

## WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

### BRITISH IMPORT OF PULP AND PAPER.

SOME interesting statistics relative to the import of pulp and paper by Great Britain are found in a recent issue of Paper and Pulp, of London, Eng. These statistics are particularly valuable, inasmuch as heretofore there has been an absence of detailed information of this character.

The following figures show the quantity and value of pulp imported into Great Britain during the years named:

	Quantity in Tons.	Value.
1893.....	215,920	£1,184,265
1894.....	279,765	1,432,400
1895.....	297,095	1,574,302
1896.....	327,080	1,684,647
1897.....	388,304	1,939,761

The above quantities were obtained from the different countries in the following proportions:

From	Norway. Tons.	Sweden. Tons.	Germany. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Canada. Tons.
1893.....	125,889	48,049	11,066	5,569	7,870
1894.....	162,346	51,998	7,422	13,191	23,751
1895.....	173,898	83,704	4,835	976	16,768
1896.....	205,677	94,917	4,379	847	2,714
1897.....	239,133	93,620	5,686	7,148	25,873

It will be observed that in four years the import of pulp into Great Britain has increased over seventy-five per cent., and that while Norway, Sweden and Canada are capturing the bulk of the trade, Germany and the United States are showing signs of decline.

Turning to paper, the imports by Great Britain for five years are given as follows:

	Quantity in Cwt.	Value.
1893.....	2,922,882	£2,347,080
1894.....	3,381,732	2,654,070
1895.....	3,690,562	2,845,730
1896.....	4,040,892	2,138,438
1897.....	4,845,021	3,480,574

These figures show that the paper trade of that country is also expanding, and that the market is worthy of the cultivation of our paper makers, who have abundance of the raw material spruce. The figures showing the imports of paper from different countries may prove interesting:

	United States. Cwt.	Germany. Cwt.	Sweden. Cwt.	Norway. Cwt.
1893.....	37,174	594,505	333,455	277,190
1894.....	113,053	775,001	438,805	293,117
1895.....	112,928	746,548	468,477	392,162
1896.....	127,459	756,933	541,759	454,828
1897.....	641,340	726,263	578,323	607,043
	Canada. Cwt.	Holland. Cwt.	Belgium. Cwt.	Russia. Cwt.
1893.....	53	1,225,672	220,022	126,281
1894.....	1,325	1,281,943	236,055	146,926
1895.....	2,440	1,476,835	242,882	141,311
1896.....	3,481	1,509,034	313,683	138,034
1897.....	18,833	1,719,270	281,892	136,571

France also contributed, but very lightly, to the British supply of paper.

### PROPOSED PULP MILL AT HAWKESBURY.

It is expected that work will shortly be commenced on the erection of a new pulp mill at Hawkesbury, Ont. Messrs. Riordan & Co., of St. Catharines, Ont., are the promoters of the scheme. They have purchased from Hon. J. K. Ward extensive spruce limits on the River Rouge, whose outlet is about 7 miles above Hawkesbury. The Canada Atlantic Railway Co. is putting in a spur, or siding, from their present station to where the pulp mills are to be erected. The town has voted a bonus of

\$7,500, to be paid the Canada Atlantic Railway to put in this spur.

Hawkesbury is situated on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Longue Sault, where the Hawkesbury Lumber Co. have their mills, which are run by water power. This place is half way between Ottawa and Montreal, and goods can be shipped by water or by rail. The Canadian Pacific Railway is recognizing the advantages of Hawkesbury for freight and passengers, and proposes putting in an extension from their present line to that place. It will therefore be seen that Messrs. Riordan & Co. have made a very judicious choice in locating there.

The Great Northwestern has been again communicating with the town council there with regard to their line which will cross the Ottawa river at Hawkesbury, and which is to be worked in connection with Mr. Booth's line, forming another outlet for his Parry Sound Railway to Quebec and other intermediate points.

### PAPER FLOORS.

PAPER floors are increasing in popularity, which is readily explained by the many advantages they possess over wooden flooring. An important advantage consists in the absence of joints, whereby accumulations of dust, vermin and fungi dangerous to health are done away with. The new paper floors are bad conductors of heat and sound, and, in spite of their hardness, have a linoleum-like, soft feel to the foot. The cost is considerably lower than that of floors made of hardwood. The paper mass receives a small addition of cement as binder and is shipped in bags in powder form. The mass is stirred into stiff paste, spread out on the floor, pressed down by means of rollers and painted with oadwood, nutwood or mahogany color after drying.

### THE UNITED STATES DEPENDENT ON CANADA.

SENATOR Warner Miller, of Nicaragua Canal fame, was in Montreal recently with his friend, Mr. Warren Curtis, treasurer and general manager of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Co. To a representative of the Montreal Star the latter gentleman stated that they were on private business connected with the purchase of supplies of wood for their mills. "We find," he said, "Canadian spruce about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp and will use about 3,000 car loads of it this year. We take it all down by train, so that it arrives at our mills in a dry condition, which gives it a decided advantage over the Adirondack wood which is floated to us, and consequently comes to us thoroughly soaked. I do not understand," he went on, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards material, power and cheap labor. We are shipping to-day 25 per cent. of our product to England, supplying as we do Pall Mall Gazette, World and Echo, of London. We also ship extensively to Austria, sometimes as much as 200 tons a week. As things are at present it costs 50 per cent. more to make paper in England than it does in the States, and considering the extent which we have to depend upon Canada for our supply of wood it seems as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us. Paper is manufactured

to-day on so close a margin that steam power cannot be used, and that is a powerful factor in favor of the makers on this side. In Canada you have plenty of water privileges ready to be utilized, and I should not be astonished to see some Englishmen establishing plants here. As regards American capital coming here for the purpose, the chances of tariff changes forms a detrimental element and makes capitalists timid, but I know that if there was any certainty that no adverse legislation would take place Americans would be quick to avail themselves of the advantages which a Canadian location of their mills would give them."

### PULP NOTES.

Some particulars are furnished of the new pulp mill of the Laurentide Pulp Co. at Grand Mere, Que. The paper mill will have a daily capacity of 40 tons of paper and 30 tons of cardboard, while the daily output of the pulp mill will be 75 tons sulphite and 100 tons ground wood pulp.

The steamer Louisiana recently sailed from Chicoutimi, Que., with the first full cargo of pulp ever exported from Canada. The cargo consisted of 2,200 tons, of a valuation in the English market of \$25,000. Another similar shipment is expected to be made this month. In the mill of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co. there are 80 hands employed day and night, the present output being 60 tons net weight.

Concerning the British market for wood-pulp, Paper and Pulp, of London, Eng., says: "There is nothing fresh to report about mechanical pulp, as there is little doing. We have not heard of any sales for next year yet, and there is not much left for this. The price for the finest qualities is about 43s. c.i.f. Manchester, and for ordinary 41s., so that it may be taken for granted that speculators are offering at 38s. or 39s. There are some extraordinary rumors abroad as to the low prices mechanical pulp can be bought at just now, but we have not been able to trace their origin. The market for sulphite for prompt and early delivery is in a depressed condition at present. Some sales have been concluded for next year, at rather lower prices than last.

### CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

FOLLOWING is the correct official list of Canada's Commercial Agents in Great Britain, British possessions and foreign countries:

- J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
- G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
- Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
- S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.
- Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
- C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
- D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.

- J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.
- Thomas Moffat, 16 Church Street, Cape Town, South Africa.
- G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.
- H. M. Murray, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
- Harrison Watson, Curator, Imperial Institute, London, England.

It is announced that Queen Victoria has appointed as High Commissioners, to discuss the differences existing between Canada and the United States, the following gentlemen: Ex-Lord High Chancellor Baron Herschell; the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.