

equivalent favors to Canada. The preference will amount to a discount of 25 per cent. off the regular rates of duty, whereas now it is only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. off. Great Britain will thus have a great advantage over many of the competitors. In pulp and paper-making machinery, for instance, the present duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem, but after August 1 it will only be three-fourths of this or $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ad valorem. We ought also to increase our sales of paper, and may be able to compete in other departments that the present duties close to us.—Wood Pulp, England.

A FIELD FOR CANADIAN PAPER.

LA INDUSTRIA PAPELERA, the organ of the Spanish paper interests, in a recent issue, contains a review of the condition of the paper trade in Spain. It says that competition has placed most of the paper manufacturers in so critical a situation that they were compelled to combine in order to raise prices as much as possible. A conference was held and a committee appointed to draft a plan for the organization of an association of manufacturers of machine-made paper. The plan was laid before a general convention on August 12 of last year, and showed that Spain had fifty-four paper mills which, with eighty-nine machines, made, annually, 171,000 kilograms of paper. These figures were a surprise, for this quantity is far from sufficient for the supply of Spain and the Spanish colonies, and contradicted, therefore, the cry of overproduction which had been raised for years. As the figures proved to be correct, the manufacturers concluded that the low prices were not due to overproduction, but to unjustifiable competition among themselves. On December 12 of last year another convention was held and the association was founded, the following rules being adopted:

A.—Paper is sold by weight.

B.—The ream contains 500 sheets; the weight of reams is given in kilograms, and that of paper in rolls in grams per square meter.

C.—The size of the sheets and width of the rolls is given in centimeter and half-centimeters. The weight of reams is given in round kilograms, and the weight per square meter in round grams.

D.—The minimum weights for the papers most generally used are fixed as follows: Printing paper, white, 43 grams; printing paper in popular colors, 40 grams; ordinary calendered paper in sheets, 48 grams; writing paper, 50 grams; uncalendered printing paper in rolls, 45 grams; calendered printing paper in rolls, 55 grams; ordinary chamois tissue for oranges, 12 grams; white tissue, 15 grams; uncalendered straw paper in ordinary colors, for match boxes, 40 grams; white straw paper, 40 grams; gray and leather-colored straw paper, 50 grams; brown wrapping, calendered, 70 grams; English calendered paper, 70 grams; calendered wood fibre paper, 70 grams; manilla, 27 grams.

E.—For papers of standard weight, a deviation of 3 per cent. above or below the weight called for is allowed; for wrapping paper, 4 per cent. Sheets of different weight in a ream do not justify rejection of paper.

F.—Slight differences in purity of stuff, strength and color do not constitute reasons for rejection.

G.—White printing papers are half sized unless differently ordered.

H.—No less than 500 kilograms are made of any size, weight and quality. The purchaser has to submit to an over or short delivery of 10 per cent. on orders of not more than 1,000 kilograms; for smaller orders 5 per cent. is allowed.

I.—Laid papers and papers with watermarks are charged at 10 per cent. additional. The price of seconds is 10 per cent., and that of thirds 20 per cent., lower than for first quality.

K.—Paper in reams is sold by gross weight. The wooden or iron cores shipped with rolls remain the property of the manufacturer;

the purchaser has to return them or pay for them at a rate previously agreed upon.

L.—Boxing and extra wrapping are charged for separately. The manufacturer is, as a rule, obliged to furnish only ordinary packing, the dimensions of no bale to exceed one meter.

M.—Prices are always understood f.o.b. train or vessel at the port situated nearest the mill. Goods are forwarded for account and risk of consignee. Terms for payment: Three months after date of invoice, or cash, with 2 per cent discount.

N.—For white papers the manufacturer is given at least one month, and for colored papers six weeks' time for delivery, counted from the date of order received.

O.—Every purchaser who has been notified of these terms and does not protest is, in case of future orders, supposed to agree to the rules and terms laid down.

P.—In case of dispute both the purchaser and seller are to appoint each an expert, and if these fail to agree they should choose a referee, whose decision is final.

After adopting these rules the manufacturers agreed upon uniform prices, which were to take effect on January 1 of the current year.

Communications in later issues of the paper named show that the wholesale dealers were not satisfied with these rules and terms, which had been agreed upon by the manufacturers without consulting them. Their complaints were considered by the association, with the result that a discount was granted dealers, which is to be graduated as follows, according to the quantity of paper a dealer may sell for a mill: 25,000 pesetas per year, 1 per cent. discount; 50,000 pesetas per year, 2 per cent. discount; 80,000 pesetas per year, 3 per cent. discount; 120,000 pesetas per year, 5 per cent. discount, 250,000 pesetas per year, 6 per cent. discount.

At a meeting on March 6 the association, in view of the fluctuations in the value of the currency, decided to fix new prices each month, and in this way the manufacturers of Spain hope to be able to meet foreign competition.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—With very little doing in mechanical pulp, the tendency to fall in price has ceased, and manufacturers are showing greater firmness. Moist pine has sold at 43s. 6d. c.i.f., while dry has been contracted for at £4 c.i.f. In sulphite, a few job lots, as is usually the case at this season, have been sold to clear out the winter stocks. For forward delivery the market is firm, though for contracts over next winter sellers are somewhat disposed to meet the views of buyers. In the event of war between Spain and the United States, a hardening of prices is anticipated. Soda pulps remain scarce, and no change is anticipated, unless there should be a fall in sulphite.

CURRENT NET PRICES, C.I.F.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sulphate and soda, bleached, per ton.....	10 0 0	10 12 0
" unbleached, first	8 0 0	8 10 0
" " second	7 15 0	8 0 0
Sulphite, bleached,	11 10 0	15 0 0
" unbleached, first	8 5 0	10 10 0
" " second	8 0 0	8 5 0
Pine, dry, in sheets	4 7 6	5 0 0
" 50 per cent. air dry	2 2 6	2 5 0
" extra fine	2 7 6	2 10 0
Brown, dry	4 7 6	4 12 6
" 50 per cent. air dry	2 5 0	2 7 6
Aspen, dry	6 5 0	7 0 0