

wood during the next thirty days. We do not know the contract price, but our readers can judge the cost of pulp wood cut and hauled out on bare ground in the month of August. — *Manufacturers' Gazette*.

METHOD OF TESTING WOOD PULP.

Mr. G. Schmidt, of the Union Co., Skien, Norway, advocates the following method of examining the fibres of wood pulp: "The pulp is mixed with an adequate quantity of glue (gelatine), so that the whole forms a liquid solution. The one side of a slide glass of a magic lantern is then prepared with the solution, and, as soon as the latter has dried, the slide glass is put into the lantern, and the image is projected against a white wall, 20 or 30 times enlarged. Through this enlargement all the wood fibres will become distinctly visible, and it is easy to form a judgment of the quality of the pulp."

THE USE OF SEMI-CELLULOSE PULP.

Since the introduction of sulphite wood cellulose as a paper-making material, its use has become universal and so extensive as to form at the present time the chief fibre employed in the production of paper. The treatment of wood by the sulphite process is preferable to the soda treatment, inasmuch as 20 to 30 per cent. more fibre is obtained from the wood. The quality of the cellulose fibre obtainable by the sulphite treatment may be modified to suit the purpose for which it is to be applied. By boiling for a longer or shorter time at a higher or lower temperature, one is enabled to produce a strong or weak fibre, a hard or soft pulp, having properties similar to hemp, cotton, etc. The raw materials required for its manufacture, as lime and sulphur, are so cheap that it is unnecessary to recover them, which operation is essential in the soda and sulphate process. The plant of the sulphite process has now reached a high degree of perfection and the original difficulties entirely overcome, so that a further development of the industry is likely to follow.

In addition to the ordinary white ground wood pulp, the brown steamed wood pulp, the soda and sulphite cellulose fibres, some manufacturers are now producing a pulp of an intermediate quality between ground wood and cellulose fibre. Paper produced from such semi-cellulose half-stuff would be better than that made from ground wood, and although not equal to paper made of pure cellulose, would be more cheaply produced. A number of mills, especially in Sweden, are making papers from this semi-cellulose pulp, but the method is kept secret. No doubt it is possible to produce many kinds of pulp from wood, having qualities between mechanical and chemical fibre. — *Paper Maker*.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Cheap wood pulp paper, cheap type setting by machines, cheap press work by giant presses, cheap postage, \$20 per ton on second-class mail matter, is stimulating a wonderful increase in the number of publications and a marked decrease in their price to the public, says an exchange. In a few years all the city dailies will sell at one cent per copy, while every little town will have its local paper and every city and village its daily journal. This will cause an immense increase in the demand for spruce wood pulp and white paper, developing that industry beyond all previous calculations.

A HOUSE OF PAPER.

An eating house made of paper has been erected in the port of Hamburg. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper, stretched upon frames and impregnated with a fire and water proof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection against the inclemency of the weather. The roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges, so that the entire structure may be rapidly taken to pieces and put up again. The dining room itself measures 30 by 6 meters, and is capable of accommodating 150 persons. There are twelve windows and four skylights, and the heating is effected by a couple of isolated stoves. A side section contains the manager's office, kitchen, larder and dwelling rooms. The total cost of the construction is said to have amounted to 1,500 marks. — *Wood Pulp News*.

FIREPROOF PAPER.

Fireproof paper is being manufactured for commercial purposes, and will soon become a necessity of ordinary life. The recipe of one fireproof paper manufacturer runs as follows: Ninety-five parts of abestos fibre of the best quality are washed into a solution of permanganate of calcium and then treated with sulphuric acid, whereby the fibre is bleached. After this five parts of ground wood pulp, as used in paper factories, are added, and the entire mass is placed in the agitating box, with an addition of some lime water and borax. After thorough mixing, the material is pumped into a regulating box and allowed to flow out of a gate to an endless wire cloth, where it enters the usual paper making machinery. Paper thus produced will resist even the direct influence of flame, and can be placed into a white heat with immunity. — *Paper Mill*.

PAPER PULP FOR FLOORING.

An innovation in floors is the use of a special preparation of paper pulp, invented by a German and called Papyrolith. It comes in the shape of a dry powder, which is mixed with water, dries in a short time, and may be spread and planed down upon a foundation of either natural or artificial stone, cement, or wood. It is stated to be solid, without a crevice, a bad conductor of heat, deadening all noise, and to wear especially well. It is also very elastic and perfectly fireproof. Since the mass may be tinted with almost any color, it is possible to lay down several layers in different colors alongside each other, or to lay a floor with a mosaic design. Parquettes, with varied colored borders can also be laid down, and the same material can also be used for wainscoting and stucco work as well as panels and other decorative purposes. The same inventor had succeeded in producing a material similar to Lincrusta Walton at only one-tenth the cost of that expensive material. — *Paper Mill*.

NOTES.

Mr. James Davy's pulp mill at Thorold is kept very busy.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. will get out about 10,000 cords of pulp wood this season. A new mill is to be erected.

It is well known that paper pulp is worked into a substance called papier mache, and it is therefore, perhaps, not surprising that recently a method was patented in Germany to make statues and busts from this material. It is much cheaper than