

proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday, that the leaders of both political parties approve of the proposed duty :

"Mr. Fielding asked leave, on the orders of the day being called, to make an announcement that was received with cheers on both sides of the House. Mr. Fielding said : ' Before the tariff resolutions are concluded it is the intention of the Government to ask for a re-enactment of that resolution in the old tariff which authorizes the Governor-in-Council under certain conditions to impose by proclamation an export duty on logs, and to add power to include export duties on pulpwood and on certain ores. (Cheers.) In regard to logs and pulpwood we have no intention of applying these resolutions at once, so that they will not affect operations now in progress. It may, however, be possible that before the next meeting of Parliament we may have occasion to exercise this power, and therefore it is the intention to ask for this authority.'

"Sir Charles Tupper—'The House will have heard with great pleasure the announcement just made. While it is not desirable to adopt anything like a policy of retaliation, no doubt the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary for the Parliament and Government of Canada to look solely to Canadian interests in this matter. Face to face, as we now are, with advanced legislation in the United States, as I see the Senate has agreed to this large increase in the duty on lumber, it is incumbent upon the Government not only to take this power but to use it if this proposed legislation in the United States is carried into effect. There is no more advantageous policy for Canada than that just indicated by the Minister of Finance.'

"Mr. Charlton characterized this power as a dangerous one to place in the hands of the Government, and he would oppose it. He asked that a day be fixed for the discussion of it.

"Mr. Fielding promised to fix a day and notify Mr. Charlton. The matter was then allowed to drop."

URGING THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following despatch from the Ottawa correspondent of The Toronto World is another straw which indicates the drift of sentiment at the Capital upon the question of placing an export duty upon pulp wood. Canadian lumbermen and those financially interested in lumbering operations are evidently deeply stirred by the latest news from Washington regarding the lumber duties. Over thirty representative lumbermen, bank presidents and directors, directors of railways and transportation companies, held meetings here this afternoon to discuss the situation and decide upon a line of action to be taken in consequence of the rejection by the United States Senate of motions to strike out the duties on lumber and pulp wood imposed by the Dingley bill. The great injustice of allowing Canadian logs and pulp wood to be exported to the United States free of duty, to be there manufactured into lumber and pulp, which would then compete with Canadian products upon which an import duty must be paid, was pointed out, and it was unanimously resolved that the Government be asked to take power to make provision by order-in-council to impose an export duty on logs and pulp wood, equal to at least the United States import duty, should that be ultimately imposed. The deputation then waited upon the Government to-night and urged that the request of the meeting should be complied with. Strong reasons were given in support of the request, and as the tariff bill is still

under consideration, action favorable to the deputation's request is immediately expected. They got a most encouraging answer from the Government. The deputation included W. C. Edwards, M.P., E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, J. R. Booth, H. K. Egan, Alex. Fraser, W. C. Hughson, W. T. Mason, G. S. Leitham, McLaren Brothers, Levi Crannel, of the Bronson & Weston Co., of Ottawa; Thomas Mackie, M.P., Ald. Scott, of Toronto; Mr. Whitney, of the St. Anthony Lumber Co.; Senator Cox, J. L. Burton, of Barrie; Senator Drummond, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. Mather, and G. Burn, Bank of Ottawa.

A FLATTERING PROSPECTUS.

FROM the prospectus and reports of the Arcadia Pulp and Paper Mills Co., Ltd., of Nova Scotia, which has been incorporated, with a capital of \$650,000, to take over the properties of the Milton Pulp Co., Ltd., and the Morgan Falls Co., Ltd., it is learned that the Indian and General Investment Trust, Ltd., 308 Winchester House, London, E.C., have been authorised to receive subscriptions for 1,000 shares of \$100 each 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 100 \$1,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds. The Milton Pulp Mills, Milton, N.S., are situated on the Liverpool River. They have developed a water-power of about 3,000 to 4,000 horse-power but are at present only using 1,500 horse-power. There are four grinders, and the average output of dry pulp has been 414 tons monthly. The average cost of wood is reported at \$2.83 per cord, and the actual cost of manufacturing the pulp is \$8 per ton.

The Morgan Falls pulp mill is situated on the La Hare River, Lunenburg County, N.S., and has a water-power of 1,000 horse-power. There are three grinders with an average output of 250 tons dry pulp per month.

The prospectus states that freights to England can be had at almost any time for 10s. per ton. The production of the mills is now being sold in the United States at prices ranging from \$18 to \$16 duty paid, netting at shipping point \$13.84 to \$12.34 per ton. A large proportion of the pulp would probably be shipped to England, the principal competition being from Norwegian mills. The prospectus goes on to say that Norwegian mills have a slight advantage in the way freights, but when comparing first cost of plants it is generally conceded that ground pulp mills in Norway cost about \$10,000 per ton daily capacity. This would mean that these two mills, having a capacity of 11,000 tons per annum, equalling about 45 tons per working day, would be valued in Norway at \$450,000, whereas the cost price in Nova Scotia was \$145,472.

ABOUT BLOTTERING PAPER.

The very best blotting paper is made wholly of cotton rags, says an exchange. Some of the grades are made partly of wood pulp, and with it may be some clay. Such papers as they dry out become still less absorbent. The addition of dyes to blotting paper makes it less absorbent. English blotting paper is made usually of from twenty to forty pounds to the ream. American blotting paper is made from forty to a hundred and fifty pounds to the ream. Blotting paper colors are white, blue, granite (a very light gray), yellow and pink. It is made in various shades of these colors. There is sold of white blotting paper ten times as much as of any other color. Some of the calenders used in calendering cloths are made of blotting paper, sheets of which are pressed together to form a roll.