

too, but the Norwegian pulp floods the market, and a good deal of English capital has gone into Norway to develop the industry there. The United States would be a most promising market just now if tariffs were adjusted. This is indicated even in the trade returns, as in the fiscal year 1894 Canada exported \$178,255 worth of pulp to Great Britain and \$368,256 worth to the States. If we had an export duty on the logs we could soon force Uncle Sam to drop his 10 per cent. pulp duty.

PULP WOOD AND POWER IN CONTACT.

TO have pulp wood in abundance would not be of much value unless there were some cheap means of transporting to a profitable market, or some cheap method of transforming it into a merchantable ware.

Ontario has pulp wood, but had it not the necessary water power to enable it to be ground up at a very low cost and sold as wood pulp, soda pulp, or sulphite pulp, or sufficient water-power to enable it to be made into news, wrapping, manilla or writing paper, this grand natural supply would be of little value.

The two illustrations on this and the preceding page show the grand position of the Sault Ste. Marie, United States or Canadian, in regard to pulp wood and water-power supply. The first illustration shows the situation of the Sault at the end of Lake Superior, with a current in that direction. All along the extensive shores of

this lake, with its 32,000 square miles of water, there is an abundance of spruce and other pulp wood trees. These forest areas extend away back many hundreds of miles from the northern shore, and the supplies can be brought down the numerous navigable rivers.

It will thus be seen that mills built at Sault Ste. Marie are excellently situated to become cheap supplies of pulp wood. Moreover, the supplies are inexhaustible, if Government regulations are properly enforced.

The second illustration, taken from *The Paper Mill* (New York), shows the two sides of the Sault Rapids, the Canadian side and the American side. On the Canadian side is the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and the Lake Superior Co.'s Water Power Canal is shown between the city and the Canadian Ship Canal, which is soon to be opened. This water-power canal is to supply the town with water-works, power for electric light supply

and power to drive the machinery of the greatest pulp and paper mills in Canada.

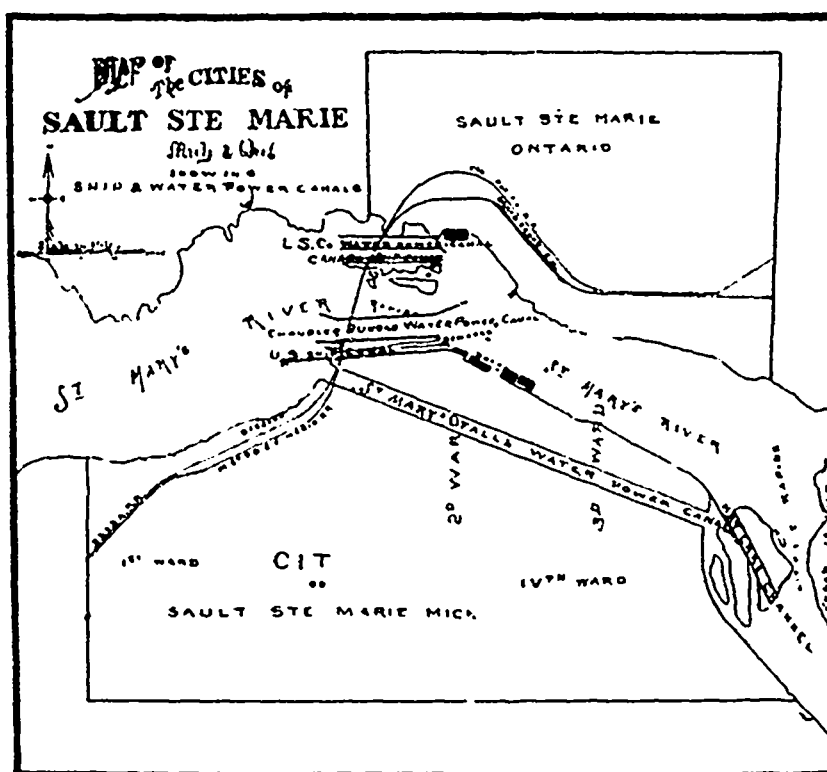
On the lower half of the map is the United States city of Sault Ste. Marie. Here there are two water power canals. The Chandler-Dunbar Water-Power Canal is nearest the rapids. Then comes the United States Ship Canal, almost parallel. Then running obliquely is the St. Mary's Falls Water-Power Canal.

Already nearly 100,000 horse power have been secured by these canals, and there is plenty more. In truth, nature has made few spots as suitable for manufacturing cheaply.

A STRONG CASE FOR PULP.

The case made out for the Canadian pulp and paper industry is exceptionally strong. The makers of wood pulp have to import and pay duty on a great many articles necessary in the

process of manufacture. They import felt, as the Canadian felts do not include all the grades required in pulp making. They import wire cloths and screen plates. They import a number of the machines used in the industry, as our Canadian machine men are not warranted in manufacturing them here owing to the limited demand. Duty is also paid on a large portion of the tools employed and on other lumbering supplies. Yet the industry gets no protection from Canada, although it is a natural industry, with the raw material, the power and the labor all at hand. Our raw ma-



THE WATER POWER CANALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

terial, under the present policy, is being given away, while our makers pay all these taxes, in many cases to the same men who are taking away our timber and building up a great industry in the States. One instance, typical of others, illustrates the process. An American wood pulp concern purchased some years ago a site and water-power in the province of Quebec for making pulp. If forced to go on with their enterprise they would have employed 500 men and put up extensive works. But when they found our Government pliable enough to grant free logs, they simply increased their pulp-making capacity in their own mills in New York State, and the Canadian site remains unutilized. There are plenty of other similar cases.

Yet under fair conditions the Canadian industry would thrive. The Scandinavian wood pulp and wood paper are exported all over the world, though it is a fact admitted without question by paper makers in the United States who have