WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

POWER TRANSMISSION PLANT FOR A PULP MILL.

One of the recent accomplishments of the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, which is of considerable interest is the installation of a complete power transmission plant for the Price-Porritt Pulp and Paper Company, of Rimouski, Que., of which we show some pictures herewith.

SHOWING A PORTION OF POWER TRANSMISSION PLANT INSTALLATION FOR PRICE PORRITT PULP AND PAPER CO., RIMOUSKI, QUE.

In designing this new plant the power transmission equipment throughout was specially designed by the Dodge Company and the illustrations we reproduce show how extensive a task the company had to perform.

From the main drive through to the smallest drive to individual machines the Dodge Company furnished the entire equipment, which is of the very latest and approved type made by the Dodge Manufacturing Company.

Shafting, belting, hangers, bearings, couplings, friction clutches, Dodge wood split pulleys, iron pulleys, special castings and everything that was needed to make a perfectly operating transmission plant were designed, built and installed by the Dodge Company, which is daily coming more and more into notice as designers and builders of high-class power transmission appliances and as designers and builders of complete plants.

Col. Mulloh, an English millionaire, and J.J. Palmer, of Toronto, recently spent some time in British Columbia in connection with a pulp mill project, the syndicate which they represent having purchased limits in the vicinity of Princess Royal Island. Acting for them, W. A. Bauer, C.E., appointed 32 timber cruisers to inspect the limits, and acting on their report the syndicate are said to have decided to erect pulp and paper mills costing about $1,000,000, to be operated by water power.

THE SOO PULP MILLS.

Mr. Cornelius Shields, President of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, is reported to have made the following statements regarding the operation of the pulp mills :

"The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co. has been losing money heavily on its pulp. With logs at several dollars per cord below the price other mills are paying and making money, these mills ought to be making good profits. I have hardly been here long enough to get down to the bottom of this matter, but the profitable operation of these plants seems to be wholly a question of management. The losses on the sulphite mill appear to have been due to the attempt to get gas from the roasting of pyrrhotite, which has not yielded enough gas to enable the mill to make more than 18 or 20 tons of pulp per day on a rated capacity of 50 to 60 tons. The substitution of pyrites, or sulphur when pyrites could not be had, has resulted in increasing the output to about 40 tons per day. The fourth dry machine, which has just been installed, completes the equipment of this mill as planned. The ground wood mill has lost much time on account of shortage of logs, which should have been provided against. The operation of the mill seems to have been unnecessarily expensive, and the cost of pulp has therefore been too high. Both the ground wood and sulphite mills have been gradually reducing their costs until they are now about equal to the prices obtained for the pulp. Still further reductions must be made and no doubt can be made. The price of pulp is advancing, and as the output has been sold a long way ahead, there is a chance to turn the past losses into a good profit. It is hard to tell what these mills ought to return, but I should say that both of them ought to show not less than $75,000 for next year. Either of them ought to make more than that if the costs can be brought down where they should be."

The St. George Pulp & Paper Company, of St. George, N.B., has entered upon the production of pulp.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

The figures below show the imports of wood pulp into Great Britain during the past five years. It will be seen that last year the total value of all classes of wood pulp imported into Great Britain amounted to £2,398,215, and supplies received from Norway represented 43·2 per cent., from Sweden 39·3 per cent., and from Canada 10·6 per cent. In 1898 the total value was £1,894,395, Norway's share being 51 per cent. ; Sweden's 29·2 per cent.; and Canada's 9 per cent. Whilst Norway's participation of the total value last year fell off 7·8 per cent., compared with 1898, Sweden's increased 10·1 per cent., and Canada during a period of five years has succeeded in supplanting other countries to the extent of 16 per cent.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

1902	525,799 tons	£2,398,215
1901	448,455 "	2,406,084
1900	487,742 "	2,617,789
1899	415,113 "	1,989,703
1898	404,843 "	1,894,395

The following is a list of the principal countries supplying the British market :—

NORWAY.

1902	279,361 tons	£1,037,092
1901	150,394 "	1,049,171
1900	286,960 "	1,323,105
1899	248,256 "	961,563
1898	232,620 "	946,191

SWEDEN.

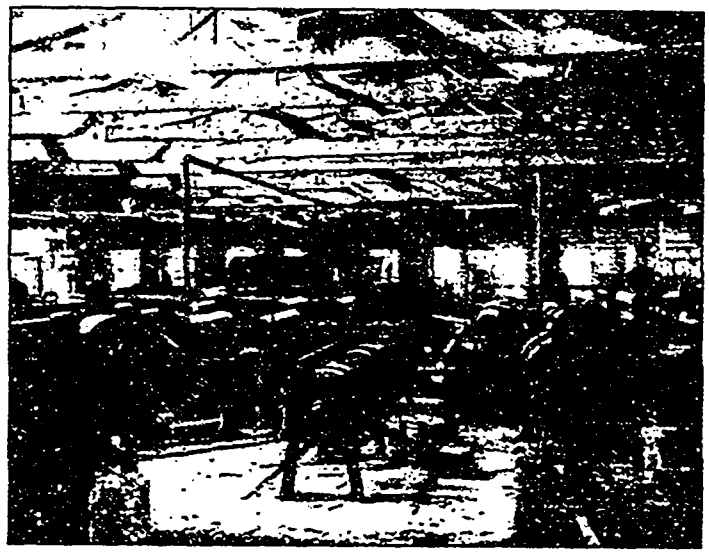
1902	142,732 tons	£942,883
1901	103,562 "	842,652
1900	113,067 "	830,001
1899	100,305 "	704,938
1898	87,375 "	554,258

CANADA.

1902	83,771 tons	£254,370
1901	70,110 "	312,356
1900	54,507 "	246,435
1899	38,422 "	130,948
1898	46,685 "	171,388

GERMANY.

1902	3,933 tons	£33,146
1901	2,422 "	22,529
1900	6,781 "	54,146
1899	2,946 "	23,915
1898	3,224 "	28,128



SHOWING ANOTHER PORTION OF THE INSTALLATION FOR THE PRICE PORRITT PULP AND PAPER CO.

HOLLAND.

1902	6,173 tons	£55,262
1901	4,275 "	40,697
1900	4,776 "	49,688
1899	4,865 "	45,409
1898	4,909 "	45,724

BELGIUM.

1902	58 tons	£ 520
1901	1,624 "	12,721
1900	3,169 "	23,464
1899	4,196 "	32,819
1898	4,887 "	31,153