

yet been found commercially feasible to operate. This fact accounts for the large apparent supply of pulpwood species in Nova Scotia.

Notwithstanding the fact that practically all its forests are in private ownership, so that there is no legal restriction upon the export of raw pulpwood, such exports are extremely small. In 1912, the exports of raw pulpwood from Nova Scotia to the United States were 5,773 cords; 1914, 1,557 cords; 1915, 3,310 cords; 1916, 3,735 cords; 1917, 770 cords; and in 1918 there was no raw pulpwood exported. Speaking generally, the pulpwood cut in Nova Scotia is there manufactured into groundwood pulp, largely for export. There are no newsprint mills within the province.

There are no statistics available showing the exports of woodpulp to various countries, separately by provinces. Since, however, more than 90 per cent of Canada's total export of woodpulp in 1917 went to the United States, it must be obvious that the contribution of Nova Scotia to the paper making industry in the United States must be very considerable. On this basis, Nova Scotia gets the benefit of industrial development due to local manufacture into woodpulp, while the paper makers and publishers in the United States are in identically the same position as would be the case were the pulpwood exported in the raw state.

It is clearly apparent from the foregoing facts that the supply of pulpwood in Eastern Canada is neither so extensive or so inexhaustible as it has been made to appear in the statements made before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington and in special propaganda put out through the American press. On the contrary, it is certain that any relaxation of the cutting regulations and of the restrictions placed by the several provincial governments upon the use of such wood cut from the Crown limits must inevitably reduce Eastern Canada within a comparatively few years to the present status of the Eastern States in which, the Washington committee was informed, "outside of some large tracts owned by some old and large manufacturers in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, there is not a spruce woodland tract of sufficient size to justify the erection of even a 50-ton mill."

The provincial forest policies are justified by the law of self-preservation no less than by that of self-interest.