

LUMBER, PULP AND PAPER

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS.

The record of Canadian pulp and paper exports, by months, for the past two years, is as follows:

	1915		
	Chem. pulp.	Mechan. pulp.	News-print.
January	\$393,778	\$239,758	\$1,085,019
February	358,983	263,948	1,082,032
March	596,846	146,190	1,524,192
April	355,843	120,437	970,445
May	406,568	148,841	1,341,243
June	429,489	131,982	1,345,444
July	442,976	468,385	1,441,647
August	551,693	157,612	1,564,510
September	471,447	435,447	1,207,460
October	612,920	526,444	1,563,757
November	597,883	388,894	1,753,013
December	794,312	213,707	1,559,917
	1916		
	Chem. pulp.	Mechan. pulp.	News-print.
January	\$635,103	\$565,573	\$1,420,259
February	654,839	171,589	1,752,710
March	847,831	448,623	2,053,887
April	686,124	248,863	1,157,062
May	995,961	276,784	1,753,748
June	892,144	425,727	1,713,822
July	1,068,663	553,391	1,816,761
August	1,185,864	524,301	1,770,964
September	1,218,549	755,685	1,802,560
October	1,306,837	434,689	1,818,075
November	1,120,698	945,127	2,101,778
December	1,172,264	499,013	1,937,371

AMERICAN NEWSPRINT EXPORT DECLINE.

Secretary Steele of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association says:

"Paper exports from the United States generally have fallen off greatly. South America getting the bulk of the stock cleared. Inquiries for paper are numerous, especially from southern European and Latin American countries, but the domestic demand coupled with the enormous freight and war risk rates discourage trade. Lately rumors that a great deal of building of pulp and paper mills has been going on in Scandinavia have been freely floated, but this is not the case.

"There is practically no change of note in the pulp and paper markets of the world. There has been a slight fluctuation above and below last month's levels. England has shut off the exportation of coal to Norway, which may cause a retaliation in the form of an embargo on paper and pulp and a curtailment in the production. Satisfaction has been expressed, however, in both England and Sweden in regard to the workings of the Swedish-Anglo Commission on the question of the chemical pulp embargo, and the foremost authorities expect the embargo to be lifted by spring.

"Germany has made sulphite wood pulp contraband of war, and has actually seized cargoes of it, we are advised from a reliable source."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PAPER SHIPMENTS.

During 1916 Great Britain imported material for manufacturing paper valued at \$40,660,500, compared with \$30,759,255 during 1915, an increase of \$9,911,245. Paper imports during 1916 were \$41,644,230, compared with \$33,236,340 in 1915, an increase of \$8,407,890.

Exports of paper amounted to \$25,994,710, compared with \$14,975,635 in 1914, an increase of \$11,021,075, or over 40%.

TREATED TIMBER.

In the United States, the number of wood-preserving plants has increased in ten years from 39 to over 100. In 1915, at 102 plants, nearly 142,000,000 cubic feet of timber was given preservative treatment. Of this, more than 78 per cent was cross-ties, for railway use.

The slower developments along this line in Canada are due to the fact that we still have large supplies of coniferous material suitable for ties. For instance, in 1914, more than 43 per cent of all ties purchased in Canada were jack-pine. Eastern cedar followed next, with 13.7 per cent, then tamarack with 7.8 per cent, Douglas fir with 7.5 per cent, and hemlock with 7.2 per cent. Canadian railways require about 20,000,000 ties per year.

UNION BAG AND PAPER.

The Union Bag and Paper Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, payable March 15th to stock of record March 5th. This dividend is also payable to persons to whom stock of the corporation shall be issued of record on and after March 5th in exchange for the old preferred or common stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company payment to be made on March 15th, in respect of stock therefor issued and upon issuance in respect to stock thereafter issued. Approximately 95% of the new stock has already been issued. Initial quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared three months ago.

VALUE OF SHADE TREES.

The æsthetic value of city shade trees in cities is well appreciated, but their actual influence upon the health of the community is not so widely understood. The "Minnesotan" in an interesting editorial upon this subject says in part:

"Shade trees are more than ornamentation in a community. They are as good as life insurance policies, if the report recently published by Cornell University is correct.

"Trees add to the health of a city by cooling and purifying the air. Leaves absorb impure and hurtful gases and manufacture oxygen needed for respiration. The value of shade trees as sanitary factors in the health propaganda of a large city is well illustrated in New York, where a bill was presented to the legislature which would permit the New York City Park Commission to serve as custodians of the shade trees. The bill was drawn up by a doctor, a member of the State Board of Health, and was presented as a sanitary measure only.

"The air in the vicinity of trees contains less bacteria and dust particles than does air outside the tree zone. People who go into the country to recuperate seek the 'big timber.' They know it to be a red corpuscle generator."

MATCHES OF YESTERDAY.

Brandon, a small town in Suffolk, England, still supplies the world with flint-and-steel tinder boxes, which even the developed friction matches of today have not made obsolete, notes the Popular Science Monthly for March. Elderly persons can still tell us about the time when flint-and-steel were universally used; when old rags had to be charred for tinder, and when the sparks had to fly to get these to catch fire. Brandon flints have always been justly famous. They were used in the kitchens at home, and on cannons in the wars. They saw service at Waterloo, in the Crimean War, and even as late as in the South African campaign. The first one was made in 1827.

B. C. FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The export of shingles from the port of Vancouver to the United States in 1916 amounted to \$4,050,078, as against \$3,790,763 in 1915. Pulp also showed a large increase, the figures being \$554,397 in 1916, as against \$203,620 in the previous year. There was a drop in shingle bolts from \$15,195 to \$7,522. Logs showed a falling off from \$895,344 to \$579,218, and lumber, which includes ceiling, flooring, siding and ties, amounted to \$1,127,888 in 1916, against \$1,711,498. Paper increased to \$1,209,466, compared with \$1,002,557 in 1915. The total value of the wood products was \$7,666,461, compared with \$7,698,707 in 1915.

SMALLER FRENCH PAPERS.

The French Cabinet has decided on the reduction in the number of pages of the daily newspapers. The change will be made to curtail the consumption of coal and the purchases abroad of print paper and the raw material required for its manufacture.

THE VALUE OF TANNIN.

In the cutting of spruce for pulpwood in Sweden at the present time the bark is carefully saved for its content of tannin. The bark, of course, can be removed only during the period of the year when it is loose upon the tree, the growing period from June to August. This stripping of the bark leaves the wood clean for the pulping process and the bark is said to be worth \$7 to \$19 a ton. This appears to be a new development that would hardly have a practical application in our own country where other woods richer in tannin content are still in good supply.

FORESTRY FACTS.

A Forestry draft of 100 men, all to be Indians, has been authorized by the Government. They will be recruited in Ontario.

The Pacific Mills, Limited, Ocean Falls, B. C., is erecting a pulp and paper mill of 100 tons a day capacity to be ready for operation by April.

The Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Company of Port Arthur, Ont., will build a pulp and paper mill to cost \$1,000,000.

All newspapers in Hungary, according to the Budapest despatch to Frankfurter Zeitung, must cease publication within a few days owing to lack of paper.

Most newspaper publishers, at a meeting in Washington with the federal trade commission, agreed to cut their requirements 5% below 1916 consumption.

It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the Province of Alberta; of this approximately 20 per cent, is in poplar, 15 per cent, in tamarack and jack-pine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

A million cords of pulpwood is imported into the United States from Canada every year.

Newspaper publishers on this Continent are paying about sixty million dollars more for paper this year than last.

The United States consumes more than six thousand tons of newsprint paper a day, and only manufactures two-thirds of its supply, the balance coming from Canada.

While the damage to forests by gun fire in the fighting zones of the European war has been very great, it is observed that a comparatively small amount of damage will kill the coniferous trees but that the hardwoods will continue to grow and flourish even after they have been considerably shattered and splintered.

AUTOMATIC NEWSBOY

Invention of a newspaper-vending machine has struck a hard blow to the man who likes to get his news free, who moves from stand to stand absorbing knowledge from the pages, and blocking the way of men who want to pay cash.

Realizing the difficulty of getting boys to sell papers during school months and the fact that a large number of people read without paying, J. C. McBride, newspaper agent, devised a machine to overcome these troubles.

The Automatic Newsboy works in all kinds of weather, displays part of the first page and releases the paper when the coin is dropped in the slot. The machines are about the size of a United States mail box and are attached to stands which can be moved from place to place. Suitable attachments are provided for different priced papers and all spurious coins are automatically returned.

The machine has been tried out at the Boulder, Colo., depot, where many take trains for Denver daily, and excellent sales were recorded. One boy can attend 15 to 20 machines, and the papers are delivered clean and with edges unworn.—Wall Street Journal.

FORESTRY IN CHINA.

Popular lectures on the importance of forestry to China have recently been given in Peking under the auspices of the Chinese Forest Service. The lectures have been given by a Chinese official of the service. They were accompanied by an exhibition of Chinese woods.

SIGNS INJURE TREES.

Thousands of trees throughout Canada are being injured by the nailing of advertising matter to them. Not only is the bark injured and the cambium layer broken, which gives fungi an opportunity to attack the trees, but the spaces behind such signs serve as harbours for moths and other insects.