

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1938	1939
	1938	1939	1938	1939		
M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island.....	4,525	4,944	88,332	97,815	116,180	127,979
Nova Scotia.....	141,504	152,721	2,181,143	2,547,789	2,560,788	2,954,498
New Brunswick.....	223,384	210,919	4,619,708	4,643,119	5,414,051	5,626,273
Quebec.....	724,652	656,374	15,403,296	13,715,313	19,887,902	17,129,042
Ontario.....	439,397	481,527	11,081,402	12,320,233	14,432,476	16,011,798
Manitoba.....	52,190	60,748	975,979	1,118,391	1,086,538	1,206,727
Saskatchewan.....	35,753	37,974	632,820	697,743	651,288	775,507
Alberta.....	102,070	95,642	1,491,891	1,420,143	1,720,550	1,615,493
British Columbia.....	2,044,876	2,276,033	36,158,847	41,771,293	46,986,133	54,685,280
Totals.....	3,768,351	3,976,882	72,633,418	78,331,839	92,855,906	100,132,597

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.

15.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-28, inclusive, will be found at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.

Year	Lumber Cut		Shingles Cut		Lath Cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M	\$	M	\$
1929.....	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	3,860,799
1930.....	3,989,421	87,710,957	1,914,836	5,388,837	398,254	1,154,593
1931.....	2,497,553	45,977,843	1,453,277	3,331,229	228,050	576,080
1932.....	1,809,884	26,881,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,889
1933.....	1,957,989	27,708,908	1,939,519	4,448,876	151,653	332,364
1934.....	2,578,411	40,509,600	2,408,616	4,422,578	177,988	412,844
1935.....	2,973,169	47,911,256	3,258,253	7,593,765	226,854	536,087
1936.....	3,412,151	61,965,540	3,019,030	6,754,788	286,323	874,231
1937.....	4,005,601	82,776,822	3,048,395	7,631,691	392,922	1,231,965
1938.....	3,768,551	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	229,467	656,230
1939.....	3,976,882	78,331,839	3,469,411	9,048,876	163,686	476,252

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 57.2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 86.1 p.c. of the shingles in 1939. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir is 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 the United Kingdom and later to the United States. Trade with the latter country has been confined, from the first, largely to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War exports of forest