

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Woods Operations in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1931 and 1932—concluded.

Product.	Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
			cubic feet.	\$
1932.				
Logs and bolts..... M ft. b.m.	2,165,781	219	474,306,039	18,029,759
Pulpwood..... cords	4,222,224	117	494,000,208	36,750,910
Firewood..... "	8,459,322	95	803,635,590	30,627,632
Hewn ties..... number	2,522,647	12	30,271,764	1,353,664
Square timber..... M ft. b.m.	1,592	219	348,648	99,403
Poles..... number	309,619	13	4,025,047	1,411,209
Round mining timber..... cubic ft.	4,471,764	1.3	5,813,293	809,700
Posts..... number	14,049,713	2	28,099,426	990,568
Wood for distillation..... cords	38,189	123	4,697,247	251,281
Fence rails..... number	4,688,606	3	14,065,818	253,077
Miscellaneous products..... cords	196,284	117	22,965,228	1,529,049
Totals, 1932.....	-	-	1,882,228,308	92,106,252

4.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932.

Province.	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber.		Total Values.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	cubic ft.	cubic ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	10,650,577	12,036,582	507,593	504,017
Nova Scotia.....	121,560,040	101,098,687	7,414,836	5,800,093
New Brunswick.....	154,368,599	99,805,603	9,982,658	6,065,709
Quebec.....	646,317,624	706,101,550	45,344,956	34,250,349
Ontario.....	604,631,925	401,862,673	39,675,042	22,969,973
Manitoba.....	84,935,609	52,261,887	4,170,223	1,637,442
Saskatchewan.....	101,603,910	71,917,795	4,598,193	1,813,742
Alberta.....	102,251,513	90,221,411	4,916,683	2,604,952
British Columbia.....	479,823,909	346,922,120	24,513,746	16,459,975
Totals.....	2,306,143,706	1,882,228,308	141,123,930	92,106,252

Subsection 2.—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 United States citizens who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. Upper Canada's first mill, which is still in operation, was built in 1813 at Crook's Hollow (now Greensville) near Hamilton, and the Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819 with a mill at Bedford Basin near Halifax.

In 1866, Alexander Buntin installed at Valleyfield, Quebec, what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder in America and began the manufacture of wood-pulp by the mechanical process. During the same year Angus Logan and Co. built the first chemical wood-pulp mill in Canada at Windsor Mills in Quebec. During the next decade the use of wood-pulp in paper-making was extensively developed and in 1887 Charles Riordon installed the first sulphite mill in Canada at Merritton in the Niagara Peninsula; by the beginning of the century the output of the industry had exceeded \$8,000,000. In 1907 the Brompton Pulp and Paper