

TEN YEARS' GROWTH IN CANADIAN TRADE.

The comparative figures presented on page 465 of Canadian trade in the fiscal years 1901 and 1911 show graphically the large expansion which has taken place in this connection during the last decade. In these ten years there was an advance of \$275,163,000 in the total value of imports into the Dominion and of \$95,491,067 in the total value of exports from the Dominion. It is not to the present purpose to discuss at any length this "adverse trade balance," as it would once have been called, which is anything but a sign of adversity. Merely it may be here said, that while this tremendous increase in the balance of imports over exports is no cause for anxiety or alarm, yet, as has been pointed out by experienced observers of Canadian conditions, it is an easy possibility to buy too dearly. The fact that exports have not kept pace with imports is no doubt in part due, as is often said with an air of finality, to the increasing requirements of the home market. But may it not also be partly due to the fact that we are not producing so much as we might?

The greater part of Canada's trade is either with or through the United Kingdom and the United States, and so far as imports are concerned, these countries appear to possess as large a proportion of the Canadian trade as formerly. Thus in 1901, 85.05 of Canada's imports came from or through the United Kingdom and the United States, while in 1911, the proportion was a trifle higher at 85.50 per cent. In the case of exports, however, it would appear that Canada's markets are gradually broadening since while the two countries named, in 1901, received 90.35 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1911, the proportion had decreased to 86.08 p.c.

From the table of imports it will be seen that imports from the British Empire form a steadily increasing proportion of the Dominion's trade. Imports into Canada from other parts of the Empire than the United Kingdom form, as yet, but a small proportion of the whole of the imports into the Dominion being only about 4 p.c. of the whole. However, this is double the proportion of ten years ago and in several directions this trade shows substantial increases, notably in the case of the West Indies and British Guiana. Imports from the British East Indies, also show distinct growth. In the case of imports from foreign countries, apart from the United States, the chief growth appears to be in the French and German trade. The former has, in fact, been making quite substantial strides during the decade and it has now outstripped the German trade, which has been hampered by tariff difficulties.

The trend of the export trade during the decade has been somewhat different from that of the import trade. Whereas in the case of imports, the countries forming the British Empire, in 1911 had 3.06 p.c. more of the whole trade than in 1901, in the export trade the position is reversed. Of Canadian exports in 1901, 58.29 p.c. went to other portions of the British Empire but in 1911 only, 53.15 p.c., while the respective proportions in the case of foreign countries in the same years are 41.71 p.c. and 46.85 p.c. It is interesting to note in these tables how Canadian exports to a number of foreign countries, which were only of a nominal amount ten years ago, have in the decade attained quite substantial proportions. Cuba, Holland, Mexico and Russia are in this respect notable.

CANADA'S PULPWOOD INDUSTRY.

Quebec the Premier Pulpwood Province—Export of Raw Pulpwood to United States, Advancing Yearly—Increased Value Due to Manufacture, given away.

The increased attention which is being paid at the present time to the development of the Canadian pulpwood industry, and its rise to comparative importance from a stock market point of view makes timely the appearance of a report by the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, compiled by Mr. H. R. Macmillan, which tabulates statistics of the industry as it was during the calendar year 1910. This report shows that in 1910, 51 firms reporting produced 474,604 tons of pulp from 598,487 cords of wood of a value of \$3,585,154. Production in the different provinces was as follows:—

	Wood Used, cords.	Value,	Pulp Produced, tons.	By how many firms.
Quebec.....	342,755	\$1,879,831	282,938	25
Ontario.....	210,552	1,479,538	156,076	15
Nova Scotia.....	29,666	135,065	25,955	6
New Brunswick.....	15,134	87,620	9,285	4
British Columbia.....	440	2,200	350	1

Quebec is the premier pulpwood province of Canada because of its extensive spruce and balsam fir forests suitable for pulpwood, abundant and cheap water-power and plentiful supply of labor. The twenty-five mills in Quebec reported the consumption of 57 per cent. of the total for Canada, or 22,820 cords more than in 1909. Ontario likewise increased the amount consumed in its fifteen pulp mills by 23,200 cords, and used over one-third of the total consumption. The two provinces just named furnished over 92 per cent. of the total quantity of pulp. Nova Scotia consumed nearly 20 p.c. more than in the previous year, while New Brunswick used barely one-fifth as much as in 1909. Thus Nova Scotia surpasses New Brunswick as a pulpwood province. New Brunswick in 1909 contributed 14.2 p.c. of the total; this year it was only 2.2 p.c., which resulted mainly from the closing of one large plant. The province of British Columbia is still experimenting in pulpwood manufacture, and the negligible amount used in this province is for test purposes only.

The following table shows the species used for pulpwood:—

	Quantity, Cords.	Percentage Value Distribution.
Spruce.....	470,230	\$2,866,678 78.6
Balsam.....	120,475	698,668 20.1
Hemlock.....	3,810	16,922 0.6
Poplar.....	3,668	21,366 0.6

The proportion of spruce is gradually lessening. In 1908, spruce formed 87 p.c. of the total, in 1909, 83 p.c. and in 1910, 78.6 p.c. Balsam fir is increasing in importance as a pulpwood. In 1908 it formed 12 p.c. of the total, in 1909, 16 p.c. and in 1910, 20 p.c. Hemlock was reported as a pulpwood for the first time in 1909 and in 1910 it was used to a greater extent than poplar.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Canada's foreign trade in pulpwood and wood-pulp is growing greater. Unfortunately, the tendency is still to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood-pulp. This is a direct loss to the country, for the increased value due to manufacture is given away. The fol-