

11.—Quantity and Value of Lumber Cut by Kind 1954 and 1955

Kind of Wood	Quantity		Value	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$
Spruce.....	2,204,914	2,550,070	132,345,070	153,821,722
Douglas fir.....	2,124,329	2,270,468	141,867,380	158,796,587
Hemlock.....	910,006	994,138	57,656,130	67,043,585
White pine.....	406,226	413,741	34,729,121	36,329,352
Cedar.....	479,921	523,382	42,151,851	47,714,814
Yellow birch.....	188,271	137,406	15,598,203	11,867,871
Jack pine.....	246,889	252,245	14,704,760	15,196,082
Maple.....	90,581	95,787	7,514,425	8,353,541
Balsam fir.....	193,267	223,841	11,364,979	13,597,112
Red pine.....	55,959	45,153	4,576,353	3,791,228
Other kinds.....	343,478	413,802	20,403,733	25,051,347
Totals.....	7,243,841	7,920,033	482,912,005	541,563,241

12.—Quantity and Value of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced 1947-55

NOTE.—Figures from 1908 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books, beginning with the 1931 edition.

Year	Lumber		Shingles		Lath	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	Squares	\$	'000	\$
1947.....	5,877,901	322,048,356	3,107,248	24,449,305	151,151	1,239,824
1948.....	5,908,798	340,850,538	3,078,215	24,470,746	149,646	1,338,534
1949.....	5,915,443	334,789,873	2,825,261	19,568,633	129,895	1,136,208
1950.....	6,553,898	422,480,700	3,191,589	31,807,753	123,118	1,134,741
1951.....	6,948,697	507,650,241	2,982,362	27,977,418	104,872	1,042,196
1952.....	6,807,594	483,195,323	2,424,818	19,269,747	111,595	1,237,227
1953.....	7,305,958	494,385,993	2,610,068	19,897,877	155,595	1,686,581
1954.....	7,243,855	482,912,005	2,710,654	24,039,162	140,655	1,512,400
1955.....	7,920,033	541,563,241	2,896,080	29,795,687	149,663	1,613,497

Lumber Exports.—Exports of planks, boards and square timber are given in Chapter XXII, Foreign Trade.

Subsection 3.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

The manufacture of pulp and paper has been the leading industry in Canada for many years and the postwar development of the industry has more than kept pace with the vast industrial growth of the nation. Pulp and paper stands first among all industries in value of production, in exports, in total wages paid and in capital invested. It is the largest consumer of electric energy and the largest industrial buyer of goods and services, including transportation, in the land. The industry has a newsprint output about four times that of any other country and provides over 50 p.c. of the world's newsprint needs. Canada is one of the world's greatest woodpulp exporters and stands second only to the United States as a producer of pulp. Thus, this Canadian industry, with 80 p.c. of its output moving abroad, ranks as one of the major industrial enterprises of the world.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. In 1956, 31 were making pulp only, 25 were making paper only and 70 were combined pulp and paper mills.

The industry includes three forms of industrial activity: 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 portion of