PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS STILL GROW

But Rate of Increase in September Was Not so Great as it Was in Previous Months

Canadian pulp and paper exports for September, 1918, while showing a total increase of $232,582 as compared with September, 1917, fail to keep pace with the rate of increase established during the previous five months of the current fiscal year. The total for the month was $7,689,134 as compared with $7,456,552 for September, 1917.

The falling off was due to a decrease in the quantity and value of the exports of ground wood, which amounted to $337,565 against $1,274,470 in September, 1917.

Exports of paper, sulphite pulp and pulpwood maintained their rate of increase, printing paper alone showing an increased value of $42,564 in spite of a decrease of 30,690 tons in the total tonnage exported. The details supplied by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association follow:

Month of September:	1917	1918
Paper and manufactures of	$3,323,910	$3,549,837
Pulp chem. prep.	1,742,288	2,584,097
Pulp mech. ground	1,274,470	337,565
	$6,340,668	$6,471,499
Pulpwood	1,115,884	1,217,635
	$7,456,552	$7,689,134
		7,456,552
Increase		$232,582

The total value of pulp and paper and pulpwood exported during the first six months of the current fiscal year amounted to $49,964,820, as compared with $24,141,105 in 1916 and $36,274,954 in 1917, an increase over last year of $13,689,866. This brings the industry within measurable distance of the $100,000,000 mark set for the current year, if the pace set in the first half year is maintained throughout. The figures for the six months' period are as follows:

Six months.	1917	1918
Paper and manufactures of	$18,074,595	$22,221,644
Pulp chem. prep.	9,492,754	15,903,189
Pulp mech. ground	4,140,819	2,512,086
	$31,708,168	$40,636,919
Pulpwood	4,566,786	9,327,901
	$36,274,954	$49,964,820
		36,274,954
		$13,689,966

The value of the exports of unmanufactured pulpwood for the six months' period is practically double what it was in 1917. This year 980,652 cords were exported against 609,854 in 1917. Had this wood been manufactured in Canada and exported in the form of paper instead of in its raw state it would have added to the trade of the country not less than $50,839,600 instead of $9,327,001, which it actually brought in. The exportation of unmanufactured wood shows no signs of abatement, but, on the contrary, is likely to continue to increase as the United States supply of available pulpwood becomes more and more depleted.

LIABILITY OF TENANT FOR FIRE LOSS

Legal cases frequently arise from loss of leased property by fire. In such cases the assumption is that it was caused by the fault of the lessee, and the burden of proof, therefore, rests upon him. A case recently decided in a Montreal court, however, freed the lessee from responsibility. This was a case in which the tenant had engaged the services of a plumber who used a gasoline lamp to assist in his work.

The house was destroyed with a loss of $4,000. It was not proved, however, that the loss resulted from the use of the gasoline lamp and it appeared equally likely that defective electrical equipment may have been the cause. Consequently the lessee and the plumber, against both of whom action had been brought, were absolved from liability.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has secured premises on Main Street, Weston, Ont., opposite the Bank of Montreal, for a branch office.

RECENT FIRES

The Monetary Times Weekly Record of Fire Losses and Insurance

Campbellton, N.B.—November 18—The Hotel Dieu Hospital and the convent school of the Sisters of Charity were destroyed. Estimated loss, $39,000, covered by insurance.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—November 21—Building and stock owned by Grant & Kennedy, International Harvester Company agents, were destroyed. Estimated loss, $30,000.

Dunstaffnage, P.E.I.—November 12—Home of Mr. J. D. Hume was destroyed.

Hamilton, Ont.—November 23—Factory of the Wentworth Leather Specialty Company, 57 Merrick Street, was damaged. Caused by defective gas heater. Estimated loss, $2,000.

Hamilton, Ont.—November 23—Dry goods store of Wm. Garrett, 242 York Street, was damaged. Caused by defective flue. Estimated loss, $800.

Kensington, P.E.I.—November 16—Old house known as the "Black Horse," owned by Dr. T. Tuplin, was destroyed.

Lacolle Junction, Que.—November 25—Chicory factory was destroyed. Estimated loss, $12,000.

New Waterford, N.S.—November 18—Star Treatre and adjoining business block, owned by M. Feinberg, were destroyed. Estimated loss, $20,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—November 25—House occupied by Jos. Cairns at 289 Kent Street was damaged. Caused by defective chimney. Estimated loss, $400.

Owen Sound, Ont.—November 25—Barn and contents of C. Lipske were destroyed. Estimated loss, $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—November 15—Home of Mr. W. Sherman, 736 Taylor Street, was destroyed. Estimated loss, $2,000. Insurance carried, $1,000.

Stavely, Alta.—November 18—Barn of P. La Verne was destroyed. Cause reported as incendiarism.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—November 21—The damage by fire to Grant and Kennedy building is estimated as follows:

Grant and Kennedy building, owned by R. Grant, $5,000; their stock of sleighs, carriages, agricultural implements, etc., $10,000; commercial travellers' samples of Greenshields, Gault Bros., Montreal, and Manchester, Robertson and Allison, Brock and Patterson, St. John, about $4,000; Connelly Estate building, $3,000; R. F. Maddigan, grocery, $1,500; Simon Joseph, dry goods, $2,000; total, $25,000. Insurance about $20,000.

Ontario.—The official record of the fires in Ontario and the complete loss for the month of October is now complete. While the number of fires is less this year than in 1917, the total loss is nearly 400 per cent. greater. There were in Ontario 576 fires in October of this year, compared with 722 in the corresponding month of last year. The total loss of October, 1918, amounts to $3,694,713; in October, 1917, it amounted to $821,862. The higher total of this year is accounted for by the enormous loss sustained by the British Chemical Company, of Trenton, amounting alone to $2,800,000. As this plant was on Government property there was no insurance. Another fire in October was that of the Canada Carriage Company's works at Brockville, a loss of $500,000. The total insured loss for October, 1918, was $786,016, as against $629,841 for October of the preceding year.

It is now estimated that one-fourth of the munition employees in Canada have been discharged. Out of about 25,000 in the Toronto district alone, 6,000, consisting mostly of unskilled labor, have been discharged. Skilled mechanics are retained wherever possible.

At the ninth annual meeting of the British Imperial Association of Canada, which was held in Toronto on November 26th, a resolution was passed protesting against any provision to remove the head office of the Canadian Government Railways from Toronto. A resolution was also passed asking the Government to proceed immediately with the construction of public works.