360 Millions Invested in Canada's Pulp and Paper Industry

A preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry of Canada, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1920, shows a total of 100 pulp and paper mills in this country. Of these Quebec leads with 46, while Ontario is second with 37. Pulp mills are the most numerous.

The production of wood pulp amounted to 1,960,102 tons with groundwood over half of this, or 1,090,114 tons, and unbleached sulphite 515,649 tons.

While newsprint showed a value of \$80,865,000, book and writing paper ran up well with a value of \$21,868,000, and wrapping paper \$12,161,000, and boards (cardboard) \$12,904,000. Quebec and Ontario were very close in the production of newsprint, Ontario's total being \$32,677,000, while Quebec's was \$35,889,000. Book and writing paper made in Ontario was worth \$12,586,000, while Quebec's production was a little less at \$9,282,000. In wrapping paper Ontario's production was \$3,012,000, while Quebec's was more than double at \$7,-740,000. The newsprint production in Ontario includes that of the Abitibi, Spanish River, and Ontario Paper Companies mills, while those in Quebec include Laurentide, Price Bros., Brompton, St. Maurice, Donnacona and Belgo-Canadian. In British Columbia the production of newsprint was \$12,298,000.

Quebec easily leads the other provinces in capital invested in these mills. The amount invested in pulp mills in Quebec is \$51,740,000 as compared with \$17,-664,000 in Ontario, and \$19,306,000 in New Brunswick, \$8,999,000 in British Columbia, and \$5,948,000 in Nova Scotia. In pulp and paper mills combined Quebec has over \$112,000,000 invested and Ontario \$81,000,000. In paper mills Quebec leads with \$12,000,000 to Ontario's \$10,000,000. The total investments exceeds \$347,000,000, adding those of 1921 the total will run close to \$360,000,000.

It is interesting to note that the pulp mills paid in taxes, municipal, provincial and federal, \$731,000; the pulp and paper mills \$1,912,000 and the paper mills \$204,000, a total of \$2,847,000. In insurance premiums the pulp mills paid \$561,000, the pulp and paper \$626,000 and the paper mills alone \$94,000, a total of \$1,281,000.

One Hundred Mills.

	Pulp	Pulp &	Paper	
Provinces—	Mills.	Paper	Mills	
British Columbia	4	2		
Ontario	7	13	17	
Quebec	18	12	16	
New Brunswick_	5			
Nova Scotia	6			
	_	-	_	
	40	27	33	
Total			100	
CADITAL	INVESTED			

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Pulp Mills.

British Columbia	\$ 8,999,875
Ontario	 17,664,687
Quebec	 51,740,520
New Brunswick	19,306,351
Nova Scotia	 5,948,012

Total___ __ \$103,659,445

Pulp and Paper.

British Columbia	\$ 27,782,155
Ontario	
Quebec	
Total	\$221,472,538
Paner	Mille

Paper Mills

__ __ \$ 10,212,532

Total	 \$	22,421,350
	E.	

Grand total__ __ __ \$347,553,333

The experiments show that, for a tall hedge, the suitable species to use are Siberian Pea Tree, Honey Locust, Josika Lilac and Common Buckthorn. For a tall evergreen hedge, Douglas fir and Norway spruce will probably prove the best, although at Ottawa there is a pleasing white pine hedge that has stood for thirty years. Among many tests that have been made for medium to tall hedges, two of the most favorable growths have proved to be Alder Buckthorn and Wayfaring Tree. The shrubby or Woody Caragana also makes an attractive hedge, but is rather soft. The Tamarack and European Larch have also done well.

For evergreen hedges of medium height, the various forms of American Arbor-vitae serve well, the ordinary one found in Eastern Canada being satisfactory. The Japanese pine is promising, and the Swiss stone pine is good at Ottawa after twenty-six years' growth. Lowgrowing hardy hedges are furnished by Japanese Barberry, the Dwarf Caragana and the Alpine Currant. The only privet hedge found worthy at Ottawa is the Amur Privet, but it is not hardy for the colder parts of Canada.

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How to Choose Your Hedge

Ontario __

What is the best hedge for a garden, walk or drive?

For some years, the Central Experimental Farms at Ottawa have been carrying out experiments to test the hardiness and suitability of various kinds of shrubs. At present there are there eighty-four hedges, each fifty feet in length, in which some one hundred and twenty species of

trees and shrubs are under test. The plants have been set eighteen inches apart in the row and, for better comparison, the hedges are being grown, as far as possible, side by side. Pruning is done each year, generally after most of the growth has been made. Plants from one and a half to three feet in height have been found best to start with.

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