

of pulp and paper if, as at present, under official sanction, a system of lumbering is carried on, which continually piles up an ever-increasing cost of growing and harvesting its raw material.

Most of the pulp and paper produced in Canada is made from wood cut on Crown lands and the rate of this ground rent and stumpage as well as the price of free-hold wood is bound to increase. This puts the onus of providing for the future of the industry squarely in the hands of the provincial governments. While some of our public administrators have shown a capacity for dealing courageously and sensibly with the problem there have been indications that others have preferred to sidestep the issue, either neglecting it entirely or not daring to grasp what they had reason to fear would be a prickly situation.

The argument has been advanced that conditions in Canada are different from those in Europe. They are different from those in Europe. They are also different from those in the United States. But anyone with half an eye can see that present methods of exploiting our forests, combined with fire and disease, are just as surely devastating our forests and as similar methods have devastated the forests of the United States and put the pulp and paper industry there practically on the rocks. There are too many who see only the geographical distribution of trees without considering the individual areas that are being cut over. There are too many who are willing to figure an annual increment by measuring a small carefully selected area where, under propitious circumstances, there is a good increase in growth, and then to apply that indiscriminately to the thousands of square miles where conditions are so unfavorable as to require hundreds of years to grow a saw log, where only one or two per cent. of the seedlings come to maturity and where damage by fire, wind and insects is enormous, but entirely disregarded.

For this reason, namely, that if there is any annual increment it is very slight and mostly confined to the more favorable locations, we hold that any requirement that the annual cut be limited to the annual increment should apply to the relatively small area that is being cut and not be regulated as to the total amount cut in relation to the total holdings of the company.

The inauguration of such a policy, and we believe such a policy is the only hope for the future of the industry in Canada, will require a staff of trained foresters to assist in the administration of the requirements that should be put in force, after the manner of the forest administration of Sweden.

### The Automatic Wireless Call.

One of the reasons why wireless telegraphy has not been made compulsory on smaller vessels is that its value has depended upon an operator being continuously on duty. Important calls might come at any moment, night or day, and unless there was an operator always with his ear to the telephone, the value of the installation would be enormously reduced. This drawback has been removed by a recent invention by a British wireless telegraph expert. It is described as an "automatic call device" which rings a bell when messages of a certain kind, such as the ship's special call signals or the S.O.S. signal for help, are being sent out. When this device is installed, a ship does not need relays of operators continually in the wireless cabin. It is enough to train two or three officers in the use of the wireless telegraph instrument. The bell calls them when they are likely to be required, as in the case of the ordinary telephone.

### Spruce Falls Co. Limited

Additional information to hand concerning the Spruce Falls Co., Limited, which has been granted a charter, indicates that the Kimberley-Clarke, Company, of Neenah, Wis., has become largely interested in the proposition. Officials of the company recently visited Toronto and conferred with Premier Drury and the Minister of Forests and Lands in reference to the taking over of 1,740 square miles of pulp wood concessions which were granted to the old company three years ago. George Hardy of New York is consulting engineer and the company will go ahead at once with the erection of a 75-ton groundwood plant, and a 75-ton sulphite plant, to be followed later by a newsprint plant of 75-ton capacity. The pulp plant is to be proceeded with at once and is expected to begin manufacturing in the fall of 1921. Mr. F. J. Sensenbrenner, First Vice President of the Kimberley-Clarke Co., is the new President of the Spruce Falls Co. and Mr. S. A. Mundy, of Bradford, Penn is the Vice-President, with J. C. Kimberley, of Neenah, Wis., as secretary. A Toronto office of the company is being opened at 9 College Street, with Mr. Elihu Stewart, Vice-President of the old company, and the only Canadian director in the new organization, in charge. The company will buy large quantities of wood from the settlers in the Kapuskasing district, where the mill will be erected.

## St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office  
522-524 Board of Trade Building  
Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF  
NEWS PRINT, SULPHITE,  
KKAFT, GROUNDWOOD  
also Sawn & Dressed Lumber

Paper Mills, Cape Madeleine, Que.  
Lumber Mills, Charlemagne, Montcalm,  
St. Gabriel de Brandon,  
Three Rivers.

## The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie - - Ontario

### Daily Capacity.

500 Tons Newspaper  
400 Tons Groundwood  
220 Tons Sulphite  
35 Tons Board

### MILLS AT—

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.  
Espanola, Ontario.  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

J. P. Anglin, B.Sc.  
President

C. D. Harrington, B.Sc.  
Vice-Pres. & Manager

H. J. Gross,  
Vice-Pres. & Treas.

## ANGLIN-NORCROSS LIMITED

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS & BUILDERS

### RECENT CONTRACTS:

Hali ax Shipyards, Halifax	Offices & Power Hou
Crane Company, Montreal	Large Industrial Building
Ames, Holden, McCready Limited, Montreal	Factory
Ames, Holden Tire Company, Kitchener	Factory.
Childrens Memorial Hospital, Montreal	Hospital
Steel Company of Canada, Montreal	Nut & Bolt Works
Canadian Cottons Ltd., Cornwall	Weave Shed & W'house.
Canadian Cottons Limited, Milltown, N.B.	Weave Shed.
Canadian Cottons Limited, Marysville, N.B.	Dam.
Canada Amusement Company, Montreal	Loft Building.
Merchants Bank, Toronto	Bank Building.
Belding, Paul Corticelli Co., St. Johns, Que.	Factories.
Belding, Paul Corticelli Co., Montreal	Factory
Dougall Varnish Company, Montreal	Factory
Canadian Hart Accumulator Co., St. Johns, Que.	Factory
	Extension
Montreal Abattoirs Ltd., Montreal	Rendering Building
Henry Birks & Sons Limited, Halifax	Jewellery Store

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX

Cable Address  
Price

Codes Used  
A B C and Liebers

## Price Brothers & Company, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

Spruce Lumber, Lath, Cedar Shingles, Ties,

Pulpwood, Sulphite and Groundwood

Pulp, Newspaper, Cardboard, &c.

## QUEBEC

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### SAW MILLS:

Batiscan	Montmagny	Cape St. Ignace	Rimouski
Matane	Salmon Lake	Saguenay District	

### PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami	Jonquiere	Rimouski
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