

## PULP AND PAPER POSITION.

## Canada Enjoying the Low Tariff—American Manufacturers are Complaining.

Mr. John Norris, chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has issued a statement showing that the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement has expanded the free zone for pulps and paper so as to include all of the favored nations. His statement follows:—

"Canada's rejection of reciprocity raises a question with respect to the favored nation treaties that is unique. Unlike the items contained in section 1 of the Reciprocity Bill, the paper and pulp clause, which was section 2, abolished the duty on Canadian pulps and paper subject only to a condition precedent that the pulps and paper must be made from unrestricted woods.

## Until Canada Took Action.

"Section 1 could not go into effect until Canada took reciprocity action, but section 2 became effective July 26, when the President signed the Reciprocity Bill. Canada's vote of rejection will make section 1 ineffective, but it will not impair the pulp and paper section, which cannot be nullified except by a repealing Act of the American Congress, and such repeal is highly improbable.

"The importers of pulps and paper from Germany, Norway and Sweden claim that under the favored nation treaty the products of these countries are entitled to the treatment that Canada obtains when the pulps and paper are made from unrestricted woods, and that the tariff on those articles is automatically abolished under like conditions. Treasury Department officials say no similar case has ever arisen in this country."

## Complaint of Paper Makers.

Paper makers in the United States think that they have been unfairly treated and that the action of Congress in putting paper in a class by itself and removing the duty independent of the passage of reciprocity is open to severe criticism. They point out that the Tariff Board reported that Canada had a natural advantage in making paper that more than balanced the tariff. On paper not made from Crown land wood, there is no duty. But American manufacturers have received no immediate hurt. Canada's surplus of paper is small. The acreage of freehold timber available for the paper mills is limited. "When it comes to building new mills," says an American critic, "the American will be on an equal footing with the Canadian. The latter has no start. Most of the future development in the paper industry will naturally be in Canada, for raw material and water power are both plentiful there. But it will be four or five years, at least, before conditions are greatly changed. In the meantime the United States is losing several hundred thousand dollars a year in duty, and it is doubtful if the price of paper will show any reduction."

A Washington dispatch states that practically all the wood pulp and print paper produced in New Brunswick until August 1st, 1912, will enter the United States free of duty. This is made possible by a revised rule made this week by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Curtis, under the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

## New Law of New Brunswick.

The Surveyor-General of Customs of New Brunswick advised the Treasury Department that the new law of that province restricting the exportation of wood pulp and print paper did not apply to lands operated under licenses issued or renewed prior to October 1st, on which date the act becomes effective. The lands are used under long-term laws, governed by yearly licenses, and August 1st is the date for renewing these licenses. Consequently until that time there will be no American import tax on pulp wood or print paper originating from those lands.

Regulations also were issued by Mr. Curtis governing the taxation of Canadian pulpwood and print paper coming partially from Crown lands, and partially from private lands. American Customs collectors will insist upon sworn statements showing the percentage of origin, assessing duty on products of Crown lands where the importation is restricted and entering the remainder free.

Following the purchase of the assets of the Sovereign Bank by the International Assets Company on August 3rd, the liquidator states that no information can be given with regard to the probable settlement until all the assets have been realized upon.

## NOT QUITE EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE

## Is Canada's Population—This Will be Shown by New Census Figures.

The preliminary figures of Canada's fifth census, which was begun in June, are complete with the exception of the returns from Yukon and the Northwest territories. According to the facts at present available, the population of Canada has not quite reached 8,000,000, as some prophets had predicted. The returns show that Toronto and Montreal have made the largest gains in population, the former the greatest percentage of gain and the latter the largest gain in numbers.

The Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have not grown as have Quebec and the other provinces. The gains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are confined practically to Halifax and the mining sections.

## Large Gains in Quebec.

The Province of Quebec will show large gains both in town and country; all the cities and towns increased and the increase included the rural districts. In Ontario the population of the rural districts has declined, notably in Western Ontario, from which there has been a large immigration to the west since the last census. This has been partially offset by a great increase in population in Northern Ontario, in the four districts of Nipissing, East and West Algoma and Rainy River and Thunder Bay, where the population has more than doubled. All the western provinces show large increases, the largest percentage of gain being credited to Alberta. The cities of Winnipeg and Calgary show the largest gains of any of the western cities.

## Manufacturers Have Increased.

Mr. Archibald Blue, chief of the census and statistics bureau, said that a glance at the figures relating to manufactures showed many surprising gains and instanced the city of Hamilton, Ont., whose manufactures have increased more than one hundred per cent. since the last census. The cities of Montreal and Toronto would show similar gains.

The census of the district along the west shores of Hudson Bay and west to the Height of Land was taken under the direction of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and is complete, showing a population of fifteen hundred Eskimos and Indians and a few white and half-bred trappers. The enumerators there and in the Yukon and North West districts had to travel thousands of miles by canoe and horseback and on foot in some remote sections of the far north the duties were performed by missionaries and the men of the Hudson Bay Company. The census of the Arctic waters was taken by Captain Bernier, the explorer, who has just returned.

## Guessing at Redistribution.

The large increase in the Province of Quebec may raise the basis of representation in the House of Commons from 25,000 to 28,000. This will result in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each losing two seats and Prince Edward Island losing one seat. Ontario will certainly gain no members and will lose one or more. The Provinces west of Lake Superior will gain about twenty-seven additional members, which will increase the membership of the House of Commons after redistribution from 221 to 231 members.

The following population figures of the previous four census years are of interest:—1871, 3,485,761; 1881, 4,324,810; 1891, 4,833,239; 1901, 5,371,315.

## COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments, in pounds, of ore from Cobalt Station, for the week ended September 22nd: La Rose, 238,480; Nipissing, 151,000; Coniagas, 123,150; Drummond, 120,000; Trethewey, 64,000; Cobalt Townsite, 100,520; Right of Way, 56,980; McKinley-Darragh, 64,250; Cobalt Lake, 60,670; Temiskaming, 40,320; Buffalo, 60,860; Crown Reserve, 50,800; Kerr Lake, 60,870; total, 1,192,950 pounds, or 596 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 37,308,453 pounds, or 18,654 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000; in 1907, 14,040 tons; in 1908, 25,700 tons; in 1909, 29,751 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons.