

Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost 5,000 million ft. b.m. The maximum value was reached in 1920. Average values were fairly uniform up to 1916 but increased rapidly from 1917 to 1920, only to decline gradually during the following years to the lowest level for the entire period, which was reached in 1933. Increases took place each year from 1934 to 1937, but there was a decrease in 1938, followed by increases in 1939 and 1940.

12.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,944	4,303	97,815	84,471	127,979	118,099
Nova Scotia.....	152,721	285,777	2,547,789	5,663,416	2,954,498	6,034,352
New Brunswick.....	210,919	296,835	4,643,119	6,955,941	5,626,273	8,473,384
Québec.....	656,374	795,374	13,715,313	18,538,393	17,129,042	23,093,646
Ontario.....	481,527	606,916	12,320,233	16,715,170	16,011,798	20,933,784
Manitoba.....	60,748	77,343	1,118,391	1,606,120	1,206,727	1,736,172
Saskatchewan.....	37,974	85,590	697,743	1,682,989	775,507	1,785,035
Alberta.....	95,642	152,401	1,420,143	2,633,421	1,615,493	3,023,373
British Columbia.....	2,276,033	2,324,408	41,771,293	52,108,295	54,685,280	69,655,048
Totals.....	3,976,882	4,628,952	78,331,839	105,988,216	100,132,597	134,762,893

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-40

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

Year	Lumber Cut		Shingles Cut		Lath Cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M	\$	M	\$
1929.....	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	3,860,799
1930.....	3,989,421	87,710,957	1,914,836	5,388,837	398,254	1,154,593
1931.....	2,497,553	45,977,843	1,453,277	3,331,229	228,050	576,080
1932.....	1,809,884	26,881,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,889
1933.....	1,957,989	27,708,908	1,939,519	4,448,876	151,653	332,364
1934.....	2,578,411	40,509,600	2,408,616	4,422,578	177,988	412,844
1935.....	2,973,169	47,911,256	3,258,253	7,593,765	226,854	536,087
1936.....	3,412,151	61,965,540	3,019,030	6,754,788	286,323	874,231
1937.....	4,005,601	82,776,822	3,048,395	7,631,691	392,922	1,231,965
1938.....	3,768,551	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	229,467	656,230
1939.....	3,976,882	78,331,839	3,469,411	9,048,876	163,686	476,252
1940.....	4,628,952	105,988,216	4,420,240	9,600,497	216,465	688,167

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 50.2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 87.9 p.c. of the shingles in 1940. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir is the most important kind of lumber sawn, and is produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar and balsam fir next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle-wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.