

1. Every license or permit to cut pine timber on the ungranted lands of the Crown, or to cut pine timber reserved to the Crown on lands located, sold, granted, patented or leased by the Crown, which shall be issued on or after the 30th day of April, 1898, shall contain and be subject to the condition that all pine which may be cut into logs or otherwise under the authority or permission of such license or permit shall, except as hereinafter provided, be manufactured into sawn lumber in Canada, that is to say, into boards, deal, joists, lath, shingles or other sawn lumber, or into waney board or square or other timber in Canada; and such condition shall be kept and observed by the holder or holders of any such license or permit, who shall cut or cause to be cut pine trees or timber under the authority thereof, and by any other person or persons who shall cut or cause to be cut any of such pine trees or timber under the authority thereof, and all pine so cut into logs or otherwise, shall be manufactured in Canada as aforesaid.

2. Should any holder of a timber license or permit, or any servant or agent of such holder, or any person acting for him, or under his authority or permission, violate or refuse to keep and observe the condition mentioned in the preceding regulation, then and in such case the license or permit to cut pine timber on the berth, territory, lot or lots included in the license or permit, and on which or on any part of which the pine was cut, and in respect of which or any part of which there was a breach of such regulation or a refusal to observe or keep the same shall be suspended and held in abeyance, and shall not be re-issued, nor shall a new license issue unless and until so directed by the Governor-General in Council, and then only upon such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may impose.

3. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, his officers, servants and agents may do all things necessary to prevent a breach of the aforesaid condition or regulation, and to secure compliance therewith, and may, for such purpose, take, seize, hold and detain all logs so cut as aforesaid, and which it is made to appear to the Commissioner of Crown Lands it is not the intention of the licensee, owner or holder, or person in possession of to manufacture or cause to be manufactured as aforesaid in Canada, or to dispose of to others who will have the same so manufactured in Canada, until security shall be given to Her Majesty satisfactory to the Commissioner that the said condition will be kept and observed, and that such logs will be manufactured in Canada as aforesaid, and in the event of refusal on the part of the licensee, owner or holder, or person in possession of such logs, to give such security within four weeks after notice of such seizure and demand of security by or on behalf of the Commissioner, then the Commissioner may sell or cause to be sold such logs by public auction after due advertisement to some person or persons who will give such security to Her Majesty as the Commissioner may require that such logs shall be manufactured in Canada. The proceeds of such logs shall, after such sale and after deducting all expenses of such seizure and sale, and any sum due and owing to Her Majesty for or in respect of any timber dues, trespass dues, ground rent, or on the account of the purchase of any timber or timber berths by the owner, licensee, or holder of a permit, or other person who has cut or caused to be cut such logs, or who is the owner or holder of the same, be paid over to the person entitled to the same.

4. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in the preceding regulations which requires pine logs or timber to be manufactured in Canada as aforesaid, shall apply to logs or timber cut and in use in Canada for any purpose for which logs or timber in the manufactured state, are or may be used.

5. Provided, further that these regulations shall not apply to the east half of the township of Aweres, in the District of Algoma, containing 18½ square miles, nor to 22 square miles in the district of Thunder Bay, composed of berths 2, 3 and 4 of the timber sale of 1890.

6. The foregoing regulations shall not come into force unless and until they shall be approved by an Act of the Legislature.

OUR PAPER EXPORT TRADE.

The attention of English capital is again turned to Canada and to a branch of Canadian industry hitherto untouched from that direction. Mr. Geo. Mawson, a paper dealer of London, Eng., is in Canada with letters of introduction from Lord Strathcona to Sir Richard Cartwright and others of the Laurier Cabinet. Mr. Mawson will endeavor to arrange for the export of Canadian made paper to England. He reasons that as Canada is now exporting wood pulp to England where it is made into paper, there is strong ground to presume that the paper might as well be exported as the pulp. He points out that there would really be a saving in freight inasmuch as paper is lighter than pulp, it being practically pulp with all the moisture expensed. Mr. Mawson is more than welcome to Canada and his errand should be heartily forwarded by every Canadian with whom he comes in contact.

The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada for 1896 show that the paper exported from Canada is wall paper only, and in that year we sent out 35,967 rolls valued at \$3,593. That comprised all the paper exported from Canada. During the same time pulp exports from Canada were: To Great Britain, \$113,557; to France, \$5,135; to the United States, \$557,085.

In the first ten months of 1897 the United States exported paper to the value of \$3,589,184, this being an increase of over one million dollars over the value of the amount of paper exported by the same country during the corresponding period of the previous year. It is interesting to note that wall paper totalled but \$128,183 of this sum, while printing paper amounted to \$836,108. Writing paper and envelopes amounted to \$116,292, and other paper formed the bulk of the export, their value being the neat little sum of \$2,508,601.

Now, why should not Canada either secure a part of this big trade or derive a revenue from the Canadian pulp wood which United States paper mills manufacture into paper for export? As it is United States paper manufacturers pay a little over half a million dollars annually for Canadian pulp wood. In addition to this sum they should be made to pay an export duty of one hundred per cent. into the public treasury of this country. If they choose not to buy our pulp wood then we can secure their paper trade with other countries. Business common sense should lead us to act accordingly.

This statement of the position may be disputed but it cannot be contradicted. The American paper mill men buy our pulp wood because it is nearer their mills than any supply they can secure from American forests. Canadian paper mills are on the edge of the pulp wood area that reaches from the height of land to James Bay. If American mills secure their pulp wood from American forests the very nearness of our raw material to our factories will enable us to make paper more cheaply than the American manufacturers can possibly make it.

Again, let us urge it, that Mr. Mawson be afforded every possible facility and that the Canadian Government be strongly memorialized to take steps that will mean the accretion of an immense revenue to Canada privately, or publicly, or both.

The Triangle Wheat Company of Ontario, Limited, of Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$24,000, to deal in prepared food products.