

THE NEW TARIFF.

THE new tariff brought down by Hon. Mr. Fielding, while possessing many features of undoubted merit, contains some items which are not only not in the interests of the paper manufacturer, but will in operation work positive injury to the trade. There appears to be a reasonable certainty that the Government is merely withholding the announcement of an export duty upon saw and pulp wood logs until the United States has definitely adopted the Dingley bill. This is the general acceptance of the situation by the press of the neighboring republic. A correspondent of Wood Pulp News has the following to say upon the subject: "The stand taken by the adherents of restriction in regard to the log, pulp wood and lumber trade has been rendered more obstinate and the prospects in their favor brightened by the re-appearance in the United States Senate Finance Committee's tariff bill of the lumber duties of the Dingley bill. Further, the Senate Finance Committee, while lowering the Dingley duty on ground pulp from one-twelfth cent per pound to seven and one-half cents per cwt., incorporates with the item a provision to balance any export duty we might put on pulp wood. The result of this has been to rouse Ministerial journals, and one of the nearest to the Government, The Toronto Globe, the chief organ of the Liberal party, gives us to understand that Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fielding nurse thoughts of retaliation. The Ottawa correspondent of that paper says that an export duty will probably be placed on logs and pulp wood, and an import duty on lumber, now that it appears certain there will be an impossible American duty on Canadian lumber."

The Canadian paper manufacturer, however, has good cause to complain of the reduction in duty upon some classes of printed matter which will result not only in loss of business to the paper men, but in the loss of employment to many Canadian printers, pressmen and other kindred trades. It seems strange that whilst the Government on the one hand appears inclined to respect the demand that the employment to be obtained by transforming the spruce logs into pulp shall be reserved for Canadians, it promulgates a policy, the direct effect of which is to deprive Canadians who are engaged in the other branch of the same industry of the employment which they now have. The reduction in the duty on books will result in the cheaper books and reprints being brought in by the ton; this means a loss of market to the paper mills. The abolition of the specific duty upon wall paper opens the doors to the cheaper grades of United States manufacture, as the difference between the duty of 25 per cent. on his raw material and 35 per cent. upon the finished article is not sufficient to encourage the wall paper manufacturer to continued expansion in the business. The abolition of the specific duty of six cents per pound upon advertising pamphlets, circulars, illustrated price lists and articles of that description, even although the ad valorem duties are increased from 20 to 35 per cent., it is asserted will have the effect of transferring the bulk of what has in recent years grown into a very large and profitable business from Canadian to American hands. The trade journals published south of the boundary line have not been slow to recognize the opportunities thus offered for an expansion of their trade, and to encourage their mills to take advantage of them. The situation from their standpoint is summed up by Paper Mill as follows: "There are a number of paragraphs in the new Canadian tariff that are of interest to

American paper manufacturers. The tariff on wall paper is reduced. So is that on straw boards; likewise that on books, printed matter, advertising pamphlets, show cards, calendars and the like, and on the species of publications known as 'patent insides,' that is, newspapers partly printed and intended to be completed in the localities where they are to be circulated. All this means that the chance of selling more paper in Canada than has been sold heretofore is very good; not that the additional market is of such proportions as to be of great importance to Americans, but the loss of it would be rather severe to the industry in Canada."

It is thus evident that both Canadian and American paper makers agree as to the results which will be produced by the new tariff, and this unanimity of opinion fully justifies the protests of the Canadians against the reduction of the duties.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD PULP.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given to the preservation of wood pulp on the Continent. It is stated that the experiments made with a view to disinfection by Drs. Klemm and Rohrig are not yet concluded, but at the same time there is no reason why paper makers and pulp makers should not work on independent lines, especially as those causes of failure which so far have been found out should henceforth be most carefully avoided in the manufacture of the pulp. It seems proved that the seeds of the fungus which spoil the pulp must be looked for in the raw wood, says an English exchange. On these lines everyone interested in the subject can easily make further experiments. In fact, the treatment of the raw wood should be studied most minutely, if a good pulp is to be made which keeps well. Workmen must be watched, and a strict control will often find faulty pieces of wood which have not been thrown out, and most likely be the cause of much mischief afterwards. The objection that prices of raw wood being high now, one ought not to be more particular than formerly, when such spots were passed without any trouble, can easily be met with the answer that, as the demand lately has been good, the pulp has been worked up more quickly, and therefore the opportunity of spoiling reduced. It is generally believed that pulp having a few spots, if it is at once worked into paper, cannot possibly allow this fungus to spread. On the other hand, if the pulp is to be kept before it can be used, a greater care naturally must be taken with the selection of the raw wood. This is not so difficult, and is done successfully in chemical pulp mills. There are always both kinds of pulp demanded, and therefore no great difficulty should be experienced in using the necessary precautions, which must pay for themselves in the end.

PAPER DRINKING CUP.

A paper manufacturer of Elberfeld, Germany, has recently patented quite a novelty. It is a substitute for a drinking glass and may best be styled a cup made of paper. The idea is well executed. The drinking cup is so small that it may be carried in the pocketbook, and it enables the traveler to always have his own clean drinking glass. It is so cheap that it may be thrown away after having been used but once, or when it has served its purpose. These paper drinking cups are of a strong yellow paper, provided with a leather-like surface, and are absolutely water-tight.