

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

A WOOD PULP PROJECT.

THE project of establishing a large wood pulp factory at Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River, is being started. The municipality has promised a bonus of \$30,000 if the proper responsible parties can be found. The facilities afforded in this district for the manufacture of wood pulp are admitted to be exceptional. Close to Chicoutimi there are some 100 square miles of spruce and other timber suitable for pulp, while labor is to be had very cheap. Besides, Great Britain is a large consumer of wood pulp. Chicoutimi is very favorably situated to cater to the trade. Ships have loaded with lumber for years at Chicoutimi for the English market, Price Bros. having large mills there, and they could do the same with wood pulp. Expensive railway charges would, therefore, be avoided, and the pulp laid down in England almost, if not as cheaply, as it is now laid down from Norway.

SULPHITE PULP COMBINE.

It is announced from the States that the large chemical wood pulp mills have recently taken the preliminary steps for the formation of a combination for the regulation of prices. The official name of the organization is the American Sulphite Fibre Association.

The officers are: President, E. C. Hargrave; vice-president, J. Frederick Ackerman; secretary, George F. Keith. Meetings have been held in New York at the office of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., at No. 66 Duane street.

All the sulphite pulp works in the country have sent representatives to the conferences. The reasons assigned for the contemplated combination are ruinous competition and over-production.

CANADIAN PULP WOOD.

The Wood Pulp News makes this charge against pulp wood from Canada this season: "Some of the spruce pulp wood brought into the United States from Canada during the past summer has been quite disappointing to the pulp grinders. The wood was originally piled up alongside the railway sidings in Canada last winter, and remained there, with the bark on, during the warm weather. Under such conditions the wood shows rapid decay, the outside becoming soft and mildewed, depreciating in value considerably. Whenever spruce or poplar wood is thus to be piled out and exposed to the elements, the bark should first be peeled, and then its depreciation will be much reduced. We learn that thousands of cords of pulp wood, cut without contracts last winter in Canada, and which have been piled all summer without a removal of the bark, are now practically worthless as pulp wood, and will not pay the expense of

shipment to the United States. This is a slaughter of valuable raw material and should teach Canadian operators to contract for the sale of pulp wood before cutting and hauling, and should also show them the importance of felling and peeling the trees of their bark in the spring and before the subsequent winter's hauling and marketing." No confirmation of this report is obtained here. It reads like an American "bear" story.

THREE PULP MILLS.

In 1896 the Canada Paper Co. will have three pulp mills in operation. These include their old mill at Riviere du Loup, the one at St. Raymond leased a few months ago, and the new mill being erected at Windsor Mills. The dam and underwater work were all completed before winter set in, and the other operations are now proceeding. The company will have plenty of pulp on the market the coming year.

U. S. STOCK REPORT.

The fact that the paper manufacturers are quite busy, says The Paper Maker, is not making itself evident so far as the demand for paper stock is concerned. Consumers seem to purchase only as their needs dictate. As for laying in a stock it is a thing they hardly think of. They are not purchasing much old rags now, but we are inclined to think by deferring purchasing they will have to pay higher prices. As it is now, old cottons are higher. No. 1 whites are bringing some 4 cents per pound, and No. 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The lower grades are quiet and without particular interest. New cuttings of all kinds are quiet and have changed very little in price. Cotton and linen canvas are both very quiet.

There seems to be more improvement in old papers than in almost any other kind of paper stock, and to-day fairly large quantities are being purchased. The lower grades are without particular change. Low grades are still very much neglected. Manila rope is a little stronger, however, while bagging is quite steady in values. No. 1 bagging sells from 95 cents to \$1 per pound.

THE WORK AT THE SOO.

In a letter published in an American contemporary, the manager of the new pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie states that no paper machines will be introduced into the factory, and that the pulp will be shipped to England, there to be manufactured into paper. As the Sault syndicate is building mills on both sides of the line, it is doubtful whether the above communication applies to both mills or to only one.

If such a course is proposed, said a paper man to **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**, I fail to recognize the policy of it. Inasmuch