

The Pulp and Paper Industry

Paper Shortage Grows Greater Daily

The paper stocks were the first to recover from the depression which struck the Canadian Stock exchanges two weeks ago, and their recovery was the most complete. During last week they returned almost without exception to their high-record quotations, and several of them made new records. In some quarters this was thought to be simply the reflection of the improvement in Wall Street, but in others it was thought that the high premium on New York funds and the probability that for a considerable time to come the premium will continue high had something to do with the sharp advance in the pulp and paper list.

The premium, it may be noted, aids the Canadian paper companies in two ways by increasing the price which they can obtain for their product in competition with American producers and by attracting funds to Canada for investment.

The demand for paper in the United States has increased above the productive capacity, so that in many lines, especially in newsprint, there is a serious shortage. The demand is estimated at fully 25 per cent in excess of the supply, and newspapers throughout the country are facing the necessity of reducing their size in order to conserve paper. There is no great increase in the exportation of paper, but war conditions prevented the increase in productive capacity which was needed to keep pace with the growing demands.

There are 24 United States mills and 15 Canadian mills which report details of their production and shipments to a central bureau. The entire 39 mills turned out 1,562,352 tons in the ten months and shipped 1,567,402 tons. Production was 107,124 tons greater than the same companies reported for the corresponding ten months of 1918, and shipments were 65,240 tons greater.

The significant fact, however, is that in recent months the disparity between production and shipments has been steadily growing larger. For instance, in each of the first four months of this year the 24 United States mills produced more than they shipped. In every month since, however, the balance has been on the other side. Although 99,404 tons were produced in October, there was consumed in that month the high record quantity of 102,427 tons. In other words, the consumption of newsprint is now running at the rate of 4 per cent or 5 per cent more than the productive capacity of the country.

As against stocks of print paper on hand in April of 33,512 tons, there are now only 12,500 tons in stock in the United States and 26,929 tons in the United States and Canada together.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association reports that the daily production of newsprint is over 500 tons greater than indicated in some statistics published a few days ago. The actual production figures at this time are 2,775 tons a day, or 800,000 tons a year.

The tonnage is made up as follows:

	Tons
Abitibi	240
Belgo-Can.	200
J. R. Booth	150
Brompton	95
Canada Paper	35
Donnacona	100
E. B. Eddy Co.....	50
Fort Frances	150
Laurentide	225
News Pulp & Paper	30
Ontario Paper	225
Pacific Mills	200

Powell River Co.	225
Price Bros.	250
Spanish River	500
St. Maurice Paper	100

Expansions now under way or already provided for by a number of companies will increase the output by an average of 300 tons a day or 90,000 tons a year, although this maximum increase will not be achieved before January 1921.

W. B. Moore's New Work.

Walter B. Moore, secretary of the Committee of One Thousand in the Winnipeg Strike, seems to have attained continental fame through the brilliant work of his organization in countering the anti-social efforts of the strikers. He is named along with Ole Hanson, former "fighting mayor" of Seattle, as one of the experts of the New York Board of Trade and Transportations "Go Ahead America" movement, just announced, whose programme is:—

"Unyielding opposition to the principle of the 'closed shop.' Ending Governmental interference with private business. Stopping price fixing. Restoring business to the control of business men.

"Revision of Federal and State taxation laws. Economy in Governmental budgets. Immediate settlement of New York's transit situation, with fares based on service and reasonable return on the investment. Repeal of the periodical publications zoning provisions of the War Revenue Tax Law. Development of the American Merchant Marine, with the greatest possible expansion of the port and waterfront of New York to accommodate foreign trade. Protection and increased use of the State large canals and other waterways. Improvement in methods of notifying consignees of arrival of freight. Construction and operation of tunnels connecting railroads terminating in New Jersey and on Staten Island with those terminating on Long Island, as necessary links in a country-wide railway system.

St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office
522-524 Board of Trade Building
Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF
NEWS PRINT, SULPHITE,
KKAFT, GROUNDWOOD
also Sawn & Dressed Lumber

Paper Mills, Cape Madeleine, Que.
Lumber Mills, Charlemagne, Montcalm,
St. Gabriel de Brandon,
Three Rivers.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie - - Ontario

Daily Capacity.

500 Tons Newspaper
400 Tons Groundwood
220 Tons Sulphite
35 Tons Board

MILLS AT—

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
Espanola, Ontario.
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

Cable Address
Price

Codes Used
A B C and Liebers

Price Brothers & Company, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF
Spruce Lumber, Lath, Cedar Shingles, Ties,
Pulpwood, Sulphite and Groundwood
Pulp, Newspaper, Cardboard, &c.

QUEBEC

SAW MILLS:

Batiscan Montmagny Cape St. Ignace Rimouski
Matane Salmon Lake Saguenay District

PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami Jonquiere Rimouski