

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1935 and 1936.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Totals, Value. ¹	
	Quantities.		Values.		1935.	1936.
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	6,226	5,347	105,184	88,904	129,800	118,138
Nova Scotia.....	140,236	118,402	1,865,612	1,704,920	2,276,841	2,049,412
New Brunswick.....	230,751	213,564	3,794,122	3,906,448	4,453,221	4,720,350
Quebec.....	453,956	467,670	7,423,881	8,859,771	9,860,342	11,871,123
Ontario.....	351,085	411,526	8,283,292	10,289,514	10,696,071	13,068,688
Manitoba.....	67,877	56,975	913,667	976,408	951,851	1,049,480
Saskatchewan.....	34,621	28,290	555,386	489,524	625,177	515,224
Alberta.....	78,070	86,669	975,055	1,216,215	1,198,640	1,404,446
British Columbia.....	1,610,347	2,023,708	23,995,057	34,433,836	35,713,189	45,546,430
Totals.....	2,973,169	3,412,151	47,911,256	61,965,540	65,905,132	80,343,291

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 59.3 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 82 p.c. of the shingles in 1936. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, and is produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar, 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 the rule. 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 the next three years reaching its lowest level in 1932. This was followed by substantial increases in 1933 and 1934, a decrease in 1935 and increases in 1936 and 1937 to 1,857,964 and 1,966,298 M ft. b.m., respectively. Of the 1937 exports 54 p.c. went to the United Kingdom and 12 p.c. to other Empire countries making 66 p.c. to the Empire as a whole. Twenty-seven p.c. went to the United States and 7 p.c. to other foreign countries making 34 p.c. to all foreign countries. The exports of lumber and square timber increased in 1937, but the exports of shingles and lath decreased in quantity, though increasing slightly in value.