

vince, and such a grasp has he shown of these practical questions connected therewith which only an expert is supposed to understand, that he has been elected president of the Oxford Dairy Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. Articles from his pen on the subject of this important industry has been sought by leading journals interested in the subject, and his work along the same line in *The Sentinel-Review* has made it an authority with the cheese-makers of the province. A few years ago Mr. Pattullo took up the question of road reform, and if not the first easily became the most pronounced, persistent and intelligent advocate of a change from the present archaic system to one more in consonance with modern ideas of economy and convenience. His work has been fittingly recognized by the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, which tendered to him the chairmanship of its road improvement committee, and he is now endeavoring to give the movement practical shape by the organization of a Provincial Association of Road Reformers. Mr. Pattullo has never sought municipal office, but has been to the front on every public question affecting the town's interest. The fact that he is president of the Board of Trade is evidence that his work is appreciated.

These evidences of Mr. Pattullo's prominence in public affairs may make the statement that he will yet be "before the scenes" appear irrelevant. It was used in a political sense. By virtue of his qualifications Mr. Pattullo should be in Parliament, and there he would doubtless have landed ere this had it not been that his county is already represented by such knights of debate as Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright. His time, however, is coming. He is recognized by the leading members of the Liberal party, with which he is affiliated, as a ready speaker, a forcible writer and wise counselor, and when opportunity offers he will be warmly welcomed on the floor of Parliament. At the recent convention of Liberals in Ottawa to Mr. Pattullo was assigned the important duties of the secretaryship of the Committee of Resolutions, and more than one plank in the party's platform bears evidence of the touch of his hand.

Naturally Mr. Pattullo saw in the Canadian Press Association another vehicle for the advancement of the interest of his fellows, and he was one of the sturdiest advocates of the almost organic changes which have been made in the Association of late years. In 1891-92 he was its president and presided at what was probably the most important social function ever held under its auspices—the annual banquet in Ottawa, in 1892, which was attended by the Governor-General and the principal members of the two great political parties.

In his chosen profession of letters Mr. Pattullo excels. It matters not what subject he touches this pen clothes it with interest. He is argumentative and logical, his political writings having all the sincerity and force of conviction without the bitterness of prejudice or extreme partizanship. By sheer force of ability he has won for himself an enviable position in the ranks of the newspaper workers in the Dominion, and a record which justifies his friends in expecting from him still greater things in the future.

A fellow who had been criticised by the local editor applied to a lawyer to know how he could go to work to break up the paper. He was advised to buy the paper and run it six months, and was charged \$5 for the advice.

GENUINE PARCHMENT AND IMITATION PAPERS.

FOR some years past a number of papers have made their appearance in the trade called parchment paper. In appearance there is little difference between these papers, but this is not the case as regards quality. Parchment paper, as it has for a long time been known, is employed for packing humid objects, and is intended to preserve them from drying; water does not soften it, and whether wet or dry it is always of equal consistency and solidity. The *Bulletin des Fabricants de Papier*, considers the treatment and detection of these papers when they are imitation.

The property (consistency and solidity) is given by the operation which also gives it the parchment-like appearance, namely, changing the fibres into a gelatinous substance, so that after washing and drying all the surface may be considered as forming a homogeneous mass. It is impossible to recognize by tearing even with the most powerful magnifying glass the presence of fibres.

The transparent, vitreous appearance, and the solidity of the paper has hitherto been the chief means by which parchment paper could be recognized. With the increased manufacture of cellulose with sulphite, the employment of this last for parchment paper has been constantly becoming more common, and the choice of makers has always fallen upon the pulp made by the Mitscherlich method. When this pulp is laid as thickly as possible in the stamper and worked by blocks with a blunt base, then paper is obtained with exactly the same transparent appearance as parchment paper.

The simplicity of this mode of manufacture, in comparison with that of genuine parchment paper, is the cause of this paper being actually employed on a much larger scale than formerly. It is brought into the market under the name of imitation parchment paper, or, merely, parchment paper. But in this imitation we only find the appearance: it has not at all the properties of real parchment paper, because the fibres exist as in other papers, which fact prevents it from having tenacity or resistance to water. When placed in contact with damp substances it grows soft and tears. Although this imitation suffices for many purposes, it is nevertheless necessary to be able to discover the real from the imitation. The following method will be found satisfactory: Cut the paper to be tested into bands of the width of the finger, and then steep them in hot water for a short time.

Genuine parchment paper does not soften: it preserves almost the same consistency as when dry. When torn, the surface of the tear is smooth as though it had been cut. Through a magnifying glass this surface seems slightly fringed.

Imitation paper will soften, in most cases, under the action of water, and no effort is required to tear the band. On the surface of the tear the isolated fibres are clearly distinguished with the eye, just as they lie in the paper, but under a microscope they have an astonishing prominence.

During examination you should have recourse to the magnifying glass, for this reason that the sulphite pulp will have a greater appearance of parchment, according as it has been more reduced in the stamper, so that the bunches of fibres will have been transformed into very fine fibres. Lime water is an infallible means of proving the presence of sulphite pulp in parchment papers, on condition, of course, that they contain no coloring substance, the alkalis having no action on them.