

APPENDIX.

The first paper mill in Canada, says the "Pulp and Paper Magazine," was started at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, by a Mr. Jackson, in August, 1800, and was in successful operation till 1857. The second mill was started at St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1803, the same year in which the Fourdrinier machine, which was to revolutionize paper making, was introduced into England.

According to the census of 1851, Upper Canada had five mills and Lower Canada had also five. The census of 1871 gave 12 mills to Ontario, 7 to Quebec, 1 to Nova Scotia, and 1 to New Brunswick. The census of 1881 recorded 36 paper mills and 5 pulp mills.

The subsequent progress of the pulp and paper industry is recorded in the "Pulp and Paper Handbook of Canada" in the various editions as follows:—

Pulp Mills.

Year.	No. of Mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	34	154
1892	37	312
1899	39	1,145
1907	58	2,361

The total capacity of the mills producing chemical pulp by the sulphite and soda processes in 1899 was about 500 tons per day, and in 1907 about 550 tons per day, so that the increase in the last eight years has been almost wholly in mechanical, or ground wood pulp.

Paper Mills.

Year.	No. of Mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	40	173
1892	38	209
1899	33	328
1907	46	966

The era of manufacturing pulp from wood in Canada began in the decade of 1880-90. The yearly capacity of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper. Pulp first figures in the trade and navigation returns of Canada in 1890 when the total export was valued at \$168,180, of which \$460 went to Great Britain, \$147,098 to the United States, and \$20,622 to other countries. In 1897 the total export was \$741,959, of which \$164,138 went to Great Britain and \$576,720 to the United States. In nine months of the fiscal year ending March, 1907 the export of pulp was \$2,984,945, of which \$558,600