

Paper AND Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

WE HAVE been maintaining that Canada is throwing away her pulp wood, getting \$1 to \$2 per cord for what should bring \$16 to \$50 as pulp and from \$60 to \$150 as paper. Some more evidence is offered.

The pulp mills on the Kennebec River in New England do not usually get their pulp wood from Canada. But they are short this year and some of them are now importing from Canada.

Wood pulp has been selling in the United States for \$16 a ton. Prices are going up, away up. Sales have been made recently at \$26 and \$27 a ton. Why? Because pulp wood is getting mighty scarce across the line.

Some 8,000 bales of wood pulp were landed at Liverpool recently, shipped from Montreal. Extensive shipments have also been sent from Halifax to Liverpool and Manchester. What does this prove? That an export trade can be done in wood pulp. That Canadian pulp can compete with Scandinavian in the British market. That wood pulp at \$16 a ton brings more profit to the country than pulp wood at \$2 a cord, for a cord of pulp wood makes a ton of wood pulp. Great Britain bought \$1,500,000 worth of wood pulp from Norway during the past year. Our sales in the same time will not be the one hundredth part of that amount.

Listen to this from The North-Eastern Lumberman: "Thus, to make the white paper for the daily supply of The New York World, with all its editions, requires all the marketable spruce lumber fit to cut which grows upon ten acres of the average spruce forests, such as we find in Maine, New York and Canada. For the year 1894-95 it uses 33,640,891 pounds of white paper, or nearly 50 tons per day for every day in the week, including Sunday. It is easy to estimate that the editions of that paper practically clear off all the available spruce growth on 3,500 acres of average spruce forest per year."

Can you grasp the idea? The United States has 20,000 newspapers. One alone clears 3,500 acres in a year; what must the combined 20,000 do? Then add what is exported to Great Britain and Australia and you get an idea how long the United States forest supply will last, and how valuable the Canadian forests are.

Another piece of evidence. The Boston correspondent of The Paper Trade Journal, writing under date of June 27, says:

"Low water is coming to notice again as a factor to be considered in the figuring of supply and the cost of ground wood pulp. Wood pulp, therefore, is very firm, at a little advance over quotations of a few weeks ago, with good prospects of yet higher prices. Advanced prices for sulphite fibre are also

among the early probabilities. As those interested in sulphite know, this line of fibre has been selling at a very low figure too low, in fact, to show any profit."

Still another piece. An English journal a short time ago remarked:

"The American papermaker enjoys a great advantage in cost of production. We are quite ready to admit that British mills could produce paper as cheaply as any nation in the world, providing the conditions and cost of materials are the same, but such is not the case. Unfortunately, British paper manufacturers are heavily handicapped by having to pay about double and treble the price for raw material to that paid by their rivals beyond the seas, in addition to the cost of motive power which most of our foreign competitors are by nature provided with. Take, for example, a mill manufacturing paper from wood pulp produced on the spot, and from wood costing at the mill 6s. to 8s. a ton, and with natural water power to grind it; compare such a mill with a paper mill of this country that has to pay from £4 to £5 per ton for its wood pulp and the cost of fuel for steam power to manufacture it into paper."

Evidence of this kind can be multiplied. It is everywhere. Yet our Government has done nothing to encourage paper and pulp making two industries for which Canada is most especially suited. Nature has given her the raw material and magnificent water power, yet she sells the one for a song and allows the other to go to waste.

PAPER AND PULP NOTES.

Marks & Co., Algoma, sent 6,000 cords of pulp wood to Michigan in rafts a few days ago. They expect to send large rafts to the same point every fortnight for the next six weeks.

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Frank Perry, of the "Soo," has also made a shipment to the Pulp Wood Supply Co., of Appleton. His first raft contained 5,000 cords, and three more of the same size will be shipped from Canada to the Fox River during the coming season.

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Domestic news continues firm. Prices range from 3 to 4 cents, according to the quality of the paper and according to the size of the contract. The large papers are buying common news at slightly less than 3 cents. The country publisher continues to pay 3½ to 4 cents, according to quality. Among the small publishers there seems a decided tendency to use the better grades of news. This is increasing the demand for the whiter and finer grades. The Paper Mill says: Made into paper, wood pulp is worth from two to six cents per pound,