

months. In a blackbook are recorded faults, especially drunkenness and laziness, a third of the yearly profit being deducted for each mark, and three marks resulting in dismissal. The result of the plan has been a great improvement in the industry and sobriety of the workmen.

The Jacques Cartier Pulp and Paper Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Quebec Province with a capital of \$50,000. It is authorized to carry on operations on the Jacques Cartier river and elsewhere in the Province. The incorporators are: E. Goff Penny, M.P.; Robert Archer, William Strachan, William Currie, and Robert Law.

The first vessel to touch at Port Medway, N.S., this season loaded with 2,400 tons of wood pulp from the Charleston and Milton Mills, and then proceeded to Halifax to take on 1,600 tons more. The vessel has been chartered to make five trips this season with pulp, Halifax and Port Medway being the ports of call on this side of the Atlantic.

The Megantic Pulp Co. and the municipality of Agnes, Que., have become engaged in a controversy caused by the company's dam having raised the river and lake three or four feet. The municipality claims that lands overflowed, drainage stopped, and the deposit of unhealthy vegetable matter on the shores have been the result of the erection of the dam.

During the month of March wood pulp was received in Great Britain from Canadian ports as follows. At London, 4,645 bundles from Halifax and 4,593 from St. John, at Liverpool, 12,225 bundles from St. John. Cargoes were also en route on March 31 from Halifax by steamers Glendevon and Barcelona for Manchester. The latter vessel carried 11,596 bales of wood pulp and 1,040 bales of dry pulp.

For quick growth and quick profit from the prairie plantation, it is best to plant white and Norway spruces, they being hardier than the black, when the seedlings are about six inches high. Plant in the spring, after the ground is deeply and well pulverized and sunned, placing them, say, four feet apart for easy culture, and in due time thin out as needed for conducting the test. Rightly managed, the spruces and poplars can be profitably cut when 15 or 20 years old.—Exchange.

Mr. F. H. Clergue, president of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., is pressing on the Dominion Government the proposal to grant an annual subsidy for a steamship line to France. He has been making a special study of the trade of France, and the conclusion at which he has arrived is that there is an enormous market in France for pulp, paper, and other products of this country, a market large enough to warrant the establishment of a direct steamship line almost for the sole purpose of promoting trade in these lines.

The war scare in the United States has caused a very large increase in the demand for "news." It is said that the demand is such as to "flood" the mills, and an instance is cited in the city trade of a carload of "news" being shipped from the mill recently by express, at a cost of \$250 for the freight charge, so urgent was the need of the paper at the publication office. While the news branch of the trade may be receiving some benefit from the war talk, other lines of the paper business are not so favorably affected.

Wood pulp from the United States and Canada is being regularly received at British ports, and the Scandinavians, who have experienced a mild winter, show more readiness to meet

the views of buyers in regard to prices, the result, no doubt, of the competition from across the Atlantic. In February, Great Britain imported 27,982 tons of wood pulp, of the value of £133,616, which included 9,948 tons of chemical pulp, of the value of £79,310, and 18,034 tons of mechanical pulp, of the value of £54,306. As compared with February, 1897, there was an increase in the imports of wood pulp of 3,353 tons, and, in value, £11,785; in esparto, an increase of 1,889 tons and a decrease in value of £2,838; and in rags, a decrease of 1892 tons, and in value £3,145.

Mr. Ernest Williams, who spent several months in Canada as the special representative of The London, Eng., Mail, in a series of articles which he has published, speaks very strongly of the possibilities of Canada as a pulp and paper producing country. He lays special stress upon our boundless spruce supply, our extensive water-powers, and magnificent system of interior navigation. Respecting the question of an export duty on pulp wood, he has this remark to offer. "Canadian pulp, also, is superior to that of the United States. For that reason, and for the further reason that the Yankee supply of spruce is pitifully small compared with Canada's, the United States admit Canadian pulp wood free of duty. Now, when the most protectionist and the 'cutest' nation in the world admits an article free of tariff, it is time for the nation which sends that article to commune with itself and consider the advisability of checking the export. In the present case the Dominion would be well advised in putting an export duty on pulp wood."

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