

cords was pulpwood, of which 233,907 cords was exported to the United States. Thus, 70 per cent of the pulpwood of New Brunswick is exported in the raw form for manufacture in United States mills, as contrasted with 20 per cent from Ontario and 45 per cent from Quebec. In 1917, the percentages of pulpwood export were: New Brunswick 61, Ontario 13.6, and Quebec 37. The pulpwood exported is of course to be credited to privately-owned lands, in addition to an unknown amount manufactured within the province.

If an average rate of volume production of 2 per cent be applied to the total estimated stand of 36 million cords, the annual volume increment would thus be 720,000 cords, which is less than three-quarters of the 1918 cut, and only 57% of the 1917 cut. Thus, cutting of spruce and balsam in the province of New Brunswick is progressing at a rate much more rapid than the estimated annual growth. This must mean inevitably that within a comparatively few years, the rate of cutting must necessarily be reduced for lack of sufficient supplies of merchantable material.

In view of the foregoing, the suggestion that the export of raw pulpwood from New Brunswick to the United States could and should be greatly increased is quite obviously not supported by any reasoning based upon facts.

Nova Scotia

The argument presented to the Washington committee makes no mention of the situation in Nova Scotia, presumably for the reason that practically all the timber land of the province has passed into private ownership. There is thus no question of the export of raw pulpwood cut from Crown lands. It may, however, be of interest to note briefly the extent to which Nova Scotia forests contribute to the newsprint situation in the United States.

The amount of spruce and balsam in Nova Scotia may roughly be estimated at 25,000,000 cords. The 1917 cut of spruce and balsam within the province, for lumber and pulpwood, was equivalent to 313,812 cords. In 1918, this had dropped to 206,846 cords. Thus, at the 1917 rate of cutting the supplies of spruce and balsam in Nova Scotia would be equivalent to 80 years supply. The forest on the mainland has been heavily cut over since the early settlement of the country, and enormous damage has been caused by fire. On Cape Breton Island, however, there are large quantities of spruce and balsam, particularly the latter, which it has not