

plaster or marble, and not so brittle. In the same way vases, frames, chairs, even the whole furniture of a room, can be made from this material.

Uruguay imported over \$300,000 worth of paper last year, of which less than \$2,500 worth went from the United States.

There is only one paper mill in Venezuela. It contains a single machine, and it turns out printings, wrappings and cardboard.

The Pettebone Cataract Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has just installed a new boiler plant. The boilers are of 125 h.p. each.

Mr. Lee Parks, formerly with the Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper Co., has been appointed superintendent of the Niagara Falls Paper Co.

The mill of the Muncie, Ind., Pulp Co., is running with a full force of 100 hands. The employees of this mill have only lost three days' work in the past 20 months.

The Cliff Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, are obtaining large quantities of pulp wood from Thorold, Ont., and district, via the Niagara Central and New York Central Railroads.

A large number of colored men are employed unloading pulp wood at Thorold. Some of the villagers do not like to see them around, and frequent "color" fights are reported.

A new stack 140 feet high has been erected by the Niagara Falls Paper Co., which is to be used in connection with the burning, under the new boilers, of waste from the wood-preparing room.

A fire occurred recently in the Michigan wood land of the Niagara Falls Paper Co. Fortunately the great bulk of the pulp wood had been "boomed" in the river before the fire broke out. About 350 cords were destroyed.

Charles W. Bigelow, of Solon, Me., was drowned in Rowe pond, about 15 miles up river from Solon, on August 16. He was bookkeeper for the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Co., and had been in that company's employ for several years. He had been at Rumford taking a short vacation.

The manufacturers of wall paper not members of the trust held their annual meeting in New York recently. Their price schedule for 1896-7 shows a decrease of about 10 per cent. from last year. It is claimed that the National Wall Paper Co. will keep prices at the same figure as last year.

An exchange calls attention to a paper termed "Papier Zinque," which is a wrapping paper impregnated with zinc. As the zinc salts in the substance of this paper arrest and absorb those gases and vapors which would otherwise tarnish metal surfaces, it is stated that this is an excellent material in which to wrap metal goods.

The state of New York leads all the other states in the Union in its capacity for producing wood pulp, which amounts to 2,515,000 pounds daily. Maine comes next with \$69,000 and Wisconsin third with a capacity of 647,000 pounds. Tennessee and Alabama are at the bottom of the list with 4,000 pounds each to their credit.

In the manufacture of wood pulp New York leads. Of the 250 pulp mills in the United States, more than eighty are in that state. Wisconsin holds second place as to the number of mills, Maine third, and New Hampshire fourth. New York has not only the greatest number of mills, but has the largest, some of them having plants which, in size and capacity, are unequalled

in the United States and Europe. The wood pulp mill at Palmer's Falls, on the Upper Hudson, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet, board measure, and owned by the Hudson Pulp and Paper Co., is said to be the largest in the world.

At the paper manufacturers' convention banquet at Niagara Falls, N.Y., members who spoke stated that every paper manufacturing concern in the country, so far as could be learned, is in favor of the gold standard, and radically opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket. Such a union of sentiment is remarkable, or would be with ordinary political divisions.

The Paper Trade Journal has been gathering statistics relative to the paper and pulp trade in the United States. The annual capacity of mills making chemical fibre and ground wood at the present time is 1,426,350 tons. The daily capacity of the wood pulp mills for 1896-7 is 5,609,000 pounds, an increase of $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over last year. In 15 years there has been 1,058 per cent. increase.

There is no decline in the demand or price for spruce pulp wood. Many lots of spruce logs intended for the saw mills have been purchased in the interest of the pulp and paper mills at far better prices than they would net the original owners if sawed into lumber. Paper is king just now and lumber is dethroned, says a lumbering exchange. The supply of lumber of almost every variety is greater than the demand. On the other hand, there is no overstock of ground wood pulp or news paper.—Paper Mill.

The manufacture of wood pulp is constantly on the increase. According to statistics compiled by the forest commission, the amount of wood converted into pulp and utilized in the manufacture of articles, from a newspaper to the sheathing of a sea-going vessel, was, in 1891, 69,274,283 feet, board measure. These figures jumped up to 80,918,537 in 1892, and to 92,135,707 in 1893. Since the latter year the increase has been gradual until the last year the sum total exceeded 100,000,000.—Chicago News.

The many friends of Mr. Alex. Buntin, of Buntin, Reid & Co., will regret to learn that he met with a serious accident on Saturday, 12th inst. He was wheeling in Toronto, when another wheelman, in trying to pass him, slipped and fell, knocking Mr. Buntin's wheel from under him and throwing him heavily. He was taken home and medical assistance summoned, when it was found that his ankle was severely sprained and one of the veins ruptured. The injuries were very painful, but by the aid of a brand new crutch of modern design Mr. Buntin is able to get around again, but for the present his gait has a decided "hobble."

The new paper of John Schultz, of Lautenberg, West Prussia, is composed, according to a German account, of glue, asbestos and the ordinary ingredients of such material. The moist sheets are passed from the first rollers into a bath of concentrated sulphuric acid and 10 or 15 per cent. of distilled water. After immersion in this bath for five to thirty-five seconds, they are pressed between glass rollers, then put into pure water, next into a solution of ammonia, and finally put into water again, the process being completed by hard pressing, passing through felt rollers, and drying between heated metal cylinders. The product appears like ordinary note paper, but it is stated that even the most acid ink can be washed off with water after any time, and on this account the German Government has forbidden the making of such paper.