

**SATIN-WHITE.**

**S**ATIN-WHITE is used with greater advantage than blanc fixe in the manufacture of chromo and glazed papers. This substance consists of thirty parts of hydrated alumina and seventy parts of sulphate of barium, and imparts to the paper with which it is coated a beautiful gloss and brilliant white appearance. The hydrated alumina used in its preparation is obtained by precipitation from pure iron-free sulphate of alumina with carbonate of soda, whilst the sulphate of barium is obtained in the same way up adding sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, to barium chloride.

Satin-white, owing to its greater adhesive power, requires less size to fasten it upon the paper, and also less color for coloring it than blanc fixe. It is also well adapted for the preparation for opaque envelope papers which must possess a damp surface. The mixture used for these papers consists of 1,000 grammes of satin-white in the form of paste (70 per cent.) intimately mixed with the litre of a solution of glue of specific gravity 1.27, and one-half a litre of glycerine. This mixture is spread on the surface of the sheet of paper with a soft brush, and slowly dried at a temperature of 35 or 40 degs. C. As hydrated alumina has a strong affinity for aniline dyes, the satin-white may be easily colored by an admixture of a hot aqueous solution of the dye, such as methyl violet B., rhodamine, etc. This is especially suitable for covering envelope papers with a thin layer which will not crack when bent or folded.

This substance, satin-white, is particularly suitable for the manufacture of machine-made papers. The nearly beaten "stuff" in the engine is first treated with a mixture of carbonate of soda and barium chloride, separately dissolved in water, and after the lapse of a few minutes, the mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of alumina is added. The satin white is rapidly formed, and adheres firmly to the fibres.

If the pulp needs to be colored, it is advantageous to use acid, resisting dyes, e.g., Ponceau scarlet for cotton, amarath, echtroth A and B, acid-fuschine, Paris-blue, etc. When a pale color is required the mixture of sulphate of alumina and sulphuric acid is first poured into the beating engine, and afterwards the aniline color dissolved in hot water in the requisite quantity, the final precipitation being effected by adding the solutions of carbonate of soda and barium chloride. The backwater of the machine is perfectly free from color, showing that all the dye has been fixed upon the fibres. —Papier Zeitung.

**THE HOME MARKET.**

"The less said about prices the better," was the remark made by the agent of one of the largest mills in the Dominion a few days ago. "It is not that our customers have not been getting good value for their money and a low price for a first-class article, or that they were not satisfied of that fact. The trouble is that a mill on the other side of the line sent a representative over here to sell at a low figure. He has been here more than six weeks and has succeeded during all that time in selling three carloads by cutting prices. Of the three customers he succeeded in obtaining, two have come back to us already and he will not get them again. We just made up our minds that we would not be undersold and have met the cut. Although it costs us money we have made up our minds to let the people to the south of us understand that we intend to hold the market here. We don't want a big profit, but are satisfied

to live and to let our costumers live also. The consumers are becoming alive to the fact that if the Canadian mills were closed down the prices would soon go up higher than ever." Apart from this little flurry the market has not shown any tendency downwards and the demand continues good, and prices remain about the same in all grades.

**A NEW POWER CENTRE.**

Thirty engineers under the direction of John Bogart, consulting engineer, have completed the survey work in connection with the proposed canal of the St. Lawrence Power Co., organized to develop the water power of the St. Lawrence River. This canal is to be 20,000 feet long, and is to extend from a point near the head of Long Sault Island south of the Grass River, where it can be continued parallel to the river for a mile and a half. For the present only 3,000 feet of the canal will face the river, however, and somewhere along the line of this parallel strip the company's electrical power plant is to be located. The water plunges over a bluff 48 feet high here, and the location is declared to be an ideal one for paper mills.

Some 75,000 electrical horse power will be generated to start with, and an offer has been received from a syndicate which proposes to buy up one half the power and rent it out in smaller parcels. The electrical horse power will average in price about one-half the rates charged by other similar concerns.

**THE DINGLEY BILL.**

The Dingley Tariff Bill, as reconstructed by the Senate Committee on Finance, contains some important changes, among which that relating to wood pulp is of interest. As reconstructed, mechanically ground pulp wood is changed from one-twelfth of one cent per pound to 7½c. per hundredweight, and a proviso is added "that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood, the amount of such duty shall be added as an additional duty when imported from such country or dependency." A paragraph is added providing for a duty of 1-12c. per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem on filter masse or filtered stock composed of wood pulp.

W. E. Mack, the surviving partner in the Wisconsin Wood Pulp Co., Centralia, Wis., states that he has taken the mill and will work up the wood now on hand, and that when this has been done the pulp business will be ended.

**GROUND SPRUCE PULP**

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