l, and lined with tile. It was in these digesthat the finest sulphite pulp ever produced his continent was cooked in twelve hours. were built from drawings by Mr. T. R. Allithe chief engineer of construction. Above e digestors is a large chip bin for holding the s when prepared for the digestors. Large ers extend from the chip bin floor to within 3 f the neck of the digestors, so that when filling a gestor a light wooden shute is pushed in been the hopper and the neck of the digestor, a e drawn, and the chips fall from the bin ne and fill the digestor in a remarkably quick e. One of these digestors can be blown off, filled with chips and acid, and started cooking in in the short time of thirty minutes.

The wood room is next reached. In this ding the wood is prepared for the digestors; logs are drawn up the haul-up from the m into the wood room, then rolled onto end- chains and drawn up against the saws, cut to lengths of 30 in., then barked on the bark- machines, the bark dropping into a conveyer being carried into the furnaces of the tububoilers. After the bark is taken off, the ces go to the wood splitter, where they are lit, then to the boring machines, where all the ots are bored out, then to the chipper, where is cut up and falls through the floor into the ip breaking machine, which breaks all the od up to a uniform size; from the breaker it lls onto the shaker or screen, where all the saw st and long slivers are shaken out. This aker shoves the chips on to a short conveyor, ich carries them into the chip bin above the gestors. It will readily be seen how well this achinery was planned, by having the material op from one machine to another, thus doing ay with all elevators and a large amount of achinery and expense.

From the wood preparing room we pass into the id plant and sulphur burning room, where the id is made for cooking the pulp. It is all run by gravitation, doing away with all acid pumps, which are very expensive to keep in repair in a sulphite mill. Starting at the top of the upper floor, the lime is slacked in an iron tank, then run into two mixing tanks, where water is added to bring it to the proper gravity, and it is ready to enter the acid absorbing tanks, of which there are three in each system (there being two systems.) When the lime and water is let into the first or upper absorbing tank, it continues its flow into the second and third ones, then flows into the settling tanks and from these into the storage tanks, where it is ready for use. From these storage tanks it is drawn off as required in the digestor room, all flowing by gravitation. During the flow of the lime and water through the acid absorbing tanks it is met by the sulphur gas from the burners, which is drawn through the liquor by large vacuum pumps, which brings the lime and water up to the proper acid test.

The heavy wood room machinery, such as the barking machines, splitter, chipper and grinder, was built by John Bertram & Sons, of Dundas, while the shafting, boring machines, acid plant, etc., were built on the premises by Mr. T. R. Allison, who designed the mill. The complete mill, with property, cost in the vicinity of $100,000, and was built in ten months. The buildings are sufficiently large to manufacture thirty tons of pulp in twenty-four hours, the machinery having a capacity of fifteen to eighteen tons. It is estimated that the additional machinery required for a thirty-ton mill could be installed at a cost of $30,000.

PULP NOTES.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company are making rapid progress with the construction of its mill at Lotbiniere Falls, Que. From 250 to 300 men will be employed.

Mr. J. S. Larke, trade commissioner in Australia, writes that the first orders for Canadian pulp wood are being filled, and he is sure there is a better opening for Canadian paper.

The St. Raymond Company, with a capital of $50,000, has been incorporated at Montreal. One of the objects of the company is to manufacture wood pulp and articles made therefrom. Among the promoters are John Macfarlane, Walter Drake and George Finley.

The Laurentide Pulp Co., of Grand Mere, Que., will at an early date add a three machine paper mill to their pulp plant, with the object of cultivating an export trade with Great Britain. It is reported that an order for the machinery has been placed with American manufacturers.

A rumour is current that in the near future the erection of a large pulp mill at St. John, N.B., will be commenced. The amount to be invested is variously stated from $100,000 to $150,000. Should the proposition be carried out, it will certainly prove a profitable investment and of great benefit to the city.

An exchange says that the first raft of pulp wood from Canada by way of the great lakes is expected to arrive at the Long Tall Point docks of the Pulp Wood Supply Company, near Green Bay, Wis., in a few days. The raft will contain 5,000 cords and others will follow in rapid succession from the Georgian Bay district.

In Germany and Russia railroad rails have been successfully made of entirely paper material. The mode of making the rails consists in the employment of moulds and powerful pressing machines, the former for shaping the rail, and the latter for consolidating purposes. Wood pulp has not been tried with any marked success as yet, but ordinary pulp from rags, rope stock, etc., answers the pupose.

The Paper Trade Review of London, England, says: Scandinavian wood pulp prices continue to rule firm, but there is a feeling of uneasiness in the trade as to how long quotations will be maintained. Several makers view with concern the steady increase in the consumption of Canadian pulp on the part of English mills, and the starting up of new undertakings in Canada with British capital. Any diversion of trade is partly attributed to the action of certain British wood pulp firms, who also act as agents for Scandinavian mills. The latter fancy they have a grievance.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Government have reported a retaliatory clause as follows: "That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon pulp wood exported to the United States, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country or dependency an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord so imposed, and proportionately for fractions of a dollar of such export duty."