

**NOTES OF THE TRADE.**

**T**HE Woodstock, N.B., Board of Trade believes that the establishment of a pulp mill will be of great benefit to the town. At a meeting held on October 10, the subject was discussed, and the mayor assured the board that a bonus will be forthcoming if the enterprise can be carried out. Messrs. Baird and Hay were appointed a committee to arrange with a pulp expert to report on the subject.

The big storm at Merritton, recently, blew a car, loaded with a ton of wrapping paper for a Port Hope firm, into the river.

Mr. Lake, the English pulp expert, is carefully looking into the advantages St. John, N.B., offers for pulp mills. He is already satisfied that in the matter of raw material and shipping facilities that city can hold its own with any place in the world.

The pulp mill being built by Messrs. Mooney at Mispic, near St. John, N.B., is being rapidly completed. A schooner has arrived from Boston with a large quantity of hard pine lumber all ready to be placed together for the vats to be used in the making of pulp.

The pulp mill on the upper falls of the Gissiboe river, near Weymouth, N.S., is now in full operation. The plant cost \$50,000, and comprises four turbine wheels with 17,000 aggregate horse-power, four grinders, three wet machines, etc. The daily output is 25 tons, with an annual consumption of 3,000 cords of spruce.

The Canadian wood pulp mills are evidently increasing their exportation of wood pulp on a very large scale, says The London Paper Trade Review. The statement was recently made that the American demand for Canadian pulp, which had sprung up of late, would seriously diminish supplies to the British market; such, however, is not the case, as recently some very large consignments of Canadian pulp have been received. Our import figures for this week show the arrivals at Liverpool to be: 2,975 bales by the steamer Lake Superior and 2,490 bales by the Gallia, from Montreal; and 30 bales on board the Barcelona from Halifax. At Manchester, 8,090 bales were received per the ship Barcelona, from Halifax; 195 bales per the Parkmore, from Montreal, and at London the St. John City unloaded 1,800 bales from Halifax. The British receipts of wood pulp from Canada last year were under 5 per cent. of the value of the total imports, but, if arrivals continue during the present year as they have during the past few months, Canada must greatly increase her position in the British market. During the past week, 1,111 bales of wood pulp were received at London from Boston on board the Oriel, and 49 cases at Manchester, per the ship Sirius, from New York.

**BIG PULP WORKS.**

Dr. Viggo Drewson, of New York, recently visited Toronto. He is the vice-president of the Petewawa Lumber, Pulp and Paper Co., incorporated by special Act of the Ontario Legislature, which holds concessions from the Ontario Government, setting aside extensive tracts of spruce lands in Northern Ontario for the purpose of permanently supplying raw material for the manufacture of wood pulp in the large mills which this company will build at Petewawa, Ont., where it has secured about 500 acres of land and all water-power rights on the Petewawa river. The company expect to have in operation before the end of next season a plant with a daily capacity of 50 tons dry

sulphite fibre, and, as there will be about 10,000 horse-power for other purposes, the company will probably also build a paper mill of 100 tons daily capacity.

**AN EXPERT COMING TO CANADA.**

At the recent annual meeting of the Scandinavian Chemical Pulp Association, it was decided to send an engineer to Canada and the United States to find out the competition the Scandinavian makers were likely to meet from Canada in the near future, and the probable effect of the new mills being erected in Canada. It is said in England that the Scandinavians will find Canada a hard nut to crack, as British capital is now going extensively into mills in this country. For instance, there is the St. John Sulphite Co., the capital for which has been furnished by Scotch papermakers; the Dominion Pulp Co., which has one of the largest English paper manufacturers at its head; and the Cushing Sulphite Co., two-thirds of the capital of which has been guaranteed by an English manufacturer, while English capital has also embarked in a number of other Canadian mills. London Paper and Pulp says that Canadian makers are handicapped by heavy freight on pulp, but when this is remedied, as it is sure to be by and by, they will compete on equal terms with Scandinavia, Canada having the advantage of cheap wood of excellent quality in practically unlimited quantities. The same journal says that the Scandinavians would made a mistake by erecting paper mills to meet Canadian competition, adopting the same tactics as the United States mills, which dump their surplus in England at a loss, rather than spoil their own market. The Scandinavians, it says, have practically no home market, and, therefore, they would be selling at a loss abroad without having a profitable home market to recoup them. The expert chosen for the Canadian mission is Karl Everitt, of the Aras Sulphite Mill.

**IS THIS THE COLORED PERSON ON THE FENCE?**

Canadian pulp manufacturers are making an earnest effort to convert the Canadian Government to their way of thinking on the question of an export duty on pulp wood, and, only last week, a committee of them presented, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a memorial asking that their views be adopted. The Government, apparently, have opinions of their own, however, on the matter, and, if one is to judge by actions, they propose to side with the wood farmers, whose interests, of course, will not be served by an export duty on pulp wood.—N.Y. Paper Trade Journal.

**CANADIAN PULP IN ENGLAND.**

Canadian wood pulp is being largely received at Bristol ports each week, says an English correspondent of The Paper Mill, under date Oct. 1. Thousands of bales have lately come to hand from Montreal, St. John and Halifax. These heavy arrivals must affect the Scandinavians, who have found it hard work to get consumers to close contracts, many papermakers preferring to take their chances in the open market unless very favorable terms have been quoted.

A company has been formed to build and operate a paper mill at Manhattan, Montana. Barley straw, for which contracts for a three years' supply at \$1 per ton have been made with the farmers, will be the raw material. Coal from the local mines can be laid down at \$2.50 per ton. The entire output will be absorbed by the local market.