

5.—Production, Consumption, Export and Import of Pulpwood, calendar years 1920-30.

Year.	Apparent Total Production of Pulpwood in Canada.			Canadian Pulpwood Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Canadian Pulpwood Exported Unmanufactured. ¹		Imported Pulpwood Used in Canada.	
	Quantity.	Total Value.	Average Value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.
	cords.	\$	\$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1920.....	4,024,826	61,183,060	15.22	2,777,422	69.0	1,247,404	31.0		
1921.....	3,273,131	52,900,872	16.16	2,180,578	66.6	1,092,553	33.4		
1922.....	3,923,940	53,735,361	12.93	2,912,608	74.2	1,011,332	25.8		
1923.....	4,654,663	57,119,596	12.27	3,270,433	70.3	1,384,230	29.7		
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12.43	3,316,951	71.4	1,330,250	28.6		
1925.....	5,092,461	62,181,537	12.23	3,668,659	72.0	1,423,502	28.0		
1926.....	5,621,305	68,100,303	12.14	4,229,567	75.2	1,391,738	24.8		
1927.....	5,929,456	70,284,895	11.85	4,387,687	74.0	1,541,769	26.0		
1928.....	6,295,912	74,587,833	11.85	4,763,646	75.7	1,532,266	24.3	32,674	0.7
1929.....	6,536,335	76,120,063	11.65	5,241,340	80.2	1,294,995	19.8	37,082	0.7
1930.....	5,977,183	67,529,612	11.30	4,646,717	77.7	1,330,466	22.3	94,632	1.6

¹ Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1931 were 957,303 cords.

The exportation of raw pulpwood, shown for 1920-30 above, has increased only 36 p.c. since 1912, while the quantity consumed in Canadian pulp-mills has increased more than five-fold during the same period. In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form and in 1920 the proportion was still over three-tenths. In 1930, with an increase of over 351 p.c. in total production compared with 1908, the proportion exported has fallen to slightly over one-fifth.

The manufacture of pulp forms the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills for the purpose of providing their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp and offer it for sale in Canada or for export.

The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper-makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Pulp wood is measured by the cord (4' by 4' by 8' of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood.