

The nature of the topography, climate and forests of Eastern Canada are such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried out most economically during the autumn and winter months. Spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, poplar and other species are felled and the logs are hauled to the nearest streams where they are piled on the ice. Many operations use trucks and tractors and there has been a general increase in the use of mechanical logging methods in Eastern Canada. When the ice breaks up in the spring, the logs are floated down the river to the mills. In British Columbia larger Douglas fir, western hemlock and Sitka spruce logs are assembled by donkey engines, cable systems and tractors, and are transported to the mill, to tide water or to lakes by heavy-duty trucks and trailers or by logging railway. Logs taken to lakes or tide water are assembled into booms and towed to the mills. Logging operations on the west coast are carried out in most instances throughout the year. A great deal of the material used by the pulp mills is sawmill waste such as slabs and edgings.

2.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1941-50

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

Year	Mechanical Pulp ¹		Chemical Fibre		Total Production ¹	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1941.....	3,494,922	61,327,268	2,122,292	113,128,794	5,720,847	175,439,551
1942.....	3,260,097	64,801,837	2,246,438	126,208,457	5,606,461	192,145,062
1943.....	2,998,913	63,426,919	2,188,026	130,010,210	5,272,830	194,519,152
1944.....	3,076,296	71,668,673	2,109,169	138,140,452	5,271,137	211,041,412
1945.....	3,341,920	86,375,001	2,154,267	144,084,969	5,600,814	231,873,122
1946.....	3,997,848	111,514,231	2,427,087	172,756,674	6,615,410	287,624,227
1947.....	4,275,269	147,423,552	2,755,977	251,273,372	7,253,671	403,853,235
1948.....	4,413,513	168,343,496	2,997,281	310,338,614	7,675,079	485,966,164
1949 ²	4,718,806	166,591,741	2,891,418	272,355,430	7,852,998	445,138,494
1950 ²	4,910,803	173,035,433	3,314,250	323,330,963	8,473,014	502,583,925

¹ Includes screenings and unspecified pulps.

² Includes Newfoundland.

3.—Pulp Production, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1941-50

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

Year	Quebec		Ontario		Canada ¹	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1941.....	2,971,386	89,103,399	1,507,324	46,908,967	5,720,847	175,439,551
1942.....	2,896,440	97,632,408	1,518,967	51,936,704	5,606,461	192,145,062
1943.....	2,617,403	94,054,176	1,490,966	54,818,046	5,272,830	194,519,152
1944.....	2,767,081	105,042,991	1,316,365	54,934,993	5,271,137	211,041,412
1945.....	2,887,176	114,197,036	1,468,682	62,596,260	5,600,814	231,873,122
1946.....	3,460,853	140,930,891	1,837,975	84,049,038	6,615,410	287,624,227
1947.....	3,751,579	194,805,327	2,100,237	122,382,058	7,253,671	403,853,235
1948.....	3,902,072	227,425,545	2,226,124	153,870,832	7,675,079	485,966,164
1949.....	3,698,401	196,568,691	2,138,444	140,662,434	7,852,998 ²	445,138,494 ²
1950.....	3,922,543	216,299,900	2,297,518	156,390,753	8,473,014 ²	502,583,925 ²

¹ Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

² Includes Newfoundland.

Manufacturing Processes.—Pulpwood logs come to the mills either by floating down a convenient stream, by truck, by railway, or by water transport. On arrival the bark is removed in barking drums. Slightly different wood-handling methods are employed by the Pacific coast mills.