

LUMBER, PULP AND PAPER

A MAN'S JOB.

The Macon News thinks editing a newspaper and a 30 acre peanut patch is too much, for "merely keeping the bugs out of the newspaper is a man's size job."

TIMBER STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA.

Only surprisingly big figures express the lumber producing possibilities of the Pacific coast. In California alone 2,448,100 of standing timber—pine, fir, and redwood, outside national forest reserves—are in the control of ten private owners, and this ownership represents 42 per cent of all standing timber in that state. The Southern Pacific Railway Co. is the largest single owner, its estimated holdings being about 110,000,000 board feet. This company's forest possessions are enormous, measured in miles, as on both sides of its lines from Portland, Ore., to Sacramento, it measures 5680 miles of dense timberland. In California alone the company holds 930,000 acres. Two other private companies control, respectively, 670,000 and 250,000 acres of pine and fir. In addition to this it is interesting to note that the Diamond Match Co. has a patch of timber land amounting to 160,000 acres, which will produce an incomprehensible number of igniters.

Lumber stands first in the manufacturing industries of California and more than 250,000 wage earners are engaged in it. In other words, this is nearly 20 per cent of employees in that state's manufactures. The annual output of manufactured lumber in California, exclusive of customs saw mills, is broadly put at \$48,000,000.—Wall Street Journal.

WOOD PULP SCARCITY.

Another urgent request has been sent out by the Dominion Conservation Commission urging all manufacturers, producers and retailers, as well as the rank and file of the civilian army, to save and conserve paper.

"All available sources of information report shortage in raw material for woodpulp," says the commission. "Recruiting for the forestry and other battalions has taken many woodsmen out of the country, and during the past season the cut of wood has been very much below the average."

"The demand for Canadian woodpulp is rapidly increasing. One of the more important factors is the cutting off from the United States of the supply from Norway and Sweden, owing to lack of shipping. The heavy sale of newspapers, with news of the war, has also greatly increased the demand for paper."

"The Canadian and United States Governments have enabled the newspapers to secure their supply of paper at a price which they can afford to pay. Without this action many of them would no doubt have been compelled to cease publication."

"Canadians are wasting an enormous amount of paper daily. Very small indeed is the supply available for reclamation compared with the amount distributed daily by the newspapers alone. All of this paper, if saved, could be used again for other purposes, such as the making of building papers, box-boards, roofing felts, filling for pasteboards, etc., thus relieving the shortage of new materials."

PUBLIC SHOULD ASSIST.

"With the scarcity and increased cost of pulpwood the public should make every effort to assist. Much can be accomplished by saving waste paper, and various organizations have had good results. In one day eight schools in Winnipeg turned in 5½ tons of old paper to the Red Cross Society. This achievement can be repeated all over Canada. In many of the smaller places schools could combine their collections. Boy Scout or Girl Guide troops could collect and deliver to a headquarters, or collecting boxes could be placed at street corners, where the public could deposit parcels of old papers. Through the use of collecting boxes in Ottawa the Daughters of the Empire are securing 35 tons per month. All qualities of paper can be used: newspapers, books, magazines, manila or kraft wrapping, cartons, etc."

"Numerous organizations could with advantage undertake this work, looking after the gathering, packing and shipping of the material. A large revenue could be derived from this source, and valuable service thus rendered to Canada in relieving our forest resources of a heavy strain."

AFFORESTATION.

The campaign that is being carried on in the United Kingdom to promote a deeper interest in afforestation, has surely reached the most favorable time for "a strong offensive." With trees everywhere leaping into green, lining the roads, dotting garden and field, or sweeping up in great phalanxes over the hillsides, there is a deeper disposition abroad to take note and consider. The call to plant trees is not a new one; only one that has been forgotten. The highways and by-ways of England, the long avenues of Scotch firs on the old Lurchurch Road in Warwickshire; the elms of Shakespeare's country, the famous Harewood Avenue in Yorkshire, to take only a few instances at random, did not plant themselves.—Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO'S FORESTRY WORKS.

Chicago is moving ahead rapidly with its forest preservation scheme. Cook County, Illinois, in which the city is situated, is authorized, by an act of the Legislature, to issue \$11,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of purchasing tracts already wooded or to be planted in groves. Up to the present time the sum of \$3,000,000 has been used, and the first completed district in the belt, comprising 1,000 acres in the township of Palatine, about an hour's ride from the "Loop," is to be dedicated on Saturday of this week. Eventually Chicago will have an outer half circle of forest preserves extending from a point on the North shore to a point on the South shore of Lake Michigan, and inclosing the city's entire suburban area. The undertaking is a magnificent one, and is quite in line with the civic spirit of the community that has conceived and launched it.

PULPWOOD PRICES ADVANCING.

According to Mr. Campbell, of the Whyte-Campbell Lumber Company, Montreal, the outlook for pulpwood is in the direction of higher prices. All indications point to additional costs, with a possibility of a still shorter labor supply. Drivers on the river are being paid \$60 to \$65 a month, while the cost of other help has risen proportionately.

Pulpwood is now fetching on contract \$12 a cord, rough wood, f.o.b. cars at shipping points, taking a 12c to 14c rate, and \$13.50 has been paid for prompt shipments. This was on the Grand Trunk. The C. N. R. has promised a good supply of cars for wood from Canadian pulp companies which have hitherto offered small prices for the wood, are now in the market, with the result that quotations have advanced, the shortage of about 35 per cent being a contributing factor. Pulpwood costs from \$6.50 to \$7 per cord on the banks of the river, the farmers being paid \$5 to \$5.50 for the wood. The farmers, however, are finding it difficult to obtain credit for provisions with the storekeepers, with the result that the farmers have to be financed for their wood.

Mr. Campbell stated that the disposal of the bark has proved up to the present a somewhat difficult problem. At their mills at Rawdon, P.Q., they had hitherto burned it, but recently had sent quantities to three or four mills, with a view of testing whether it could be used as fuel. His own opinion was that the wet bark, if properly fed into a boiler with Dutch ovens, would prove an economical fuel. It was essential that the bark was automatically fed by means of endless chains, so that it would not be dumped; if it were fed in a mass it would not burn and experiments in this direction had proved to failure. Bark could be obtained for \$20 a carload, say, 15 tons, or a cost of \$1.25 a ton. A ton of coal is equal in heating value to three tons of bark, but whereas the cost of the latter is \$3.75, coal would cost about \$10 a ton. Sometimes bark is allowed to accumulate, during the summer, resulting in the gum leaking and forming a solid mass of the bark. When this is put into the furnace it chars instead of burning, but this result would be avoided if the wood were properly used. Bark also makes a good fuel if mixed with coal. Balsam bark is treated by one United States firm by extracting the gum, which is used in road-making. While a Canadian pulp company uses a certain amount of bark in manufacturing pulp for tissue paper.—Canada Lumberman.

OUR FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires in Canada cause an annual loss of \$6,000,000. Now is the time to provide adequate protection and prevent this loss.

PAPER SECOND ONLY TO STEEL.

The latest census of manufacturers in the United States shows that in America the manufacture of paper is second in importance only to the steel industry. The total invested capital is estimated at \$500,000,000, while the annual value of the manufactured product of the paper and pulp amounts to \$350,000,000.

QUARTER CENT TO WRAP BREAD.

At the recent meeting of the Chicago Master Bakers' Association, it was brought out that it costs "pretty nearly" a quarter of a cent a loaf to wrap bread in a wax paper. Mr. Grant made the statement, declaring that the system of wrapping bread was introduced several years ago at the solicitation of "some ladies and uplifters in the town" and that it is popular.

SAFETY FIRST WORK.

Advice to parents is condensed in a small leaflet, 100,000 of which have been circulated in Ontario by the Ontario Safety League. The words of advice regarding street dangers cannot be too often repeated to children. There are also some timely words against waste in time of war. The work of the League in impressing the need of care and caution is lessening the record of preventable accidents among both children and adults.

PARIS PAPERS SMALL.

Since beginning of the war Paris papers have had three reductions in size. A paper of six pages twice a day, before the war, has been reduced to two pages four times a week. The Paris press normally consumed about 12,000 tons of paper a month, depending on imports from Norway and Sweden. Since February 1 only five boats have left Norway with paper for France and two have been sunk. Paper crisis is so acute that unless the situation changes, the newspapers will be forced to stop publication by end of October.

WOODEN GOLF CLUB SHAFT.

The day of the wooden golf club shaft is not passing. There is enough hickory in America to provide all the shafts for the golf clubs that American golf players can want for years to come. It has been asserted of late that the time was coming when, from scarcity of hickory, club shafts would have to be made of steel, but there is no foundation for such a statement.

SWEDISH PAPER TO AUSTRALIA.

The import of Swedish paper to Australia decreased according to "Svensk Pappers-Tidning" during 1916 due to the shortage in tonnage and probably also due to the high freight rates. Kraftpaper seems to be imported only from Sweden. Swedish newsprint paper does not have much success in Australia, where a higher finish and a product more suitable for stereotype-print is demanded. The paper imported from Japan has been of low quality, but America and Japan are both anxious to obtain a market for paper in Australia.

There is a great demand for paper in Australia as well as in New Zealand.

National Defence Act has been successfully invoked in case of International Paper Co. at direction of congressional joint committee on printing, according to Boston Herald Washington despatch. Committee claimed it was being "held up" on its annual supply of paper, and under threat of seizure of its mills corporation agreed to furnish product at price which Federal Trade Commission decided was reasonable. Action taken is believed to establish precedent and expected to save government thousands of dollars.