

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, APRIL, 1897

CANADA'S RESOURCES FOR CANADIANS.



BEFORE the next issue of PAPER AND PULP NEWS reaches the hands of its readers the daily press will have announced the changes in the tariff which the Dominion Government proposes; will have announced whether the Government is alive to the necessities of the pulp and paper industries; whether it is the policy of Canada and the Canadians to retain for their own benefit to the fullest extent possible those God-given

riches in natural resources which form the heritage of the people who possess the northern half of this continent; or whether they are content to sit supinely with folded arms and allow another nation to take from them that wealth which is theirs by right of possession and heritage. In short, whether our birthright is to be sold for the mess of pottage which is represented by the pittance our people now receive for their raw material. At present the outlook is very encouraging. The movement for an export duty upon pulpwood, in the advocacy of which for many months PAPER AND PULP NEWS stood alone, has grown during the last six months with giant strides. When this journal, in the interests of the people of Canada in general, and of the industry to the interests of which it is devoted in particular, espoused this cause, it did so with a full sense of the responsibility which it undertook. The importance of the spruce timber had not then been recognized. It is but a few years since ground spruce wood has become a staple article in the manufacture of paper. Therefore, the campaign upon which PAPER AND PULP NEWS entered was one of no little difficulty, involving the laborious work of educating and convincing the people that in our despised spruce forests were rich sources of wealth. But iteration and reiteration have been rewarded. First one daily journal and then another took up the question, examined into the merits and became convinced, until to-day every leading journal that has enquired into the matter has admitted the strong grounds which exist for the imposition of an export duty. The weekly press in the districts in which the pulp wood industry thrives have joined in the demand with scarcely a discordant note; Boards of Trade and every municipal corporation in the lumbering districts, where the true condition of affairs is best known to the people, have passed resolutions calling upon the Government to prevent a continuance of that policy of spoliation of our forests which has enabled our rivals to the south to amass that wealth which nature and providence has placed at the disposal of our people. The working men of the Dominion have also taken up the cry. From the

Sault Ste. Marie district, which is perhaps the most interested in this question, came the appeal of the artisans who have been compelled to stand with idle hands, empty pockets, and hungry stomachs, watching the logs taken by American pulp makers across the line to be manufactured into pulp by United States citizens. In sheer despair and self defence they cried to their fellow workmen "give us an export duty that we may have bread for our families." Their cry did not fall upon unwilling ears and organized labor has joined in the demand. In this connection, Mr. P. J. Loughrin, the general labor organizer for the Dominion, has done yeoman service during a two-months' tour in addressing Boards of Trade, Municipal Councils and public meetings. There is every indication that the Government is inclined to listen to the demand of capital and labor united in a happy combination which has for its objects the development of our natural resources and the building up of our industries. Yet it must not be forgotten that there are powerful influences at work to prevent the Government from heeding the cry for justice. Not a few United States pulp men, with that shrewdness which is the national characteristic, have secured pulpwood limits in Canada. But their mills are located in the country to which they owe allegiance, and sentiment and interest both move them to preserve the present condition of affairs as long as possible. The friends of Canadian progress and Canadian interests must not let their efforts flag even if the battle is won at this stage of the game. There will be greater need for united effort after the duty has been imposed when the results begin to be experienced by the mills which have hitherto prospered out of our adversity. The real fight will come when those who own these mills find themselves face to face with the crisis; when they have to determine whether they will move over to this side of the border or be satisfied to take a secondary place in the race. One thing must not be lost sight of, and that is, that where the pulp mills are situate the paper mill will be found not far away. PAPER AND PULP NEWS purposes keeping up the agitation until Canada takes the place among the paper and pulp producing countries to which her resources entitle her.

A LARGE SALE.

The Masterman Sulphite Pulp Co. have sold their mills to a company just formed in England. Mr. Albert E. Reed, a paper maker of London, England, is the president of the company, which has a capital of \$300,000. The mill has now a capacity of 15 tons dry measure, and this will be doubled within the next six months. All the output of the mill will be shipped direct to England, the bulk going to Mr. Reed's own mill. After the contracts which Mr. Reed has on hand are run out, his London mill will use the entire output. Mr. W. H. Masterman still holds an interest in the mill.