

Large Industry

Mr. W. H. Rowley of E. B. Eddy Co. on Pulp and Paper Question



Considering the very important question of prohibiting the export of pulpwood and saw logs, many seem to forget, or not to know, that Canada has the most of the best growth of trees on earth, and that our magnificent herbage of evergreen, spruce and pine trees provides a crop that only requires careful handling on our part to be a permanent source of incalculable wealth to the country; and that, especially with reference to pulpwood, Canadian spruce makes the strongest, longest, and most fibrous and feathery wood pulp obtainable anywhere, far superior to that of Scandinavia, Russia, Austria, Finland, or to what remains in the United States. Canada has over 2,000,000 square miles (over 1,650,000,000 acres) of green timber, very largely spruce and pine, although there is besides a great deal of hardwood.

The Envy of the United States

Canada's area of pulpwood is much more the envy of the United States than it is—As it should be—the pride of Canada. This is made clear when we realize that out of 70,000 square miles of timber lands under license in the Province of Quebec alone, the Yankees own nearly 15,000; therefore, as 15 is to 70, so is the position of these mercantile marauders to the south of us with respect to the pulpwood industry.

And unless we prohibit exportation of pulpwood from Canada, this ratio will increase year by year. In the last quarter of a century, I have seen it grow from practically nothing to the present proportions, and those who come after me will find it worse for Canada and its paper industry, unless a stop is put to this marauding.

While pulpwood is a raw material of comparatively low value, it produces manufactured articles of high cost.

Millions upon millions of spruce logs, hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood, from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and elsewhere, are cut and shipped to the mills of the East, Middle and Western States. Canada gets but little out of this; the government do not get one dollar a cord for the standing wood, the logger, the loader and the steamer not much more, and the railways only a low rate on coarse freight; so that in all not over \$6 to \$7 a cord is left in Canada on an average for the hundreds of cords of pulpwood taken out of our country annually.

What Paper Manufacture Means

Grind this wood into pulp and watch the disbursements for wages and freight grow; every cord of wood made into pulp will realize about \$20; when made into about \$30 to \$32; when made into paper, \$40 to \$45 and upwards. The pulp and paper industry gives more healthy, steady, day and night employment to a larger number of men, women and children, at higher wages, all the year round, than any other industry in Canada.

Establish Mills in Canada

Has Canada anything to fear from the United States about this? Can they retaliate? Will they? No, they cannot all they could stand of that sort of medicine. The Dingley tariff on eggs accused the great Canadian hen. President Roosevelt's stick has no retaliation knobs on it just now with which to whack Canadian wood pulp. The President and the press of the United States urge, let me repeat, urge, the repeal of the United States import duty on pulpwood, wood pulp, and white news paper, and are now suggesting, nay, may soon be suing for, and begging for, an agreement with Canada to try and prevent the Canadian government from imposing an export duty on pulpwood or from prohibiting the exportation of our wood and logs. But we must not permit our country and its forest products to be further devastated by these marauding Yankees who come over here and establish pulp and paper mills; just as the Eddys, the Baldwins, the Millens, the Bronsons, the Youngs, the Westons, the Houghsons and others came here and established mills. They are well known to the Canadian people. I would like to see the Holyoke of Canada. Just as much as the Prime Minister will be glad to see Ottawa, the Washington of the North and this world will stand shoulder to shoulder with Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any other Canadian who will do these two great things for Canada. Remember what happened throughout the Georgian Bay district when the Ontario government restricted the export of sawlogs to Michigan, Wisconsin and the Western States. Saw mills sprung up by the dozens, factories started by the score. If all our wood was kept at home to be turned into pulp and paper in Canada, the result in ten years would be a case the most sanguine of us, while the result in twenty years would be almost beyond present imagination and dreams.

In 1888 there were 34 pulp mills in Canada, making 151 tons per day. In 1897 there were 173 tons per day; total 227 tons per day. In 1907 there were 58 pulp mills in Canada, making 2,361 tons per day; 46 pulp mills, making 966 tons per day; total 3,327 tons per day. This is six times as many pulp mills and six times as many pulp mills in ten years.

The United States View Point

The leading pulp and paper trade journal of the United States asked the United States pulp and paper makers the other day whether they were in favor of, or opposed to, the recommendation of President Roosevelt to repeal the duty on pulp and paper going into the United States.

Mr. N. W. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln, Maine, says: "The annual production of pulp in the United States, 1st, 1906, is: Sulphite, 1,235,332 tons; ground wood, 1,127,215 tons; soda pulp, 327,000 tons; total, 2,690,547 tons.

"While the annual production of pulp in Canada is: Sulphite, 172,224 tons; ground wood, 550,368 tons; soda pulp, 10,928 tons; total, 733,520 tons."

Showing that Canada is producing only about one-fifth as much pulp as is produced in this country.

Mr. Jones also adds that if United States manufacturers were obtaining their entire supply of wood from Canada, the United States would be using up the States territory nearly six times as fast as it is now. Canada is using up hers, but fortunately for them, a large proportion of the pulp wood used by them is obtained from Canada, hence they are getting the benefit of our timber, as so on.

Mr. Geo. W. Silsbee, President of the Racquette River Paper Co., United States, says: "I am a staunch protectionist from the period of Henry Clay. The Canadian Government and certain Canadian interests are agitating for such legislation there as will reduce the exportation of their pulp wood and compel its manufacture into paper by their own labor in Canada, and then ask us to use the finished product. I believe in protecting our own labor and industry, and am opposed to any present tariff revision, as a general proposition or as a special favor to interests which have it in their own power to protect themselves. The real prosperity of the pulp and paper industry in our country in which all classes participate, and never before so pronounced or general extent, is the strongest argument against retarding such conditions through any uncertainty to the extent of tariff revision if attempted at all."

Other answers are: "Cannot see how it will do the simply build up the industry of the pulp and paper. I think their industry can be singled out for tariff revision. Must go down the line."

"Must be opposed to the duty being removed on pulp or paper. While it would make no difference in the line we manufacture, it would be a very serious matter for the pulp mills of this country."

"If we read the signs of the times correctly, the moment the duty was removed, the commodities referred to Canada would immediately be taken over and port duty much heavier than the duty now levied by the United States."

"Would not object to reduction of tariff duty on pulp and paper, providing arrangements were made with Canadian government to allow Canadian mills to come into the United States without export duty, and on the basis on which Canadian mills receive their wood supply."

"Satisfactory if Canadians remove their wood restrictions; otherwise free trade with Canada."

"We are much sympathetically in favor of repeal of all duty on wood pulp. The duty must be taken off pulp, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for

every paper mill and consumer as also for the preservation of our own forests."

"We are not opposed to the repeal of the duties, provided an arrangement can be made whereby Canada will permit the exportation of pulp wood without export duty. The supply of pulp wood as you well know is very important for the paper making interests of this country; and if we the bars down over paper and pulp from Canada, we should have some guarantee that their pulp wood can come into this country free so long as the pulp and paper does. Such an arrangement of our opinion would work no detriment to the American paper manufacturer and we think with free wood we can stay in the game as long as the Canadian paper manufacturer. We have thought for some time that wood pulp and sulphite pulp should come in free of duty, but we have been clear on the paper question. If paper manufacturers can be assured of free pulp wood, in our judgment there would be no objection to the repeal of duty on paper from Canada."

"Aside from any recommendation by the President we believe it would be wise to take off the duty from all wood pulp, both mechanical and chemical; also believe in lowering the duty on paper to say 20 per cent, which would afford a reasonable measure of protection."

"If Canada will take her duties off we would be glad to have duty off of ours."

"In Canada there is a widespread demand that the Canadian Parliament should enact an export duty on pulp logs. The American papermaker is not getting the goods from Canada, because his field of supply is exhausted. If such an export duty were imposed there it would merely mean that the cutting in American forests would be increased. The imposition of an export duty on pulpwood on Canada's part would probably mean that the Canadian mills would cross the border and build up mills there, thus distributing its money through pay rolls in the Dominion rather than in the United States. This would not be a step in favor of our own country and its people, I believe." And so on.

These are the opinions of the manufacturers across the line whose interests are vitally affected. The conclusions are obvious.

The Georgian Bay Canal

Mr. Rowley passed from the subject of pulp and paper, to a discussion of transportation, which is closely bound up with all industries. He said in part:

The Key to the Situation

The great problem of transportation on this continent is the passing of the products of the west that are all shipped to the east. There is only one present practical solution for the relief of this congestion, and that is increasing, and that is the construction of a water-way from the Great Lakes to the Seaboard. The canal route is the only one that is feasible, and that is the necessity of transferring freight at intermediate points or points. Canada holds the key to the situation in the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. The economy of water transportation is no longer questioned, as it is now well known that the rate per ton per mile will be about one-sixth of the lowest present rate by rail. The Georgian Bay Canal route is 600 miles shorter than the present best (but circuitous) route by the Lake Huron and St. Lawrence canals; it is also well known that by the Georgian Bay Canal route, coal consumed will be only about 4-1-4 days or about 3 days less than are now consumed in the passage.

Commerce of Great Lakes

The enormous magnitude of the commerce of the Great Lakes is represented by the vast tonnage that passes through the Soo Canal. Over 100 million tons more than went through these canals in 1905. This traffic has doubled in the past five years. The tonnage, which amounts to over five and a half million tons, is shipped to the east, and the large figures, when the Georgian Bay Canal is opened, will be doubled. Coal from Nova Scotia to the volume of one and a half million tons already comes annually to Montreal (going as far west as Vancouver), but with the Georgian Bay Canal Nova Scotia can be laid down all along the route as far west and north as North Bay, thus pushing our coal supply 200 miles further north, and saving the cost of the coal down there as cheaply as the United States coal is laid down at Toronto now.

35,000,000 tons of iron ore passed through the Soo Canal in 1905. Pulpwood, now shipped by rail from the Nipissing district at a cost of \$3 and up a cord, could be sent to the mills by the Georgian Bay Canal in vast quantities at a much lower cost of freight.

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POLICE IN THE FAR NORTH

ACCORDING to the report of the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the total strength of the force on Oct. 31 last was 639 officers and men and 527 horses. This is a reduction of 45 men from the force on Oct. 31, 1907, and is due to the withdrawal from the Yukon territory of the 10th regiment of the Northwest Mounted Police. The strength is insufficient. Posts are required at different points on the Mackenzie river. In the Keewatin district Indians have come to light, and in the interests of humanity more police posts ought to be established. There are no police stationed in that district at present, but they ought to be sent there.

A marked increase in crime is noted, the number of cases being 6,736, as against 5,184 the previous year. Details of the given work which has been carried on by the detachment which has been past three years has been engaged in the work of cutting a trail from the Peace river to the Yukon. Superintendent Moodie has recommended that the post at Cape Fullerton at the northwest corner of Hudson's Bay, be abandoned, as the whaling fleet has ceased to winter at that point. He recommends that a new post be established on Baker lake, west of Chesterfield Inlet.

Relief Given to Settlers

The commissioner mentions that early in December, 1906, alarm was felt for the safety of the large number of settlers who had gone into the country along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Yukon branch of the Canadian Pacific. Some had pushed out a hundred miles from the nearest railway station. Wood was very scarce in that area, and the settlers were obliged to go to the nearest town to obtain it. Some had only oxen, which were useless in deep snow, others had no sleds. As an instance of the helpless condition of more than one, the commissioner mentions a Scotch family which had come in during November, having only a few sleds and a few dogs. They travelled one hundred miles on foot to their home, and on arrival the cold weather overtook them. They were without a supply of fuel, and the necessities of a winter climate. Both father and son froze their feet in endeavoring to obtain provisions and fuel. Their wants were amply supplied.

Patrol to Every Settler

The minister of the interior decided that steps should be taken to give relief to the settlers in that district who required it. Mr. Speers, chief colonization agent, representing the immigration branch, purchased and forwarded ample supplies to the settlement in charge of Inspector Knight, where a relief depot in charge of Inspector Knight was established on Feb. 15. He had under his command 10 non-commissioned officers and constables. Patrols were made

to every settler. The snow was very deep, there were no trails, and it was trying work for men and horses. Many of the patrols were made on snowshoes. Relief was given to the settlers. This relief was necessary because these people had come on the open plains far in advance of railway construction, and were unprepared for a winter of great severity which set in much earlier than usual. Police patrols have gone over the country recently, and for the present winter nearly all are fully prepared and no anxiety need be felt for their safety. Next summer two railway lines will be in operation in their midst, which will prevent any further danger. Hence the relief has been discovered almost in the centre of this rich tract, which will add much in its early development.

The Wood Buffalo

One of the most interesting features of the report is the account given by Inspector Jarvis respecting the wood buffalo in the Mackenzie river district. Inspector Jarvis spent several weeks in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Fort McMurray and Smith Landing, summer, and made trips in every direction for the purpose of locating the buffalo. The Chipewyan Indians were very much opposed to his entering the buffalo country, but he succeeded in securing a halfbreed to accompany him. Mr. E. Thompson, a well known naturalist, was also in the party. Inspector Jarvis and his associates traveled for some time on the Mackenzie, and then went to a country which he describes as eminently suited to settlement, the ground being of rich clay loam. Late in the second day they were successful in approaching within 50 yards of a herd of 13 buffalo. The following morning they saw others, and in four days altogether they ran across 33 animals and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more. Inspector Jarvis states that he saw two or three months to report in the vicinity of the Mackenzie, and that he saw a number of the animals in the north country; that the animals are in danger of extermination, not from wolves but from poachers living at the mouth of the Mackenzie. He strongly recommends that the animals be protected at this point as well as resident guardians placed on the grounds. He also suggests the capture of a number of the animals early in the summer to be sent to Banff and to the reservation at Edmonton for the improvement of the captive herds.

Will Establish Detachments

Referring to Inspector Jarvis' statement, the commissioner says: "I think his opinions have been formed somewhat hurriedly, as the reports I have received from time to time for some years back do not agree with his, especially as regards the wolves. Reports from every portion of the north country say that wolves are there in great numbers. During my recent trip to the Peace river country I was told of many depredations committed by them and their boldness. Many horses were killed on the open ranges last winter, and some even in corral close to the house. There is no doubt but that the buffalo also suffered. Nevertheless these reports are of importance, and I am of opinion that the establishment of detachments at Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, from which points a close supervision can be maintained. These are the last wild buffaloes and it would be a thousand with your concurrence to establish these detachments early next year."

A CAT'S WAIT FOR HER SHIP

An instance of remarkable sagacity displayed by a cat in connection with the oil-tank steamer Bayonne, now loading at Point Breton, is the prevailing topic of conversation among the officials of the custom house and the employees of the Atlantic. The cat, which is a female, is named Bayonne. It is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times. The cat is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times. The cat is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times.

When the Bayonne came to Philadelphia about seven weeks ago it had as a pet a black and white puss, whose name was Bayonne. The cat, which is a female, is named Bayonne. It is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times. The cat is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times.

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Two days after the Bayonne left the prodigious running. Running down on the wharf it cast anxious glances at the cat, which was sitting on the pier. The cat, which is a female, is named Bayonne. It is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times. The cat is a true story, says the Philadelphia Times.

At last the Bayonne returned, and then was manifest an unparalleled exhibition of animal instinct. When the oil ship was still far down the wharf, the puss took her position on the end of the wharf, and with a thousand antics that the oncoming weeks. Unnecessary to say, perhaps for so many years, the cat has never been so happy as she is now.

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BY PRESENCE OF MIND

Some years ago King Alfonso was witnessing a number of balloon ascents at Madrid, and was walking around the enclosure he came across an unattended car and commenced to drive it. He immediately jumped into the car and commenced to drive it. He immediately jumped into the car and commenced to drive it.

An aide-de-camp hurried up just as the car was rising. It was too late to stop it, but, fearful of an accident, he quickly clambered into the car, whipped out his knife, climbed into the "rigging" of the balloon, and ripped up the envelope, thus allowing the gas to escape and the balloon to descend.

For a moment King Alfonso was intensely angry, but only for a moment. He ended by congratulating his aide-de-camp for his presence of mind, admitting that an ascent would have been extremely foolish.

NED'S TWENTY-SIX SERVANTS

"I wish I had somebody," sighed old Ned. "To tell my hand-learned for me; I try and I try, but the work is so long I never can learn them," said he.

"Why, call on your servants," laughed his sister Nan. "They'll do all your work for you."

"The spelling is done—it is true!"

"My servants!" and Ned's two blue eyes opened wide. "I—I've never had even one."

"You have twenty-six," said his sister, "in all; and she just bubbled over with fun."

"All you've got to do (as I told you before, and I am quite sure that you heard) is to tell each my servant, 'Run quick to your place,' and presto! they've spelled you the word."

"The servants are a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, and all the rest down to z; they not only help you, they do all the work for you. In spelling the words of the alphabet."

—A. F. Caldwell in S. S. Times.

Remarkable Memory

Victoria Lady Describes Two Extraordinary Incidents During the Course of Her Life.



THE following communication is addressed to the Editor of the Colonist: The Lord is the true God; He is the living God.—(Jer. 10:10).

Sir,—Your talk of Sunday last on "The House of Many Mansions" gives me a desire to relate an experience in my life, although personal, yet it is an experience that must be of vital interest to every one who is seeking to know God, and for that reason I feel prompted to tell it, for as you say truly the house of the ages has been for a God and a Father, Jesus says: "This is life eternal to know Thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent." (John 17: 3).

To relate fully I must go back to something which occurred in my life twenty-four years ago. One beautiful Sunday morning in mid-summer on my way home from midday communion service, I was prompted to stop at the door before entering the house to gaze in admiration at the beauty of the sky. A large expanse of clear blue sky with just one bank of fleecy white clouds, that seemed to glow with life, so gloriously, wondrously and softly beautifully were. As I gazed, the clouds parted gently and the very centre, and slowly, in the most sudden of the opening I beheld what looked like the form of the Saviour with hands raised as if in blessing, and the face looked alive, so full of love it looked as if He looked directly at me. "Oh, how like Jesus," I said softly, and as the thought came the vision faded and only an ordinary sky with all the light and beauty gone from the clouds remained. I went indoors with a heart elated and glad, as the memory of the look remained in my mind. I told no one, as I felt it must indeed have been but a fancy of my own. As soon as lunch was over I went to my room, picked up the prayer book and sat down near the open window with the light unheeded in my lap, as I was musing upon the beauty I had beheld, and in my heart the light seemed shining. I mechanically lifted up my right hand to my face and I was greatly astonished and bewildered to behold the palms completely covered with fine print written in the form of a circle. The word "books" on the line in the centre of my hand and the words "on the line directly below the word books, caught my eye at once, but I could not read the rest as some of the letters seemed to be upside down. I now know that it must have been written in Greek, for I lately saw a Greek Testament with the English reading printed right beneath it and it recalled very vividly the writing on my hand, and that caused me to think it must have been written in Greek. I looked at my left hand, and there I saw extending across the middle of the palm the three words, all in capital letters, "Jesus, Lord, Master." I was truly frightened and dismayed and no longer did I recall the vision in the sky with gladness, but with sorrow unexpressed, as I felt sure it was a summons for me to leave this world, and to go to my God. I called to my mother and sister, and they came, and waited some time for them, but as they did not appear I went to them and showed my hands; they were as mystified as myself and could only read the words, "I had already made out the word Jesus, nine years wet his finger and tried to rub it off, as he thought it a trick of some sort, but he could not erase a mark. My mother then suggested that I go down to the minister, thinking that he would be able to read it. So I started for the minister's house, which was a long way off. 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