

the demand for this quality of pulp is increasing a boiling plant will be added to the mill.

"Mr. Davy bore out all of these facts in my talk with him to-day. The color of the boiled material is a light brown. The pulp has the advantage of being strong enough for all purposes without the aid of sulphite or other chemical matter. There is one drawback, inasmuch as not so much pulp can be made. Mr. O'Brien, of the Lincoln mills, who introduced this process, comes from Lambertville, N. J., and has proved himself a very bright man for the Lincoln Company since he has been connected with it. Superintendent Foley, of the Davy mill, so the proprietor says, is doing splendidly with the mill. All of the Foleys are born pulp and paper makers. One brother is with the Hollingsworth & Whitney mill at Waterville, Me., while another is with the Newtons, at Wellington, N. H. Mr. Davy has two of the brothers with him."

RIGHT, YOU ARE.

THE North Eastern Lumberman is quite correct when it says: "The time is liable soon to arrive when Canada may desire to throw some protection around her forests and may not be anxious to ship logs and wood free of export duty to the United States."

That's just it.

Canada has been supplying the United States with pulp wood freely and fully, while the same United States has been imposing an import duty on ground and chemical pulp and on paper.

This is not reciprocity.

It is not a fair exchange.

It is a robbery—a robbery of the Canadian workman for the benefit of the United States workman. This robbery is due to the preference of the Canadian Government for timber limit owners over the Canadian laborer.

Yes, Canada may not always be anxious to do this.

Wisdom may come.

ANOTHER MOVE.

The Algoma Pioneer states that F. H. Clergue, the manager of the Canadian Lake Superior Water and Light Company, has succeeded in purchasing the great water power at the Michigan Sault, and has paid \$72,000 on the deal. The channel enters the River Ste. Marie on the south shore above the ship canals and extends southeasterly four miles to Little Rapids at Hay Lake. The work of cutting a canal was commenced several years ago, but stopped short through lack of funds. The outcome will be to establish at the two Saults a number of large manufactories with a great number of artisans and laborers.

STILL THE WIND BLOWS NORTH.

They are coming.

They must have our spruce forests.

As a proof read the following paragraph from Fox River, Wisconsin:

"W. S. Taylor, manager of the Pulp Wood Supply Company, Will C. Ten and James M. Millan, returned home from

Canada on May 31. Their trip was in the interest of the Pulp Wood Supply Company, which will soon be compelled to cross the border for its supply of wood. A large tract of land belonging to the Canadian Government and covered with a fine quality of spruce was inspected, and a report will be made to the officers of the company at no distant day. The country covered by the party lay along the Canadian Pacific Railroad for several hundred miles, close to the northern shore of Lake Superior."

On the Fox River are many pulp and paper mills, and last year they took 100,000 cords of Canadian wood. But that is a trivial quantity compared with what they will want five years from now. Their own supply is running out.

ENGLISH PAPER SUPPLY.

It is curious now to remember the panic which prevailed in England among paper-makers as to the duty on rags, and the difficulty in obtaining raw material for the manufacture of paper. Stationers indulged in the most gloomy forebodings of the future of their trade. Dr. Lindley was among the foremost to show the quantity of fibre available for the manufacture of paper in the common furze, and now nearly all our best paper is largely composed of esparto grass, while in the common kinds wood forms an important factor. Instead of the English paper trade being ruined, it has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The entire weight of paper for the whole kingdom in 1859 (the duty was repealed on the 1st of October, 1861) amounted to just over 97,244 tons. At the present time four Scotch mills send out a quarter of this quantity, the whole of which is used for newspapers and publications of high class. Last year two well-known publications, Lloyd's News and the Daily Chronicle, consumed, the former 4,250 tons, and the latter 4,200 tons of paper. Previous to the repeal of the duty these would have had to pay a tax of £59,500, £58,800, respectively. Sittingbourne mill produces 400 tons weekly on seven wide machines.

In the manufacture of paper, as in most other branches of trade, the tendency is for the smaller makers to be absorbed in the larger ones. In Scotland there are fewer mills than there used to be, and in Ireland, although within the century there were fifty-two mills, at the present time there remain only eight; this great decline is mainly due to the absence of coal.—The Athenæum.

WORK HAS BEEN STARTED.

There has been a great deal of talk about a new pulp mill at Chatham, New Brunswick, and work has at last begun. The Advance says:

"On Monday work was begun on the site of the pulp mill to be erected by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. The mill is to turn out thirty tons of pulp per day. There were eight men at work on Monday, and the force is being daily increased."

Canadian paper and pulp mills are steadily increasing in number.

The California Trade Review is the name of a new weekly journal and trade directory published at Los Angeles, California, by Mr. D. M. Carley, formerly editor of The British Columbia Commercial Journal.