

4.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber.		Total Values.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	cubic ft.	cubic ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	12,036,582	12,078,329	504,017	531,178
Nova Scotia.....	101,098,687	101,733,997	5,800,093	4,970,096
New Brunswick.....	99,805,603	115,054,855	6,065,709	6,197,630
Quebec.....	706,101,550	717,358,482	34,250,349	34,813,053
Ontario.....	401,862,673	440,117,857	22,969,973	23,298,854
Manitoba.....	52,261,887	53,115,686	1,637,442	1,695,545
Saskatchewan.....	71,917,795	73,043,333	1,813,742	1,818,869
Alberta.....	90,221,411	91,550,496	2,604,952	2,483,713
British Columbia.....	346,922,120	423,660,732	16,459,975	17,994,204
Totals.....	1,882,228,308	2,027,713,767	92,106,252	93,773,142

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 Co. built, at East Angus in Quebec, the first mill in America to manufacture chemical pulp by the sulphate or kraft process.

The gross output of the industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War, when it jumped to a peak of over \$232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed by a drop in 1921, following which there was a steady recovery, resulting in a total for 1929 of \$243,970,761, exceeding the abnormally high total value reported in 1920. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1933 and an increase of about 24 p.c. in 1934.

The rapid development of this industry up to 1929 was due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species and an increasing demand for newsprint paper in the United States. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given on p. 305.

There are to-day three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1934, numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 43 combined pulp and paper-mills, and 24 mills making paper only.