

THE WOOD INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

tion, it is believed by those best able to judge, that Canada should easily hold her own in connection with the manufacture of the article for the market on this side. . . . The Canadian sulphite received so far has been well spoken of. Very little, however, relatively, has come forward, the mills finding no doubt locally a market for all they produce. Of late a New Brunswick mill has sent over small parcels to Glasgow, which have given satisfaction, and further supplies are on their way. Some sulphite pulp from Ottawa has also been mentioned in flattering terms.

Besides being a material for paper of various kinds, news, printing, writing, wrapping, mill-board, &c., woodpulp has been utilised for the manufacture of many other articles. Among these are pails, dishes, and other hollow ware, paper, parchment, cotton-wool for hospital dressings, cotton-yarn and cloth, silk-yarn and fabrics, cigar boxes, medallions, cornices, panels, and other architectural details, picture frames, car wheels, steam pipes, water pipes, telegraph poles, electric conduits, roofing material, coffins, boats, cigar holders, carpets, mattresses, lead pencils, artificial straws, shoe heels, vases and ornaments, furniture, horse shoes, spools and bobbins, tool handles, buttons, cycle bar handles, fruit cans, hats, pinions for machinery, pulleys, letters for signs, substitutes for building stone and for boards, piano cases, tiles, paint to protect metals, paving bricks, screws, fibre chamois, &c.

The vastness of the market for woodpulp may be partially shown by extracts from the trade returns of the United Kingdom and other countries.

The British imports since 1887 (before which woodpulp was not given separately) were as follows: the total imports being shown as well as those from Canada and the United States:

Year.	Total imports.		From Norway.		From Canada.		From United States.	
	Tons.	Dols.	Tons.	Dols.	Tons.	Dols.	Tons.	Dols.
1887	79,531	2,488,613	58,546	1,468,118	—	—	—	—
1888	110,360	3,315,041	75,523	1,993,937	—	—	500	19,467
1889	122,179	3,361,368	89,622	2,077,814	10*	2,000	19	730
1890	117,837	3,731,963	97,279	2,135,634	95	1,314	192	6,453
1891	156,609	4,141,655	103,512	2,124,208	—	—	—	—
1892	190,646	4,774,322	122,215	2,375,693	17	414	—	—
1893	215,920	5,753,423	125,879	2,619,532	7,570	195,494	5,569	76,193
1894	279,765	6,971,013	162,316	3,381,939	23,751	493,160	13,190	235,980
1895	297,095	7,661,603	173,898	3,911,491	16,768	263,305	97*	34,534

The following are the sources whence the United Kingdom obtained its supplies of woodpulp in 1894 and 1895:—

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTED WOODPULP.	1894.		1895.	
	Tons.	Dols.	Tons.	Dols.
Canada	23,751	493,160	16,768	269,365
Newfoundland	—	—	710	12,162
Russia	6,632	247,616	5,234	145,981
Sweden	51,998	1,674,215	83,704	2,574,233
Norway	162,346	3,381,939	173,898	3,911,491
Denmark	1,842	87,006	734	30,465
Germany	7,422	371,263	4,835	200,049
Holland	7,316	323,940	6,016	270,533
Belgium	505	22,197	2,660	145,995
France	—	—	1	39
Portugal	1,622	66,386	505	18,931
Austrian Territory	2,848	143,859	1,054	49,825
United States	13,191	235,980	976	32,534
Other Foreign Countries	215	13,432	—	—
Total	279,765	6,971,013	297,095	7,661,603

The *World's Paper Trade Review* says that in 1893 the British imports of woodpulp were distributed among the countries as follows:—

Year.	No.	Capital invested.	Number employed.	Wages.	Raw material.	Product.
1881.	5	92,000	68	15,720	9,400	63,000
1891.	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	469,845	1,057,810

Since then for 1894 and 1895 Canada has advanced to the third place, its proportion for the two years averaging over

7 per cent., while Germany has fallen off. Nor do the British returns do full justice to Canada, some Canadian pulp shipped from Portland, Me., in winter being credited to the United States. It must also be remembered in comparing the British and Canadian returns, that the fiscal year ends with December in the United Kingdom, the with June in Canada.

The above tables show the vast and rapidly increasing demand for woodpulp in the United Kingdom. Canada has made great advances in the last three years, but still supplied so small a portion of this demand that an enormous market is evidently open in the Mother Country to the exports of woodpulp.

The imports by the United States of woodpulp since 1889 have been as follows, the total quantity and the share supplied by Canada being shown:—

Year.	Total U.S. Imports.		From Canada.	
	Tons net.	Dols.	Tons net.	Dols.
1890	48,695	1,814,356	7,424	185,016
1891	48,513	1,602,680	10,555	308,078
1892	41,118	1,829,121	12,559	303,658
1893	63,565	2,968,884	14,241	39,661
1894	35,587	1,664,547	10,016	323,095
1895	25,440	958,009	13,029	285,849

Here again there is a considerable market open to the Canadian woodpulp manufacturer.

The High Commissioner in his report for 1894, says:—
“The imports of mechanical pulp into France have almost recovered the position they occupied in 1891—when the imports were abnormally high in anticipation of the new tariff—notwithstanding the duty now imposed under the new

tariff. But chemical pulp has increased very much, the imports to date being about twice the amount imported in 1892, and as wood pulp is included in the French Treaty, the position is an encouraging one for the development of the trade.

France makes some woodpulp (chiefly from imported wood), but not enough for its own requirements. It has been importing pulp largely from Norway and Sweden for paper-making. This is another market for the Canadian pulp maker, a beginning having been made in 1895 by sending to France pulp to the value of 2,640 dols. The treaty with France admits our wood pulp at the minimum tariff.

The Canada pulp factories are being rapidly increased in number and capacity in Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, besides one each in New Brunswick and British Columbia, while others are in course of erection or are contemplated, and old establishments are making additions to their machinery. Pulp factories were not mentioned in the Dominion Census of 1871, but in 1881 and 1891 they were returned as follows:—

Year.	No.	Capital invested.	Number employed.	Wages.	Raw material.	Product.
1881.	5	92,000	68	15,720	9,400	63,000
1891.	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	469,845	1,057,810

Since then the increase has still been more rapid. Exact statistics of the industry are not available, but there are over 30 pulp factories in Canada, with a yearly output estimated approximately at 150,000 tons, about a third being sulphite.