THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited,

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICES:
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.
22 GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E. C.

The LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition is published every Wednesday, and the Monthly Edition on the 1st day of every month.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Year, in advance . $1.00
One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Six Months, in advance.. .50
Foreign Subscription, $2.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Especial pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

THE EXPORT OF PULP WOOD.

THE proposition of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the Dominion Government should impose an export duty on pulp wood, to which we referred in last issue, is not regarded with favor by Mr. Edwin F. Bishop, who on another page takes up the cudgels against such legislation. It may be that Mr. Bishop is an out-and-out free-trader, but we are inclined to the opinion that his opposition to the export duty on pulp wood has been engendered in part at least by his company's possession of a considerable tract of spruce timber land held in fee simple and thus exempt from the Ontario government regulation prohibiting the export of pulp wood. Recent contracts placed with his company to supply pulp wood for American mills may also have strengthened his views on the subject. Mr. Bishop makes out a fairly good case, but he can scarcely hope to succeed in changing the existing public sentiment in favor of having our raw material manufactured at home.

Mr. Bishop quotes us as saying, as the opinion of an authority, that 60 to 65 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in the United States is made from timber grown in Canada, whereas our statement was that 60 to 65 per cent. of the pulp used to manufacture paper in the United States was from Canadian-grown timber. Thus both Canadian pulp wood and pulp shipped to the United States would be included in the calculation. But if the quantity should be less than estimated above, it is nevertheless much too large to admit of the proper development of the pulp and paper industry of this country. It is certain that a vast quantity of pulp wood is shipped to the United States from patented lands of which no record is kept, while it is known that the export from Crown lands in Ontario was increasing rapidly up to the time that prohibitory legislation was enacted. It may be, as claimed, that not a single pulp mill in the United States nepends entirely upon Canada for its supply of wood, yet mills located at Port Huron, Niagara Falls, Ticonderoga, Glen Falls, Watertown, and other points obtain a very large percentage of their supply from this country.

The prediction of Mr. Bishop that the United States people will utilize other material for the production of pulp is not a new idea, as experiments looking to that end have been conducted for some years past, with the result that no substitute has yet been found which will take the place of spruce in the manufacture of mechanical pulp, nor have the investigations given any promise in that direction.

Mr. Bishop seems to fear that the imposition of a duty on pulp wood might widen the breach between Canada and the United States and result disastrously to Canada. Last year the United States exported to Great Britain, Germany, South America and other countries, paper to the value of $4,998,333. No doubt much of this paper was manufactured from Canadian pulp wood. Are we to continue to build up the export of the United States by furnishing the raw material for their industries? Looking beyond the pulp and paper trade, it will be found that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, Canada purchased from the United States goods to the value of $119,306,000, while her exports to the United States for the same period were only $70,306,000. The balance of trade, however, according to Hon. John Charlton, who is by no means a protectionist, was more heavily in favor of the United States than would be indicated by the figures, for cutting out the commodities that simply pass through Canada and taking into account only those imported from the United States for consumption, and on the other hand omitting coin, bullion, gold dust, etc., and considering only the exports of other Canadian products to the United States, the balance in favor of the latter country in the year mentioned was over $70,000,000.

Many people appear to forget that there are markets for Canadian products outside of the United States. Great Britain is a large consumer of pulp and paper and each year our exports to that country are increasing. The visit to this country of Mr. Harmsworth with a view to locating extensive pulp and paper mills is an indication of the possible expansion of trade in that direction. It is also significant that the Chicoutimi Pulp Company have entered into a contract with Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, England, to supply about thirty thousand tons of dry pulp per annum for the next six years.

Mr. Bishop enters a plea for the settler. It is true that the sale of pulp wood is now a very desirable means of revenue while the land is being cleared. The assumption that there would be no market for pulp wood if an export duty were imposed is surely based on a misconception. The prohibition of the export of pulp wood would doubtless result in the erection of new mills in Canada which would bring competition in the buying of the wood. Look at the results which followed the prohibition of the export of saw logs. There was, if anything, an appreciation in the value of timber; mills that had been idle for years were rebuilt and put into commission; others were removed from Michigan to Ontario; the population of the lumbering settlements was greatly increased, and the country was in many ways immensely benefitted. A like condition would no doubt follow an embargo on pulp wood, although it could scarcely be expected that the transformation would be so rapid and complete.

The natural facilities of Canada are so favorable to the manufacture of pulp and paper that no opportunity should be lost to secure for the country all the benefit resulting from the development of such an industry. From St. John, N. B., to the Lake of the Woods, and even in British Columbia, there are numerous water powers splendidly adapted for pulp mills, while the quantity of spruce timber is admitted to be much greater than is possessed by any other country in the world. Then should we not take full advantage of our national heritage by prohibiting the export of pulp timber? Legislation placing an absolute embargo on its export, such as now applies to the Crown lands of Ontario and British Columbia, is to our mind the ideal condition.

Essentially this is not a tariff question, but it becomes so from the fact that the export of wood from private lands cannot be prevented except by the imposition of a prohibitory tax by the Dominion Government. Such a duty would surely eventually prove to be in the interests of the country. Mr. Bishop's statement that Canada is a "notoriously unsafe country" in which to invest capital owing to revolutionary tariff changes is not well founded. How does he account for the recent purchase of extensive areas of timber lands in this country by the International Paper Company, Burgess Sulphite Pulp Company, Stetson, Cutler & Company and other United States corporations?

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES.

THE announcement that the Canadian Government had concluded arrangements for a direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa was received with great satisfaction by the business men of this country. The eighteenth of October marked the sailing, from Montreal, of the first vessel under this agreement. The "Melville" is announced as the second steamer and will leave Montreal on November 18th, her capacity being 4,391 tons. During the winter months there will be monthly sailings from St. John and Halifax. The export trade of Canada has doubtless suffered in the past from lack of direct steamship communication, and now that this has been provided with South Africa we may expect to greatly increase our exports to that country.