

# The Pulp and Paper Industry's Stake in Forestry

By Arthur L. Dave, Secretary Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

**T**HE Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada—in the East as in the West—is passing through a somewhat trying period, as can be said of practically every industry in this country.

The conditions which brought it about are universal and are not due to any inherent weakness in the structure of the industry nor to short-sightedness or bad judgment on the part of those who control its affairs. It is true that the years 1919-1920 witnessed a very considerable increase in the number of pulp mills in Eastern Canada, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, and that last year and this have witnessed notable additions to the number of paper-making and board machines in these two provinces.

## Planned Before Boom Period

Contrary to general belief, however, the bulk of these enterprises were not predicated on the abnormal demand for pulp and paper which developed soon after the war ended and reached its peak in the closing months of 1920. They were in most cases the outcome of plans made long before—in some instances even antedating the fateful summer of 1914—and were founded upon adequate knowledge of the fundamentals of the industry and a confidence in Canada's advantageous position as a contributor to the world-wide demand for such staple commodities as pulp and paper and their numerous derivatives. There is no reason, therefore, to apprehend that when conditions are once again stabilized Eastern Canada will be found to have outrun prudence and prescience in providing for the future. On the contrary, when the disabilities at present imposed on Canadian commerce in these commodities by reduced demand and by the deflated money of our chief foreign competitors are removed, as they will be in due time, there will be a ready and profitable market for all the pulp and paper Canada can produce and an orderly and consistent expansion of the means of production will continue, as in the past, so long as the Canadian forests are able to provide a steady supply of pulpwood.

## Investment of \$264,000,000.

Canada's pulp and paper industry represents, according to latest census figures obtainable an investment of \$264,581,300. (Current estimates place it at between three hundred and three hundred and fifty millions). Of this amount \$232,551,227, or 87.5 per cent, is represented by pulp and paper mills in Eastern Canada and \$32,030,073 by those in the West, chiefly in British Columbia. The Eastern provinces are represented as follows: Quebec \$124,101,154; Ontario,



Work that takes real grit. River drivers on the Key River, Ontario, operations of the Schoeder Mills & Timber Co. Photo by Leslie B. Powell, Pakesley, Ontario.



Showing how accurately timber can be photographed from the air by special aerial cameras. This shows a timber area with river and clearing. Hundreds of these pictures are taken and accurately fitted together to make a complete photographic mosaic.

\$95,281,040; New Brunswick, \$1,208,255; Nova Scotia, \$1,208,255. The totals in the two last-named provinces represent investment in the production of pulp only, with five mills in Ontario with a capital investment of \$6,703,755 and seventeen in Quebec involving \$9,489,520. Ontario has nine pulp mills, capitalized at \$21,575,584 and Quebec seventeen representing an investment of

\$28,763,850. The investment in combined pulp and paper mills in the Eastern provinces is as follows: Ontario, thirteen mills, \$67,001,700; Quebec, twelve mills, \$85,487,794.

## 1921 Will Equal 1919

In 1919—before the era inflated prices—Quebec produced pulp and paper products valued at \$52,549,103 and Ontario