

FORESTRY

uplands under cultivation. The allotments of land made to the Departments of Agronomy and Horticulture are being specially prepared for investigational work. On the 20 acres at present devoted to these departments a wide range of experiments is being conducted. In Animal Husbandry, a dairy herd, representing several breeds, will be purchased during the summer of 1916. Special attention will be given to feed problems in connection with cattle, swine, sheep and poultry. Over 25,000 specimens of the native flora of the province, representing nearly 800 species, have been transferred to the Botanical Garden. This valuable collection constitutes a splendid nucleus for future botanical work, and is now recognized as the most representative botanical collection in British Columbia.

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Tables 31-37 consist of statistics and estimates for all forest products in Canada, as collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Statistics collected by the Census of 1911 of forest products on occupied farm lands in Canada were published in the Year Book of 1915, at pp. 223 and 224. To the statistics of production have been added two tables showing (Table 38) the quantity and value of exports of wood pulp, by countries, for the fiscal years 1911-16, and (Table 39) the quantity and value of wood, blocks and other, exported to the United States for the fiscal years 1904-16.

Consumption of Pulpwood, 1916.—The steady growth of the pulp and paper industry of Canada was continued in 1916. Forty-nine firms reported their mills as active in 1916, as compared with fifty firms in 1915; but the total consumption of pulpwood and the total value of the wood used rose much above the preceding year. As shown in Table 33, the total consumption of wood pulp, which was 482,777 cords in 1908, rose to 1,405,836 cords in 1915 and 1,764,912 cords in 1916, whilst the total value of the wood used, which was \$2,931,653 in 1908, was \$9,426,217 in 1915 and \$13,104,458 in 1916. The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of pulp in Canada 1,764,912 cords, valued at \$13,104,458, while 1,068,207 cords, valued at \$6,866,669, were exported, making a total production of 2,833,119 cords, valued at \$19,971,127. This represents an increase of 25.5 p.c. in pulpwood production and 28.1 p.c. in total value as compared with 1915. The great increase is due to the demand for pulp and paper caused by the war conditions of the two preceding years. The average value of pulpwood at the mill increased seventy-one cents per cord over that of 1915.

Estimated Value of all Forest Products.—Table 31 is an estimate of the total values of the different classes of forest products for the calendar years 1913 to 1916. The figures are rounded to hundreds of thousands of dollars and form as reliable a summary as can be made from the data available, which are partly actual statistics and partly estimates of the Forestry Branch. The total value for 1916 is \$172,830,000, as compared with \$172,880,000 for 1915.