

of income tax. The Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co., Limited, paid  $8\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. All of which tends to show that the British firms have not lost money last year.

President Clergue, of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has issued an order prohibiting visitors from going through the mill viewing its operations. The company recently put in considerable new and improved machinery of special and original designs, and the officers say that rival pulp manufacturers have been detected in an attempt to secure drawings of some of it. As soon as this fact became known the order was issued.

A league has been formed to bring about the development of the power of the Niagara River on the Canadian side with these officers: President, John F. Macklem, Chippawa; secretary-treasurer, F. J. Hill, Niagara Falls, Ont.; vice-presidents, R. P. Slater, C. C. Cole, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Reeve Cook and E. P. Dalton, Niagara Falls South, Ont.; Messrs. Hazlett and Herbold, Chippawa; Mayor Griffith and S. J. Sidey, Welland. The organization is quite extensive in its make-up.

The Ontario Government has at last ratified an agreement made between the Canadian Niagara Power Co. and the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway, whereby the latter company is to be allowed to dispose of its surplus power, pending the development of the power in Victoria Park by the first named company, under its agreement with the park commissioners, and for which they pay \$25,000 a year. This may aid in building up a few factories on the Canadian side of the river.

The extension of the railway system of British Columbia, for which considerable provision was made at the last session of the Legislature, is expected to be followed by the development of the spruce limits in some parts of the province. There should be a fair demand for paper in British Columbia. The eastern mills of Canada sell paper there, but they are handicapped by freight. It costs 75c. a cwt. to ship from any of the mills in Ontario or Quebec, whereas from the Everett mill across the line paper can be carried to Vancouver and Victoria for 12c.

The shipment of pulp from Sweden via Norway to England appears likely to receive a severe check, if the Norwegian Government persists in its present policy. A claim for £2 12s. 10d. has been made by the Norwegian Consul-General upon Messrs. Henderson, Craig & Co., Limited, of London, being the amount of income tax assessed upon that firm on wood pulp from Sweden, which they shipped from Drontheim, Norway. This assessment was made for the financial year of 1894-5, but owing to the red tape observed, the charge is only now being enforced and an attempt made to collect the amount in London. The assessment is at 2 per cent. upon the income the firm is supposed to have derived from the 909,350 kilogrammes of Swedish pulp which they shipped via Drontheim.

#### THE UNITED STATES MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The market for chemical fibres is about as heretofore. Foreign sulphite, bleached, No. 1, 3.25 to 3.30c.; No. 2, 3.20c. Foreign soda, bleached, 2.90c.; unbleached, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{8}$ c.; No. 2, 2c. Domestic sulphite, unbleached, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. Domestic soda, bleached,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  to 2c.

The demand for ground wood pulp is increasing right along. Quotations are from \$18 to \$20 at the mill.

The market for paper makers' chemicals is moderately active. Bleaching powder, 1.87½ to 1.95c.; caustic soda, 1.87 to 2c., and alkali, 75 to 80c.

#### A GREAT "NEWS" SYNDICATE.

IT IS announced in the trade journals that a great news syndicate has been formed for the purpose of operating fifteen mills, having a total daily output of 1,400 tons. The six large companies known as the "big six" have been untiring in their efforts to bring about an understanding, and, after meeting with many legal and other difficulties, it is reported that an agreement has been arrived at which is practicable and will go into operation on 1st March. In the meantime the spirit of the agreement is being observed, the fifteen manufacturers working together harmoniously. Committees on organization and finance, and sales and contracts, respectively, each having six members, have been appointed and are already at work, the membership of these committees being composed of members of the "big six" firms. The papers are now being drawn up at New York, and, as soon as completed, a final meeting of the fifteen interested manufacturers will be held to sign over the plants to the new syndicate. The mills which have joined the syndicate, with their managers and daily output, are as follows: Rumford Falls, Garrett Schenck, 100 tons; Otis Falls, Hugh J. Chisholm, 150 tons; Berlin Falls, H. M. Knowles, 150 tons; Palmer's Falls, Warren Curtis, 135 tons; Glen's Falls, F. H. Parks, 273 tons; Niagara Falls, J. C. Morgan, 120 tons; Jlcott Falls, H. A. Wilder, 50 tons; Franklin Falls, W. F. Daniell, 60 tons; Piercefield Falls, Ex-Governor Flower, 40 tons; Turner's Falls, two mills, W. D. Russell and W. E. Everett, 55 tons; Fall Mountain, A. N. Burbank, 100 tons; Haverhill Paper Co., H. M. Knowles, 40 tons; Webster Paper Co., J. Fred. Webster, 25 tons; Lake George Paper Co., W. W. D. Jeffers, 50 tons; Falmouth Paper Co., Hugh J. Chisholm, 50 tons.

#### THE CHINESE DID IT.

Making paper from wood pulp is not an invention of these later days. The Chinese have for centuries made paper from the pulp of the bamboo bark, and the paper made by the Japanese from the "paper tree" is notorious for its strength and fineness. The first European attempt which met with any success was in 1760, when a French and a German chemist almost simultaneously published a method of making paper from wood.

#### A PLAIN DUTY.

French papermakers, who have been using Scandinavian pulp wood, are giving trial orders to Canadian shippers, believing that the material can be had more cheaply. The situation, touching both politics and pulp, is briefly this: There is an ample, profitable and growing market for pulp and paper in Great Britain, Australia, Africa and South America. Canada has a very large supply of the best pulp wood in the world. The United States is receiving large orders for wood pulp and paper from the countries just mentioned, and is filling these orders by virtue of being able to get pulp wood free of duty from Canada. The Dominion Government have full power to restrict by an export duty the ruinous export of pulp wood, and thus to encourage large pulp-manufacturing and paper-making industries in Canada, at once preserving our forests from over-rapid depletion, and affording much profitable employment to capital and workmen in Canada. The duty of the Dominion Government is, therefore, plain, but that plain duty they neglect and refuse to perform.—Halifax Herald.