

usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export. Spruce supplemented by balsam fir in the east and by hemlock in the west is the most suitable species of wood 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 cu. ft. of solid wood, and one cord of peeled pulpwood 95 cu. ft.

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 were decreases in 1938 and 1942, but the production in 1941 established a record of 5,720,847 tons.

### 9.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1931-42

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	\$
1931.....	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,086,735 <sup>3</sup>	46,998,988	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932.....	1,696,021	28,018,451	913,438 <sup>3</sup>	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	1,304,630 <sup>3</sup>	47,398,219 <sup>3</sup>	3,868,341	79,722,039
1936.....	2,984,282	38,674,492	1,501,163 <sup>3</sup>	53,662,461 <sup>3</sup>	4,485,445	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.....	2,796,993	43,530,367	1,370,208	53,601,450	4,166,301	97,131,817
1940.....	3,368,209	56,017,847	1,922,553	92,987,720	5,290,762	149,005,267
1941.....	3,550,285	61,749,788	2,170,562	113,689,763	5,720,847	175,439,551
1942.....	3,308,118	65,208,919	2,298,343	126,936,143	5,606,461	192,145,092

<sup>1</sup> Includes screenings.

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

<sup>3</sup> Revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

During 1942, the 78 establishments manufacturing pulp (28 mills manufacturing pulp only and 50 combined pulp and paper mills) turned out 5,606,461 tons of pulp, valued at \$192,145,062, as compared with 5,720,847 tons of pulp, valued at \$175,439,551 in 1941. Of the 1942 total for pulp, 3,847,244 tons, valued at \$86,998,248, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. The remainder was made for sale in Canada or for export. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as pulp.