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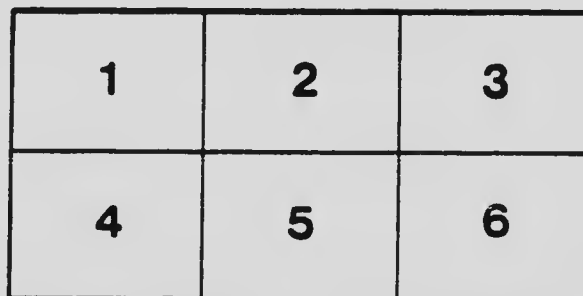
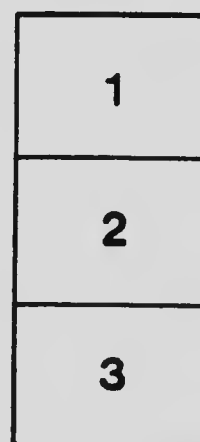
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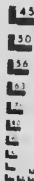
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA.

HON. FRANK OLIVER, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister.

FORESTRY BRANCH—BULLETIN No. 25.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Director of Forestry.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

1910

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

COMPILED BY

H. R. MACMILLAN, B.S.A., M.F.

ASSISTED BY

BRUCE ROBERTSON AND W. GUY H. BOYCE

OTTAWA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

FORESTRY BRANCH,
DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, Sep. 22nd, 1911.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of a report on the use of wood for 'Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles' during the calendar year 1910 in the Dominion of Canada, and to recommend its publication as Bulletin No. 25 of this Branch.

The report contains an account of the quantity and value of wood used throughout the Dominion of Canada and its several provinces for lumber during the year specified, and in addition to this takes up the quantity and value of the wood of each species. An account is also given of the quantity and value of the wood exported from the Dominion as square timber and of the quantity and value of the wood used severally for lath and shingles, both according to the provinces in which the wood is manufactured and according to the species manufactured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. CAMPBELL,

Director of Forestry.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The statistics of the lumber cut in Canada in 1910 are based upon reports made directly to the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior by 2763 firms operating nearly 3,000 saw-mills. The reports are made on schedules furnished and cover the calendar year 1910.

As in the past, the co-operation of the secretaries of the different lumber manufacturers' associations has made possible the securing of lists of saw-mill operators. This year, however, more careful and accurate work, based upon statistics given by trade papers and provincial, county and municipal officials, has enabled the Forestry Branch to give a better estimate of the actual lumber production than in any former bulletin. The total increase of 678 firms is chiefly due to the satisfactory and almost complete returns received from the small saw-mill operators in Quebec. Ontario's number of reporting firms has decreased 84, owing to the shutting down of small operators, and to several important consolidations. In the West the number of mills has slightly increased, although the total cut has fallen off considerably, on account of low water, fires, and other ungovernable causes, which have resulted in the mills either shutting down or running at much less than capacity cut.

The lumber, square timber, lath and shingles produced in Canada during 1910 had a total value of \$83,989,197.

The products as reported for 1910 were as follows: 4,901,640,000 feet of lumber worth \$77,503,187; 37,962 tons of square timber exported worth \$985,255; 1,976,640,000 shingles worth \$3,557,211, and 831,953,000 lath worth \$1,943,544.

LUMBER.

In table 1 is given a statement of the lumber cut in the different provinces in 1910 as compared with the cut reported in 1909. It will be borne in mind that where 1910 shows an increase over 1909 in the number of mills and the amount of lumber cut, this increase is in part due to the more complete reports secured in 1910.

TABLE 1

TOTAL LUMBER CUT, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Number of Mills Reporting, Total Quantity of Lumber Cut, Total Value, Per Cent of Increase and Per Cent Distribution.

| Province. | Rank. | | Number of Firms Reporting. (1) | | Quantity. | | Value. | | Per Cent of Increase in Cut over 1909. | Per Cent Distribution of Cut. | |
|---------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| | 1909 | 1910 | 1909 | 1910 | 1909. | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | | 1910. | |
| | | | | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | \$ | | | | |
| Canada | | | 2085 | 2763 | 3,814,042 | 4,901,940 | 77,503,187 | | 28.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ontario..... | 1 | 1 | 976 | 802 | 1,519,080 | 1,612,191 | 30,911,99 | | 7.5 | 30.8 | 33.5 |
| British Columbia | 2 | 2 | 172 | 222 | 790,601 | 1,010,004 | 24,82,41 | | 102.4 | 20.7 | 33.1 |
| Quebec..... | 3 | 3 | 451 | 1107 | 638,582 | 790,197 | 11,340,323 | | 23.7 | 18.7 | 16.2 |
| New Brunswick.... | 4 | 4 | 105 | 121 | 301,203 | 419,233 | 5,500,780 | | 7.9 | 10.5 | 8.6 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5 | 5 | 240 | 248 | 273,551 | 290,871 | 3,344,075 | (2) | 4.7 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6 | 6 | 23 | 21 | 87,340 | 75,031 | 1,092,571 | (3) | 15.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Alberta..... | 8 | 7 | 40 | 53 | 52,850 | 45,127 | 644,717 | (3) | 14.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Manitoba..... | 7 | 8 | 52 | 54 | 59,861 | 42,922 | 615,215 | (3) | 28.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Prince Edward Isld. | 9 | 9 | 26 | 45 | 1,874 | 5,273 | 71,050 | | 181.3 | (2) | 0.1 |

(1) In many cases one firm includes several consolidated mills.

(2) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

(3) Decrease in cut in 1910 from 1909.

For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 32.6 per cent in the number of saw-mill companies operating, and there is a corresponding increase of 28.5 per cent in the lumber output, or 1,086,707,000 board feet more than the cut reported for 1909. The average cut per mill reporting in 1908 was 2,376,000 feet; in 1909 it was 1,830,000 feet and in 1910 it was only 1,774,000 feet. This continual decrease in average mill output may be accounted for by the completeness of the reports received from small mills.

It is interesting to note that the increase in the lumber cut of Canada and the United States is about in proportion. The total cut in Canada for 1910 is a little less than one-ninth of the lumber cut of the United States for 1909, and a little less than the combined cut of the States of Washington and Maine in 1909. The per capita lumber production in Canada for 1910 was 653 board feet, or 170 feet more than the per capita lumber production of the United States for 1909.

Ontario, as in former years, holds its position as the first province in point of lumber production. Its forests are made up of diversified species which have enabled it to compete with other provinces in the production of every kind of lumber; but these limits are rapidly being consumed. Ontario has been Canada's greatest lumber producer for many years, although it is rapidly losing its supremacy. It still produces a little over one-third of the annual lumber cut in Canada, but its percentage of increased cut per annum is decreasing. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent greater than in 1908; its 1910 cut was only 7.5 per cent more than in 1909.

British Columbia will soon take Ontario's place and become the important timber province of Canada. This province, which in 1909 produced one fifth of the total lumber cut, produced in 1910 one third and lacked only 45,000,000 feet of surpassing the cut in Ontario. In 1908 Quebec was second in importance as a lumber province. Owing to a decrease in the cut in Quebec in 1909 and the rapid exploitation of the fir and cedar forests of British Columbia, the cut in the western province enabled it to usurp Quebec's position of second place. In 1910 this increased cut of fir, cedar, hemlock and spruce continued in British Columbia with the result that the 1909 cut was more than doubled in 1910.

Quebec increased its cut in 1910 by 23 per cent over 1909, which is of interest considering the decrease in its 1909 cut from 1908. The 1910 increase, however, which was chiefly in spruce, was scarcely sufficient, owing to the great increase in British Columbia's cut, to maintain Quebec's 1909 percentage of 16.7 of the total Canadian production.

The statement that the small mills of Quebec have been reported better this year than in the past is proved by the fact that the average cut per mill in Quebec is less than half what it was in 1909. Consequently this province has the smallest annual cut per mill of any province in Canada—71,400 feet per year. British Columbia has an average annual cut per mill more than one hundred times as large—7,297,000 feet per year.

As a result of an increased cut in spruce, New Brunswick had a 10 per cent increase over the total cut in 1909. The next four provinces, in importance,—Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba—each had a decreased lumber production compared with 1909. Nova Scotia's cut decreased 4.6 per cent, while the western provinces decreased from 14 to 28 per cent. The western shortage of production is due to the lack of water supply, to fires and other causes mentioned above. Alberta's cut did not fall off so much as Manitoba's, so that the former province moved up one place and stands seventh in importance among the provinces. The increase in Prince Edward Island, which nearly trebled the amount reported in 1909, is largely owing to more nearly perfect reports. In 1909 reports were received from this province for the first time.

The value given for lumber is the value at the mill. The average in the several provinces and total average were as follows:

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910 5

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Canada | \$15 81 per M. bd. ft. |
| Nova Scotia | 12 60 " " " " |
| New Brunswick | 13 26 " " " " |
| Prince Edward Island | 13 48 " " " " |
| Quebec | 14 24 " " " " |
| Alberta | 14 28 " " " " |
| Manitoba | 14 33 " " " " |
| Saskatchewan | 14 38 " " " " |
| British Columbia | 15 32 " " " " |
| Ontario | 18 28 " " " " |

The average price of lumber in Canada for 1910 was sixty cents per thousand and less than in 1909. The cost was lower in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which having comparatively small quantities did not affect the average price for Canada. The high average value in Ontario (nearly \$3.00 per thousand more than in any other province) is due to the large cut of white pine, which was over 50 per cent of the province's cut and worth \$20.83 per thousand.

The better quality of the lumber produced in British Columbia as compared with the production of the prairie provinces may be seen by a comparison of prices. The average price at the mills of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan was \$14.32 per thousand, the prices in these three provinces varying only ten cents per thousand. The price of lumber at the mills of British Columbia was exactly \$1.00 more, or \$15.32 per thousand. British Columbia lumber is shipped and sold in the prairie provinces along with the lumber produced at the seat of consumption, so that to give an accurate comparison of the prices which consumers are willing to pay for lumber from British Columbia and lumber grown right at hand, freight charges and cost of handling must be added to the cost of the western lumber.

The following diagram shows graphically the relative lumber production of the different provinces:

DIAGRAM NO. 1.

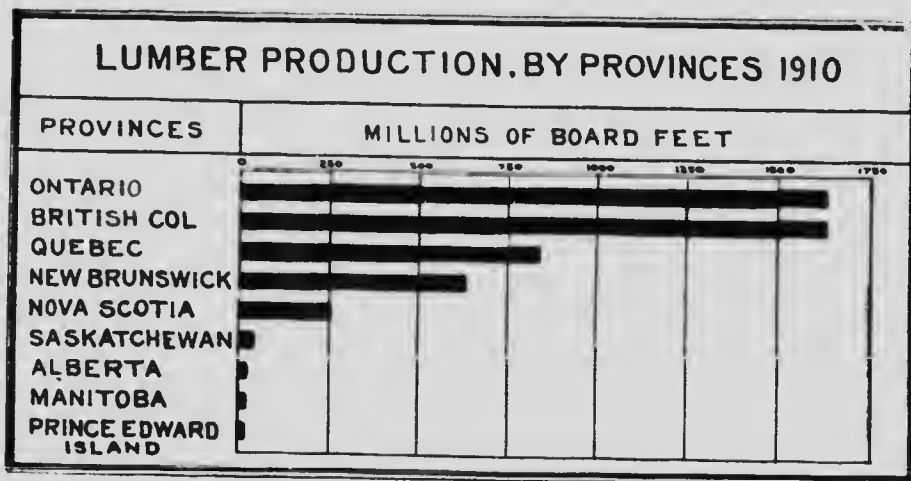


Table 2 gives the relative production of lumber by species in 1909 and 1910 together with the per cent of increase or decrease in 1910, the total value of each species in 1910, the percentage each comprised of the total cut, and the average value per thousand for the two years.

TABLE 2.
LUMBER CUT, 1910, BY SPECIES: Quantity Cut, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft. B. M., with Per Cent of Increase over 1909 and Per Cent Distribution, 1910.

| Species | Rank | | Quantity | | Per Cent of Increase over 1909 | Total Value of Lumber | Per Cent Distribution of Total Cut | | Average Value per M Ft. B. M. | |
|-------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | 1909 | 1910 | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1910 | 1909 | 1910 | 1909 |
| Total | | | M Ft. B. M. 3,844,042 | M Ft. B. M. 4,001,649 | 28.5 | \$ 77,503,487 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ c 16 44 | \$ c 15 81 |
| Spruce | 1 | 1 | 1,124,049 | 1,300,034 | 15.5 | 17,048,215 | 29.5 | 20.5 | 14 55 | 13 55 |
| White Pine | 2 | 2 | 1,010,783 | 1,001,020 (1) | 1.0 | 20,511,083 | 27.4 | 20.5 | 21 55 | 20 41 |
| Douglas Fir | 3 | 3 | 409,658 | 747,476 | 52.7 | 11,086,354 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 11 58 | 15 45 |
| Hemlock | 4 | 4 | 302,724 | 453,708 | 49.0 | 5,050,630 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 11 81 | 12 45 |
| Cedar | 5 | 5 | 189,391 | 406,824 | 114.8 | 6,255,589 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 13 06 | 15 37 |
| Yellow Pine | 14 | 6 | 26,075 | 182,000 | 582.0 | 2,923,058 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 12 82 | 15 95 |
| Red Pine | 6 | 7 | 165,886 | 180,088 | 8.5 | 3,045,344 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 16 76 | 16 75 |
| Larch or Tamarack | 8 | 8 | 68,720 | 165,422 | 140.2 | 2,512,490 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 14 95 | 15 21 |
| Balsam | 7 | 9 | 94,065 | 123,020 | 30.4 | 1,620,292 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 12 85 | 13 07 |
| Birch | 9 | 10 | 53,016 | 71,484 | 34.2 | 1,223,909 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 18 08 | 17 49 |
| Maple | 10 | 14 | 43,072 | 60,547 | 40.5 | 1,050,159 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 16 03 | 17 35 |
| Basswood | 14 | 12 | 42,506 | 50,448 | 18.6 | 925,223 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 10 68 | 18 34 |
| Elm | 12 | 13 | 34,097 | 42,936 | 23.7 | 771,698 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 17 09 | 17 97 |
| Jack Pine | 13 | 14 | 27,810 | 40,234 | 42.9 | 590,934 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 14 58 | 14 08 |
| Beech | 16 | 15 | 15,036 | 18,565 | 23.4 | 230,340 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 14 31 | 12 47 |
| Aspen | 15 | 16 | 17,144 | 17,310 | 0.9 | 325,498 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 18 40 | 18 78 |
| Oak | 18 | 17 | 6,646 | 8,718 | 31.3 | 259,076 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 20 07 | 20 72 |
| Poplar | 17 | 18 | 7,457 | 8,004 | 7.3 | 147,700 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 13 57 | 14 74 |
| Hickory | 19 | 19 | 835 | 693 (1) | 17.4 | 27,453 | ... | (2) | 26 47 | 30 61 |
| Chestnut | 20 | (2) | (2) | 380 | ... | 8,300 | ... | (2) | ... | 21 84 |
| Butternut | 21 | (2) | (2) | 281 | ... | 5,547 | ... | (2) | ... | 19 03 |
| Walnut | 20 | 22 | 51 | 273 | 435.3 | 10,747 | (3) | (2) | 47 84 | 30 26 |
| Cherry | 23 | (2) | (2) | 73 | ... | 1,953 | ... | (2) | ... | 26 75 |
| Tulip | 24 | (2) | (2) | 20 | ... | 600 | ... | (2) | ... | 30 00 |
| Sycamore | 25 | (2) | (2) | 13 | ... | 250 | ... | (2) | ... | 19 23 |
| Alder | 26 | (2) | (2) | 4 | ... | 77 | ... | (2) | ... | 10 25 |

(1) Decrease.

(2) No reports for this species in 1909.

(3) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(4) Except in the total, no figures are given in this table of lumber not identified by species in the reports received.

Of the twenty six native species of wood cut in 1910, the first nine in importance are coniferous, or "soft", woods. Spruce is the most important lumber wood in Canada, constituting over one quarter of the total cut. Spruce and white pine form hardly one half of the 1910 cut, while in 1909 these two species made up nearly three fifths of the total. This is due, not to a decrease in cut, but to a very great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One quarter of the 1909 cut was formed by these four species, while in the 1910 distribution they gained over 50 per cent on the former percentage.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 7

White pine lumber is undergoing a gradual evolution in its importance to the lumber industry. Up to three years ago, white pine stood at the top of the list, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former species had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum cut has proved true, for this year the 1909 cut was decreased by 4 per cent, namely, 42,163,000 feet.

The increase of western species has been considerable. 247,000,000 feet and 151,000,000 feet more of Douglas fir and hemlock, respectively, were cut in 1910 than in 1909. Cedar, another wood cut largely in British Columbia, showed an increase of 114.8 per cent, or 217,430,000 feet over 1909, the next to largest actual increase shown by any species.

The cut of western yellow pine increased nearly 600 per cent in British Columbia during one year. This increase of 155,991,000 feet was sufficient to raise it from fourteenth to sixth place in importance. Thus it surpassed red pine, larch, balsam fir, and the four most important hardwoods. An increase of nearly 100,000,000 feet, or 140 per cent, in the larch cut was sufficient to give it eighth place over balsam fir, which itself also increased over one third.

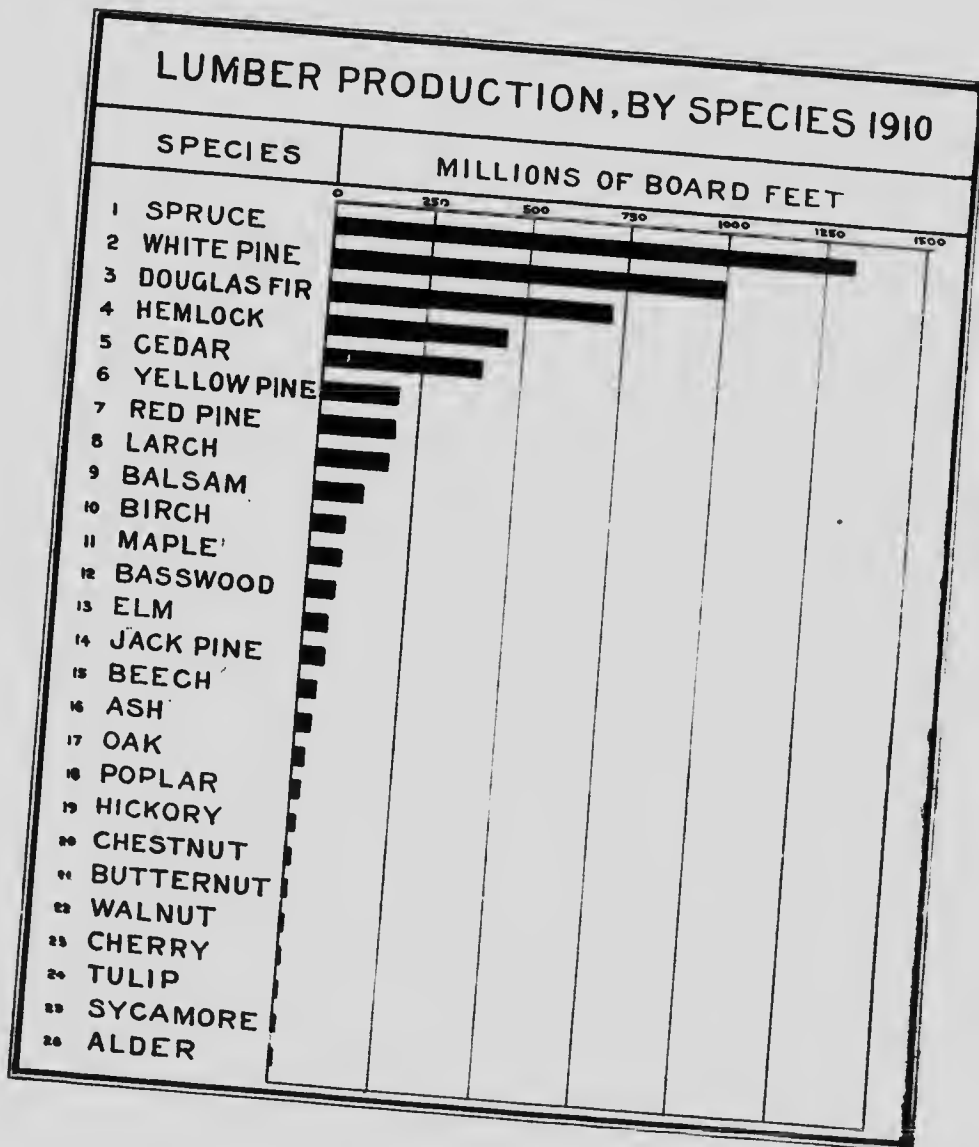
Other woods showing increases larger than the average were birch, maple, jack pine, oak and walnut. Beech, by an increase of 23.4 per cent, took fifteenth place from ash. Similarly oak usurped poplar's position. Hickory, owing to a falling-off in Ontario's cut of 187,000 feet, was the only other species besides white pine which did not have a total increased cut. Several groves of walnut were cut last year, which resulted in an increase of 435 per cent over 1909. Six other species have been added to the list of native woods reported as cut in Canada. These are chestnut, butternut, cherry, tulip, sycamore and alder, together amounting to 771,000 feet.

The decrease of 60 cents per thousand in the average price in lumber in Canada during 1910 is mainly due to the lower price of spruce and white pine, which together form nearly one half of the lumber output. The cost of spruce fell off \$1.00 per thousand in 1910, the price being \$14.55 in 1909. The price of white pine in 1909 was \$21.55, and \$20.41 or \$1.14 less in 1910. The softwoods have increased in price, particularly the western species (Douglas fir, cedar and yellow pine). The price of hemlock, larch and jack pine increased slightly, and red pine prices remained the same. The hardwoods which were cut in any quantity also increased in price, except birch, basswood, beech and poplar. The greatest decrease was with birch, the price of which fell off \$1.49 per thousand. Hickory had the greatest increase in price of any species; the 1909 price was \$26.47, and the 1910 price was \$39.61, or \$13.17 more. Walnut, a species of small importance to the lumber industry, had the greatest decrease in price of any species, the 1910 price being \$8.58 less than in 1909.

There were two species of which Canada cut a larger amount in 1910 than the United States did in 1909, namely, cedar and balsam fir. Nearly 60,000,000 feet more of cedar were cut in Canada in 1910 than in the United States in 1909. Similarly, over 15,000,000 feet more of balsam fir was cut in Canada than in the United States. Comparing the Canadian figures for 1910 with the United States figures for 1909 (the latest available) it is found that spruce is the only other timber in the output of which Canada nearly equals the United States. The cut of spruce for the United States in 1909 was 1,748,547,000 feet, which is 448,516,000 feet more than was cut in Canada in 1910. In other important timbers the cut in the United States was many times that in Canada, there being nearly four times as much white pine, seven times as much Douglas fir and hemlock, about ninety times as much yellow pine, seventeen times as much maple and nearly five hundred times as much oak produced in the United States as in Canada.

Diagram 2 represents graphically the relative quantities of lumber of different species produced in 1910.

DIAGRAM NO. 2.



LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. . 9

The relative quantities of hardwoods and softwoods produced in Canada in 1910 are shown in Table 3, with the quantities of the leading species.

TABLE 3.
SOFTWOODS vs. HARDWOODS: Comparison of Quantities of Each produced in Canada, 1910.

| SOFTWOODS. | | HARDWOODS. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Kind of Wood. | Quantity. | Kind of Wood. | Quantity. |
| | M Ft. B. M. | | M Ft. B. M. |
| Total..... | 4,575,046 | Total | 279,443 |
| Spruce | 1,300,031 | Birch | 71,181 |
| White Pine..... | 1,004,620 | Maple | 60,547 |
| Douglas Fir..... | 717,476 | Basswood | 50,448 |
| Hemlock | 453,768 | Elm | 42,933 |
| Cedar | 406,821 | Beech | 18,566 |
| Yellow Pine | 182,906 | Ash | 17,310 |
| Red Pine..... | 180,088 | Oak | 8,718 |
| Larch or Tamarack | 165,122 | Poplar | 8,001 |
| Balsam Fir..... | 123,920 | Hickory | 683 |
| Jack Pine | 40,234 | Others (1) | 1,044 |

(1) Includes seven less important species.

Here it is shown that softwoods comprise 94.3 per cent of the total lumber cut in Canada; hardwoods (most of them of the less valuable species) make up the remaining 5.7 per cent, which is exactly the same proportion as in 1909. In the United States during 1909 the softwoods contributed 76.2 per cent of the total and hardwoods 23.8 per cent.

Table 4 shows how the deficiency in Canadian hardwoods is made up by importations. The figures for the imports are for the calendar year 1910 and were furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

TABLE 4.
IMPORTED VS. NATIVE HARDWOODS: Comparison of Quantities of Hardwoods Imported into Canada with those produced in Canada, 1910.

| HARD AND FINISHING WOODS IMPORTED. | | HARDWOODS CUT IN CANADA. | |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Kind of Wood. | Quantity. | Kind of Wood. | Quantity. |
| | M Ft. B. M. | | M Ft. B. M. |
| Total | 160,609 | Total | 270,443 |
| Hard Pine | 83,919 | Birch | 71,181 |
| Oak | 55,084 | Maple | 60,547 |
| Cherry, Chestnut, Gumwood, Hickory, Whitewood | 15,495 | Basswood | 50,448 |
| Mahogany | 2,749 | Elm | 42,936 |
| White Ash | 1,954 | Beech | 18,565 |
| Spanish Cedar | 811 | Ash | 17,310 |
| Walnut | 559 | Oak | 8,718 |
| Redwood | 78 | Poplar | 8,001 |
| Rosewood | 43 | Hickory | 693 |
| Sycamore | 7 | Chestnut | 380 |
| | | Buttermit | 281 |
| | | Walnut | 273 |
| | | Cherry | 73 |
| | | Tulip | 20 |
| | | Sycamore | 13 |
| | | Alder | 4 |

In addition to the sawn lumber included in this table, there were imported, during 1910, railway ties, logs (nearly all hardwood), bolts for handles, heading, staves and shingles and oak staves to a total value of \$2,105,130. The total value of hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910, including hard pine (usually a substitute for Canadian hardwood) was \$7,448,935, which is two and a quarter million dollars more than in 1909. The total value of the hardwood lumber produced in Canada in 1910 was \$4,958,450—\$952,930 more than in 1909.

The value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910 exceeded by 50 per cent the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber in Canada during 1910.

Nearly all these imports are from the United States, for Canada is dependent on that country for the greater part of her supplies of such valuable hardwoods as oak, hickory, whitewood (tulip or yellow poplar), chestnut, gum, walnut, cherry and all the hard pine which is so frequently used as a hardwood.

From the above figures it is seen that Canada is becoming more and more dependent upon the United States, whose available supply for export is surely and rapidly disappearing. It is evident that whatever can be done to improve the hardwood resources of Canada, particularly the small woodlots of Ontario, should be done with all possible speed.

Lumber Production by Species

Tables 5 to 30 show by provinces the production of each of the different species of lumber in 1909 and 1910, the value in 1910 and the number of active mills reporting. The order in which the species are discussed is that of their relative importance according to the production in 1910, as shown in Table 2. Since sawmills usually cut more than one kind of lumber an individual mill will, in many cases, appear repeatedly in the various tables.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 11

SPRUCE

Under this heading are included all the different species of spruce found in Canada. From Saskatchewan to the Atlantic white spruce predominates, with a small percentage of black spruce. In Alberta the cut is about evenly divided between white and Engelmann spruce; in British Columbia Engelmann spruce predominates, with a good percentage of tideland or Sitka spruce.

TABLE 5.
SPRUCE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 1,652 | 1,124,949 | 1,300,031 | 100.0 | 17,018,215 | 14 55 | 13 55 |
| Quebec | 842 | 350,650 | 422,531 | 32.5 | 5,013,613 | 14 28 | 13 28 |
| New Brunswick | 105 | 293,143 | 341,577 | 26.3 | 4,521,464 | 15 44 | 13 23 |
| Nova Scotia | 213 | 160,316 | 161,998 | 12.5 | 2,133,311 | 11 08 | 13 17 |
| British Columbia | 72 | 49,000 | 123,925 | 9.5 | 1,688,812 | 13 44 | 13 70 |
| Ontario | 300 | 98,580 | 90,645 | 7.7 | 1,487,980 | 16 21 | 14 02 |
| Saskatchewan | 13 | 87,045 | 74,639 | 5.7 | 1,073,947 | 16 54 | 14 38 |
| Alberta | 37 | 42,108 | 38,171 | 2.9 | 556,898 | 15 06 | 14 50 |
| Manitoba | 31 | 54,515 | 35,398 | 2.7 | 565,742 | 13 85 | 14 28 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 39 | 1,280 | 2,117 | 0.2 | 26,418 | 11 53 | 12 49 |

Mills to the number of 1652, or 60 per cent. of Canadian mills, cut spruce, which is a greater number than for any other species. Over half of these are situated in Quebec and cut small amounts, as do Ontario's mills, which, although more numerous than in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, do not cut as much spruce. Spruce is the only lumber in Canada that is cut in each of the nine provinces.

As previously, Quebec was the chief spruce-producing province in 1910, producing nearly one third of the total spruce in Canada. New Brunswick ranked second, with approximately one third of a billion feet, which was an increase of 75,134,000 feet over 1909, and the greatest increase in spruce of any province. Nova Scotia produced 7,318,000 feet less than in 1909, while Ontario cut a little over a million feet more. British Columbia cut 74,919,000 feet more in 1910 than in 1909, and more than doubled the province's percentage of the total spruce cut in Canada. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also fell back some twelve and nine million feet respectively. Alberta, like the other western prairie provinces, had a decreased cut, and Prince Edward Island had a slight increase.

The report shows a very small range of prices. Throughout Canada the price of spruce lumber decreased \$1 during 1910. It was most expensive in Ontario at \$14.02, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island, as in 1909, at \$12.49.

The 1910 cut of spruce in Quebec exceeded the 1909 cut in Maine, the largest spruce state of the United States, by 1,264,000 feet. The average price in Maine was \$17.25 per thousand, as compared with \$14.28 in Quebec. The average price in the United States was \$16.91, or 35 cents more than in Quebec, while the average price in Canada was \$14.55—\$2.36 less than in the United States.

WHITE PINE

White pine includes the eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and the white pine of British Columbia (*Pinus monticola*).

TABLE 6.
WHITE PINE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | Average Value per M. Bd. ft. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | % | \$ | \$ |
| Canada | 1,074 | 1,046,783 | 1,004,620 | 100.0 | 20,511,683 | 21.1 |
| Ontario | 441 | 887,930 | 851,757 | 85.0 | 17,743,074 | 22.2 |
| Quebec | 425 | 62,576 | 81,331 | 8.1 | 1,636,562 | 21.7 |
| New Brunswick | 61 | 30,917 | 25,672 | 2.5 | 432,878 | 14.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 102 | 35,982 | 25,432 | 2.5 | 385,609 | 13.6 |
| British Columbia | 34 | 30,058 | 17,914 | 1.7 | 273,029 | 14.6 |
| Manitoba | 2 | (²) | 2,459 | 0.2 | 38,951 | (²) |
| Prince Edward Island | 9 | 40 | 58 | (¹) | 1,520 | 28.1 |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(²) Not reported from this province in 1909.

White pine was cut by over a thousand mills throughout seven provinces in Canada during 1910, of which about equal numbers were in Ontario and Quebec. Notwithstanding this, more than ten times as much was cut by the former province—851,757,000 feet, or 85 per cent of the total. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, like Ontario, cut less white pine in 1910 than in 1909. The increase of 36,173,000 feet, or 4 per cent, in Ontario is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 18,755,000 feet, or 30 per cent in Quebec and a report from Manitoba for the first time, of 2,459,000 feet. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cut practically the same amount this year, having fallen off approximately 5,000,000 feet respectively. The amount cut this year in British Columbia was 17,914,000 feet, or 1.7 per cent, less than in 1909, or 47 per cent less by 12,244,000 feet, or 47 per cent of the 1909 cut.

The average price of white pine in Canada decreased \$1.14 in 1910, or 7.8 per cent, from \$15.69 in 1909. It was dearest where the smallest quantity was cut, i. e., in Prince Edward Island, at \$26.02, and cheapest in Nova Scotia, as formerly, at \$15.18. The cause of the Canadian decrease in the price of white pine is seen in Ontario, the white pine province, in which the price is \$1.50 less in 1910 than in 1909.

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Minnesota alone of the United States exceeds Ontario in white pine production. The cut in Minnesota for 1909 was 1,308,861,000 feet, 235,248,000 feet more than Ontario's cut of 1908, and 304,241,000 ft., (23 per cent) greater than the cut in Canada for 1910. The average price in Minnesota in 1909 was \$17.23, as compared with \$22.33 in 1909 in Ontario, and the average price in the United States was \$18.16, as compared with \$21.55 for the same year in Canada.

DOUGLAS FIR

Douglas fir in Canada is confined almost exclusively to British Columbia, where it is the chief timber. A small quantity is cut on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta.

TABLE 7.
DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value | AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 148 | 469,658 | 717,476 | 100.0 | 11,086,354 | 14 58 | 15 45 |
| British Columbia | 146 | 469,408 | 717,401 | 99.9 | 11,084,560 | 14 50 | 15 45 |
| Alberta | 2 | 250 | 75 | 0.1 | 1,785 | 13 20 | 23 80 |

The Douglas fir cut of 717,476,000 feet in 1910 was an increase of 52 per cent over the 1909 cut. This was cut by 148 mills, of which only two were in Alberta, so that Douglas fir has the second largest average mill-run of any species, viz., 3,215,000 feet per mill, being exceeded by yellow pine. The cut of fir in Alberta is almost negligible, forming only one tenth of one per cent of the total.

Fir increased in price 87 cents in 1910, and is \$1.67 higher in price than in 1908.

As compared with Washington and Oregon, the cut of fir in British Columbia was small; Washington cut over 3,000,000,000 feet in 1909 and Oregon half as much.

HEMLOCK

Under hemlock are included both the Eastern and the Western species (*Tsuga canadensis* and *Tsuga heterophylla*.)

TABLE 8.

HEMLOCK LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | % | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| Canada | 1,232 | 302,721 | 453,708 | 100.0 | 5,050,030 | 11 81 | 12 4 |
| Ontario | 192 | 102,405 | 211,000 | 46.5 | 2,003,551 | 12 11 | 12 3 |
| British Columbia | 60 | 22,730 | 103,008 | 22.9 | 1,401,447 | 13 09 | 14 3 |
| Quebec | 405 | 55,053 | 97,591 | 14.9 | 817,070 | 11 61 | 12 09 |
| Nova Scotia | 142 | 47,405 | 52,211 | 11.5 | 540,025 | 10 40 | 13 4 |
| New Brunswick | 54 | 14,878 | 18,748 | 4.1 | 195,450 | 10 15 | 14 2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 19 | 100 | 275 | 0.1 | 3,000 | 11 80 | 11 16 |
| Manitoba | (¹) | 15 | (¹) | ... | ... | 16 07 | ... |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1910.

Hemlock, cut in 1232 mills in seven provinces of Canada, makes the third of the trio, (spruce, white pine and hemlock) cut in over 1,000 mills. Each of the provinces increased its cut over 1909, so that the total cut for 1910 (453,168,000 ft.) is 50 per cent more than last year. The greatest increase last year was in Ontario, and this year also the cut of this province increased 48,595,000 ft., or 30 per cent. In 1910, however, the honor of the greatest increase is due to British Columbia, which cut 81,232,000 or 358 per cent more than last year. Quebec, with just 27 mills less than Ontario, did not cut one third of Ontario's amount, although it improved on its last year's cut by 12,511,000 feet, or 22.7 per cent. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also had smaller increases. The price of hemlock increased 64 cents in 1910, thus becoming one cent per thousand dearer than 1908. It was dearest in British Columbia at \$14.34 and cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$71.16.

Four American states namely, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia, exceed Ontario in hemlock production, whereas five did so in 1909. British Columbia cut a trifle more than the state of Washington, and the price in these two divisions was \$14.34 and \$10.55 respectively. The average price of hemlock in the United States for 1908 was \$13.95; in Canada it was \$11.81 for the same year.

CEDAR

Under this heading are included the white cedar of the East (*Thuja occidentalis*), the red cedar of the Pacific coast (*Thuja plicata*) and the 'cypress' of the Pacific coast (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*). Very little of the latter is manufactured.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910 15

The following table by no means represents the total amount of cedar used in 1910. Besides the amount listed below as lumber, poles to the value of \$1,000,000, cross-ties worth \$1,500,000 and shingles worth \$3,262,000 were reported for 1910. This is a total value for the 1910 cut of cedar of over \$12,000,000.

TABLE 9.
CEDAR LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Bd. Ft.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | | Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| 1 81 | 12 45 | Canada | 618 | 180,391 | 406,821 | 100.0 | 6,255,589 | 13 96 | 15 37 |
| 2 11 | 12 31 | British Columbia | 100 | 140,904 | 315,523 | 77.7 | 4,088,834 | 13 43 | 15 75 |
| 3 09 | 14 31 | Ontario | 221 | 14,275 | 93,435 | 16.3 | 982,112 | 15 41 | 14 78 |
| 1 61 | 12 09 | Quebec | 277 | 17,535 | 16,348 | 4.0 | 210,512 | 12 00 | 12 81 |
| 9 40 | 13 43 | New Brunswick | 18 | 16,622 | 7,120 | 1.7 | 72,355 | 12 20 | 10 16 |
| 0 15 | 14 26 | Manitoba | 2 | 5 | 1,395 | 0.3 | 21,776 | 15 00 | 15 61 |
| 1 80 | 11 18 | Prince Edward Island | .. | 50 | (¹) | ... | | 8 00 | ... |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1910.

Cedar is another of the species which made great advance in 1910. The 406,821,000 feet of this species, cut by 618 mills, is an increase of 217,430,000 feet, or 114 per cent over 1909. British Columbia with not one sixth of the mills cut over three quarters of the total, and increased the 1909 cut in the province by 174,619,000 feet, or 124 per cent. An increase of 152,160,000 feet, or 365 per cent, in Ontario's cut of cedar raised it from fourth to second place, held last year by Quebec. The cut in the last-named province is steadily decreasing, showing a drop of 36.5 per cent in 1909 and a further fall of 1,187,000 feet, or 6.8 per cent, in 1910. New Brunswick's cut decreased over 50 per cent, no returns were received from Prince Edward Island for this species, and for the first time a fair-sized cut was received from Manitoba.

The average price of cedar throughout Canada increased \$1.41 in 1910, though it is still 32 cents less than the cost of cedar in 1908. British Columbia is the sole cause of the raised price, the cedar in this province being valued at \$15 75 or \$2.32 more than last year. The prices in the other provinces, except Manitoba, were less than in 1909, the cheapest cedar being found in New Brunswick at \$10.16 per thousand.

No state of the Union equals British Columbia in cedar production, and the 1910 cut in the province alone was 91 per cent as great as the total amount of cedar cut in the United States during 1909. The nearest approach that any single state makes to British Columbia is made by Washington, which cut 183,952,000 feet. Idaho, the second most important, cut only 28,644,000 feet, a cut which Ontario exceeds by 35,781,000 feet, or 125 per cent. The average price during 1909 was \$22.88 in Washington, \$13.43 in British Columbia, \$19.95 for the United States, and \$13.96 for Canada.

YELLOW PINE

The only yellow pine cut in Canada is the western yellow or bull pine (*ponderosa*) of southern interior British Columbia. This should not be confused with the hard yellow pine imported in large quantities into Eastern Canada from the Southern States.

TABLE 10
YELLOW PINE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distributed, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 42 | 20,975 | 182,066 | 100 | 2,023,058 | 12 82 |
| British Columbia. | 42 | 20,975 | 182,066 | 100 | 2,023,058 | 12 82 |

This species has the largest average mill cut. The 42 mills cutting yellow pine are all in British Columbia, and among them cut in 1910 182,066,000 feet of yellow pine, or 4,356,000 feet per mill. This is 155,991,000 or 578 per cent more than was cut during 1909. By this remarkable increase yellow pine is raised from fourteenth to sixth place in importance as a timber species. Notwithstanding this increase there are three states in the United States, each of which produces more yellow pine than British Columbia, and consequently Canada. Yellow pine in 1910 had an average mill value of \$15.95, which is \$3.13 more than in Canada during 1909 and \$3.26 more than in the United States for 1909.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910 17

RED PINE.

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is confined to Eastern Canada.

TABLE II.

RED PINE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: QUANTITY, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | | AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. F. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| Canada | 260 | 165,880 | 1,90,088 | 100.0 | 3,015,311 | 16 70 | 16 75 | |
| Ontario | 128 | 155,455 | 160,828 | 92.7 | 2,808,253 | 17 03 | 16 83 | |
| Quebec | 90 | 8,403 | 8,021 | 4.8 | 145,080 | 14 27 | 16 25 | |
| Nova Scotia | 28 | 3,195 | 2,813 | 1.7 | 38,580 | 13 08 | 13 57 | |
| New Brunswick | 0 | 793 | 1,323 | 0.7 | 19,550 | 0 90 | 11 35 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 5 | (1) | 133 | 0.1 | 2,024 | (1) | 22 00 | |

(1) Not reported from this province in 1909.

There was an increase of 14,202,000 feet or 8.6 per cent in the red pine cut for 1910. This was not sufficient to maintain it in sixth place, and in 1910 for the first time the red pine of the east was exceeded in output by the yellow pine of the west. In 1909 red pine lost its position of fifth to cedar. Ontario, with approximately half of the 260 mills cutting red pine in Canada, produces over nine tenths of the total cut; the cut in Ontario for 1910 exceeded that for 1909 by 13,373,000 feet, or 8.7 per cent. Quebec is second in red pine production and increased its 1909 cut by 428,000 feet or 5 per cent. This is still much below its 1908 cut. There was an increase in Nova Scotia of 352,000 feet; New Brunswick nearly doubled its cut, and for the first time a report was received from Prince Edward Island. The average price of red pine in Canada is almost constant, having decreased twelve cents per thousand in 1909 and one cent in 1910. The lumber from Prince Edward Island was reported at \$22.00 per thousand, making it the most expensive of red pine in Canada. It was cheapest in Nova Scotia at \$13.57.

The United States Government reports include red with white pine, therefore a comparison cannot be made.

TAMARACK.

This term includes both the Eastern (*Larix laricina*) and the Western (*Larix occidentalis*) species.

The western species is manufactured in British Columbia only. Tamarack was also used as poles to the value of \$241,092 in 1910.

TABLE 12.

TAMARACK LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 281 | 68,720 | 165,122 | 100.0 | 2,512,100 | 11.95 | 15.19 |
| British Columbia | 3 | 11,090 | 112,136 | 86.3 | 2,169,513 | 15.38 | 15.38 |
| Ontario | 166 | 12,347 | 16,765 | 10.1 | 265,888 | 14.87 | 15.38 |
| Quebec | 87 | 7,713 | 3,192 | 2.1 | 11,151 | 13.54 | 12.10 |
| Manitoba | 11 | 3,805 | 2,150 | 1.3 | 29,525 | 13.11 | 13.11 |
| Saskatchewan | .. | 55 | (¹) | .. | .. | 12.15 | .. |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 16 | 153 | 0.1 | 1,692 | 15.50 | 11.00 |
| Alberta | 1 | (²) | 51 | (²) | 855 | (³) | 13.18 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 2 | (³) | 38 | (²) | 563 | (³) | 14.58 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 5 | 25 | (²) | 360 | 11.50 | 13.18 |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1910.

(²) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(³) Not reported from this province in 1909.

The cut of tamarack was 68,720,000 feet in 1909 and 165,122,000 feet in 1910, an increase of 96,402,000 feet or 140 per cent. British Columbia alone more than accounted for this increase with six mills cutting 97,737,000 feet, or 218 per cent more than in 1909. The cut in this province constituted 86.3 per cent of the total, while Ontario, with 166 mills, made up only 10 per cent of the total. Two additional provinces reported tamarack for this year.

The average price of tamarack advanced 26 cents from 1909 to 1910, with an increase of \$1.01 is recorded for 1909 over the year previous. Among the important tamarack provinces this species was dearest in Ontario at \$17.86, cheapest in Quebec at \$12.67.

In 1909 the average price of western tamarack in the United States was \$14.58, the price of eastern tamarack was \$13.18. In Canada the prices were \$15.38 and \$14.58 respectively for the same year.

BALSAM FIR

The balsam fir reported by Canadian lumbermen is all the eastern species (*Abies balsamea*). Small quantities of the western species (*Abies amabilis* and *A. grandis*) are cut in Alberta and British Columbia, but are not reported separately, they are probably mixed with and sold as spruce.

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TABLE 13.

BALSAM FIR LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M. Bd. ft.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M. BD. FT. | | Province, | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | | AVERAGE VALUE PER M. BD. FT. | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. | | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | | | M Ft., B. M. | M Ft., B. M. | % | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | |
| 11 05 | 15 21 | Canada | 810 | 91,065 | 123,320 | 100.0 | 1,020,222 | 12 85 | 13 07 | |
| 15 38 | 15 23 | Quebec | 550 | 60,780 | 87,292 | 70.1 | 1,151,217 | 12 00 | 13 22 | |
| 14 87 | 15 80 | Ontario | 183 | 14,157 | 15,307 | 12.1 | 215,358 | 15 31 | 11 07 | |
| 13 51 | 12 07 | New Brunswick | 28 | 5,178 | 15,250 | 12.3 | 178,231 | 9 37 | 11 08 | |
| 13 11 | 13 67 | Nova Scotia | 31 | 1,585 | 1,038 | 1.0 | 58,101 | 9 51 | 11 77 | |
| 12 15 | (^b) | Prince Edward Island, | 18 | 65 | 1,127 | 0.0 | 11,385 | 10 77 | 12 77 | |
| 15 50 | 11 00 | | | | | | | | | |
| (^c) | 15 80 | | | | | | | | | |
| (^d) | 14 80 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 50 | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | |

Balsam fir lost its place to larch and now stands ninth in production. The 810 mills cutting balsam fir in Canada produced 123,920,000 feet; this is 32,855,000 feet, or 36 per cent, more than in 1909. Seventy per cent of the total cut was in Quebec, which surpassed its 1909 cut by 17,512,000 feet or 25 per cent. Ontario, with 183 mills, cut 15,307,000 feet, while the 28 mills in New Brunswick cut almost the same amount, which for New Brunswick was 9,778,000 feet, or 179 per cent more than the cut of last year. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also had increases, but together form less than five per cent of the total.

The price of balsam fir lumber is gradually increasing as other species become more scarce. In 1910 it was \$13.07 per thousand, 22 cents more than last year and 54 cents more than in 1908. As before, it was highest in Ontario at \$14.07 and lowest in New Brunswick at \$11.68.

The cut of balsam fir in Canada for 1910 was 15,218,000 feet more than in the United States during 1909. Maine, producing more balsam fir than any other state, cut 36,801,000 feet, or 42 per cent less than did Quebec. The average price of balsam fir in the United States for 1909 was \$13.09; it was \$12.85 in Canada for the same year.

BIRCH.

Birch is the hardwood which figures most extensively in the lumber trade of Canada. All species of birch are included, the most important of which is yellow birch (*Betula lutea*).

ster species
ilix and Abies
ed separately;

TABLE 14.

BIRCH LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 843 | 53,016 | 71,181 | 100.0 | 1,223,909 | 18 68 | 17 10 |
| Quebec | 463 | 12,414 | 30,138 | 50.8 | 614,780 | 10 11 | 17 40 |
| Ontario | 272 | 19,233 | 19,671 | 27.7 | 300,811 | 21 76 | 18 30 |
| Nova Scotia | 102 | 5,128 | 8,110 | 11.1 | 101,212 | 11 59 | 12 50 |
| New Brunswick | 41 | 15,008 | 6,040 | 9.3 | 107,885 | 19 27 | 16 00 |
| Prince Edward Island | 23 | 127 | 609 | 0.8 | 9,170 | 15 67 | 15 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 6 | 2 | (¹) | 31 | 15 83 | 15 00 |
| British Columbia | 1 | .. | 2 | (¹) | 20 | (²) | 10 00 |
| Saskatchewan | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 12 50 | .. |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(²) None reported from this province in 1909.

Birch was cut by 843 mills during 1910 and shows an increase of 18,165,000 feet, or 34.2 per cent, over 1909. Over one half the birch cut in Canada is produced in Quebec, which in 1909 held third place, but increased 23,694,000 feet, or 10 per cent, in its annual cut. There was a very slight increase in the cut of Ontario which was not sufficient to maintain it in the premier position. The birch cut increased about 3,000,000 feet in Nova Scotia, fell off over 9,000,000 feet in New Brunswick, and was of small amounts in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The price of birch decreased \$1.49 in 1910, making it only 33 cents more expensive than in 1908. It was cheapest in British Columbia at \$10.00 and highest in Ontario at \$18 34.

More than six times as much is cut in the United States yearly as in Canada. Wisconsin produced annually more birch than all Canada, while Michigan and Maine produced more than did Quebec. Likewise the above three states, with Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, each cut more than Ontario. The average price in the United States in 1909 was \$16.95; in Canada it was \$18.68.

MAPLE

All species of maple are included; nearly all the lumber manufactured is hard maple (*Acer saccharum*).

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 21

TABLE 15.

MAPLE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | | Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 18 08 | 17 19 | ☐ Canada | 736 | 43,072 | 60,517 | 100.0 | 1,050,159 | 16 93 | 17 35 |
| 10 11 | 17 81 | Ontario | 136 | 36,006 | 52,186 | 86.2 | 931,577 | 17 18 | 17 90 |
| 21 76 | 18 31 | Quebec | 231 | 3,101 | 6,578 | 10.4 | 92,581 | 18 38 | 14 07 |
| 11 50 | 12 48 | New Brunswick | 17 | 1,087 | 787 | 1.3 | 8,553 | 10 27 | 10 87 |
| 19 27 | 10 23 | Nova Scotia | 29 | 2,833 | 508 | 0.9 | 7,450 | 11 83 | 12 48 |
| 15 07 | 15 06 | Prince Edward Island | 20 | 15 | 338 | 0.6 | 5,192 | 14 80 | 16 25 |
| 15 83 | 15 00 | British Columbia | (1) | (1) | 60 | 0.1 | 1,800 | | 30 00 |

(1) Not reported from this province in 1909.

In 1910, 736 mills in six provinces produced 60,547,000 feet, which exceeds the 1909 cut by 17,475,000 feet, or 40.5 per cent. In spite of this large increase maple is still only eleventh in the list of Canadian woods and second in the list of hardwoods. The great increase in the maple cut was in Ontario, where 86 per cent. of the maple was produced. 16,180,000 feet, or 45 per cent, more was produced in Ontario during 1910 than 1909. Quebec, with over half as many mills as Ontario, produced about one eighth of the quantity of maple. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both suffered severe set-backs, of which Nova Scotia's was the more severe, so that New Brunswick moved up one place in the 1910 output. The average price of maple increased to \$17.35, 42 cents more than in 1909. As formerly, it was lowest in New Brunswick at \$10.87; it was highest in Ontario at \$17.90.

The annual cut in the United States is about seventeen times as much as that in Canada, in 1909 the annual cut being 1,106,604,000 feet. Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York each cut more maple lumber per annum than Canada, and West Virginia cuts more than Ontario. The average of maple in the United States for 1909 was \$15.77 and in Canada it was \$16.93.

BASSWOOD

One species of basswood is found in Canada (*Tilia americana*).

red is hard

TABLE 16.

BASSWOOD LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M hd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | | AVERAGE VALUE PER M HD. FT. | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 816 | 12,503 | 30,118 | 100.0 | 925,223 | 19 08 | 18 33 | |
| Ontario | 492 | 20,671 | 30,256 | 60.0 | 579,478 | 19 01 | 19 11 | |
| Quebec | 353 | 12,835 | 20,182 | 40.0 | 345,645 | 21 24 | 17 11 | |
| New Brunswick | 1 | (²) | 10 | (¹) | 100 | (²) | 10 00 | |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(²) Not reported from this province in 1909.

Basswood was cut by 846 mills, the greatest number cutting one species of hardwood. The cut of basswood in Canada for 1910 was a little greater than in 1909, showing an increase of 7,942,000 feet, or 18.6 per cent. Ontario cut just half as much again as did Quebec, but the 1910 increase was nearly all in Quebec. The cut increased in this province by 7,347,000 feet, or 58 per cent. Basswood was reported from New Brunswick for the first time. The price of basswood in 1910 took a considerable drop, being \$1.34 less than last year and 92 cents less than in 1908. The price in Quebec dropped \$4.12 during the year.

The United States produces annually nearly eight times as much basswood as does Canada; the cut in 1909 was 399,151,000 feet. Wisconsin and Michigan each cut more basswood in 1909 than Canada did in 1910, and New York state cut more than did Ontario. The average price of basswood for 1909 in the United States was \$19.50, 16 cents less than in Canada.

ELM

There are several species of elm cut in Canada of which the most important is soft elm (*Ulmus americana*). Besides this amount of elm cut as lumber, nearly three-quarters as much, valued at \$563,713 was used in the 1910 cooperage industry of Canada.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 23

TABLE 17.

ELM LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | | Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1900. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 19 08 | 18 34 | Canada | 662 | 31,697 | 42,936 | 100.0 | 771,698 | 17 00 | 17 97 |
| 19 01 | 19 15 | Ontario | 467 | 32,729 | 38,710 | 90.2 | 701,170 | 17 00 | 18 19 |
| 21 24 | 17 12 | Quebec | 188 | 1,968 | 4,106 | 9.5 | 65,372 | 17 03 | 15 92 |
| (²) | 10 00 | New Brunswick | 3 | (²) | 79 | 0.2 | 875 | (²) | 11 07 |
| | | Nova Scotia..... | 1 | (²) | 30 | 0.1 | 1,161 | (²) | 38 70 |
| | | Prince Edward Island.. | 3 | (²) | 11 | (¹) | 120 | (²) | 10 91 |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.
 (²) Not reported from this province in 1909.

Elm is another hardwood in the production of which Ontario leads. Of the total cut of 42,936,000 feet produced by 662 mills, nearly one quarter was an increase over last year. Nine tenths of the elm lumber in Canada is cut in Ontario, which produced approximately 6,000,000 feet more in 1910 than in 1909. Quebec ranked second, with 9.5 per cent., and increased its 1909 cut by 2,138,000 feet. Small reports not received before have come in from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The average price of lumber increased 88 cents to \$17.97, which is five cents per thousand more than the amount paid for elm in 1908. The average value per thousand ranged from \$10.91 for Prince Edward Island to \$38.70 for Nova Scotia.

The annual production of elm in Canada and the United States is about in the same proportion as with basswood. Wisconsin and Michigan each cut more elm per year than is produced in Canada, and Indiana cuts more than Ontario. Elm had an average price in the United States for 1909 of \$17.52; in Canada for the same year it was \$17.09.

JACK PINE

The eastern species of jack pine, sometimes called grey or scrub pine, or, in Quebec, cypress, is known to botanists as *Pinus Banksiana*. The western species cut in British Columbia under the names of lodgepole, or black, pine is known as *Pinus contorta*.

TABLE 18.

JACK PINE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution
Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Report- ing. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distri- bution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 136 | 27,819 | 40,234 | 100.0 | 590,934 | 11 58 | 14 6 |
| Ontario | 46 | 13,002 | 21,891 | 51.4 | 344,908 | 17 51 | 15 7 |
| British Columbia | 10 | 6,281 | 6,050 | 15.2 | 81,419 | 12 81 | 13 4 |
| Alberta | 10 | 4,005 | 5,546 | 13.8 | 66,781 | 8 47 | 12 0 |
| Quebec | 47 | 1,425 | 3,267 | 8.1 | 54,638 | 18 63 | 16 7 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 220 | 1,108 | 2.7 | 15,998 | 19 43 | 14 4 |
| Nova Scotia | 8 | 1,575 | 1,040 | 2.6 | 10,941 | 10 02 | 10 5 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 400 | 816 | 2.0 | 9,516 | 11 25 | 11 6 |
| Manitoba | 9 | 11 | 516 | 1.2 | 6 610 | 14 10 | 12 6 |

The cut of this small species of wood was carried on in 136 mills and amounted to 40,234,000 feet in 1910, an increase of 12,415,000 feet, or 42.9 per cent over the cut of 1909. Ontario contributed 55 per cent of the total and to do so increased its annual cut nearly 9,000,000 feet. British Columbia, as in 1909, shows a small increase, but still makes up 15 per cent of the total. Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba each cut more jack pine than in 1909, while Nova Scotia's cut decreased by one third, lowering it from fourth position to sixth. Jack pine does not grow to large size and is used chiefly for ties and mining props. The value of this inferior species is gradually increasing, being 12 cents more in 1910 than in 1909, and 72 cents more than the year previous. Nova Scotia supplied the cheapest jack pine at \$10.52 and Quebec the most expensive at \$16.72.

Jack pine is called lodgepole pine in the United States report of 1909, and grows only in the western states. Over 23,000,000 feet of this variety was cut for the same purpose as in Canada, costing \$16.25, \$2.79 per thousand more than in British Columbia for the corresponding year.

BEECH

One species only of beech is cut in Canada (*Fagus grandifolia*).

TABLE 19.

BEECH LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 11 58 | 14 68 |
| 7 51 | 15 76 |
| 2 84 | 13 46 |
| 8 47 | 12 04 |
| 8 63 | 16 72 |
| 9 43 | 14 44 |
| 0 02 | 10 52 |
| 1 25 | 11 66 |
| 4 10 | 12 61 |

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 280 | 15,036 | 18,565 | 100 | 230,340 | 14 36 | 12 47 |
| Ontario | 102 | 8,224 | 13,473 | 72.6 | 166,448 | 16 01 | 12 35 |
| Nova Scotia | 49 | 3,072 | 1,950 | 10.5 | 25,258 | 11 66 | 12 06 |
| Quebec | 97 | 1,275 | 1,020 | 10.4 | 24,772 | 17 55 | 12 32 |
| New Brunswick | 13 | 1,495 | 788 | 4.0 | 8,333 | 9 87 | 10 57 |
| Prince Edward Island | 17 | 70 | 120 | 2.2 | 5,402 | 13 33 | 13 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | (²) | 3 | (¹) | 47 | (²) | 15 66 |
| British Columbia | 1 | (²) | 2 | (¹) | 20 | (²) | 10.00 |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.
 (²) Not reported from this province in 1909.

The increase in the cut of beech, although nearly 200 per cent in 1909, was this year a little less than the average increase for the Dominion. 18,565,000 feet were cut or 3,529,000 feet more than last year. Ontario produced nearly three quarters of the total and increased its cut by 5,229,000 feet, or 64 per cent. The amount of beech cut in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was considerably less than in 1909. Quebec's cut, like Nova Scotia's, formed over 10 per cent of the total, increasing the amount cut in 1909 by over 50 per cent. The price of beech in Canada during 1910 dropped \$1.89, owing to a decrease of \$3.66 in the large amount cut in Ontario.

In the United States the annual cut is over 27 times as great as in Canada. Tennessee, a state eighth in importance for beech, produced approximately the same amount as did the seven provinces of Canada. The average cost of beech in 1909 was \$13.25 in the United States; \$11.00 in Tennessee, and \$14.36 in Canada.

ASH.

There are two species of ash cut in Canada, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*).

TABLE 20.

ASH LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 651 | 17,144 | 17,310 | 100.0 | 325,108 | 18 40 | 18 70 |
| Ontario | 336 | 8,782 | 8,888 | 51.4 | 185,829 | 19 95 | 20 94 |
| Quebec | 307 | 8,312 | 8,145 | 47.1 | 133,697 | 16 78 | 16 41 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | 30 | 252 | 1.4 | 5,251 | 13 51 | 20 82 |
| New Brunswick | 4 | 9 | 25 | 0.1 | 325 | 18 46 | 13 12 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | (¹) | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 25 00 | ... |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1910.

The mills of Canada cutting ash, 651 in number, cut only 166,000 feet (not one per cent) more in 1910 than in 1909. A little over one half was in Ontario, while Quebec supplied most of the balance. The small increase caused beech to be raised one place in importance. The increase produced by the 336 mills cutting in Ontario was 106,000 feet over last year. The decrease in Quebec more than balanced this, the cut falling off 167,000 feet. Nova Scotia, the most important of the Maritime Provinces, cut 252,000 feet, or 213,000 more than in 1909. This increase puts the province ahead of its record cut made in 1908, of 236,000 feet. The average price of ash in Canada was 38 cents higher in 1910 than in 1909, and 2 cents less than in 1908. Ontario supplied the most expensive ash at \$20.99, with New Brunswick a close second. Quebec received \$4.58 per thousand less for its ash than did Ontario.

Six states in the United States each cut more ash than is cut in Canada. The total United States cut in 1909 was 291,000,000 feet, costing an average of \$24.44 per thousand; in Canada the cost per thousand was \$18.40.

OAK

Only three species of oak found in Canada are sufficiently common to be of importance to the lumber industry. These are the white oak (*Quercus alba*), burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) and red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Only small quantities of oak can now be secured in Canada, oak, like other hardwoods, being chiefly confined to the woodlots of Ontario. The following table, however, does not include all oak used in 1910, as a considerable amount is used in the log by furniture companies. Burr oak or mossy-cup oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), sometimes called a white oak, is the species of oak cut in Manitoba. This report also contains a quantity of oak imported in the log from the United States and manufactured in Canada.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 27

TABLE 21.

OAK LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province | No. of Active Mills Reporting | Quantity | | Per Cent Distribution | Total Value | Average Value per M bd. ft. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1909 | 1910 |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. R. M. | | \$ | \$ c | \$ c |
| Canada | 305 | 6,616 | 8,718 | 100.0 | 259,076 | 29.97 | 29.72 |
| Ontario | 258 | 5,288 | 7,151 | 82.2 | 213,875 | 30.77 | 29.80 |
| Quebec | 82 | 102 | 1,007 | 11.6 | 32,255 | 30.28 | 32.03 |
| Nova Scotia | 19 | 861 | 100 | 5.5 | 11,115 | 19.84 | 22.71 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | (¹) | 25 | 0.3 | 750 | (¹) | 30.00 |
| Prince Edward Isld. | 3 | (¹) | 22 | 0.2 | 600 | (¹) | 30.00 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 2 | 20 | 0.2 | 391 | 25.00 | 19.55 |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1909.

The small oak groves of the provinces are still being cut over, with the result that Canada has an annual output of oak amounting to 8,718,000 ft., nearly one-third more than in 1909. Ontario supplied four fifths of the total, Quebec more than doubled the cut of last year, producing exactly 1,000,000 feet, while the cut in Nova Scotia was greatly decreased. The average cut of oak of only 22,000 feet per mill indicates in what manner the oak is scattered throughout the country.

Excepting walnut and hickory, oak is the most expensive of native woods, costing \$29.72 per thousand. In 1908 the price was \$31.72.

Oak is the most important hardwood in the United States, and is third in importance as a timber wood. Nearly four and a half million feet were cut in 1909, over 500 times as much as was cut in Canada for 1910. The average price for the United States was \$20.50; in Canada for the same year oak was worth \$0.47 more.

POPLAR

There are several species of poplar in Canada, some of them widely distributed in large quantities throughout the northern timber belt. None of them are yet cut in large quantities for lumber. Those most commonly manufactured into lumber are large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), aspen poplar (*Populus tremuloides*) and balsam or black poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). Ontario figures may include a small quantity of yellow poplar or tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), which constitutes the poplar cut of the United States.

TABLE 22.

POPLAR LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province | No. of Active Mills Reporting | Quantity | | Per Cent Distribution | | Average Value per M bd. ft. | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | 1900 M Ft. B. M. | 1910 M Ft. B. M. | 1910 | 1910 | 1900 \$ c | 1910 \$ c |
| Canada | 240 | 7,457 | 8,001 | 100.0 | \$ 117,760 | \$ 13 57 | \$ 14 71 |
| Ontario | 104 | 3,114 | 4,111 | 51.4 | 65,180 | 13 35 | 15 81 |
| Quebec | 08 | 1,002 | 2,255 | 28.2 | 27,582 | 14 75 | 12 22 |
| Manitoba | 14 | 1,412 | 681 | 8.5 | 7,631 | 13 44 | 11 22 |
| Alberta | 9 | 400 | 644 | 8.0 | 8,813 | 11 64 | 13 71 |
| Nova Scotia | 11 | 180 | 192 | 2.4 | 7,220 | 12 80 | 37 00 |
| Prince Edward Island | 6 | 20 | 40 | 0.6 | 483 | 12 35 | 9 81 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 54 | 46 | 0.6 | 444 | 8 80 | 9 61 |
| British Columbia | 2 | (¹) | 23 | 0.3 | 308 | (¹) | 16 00 |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1900.

In the 1910 cut of poplar there was only a small increase of 7 per cent in the total cut of 8,000,000 feet. This increase was mainly in Ontario which produces more than the other provinces taken together. Quebec contributed over one quarter of the total and six other provinces cut smaller amounts. Saskatchewan was the only province which did not report some species of poplar.

The average price of this unimportant species is advancing. In 1908 it was \$12.45; in 1909 it was \$13.57, and this year it reached \$14.71, an advance of more than one dollar per year. The poplar, or tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the United States had an average price of \$25.39.

HICKORY

Hickory is another hardwood species which is nearly extinct in Canada and is in great demand. It is now confined to stray trees in farmers' woodlots. The chief trees of this species used are shag-bark (*Carya ovata*) and bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*). Considerable hickory is cut yearly and used by implement industries and for spokes, hoops and bent work which is not included in the following table.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910 29

TABLE 23.

HICKORY LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province | No. of Active Mills Reporting | Quantity | | Per Cent Distribution | Total Value | Average Value per M bd. ft. | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1909 | 1910 |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c | \$ c |
| Canada..... | 72 | 835 | 603 | 100.0 | 27,453 | 26 17 | 30 61 |
| Ontario..... | 61 | 815 | 628 | 90.6 | 26,137 | 26 72 | 42 10 |
| Quebec..... | 11 | 20 | 65 | 9.1 | 1,016 | 16 00 | 15 63 |

As the native supply of hickory is decreasing importations are increasing. It is the only other species besides white pine for which a decreased production was reported for 1910. Only 693,000 feet were cut, or 17 per cent less than last year, which in turn did not amount to three quarters of the 1908 cut. The decrease was altogether in Ontario. Quebec does not seem to have discovered all the trees of this species as yet, but the increase in the price of hickory will soon call them forth. In 1909 the average price of hickory was \$6.45 greater than in 1908, and this year it became more expensive than walnut, being \$39.61 per thousand.

The production of hickory in the United States in 1909 was one third of a million feet, valued at \$30.80 per thousand.

CHESTNUT.

The following species, except butternut and walnut, have been reported this year for the first time and indicate in what manner the less used species are being developed to supply the increasing demand for lumber and the increasing difficulty of obtaining it. Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) is a hard, durable wood suitable for railway ties, and is very handsome in woodwork and furniture.

TABLE 24.

CHESTNUT LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province | No. of Active Mills Reporting | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution | Total Value | Average Value per M bd. ft. | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1909 | 1910 |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c | \$ c |
| Canada..... | 9 | | 380 | 100.0 | 8,300 | | 21 81 |
| Ontario..... | 0 | [¹] | 380 | 100.0 | 8,300 | [¹] | 21 84 |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1909.

The first reported cut of chestnut amounted to 380,000 feet by nine mills in Ontario, at an average cost of \$21.84. This amount was in all probability used in furniture construction, as over 940,000 feet of this species was imported by the furniture and car industries.

Chestnut has just recently been cut on a considerable scale in the United States. Last year's cut was 663,000,000 feet, worth \$16.12 per thousand.

BUTTERNUT

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is a species which grows sparsely in the large region as scattered trees. None was reported in 1909 and only 15,000 feet in 1910.

TABLE 25.
BUTTERNUT CUTOFF, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province | No. of Active Mills Reporting | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution | Total Value | Average Value per M bd. ft. | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909 M Ft. B. M. | 1910 M Ft. B. M. | | | 1909 | 1910 |
| Canada | 11 | | 281 | 100 | 5,547 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Quebec | 6 | (1) | 246 | 83 | 4,717 | ... | 20 00 |
| Ontario | 5 | (1) | 15 | 17 | 830 | ... | 18 44 |

(1) Not reported from this province in 1909.

Eleven mills, of which six were in Quebec, cut 281,000 feet of butternut during 1910. Quebec supplied over four fifths of the total, while Ontario, with 45,000 feet, made up the balance.

Canada produced nearly one quarter as much of this species as did the United States and at a smaller price. It was \$19.03 in Canada and \$21.37 in the United States.

WALNUT

There is but a small quantity of walnut (*Juglans nigra*) in Canada which will be greatly decreased by this year's large cut.

LUMBER, SQUARE, TIMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, 1910. 31

TABLE 26.

WALNUT LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | | AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| Canada | 20 | 51 | 273 | 100.0 | 19,717 | 17 81 | 33 26 | |
| Ontario. | 16 | 18 | 212 | 88.7 | 9,787 | 53 32 | 10 11 | |
| Quebec | 4 | 3 | 31 | 11.3 | 990 | 23 06 | 50 06 | |

Walnut lumber was produced to the extent of 273,000 feet by 20 mills. This is an increase of 400 per cent over the 1909 cut and is mainly seen in Ontario's cut. The cut in this province was nearly nine tenths of the total. Quebec by increasing its cut ten times made up 11 per cent.

The increased cut of walnut may be due to the high price in 1909, \$47.84 per thousand. This year it lowered again to \$39.20.

The output of walnut in the United States is remarkably steady and hovers around 45,000,000 feet. In 1909 it was worth \$42.

CHERRY

Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is another species for which reports were received this year as a native wood for the first time, although many odd trees have been cut for furniture companies previously.

TABLE 27.

CHERRY LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1900. | 1910. | | | 1900. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 7 | | 73 | 100.0 | 1,953 | | |
| Ontario | 6 | (¹) | 48 | 65.8 | 1,453 | (¹) | |
| Quebec | 1 | (¹) | 25 | 34.2 | 500 | (¹) | |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1900.

The cut of cherry in Canada for 1910 was 73,000 feet, reported by seven mills. Six mills (mostly portable) cut 65 per cent of this in small amounts, averaging per thousand. 25,000 feet was produced in Quebec, the price of which was \$20.

In the United States over 2,000 mills cut nearly 25,000,000 feet, although cherry there as in Canada is very scarce. The price of this cherry was \$4.55 rather than in Canada.

TULIP.

This is *Liriodendron tulipifera*, known as tulip in Canada and yellow poplar in the south.

TABLE 28.

TULIP LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M BD. FT. | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1900. | 1910. | | | 1900. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 1 | | 20 | 100 | 600 | | 30 |
| Ontario | 1 | (¹) | 20 | 100 | 600 | (¹) | 30 |

(¹) Not reported from this province in 1900.

LUMBER, SQUARE TIMBER, PLY AND SHINGLES, 1910 33

20,000 feet of this wood were cut by one mill in Ontario and sold at \$40.50 per thousand. Commercially it is of no importance as compared with the 1,000,000 feet imported from the United States during this year.

SYCAMORE.

The sycamore or plane tree, known to botanists as *Platanus occidentalis*, grows very sparsely up into the southern part of Ontario.

TABLE 20.

SYCAMORE LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Bd. Ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M. BD. FT. | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 2 | | | 100 | 250 | | 19.23 |
| Ontario | 2 | (1) | | 100 | 250 | | 19.23 |

(1) Not reported from this province in 1909.

13,000 feet of sycamore were cut in 1910 by two Ontario mills. The price given is \$19.23 per thousand.

The total production of the United States was over 50,000,000 feet, worth \$14.77 per thousand.

Distribution.

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M. BD. FT. | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | 20.75 |
| (1) | 30.27 |
| (1) | 20.00 |

seven mills. averaging \$30 was \$20.00. et, although s \$4.55 more

ow poplar to

ion, Total

| AVERAGE VALUE PER M. BD. FT. | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1909. | 1910. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | 30.00 |
| (1) | 30.00 |

R.

Alder was reported to the amount of 4,000 feet from a British Columbia mill at \$9.25 per thousand, which is \$6.68 more than was paid for 350,000 feet cut in the United States during 1909. It is known to botanists as *Alnus oregona*.

TABLE 30.

ALDER LUMBER, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M bd. ft.

| Province. | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value | AVERAGE VALUE PER M Bd. Ft. | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | 1909. | 1910. | | | 1909. | 1910. |
| | | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | | | \$ | \$ c. \$ c. |
| Canada | 1 | | 4 | 100 | 77 | | 19.25 |
| British Columbia | 1 | (1) | 1 | 100 | 77 | (1) | 19.25 |

(1) Not reported from this province in 1909.

Leading Provinces.

The following table shows the provinces in 1910 leading in the cut of each of the twenty-six species manufactured in Canada, together with the percentage of each species manufactured in the leading province.

TABLE 31.

Provinces Leading in Lumber Production, 1910: Provinces leading in the Cut of each Species, and percentage of each Species cut in that Province.

| Province. | Species of Wood in which the specified Province stood first, with Percentage of Species cut in that Province. |
|-----------------------|--|
| Ontario | White Pine, 85.0 per cent; Hemlock, 46.5 per cent; Red Pine, 92.7 per cent; Maple, 86.2 per cent; Basswood, 60.0 per cent; Elm, 90.2 per cent; Jack Pine, 51.1 per cent; Beech, 72.6 per cent; Ash, 51.4 per cent; Oak, 82.2 per cent; Poplar, 51.4 per cent; Hickory, 90.6 per cent; Chestnut, 100 per cent; Walnut, 88.7 per cent; Cherry, 65.8 per cent; Tulip, 100 per cent; Sycamore, 100 per cent. |
| British Columbia..... | Douglas Fir, 99.9 per cent; Cedar, 77.7 per cent; Yellow Pine, 100 per cent; Tamarack, 86.3 per cent; Alder, 100 per cent. |
| Quebec | Spruce, 32.5 per cent; Balsam Fir, 70.4 per cent; Birch, 50.8 per cent; Butternut, 83.0 per cent. |

In variety of species Ontario is the centre of Canada's lumber industry, leading in the cut of seventeen kinds of wood in 1910. Four of these were softwoods and thirteen were hardwoods—all woods of technical value and importance.

British Columbia had four softwoods in which it led, and this year alder was added to the list. Quebec made an addition to its list by cutting over half the total amount of birch produced in Canada. In 1909 Ontario cut the greater part of the birch lumber.

SQUARE TIMBER EXPORTED.

The following figures of the amount of square timber exported actually have been furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Square timber is either hewn or sawn. The sawn timber is included under lumber and practically all the hewn timber is exported. The quantity and value of the various species during the calendar year 1910 is given in Table 32.

TABLE 32.

SQUARE TIMBER EXPORTED, 1910: Quantity, Total Value and Average Value per Ton.

| Kind of Wood. | 1909. | | 1910. | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Quantity exported. | Average Value per Ton. | Quantity exported. | Total Value. | Average Value per Ton. |
| Total (1) | Tons. (2) | \$ c. | Tons. (2) | \$ | \$ c. |
| Total (1) | 41,412 | 23 92 | 37,902 | 985,255 | 25 95 |
| White Pine | 20,539 | 31 92 | 21,500 | 671,311 | 31 22 |
| Birch | 13,935 | 10 63 | 8,399 | 107,051 | 12 76 |
| Elm | 1,675 | 21 38 | 6,095 | 171,111 | 28 08 |
| Oak | 116 | 26 29 | 927 | 22,276 | 24 03 |
| Ash | 129 | 11 11 | 253 | 1,287 | 16 96 |
| Maple | 3 | 11 00 | 29 | 110 | 7 00 |
| Red Pine | 1,115 | 30 20 | 3 | 33 | 11 00 |

(1) Timber of other sorts than the species specified is included in the total only.
 (2) A ton of square timber is approximately 10 cubic ft.

Year by year the export trade of square timber becomes less, by reason of the inadequate supply of clear timber suitable for squaring. The extent of the decline may be seen by referring to Bulletin 11 of the Forestry Branch, where the export trade of square timber is dealt with fully. The exports in 1910 did not amount to six per cent of the quantities exported annually from 1871 to 1880.

During 1910, 3,480 tons less were exported than in 1909. An increase in the price per ton of \$2 03 partly compensated for the decrease in volume exported, and made the total value \$985,255, or \$6,236 less than in 1909.

White pine, always the chief exported species, this year constituted 57 per cent of the total exports, 1000 tons more of it being exported than in 1909. Birch was exported this year to the extent of 60 per cent of the 1909 amount, but still

maintains its accustomed position of second place in the table. The 6,095 tons of elm shipped is nearly four times as much as during last year, and, considering the price, was of better quality. The above three species (white pine, birch and elm) make up 95 per cent of the exportations in square timber. Nearly twice as much oak was exported this year as in 1909. Ash fell off considerably and maple increased. Red Pine, last year an important species, amounting to over ten per cent of the total, in 1910 was reported only as 3,000 tons, elm taking its place.

White pine was the most expensive species exported at \$31.22 per ton, with elm next at \$28.08. The two cheapest species were red pine and maple at \$11.00 and \$7.00 respectively.

Over 97 per cent of the square timber exported is shipped to the United States.

SHINGLES.

Table 33 gives comparative statistics of the shingle cut in Canada during 1910

TABLE 33.

SHINGLE CUT, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per Mbd ft., with comparative Figures of 1909 Cut.

| Province. | QUANTITY. | | Per Cent Distribution. | | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M FT. B. M. | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | Thousand | Thousand | | | \$ | \$ | \$ c. |
| Canada | 1,988,753 | 1,976,640 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,557,211 | 1 86 | 1 80 |
| British Columbia | 806,275 | 966,921 | 40.6 | 49.0 | 1,719,577 | 1 88 | 1 80 |
| Quebec | 337,668 | 539,320 | 17.0 | 27.3 | 991,690 | 1 87 | 1 67 |
| Ontario | 338,943 | 292,390 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 633,158 | 2 57 | 2 04 |
| New Brunswick | 213,202 | 209,116 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 398,169 | 1 86 | 1 90 |
| Nova Scotia | 21,035 | 23,878 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 36,908 | 1 66 | 1 51 |
| Saskatchewan | 50 | 16,600 | [] | 0.8 | 33,559 | 3 00 | 2 27 |
| Prince Edward Island | 279,815 | 7,517 | 14.0 | 0.4 | 10,013 | 1 15 | 1 33 |
| Alberta | 1,285 | 366 | [] | [] | 819 | 1 61 | 2 21 |
| Manitoba | 159 | 135 | [] | [] | 338 | 1 49 | 2 23 |

[] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

From the tables there is an apparent decrease in shingle production during 1910. This, however, is due to an error made last year in returns from Prince Edward Island, which mistake made the total larger than it should have been. The total amount of 1,976,640,000, worth \$3,557,211, is, therefore, more than in 1909. This amount is less than the value of each of the first five species of importance in the Canadian lumber cut—spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar.

British Columbia is far in advance of the other provinces as a shingle producer, and made up approximately half of the total amount. Over 100,000,000 more were cut this year, increasing the value of British Columbia shingles by \$103,000. Over one quarter of the shingles are manufactured in Quebec, where the 539,320,000 feet reported was an increase of 201,652,000, or 60 per cent, over 1909.

Nova Scotia increased its output by some 2,800,000, while the amounts reported from New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba are considerably less than in 1909. Saskatchewan increased its cut of 50,000 in 1909 to 10,609,000 in 1910 and consequently is raised to sixth position in the table.

The price of shingles seems to be gradually becoming less. The 1910 price of \$1.80 per thousand is six cents less than in 1909, which in turn was 21 cents under the price paid in 1908. In 1910 the average price ranged from \$1.51 for shingles in Nova Scotia to \$2.27 in Saskatchewan. The increased production in the latter province has succeeded in lowering the price from \$3.00 in 1909.

In 1909 the shingle output of United States mills was worth \$30,000,000, or \$2.03 per thousand.

The different kinds of wood used for shingles in 1910 are shown in Table 34 according to importance of species.

TABLE 34.

SHINGLE CUT, 1910, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per Thousand and Comparison with 1909 Cut.

| Species. | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution. | | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M. | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | Thousand | Thousand | | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Total (2)..... | 1,988,753 | 1,976,610 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,557,211 | 1.86 | 1.80 |
| Cedar..... | 1,567,285 | 1,817,995 | 75.7 | 93.5 | 3,292,675 | 1.98 | 1.79 |
| Spruce..... | 310,881 | 55,231 | 15.6 | 2.8 | 99,961 | 1.29 | 1.81 |
| White Pine..... | 135,363 | 26,373 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 52,811 | 2.06 | 2.00 |
| Hemlock..... | 11,906 | 11,886 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 28,979 | 1.67 | 1.91 |
| Balsam Fir..... | 5,137 | 10,511 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 15,396 | 1.78 | 1.18 |
| Douglas Fir..... | 3,110 | 8,873 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 16,715 | 1.68 | 1.89 |
| Jack Pine..... | 1,665 | 5,207 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 12,181 | 1.06 | 2.10 |
| Tamarack..... | (1) | 3,155 | | 0.2 | 8,663 | | 2.19 |
| Poplar..... | 1,352 | 697 | (1) | (1) | 1,621 | 1.60 | 2.33 |
| Red Pine..... | (2) | 10 | | (2) | 60 | | 1.59 |

(1) This species was not reported in 1909.

(2) This total for Canada includes a quantity of shingles of unspecified species.

(3) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Ten species are used in Canada, of which cedar is the great shingle wood. 1,817,995,000 or 93.5 per cent of the shingles cut in Canada were cedar; probably about one half of these were of western cedar cut in British Columbia. The consumption of spruce and white pine as shingle wood has decreased suddenly in 1910; 255,650,000, or 82 per cent, less of the former being used than in 1909, and scarcely one fifth the usual amount of white pine being consumed. Nova Scotia and Quebec cut most of the spruce shingles. *Pinus monticola* makes up most of the white pine and is cut in British Columbia. Nearly 3,000,000 more of hemlock were used in 1910 than during 1909; of the total number 14,886,000, over nine tenths, were cut in Ontario and Quebec.

The above four species (cedar, spruce, white pine and hemlock) furnished over 98 per cent of the wood used for shingles. Balsam fir, Douglas fir and jack pine were used this year in increasing quantities and for the first time tamarack and red pine were reported as shingle woods.

In 1910 there was less fluctuation in the value of the species than formerly. Balsam fir was the cheapest at \$1.48 and tamarack the most expensive at \$2.49.

Cedar shingles in Canada cost \$1.79. In the United States for 1909 shingles of this species cost \$1.92, 13 cents more

LATH

The lath production of Canada is shown by provinces in Table 35.

TABLE 35.

LATH CUT, 1910, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per Thousand, and Comparison with 1909 Cut.

| Province. | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution. | | Total Value. | AVERAGE VALUE PER M. | |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | Thousand | Thousand | | | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Canada | 822,124 | 1,953 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7,943,544 | 2 46 | 2 28 |
| Ontario | 287,315 | 344,207 | 34.9 | 40.6 | 887,062 | 2 46 | 2 57 |
| New Brunswick | 164,635 | 227,732 | 20.0 | 26.2 | 487,506 | 2 32 | 2 14 |
| Quebec | 97,518 | 134,099 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 288,550 | 2 24 | 2 15 |
| British Columbia | 77,487 | 94,226 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 157,024 | 2 08 | 1 66 |
| Nova Scotia | 66,929 | 47,712 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 111,421 | 2 26 | 2 35 |
| Alberta | 2,882 | 3,519 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9,354 | 3 32 | 2 66 |
| Prince Edward Island | 90,788 | 783 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 2,087 | 2 00 | 2 67 |
| Manitoba | 8,231 | 175 | 1.0 | [¹] | 450 | 1 76 | 2 57 |
| Saskatchewan | 26,330 | [²] | 3.2 | ... | ... | | |

(¹) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

(²) No report from this province in 1910.

851,953,000 pieces were manufactured in Canada in 1910, worth \$1,943,544, an increase of 29,829,000 pieces, or three per cent, but a decrease in value of \$35,490. Two fifths of the total is cut in Ontario, which increased its cut over 1909 by 56,892,000, or nearly 20 per cent. New Brunswick, by cutting 62,597,000 more than last year, increased its proportion of the total from one fifth to one quarter. The cuts in Quebec and British Columbia during 1910 were considerably more than in 1909, and this year Prince Edward Island is in a true relation to the other provinces. It is thought that last year many dealers included imports.

In 1910 the average price of laths was \$2.28, 18 cents less than in 1909 and 7 cents more than in 1908. The price in the various provinces fluctuated over one dollar; in British Columbia it was \$1.66 and in Prince Edward Island the price was \$2.67.

The average price in the United States for lath during 1909 was almost the same as in Prince Edward Island, \$2.69.

TABLE 36.

LATH CUT, 1910, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per Thousand.

| Species | QUANTITY | | Per Cent Distribution | | Total Value | Average Value per M | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. | 1910. | 1909. | 1910. |
| Canada [1]..... | Thousand 822,121 | Thousand 851,953 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 1,913,511 | \$ c 2 40 | \$ c 2 28 |
| Spruce | 379,031 | 334,979 | 46.1 | 31.9 | 722,173 | 1 99 | 2 17 |
| White Pine | 257,977 | 210,012 | 31.3 | 28.7 | 643,311 | 2 51 | 2 68 |
| Cedar | 68,321 | 60,873 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 153,971 | 2 43 | 2 26 |
| Douglas Fir..... | 10,081 | 56,319 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 86,911 | 1 83 | 1 51 |
| Hemlock..... | 33,170 | 47,688 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 105,473 | 2 20 | 2 21 |
| Balsam | 4,887 | 31,212 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 72,187 | 2 43 | 2 12 |
| Jack Pine..... | 8,863 | 28,381 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 61,415 | 2 09 | 2 10 |
| Red Pine..... | [1] | 21,833 | ... | 2.6 | 48,112 | ... | 2 21 |
| Yellow Pine..... | [1] | 3,300 | ... | 0.4 | 4,125 | ... | 1 25 |
| Poplar..... | 200 | 1,966 | [2] | 0.2 | 6,219 | 2 15 | 3 18 |
| Basswood..... | [1] | 613 | ... | 0.1 | 1,137 | ... | 2 23 |
| Larch..... | [1] | 350 | ... | [2] | 700 | ... | 2 00 |

(1) This species of lath was not reported in 1909.

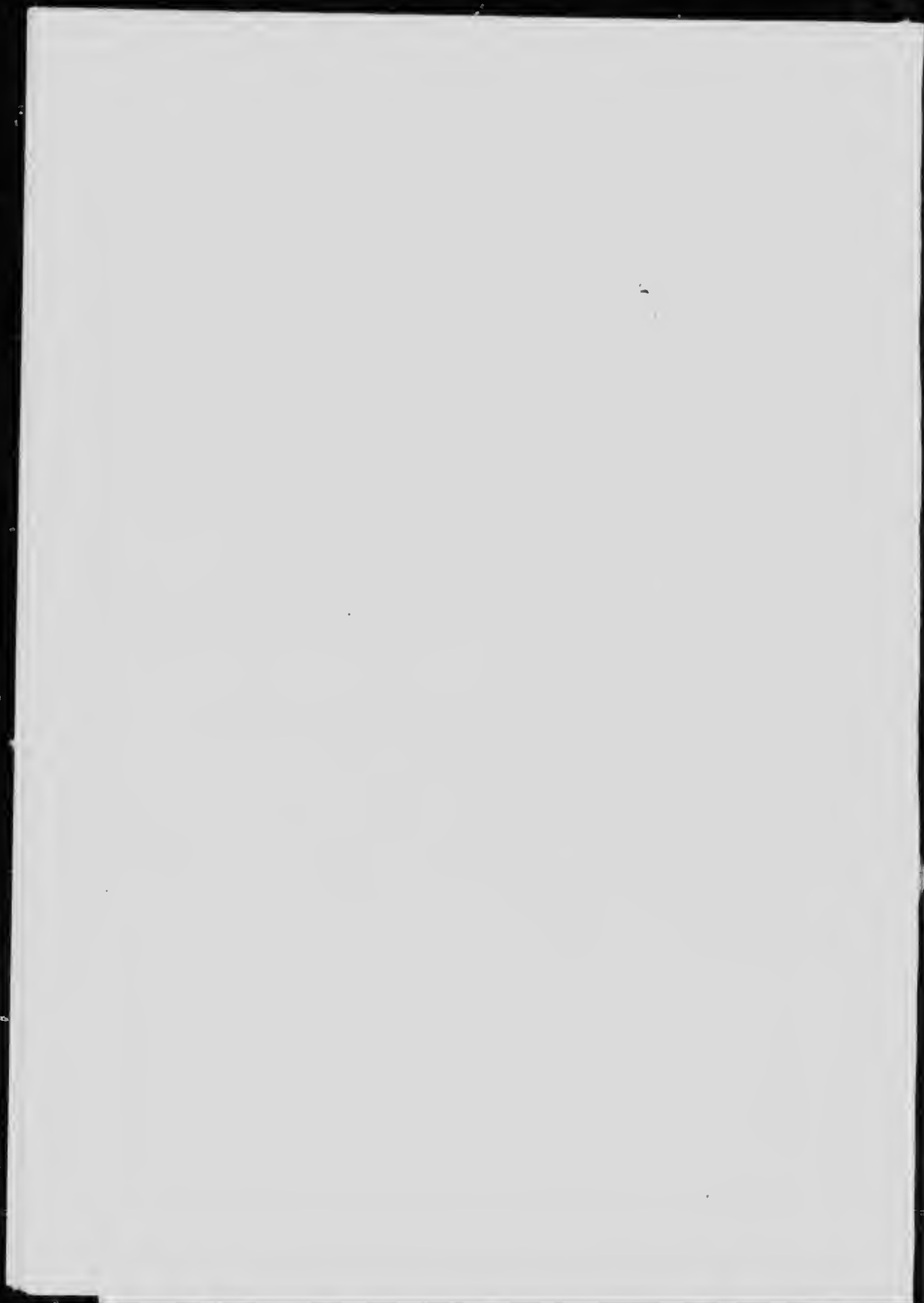
(2) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

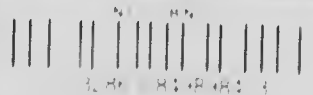
(3) This total for Canada includes a quantity of lath of unspecified species.

Table 36 gives the quantities cut of different species of lath, with per cent distribution and average value, comparing the 1909 output with that for 1910.

Four additional species of wood were reported this year for lath, viz., red pine, yellow pine, basswood and larch. Spruce and white pine, the two most important species for lath, show in 1910 a decrease but together form nearly 70 per cent of the annual output. Some million and a half more pieces of cedar were cut this year. The principal gain was with Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam fir and jack pine, which increased from 14,000,000 to 29,000,000 pieces each. In percentage of the total these four species nearly doubled their 1909 importance.

Prices range from \$1.25 for yellow pine to \$3.18 for poplar.





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