

5.—Production, Consumption, Export and Import of Pulpwood, calendar years 1920-31.

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	50,735,361	12-93	2,912,608	74-2	1,011,332	25-8		
1923.....	4,654,663	57,119,598	12-27	3,370,433	70-3	1,384,230	29-7		
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12-43	3,316,951	71-4	1,330,250	28-0		
1925.....	5,092,461	68,181,537	12-23	3,668,959	72-0	1,423,502	28-0		
1926.....	5,621,305	69,100,308	12-14	4,229,507	75-2	1,391,738	24-8		
1927.....	5,929,456	70,284,835	11-85	4,367,687	74-0	1,541,799	26-0		
1928.....	6,295,912	74,587,833	11-88	4,763,646	75-7	1,532,266	24-3		
1929.....	6,536,335	76,120,093	11-65	5,241,340	80-2	1,294,995	19-8	32,674	0-7
1930.....	5,977,183	67,529,612	11-30	4,640,717	77-7	1,330,466	22-3	37,062	0-7
1931.....	5,046,291	51,973,243	10-30	4,068,968	81-0	957,303	19-0	94,632	1-6
								59,291	1-4

¹Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1932 were 529,019 cords.

In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form but by 1916 the proportion had declined to two-fifths. In 1931 the proportion exported was less than a fifth.

The manufacture of pulp is 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 to provide their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp 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. Pulpwood 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.

There are in Canada four methods of preparing wood-pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. Detailed descriptions of these processes were given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-1.

Pulp Production.—Table 6 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1920 to 1931 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the chemical processes described. Comparable statistics for 1908 to 1919 inclusive appear at p. 293 of the 1931 Year Book.