

as it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of wood pulp to make 1 ton of paper, a considerable saving would be effected by manufacturing at Sault Ste. Marie and shipping the paper to England, instead of shipping the pulp to England to be manufactured there.

PAPER PULP FOR LEAKS.

Paper pulp is one of the most useful articles within the reach of mankind.

Mixed with glue and plaster of paris or Portland cement, it is the best thing to stop cracks and breaks in wood.

Pulp paper and plaster alone should be kept within the reach of every housekeeper.

The pulp must be kept in a close-stoppered bottle, in order that the moisture may not evaporate.

When required for use, making it of the consistency of thin gruel with hot water, add plaster of paris to make it slightly pasty, and use it at once.

For leakage around pipes, to stop the overflow of water in stationary washstands, where the bowl and the upper slab join, it is invaluable.

Used with care it will stop leaks in iron pipes, provided the water can be shut off long enough to allow it to set. Around the empty pipe wrap a single thickness or two of cheese cloth just wide enough to cover the break, then apply the compound, pressing it in place and making an oval of it somewhat after the fashion of lead pipe joining, only larger.

The strength of this paste when once it is thoroughly hardened is almost beyond belief. The bit of cheese cloth prevents any clogging of the pipe by the paste working through the cracks.

An iron pipe that supplies the household with water had a piece broken out by freezing. The piece was put in place, bound by a strap of muslin, then thoroughly packed with paper pulp and Portland cement, and was to all appearances as good as new.

Paper pulp and fine sawdust boiled together for hours, and mixed with glue dissolved in linseed oil, make a perfect filling for cracks in floors. It may be put on and left until partly dry, then covered with paraffine and smoothed with a hot iron.—Rural Mechanic.

WOOD PULP FRUIT CANS.

Wood pulp fruit cans are among the latest applications of wood fibre to a useful purpose. The preparatory machinery, The American Wood Worker tells us, consists of a beating engine, for disintegrating the pulp, and a compressed air pump and an engine for pumping the fluid pulp. The soft pulp produced is placed on the fine netting and the moisture driven out by compressed air, the mesh holding the fibre permitting the water to escape. The pulp, while yet in a soft state, is gathered upon a large roller in sheets about 8 x 10 feet square, until about a quarter of an inch thick. It is then cut off the roller and carried up on a canvas carrier to a drying chamber nearly 100 feet long, through which it slowly passes, requiring about ten minutes to make the trip. When the sheet arrives at the other end it is partly dry and may be handled readily. It is placed next between pressing rollers, then shaped into cans about as ordinary tin ones are, the edges being connected with a special glutinous matter. Then the cans are finished off in the machine. This is one way, but it makes a seam. Another mode, adopted later, in which no seam on the side is made,

consists in taking the soft pulp direct from the wire netting and moulding it into cylindrical form, about the length of a dozen cans, and keeping it on the hollow tubes until ready for cutting and heading.

MEN WHO ACTED WISELY.

Some years ago, according to The Paper Mill, a company of capitalists established a paper mill in a California town, where supplies of straw were plentiful, and where such rags as were needed could be procured. The company spent a pile of money in building and equipping a mill, and for a time the venture was prosperous. Presently wood pulp came into general use, and in the manufacture of such paper as this company could make and sell, supplanted straw and rags. There was no pulp timber in the vicinity of this mill, and consequently the manufacturers were at great disadvantage in securing raw material. The mill began to lose money, and lost a great deal.

Then the company abandoned the old establishment, sought out a locality where raw material and water power were convenient, and there built a mill. As a consequence they made money, and are prospering yet.

Now, these capitalists were wise, and if any paper manufacturers find their supply of raw material running short we would advise them to follow their example.

And, by the way, if any suggestion as regards a new site is required we beg to call attention to the fact that there are many localities in Canada where lots of timber, first-class water power and all the natural advantages necessary to a first-class establishment can be found.

SITUATION VACANT.

TO PRINTERS—Wanted an experienced Business Manager for a well established Printing Business with a guaranteed run of work exceeding four thousand dollars a year. Address, with letter stating particulars of qualifications, to "Printer," 1534 King West, Toronto. (12)

FOR SALE.

PRINTING INKS—Best in the world, Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, \$1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address, **William Johnston**, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New York.

PAPER CUTTERS "Universal"

Patented in Germany. No. 26408.

Board Cutters. P. in G. No. 31998.

Back-Making Machines. P. in G. No. 59470.

Scoring and Grooving Machines. P. in G. No. 65732.

Scoring and Drilling Machines. P. in G. No. 77239.

Rolling Machines for Stamping. P. in G. No. 66647.

Steam Stamping Presses, with disposition to work simultaneously of both sides. Registered No. 40077.

Patent Carton Cutter, with self clamp. P. in G. No. 31998.

Steam Embossing Presses, with four tables to be attended only by two workmen, with disposition to disengage each table. Registered No. 36848.

Electric Stopper for Presses. Patent applied for.

Little Elastic-Back-Making Machines.

Registered No. 35850.

Knife Sharpening Machines, with self-acting knife regulator. Registered D.R.G.M. No. 33080.

ALL OF UNEQUALLED CONSTRUCTION AND CAPABILITY.

Furnished by **KARL KRAUSE, Leipzig.**

Already sold, more than 40,000 machines. Established 1855. 700 hands.
Yearly return about 3,400 machines.

Sole Agents for Canada: **The BROWN BROTHERS, Ltd., TORONTO**