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WOOD PULP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM the report of the High Commissioner of Canada for 1895, the following extracts are taken relative to the imports of and demand for Canadian pulp wood in Great Britain, which, in view of the desirability of the further extension of the trade, should be of interest to manufacturers:

"The use of wood pulp continues steadily to expand, the imports for 1895, 297,094 tons, valued at £1,574,400, showing an increase of nearly £150,000 over 1894. Although apparently the present large local consumption somewhat retards the export trade, I have no doubt that with the completion of the large mills at present under construction in advantageous positions, Canada will definitely enter the market as a powerful competitor with present sources of supply to a much larger extent than at present.

That the scope of the market is large is shown by the returns of the details of the total imports of 1894, the latest available, being 279,766 tons, valued at £1,432,400, of which Canada supplied £82,841. Norway held the first position with £694,919, Sweden coming next with £344,021, Germany supplying £76,287, Holland, £66,563, Russia (Finland), £50,880, the United States, £48,489 (mainly of Canadian origin), and Austria, £25,960.

I see it stated that prominent French importers of wood pulp are investigating the Canadian sources of supply. Of equal interest to Canada is the continued growth in the British imports of foreign paper, which may be summarized as follows:—

	Cwt.	£.
1893	2,036,086	2,367,204
1894	3,381,732	2,654,070
1895	3,691,019	2,815,402

The details of the imports in 1895 are as follows:—

	Cwt.	£.
Unprinted paper	2,084,784	2,046,106
Printed paper	76,895	254,042
Straw boards, mill boards, and wood pulp boards	1,527,340	545,254

Transatlantic news and printings are already known on this side, and more than one London daily paper is using this product. With our cheap supplies of raw material, the trade generally regards the outlook for Canadian export of

paper to the United Kingdom as encouraging. In connection with the manufacture of paper, I should draw attention to the market that exists for certain classes of minerals found in Canada, which are used for fillings, etc., such as asbestos, talc, asbestine pulp, magnesite, powdered plaster, satinite, etc."

Messrs. Kennedy & Sons, of Glasgow, write of pulp wood as follows:

CANADA'S AMBITION.



YOUNG CANADA: "I'm going to have a Larger Slice of that Water-melon!"

"We have to state that very little came into Scotland last year, owing to Scandinavian makes being offered at prices which Canadian mills would not entertain.

"Outside of price, buyers here have a strong objection to the manner in which Canadian pulp reaches this country—ground pulp with 50 per cent. moisture, instead of being packed in canvas like Scandinavian pulp, comes in loose bundles without any covering at all, and so licks up all the dust and dirt of the landing sheds at ports of discharge, besides all the loose coal dust in

wagons used in railing it to mills. The consequence is that it arrives at the mills in a very dirty condition. This is an important point which Canadian mills should look to if they wish to do business in Scotland.

"Chemical pulp should also come in bales. Hitherto it has come in rolls, which are difficult to handle. Space being lost in packing on board ship, there is a waste of room; consequently a higher freight is demanded than for bales."

Messrs. Steinhoff, Sons & Muir, Limited, London, E.C., write: "We may state that as regards Canadian mechanical wood pulp, as far as we are concerned, there has been a considerable increase in the imports to this country during 1895, and we have been successful in introducing this material in several quarters where it had hitherto not been used. As regards the total quantities imported, we can say nothing, the official statistics only distinguishing between pulp from Norway and that from other countries.

"The quality we may safely assert to be, generally speaking, superior to Scandinavian makes. We have found this opinion endorsed by consumers, whom we find willing to pay higher prices than for other grades.

"The greatest obstacle to the development of trade here is found in the high rates of freights charged by the regular lines, on which shippers are bound to depend, as compared with the low rates from Scandinavian ports. Another drawback is the poor manner in which Canadian pulp is baled, many consumers objecting

to the dirty state it arrives in, owing to insufficient protection.

"The Scandinavian product is infinitely superior in this respect, and it is a matter well worthy of the attention of Canadian makers who wish to cultivate a regular trade with Great Britain, which in normal years is certainly the legitimate outlet for Canada, especially the maritime provinces."

During the past fifty years Saginaw, Mich., has furnished fully 40,000,000,000 feet of white pine lumber.