

in 1892 and 215,584 tons in 1893, the value of the latter quantity being given as £1,180,310. I am glad to state that the Canadian makers of wood pulp have made a good start during the past season in commencing this trade, and I have used every means in my power to assist them, and I hope in my next report to be able to say that they have acquired a considerable portion of the large sum of money which is annually paid to foreign countries for this commodity.

WOOD PULP IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

(*From Department of Trade and Commerce Report, 1893.*)

There was reported a rise in 1892 on the average price of wood pulp to the extent of from 4s. 5d. to 8s. 11d. per ton for dry pulp, the average price having been £3 18s. 11d. per ton, f.o.b. More chemical and mechanical pulp was sold to Great Britain during this year than during the year previous. The number of pulp mills reported as working was 53. For dry sulphite the price per ton quoted has been, {first quality a little over £10, and about from £9 15s. to £10 for second quality. Dry unmixed sulphate pulps are quoted at from £9 14s. to £10 for first quality, and £9 3s. to £9 9s. for second quality. It is stated that there were 11 mills producing sulphite, and 4 producing sulphate pulp. Including Swedish goods the quantity of cellulose was about 20,000 tons of dry, and 8,500 of wet.

NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LAND COMMISSIONERS ON PULPWOOD.

(*From New Brunswick Crown Land Report, 1892.*)

"We are firmly of opinion that the present value of the timber upon the Crown lands is considerably in excess of the rate or price for stumpage now obtained therefor, and if it were husbanded, a rate of stumpage very much larger—perhaps double the present rate—would be realized within a few years. We base this opinion, first, upon the rapidly decreasing spruce areas of New York and the New England States, which with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Quebec, are the only sections of North America in which this wood grows to any large extent; second, the immense growth of the wood pulp business, which now absorbs one-third of the spruce logs procured in New York and the New England States, which last year amounted to 1,250,000 superficial feet, a portion of the supply for which must soon be sought in this province; third, the probability of New Brunswick lumber being, in the near future, admitted into the United States free of duty; fourth, the sure advance of values that must come with increased consumption, coupled with the diminished production in New York and New England on account of the scarcity of timber.

"In this connection we cannot too strongly impress upon Your Honour the necessity of a strict enforcement of the law against the cutting of undersized trees for pulpwood, as well as for piling. The manufacturers of pulp inform us that they prefer the larger logs for their raw material, and it is, therefore, both short-sighted and wasteful to cut immature trees for that purpose. It has also come to our knowledge that government scalers take account of spruce under legal size, and fail to direct operator's attention to their violation of the law. To correct this abuse we advise that in all such cases double stumpage be charged."*

PULP AND PULP MAKING.

BY J. H. LEFEBVRE.

(*From Montreal Gazette, 10th November, 1894.*)

Mr. J. H. Lefebvre, C.E., yesterday afternoon read before the Chambre de Commerce, an interesting paper on the pulp industry, a subject of great and growing

* The recommendation of the commission had its effect. By the new form of license issued in 1893 no spruce (or pine) tree may be cut, "even for piling," under a length of 18 feet with ten inches diameter at small end, under penalty of double stumpage and forfeiture of license.