

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

The imports of wood pulp into Great Britain during the first six months of this and the two preceding years were as under :

YEAR	VALUE.
1901.....224,678 tons	£1,220,900
1900.....232,020 "	1,213,070
1899.....196,114 "	934,681

The following figures show the comparative imports from the countries mentioned :—

NORWAY.	
1901.....128,455 tons.	£550,630
1900.....141,214 "	641,060
1899.....118,781 "	465,882

SWEDEN.	
1901.....49,271 tons.	£401,045
1900.....55,661 "	386,840
1899.....42,947 "	289,639

CANADA.	
1901.....33,757 tons.	£162,822
1900.....18,832 "	74,048
1899.....16,445 "	63,778

UNITED STATES.	
1901.....6,741 tons.	£54,400
1900.....4,711 "	18,466
1899.....8,043 "	48,620

OTHER COUNTRIES.	
1901.....6,454 tons.	£52,003
1900.....11,602 "	92,656
1899.....9,898 "	66,762

During the last six months there was a shrinkage of 7,342 tons in the British demand for wood pulp, compared with the corresponding half of 1900. Whilst the shipments from Norway, Sweden and other countries declined, those from Canada and the United States show an increase.

THE BELGO-CANADIAN PULP MILLS.

The new mills of the Belgo Canadian Pulp Company at Shawmigan Falls, Quebec, when completed, will be the largest individual mills in Canada. The plans call for a ground wood mill which will make 100 tons of ground wood pulp, 50 tons of bleached sulphite pulp, and 100 tons of newspaper every twenty-four hours.

Ground was first broken for these mills October 15th, 1900, and the ground wood mill will be in operation September 1st, 1901, with a shipping store house, 100x250 feet, two stories high, with two standard gauge railroad tracks through the centre, so the floor of a car will be level with the shipping room floor.

Fifty tons of this pulp will be pressed about 40 per cent. dry, and fifty tons pressed and dried to about 88 per cent. dry. This dry pulp will be cut into sheets 24x36 inches, pressed into bales, each weighing about 450 pounds, as will also the wet pulp, and wrapped in jute. This mill has 24 grinders, with stone 19x54 inches; 26 ten plate screens, and 13 of the 72-inch wet machines, all furnished by the Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Sandy Hill, N.Y., two 128-inch Fourdrier drying machines and one J. Van engine, furnished by the Black & Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. The necessary wood preparing machinery and conveyors are furnished by the Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont.; 600 horse-power of boilers, furnished by the Sterling Company, Chicago, Ill.; 20 special turbine wheels and hydraulic feeder gates for each, and six hydraulic bailing presses, furnished by the

Holyoke Machine Company, Holyoke, Mass., and the heating and ventilating plant, furnished by the B F Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.

This mill is built of concrete, brick and steel throughout, except the shipping-room floor, which is wood, known as mill construction, and is looked upon to be the most complete and modern mill in this country when completed, from the fact that the only belts used in the mill are on the wood preparing machinery and wet machines.

Two grinders are driven with one wheel direct, connected to the grinder shaft. The 26 screens and one pulp grinder are driven with one wheel directly connected, and the Jordan engine, one large stock pump, the wet machines, the drying machines, the wood room shaft and the lighting generator are also each driven with one direct connected wheel. So the superintendent or foreman operating a mill where every machine is driven by belts or gears will appreciate the fact that the operating expenses in this mill are reduced to the minimum.

These mills were designed by, and are being built under the supervision of the well-known hydraulic and mechanical engineer, A. C. Rice, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

PULP NOTES.

General B. C. Tilghman, the discoverer of sulphite fibre, died in Pennsylvania last month.

The paper mill of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor Mills, Que., was destroyed by fire on July 29th. The loss is about \$200,000.

It is announced that Mr. Tobin, M.P., has completed arrangements for the erection of a pulp mill at Brompton Falls, Que., the municipality having granted financial aid towards the project.

It is reported that New York capitalists have acquired large tracts of timber land at Wolfville, N.S., from S P Benjamin & Company, with the intention of establishing a large pulp mill.

Several Canadian manufacturers of pulp were creditors of Taylor Bros., of Toronto, who assigned recently. The estate is being wound up, and it is thought that the unsecured creditors will get very little.

The failure is announced of C. W. Thompson, until recently manager of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, of Toronto. The embarrassment is understood to have been caused by the failure of the latter concern.

The barge Advance recently loaded 600 cords of pulp wood at Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, for Erie, Pennsylvania, the shipper being Mr. Lehman, of Kogawonk, who has a contract to supply 7,000 cords this season.

An American company is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the pulp mills at Jonquieres, in the Saguenay district, Quebec, as well as the valuable water powers near the mills. A. K. Hansen & Company, of Quebec, are acting as agents.

Thomas Meaney and Henry Holgate, C.E., of Toronto, are at present at Seven Islands, Labrador, making plans, etc., for developing water power to operate a new pulp mill which Messrs. Thomas Meaney & Company propose to erect at that place.

W. H. Davis and David Russell, of Montreal, representing a syndicate, are reported to have purchased an extensive area of spruce timber limits situated at the head waters of the St.

Maurice River, Quebec, and intend to develop water power and erect a large paper and pulp mill.

An experimenter in the pulp line says that is able to take nine shavings from the planer mill, and, after cooking them three hours in nitric acid and caustic soda, produce a fine, long-fibred pulp at a price that would make the ordinary pulp maker turn green with envy.

At a late meeting of the shareholders of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, of Chatham, N.B., a resolution was passed to the effect that the company should cease doing business, and accordingly the mill was closed about two weeks ago. The cause of this action has not been learned, but it is thought that the business has not been conducted with financial success.

The Riviere du Loup Pulp Company has been organized in Toronto, with a capital stock of \$500,000, to carry on the works pertaining to the pulp company and acquire the rights of the Riviere du Loup Company, incorporated under Quebec laws. A. C. Ross, of Toronto, C. Knapp, of Guelph, and Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterborough, are provisional directors.

In reporting upon the wood pulp market in France, M. A. L. Grondal, of Paris, states that transactions are insignificant in mechanical pulp, the tendency is towards lower prices. In chemical the market is inactive, consumers showing preference to wait until the situation is on a more permanent basis before making arrangements. As a consequence contracts will be closed much later than usual this year, in the hope the prices will be more steady.

Notice has been given of the incorporation of the Miramichi Sulphite Fibre Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The intention of the promoters is to acquire the timber limits and the mills of the William Richards Company, of Chatham, N.B., and to build a 50-ton sulphite fibre mill at that place. One of the promoters, Jan Moravec, is an experienced sulphite fibre manufacturer, and has prepared the plans for the mill. The town is to give a bonus of \$15,000 when the mill is in working order.

It has long been a source of regret to French papermakers, and the trade at large, that in spite of the very large quantities of wood pulp consumed in that country, there are but few factories of note manufacturing this material as a spot, although suitable timber is to be had in large quantities in numerous localities. There is an opening for industrial enterprise, and this kind seems to be amply proved by the fact that during last year 134,213 tons of wood pulp were imported into France, valued at about £1,430,000.

The James McLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., are about to construct a large pulp and paper mill at that place. It is the intention to manufacture only mechanical pulp at present, but provision will be made to start paper making as soon as the trade conditions warrant it. William Kennedy, of Montreal, has charge of the hydraulic work. The contract for the brick and concrete work has been let to Holbrook & Selmerland, of Ottawa. The McLaren Company own extensive spruce limits in Northern Quebec and will furnish a plentiful supply of spruce for the mill.

Speaking of the erroneous report that the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company were closed down on account of an insupportable demand, Mr. Clergue says: "We are not running the pulp mill to its capacity, and find no trouble in disposing of all the pulp we can take out. We are sending it to England, France, Germany and Japan. There is no danger of the mill being closed." The Sault Ste. Marie Company have for some time been making and selling mechanical wood pulp. It is now proposed to make a mixed pulp, putting into the ground wood a percentage of sulphite pulp for the various requirements of the paper trade. (Continued)