

NOTES OF THE TRADE.

AS A RESULT of recent negotiations pulp wood is now being taken out for experimental shipment from St. John, N.B., to France.

Mr. J. D. Rolland, of Montreal, has been re-elected president of the Dominion Commercial Traveler's Association.

A pulp company in New Brunswick is reported to have purchased a steamship to carry its products across the ocean.

Mr. John MacFarlane, president of the Canada Paper Co., was in town last week and reports that the company's new mill is almost completed.

A company has been formed to build an 80-ton sulphide pulp mill at Halifax, N.S. The wood to supply the mill will be obtained from limits about 30 miles from Halifax.

During November 4,420 bundles of Canadian wood pulp were landed at Liverpool from Montreal, and 4,819 bundles, in one shipment, arrived at Manchester from the same port.

The German Chemical Pulp Union has declined to adopt the uniform contract note sanctioned by the British Wood Pulp Association owing to the difference between the conditions which prevail in the two countries.

Plans have been ordered for a sulphide pulp mill at Lac Bouchette, Que., on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Limits of some 160 square miles have been secured, and a mill of 20 tons capacity will be put up. The proprietors are Quebec capitalists.

The Royal Paper Co. has ordered a modern, up-to-date new, double cylinder, 72 inch paper machine with twenty-one dryers, reels, winders and shutters. The machine, which will be shipped early in February, is intended for making cardboard, tagboard, sheathing or any heavy paper.

Mr. Thomas Allison, of Chatham, N.B., has offered to form a company to start a pulp mill in that town if the municipality will give a site, known as the Morrison mill property, as a bonus. The Board of Trade of Chatham is now considering the proposal with a view to advise the Town Council.

The consecration of the new Papyrus Chapter, in connection with Papyrus Lodge of Freemasons, by the Grand Lodge of England, took place on December 17. The ceremony was performed by the Grand Secretary, assisted by several well-known and prominent members of the paper trade in the city.

The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. have completed a mill on the Canada Dock, Chatham, N.B., for cutting, barking and preparing wood for the grinder in the pulp mill. A similar mill is in course of construction in the company's Wellington street wood yard. When in operation each mill will employ about 25 hands.

The first full cargo of Canadian sulphite pulp was shipped by the s.s. Coringa, from Chatham, New Brunswick, to London, on November 15. The vessel was chartered by the Dominion Pulp Company, and loaded a cargo of 1,500 tons dry sulphite. Part of this cargo was, however, from the neighboring Maritime Sulphite Mill.

The following calculations of the amount of paper consumed per head per annum by various nationalities has been made: England heads the list with 13 lbs. per head; then the Americans with 11 lbs.; the Germans, 9 lbs.; the French, 8½ lbs.; the Italians and Austrians use nearly 2½ lbs.; the Mexicans,

2¼ lbs.; the Spaniards, 7/8 lb.; Russia coming last with ¾ lb. Englishmen and Americans read more newspapers and write more letters than any other nation.

Mayor Hay, of Woodstock, has invited Mr. Spiro, who is contemplating the establishment of a pulp mill at St. John, N.B., to come to Woodstock and look the ground over there, as to its suitability for the location of a pulp mill. He has received an answer saying that Mr Spiro could not come now, but would do so before locating a mill.

The British Wood Pulp Association recently discussed Mr. J. Scott-Cassie's motion in reference to the ice clause and Canadian shipments, and it was thought inadvisable to alter the conditions in the Contract Note, but to suggest to members that in making out contracts for Canadian pulp the special shipping conditions necessary should be inserted in the body of the Contract Note.

Some twenty or more persons and firms have applied to the Governor and Council of Newfoundland for the right to cut timber to manufacture into pulp. Some of the parties are quite modest in their requests, and ask for license to cut on only six square miles, while another asks for the same privilege on 600 square miles. The right to use the waters of certain rivers as mill privileges is also asked for.

M. S. D. Wilkinson, of the Oxford University Press, was a traveler by the American train which fell into the Hudson. He was shaken, but not actually injured, and lost all his baggage. Mr. Wilkinson had been to Canada in the interests of the Oxford University Press publications. His visit had particular reference to the "Presbyterian Book of Praise," which the well-known house has produced for Canada.—Paper Making.

Pulp men use both white and black spruces. The latter is more common, says an exchange. They can readily be raised on burned or other open and properly drained acres in the woodlands. In the early spring loosen up the dark soil to fineness; mix, proportionately, five quarts of spruce seed with thirty quarts of oats, and sow broadcast; harrow them in; keep out all fires and running stock. They will then take care of themselves.

It is understood that a new paper match factory is to be erected in Canada, so it is altogether probable that the wooden match industry will be appreciably affected by the new process. By the new process matches will be cheaper and be much lighter in weight. The sticks of the matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is strong and porous, and when immersed in a solution of wax sticks well together, and burns with a bright, smokeless and odorless flame.

An excellent brown paper, suitable for covers, can be manufactured from pulp made in the following way: The wood is cleaned and cut in small pieces as for bleaching pulp, but the lye should be 35 per cent. weaker than is used for the latter. The pressure is 6 atmospheres, and the material is boiled twice as long as when making ordinary soda pulp. After boiling the lye is blown off, but traces of it are left in the pulp, and then neutralized with sulphate of iron in the beater. The pulp produced by this means makes a fine, strong, brown paper.

The Stockholm City arrived in Manchester with a cargo partly consisting of wood pulp. This was the last steamer from