7.—Equivalent Volumes of Solid Wood and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1942 and 1943

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 6.

Province	Equivalent Volumes of Solid Wood		Values of Products	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
•	M. cu. ft.	M. cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	12,202	11,595	574, 214	793,380
Nova Scotia	110, 469	100,385	8,627,223	10,207,903
New Brunswick	205, 598	196, 233	21,396,967	25, 218, 732
Quebec	962,966	930, 137	91,702,084	104,692,371
Ontario	508,750	498, 112	51,357,660	61, 142, 548
Manitoba	68, 917	68,260	3,317,696	4,711,334
Saskatchewan	97, 593	95,654	3,471,304	4,788,705
Alberta	109,714	99,436	4,722,488	5,368,392
British Columbia	532,396	476,094	49, 202, 255	51,691,918
Totals	2,608,605	2,475,906	234,371,891	268,615,283

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

The rapid development of this industry in Canada is traced briefly at p. 265 of the 1940 Year Book. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industries are given at pp. 273-74 of this volume.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1944, numbered 27 mills making pulp only, 50 combined pulp and paper mills and 27 mills making paper only.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and some lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, pulpwood cut from Crown lands must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills unless a special permit to export is obtained. A large proportion of the pulpwood cut in Canada for export to the United States is taken from private lands. In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form, but the proportion has now declined to less than one-fifth.