liquor and long, slow cooking will effect a cure if anything will.

QUESTION.—Can spruce and hemlock chips be cooked together with good results?

ANSWER. Yes; but it is preferable to cook them separately. The concerns using both woods usually cook one wood a while, then change to the other.

QUESTION.—Can sulphite pulp be made of basswood, and has any attempt been made in that direction? Can you also tell me if woods like maple and birch have ever been successfully used in the digestor?

ANSWER.—Basswood will not make good sulphite, although it is most excellent for soda pulp. The results of recent experiments show that the heart and sap of basswood cook in very different ways, and while the sap may make fair sulphite the heart remains stiff and "woody," and appears as short chunks mixed with the pulp. It has been found impossible to sell such pulp, and its manufacture has been abandoned. For soda pulp making, basswood works very well, as does maple, birch, beech, willow and even cherry. In fact, there is hardly any wood except chestnut which cannot be made into pulp by the soda process. Chestnut does not amount to much. It can be made into pulp all right, however, but here the trouble commences. First, chestnut pulp does not bleach well. Then it is such short colored stuff, and so fine, that it cannot be used in the ordinary manner of paper making. As one paper maker put the matter, one-half of the stuff runs out of the drainers and is lost, while the other half runs right through the wire! So much for chestnut soda fibre. In an attempt to make sulphite, a mill foreman tells me that he tried a digestor full of chestnut, and got—ink! And it took several cooks afterwards to get all the color out of the digestor.

PULP NOTES.

The Lancaster Pulp & Paper Co., of Musquash, N.B., is applying for incorporation.

One year ago $10 per ton was an average price in the New York market for ground wood pulp. To-day $25 is being paid.

Castle & Gotthel, 41 Park Road, New York, are United States agents for the St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., of Mispec, N.B.

S. W. Butterfield, of Three Rivers, Que., has been granted a patent in the United States for feed attachments for wood pulp chippers.

It is expected that the mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, at St. John, N.B., will be completed by the first of June. Some of the machinery is now being placed in position.

The Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company are now placing contracts for machinery for the new mill to be built on the Sissiboo river, near Weymouth, N.S. The plans for the mill and dam are in the hands of a New York engineer. Mr. Chas. Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., is the promoter of this enterprise.

The Grand Trunk Railway has taken a step which will encourage the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, by withdrawing its special rates on pulp wood from Canada to points in the United States. These rates have in the past proved a great benefit to American paper makers situated on the frontier.

J. G. Guay, J. E. A. Dubuc, Joseph Gagnon, F. X. Gosselin and O. A. Porritt, of Chicoutimi, and others, have been incorporated as the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. Their charter is a broad one, giving them authority to manufacture lumber, pulp, paper and pulp-wood, to build and operate electric light and power systems, and to construct wharves, steamboats, docks, waterworks systems and telephone lines.

Mr. Wm. S. Hale writes to the Paper Trade Journal, disputing the statement made by Mr. John MacFarlane, of Montreal, that chemical fibre was first made in Canada in 1873 and mechanical pulp about the same time. He states that in 1867 he was employed by Angus, Logan & Co., of Windsor, Que., who were then making chemical pulp, basswood being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being made, but the pulp was not run up into sheets as now.