2,041,994**	**22 93**	**22 14**
British Columbia	14,937	30,563	25·6	33·1	235,125	501,888	15 74	16 42
Quebec	20,266	29,431	34·8	31·9	528,137	775,744	26 06	26 36
New Brunswick	17,216	26,322	29 6	28·5	441,984	628,194	25 67	23 87
Ontario	2,921	3,286	5·0	3·6	74,291	84,087	25 43	25 59
Nova Scotia	2,577	1,699	4·4	1·8	48,967	32,966	19 00	19 40
Prince Edward Island	231	648	0·4	0·7	5,218	14,923	22 59	23 03
Manitoba	35	262	0·1	0·3	560	4,192	16 00	16 00
Alberta	40	–	0·1	–	800	–	20 00	–

Commercial species included:—
Balsam fir (Abies balsamea)—All provinces but B.C.

Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa)—B.C. (Alta).
Amabalis fir (Abies amabalis)—Coast region, B.C.
Lowland fir (Abies grandis)—Coast region, B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le sapin baumier (Abies balsamea)—Toutes les provinces sauf C.B.

Le sapin des Alpes (Abies lasiocarpa)—C.B. (Alta).
Le sapin gracieux (Abies amabilis)—Littoral, C.B.
Le sapin grandissime (Abies grandis)—Littoral, C.B.

Table XXII.—Yellow birch lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXII.—Le merisier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**78,486**	**84,784**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,671,439**	**2,873,560**	**34 04**	**33 89**
Quebec	39,185	44,638	50·0	52·6	1,395,217	1,533,147	35 61	34 35
Ontario	26,860	26,063	34·2	30·7	988,125	950,474	36 79	36 47
New Brunswick	4,971	7,643	6·3	9·0	140,422	255,033	28 25	33 37
Nova Scotia	7,340	6,304	9·3	7·4	143,557	130,670	19 56	20 73
Prince Edward Island	130	136	0·2	0·2	4,118	4,236	31 68	31 15

Commercial species included:—
Yellow birch (Betula lutea)—P.E.I., N.S., Que., Ont.
Sweet or cherry birch (Betula lenta)—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le merisier jaune (Betula lutea)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont.
Le merisier rouge (Betula lenta)—N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont

Table XXIII.—Western yellow pine, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXIII.—Le pin massif, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**44,259**	**49,922**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**958,693**	**1,092,461**	**21 66**	**21 88**
British Columbia	44,259	49,922	100·0	100·0	958,693	1,092,461	21 66	21 88

Commercial species included:—
Western yellow or bull pine (Pinus ponderosa)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le pin massif (Pinus ponderosa)—C.B.

Table XXIV.—Tamarack or larch lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXIV.—Le tamarac ou mélèze, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**59,623**	**49,562**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,293,365**	**1,000,906**	**21 69**	**20 22**
British Columbia	58,451	47,343	98·0	95·6	1,264,299	941,573	21 63	19 89
Ontario	425	1,064	0·7	2·1	10,760	31,804	25 32	29 89
Quebec	223	752	0·4	1·5	6,629	21,434	29 73	28 50
Manitoba	292	340	0·5	0·7	7,454	6,060	25 53	17 82
Alberta	30	3	0·1	*	600	35	20 00	11 67
Nova Scotia	175	–	0·3	–	2,962	–	16 93	–
New Brunswick	25	–	*	–	625	–	25 00	–
Saskatchewan	2	–	*	–	36	–	18 00	–

Commercial species included:—
Tamarack or larch (Larix laricina)—All provinces.
Western larch (Larix occidentalis)—C.B.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le tamarac ou mélèze (Larix laricina)—Toutes provinces.
Le mélèze de l'ouest (Larix occidentalis)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXV.—Maple lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXV.—L'érable, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**49,824**	**49,199**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**1,870,387**	**1,789,449**	**37 54**	**36 37**
Ontario	36,969	34,171	74·2	69·5	1,471,326	1,307,184	39 80	38 25
Quebec	9,646	11,607	19·4	23·6	315,188	384,836	32 68	33 16
New Brunswick	1,805	1,937	3·6	3·9	54,847	66,540	30 39	34 35
Nova Scotia	1,219	1,208	2·4	2·4	24,693	24,269	20 26	20 09
British Columbia	145	232	0·3	0·5	3,070	5,185	21 17	22 35
Prince Edward Island	40	44	0·1	0·1	1,264	1,435	31 60	32 61

Commercial species included:—
Sugar maple (Acer saccharum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.
White or silver maple (Acer saccharinum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.
Red maple (Acer rubrum)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.
Broad-leaved maple (Acer macrophyllum)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
L'érable à sucre (Acer saccharum)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable blanc ou argenté (Acer saccharinum)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable rouge (Acer rubrum)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.
L'érable à larges feuilles (Acer macrophyllum)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXVI.—Basswood lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXVI.—Le bois blanc ou tilleul, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**23,811**	**22,934**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**781,986**	**734,678**	**32 84**	**32 03**
Ontario	13,886	14,768	58.3	64·4	485,319	489,491	34 95	33 15
Quebec	9,859	7,660	41·4	33·4	294,897	228,286	29 91	29 80
New Brunswick	66	456	0·3	2·0	1,770	15,901	26 82	34 87
Nova Scotia	–	50	–	0·2	–	1,000	–	20 00

Commercial species included:—
Basswood (Tilia americana)—N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le bois blanc ou tilleul (Tilia americana)—N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.

Table XXVII.—Elm lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXVII.—L'orme, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**15,683**	**17,816**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**575,005**	**624,004**	**36 66**	**35 02**
Ontario	13,622	14,923	86·9	83·8	511,238	523,238	37 53	35 06
Quebec	2,059	2,891	13·1	16·2	63,717	100,706	30 95	34 83
Nova Scotia	–	2	–	*	–	60	–	30 00
New Brunswick	2	–	*	–	50	–	25 00	–

Commercial species included:—
White elm (Ulmus americana)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que., (Man.).
Rock or cork elm (Ulmus racemosa)—Ont., Que.
Red elm (Ulmus fulva)—Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
L'orme blanc (Ulmus americana)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué. (Man.).
L'orme liège (Ulmus racemosa)—Ont., Qué.
L'orme rouge (Ulmus fulva)—Ont., Qué.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXVIII.—White birch lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXVIII.—Le bouleau, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**10,982**	**11,791**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**374,975**	**398,932**	**34 14**	**33 83**
Quebec	4,468	7,144	40·7	60·6	135,094	252,064	30 24	35 28
New Brunswick	1,786	1,897	16·3	16·1	57,723	65,855	32 32	34 72
Ontario	4,144	1,488	37.7	12·6	168,509	53,072	40 66	35 67
Nova Scotia	508	1,168	4·6	9·9	11,241	25,382	22 13	21 73
Prince Edward Island	16	54	0·1	0·5	566	1,679	35 38	31 09
British Columbia	31	40	0·3	0·3	920	880	29 68	22 00
Alberta	15	–	0·1	–	600	–	40 00	–
Manitoba	13	–	0·1	–	304	–	23 38	–
Saskatchewan	1	–	*	–	18	–	–	–

Commercial species included:—
Paper birch (Betula alba var. papyrifera)—All provinces.
White birch (Betula populifolia)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que. Ont.
Western birch (Betula occidentalis)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:..—
Le bouleau blanc (Betula alba var. papyrifera)—Toutes les provinces.
Le bouleau gris (Betula populifolia)—I.P.-E., N.-B., N.-E., Qué., Ont.
Le bouleau de l'ouest (Betula occidentalis)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXIX.—Poplar and cottonwood lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXIX.—Le peuplier et le cotonnier, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**9,759**	**9,950**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**195,214**	**190,888**	**20 00**	**19 18**
Ontario	2,580	3,742	26·4	37·6	54,712	80,102	21 21	21 41
Quebec	2,618	3,227	26·8	32·4	58,968	68,235	22 52	21 15
Alberta	915	2,457	9·4	24·7	13,122	33,265	14 34	13 54
British Columbia	–	198	–	2·0	–	3,538	–	17 87
New Brunswick	248	144	2·5	1·4	5,291	2,424	21 33	16 83
Saskatchewan	428	80	4·4	0·8	8,021	1,400	18 74	17 50
Nova Scotia	40	71	0·4	0·7	740	1,340	18 50	18 87
Manitoba	2,929	29	30·0	0·3	54,337	527	18 55	18 17
Prince Edward Island	1	2	*	*	23	57	23 00	28 50

Commercial species included:—
Aspen (Populus tremuloides)—All provinces.
Balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera)—All provinces.
Cottonwood (Populus deltoides, sp.)—Ont., Que., (Man., Sask., Alta.).
Black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa)—B.C.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le peuplier tremble (Populus tremuloides)—Toutes les provinces.
Le peuplier baumier (Populus balsamifera)—Toutes les provinces.
Le cotonnier (Populus deltoides, et al. sp.)—Ont., Qué., (Man., Sask., Alta.).
Le cotonnier de l'ouest (Populus trichocarpa)—C.B.

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXX.—Beech lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXX.—Le hêtre, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**6,670**	**8,347**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**199,989**	**239,200**	**29 98**	**28 66**
Ontario	3,451	4,546	51·7	54·5	112,140	132,996	32 49	29 26
Nova Scotia	987	1,520	14·8	18·2	19,642	31,490	19 90	20 72
New Brunswick	1,290	1,119	19·3	13·4	41,791	40,511	32 40	36 20
Quebec	907	1,085	13·6	13·0	25,844	32,228	28 49	29 70
Prince Edward Island	35	77	0·5	0·9	572	1,975	16 34	25 65

Commercial species included:—
Beech (Fagus grandifolia)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le hêtre (Fagus grandifolia)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué.

Table XXXI.—Ash lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXXI.—Le frêne, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**5,367**	**6,618**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**196,064**	**215,350**	**36 53**	**32 54**
Ontario	3,238	4,342	60·3	65·6	125,918	146,128	38 89	23 65
Quebec	2,123	2,156	39·6	32·6	70,001	66,484	32 97	30 84
Nova Scotia	4	116	0·1	1·8	95	2,623	23 75	22 61
New Brunswick	2	4	*	*	50	115	25 00	28 75

Commercial species included:—
White ash (Fraxinus americana)—All provinces east of Manitoba.
Black ash (Fraxinus nigra)—N.S., N.B., Ont., Que. (Man.).

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le frêne blanc (Fraxinus americana)—Toutes les provinces à l'est du Manitoba.
Le frêne noir (Fraxinus nigra)—N.-E., N.-B., Ont., Qué., (Man.).

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXXII.—Oak lumber, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXXII.—Le chêne, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**2,975**	**4,399**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**151,715**	**224,422**	**51 00**	**51 02**
Ontario	2,528	3,639	85·0	82·7	127,055	178,485	50 26	49 05
Quebec	398	668	13·4	15·2	23,128	43,437	58 11	65 03
Nova Scotia	49	92	1·6	2·1	1,532	2,500	31 27	27 17

Commercial species included:—
White oak (Quercus alba)—Que., Ont.
Red oak (Quercus rubra)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
Black oak (Quercus velutina)—Ont.
Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa)—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le chêne blanc (Quercus alba), Qué., Ont.
Le chêne rouge (Quercus rubra)—I.P.-E., N.-E., N.-B., Que., Ont.
Le chêne noir (Quercus velutina)—Ont.
Le chêne blanc frisé (Quercus macrocarpa)—N.-E., N.-B., Qué., Ont., Man.

Table XXXIII.—Lumber cut from minor species, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXXIII.—Les essences secondaires, comme bois d'œuvre, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces — Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M ft. b.m. — Valeur moyenne par M.P.M.P.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Chestnut	**544**	**583**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**23,454**	**23,610**	**43 11**	**40 50**
Ontario	538	581	98·9	99·7	23,244	23,540	43 20	40 52
Quebec	6	2	1·1	0·3	210	70	35 00	35 00
Butternut	**225**	**176**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**7,746**	**5,766**	**34 40**	**32 70**
Quebec	168	133	74·7	75·6	5,758	4,033	34 27	30 32
Ontario	57	42	25·3	23·9	1,982	1,704	34 77	40 57
New Brunswick	-	1	-	0·5	-	29	-	29 00
Cherry	**191**	**171**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**7,754**	**7,283**	**40 60**	**42 59**
Ontario	124	99	64·9	57·9	5,635	4,856	45 44	49 05
Quebec	67	72	35·1	42·1	2,119	2,427	31 63	33 71
Hickory	**70**	**147**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**3,126**	**6,994**	**44 66**	**47 58**
Ontario	60	132	85·7	89·8	2,723	6,374	45 38	48 29
Quebec	10	15	14·3	10·2	403	620	40 30	41 33
Yellow cypress	**150**	**117**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**8,930**	**6,000**	**59 53**	**51 28**
British Columbia	150	117	100·0	100·0	8,930	6,000	59 53	51 28
Walnut	**45**	**63**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**2,266**	**4,929**	**50 36**	**78 24**
Ontario	25	38	55·6	60·3	1,550	2,477	62 00	65 18
Quebec	20	25	44·4	39·7	716	2,452	35 80	98 08
Tulip	**3**	**3**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**240**	**200**	**80 00**	**66 67**
Ontario	3	3	100·0	100·0	240	200	80 00	66 67
Sycamore	**1**	**3**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**40**	**131**	**40 00**	**43 67**
Ontario	1	3	100·0	100·0	40	131	40 00	43 67
Willow	**2**	**-**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**36**	**-**	**18 00**	**-**
Quebec	2	-	100·0	100·0	36	-	18 00	-
Black gum	**1**	**-**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**15**	**-**	**15 00**	**-**
Ontario	1	-	100·0	100·0	15	-	15 00	-

Commercial species included:—
Yellow cypress (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)—B.C.
Chestnut (Castanea dentata)—Ont., Que.
Hickory (Carya sp.)—Ont., Que.
Butternut (Juglans cinerea)—Ont., Que.
Black walnut (Juglans nigra)—Ont., Que.
Black cherry (Prunus serotina)—Ont., Que.
Tulip (Liriodendron tulipifera)—Ont.
Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)—Ont.
Ironwood (Ostrya virginiana)—Ont., Que., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.
Black gum (Pepperidge), (Nyssa sylvatica)—Ont.
Willow (Salix sp.)—Ont., Que.

Dans le commerce on comprend sous ce nom:—
Le cyrpès jaune (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis)—C.B.
Le marronier ou châtaignier (Castanea dentata)—Ont. Qué.
Le noyer dur (Carya al. sp.)—Ont., Qué.
Le noyer tendre (Juglans cinerea)—Ont., Qué.
Le noyer noir (Juglans nigra)—Ont., Qué.
Le cerisier noir (Prunus serotina)—Ont., Que.
Le tulipier (Liriodendron tulipifera)—Ont.
Le sycomore (Platanus occidentalis)—Ont.
Le bois de fer (Ostrya virginiana), Ont., Que., N.-B., N.-E., P.-E.I.
Le nyssa (Nyssa sylvatica)—Ont.
Le saule (Salix al. sp.)—Ont., Qué.

Table XXXIV.—Lath cut, by kinds of wood, Canada and the provinces, 1926

Kinds of wood	Canada		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick		Ontario		Quebec — Québec		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$	M milliers	$
Total	**1,378,366**	**6,527,060**	**484,196**	**2,362,491**	**306,923**	**1,597,745**	**300,029**	**1,387,489**	**160,192**	**593,054**
Spruce	834,283	3,967,372	421,275	2,055,473	39,984	201,177	236,099	1,092,467	22,790	89,990
White pine	177,953	1,011,694	24,721	123,848	137,249	805,436	6,636	38,004	1,119	5,291
Douglas fir	106,759	372,582	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,759	372,582
Jack pine	92,188	375,327	–	–	76,776	313,296	11,838	47,705	1,796	8,103
Cedar	48,933	227,767	3,496	17,456	2,642	14,522	32,221	147,284	10,574	48,505
Hemlock	45,157	210,625	10,659	51,783	16,880	83,876	3,242	18,320	12,959	50,865
Red pine	38,582	202,895	4,707	21,623	32,922	177,031	553	2,241	–	–
Balsam fir	29,679	138,583	19,338	92,308	147	1,029	8,687	38,338	* 441	2,023
Tamarack	2,281	9,178	–	–	85	504	89	520	2,107	8,154
Western yellow pine	1,647	7,541	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,647	7,541
Basswood	711	2,827	–	–	198	594	513	2,233	–	–
Poplar	40	280	–	–	40	280	–	–	–	–
White birch	30	75	–	–	–	–	30	75	–	–
Yellow birch	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified	121	302	–	–	–	–	121	302	–	–

Table XXXV.—Lath cut, by provinces, 1925 and 1926
Tableau XXXV.—Fabrication de lattes, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M milliers	M milliers			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**1,292,963**	**1,378,366**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**6,415,927**	**6,527,060**	**4 96**	**4 74**
New Brunswick	486,970	484,196	37·7	35·1	2,491,994	2,362,491	5 12	4 88
Ontario	338,503	306,923	26·2	22·3	1,776,024	1,597,745	5 25	5 21
Quebec	227,612	300,029	17·6	21·8	1,072,766	1,387,489	4 71	4 62
British Columbia	145,743	160,192	11·3	11·6	558,185	593,054	3 83	3 70
Nova Scotia	58,806	88,391	4·5	6·4	270,987	398,567	4 61	4 51
Manitoba	29,219	24,115	2·3	1·8	223,046	124,735	7 63	5 17
Alberta	3,771	10,562	0·3	0·8	15,089	49,419	4 00	4 68
Saskatchewan	1,885	3,257	0·1	0·2	5,655	10,300	3 00	3 16
Prince Edward Island	454	701	*	*	2,181	3,260	4 80	4 65

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Tableau XXXIV.—Fabrication de lattes, par essences, pour le Canada et les provinces, 1926

Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		Manitoba		Alberta		Saskatchewan		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince Edouard		Essences
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	
—		M		M		M		M		
milliers	$	milliers	$	milliers	$	milliers	$	milliers	$	
88,391	**398,567**	**24,115**	**124,735**	**10,562**	**49,419**	**3,257**	**10,300**	**701**	**3,260**	**Total.**
77,378	347,204	24,115	124,735	8,784	43,196	3,257	10,300	601	2,830	Epinette
8,188	38,955	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	160	Pin blanc.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sapin Douglas.
–	–	–	–	1,778	6,223	–	–	–	–	Pin gris ou cyprès.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cèdre.
1,277	5,621	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	160	Pruche.
400	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pin rouge.
1,045	4,775	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	110	Sapin baumier.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tamarac ou mélèze.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pin massif.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bois blanc ou tilleul.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Peuplier.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bouleau.
2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Merisier.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Non spécifiée.

Table XXXVI.—Lath cut, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXXVI.—Fabrication de lattes, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M milliers	M milliers			$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**1,292,963**	**1,378,366**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**6,415,927**	**6,527,060**	**4 96**	**4 73**
Spruce	720,587	834,283	55·7	60·5	3,632,492	3,967,372	5 04	4 75
White pine	243,992	177,953	18·9	12·9	1,344,721	1,011,694	5 51	5 68
Douglas fir	93,035	106,759	7·2	7·7	338,381	372,582	3 64	3 48
Jack pine	76,209	92,188	5·9	6·7	328,033	375,327	4 30	4 07
Cedar	32,296	48,933	2·5	3·6	153,924	227,767	4 77	4 65
Hemlock	58,224	45,157	4·5	3·3	278,228	210,625	4 78	4 66
Red pine	31,009	38,582	2·4	2·8	169,442	202,895	5 46	5 25
Balsam fir	28,092	29,679	2·2	2·1	133,064	138,583	4 74	4 66
Tamarack	4,514	2,281	0·4	0·2	16,640	9,178	3 69	4 02
Western yellow pine	2,373	1,647	0·2	0·2	11,020	7,541	4 64	4 57
Basswood	1,461	711	0·1	*	6,028	2,827	4 13	3 97
Poplar	–	40	–	*	–	280	–	7 00
White birch	170	30	*	*	840	75	4 94	2 50
Yellow birch	685	2	*	*	1,663	12	2 43	6 00
Ash	216	–	*	–	1,200	–	5 56	–
Maple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified	100	121	*	*	251	302	2 51	2 50

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XXXVII.—Shingle cut, by kinds of wood, for Canada and the provinces, 1926

Kinds of wood	Canada		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique		Quebec		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$
Total	**3,299,397**	**10,521,723**	**2,846,696**	**9,159,813**	**257,882**	**769,235**	**150,776**	**443,206**
Cedar	3,268,500	10,428,280	2,846,581	9,159,353	252,044	751,593	143,387	420,770
Spruce	18,868	55,217	–	–	2,578	7,585	7,214	21,811
Balsam fir	5,027	15,021	–	–	87	247	75	225
White pine	3,038	10,314	–	–	1,205	3,681	100	400
Hemlock	1,854	6,051	–	–	270	810	–	–
Jack pine	1,763	5,928	115	460	1,488	4,806	–	–
Poplar and cottonwood	250	648	–	–	200	478	–	–
Red pine	87	229	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified	10	35	–	–	10	35	–	–

Table XXXVIII.—Shingle cut, by provinces, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXXVIII.—Fabrication de bardeaux, par provinces, 1925 et 1926

Provinces	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M. — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M — milliers	M — milliers	—	—	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	**3,156,261**	**3,299,397**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**11,154,773**	**10,521,723**	**3 53**	**3 18**
British Columbia	2,679,609	2,846,696	84·9	86·2	9,758,820	9,159,813	3 64	3 21
Quebec	244,313	257,882	7·7	7·8	702,937	769,235	2 88	2 98
New Brunswick	187,088	150,776	5·9	4·6	539,317	443,206	2 88	2 93
Ontario	25,694	27,598	0·8	0·8	96,284	101,377	3 75	3 67
Nova Scotia	14,727	11,992	0·5	0·4	43,017	35,462	2 92	2 97
Prince Edward Island	4,702	4,362	0·1	0·1	14,046	12,243	2 99	2 80
Alberta	128	81	*	*	352	337	2 74	4 16
Manitoba	–	10	–	*	–	50	–	5 00

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Tableau XXXVII.—Fabrication de bardeaux, par essences, pour le Canada et les provinces, 1925 et 1926

Ontario		Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard		Alberta		Manitoba		Essences
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	
M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	M — milliers	$	
27,598	**101,377**	**11,992**	**35,462**	**4,362**	**12,243**	**81**	**337**	**10**	**50**	**Total.**
26,488	96,564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cèdre.
–	–	7,332	21,166	1,693	4,400	51	255	–	–	Epinette
60	225	2,199	6,721	2,606	7,603	–	–	–	–	Sapin baumier.
732	3,278	988	2,915	13	40	–	–	–	–	Pin blanc.
165	644	1,369	4,397	50	200	–	–	–	–	Pruche.
130	580	–	–	–	–	30	82	–	–	Pin gris ou cyprès.
–	–	40	120	–	–	–	–	10	50	Peuplier et cotonnier.
23	86	64	143	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pin rouge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Non spécifiée.

Table XXXIX.—Shingle cut, by kinds of wood, 1925 and 1926

Tableau XXXIX.—Fabrication de bardeaux, par essences, 1925 et 1926

Kinds of wood — Essences	Quantity — Quantité		Per cent distribution — Pourcentage du total		Total value — Valeur totale		Average value per M — Valeur moyenne par millier	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	M — milliers	M — milliers	—	—	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Total	**3,156,261**	**3,299,397**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**11,154,773**	**10,521,723**	**3 53**	**3 18**
Cedar	3,114,502	3,268,500	98·7	99·1	11,028,778	10,428,280	3 54	3 19
Spruce	20,935	18,868	0·7	0·6	63,257	55,217	3 02	2 92
Balsam fir	6,292	5,027	0·2	0·2	18,870	15,021	3 00	2 98
White pine	3,238	3,038	0·1	0·1	9,793	10,314	3 02	3 39
Hemlock	1,787	1,854	*	*	5,812	6,051	3 25	3 26
Jack pine	7,000	1,763	0·2	*	20,420	5,928	2 92	3 36
Poplar and cottonwood	250	250	*	*	692	648	2 77	2 59
Red pine	–	87	–	*	–	229	–	2 63
Douglas fir	2,050	–	0·1	–	6,844	–	3 34	–
Unspecified	207	10	*	*	307	35	1 48	3 50

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent—Moins d'un dixième d'un pour cent.

Table XL.—Materials used, by provinces, 1926

Provinces	All materials — Toutes matières premières	Logs — Billots					
		Total logs sawn — Total des billots sciés		Logs from own limits — Pris sur leurs propres forêts		Logs purchased — Billots achetés	
	Value only — Valeur seulement	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
	$	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$
Canada	**78,921,416**	**4,451,932**	**71,485,195**	**2,547,308**	**42,499,815**	**1,578,625**	**23,505,095**
British Columbia	32,124,188	2,352,090	30,854,135	1,082,202	12,890,800	1,230,851	17,421,087
Ontario	18,280,542	761,153	17,857,487	600,309	14,405,643	73,722	1,645,118
Quebec	16,739,054	655,569	12,150,820	391,784	7,733,655	147,267	2,401,770
New Brunswick	8,169,341	433,376	7,490,449	297,523	5,262,649	97,060	1,647,534
Nova Scotia	1,687,613	103,515	1,234,535	53,029	623,316	13,177	159,310
Manitoba	887,944	57,528	868,163	49,193	739,004	7,413	117,236
Alberta	770,871	66,525	770,406	59,541	700,621	3,384	41,866
Saskatchewan	206,986	19,063	206,986	13,355	137,802	5,558	67,614
Prince Edward Island	54,877	3,113	52,214	372	6,325	193	3,560

Table XLI.—Fuel consumption, by provinces, 1926

Kinds of fuel — Sortes de combustibles	Canada		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse		New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick		Quebec — Québec	
	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur
Total	**511,165**	**499,685**	**1,070**	**1,621**	**14,537**	**17,698**	**22,753**	**16,529**	**82,401**	**95,521**
Coal, bit. ... tons	5,797	42,994	–	–	746	4,304	–	–	1,174	8,393
Coal, anth. ... "	1,465	14,501	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	828
Coal, lignite ... "	265	1,603	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coke ... "	60	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gasoline ... gal.	173,736	50,777	70	26	4,255	1,566	10,018	3,373	26,446	8,629
Distillate ... "	22,420	4,640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosine ... "	25,497	6,388	250	75	1,806	514	343	93	12,794	3,172
Fuel oil ... "	83,435	9,801	–	–	830	138	300	60	5,415	709
Cordwood ... cds.	29,643	79,861	–	–	607	1,266	1,305	3,810	12,631	36,703
Slabs and edgings .. "	92,570	195,035	550	1,420	5,683	9,390	3,618	6,507	16,896	22,233
Sawdust ... tons	75,853	91,119	200	100	605	505	7,169	2,686	6,989	14,404
Gas ... M cu. ft.	424	240	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Unspecified	–	1,526	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	450

Tableau XL.—Matières premières consommées, par provinces, 1926

Logs custom sawn — Billots sciés pour la clientèle		Pulpwood cut-up or barked — Bois à pulpe tronçonné ou écorcé		Bolts sawn — Billes sciées		All other materials — Toutes autres matières premières	Provinces
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Value — Valeur	
M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	$	cords — cordes	$	cords — cordes	$	$	
325,999	**5,480,285**	**540,229**	**5,537,673**	**232,219**	**1,762,497**	**136,051**	**Canada.**
39,037	542,248	5,011	49,008	124,831	1,155,853	65,192	Colombie Britannique.
87,122	1,806,726	48,218	308,782	18,611	93,005	21,268	Ontario.
116,518	2,015,395	413,780	4,406,863	22,768	145,258	36,113	Québec.
38,793	580,266	46,493	446,847	34,308	220,545	11,500	Nouveau Brunswick.
37,309	451,909	26,727	326,173	27,300	125,392	1,513	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
922	11,923	–	–	3,936	19,781	–	Manitoba.
3,600	27,919	–	–	–	–	465	Alberta.
150	1,570	–	–	–	–	–	Saskatchewan.
2,548	42,329	–	–	465	2,663	–	Ile du Prince-Edouard.

Tableau XLI.—Consommation de combustible, par provinces, 1926

Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia — Colombie Britannique		Sortes de combustibles	
Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur	Quantity — Quantité	Value — Valeur		
188,546	**223,074**	**7,775**	**12,783**	**2,955**	**5,920**	**14,063**	**7,689**	**177,065**	**118,250**		**Total.**
3,647	28,442	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	1,855	tonnes	Charbon bit.
1,409	13,673	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	"	Charbon ant.
15	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	1,507	"	Charbon lignite.
60	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	"	Coke.
27,545	8,428	5	2	145	50	11,710	4,091	93,542	24,612	gal.	Gazoline.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,420	4,640	"	Mazout.
8,009	1,854	105	29	–	–	300	75	1,890	576	"	Kérosène.
66,391	7,704	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,499	1,190	"	Pétrole.
11,825	31,295	90	310	100	200	672	1,201	2,413	5,076	cordes	Bois.
41,810	102,913	3,225	8,087	2,710	5,670	1,381	2,321	16,697	36,494	"	Dosses et rognures.
27,416	26,774	4,350	4,350	–	–	–	–	29,124	42,300	tonnes	Sciure.
419	235	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M p. cu.	Gaz.
–	1,060	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	$	Autres combustibles.

Table XLII.—Capital invested in the lumber industry, by provinces, 1926

Tableau XLII.—Capitaux placés dans l'industrie du bois, par provinces, 1926

Provinces	Mills reporting — Scieries recensées	Total capital — Total des capitaux	Lands, buildings, machinery, tools, etc. — Terrains, bâtiments, outillage, etc.	Materials, stocks, etc. — Matières premières, stocks, etc.	Cash and accounts — Fonds de roulement, caisse, etc.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Canada	**2,780**	**175,186,704**	**89,989,584**	**60,543,076**	**24,654,044**
British Columbia	315	62,847,247	39,910,312	14,049,647	8,887,288
Ontario	676	50,578,550	15,568,751	26,332,080	8,677,719
Quebec	1,087	31,911,286	18,759,275	9,786,742	3,365,269
New Brunswick	257	20,773,165	10,829,514	7,373,632	2,570,019
Nova Scotia	328	4,600,317	3,101,734	1,207,873	290,710
Manitoba	16	2,205,412	776,186	962,007	467,219
Alberta	52	1,597,539	811,706	523,869	261,964
Saskatchewan	9	533,133	129,731	293,901	109,501
Prince Edward Island	40	140,055	102,375	13,325	24,355

Table XLIII.—Employees, salaries and wages, by provinces, 1926

Tableau XLIII.—Personnel d'employés et d'ouvriers, appointements et salaires, par provinces, 1926

Classes of employment, by provinces — Personnel, par catégories et par provinces	Total employees — Total du personnel	Salaries and wages — Appointements et salaires	Male employees — Hommes	Female employees — Femmes
	No.	$	No.	No.
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	**14,722**	**17,847,708**	**14,524**	**198**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	841	1,827,246	702	139
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	13,881	16,020,462	13,822	59
Ontario	**7,640**	**7,504,855**	**7,522**	**58**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	521	1,056,654	463	58
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	7,119	6,448,201	7,119	–
Quebec—Quebec	**6,153**	**4,633,286**	**6,132**	**21**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	252	436,546	238	14
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	5,901	4,196,740	5,894	7
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	**4,100**	**3,170,645**	**4,066**	**34**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	212	376,807	181	31
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	3,888	2,793,838	3,885	3
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Écosse	**1,288**	**699,461**	**1,283**	**5**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	40	58,270	35	5
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	1,248	641,191	1,248	–
Alberta	**558**	**467,404**	**554**	**4**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	31	53,092	27	4
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	527	414,312	527	–
Manitoba	**381**	**425,086**	**380**	**1**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	23	56,291	22	1
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	358	368,795	358	–
Saskatchewan	**212**	**165,026**	**210**	**2**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	14	24,841	12	2
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	198	140,185	198	–
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince Édouard	**24**	**11,920**	**24**	**–**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	–	–	–	–
Wage-earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	24	11,920	24	–
Canada	**35,078**	**34,925,391**	**34,755**	**323**
Salaried employees—Personnel administratif	1,934	3,889,747	1,680	254
Wage earners—Ouvriers et journaliers	33,144	31,035,644	33,075	69

Table XLIV.—Employees on wages, by months, 1926

Tableau XLIV.—Ouvriers et journaliers occupés, par mois, en 1926

Months — Mois	Canada	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britannique
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January—janvier	22,421	11	1,185	2,587	3,273	2,684	134	237	660	11,650
February—février	24,535	9	1,175	2,842	3,804	3,233	166	253	710	12,343
March—mars	27,896	32	1,200	2,943	4,868	4,088	174	*310	*716	13,565
April—avril	31,109	38	1,294	2,885	5,567	5,425	337	189	530	14,844
May—mai	39,107	*38	1,505	4,252	7,271	9,704	527	226	586	14,998
June—juin	44,832	28	*1,639	5,643	8,939	*12,085	550	256	564	15,128
July—juillet	*45,149	28	1,486	*5,807	*9,052	12,013	563	231	587	*15,382
August—août	43,122	28	1,221	5,638	8,518	11,227	*569	181	458	15,282
September—septembre	40,160	23	1,044	5,253	7,613	10,138	521	74	396	15,098
October—octobre	34,954	16	1,092	4,616	6,345	7,823	483	89	339	14,151
November—novembre	26,077	18	1,145	2,828	3,683	4,556	152	155	264	13,276
December—décembre	18,356	17	990	1,369	1,875	2,451	118	172	516	10,848

* Month of highest employment—Mois de plus grande activité.

Table XLV.—Wage earners, during month of highest employment, by working hours and by provinces, 1926

Tableau XLV.—Ouvriers et journaliers pendant le mois de plus grande activité, par heures de travail et par provinces, 1926

Provinces	Men working 8 hours per day or less — Hommes travaillant 8 heures par jour ou moins		Men working 9 hours per day — Hommes travaillant 9 heures par jour		Men working 10 hours per day — Hommes travaillant 10 heures par jour		Men working over 10 hours per day — Hommes travaillant plus de 10 heures par jour		Average number of hours worked per week per man — Nombre moyen d'heures de travail par semaine, par homme
	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre	Per cent — Pourcentage	Number — Nombre
Canada	**13,468**	**22·8**	**7,614**	**12·9**	**37,496**	**63·8**	**235**	**0·4**	**56·6**
Prince Edward Island	10	17·9	30	53·6	16	28·5	–	–	53·0
Nova Scotia	105	3·3	452	14·2	2,498	78·4	130	4·1	56·7
New Brunswick	13	0·2	135	1·6	8,152	98·2	1	*	58·5
Quebec	333	2·4	857	6·4	12,100	90·7	54	0·4	58·2
Ontario	323	2·2	1,408	9·6	12,905	88·2	3	*	56·9
Manitoba	15	2·2	679	97·8	–	–	–	–	58·1
Saskatchewan	90	16·7	94	17·4	356	65·9	–	–	57·8
Alberta	29	2·4	117	9·8	1,030	86·5	15	1·3	58·3
British Columbia	12,550	74·4	3,842	22·8	439	2·6	32	0·2	48·7

Table XLVI.—Duration of operations, by provinces, 1926

Tableau XLVI.—Durée des opérations, par provinces, 1926

Provinces	Number of mills reporting — Nombre de scieries faisant rapport	Days operating on full time — Journées entières de travail	Days operating on part time — Fractions de journées de travail	Days idle — Journées de chômage
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Totals—Totaux, Canada	**2,780**	**256,373**	**22,471**	**566,276**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	40	3,693	874	7,593
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	328	28,045	3,245	68,422
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	257	21,468	1,123	55,537
Quebec—Québec	1,087	88,643	5,506	236,299
Ontario	676	53,284	8,102	144,118
Manitoba	16	1,117	1	3,746
Saskatchewan	9	1,022	3	1,711
Alberta	52	5,967	831	9,010
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	315	53,134	2,786	39,840
Averages per mill—Moyenne par scierie, Canada	–	**92·2**	**8·1**	**203·7**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	–	92·3	21·9	189·8
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	–	85·5	9·9	208·6
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	–	83·5	4·4	216·1
Quebec—Québec	–	81·5	5·1	217·4
Ontario	–	78·8	12·0	213·2
Manitoba	–	69·8	0·1	234·1
Saskatchewan	–	113·6	0·4	190·0
Alberta	–	114·8	16·0	173·3
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	–	168·7	8·8	126·5

Table XLVII.—Average daily capacity of sawmills, lath and shingle mills, 1926

Tableau XLVII.—Capacité quotidienne moyenne des scieries et fabriques de lattes et de bardeaux, en 1926

Provinces	Sawmills — Scieries		Lath mills — Fabriques de lattes		Shingle mills — Fabriques de bardeaux	
	Number of mills — Nombre de scieries	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne	Number of mills — Nombre de fabriques	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne	Number of mills — Nombre de fabriques	Average daily capacity — Moyenne de capacité quotidienne
	No.	M ft. b.m. — M.P.M.P.	No.	M — milliers	No.	M — milliers
Canada	**2,515**	**15**	**540**	**24**	**606**	**36**
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Pr.-Edouard	39	2	10	5	23	7
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	264	8	103	15	92	8
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	228	20	167	28	60	33
Quebec—Québec	1,036	9	121	26	257	13
Ontario	645	15	87	31	98	11
Manitoba	14	28	3	48	1	5
Saskatchewan	8	30	1	15	–	–
Alberta	52	15	5	21	2	8
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	229	45	43	19	73	200

Table XLVIII.—Power employed, by provinces, 1926

Tableau XLVIII.—Force motrice employée, par provinces, 1926

Power equipment by provinces — Nomenclature	Number of units — Nombre d'unités	Total H.P. according to manufacturer's rating — Totale en c.v. selon l'indication du fabricant
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	**1,483**	**107,438**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	644	81,957
Oil gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et a gazoline	70	1,846
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	25	2,312
Electric motors, (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques, (force achetée)	744	21,323
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques, (force produite)	1,206	32,874
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	588	111,810
Quebec—Québec	**1,350**	**70,097**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	826	51,916
Oil gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	91	1,842
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	325	12,689
Electric motors, (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetées)	108	3,650
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	73	3,971
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	892	59,191
Ontario	**942**	**65,780**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	672	53,432
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	61	1,639
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	148	8,554
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	61	2,155
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	66	4,260
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	756	62,357
New Brunswick—Nouveau -Brunswick	**341**	**30,078**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	256	27,903
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	26	589
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	51	2,256
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	8	230
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	9	405
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	319	32,405
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	**432**	**14,698**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	194	9,037
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	38	643
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	145	4,343
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	55	675
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	–	–
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	194	15,254
Alberta	**90**	**5,388**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	69	4,978
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	11	198
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	1	12
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	9	200
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	12	525
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	65	5,158
Manitoba	**20**	**2,398**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	18	2,361
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	2	37
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	2	74
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	29	2,620
Saskatchewan	**16**	**1,195**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	12	1,140
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	2	50
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	2	5
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	13	1,267

(Over—tournez s.v.p.)

Table XLVIII.—Power employed, by provinces, 1926—Concluded

Tableau XLVIII.—Force motrice employée, par provinces, 1926—Fin

Power equipment by provinces — Nomenclature	Number of units — Nombre d'unités	Total H.P. according to manufacturer's rating — Totale en c.v. selon l'indication du fabricant
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince Edouard	**47**	**1,103**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	9	305
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	3	16
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	35	782
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	8	330
***Canada**	**4,721**	**299,075**
Steam engines—Machines à vapeur	2,700	233,029
Oil, gas and gasoline engines—Moteurs à pétrole, à gaz et à gazoline	304	6,860
Hydraulic turbines—Turbines hydrauliques	732	30,953
Electric motors (purchased power)—Moteurs électriques (force achetée)	985	28,233
Electric motors (generated power)—Moteurs électriques (force produite)	1,368	42,109
Boilers installed—Chaudières à vapeur	2,864	290,392

*Electric motors operated by power generated in the establishment and boilers installed, not included in Dominion or provincial totals.

*Ni les moteurs électriques actionnés par le courant produit par l'établissement, ni les chaudières ne figurent dans les totaux pour le Canada ou pour les provinces.

APPENDIX—APPENDICE

List of Canadian sawmills producing 1,000,000 feet and over per annum

Liste des scieries canadiennes produisant au moins 1,000,000 de pieds de bois par an

(a) Mills producing 1,000,000 feet, but under 5,000,000 feet.

(a) Scieries produisant entre 1,000,000 et 5,000,000 de pieds.

Armdale Lbr Co , Armdale, Halifax, N S
Arrow Lakes Sawmill Ltd , Nakusp, B C
Atlantic Lbr Co , Ltd , North Salem, N S
Austin, Frank, Haliburton, Ont
Austin, J & Sons, Kinmount, Ont
Austin & Nicholson, Ltd , Nicholson's Siding, Ont

Bailey, Martin Lbr Co , Ltd , Baptiste, Ont
Baxter, R M , River Philip, N S.
B C Fishing & Packing Co., Ltd., Alert Bay, B.C.
Bellavance & Cie. Bellavance, P.Q.
Bend Lbr. Co., Ltd., Bend, B.C.
Bergeron, Ernest, La Reine, P.Q.
Berubé & Fils, Cabano, P.Q.
Big Bay Lbr. Co., Ltd., Georgetown Mills, B.C.
Black Island Lbr. Co., Hecla, Man.
Black, Jos. & Sons, Ltd., Sackville, N.B.
Boulette & Son, Manigotagan, Man.
Bowman, Orion, Sardis, B.C.
Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., East Angus, P.Q.
Brooks, Roy A., Cookville, N.B.
Brosseau, J. E., Lac des Ecorces, P.Q.
Brown, J. P. & Son, Enfield, N.S.
Brune, A. H., Port Loring, Ont.
Buck, L. A., Honora & Cockburn Is., Ont.
Burgess, Jas. & Sons, Ltd., Veneer Siding, N.B.
Burtt, E. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Burtt's Corners, N.B.

Cameron, Wm., Welsford, N.B.
Campbell, Austin, Montrose, N.S.
Canada Products, Usk, B.C.
Canadian White Pine Co., Ltd., Foot Doman St., Vancouver, B.C.
Canoe Lake Lbr. Co., Ltd., Canoe Lake, Ont.
Canyon Creek Lbr. Co., Ltd., Spurfield, Alta.
Carew, John, Lbr. Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Carter, Edward, McGivney Jct., N.B.
Cedars Limited, Lynn Creek, B.C.
Chambers & Fraser, New Glasgow, Woodbourne & Lansdowne, N.S.
Chappells Ltd., Sydney, N.S.
Chartier & Carrière, Amos, P.Q.
Cobourn Lbr. Co., Ripples, N.B.
Coleman Lbr. Co., Ltd., 117 Belmount House, Victoria, B.C.

Continental Lbr. & Pole Co., Ltd., Kitchener, B.C.
Courtenay Sawmill, Ltd., Courtenay, B.C.
Couturier, Alphonse, St. Louis de Ha Ha, P.Q.
Culligan, J. & A. Ltd., Culligan, N.B.
Curotte, A. G., South Durham, P.Q.
Dam Creek Lbr. Co., Ltd., Glendale, Ont.
Danchuk Sawmill, Swift Creek, B.C.
Dansereau, George, Grenville, P.Q.
Davis, O. B. Co., Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B.
Demuth Broderick Lbr. Co., Ltd., Priaceton, B.C.
Dewey Sawmills Co., Dewey, B.C.
Dominion Wood & Lbr. Co., Ltd., Trout Creek, Ont.
Dumaresq, S. J., Loughboro Inlet, B.C.
Duncan, J. W. Ltd., Weir, P.Q.
Durham Furniture Co., Ltd., Durham and Rock Mills, Ont.

Eagle Lbr. Co., Ltd., Lac Saguay, Mont Laurier, Senneterre and Turgeon, P.Q.
Etter, Fulton, Riverside, N.S.

Fenderson, John & Co. (Inc.), Albertville, P.Q.
Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd., Timmins, Ont.
Flanagan Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.
Foreman Lbr. Co., Foreman, B.C.
Fownes Bros., Dundee, N.S.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Fredericton Jct., N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Summit, N.B.
Fraser Lake Sawmills, Ltd., Fraser Lake, B.C.
Fritz, P. & Sons Lbr. Co., Ltd., Ruby Lake, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask.

Gagnon, J. A., Amqui, P.Q.
Gagnon, La Cie, Ltée, Roberval, P.Q.
Gagnon & Frères, Ltd., Matane, P.Q.
Gallichan, François, Palmoral, P.Q.
Genoa Bay Lbr. Co., Ltd., Genoa Bay, B.C.
Giddens, W. W., Londonderry Sta., N.S.
Gill, Thomas, Barnaby River, N.B.
Gilmour Chair Co., Ltd., Coaticook, P.Q.
Gilroy, W. N., Coe Hill, Ont.
Gloucester Timber & Trading Co., Bathurst, N.B.
Godard, Emery, Bellerive, P.Q.
Gorr, H., Grattan, Ont.
Grant, J. D , Mayfield, N.S.
Grant, P. J., Latchford, Ont.
Gray, E. E., Kersley, B.C.
Grenon & Frères, La Cie, Grand Baie, P.Q.
Grenon & Frères, La Descente des Femmes, P.Q.
Gull River Lbr. Co., Coboconk, Ont.
Gunter, Judson A., Porterville, Ont.

Hankinson, Geo. O., Sissiboo, N.S.
Harrison, J. & Sons Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
Hartland Lbr. Co., Ltd., Millville, N.B.
Hatfield Kyle, Ltd., Juniper Sta., N.B.
Hinton, A. T., Goodwin Mill, N.B.
Hoople, Wm., Leaman, Alta.
Huntley, Chas. A., Five Islands, N.S.

Jackson, Herbert, St. Martins, N.B.
Jamieson, E., Canoe Lake, Ont.
Jean, Patrick, Jardine Brook, N.B.
Jewell Lbr. Co., Ltd., Cranbrook, B.C.
Johnson Al. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Hansard, B.C.
Johnson Sawmills, Ltd., Marpole, B.C.
Jones Bros., Apohaqui, N.B.
Joubert, Louis P., Sayabec, P.Q.
Joy, Lewis S., Rouyn, P.Q.

Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
Kelly, Patrick, Plessisville, P.Q.
Kelly, Paul B., Salmo, B.C.
Kelowna Sawmills Co., Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.
Kemp & Eccles, Styal, Alta.
Kerr, Edward, Milford Sta., N.S.
King Johnson Lbr. Co., Ltd., Mission, B.C.
King Lumber Co., Ltd., Chipman, N.B.
Knight Bros. Co., Ltd., Burk's Falls, Ont.

Lafleur, Hervé, Mont Laurier, P.Q.
Laliberté & Cie, Makamik, P.Q.
Langlais, Wilbrod, Albertville, P.Q.
Langley Timber Products, Ltd., Fern Ridge, B.C.
Lank & Tyrell, Parrsboro, N.S.
La Reine Lbr. Co., Ltd., La Reine, P.Q.
Leclerc, Alphonse, Palmarol P.Q.
Lepage, H. & Frère, St. Ulric, P.Q.
Lingle & Johnson, Slocan City, B.C.
Lipsett Lbr. Mill, Penny, B.C.
Little, George, Terrace, B.C.
Little & Giggey, Terrace, B.C.
Little River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Pelletier's Mills, N.B.
Lockhart, G. A., Falls Brook, N.B.
Logan, F. J. & Son, Ltd., West Chezzetcook, N.S.
Lumber & Tie, Ltd., Pickerel, Ont.
Lynch & Fournier, St. Quentin, N.B.

MacFarlane Chip, Curryville & Hopewell Cape, N.B.
McCallum, Martia B., Box 872, Truro, N.S.
McChesney, S. Son, Ltd., Timmins, Ont.
McCreary Lbr. Co., Ltd., South River, Ont.
McCulloch Bros., DeBert, N.S.
McDonald, Neal, Mistatim, Sask.
McEwen, A. J., Maxville, Ont.
McGovern Bros., La Sarre, P.Q.
McIntyre, J. H., Kiamika, P.Q.
McKay, Lawrence, Riversdale, N.S.

(a) Mills producing 1,000,000 feet, but under 5,000,000 feet.—Conc.

(a) Scieries produisant entre 1,000,000 et 5,000,000 de pieds—fin.

McKay Lbr. Co., Hall's Prairie, B.C.
McKay, M. C., Upham, N.B.
McLaren, Angus & Sons, Mandeville, Ont.
McLaughlin, John, Alma, N.B.
McLellan, D., Latchford, Ont.
McRae, Geo. D., Peace River, Alta.
McNaught Lbr. Co., Ltd., Devon, Ont.
McRae, John S. L., Airy, Ont.
Maitland Lbr. Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S.
Malahat Tie & Lbr. Co., Ltd., Cliffside, B.C.
Malenfant, Pierre, Rivière Bleue, P.Q.
Malson Lbr. Co., Ltd., Sahtlam, B.C.
Manzer Bros., Whonnock, B.C.
Marathon Lbr. Co., Ltd., Bigwood, Ont.
Martel, Ernest, Heppel Siding, P.Q.
Martel, F. X., La Sarre, P.Q.
Menard, Wilfrid, La Présentation, P.Q.
Mercier, Arthur, Whitelaw, Alta.
Merry, D. B., Paulson, B.C.
Mickle, Dyment & Son, Gravenhurst, Ont.
Miller, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Jordan Falls & Ingramport, N.S.
Miller, W. P., Newcastle Bridge, N.S.
Minard, L. N., Milton, N.S.
Miramichi Lbr. Co., Ltd., Minto, N.B.
Moore, Geo. B., Falkenberg, Ont.
Moose River Lbr. Co., Parrsboro, N.S.
Morin, A. J., Bélanger Siding, P.Q.
Morin, La Cie, St. Cyprien, P.Q.
Murphy, A. J., Latchford, Ont.
Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.

Nadeau, Chas. H., Port Daniel East, P.Q.
Nault, A. J. & U., Amos, P.Q.
Nelson Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C.
New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd., Jacksonboro, Ont.

O'Leary, R. & Son, Rexton, N.B.

Paradis & Frères, Lac au Saumon, P.Q.
Patenaude, Eug., Lac des Iles, P.Q.
Pearse & Edworthy Bros., Peesane, Sask.
Pejepscot Paper Co., Great Salmon, N.B.
Pejepscot Paper Co., Sawyerville, P.Q.
Penny & Irving, Middlefield, N.S.
Penticton Sawmills Ltd., Penticton, B.C.
Peterborough Lbr. Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Pettepher, F. R., Horburg, Alta.
Phillips, D. A., Londonderry, N.S.
Phoenix Lbr. Co., Ltd., Phoenix, Alta.
Pineau, Alphonse & Fils, Ltée, St. Anaclet, P.Q.
Poirier, Azarde, St. Célestin, P.Q.
Pondosa Pine Lbr. Co., Ltd., Westwold, B.C.
Pope, F. M. & Sons, Bury, P.Q.
Port Haney Pole & Tie Ltd., Websters Corners, B.C.
Pouliot, La Cie Ltée, Port Alfred, P.Q.
Poupore Lbr. Co., Gogama, Ont.
Powell Co., Ltd., W. W., Nelson, B.C.
Pratt, Albert, Villeroy, P.Q.
Pratt & Shanacy, Ltd., Biscotasing, Ont.
Proulx & Frère, Taschereau, P.Q.

Pugsley, I. S., Five Islands, N.S.
Putnam, Palmer & Staples, Ltd., Erickson, B.C.

Quirk, W. M., Sussex, N.B.

Ratz, H. E., St. Clements, Ont.
Red Mountain Lbr. Co., Ltd., Penny, B.C.
Reid & Hornbrook, Gagetown, N.B.
Richards Mfg. Co., Ltd., Stillwater Brook and 24 Mile Brook, N.B.
Ritherdon Bay Packing Co., Ltd., Ritherdon Bay (V.I.), B.C.
Robertson, L. M., Ardbeg, Ont.
Rodgers, Chas. O., Creston, B.C.
Rogers, David, Sullivan, B.C.
Rogers, Mark, Parry Sound, Ont.
Romleskie, Peter, Barry's Bay, Ont.
Rugg-Ball Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ayer's Cliff, P.Q.

Saunders, Sterling, Bloomfield, N.B.
Sayre, F. E., Hartland, N.B.
Schaffer, M., Ltd., Blackville, N.B.
Schofield, H. W., Lbr. Co., Ltd., Port Greville, N.S.
Scierie des Laurentides, Mont Laurier, P.Q.
Scott, Gordon G., Fredericton, N.B.
Shier, J. D., Lbr. Co., Bracebridge, Ont.
Shortreed Lbr. Co., Ltd., Kearney, Ont.
Shuswap Lake Lbr. Co., Ltd., Canoe, B.C.
Sicard, Emery, Amos, P.Q.
Simpson, S. M., Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.
Singer, F. M. Lbr. Co., 198 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay, P.Q.
Smith, T. K., Armstrong, B.C.
Snell, Edward, Battle Lake, Alta.
Spence, C. E., DeBert, N.S.
St. Laurent, F. K., Whites Brook, N.S.
Stone Lbr. Co., Ltd., Hilton Beach, Ont.
Stoneburst Lbr. Co., Coombs, B.C.
Strayhorn & Hickey, Alma, N.B.
Sugamori, M., Aldergrove, B.C.

Taylor, J. W. & Wm., Scotstown, P.Q.
Tennant, Geo., Bracebridge, Ont.
Thibault Frères, Lac Pitre, P.Q.
Thompson, J. T. & Co., Iron Ore, N.S.
Tourville Lbr. Mills Co., Louiseville, P.Q.

Viger, E., Brunet, P.Q.
Violette Lbr. Co., Ltd., St. Joseph, P.Q.

Wade, N. K., Port Kells, B.C.
White Bear Lbr. Co., Ltd., Lintlaw, Sask.
White Pine Lbr. Co., Ltd., Nakusp, B.C.
Wilfert Lbr. Co., Ltd., Esquimalt Harbour, B.C.
William Bros., Barney River Sta., N.S.
William & Ness, Langley Prairie, B.C.
Williamson & Crombie, Kingsbury, P.Q.
Willow River Lbr. Co., Willow River, B.C.
Winlaw, J. B., Duck Creek Range, B.C.

(b) Mills producing 5,000,000 feet, but under 10,000,000 feet.

(b) Scieries produisant entre 5,000,000 et 10,000,000 de pieds.

Bain, P., Mission City & Dewdney, B.C.
Beauchemin, P. & Fils, Amos, P.Q.
Beck, C., Mfg. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
Bevan Lbr. & Shingle Co., Ltd., Bevan, B.C.
Blais, Frank, Amos, P.Q.
Blue River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Rivière Bleue, P.Q.
Bonny River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Salisbury, Point Wolfe & Albert, N.B.
Brighton Lbr. Co., Ste. Perpétue, P.Q.
Burtt, E. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Burtt's Corners, N.B.

Canadian International Paper Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Canadian Lumber Yards, Port Clements, B.C.
Canadian Pacific Railway, Bull River, B.C.
Canadian Timber Co., Ltd., Callander, Ont.
Cedar Cove Sash & Door Co., Ltd., 1101—6th St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Chisholm Sawmills Ltd., Chisholm, Alta.
Colter, Ashley A., Bolestown, N.B.
Commercial Lbr. Co., Ltd., Websters Corners, B.C.
Continental Lbr. Co., Ltd., Charlo, N.B.
Couture Rheault, La Cie Ltée, St. Octave de Metris, P.Q.
Cowichan Sawmills, Ltd., Box 190, Victoria, B.C.

Dalhousie Lbr. Co., Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B.
Davidsons, James Sons, Ltd., Davidson, P.Q.
Douglas Stanley, Ltd., Devon, N.B.

Eau Claire & Bow River Lbr. Co., Calgary, Alta.
Etter & MacDougall, Shere, B.C.

Farlinger, G. E., Sioux Lookout, Ont.
Fassett Lbr. Corp. Ltd., Fossmill, Ont.
Finch Pruyn & Co., Inc., Henry River, P.Q.
Flemming & Gibson, Ltd., Juniper, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., East Lake, P.Q.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Estcourt, P.Q.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Notre Dame du Lac, P.Q.

Galbraith & Sons, Murrayville, B.C.
Green River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Green River, N.B.

Harris, B. F. Co., Ltd., Peesane, Sask.
Hawk Lbr. Co., Ltd., Monteith, Ont.
Huntsville Lbr. Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont.

Ladner Lbr. Co., Ltd., Ladner, B.C.
Lake Megantic Pulp Co., Megantic & Marston, P.Q.

(b) Mills producing 5,000,000 feet, but under 10,000,000 feet—Conc.

(b) Scieries produisant entre 5,000,000 et 10,000,000 de pieds—fin.

Lawrence, Geo. & Sons, South Nelson, N.B.
Lemon Gonnason Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Local Lbr. Co., Ltd., Cranberry Lake, B.C.
Lois River Pulp & Lbr. Co., Makamik, P.Q.
Longworth Lbr. Co., Longworth, B.C.
Louison Lbr. Co., Ltd., Jacquet River, N.B.

Mageau Lbr. Co., Ltd., Field, Ont.
Manley Chew Ltd., Midland, Ont.
Martyn Lbr. Co., Ltd., Port Haney, B.C.
McGibbon Lbr. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.
McLaren Lbr. Co., Blairmore, Alta.
McLean Lbr. Co., Ltd., Shelley, B.C.
Mercer, Fred E., Norton, N.B.
Miller, W. H. Co., Ltd., Felix Gulch, Tobique & Campbellton, N.B.
Milne, Wm. & Sons, Trout Mills, Ont.
M. & M. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Box 636, Nanaimo, B.C.
Miramichi Lbr. Co., Ltd., Douglastown & Morrison, N.B.
Moore Whittington Lbr. Co., Ltd., 2802 Pleasant St., Victoria, B.C.
Murray & Omanique Lbr. Co., Barry's Bay, Ont.

Newlands Sawmills, Ltd., Newlands, B.C.

Pontiac Lbr. & Pulp Co., Makamik, P.Q.
Pouliot Co., Ltd., Port Alfred, P.Q.
P.Q. Lbr. Co., Dalhousie, N.B.
Price Bros. Co., Ltd., Batiscan, Sta., P.Q.
Price Bros. Co., Ltd., Lac au Saumon, P.Q.

Ritchie, D. & J. Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
River Valley Lbr. Co., Ltd., Oromocto, N.B.
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd., 1550 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
Royston Lbr. Co., Ltd., Royston Road, B.C.

Sayre & Holly Lbr. Co., Ltd., Chipman, N.B.
Searchmont Lbr. Co., Ltd., Searchmont, Ont.
Shepard & Morse Lbr. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Sinclair, Edward, Lbr. Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B.
Sitka Spruce Mills, Ltd., Queen Charlotte City, B.C.
Sullivan, Wm. M., Ltd., South Nelson, N.B.
Sydney Lbr. Co., Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B.

Victoria Harbour Lbr. Co., Ltd., Victoria Harbour, Ont.

Weismiller Bros., Bala, Ont.
Wilson, J. C. Lbr. Co., Qualicum Beach, B.C.

(c) Mills producing 10,000,000 feet under 15,000,000 feet.

(c) Scieries produisant entre 10,000,000 et 15,000,000 de pieds.

Austin & Nicholson, Ltd., Dalton Mills, Ont.

Bainbridge Lbr. Co., Ltd., Bainbridge, B.C.
Baker Lbr. Co., Ltd., Waldo, B.C.
Beban, Frank, Lbr. Co., Ltd., Extension, B.C.
Burgess Lbr. Co., Ltd., Grand Falls & St. Leonard, N.B.

Canadian International Paper Co., Calumet, P.Q.
Chaleur Bay Mills, Restigouche, P.Q.
Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

Fenderson, John & Co., Lac au Saumon, P.Q.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Campbellton, N.B.
Fraser Companies Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Quisibus, N.B.

Graves, Bigwood & Co., Bying Inlet, Ont.

Indian Lake Lbr. Co., Ltd., Osaquan, Ont.

Keewatin Lbr. Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont.
King & Jardine, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Letherby & Chew Ltd., Midland, Ont.

McFadden, J. J., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont.
Marshay Lbr. Co., Ltd., Milnet, Ont.
M. B. King Lbr. Co., Ltd., Kings, B.C.

New Ladysmith Lbr. Co., Ltd., East Wellington & Boulder Creek, B.C.
Nicola Pine Mills, Ltd., Merritt, B.C.
Northland Spruce Lbr. Co., Ltd., Aleza Lake, B.C.

Pacific Lime Co., Ltd., 602 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Shepard & Morse Lbr. Co., Ltd., L'Anse aux Cousins, P.Q.
Sinclair Spruce Lbr. Co., Ltd., Sinclair Mills, B.C.
Spanish River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Skead & Spanish Mills, Ont.
Stanley Lbr. Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

U. G. G. Sawmills, Ltd., Hutton, B.C.

(d) Mills producing 15,000,000 feet, but under 20,000,000 feet.

(d) Scieries produisant entre 15,000,000 et 20,000,000 de pieds.

Barrows, T. A. Lbr. Co., Ltd., Bowsman, Man.

Canadian International Paper Co., Hull, P.Q.
Canadian Pacific Railway, Yahk, B.C.

Fraser Companies, Ltd., Plaster Rock, N.B.
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Cabano, P.Q.

Hillcrest Lbr. Co., Ltd., Duncan, B.C.
Hope Lbr. Co., Ltd., Thessalon, Ont.

McFadden, J. J., Ltd., Spragge, Ont.

McNair Lbr. & Shingles Ltd., Marpole, B.C.
Mathieu, J. A., Ltd., Rainy Lake, Ont.

Pembroke Lbr. Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.

Shawnigan Lake Lbr. Co., Ltd., Shawnigan Lake, B.C.
Smith, John B. & Sons, Ltd., Callander, Ont.
Stetson, Cutler & Co., Ltd., Campbellton & Shives Athol, N.B.

Thurston Flavelle, Ltd., Port Moody, B.C.

(e) Mills producing 20,000,000 feet and over.

(e) Scieries dont la production atteint ou dépasse 20,000,000 de pieds.

Abbottsford Lbr., Mining and Development Co., Ltd., Abbotsford, B.C.
Alberta Lbr. Co., Ltd., 790—6th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

Barnet Lbr. Co., Ltd., Barnet, B.C.
B.C. Fir & Cedar Lbr. Co., Ltd., Ft. Laurel St., Vancouver, B.C.
B.C. Spruce Mills, Lumberton, B.C.
Booth, J. R., Ltd., 6 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.
British Columbia Mills Tbr. & Trading Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Woodfibre, B.C.
Brunette Lbr. Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

Cameron Lbr. Co., Ltd., 355 Garbally Rd., Victoria, B.C.
Campbell River Mills, Ltd., White Rock, B.C.
Canadian International Paper Co., Rockland, Ont.
Canadian Puget Sound Lbr. & Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Canadian Robert Dollar Co., Ltd., Dollarton, B.C.
Canadian Western Lbr. Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B.C.
Columbia River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Golden, B.C.
Continental Wood Products Co., Ltd., Elsas, Ont.
Crow's Nest Pass Lbr. Co., Ltd., Wardner, B.C.

Dominion Mills, Ltd., 1550 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

(c) Mills producing 20,000,000 feet and over—Conc.

(c) Scieries dont la production atteint ou dépasse 20,000,000 de pieds—fin

Eagle Lake Spruce Mills, Ltd., Giscome, B.C.
Fourne Saw Mills, Ltd., 9149 Hudson St., Vancouver, B.C.
Edwards Lbr. & Pulp, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.

False Creek Lbr. Co., Ltd., Ft. Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.

Gillies Bros. Ltd., Braeside, Ont.
Gordon, Geo. & Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, Ont.
Great Central Sawmills, Ltd., Great Central, B.C.

Hammond Cedar Co., Ltd., Port Hammond, B.C.
Hanbury, J. & Co., Ltd., 1980 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
Hawkesbury Lbr. Co., Ltd., Hawkesbury, Ont.

MacLaren, James, Co., Ltd., Buckingham, P.Q.
Mayo Lbr. Co., Ltd., Sahtlam Siding, B.C.
McLachlin Bros. Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.
Mokawk Lbr. Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

Otis Staples Lbr. Co., Ltd., Wycliffe, B.C.

Powell River Lbr. Co., Ltd., Powell River, B.C.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Matane, P.Q.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Price, P.Q.
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rimouski, P.Q.

Richards Mfg. Co., Ltd., Richardsville, N.B.

Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley, Ont.
Shevlin, Clarke Co., Ltd., Fort Francis, Ont.
Sidney Mills, Ltd., Sidney, B.C.
Straits Lbr. Co., Ltd., Red Gap, B.C.

The Pas Lbr. Co., Ltd., The Pas, Man.
Timberland Lbr. Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

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