

along the St. Lawrence River and in Acadia. As demand for pine developed in the West Indies and the United States, mills were established along the Great Lakes and on the Ottawa River to supply the new markets. A small industry developed in British Columbia, but the Canadian transcontinental railways, the first of which was completed in 1885, provided the first real market outlet for the western industry. Also, the "cut and get out" tactics followed by lumber operators at that time hastened the western migration of the industry, both in Canada and in the United States. Increasing demand for lumber on the Canadian prairies, in the United States, Britain and other overseas markets, along with the opening of the Panama Canal to commerce in 1923, led to the development of huge sawmills on the Pacific Coast.

As competition for virgin timber increased in the United States, some Americans began looking to Canada for logs for their sawmills and, in trying to protect the Canadian industry, most provinces imposed regulations against the export of sawlogs and other roundwood. With the shortage of rags and straw, the American paper industry turned to the use of wood for pulping. Long-fibred spruce and, later, balsam fir and hemlock were considered ideal species for pulping and there were extensive areas of such wood in Canada. In 1911 and 1913, the United States tariff on newsprint and pulp was removed and this led to the development of large pulp and paper mills in Quebec and Ontario to supply the nearby markets in northeastern and mid-western United States. In the postwar period, the pulp

