

The Pulp and Paper Industry

Results of the Riordon Amalgamation

The amalgamation of five great lumber and paper concerns under the ownership of the new Riordon Company, Limited, represents a revolution in the Forest Industry of Canada. That industry has been carried on in the past by small companies operating comparatively small areas of timber, and employing them for the development of but a single product. This method has been wasteful, in that it involved neglect of the other products, and it has been destructive, in that it led to the over-development of the plant, and the over extraction of the one product used in each area. In future the industry will be carried on by large organizations, controlling much larger areas of timber than in the past, and intensive utilization of the resources of these areas in a number of different plants.

The new Riordon group of undertakings is so

organized that all of its areas and all of its different mills are capable of working together to the best advantage. It already possesses a larger group of specialists in various branches of forest industry than any other company, and can afford to give these specialists an area of territory sufficient to justify the full employment of their time. The new company has the advantage of the direction of an exceptionally broad-minded and intelligent business man, in the person of Mr. Carl Riordon, and its future development may be looked forward to both by the shareholders and the general public of Canada with complete satisfaction. The Riordon company will lead the way on the continent of North of America, and indeed in many respects in the world, in the new Twentieth Century method of the intensive utilization of forest products.

Proper Cutting of Pulpwood

In the virgin pulpwood forests of Ontario, a balsam tree 10 inches in diameter at breast height is, on an average, 90 years old, with a total volume of 14.6 cubic feet. White spruce of the same diameter is 114 years old, with a total volume of 14.9 cubic feet. Black spruce is 144 years old, and has a volume of 14.7 cubic feet. Seedlings grown in a nursery, and transplanted in the open, will make a much better growth than those in the virgin forest, but, even if they reach a diameter of 10 inches in 40 years less time, it would make the total age 50 years for balsam, 74 years for white spruce, and 104 years for black spruce. It is advisable, therefore, that, in all logging operations, the fullest utilization possible be made of every tree cut, and that every precaution be taken to avoid injury to those left standing, in order that they may produce a second crop in the shortest possible time.

Where logs of only one length, 16 feet, are being cut for pulpwood, there is a loss, due to waste in stumps and tops, of 25 per cent of the total volume of the tree in balsam, 14 per cent in white spruce, and 20 per cent in black spruce. These figures are based on actual measurements, where the stump height averages about 18 inches. Where winter cutting is done, stumps cannot be cut much below 18 inches, owing to the depth of the snow, but the waste in tops can be reduced by cutting to smaller top diameters. This would necessitate the cutting of different lengths of logs,

say, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet, the increased cost of which would be more than offset by the greater production per acre. A 3-inch top diameter makes a gain over the 4-inch of one cord for every 223 trees, a gain over the 5-inch diameter of one cord for every 89 trees, and over the 6-inch diameter of one cord for every 53 trees.

The short logs in the water will not support a man's weight, and may, therefore, be harder to drive, but on the other hand, because they dry out more quickly, they float higher in the water than the long lengths and are not so liable to form jams.

Cutting shorter log-lengths increases the number of cords which may be cut per acre; it lengthens the cut of any given area; it gives the unmerchantable trees that much more time in which to grow to a size sufficient to enable the area to be cut a second time, and it decreases the fire hazard through the fuller utilization of the tops.—C. R. Mills.

SEA-WEED, FOR PAPER MAKING.

The manufacture of paper pulp calls for an enormous quantity of raw material, and this demand in the course of time will become more and more emphatic. On this subject a French authority states that the sea-weed or sea-wrack possesses the desired properties for the production of a good paper pulp, and that it offers the following economical advantages. Besides furnishing a crop that is very abundant, this sea-weed can be left to dry on the spot, and, before collection, cleansed by a rudimentary shaking process. For transportation it can be put up in bales. For its transformation, a moderate heating would suffice.

A property consisting of 580 acres in Essex County adjoining that of the Canadian Steel Corporation has been purchased by a Detroit syndicate for \$1,000,000. The property will be divided into factory and residential sites.

St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office
522-524 Board of Trade Building
Montreal

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NEWS PRINT, SULPHITE,
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also Sawn & Dressed Lumber

Paper Mills, Cape Madeleine, Que.
Lumber Mills, Charlemagne, Montcalm,
St. Gabriel de Brandon,
Three Rivers.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie - - Ontario

Daily Capacity.

500 Tons Newspaper
400 Tons Groundwood
220 Tons Sulphite
35 Tons Board

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Espanola, Ontario.
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

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Price

Codes Used
A B C and Liebers

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