

timber out of the woods, and found that the cost of this department of lumbering differed very slightly from our own. The cost of manufacturing at the mills is much lower than ours, this is due largely, first to cheaper labour, and secondly, the rate of insurance on mill properties and lumber yards. These two items reduced the cost of manufacture about one-half what it costs us.

I saw a number of pulp factories, and so far as the machinery and manufacture is concerned, they are similar to ours. I noticed that they take better care of the pulp, after it is manufactured, than we do. It is put up in parcels of 100 to 200 lbs. and covered with jute sacking, so that the material is kept cleaner and preserved from destruction in carriage to its place of destination, than pulp forwarded in open parcels. I noticed in England the deliveries of pulp which came from Canada were in many instances tarnished with coal dust, and ragged dirty ends, which caused expense to the manufacturers in cleaning it for use, while the Swedish pulp came out of its packages white as snow. This must inevitably work in favour of a higher price for Swedish pulp over the carelessly forwarded Canadian pulp. As far as I remember the extra cost of juting the pulp was insignificant, while the advantage to the vendor of the pulp was quite important.

It is in the interests of our pulp manufacturers, who export pulp, to enclose it in jute covered parcels; the manufacturers of paper will understand how much damage can be done from particles of coal dust or other impurities mixed up in the pulp, which it is impossible to separate, or to ascertain, until the process has gone too far. All this can be avoided by packing our pulp properly and protecting with jute coverings. The extra expense of covering it would not probably amount to 20 or 30 cents per ton.

In conversation with pulp manufacturers, whom I met,