

#### 14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1931-43

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-28, inclusive, will be found at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book and for 1929-30 at p. 262 of the 1943-44 edition.

Year	Lumber Cut		Shingles Cut		Lath Cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M	\$	M	\$
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	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	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	239,467	656,320
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
1943.....	4,363,575	151,899,684	2,565,752	10,020,804	114,029	554,278

British Columbia came first in total production in 1943, contributing 44·5 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 82·6 p.c. of the shingles. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. In 1943 spruce was the most important kind of lumber sawn; it is produced in every province. Douglas fir, which is sawn almost entirely in British Columbia, came second, with hemlock, white pine, yellow birch and jack pine next in order of importance. Cedar was the most important shinglewood 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. From the first, trade with the latter country has been confined 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., in 1942 2,179,956 M ft. b.m. and in 1943 1,741,276 M ft. b.m.