

sumption was of this species. The quantities of poplar and hemlock were each about six tenths of one per cent of the total. Hemlock was reported as a pulp-  
ing wood for the first time in 1909, and in 1910 was used to a greater extent than poplar. Jack pine has not been reported as a pulpwood for the last two years.

The cost of pulpwood varies very greatly, some big mill-owners having all their own limits and the cost to them being merely the carrying cost of their limit with transportation charges added. Other manufacturers have to buy in the open market, and add transportation charges to this price. Spruce was the most expensive species at \$6.05 per cord, an increase of sixty-four cents over the 1909 price. Balsam fir fell fifty-five cents, the average price being \$5.71 per cord. The price of hemlock was practically the same, and poplar increased eleven cents during the year.

The Quebec consumption was made up as follows:—Spruce, 70 per cent; balsam fir, 28 per cent; and the rest hemlock and poplar. Nova Scotia also cut these four species, but Ontario used only spruce, poplar and balsam fir, and New Brunswick and British Columbia used spruce only.

Almost four fifths of the pulpwood manufactured in Canada in 1910 was manufactured by the mechanical process, one fifth by the sulphite process and only 2 per cent by the soda process. Quebec leads in manufacturing mechanical pulp, but Ontario produces the greatest quantity of sulphite pulp. Quebec makes over three quarters of the pulp made by the soda process.

Spruce is used in all three processes, and leads in all. Balsam fir is used only in the mechanical and sulphite processes in nearly equal quantities. Eighty-four per cent of the hemlock was manufactured by the soda process and poplar by the sulphite and soda processes. Nova Scotia used only the mechanical process and a small quantity only of sulphite and soda pulp was produced in New Brunswick.

The average amount of pulp produced per cord of wood by the mechanical process during the year was 1,908 pounds, while the sulphite process gave 997 pounds of pulp per cord, and the soda process 987 pounds of pulp per cord. Seventy per cent of the wood used in the sulphite mills was spruce and 29 per cent balsam fir. Spruce, poplar and hemlock were used in the soda process.

The Ontario pulp mills have the highest average consumption, viz.: nearly 14,037 cords per mill. The average consumption per mill in Quebec was 13,710 cords, in Nova Scotia 4,934 cords and in New Brunswick 3,783 cords. For the whole

Dominion the average consumption per mill was 11,735 cords.

The export of pulpwood from Canada is steadily growing greater—an unfortunate fact, as the wood would yield greatly increased returns if manufactured in Canada. While pulpwood production was less in Canada during 1910 than in 1909, exports of wood-pulp increased by 48,233 tons, an increase of some 6 per cent. Eighty-eight per cent of the export was mechanical pulp, while only 78 per cent of the pulp manufactured in Canada was mechanical. The export of chemical pulp also shows an increase.

The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1910 was \$14.67 for mechanical pulp, and \$36.35 for the chemical pulp. This is an increase of seventy cents over the 1909 price for mechanical pulp, but the price of chemical pulp has decreased \$2.64. The average price for all wood-pulp exported was \$17.31, or fourteen cents less per ton than the 1909 price.

Of the wood-pulp exported during 1910, three-quarters went to the United States, this country taking 74.3 per cent of the mechanical pulp and over 99 per cent of the chemical pulp exported. Exports to other countries decreased.

All the pulpwood exported in an unmanufactured state went to the United States.

About 4,000 cords more wood were cut for pulp in Canada in 1909 than in 1910. The total quantity of pulpwood cut in Canada was 1,541,628 cords, and of this over three-fifths was exported. The amount paid for this wood exported was \$6,210,042. If this wood had been manufactured into pulp in Canada the amount received for it, at the average prices paid in 1910 by the United States importers of wood-pulp, would have been \$13,528,481—over twice as much as was received for the pulpwood.

The pulpwood exported from Quebec, it is calculated, was sufficient to supply material for a year to fifty-six pulp mills of the average size of those operating in the province. Ontario's export would have kept running five mills of the average size of those operating in that province, while, had the 90,000 cords shipped from New Brunswick been manufactured in that province, twenty-four mills of the average size could have been kept running and five times the number of mills operating there would have been busy.

The average export of white pine square timber from Canada for the decade 1871-1880 was about fifteen times the quantity exported in 1909.