

WOOD PULP ~ ~ DEPARTMENT

PULP SHIPMENTS.

The annual export shipments of Canadian pulp are increasing very rapidly, and the reports for 1902 show a very favorable season's business. The future prospects of this industry are most encouraging.

Shipments made by the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, Shawinigan Falls, to Europe, from Three Rivers and Quebec, are as follows:—

Antwerp . . .	12,855 tons wet pulp.
Antwerp . . .	1,894 tons dry pulp.
Manchester . . .	808 tons dry pulp.
Hull	954 tons wet pulp.
Newcastle . . .	394 tons wet pulp.

With a large demand for Canadian wood pulp from all parts of the world, this new industry will soon become one of the leading features in regard to exports from the St. Lawrence ports.

THE BRITISH PULP MARKET.

The official returns of the imports of wood pulp into Great Britain during the first eleven months of 1902 were on a larger scale than during either of the two previous years, but the value shows a depreciation. The total quantity imported in that period was 469,882 tons, as compared with 404,581 tons in 1901. The chemical pulp consisted of 105,026 tons of dry and 120,002 tons of wet pulp. Of the mechanical pulp imported 283,956 tons were wet and 8,898 tons dry. The Scandinavians continued to enjoy a monopoly of the British market, although the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, St. John Sulphite Fibre Company and other Canadian firms exported largely to Great Britain.

Prices of chemical wood pulp were weak during the year. Business was difficult to arrange owing to the opposite views of sellers and buyers in regard to prices. The first quotations were at £8 to £8 7s 6d per ton, and later an advance was made of 2s 6d to 5s, but it was not maintained. The market became depressed, prices falling in August to the low level of £7 10s and advancing towards the close of the year to £7 15s.

The conditions mentioned affecting chemical pulp will apply also to mechanical pulp. Early in the year 50 per cent. moist (white) was quoted at £2 10s to £2 15s, and dry pine £5 10s to £5 15s. Subsequently the low level of £2 2s 6d for moist and £4 10s to £4 15s for dry pine was reached. These prices continued until the close of the year, and at the present time the market is weak.

PULP INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION.

An interesting lecture on the wood pulp industry of Canada was recently given by Prof. D. P. Penhollow, of McGill University, Montreal, in the assembly hall of the Normal School, Ottawa, under the auspices of the Field Naturalists.

The professor, in beginning, spoke briefly on the manufacture of paper in Japan. For a great length of time Japanese paper has been famous for its toughness, yet fineness of texture and the manufacture of it has received much attention from Europeans. They found they manufactured it from the pulp of the mulberry tree. The manufacture of paper out of pulp, the professor said, was of great antiquity, yet only quite recently discovered in this country.

He next referred to the enormous growth of the pulp industry in the United States and Canada during the last decade or so. Beginning with 1880 there were only 50 mills in the United States in 1890, while in 1900 the number had increased to 763. the value of the output being estimated at \$167,000,000. While the development of the industry did not begin so early as across the line, yet in the past few years it has received an immense impetus, a tidal wave of progression has seemed to sweep over the industry, and mills of enormous size have sprung up, as if by magic, in various parts of Canada. He also described in detail the manufacture of paper and by means of views carried on as it were the progress of manufacture.

PULP NOTES.

The price of ground wood pulp in the United States is about \$13 to \$14 per ton at the producer's mill.

Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, are constructing a large pulp mill at Rimouski, to cost about \$250,000.

The Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company, of Trois Pistoles, Que., has applied for a charter of incorporation.

The Union Power & Pulp Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the British Columbia Government. The capital is \$25,000.

T. G. McMullen, of Truro, N.S., has in view the erection of large pulp and paper mills at Union, where a large dam has been built.

The annual meeting of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company was held in Quebec on January 8th, at which a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared.

The North River Pulp & Lumber Company is making arrangements to commence the erection of a pulp mill at Murray, N.S., in the spring. It is proposed also to erect a large saw mill.

The British Canadian Pulp Company, Limited, are offering their stock to British capitalists. The company is capitalized at \$500,000 and proposes to erect a pulp mill at North Bay, Ont.

Incorporation has been granted to the Imperial Pulp Company, Limited, of Toronto, with a capital of \$90,000. The incorporators include J. H. Spence, J. R. L. Starr, A. W. Hunter and D. W. P. Hardisty, all of Toronto.

Considerable shipments of wood pulp are being made from Europe to the United States. The Zellstoff Fabrik Waldhof, with extensive mills in Germany and Russia, has increased its production from 60 tons to 120 tons per day, and is one of the leading exporters.

Negotiations are on foot between the Reid-Newfoundland Company and certain capitalists for the leasing of timber limits of the former with the object of starting pulp and paper mills. Grand Lake, Dear Lake and Codroy Valley are the centres where mills are likely to be built.

The Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of the Riviere Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators include Hon. John Sharples, William Power, Gerald Power and Patrick B. Murphy, all of Quebec city. The company's timber limits are in the counties of Kamouraska and L'Islet.

The publishers of newspapers in the United States are making a strong effort to have the duty on wood pulp removed, and to that end propose to send a strong delegation to place the matter before Congress. The publishers will make a strong point of the fact that as it is now necessary to import heavily from Canada, the duty has become a burdensome tax on an important domestic industry.

The Ontario Government has approved of a new pulp concession in the name of the Rainy River Pulp & Paper Company, of which Hon. George E. Foster and W. J. Elliott, barrister, of Toronto, are directors. The company bind themselves to expend \$75,000

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