Tables 5 and 6 show the imports and exports of forest products by chief classes for the calendar years 1922 to 1924, statistics which may be compared with those of production given in the tables above.

5.—Imports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1922-1924.

Products	Quantity.			Value.		
Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922,	1923.	1924,
				\$	\$	\$
Lumber, rough sawnM it. b.m. "matched"	142,499 5,242	163,631 4,991	-	6,920,949 276,309	9,089,457 274,072	
Total, sawn lumber	147,741	168,622	131,673	7,197,258	9,363,529	7,272,639
Railway ties	540,424	671,975	685,573 	679,020 297,550 258,136	865,964 443,146 324,567	918,504 444,625 309,985
Cork, canes, reeds, etc \$ Squared timber\$ Fuel woodcords	9,002		6,260	286,356 37,377 36,571	268,854 60,431 51,567	267,04 218,69 27,95
Poles No. Poets \$ Shingles M	1,892	6,856 5,105	6,797 6,550	7,011 13,453 36,309	28,915 22,240 17,701	44,024 11,82 22,16
Lath	962		801	6,421 290,796	6,379 402,425	5,96 411,18
Total Imports . \$	-	-	-	9,146,258	11,850,718	9,954,608

## 6.-Exports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1922-1924.

Products.		Quantity.		Value.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
				\$	\$	*
Sawn lumberM it. b.n		2,372,286	2,051,925	58,063,896	75,979,040	
Pulpwood cords	1,011,332	1,384,230	1,330,250	10,359,762	13,525,004	
Shingles M	2,358,992	2,622,004	2,645,305	9,210,961	9,902,170	
Laun	1,285,910	1,556,384	1,676.029	7,643,710	9,380,183	
Logs M ft. b.n		260,421	343,559	3,270,575	5,095,168	5,861.37
Timber	55,140	143,105	127,773	1,492,344	4,037,030	3,317,22
Poles No.	306,421	515,343	620,341	1,211,592	2,275,201	2,904,31
Railway ties "	966,288	1,115,897	1,158,281	684,247	888,596	
Veneer\$			<del>-</del>	-	470,284	
Pilinglin.ft.	1,365,538	1,800,398	2,862,391	119,290	196,192	
Fuel wood cords	11,570	21,878	12,684	70,168	136,066	80,38
Fence posts, \$	-		796,058	64,020	86,325	93,40
Miscellaneous			-	2,278,674	1,723,688	2,281,01
Total Exports \$	-		-	94,469,237	123,694,942	112,836,01

The first timber shipped from Canada to Europe was during the French  $r\acute{e}gime$  in 1667, and consisted mostly of square timber and masts and spars for the French navy. The export to England began to develop in the early part of the 19th century. Quebec was the centre of the square and waney timber trade, which reached its maximum in 1864, when as many as 1,350 sailing vessels entered that port and carried away over 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber, most of which was white or "Quebec" pine. The increase in the production of sawn lumber, the "deal trade", and the increasing scarcity of suitable material, resulted in a steady decline in the exports of square and waney timber, and Montreal became the centre of activity in exportation.