

Where Our Waste Paper Goes

By G. Gerald Blyth.

Many readers may have wondered where the waste paper they donated to some charitable organization or sold to the rag-picker went, and how it was finally converted once more into a new commodity. Every year a very large quantity of waste paper is made over into cardboard of various thicknesses, qualities and colors. In 1919, 64,078 tons of waste paper were used chiefly for this purpose in the pulp and paper mills of Canada, having a total value of \$1,782,070.

Cardboard is made up of a "filler" and a "liner." The "filler" is the centre stratum of the finished product, and it is in the making of the "filler" that waste paper of all descriptions is employed.

In the cardboard mills of J. R. Booth, Ottawa, the average daily consumption of waste paper for the manufacture of "fillers" is in the neighborhood of 40 tons.

The outside strata are known as the "liners," and a mixture of sulphite and

ground wood in varying proportions is used in their manufacture. For heavy cardboard of high grade, approximately 30% sulphite is added to 70% ground wood. The addition of sulphite gives strength and pliability to the product as the sulphite fibre is longer and less brittle. No waste paper is used in the manufacture of the "liners."

There is a very steady demand for clean waste paper—that is, paper free from foreign substances. In spite of this constant demand for waste paper with our usual prodigality, a very large amount of old or waste paper is needlessly burned or otherwise destroyed every year when it might be put to valuable service once more.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—Twenty-five thousand dollars has been loaned to the Douglas Fir Turpentine Company by the provincial government, as an aid to establishment. The company, which will engage in the extraction of turpentine from the Douglas fir, has a plant in operation on False Creek, and has completed extensive and successful experiments in tapping the trees.



ANOTHER CHAPTER ON "THE LOST BALLOONISTS."

The picture reproduced herewith shows the three Ontario fire rangers who made a record trip over the frozen Missinabi River at night when they brought the news of the American trio, Lieutenants Kloor, Farrow and Hinton. The rangers' journey covered 55 miles and was made without a stop in one day on snow shoes. From left to right the figures are:—B. Roney, Chief Ranger, W. R. Clark and Earl Trousse. These men have made a reputation for their speed on snow shoes through the North Country. The two dogs used on the journey are regarded as the best sled dogs in the district.