

being 24,119 cords per mil. The average consumption per mill in the other provinces was as follows: Ontario, 15,809 cords; New Brunswick, 13,910 cords; British Columbia, 17,533 cords and Nova Scotia, 3,739 cords.

The figures given in the table above for pulp production are estimated from the quantities of poplar wood consumed and the process of manufacture. An allowance of one ton of air dry fibre per cord was made for the mechanical process and one half a ton per cord for each of the three chemical processes. The reports received varied so greatly in the ratio of wood used to pulp produced, and so many mills gave no figures at all for production, that this ratio was adopted.

Wood pulp is usually measured in tons "air-dry". This is calculated from tests made from time to time in most mills. Small samples of pulp are weighed and then heated in an oven until they no longer lose weight from evaporation of moisture, or in other words until they are absolutely dry. They are then weighed again and the loss of water noted. From these data the percentage of actual fibrous material in a ton of pulp as it comes from the pressing machines can be calculated. It is assumed that "air dry" pulp contains ten per cent of moisture, which it absorbs from the moisture in the air.

The weight of "air-dry" pulp is calculated from the absolute figure on the arbitrary basis that 90 parts of absolutely dry ("bone-dry") pulp give 100 parts of air-dry pulp, or that 100 parts of "air dry" pulp contain ninety parts of "bone-dry" fibre and ten parts of natural moisture. This is, however, only an assumption, as the actual percentage of moisture varies over a wide range.

The average values per cord given in the above table show great variation. Among the general average prices for the whole country poplar heads the list at \$6.20 a cord, and pine appears to have been the cheapest wood at \$4. The fact that these prices do not represent the actual value of the materials, is shown in the case of balsam fir, which is valued at \$7.40 in Ontario and \$4.25 in British Columbia. These prices are the values at the mill, and are affected by too many outside factors to fairly represent the value of the material for pulp manufacture.

Table 5 shows the extent to which Canada exports raw or unmanufactured pulp-wood. The figures are based on information received from the Department of Customs for the calendar years 1911 and 1912.