

pulp has long been regarded with much prejudice by British papermakers, but these are almost removed. Great Britain demands pulp. Canada is shipping a little. The United States is shipping more. With an export duty on spruce logs, Great Britain would buy all her pulp from Canada, because Canada has the only supply of suitable pulp wood on this continent.

In the Wilson bill, now before Congress, it is proposed to reduce the duty on pulp to 10 per cent. In the meantime let the duty on pulp logs be imposed, with a provision that it shall be reduced correspondingly when the U. S. tariff is reduced. The following clause is in the revised Canadian tariff for 1894: Wood pulp, 20 per cent. duty; provided that wood pulp shall be admitted free of duty into Canada when it is admitted to free entry when exported from Canada into the United States. This provision is all right, but it does not meet the circumstances of the case.

To show, in closing, the attitude of the paper manufacturers, the following is our report of a meeting held some three months ago: "The principal question discussed was the attitude of the Dominion Government towards the pulp mill industry. Before the McKinley bill was passed there were 28 pulp mills in operation in Canada. The McKinley bill closed 16 of these. American papermakers had purchased pulp wood limits in Quebec and in Ontario. Many of their pulp mills were dependent upon their Canadian limits for a supply of spruce wood. The Wilson bill has not effected any change in the McKinley tariff. The Canadian Government could force them to take off the duty on pulp by the imposition of an export duty on spruce wood. Pulp could be manufactured in Canada as cheap as anywhere in the world, and if the duty was removed by the Americans the pulp would be manufactured in Canada and exported at a profit."



#### PULP MILL CHAT.

**T**HE St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, recently considered as favorable a proposition to build a pulp mill in that vicinity. This was about two months ago, but nothing further has been made public.

The Albert, B.C., pulp mill is now in running order, fitted up with wood-barking, chipping, crushing and pulping machines.

Wood pulp has some new uses. Gun cotton is made from it in France. The Anarchist bomb throwers use it instead of sawdust. It is used for swiftly stopping and repairing leaks in the sides of vessels, caused by holes or rents of any sort. This is put in dry and when wet it expands and fills every crevice.

The following clipping from a Canadian daily is about a month old: "The question of restoring wood pulp to the dutiable list is now being considered by Council, with every prospect of the change being made and the old duty of 25 per cent. restored. The argument is that a \$600,000 pulp mill was erected in Northumberland, N.B., on the strength of the protection of 25 per cent., by Toronto and Montreal capitalists. The output is fifteen tons a day, for which Canada affords a market for three tons and the United States for twelve tons. This is met with a duty of \$6.50 a ton. In addition the machinery, which is all purchased in France, has to pay a Canadian customs duty of 30 per cent. Under these circumstances it is claimed to be unfair to place wood pulp on the free list." The duty has since been fixed at 20 per cent.

The Paper Trade Review, in a recent issue, says: "Timber lands in Canada have already been largely bought by American papermakers and others, and the erection of pulp mills no doubt will follow in the course of time. Immense tracts of land have also been acquired in Newfoundland, and negotiations for the building of a sulphite mill are now pending. Speaking of Canada and Newfoundland, a correspondent writes that there is probably no place on the face of the globe in which are combined

more facilities for the manufacture of either sulphite or mechanical pulp. Not only is wood both abundant and good, but water powers of great utility could be obtained for a small consideration. Certain sites afford great facilities, and our correspondent instances New Brunswick, stating that 'a mill erected in the vicinity of the city of Fredericton would be in a position to compete with any mill in the United States. Connections could be made with the Canadian Pacific and also the Intercolonial railways. The St. John river provides a ready means for shipping pulp to the port of St. John, which is an open port in winter—a great advantage for a Canadian mill. Fifty thousand pounds would build a mill equipped with the best digesters and machinery for producing thirty tons dry sulphite pulp per day, at a cost of one and one-half cents per pound or less.'"

There are now fifty-nine ground wood pulp mills in Norway, of which one produces buckets, three pulp boards, and ten paper, in addition to pulp. There are also ten sulphite cellulose and four sulphate cellulose manufactories going; three of the former and two of the latter are connected with paper mills. The aggregate exports of cellulose from Norway during 1893 are estimated at 28,000 tons, dry, and 13,000 tons, wet, against 22,000 tons, dry, and 9,000 tons, wet, during the previous year.

Strong, tenacious wood cellulose is claimed to be the result of certain experiments lately carried out by Dr. Carl Kellner. The fibres of the wood cellulose are, according to the claims made, thoroughly intermingled, and are capable of being easily bleached. The material obtained by boiling wood cellular tissue under high pressure, afterwards working it in a known manner as in a rag engine, opening machine, or separator, and passing the product through a pulp strainer, is transformed into a thick pulp by the withdrawal of water therefrom, and is then subjected to a beating action in a suitable beating machine, mill course, or ball-mill.