

coercion by placing an embargo upon the shipment of coal and sulphur from the United States to Canada. The pulpwood provinces are without coal resources. They import large quantities from the United States, practically a ton of coal being required in the manufacture of each ton of paper. Sulphur is also an essential ingredient in the manufacture of paper, and comes mainly from the United States, though supplies are also available in Italy and elsewhere. The effect of such an embargo upon United States paper manufacturers, publishers and general public should be considered. Such action would necessarily cripple, at least temporarily, the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, and exports of these articles to the United States would necessarily be greatly decreased, if not shut off, for lack of production, quite without any action by the Canadian Government. This would mean an era of greatly reduced supplies in the United States, with correspondingly inflated prices, and all in order to enable a small group of United States interests to manufacture a comparatively small amount of Canadian pulpwood into wood pulp in the United States instead of in Canada.

The Situation in Canada

If the facts of the Canadian pulpwood situation were anywhere near as represented in the argument presented at Washington, there might conceivably be some basis for the claim that the restrictions on Crown land pulpwood ought to be lifted, at least to some extent. However, there is no such relationship.

In that argument, the discussion covers Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, but goes into particular detail with reference to Quebec. It purports to set forth the United States viewpoint, but does not indicate what may be the Canadian viewpoint. A full discussion is obviously in the interest of all concerned, as tending to remove unjustifiable and unnecessary friction and feeling on both sides.

The fundamental assumptions and the calculations upon which the argument in question is based, are so impossible as to carry their own refutation to the minds of any persons who are in any way familiar with the pulpwood situation in Eastern Canada. It is, of course, greatly to be regretted that the extremely roseate view of the Canadian situation set forth by the argument does not accord with the facts.

The argument sets forth that the 44,800,000 acres of licensed Crown lands in Quebec contain an estimated average stand of 5 cords to the acre, thus giving a total stand on these licensed lands of 224 million cords of wood. At an estimated