

The production of sawn lumber decreased in quantity from 1930 to 1931 by 37.4 p.c. Lath production decreased by 42.7 p.c., and shingle production by 24.1 p.c. Decreases were reported in the production of all but a few of the minor products. The total gross value of production decreased from \$121,142,985 in 1930 to \$62,927,750 in 1931; for production by provinces for the latter year see Table 14.

14.—Quantity and Value of Lumber and Value of Other Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Lumber Production.		Other Sawmill Products.	Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,532	101,177	14,287	115,464
Nova Scotia.....	103,816	1,645,244	815,509	2,460,753
New Brunswick.....	130,412	2,445,087	1,089,355	3,534,442
Quebec.....	399,581	8,778,618	6,554,576	15,333,194
Ontario.....	417,959	10,855,605	1,934,079	12,789,684
Manitoba.....	29,654	511,703	35,884	547,587
Saskatchewan.....	18,416	320,953	14,058	335,011
Alberta.....	50,989	756,810	64,818	821,628
British Columbia.....	1,342,164	20,721,143	6,268,844	26,989,987
Totals.....	2,497,553	46,134,340	16,791,410	62,927,750

British Columbia comes first in total production, contributing 53.7 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 80.1 p.c. of the shingles. Quebec comes second in total production, Ontario third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, being produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with white pine, hemlock and yellow birch next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The square timber trade reached its maximum development in the '60's, thereafter declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. Simultaneously with its decline came the increased exportation of deals and other sawn lumber, first to Great Britain and later to the United States. Our trade with the latter country has been from the first largely confined to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War our exports of forest products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to Great Britain, but in late years this has become invariable. The total quantity of sawn lumber exported from Canada changed little during the first 30 years of the century, averaging about two billion feet board measure per annum. The exports in 1931 amounted to 937,733 feet board measure, valued at \$20,116,020, of which the United States took the greater part. The exports of lumber, lath and shingles decreased in 1931 as compared with 1930.

Subsection 4.—Summary of Primary Forest Production.

For the purpose of comparing primary industries such as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, forestry production is here understood to consist of the total value of the products of woods operations, together with the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp-mills, but not in paper-mills. Forestry production