

6.—Exports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1920 to 1922.

Classes.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Sawn lumber.....M Ft.	1,924,952	1,024,227	1,993,551	\$ 83,330,477	\$ 37,159,008	\$ 58,063,896
Lath.....M	446,404	808,132	1,295,910	4,105,953	5,301,286	7,643,710
Shingles.....M	1,970,466	2,192,979	2,358,992	11,419,955	7,507,526	9,210,961
Timber squared.....M Ft.	42,950	55,103	55,140	1,899,444	1,699,530	1,492,344
Railway ties.....No.	1,887,244	1,853,296	965,288	2,116,411	2,248,185	684,247
Logs.....M Ft.	66,495	119,320	185,489	1,836,315	2,117,097	3,270,575
Poles.....No.	112,184	152,713	306,421	439,092	653,334	1,211,592
Posts.....\$	-	-	-	209,292	36,933	64,020
Piling.....Lin. Ft.	1,818,483	1,399,486	1,365,538	250,284	163,907	119,290
Pulpwood.....Cords	1,247,404	1,092,553	1,011,332	15,778,171	14,617,610	10,359,762
Fuel wood....."	29,880	1,824	11,570	117,224	81,686	70,168
Miscellaneous.....\$	-	-	-	2,648,474	2,550,470	2,278,674
Total Exports.....\$	-	-	-	124,151,092	74,136,572	94,469,239

These two tables show the imports and exports of the principal forest products for the calendar years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

The first timber shipped from Canada to Europe was during the French *régime* in 1667, and consisted mostly of square timber and masts and spars for the French navy. The export to England began to develop in the early part of the 19th century. Quebec was the centre of the square and waney timber trade, which reached its maximum in 1864, when as many as 1,350 sailing vessels entered that port and carried away over 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber, most of which was white or "Quebec" pine. The increase in the production of sawn lumber, the "deal trade," and the increasing scarcity of suitable material, resulted in a steady decline in the exports of square and waney timber, and Montreal became the centre of activity in exportation. The exports of square and waney timber have now fallen to about 4,000,000 cubic feet.

With the growing production of deals and other sawn lumber, the trade with the United States increased until in 1922 Canada exported almost 2,000,000,000 feet of sawn lumber to that country. The total value of exported sawn lumber and other unmanufactured or partially manufactured forest products in 1921 was over \$94,000,000, of which about \$76,000,000 worth went to the United States and \$11,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom. The remaining export trade was widely distributed throughout both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific channels.

3.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago, but prior to 1860 no wood pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. In 1825, at Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper mill in what was then Upper Canada. Mr. Crooks, the founder, earned a bounty from the Government of £100 for the first sheet of paper made in the province.

What is claimed to be the first wood pulp mill in Canada was erected by Angus Logan and Company at Windsor Mills, Quebec, about 1870. The Riordons were among the first to manufacture groundwood pulp, and in 1887 Charles Riordon brought the sulphite process from Austria, and installed at Merritton a sulphite mill which is still in existence. In the census of 1871 no pulp mills are mentioned, but in