

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-42

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	2,860,799 ¹
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	2,405,071 ¹	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	3,768,351 ¹	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	239,467 ¹	656,320 ¹
1939	3,976,882	78,331,839	3,469,411	9,048,876	163,686	476,252
1940	4,628,952	105,988,216	4,420,240	9,600,497	216,465	688,167
1941	4,941,084	129,287,703	4,160,772	12,309,632	204,991	731,227
1942	4,935,145	149,854,527	3,720,482	13,191,084	181,994	737,874

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 46.7 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 87.4 p.c. of the shingles in 1942. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Spruce is the most important kind of lumber sawn and is produced in every province. Douglas fir is sawn almost entirely in British Columbia and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar 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, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The hewn 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 products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to the United Kingdom, but in late years this has become the rule. The total quantity of sawn lumber and square timber exported changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about 2,000 million ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in the next three years, reaching its lowest level of 790,000 M ft. b.m. in 1932. Since that time lumber exports have recovered; in 1940 they were 2,548,681 M ft. b.m., in 1941 2,300,875 M ft. b.m. and in 1942 2,179,956 M ft. b.m.