

217. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years :—

| PERIOD. | Feet B.M. | \$ | Yearly Average. | \$ |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1882-85..... | 4,335,000 | 37,943 | 1,083,750 | 9,483 |
| 1886-89..... | 20,526,000 | 171,856 | 5,131,500 | 42,961 |
| 1890-93..... | 269,868,000 | 2,282,802 | 67,467,000 | 570,700 |
| 1894..... | | | 277,947,000 | 2,359,951 |
| 1895..... | | | 212,231,000 | 1,860,725 |

218. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the produce of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to \$92,000, the wages to \$15,720 and the product to \$63,300; by the census of 1891, the invested capital had increased to \$2,900,907, the wages to \$292,099 and the value of the product to \$1,057,810.

219. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood for pulp. The article did not appear in the Customs returns of 1889. In 1890 its export was valued at \$80,005, in 1891 at \$188,198, in 1892 at \$219,548, in 1893 at \$386,092, in 1894 at \$393,260 and in 1895 at \$468,009. The export of wood-pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to \$168,180, in 1891 to \$208,619, in 1892 to \$355,303, in 1893 to \$455,893, in 1894 to \$547,217 and in 1895 to \$590,874.

220. Three things are necessary to the successful development of the manufacture of pulp—suitable wood, extensive water power and cheap labour. All the elements indispensable to the success of pulp manufacture are to be found in Canada, besides particular additional advantages. Our immense forests of coniferous trees contain a practically inexhaustible supply of the different kinds of wood required in this line of manufacture. They are, moreover, of a superior quality and very much sought after by the manufacturers of the United States, as is seen in the yearly increasing demand. With regard to quality and quantity, Canada is as well situated as Norway and Sweden, if not better. If the price obtained in England is taken as a criterion, Canadian wood produces better pulp than that of Norway and Sweden, for in 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average of \$24.80 a ton, as against \$20.77 for the Scandinavian product.