

and finally spruce supplemented by balsam fir in the east and by hemlock in the west was 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). One cord of rough pulpwood contains approximately 85 cubic feet of solid wood, and one cord of peeled pulpwood 95 cubic feet.

In Canada, four methods of preparing wood-pulp are used, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. Detailed descriptions of these processes are given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-291.

**Pulp Production.**—Growth was steady up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced. With the exception of 1921 and 1924, each year up to 1929 showed consistent growth in the annual production, 1929 creating a record for the industry with a production of 4,021,229 tons. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1932 and increases up to 1937. There was a decrease in 1938, but the production in 1940 established a record of 5,290,762 tons.

#### 8.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1930-40

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Year	Mechanical Pulp <sup>1</sup>		Chemical Fibre <sup>1</sup>		Total Production <sup>2</sup>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1930.....	2,283,130	48,317,494	1,265,057	63,156,351	3,619,345	112,355,872
1931.....	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,151,480	46,998,988	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932.....	1,696,021	28,018,451	967,227	35,987,294	2,663,248	64,412,453
1933.....	1,859,049	25,332,444	1,120,513	38,781,630	2,979,562	64,114,074
1934.....	2,394,765	30,875,323	1,241,570	44,851,635	3,636,335	75,726,958
1935.....	2,563,711	32,323,820	1,283,743	46,444,144	3,868,341	79,722,039
1936.....	2,984,282	38,674,492	1,480,925	52,701,156	4,465,445	92,336,953
1937.....	3,384,744	46,663,759	1,756,760	70,065,469	5,141,504	116,729,228
1938.....	2,520,738	39,707,479	1,147,051	48,189,669	3,667,789	87,897,148
1939.....	2,796,093	43,530,367	1,370,208	53,601,450	4,166,301	97,131,817
1940.....	3,368,209	56,017,547	1,922,553	92,987,720	5,290,762	149,005,267

<sup>1</sup> Includes screenings.

<sup>2</sup> Some of these totals include unspecified pulp.

During 1940, the 76 establishments manufacturing pulp (27 mills manufacturing pulp only and 49 combined pulp and paper mills) turned out 5,290,762 tons of pulp, valued at \$149,005,267, as compared with 4,166,301 tons of pulp, valued at \$97,131,817 in 1939. Of the 1940 total for pulp, 3,962,129 tons, valued at \$77,682,566, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 216,356 tons, valued at \$10,140,497, were made for sale