esting and so strange that the spectator finds himself contentedly watching it while time rolls on, until he is probably awakened from his day-dream by finding his feet wet from the spray of the screen. As might be inferred, however, one peculiarity of the fluid is that it dries very quickly, and in a few minutes no trace of the soaking remains. From the first press on an endless felt, the paper moves through a succession of huge revolving cylinders heated by steam; these are called the "drying cylinders," and the paper is kept in close contact with their surfaces for a "drying canvas" which moves with it. A curious effect is produced by the friction caused by the paper passing between these cylinders. It leaves them to go through a series of chilled iron finishing rollers, called calender rolls between which and the drying cylinders is a space of four or five feet over which,

NOW STRONG AND COHESIVE.

the paper passes unsupported. If the hand be placed beneath the passing sheet a somewhat strong thrill or shock is felt, caused by the electricity generated by friction referred to. It might be worth while considering whether the generating power could not be fostered as to produce it in quantities sufficient to afford a practical result. To return, however, to the paper: the sheet now winds through a vertical frame of calender rolls, which give its surface a certain finish; and the edges are afterwards trimmed and the paper cut the proper width. The sheet usually comes over the wire double width, and slit up the middle in this last stage. After being trimmed it is wound up upon rollers and taken to the finishing-room. In the finishing-room there is the super-calender roll which gives the finest surface obtainable, and which is only used for the best qualities of paper, such as that supplied to *Belford's Monthly* and other high-class periodicals. When the paper has received the finish proper to it, it goes through a cutting-machine where the continuous sheet is

CUT INTO REGULAR LENGTHS

of three feet or thereabouts; then assorted, packed in bales of convenient size and shape and stored away until finally shipped to its consignment. This last step does not give the company much concern. The railroad passes within fifty yards of the storehouses, but as if this were not enough, a switch has been carried to the entrance to the yard, and the paper has to be transported but a few steps before reaching the freight cars in which it is carried, either direct to customers or to the warehouses at headquarters in Montreal. In Sherbrooke the Canada Paper Co'y has another large establishment situated on the Magog, near its junction with the St. Francis, but these mills are chiefly given to the manufacture of heavy felts and wrapping papers and newspaper. The Windsor Mills are usually employed in making the finer kinds of printing, book and writing papers, and supply most of the leading journals and periodicals in Canada. A department frequently spoken of during the description of the manufacture was the

"RECOVERY HOUSE."

This is too important and interesting a place to be passed over without a brief notice, although our space does not admit of a detailed description of any others of the minor processes. It was thought best to refer to this part at this late stage rather than interrupt the continuous account of the paper-making at an earlier period. The recovery house is a long shed, in which there are four furnaces. But, what furnaces! Thirty-five feet long, twenty feet high in