

# PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, MAY, 1897

## THE TRADE AND THE RAILWAYS.

MR. LARKE, the Canadian Government's commercial commissioner to Australia, in his report, comments upon the backwardness of our paper manufacturers in embarking in the export trade to Australia. He thinks it possible for a big business to be done with the Australian colonies, and the importers of Melbourne express their surprise that the establishment of regular steamship communication between Canada and Australia has not been followed by large shipments of paper and pulp from the Dominion. This is a matter to which PAPER AND PULP NEWS has previously called the attention of the Canadian trade, and our remarks upon the subject are emphasized by Mr. Larke's report. The Australian colonies are large importers of paper and would appear to offer a profitable market for the Canadian trade to enter. The long haul from Ontario and Quebec to the western seaboard is certainly a drawback, but now that the genial and energetic president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has embarked in the paper and pulp industry the policy of that road may be modified with respect to freight rates when the great possibilities of the trade are realized. A liberal encouragement to the paper manufacturers, which would enable them to build up a trade with the Australian colonies, would prove advantageous to the railway by materially increasing its business. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the Canadian paper manufacturers entering into the export trade is the heavy freight rates, and it behooves both the great railway corporations to consider whether they are not standing in their own light by keeping the rates at a prohibitive figure.

## CANADIANS ARE SAWING WOOD.

THE pulp and lumber men, although the budget speech did not contain an intimation that an export duty would be imposed upon pulp logs and saw logs, are still confident that the Dominion Government will, in the near future, impose the duty. Our cousins to the south are not by any means confident that the danger is past, and the trade journals are endeavoring to convince the paper men that an export duty will not be such a bad thing after all. The following extracts from an article in The Paper Mill are rather amusing:

"The Canadians have developed a new idea in their fierce trade warfare—on paper—against the United States. It is suggested by a lumberman, and it is to the effect that whenever any country shall impose a duty of more than \$1 per 1,000 feet upon Canadian lumber, the exporting of logs and pulp wood from Canada to that country shall be absolutely prohibited, and that Canada shall impose an equal duty on any lumber imported

from the offending country. Good gracious! Ought we not to get under cover quickly before it rains?

"On second thought, what the deuce is to become of the Canadians who earn a living by cutting pulp wood and selling it to us? If what the Canadians say be true—that they furnish us with 60 per cent. of the pulp wood we use—we must pay them a big pile of money in the course of the year, and the loss of such a customer would be a very serious one. But the Canadians will probably stop considerably short of prohibiting the exporting of pulp wood to this country. What they will probably do will be to impose an export tax of \$1 or perhaps \$2 per cord. Then we shall buy as little pulp wood across the border as may be, meanwhile making the best use of what we have on this side of the border. Presently the Canadians will get over their Anti-American pulp mill cholera, and will conclude to take the good which the gods give them, and then the export tax will be taken off.

"Of course it is aggravating to Canadians to see the pulp wood shipped across the border, to be manufactured into pulp and then into paper, in American mills, when if circumstances were favorable, it might be worked up in Canadian mills and thus a great industry might be established there. But such things, however desirable, are never accomplished in a rush. They come to pass through processes of evolution which require considerable time. Some time in the future Canada will have a great paper industry, but it will not be built up through attempts at coercing American manufacturers, nor by prohibiting the exporting of pulp wood. 'Keep still and saw wood.'"

The trouble appears to be that the Canadians have been sawing wood too vigorously for the peace of mind of our neighbors.

## A NEW PULP COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The Petewawa Lumber, Pulp & Paper Co. have secured incorporation by Act of the Ontario Legislature. The first directors are Aage Drewson, manufacturer, of the city of New York; George Urban, jr., banker, Tracy C. Becker, attorney, George Dakin, financial agent, all of the city of Buffalo; and Andrew T. Mohr, lumber dealer, of the city of Niagara Falls; all of the state of New York. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The head office of the company is to be at Petewawa, Renfrew county. The company is given large powers, covering the manufacture and sale of lumber, pulp and other manufactures incidental thereto, to generate and sell water, electric or other power, also to construct electric and other railways and telephones and lines for the transmission of electric power to points within certain limits. Power is also given to issue preference stock.