

were valued at \$29,487,086 and the gross value of production was \$54,822,439. The net production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1934 was \$24,775,001.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1933 to 1934 by 31.7 p.c. Lath production increased by 17.4 p.c., and shingle production by 24.2 p.c. Increases were reported in the production of all but a few of the minor products and total values also increased with all but shingles and poles. The total gross value of production increased from \$39,438,057 in 1933 to \$54,822,439 in 1934; for production by provinces for the two latest years see Table 14.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Values of Other Sawmill Products.		Total Values.	
	Quantities.		Values.		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.				
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	4,946	5,412	84,021	87,737	21,647	21,797	105,668	109,534
Nova Scotia.....	101,212	154,204	1,315,925	2,080,491	386,985	356,310	1,702,910	2,436,801
New Brunswick...	190,568	204,065	1,439,344	3,241,670	509,756	618,563	1,949,100	3,860,233
Quebec.....	275,210	296,220	4,075,215	4,887,380	2,496,157	2,256,016	6,571,372	7,143,396
Ontario.....	226,711	317,754	4,727,792	7,013,030	1,266,377	2,799,680	5,994,169	9,812,710
Manitoba.....	33,112	43,305	445,144	518,665	25,789	40,898	470,933	559,563
Saskatchewan.....	17,639	21,256	261,795	351,636	5,762	18,720	267,557	370,356
Alberta.....	65,247	71,563	736,305	945,169	47,890	179,918	784,195	1,125,087
British Columbia..	1,133,344	1,464,632	14,623,367	21,383,822	6,968,786	8,020,937	21,592,153	29,404,759
Totals.....	1,957,989	2,578,411	27,708,908	40,509,600	11,729,149	14,312,839	39,438,057	54,822,439

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 56.8 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 79.6 p.c. of the shingles in 1934. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was 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 hemlock, white pine and balsam fir 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 it 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 and square timber exported from Canada changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two billion ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The exports in 1932 amounted to 790,789 M ft. b.m., valued at \$14,159,315, of which the United States took the largest share. Exports to Empire countries made up 42 p.c. of the total and those to foreign countries 58 p.c. In 1934 exports to Empire countries increased to 74 p.c. of the total, but decreased to 64.7 p.c. in 1935. The exports of lumber and square timber decreased in 1935 as compared with 1934, but the exports of shingles and lath increased. (See Table 15.)