

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 also 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.

**Pulp Production.**—Of the total 1947 pulp production 72 p.c. was made in combined pulp- and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. The remainder was made for sale in Canada or for export. About 59 p.c. was ground-wood pulp and over 18 p.c. unbleached sulphite fibre, these two being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate, soda fibre and groundwood and chemical screenings made up the remainder. A considerable market has developed for screenings in connection with the manufacture of rigid insulating boards.

The manufacture of the 7,253,671 tons of pulp produced in 1947 entailed the use of 9,551,050 cords of rough pulpwood valued at \$203,738,527 and the equivalent of 117,041 rough cords of other wood (i.e., sawmill chips, slabs and edgings, sawdust, butt cores, etc.) valued at \$2,525,960. The total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was \$231,668,229.

