

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. Since 1930 the proportion exported has been less than one-fifth.

5.—Production, Consumption, Exports, and Imports of Pulpwood, calendar years 1926-36.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-25, inclusive, will be found at p. 288 of the 1931 Year Book.

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.
1926....	5,621,305	68,100,303	12.11	4,229,567	75.2	1,391,738	24.8	2	2
1927....	5,929,496	70,284,895	11.85	4,387,687	74.0	1,541,769	26.0	2	2
1928....	6,295,912	74,587,843	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	67,529,622	11.30	4,646,717	77.7	1,330,466	22.3	94,632	1.6
1931....	5,046,291	51,973,243	10.30	4,088,988	81.0	957,303	19.0	59,291	1.4
1932....	4,222,224	36,750,910	8.70	3,602,100	85.3	620,124	14.7	45,654	1.1
1933....	4,746,383	33,213,973	7.00	4,027,827	84.9	718,556	15.1	17,049	0.4
1934....	5,773,970	38,302,807	6.63	4,752,685	82.3	1,021,285	17.7	13,919	0.2
1935....	6,095,016	41,195,871	6.76	4,985,143	81.8	1,109,873	18.2	19,940	0.3
1936....	7,002,057	48,680,200	6.95	5,766,303	82.3	1,235,754	17.6	9,591	0.1

¹ Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1937 were 1,542,553 cords.

² None reported.

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. 290-291.

Pulp Production.—Table 6 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1927 to 1936, inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the chemical processes described.