

In each of the four processes used in Canada, spruce was consumed in greatest quantity, although the proportion of the material is decreasing on the whole. Spruce was used in making more than three quarters (76·4 per cent) of the mechanical pulp, over three quarters (78·9 per cent) of the sulphite pulp and 89·0 per cent and 85·1 per cent, respectively, of the sulphate and soda pulp.

The use of balsam fir is increasing steadily, especially in the manufacture of sulphite pulp. In 1911 balsam fir formed only 12·6 per cent of the wood used in this process, whereas in 1912 the percentage was increased to 15·5 per cent. In the mechanical process balsam fir formed 22·3 per cent, in the sulphate process 12·0 per cent and in the soda process 4·9 per cent. This last was the only decrease reported in the use of this material in any one process.

The use of hemlock in the sulphite process has greatly increased owing to the consumption of this material in British Columbia. Where this wood formed only a negligible percentage in 1911, it formed 4·8 per cent of the total quantity of wood used in this process in 1912. Hemlock also formed 1·1 per cent of the wood used in the mechanical process. While poplar is employed to a small extent (0·1 per cent) in making ground-wood pulp, it is more adaptable to the sulphite and soda processes. Poplar was used to make 0·8 per cent of the sulphite pulp and 10·0 per cent of the soda fibre. It was not used in the sulphate process, as its fibres lack the necessary strength.

Western larch and pine formed a small proportion of the mechanical pulp made in 1912.

Table 4 gives a summary of the information contained in the first three tables and some more detailed information in addition.