

successful in not only operating this establishment during the past year, but in receiving good financial returns from his operations. We are pleased to learn of this purchase and extend our best wishes for his future success.—Napanee Express.

The Laurentide Pulp Co. have just made another shipment of ground wood pulp to Britain, shipping 183 tons dry measure, for Liverpool per steamship Scotsman, and 99 tons, dry measure, per steamship Numidian.

A new sulphite pulp mill and a paper mill are being erected at Grande Mere, on the St. Maurice River, Quebec. The capacity of the pulp mill will be about 30 tons daily. Mr. John P. Riley, of the Laurentide Pulp Co., is manager of the new concern.

A systematic effort is being made in Great Britain for a Saturday half-holiday among the paper makers. Already some of the mills shut down on Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. and do not start up until 6 a.m. on Monday; but it is considered desirable that there shall be a general respite during this time, and there seems no doubt that the end will be attained through voluntary consent of the employers.

The wood pulp industry of the United States, it is estimated, now consumes 800,000,000 feet of pine, spruce and hemlock annually. The average annual consumption of the timber is 20,000,000,000 feet, and there is left standing in the Northern States, it is estimated, 100,000,000,000 feet coniferous groups. There is standing in Canada 37,300,000,000 feet of white pine, and the annual consumption is 2,000,000,000.

Chicoutimi is to have a pulp mill. Though a small town, it has been very progressive, having good water works and electric light. This is a new evidence of its energy. The chief mover in the new scheme is J. D. Guay, the mayor of the town, and a large shareholder in the water works and electric works. Chicoutimi is a town of about 5,000 population, on the Saguenay River, and in easy reach of extensive pulpwood limits. The intention of the new company is to deal in export trade only.

The Austrian Association of Wood Pulp Makers recently held their second annual meeting at Vienna. The report was satisfactory, particularly as regards the work of the Central Office. Not only have better prices been obtained than before, but also several new members have joined. All the proposals of the committee were carried unanimously, and a hope was expressed that the few still remaining outsiders would join the association, in order that still more satisfactory results may be obtained at the next general meeting.

Official paper testing has not yet been introduced into France, though the following story would show its desirability: The Government wanted to buy a special paper only made by three mills in France. The mill which is considered the most efficient received enquiries after this sort from three dealers, and sent cuttings from one and the same sheet to all three. They made their tenders and the highest was accepted, while the two other dealers received a reply stating that their samples did not give satisfaction. It would be interesting to learn how the Government official came to his decision.

Charles Campbell, of Carthage, New York, is the inventor of a pulp machine which will make a vast difference with the spruce-pulp makers of this country. As is well known to all persons familiar with the pulp business, there is a large loss of

stock after the stuff has gone to the screens. There are particles of pulp too large to go through the screens. There are large slivers which come from the edges of the pulp blocks, which slide around and manage to get pumped up on the screens. The amount of stock thus thrown away from each mill would be surprising if known. The machine is a complete success, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.

A company with large capital is being formed to build and operate a pulp mill at Grand Falls on the St. John River. The company is not yet formed, though already a number of prominent men, and men of excellent financial standing, have become interested in the project, and it is sure to be put through. Among the capitalists and prime movers in the scheme are Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Manchester, of the large dry goods firm of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, N.B. It is understood that Senator Proctor has the largest interest in the new company. This is the same syndicate that is trying to unite the pulp mills of the Maritime Provinces.

For the art of paper-making the world is indebted to the Chinese, who, with their usual liberality when dealing with their own historical dates assign its invention to a Chinese king about 3,000 years ago. As a matter of fact it was probably made in China before the Christian era. The invention was taken to Samarcand, whence it was introduced into Europe in the seventh century. In 712 the Saracens were making paper in Spain from cotton fibre. Its use became general a little later. Linen and cotton rag instead of raw cotton were first used by the Saracens, and the earliest dated document on linen paper is said to be a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile, in 1177.

The Canadian Government has made a very important announcement regarding an export duty on pulp wood. It is to the effect that whatever action it may take in the matter of such a duty, parties who are now making contracts for pulp wood will be protected from loss. In other words, if such a duty be imposed finally, it will not affect contracts running at the time the duty goes into effect. No manufacturer need hesitate, therefore, to contract for Canadian pulp wood for the present. Practically any duty that may be finally decided upon will not be effective for another year. But that pulp wood will ultimately be taxed, there is now little doubt. The pressure which is being brought against the Canadian Government is a little too strong to be withstood.—American Paper Mill.

When the Western Classification Committee met at Chicago, a petition signed by wholesale paper dealers and paper-makers in Wisconsin and other states was presented asking that news, book and other grades of paper be restored to the fourth class, where it was before January 1, 1896. The paper men in the west claim that when news, book and other grades of paper were placed in the third class by the committee over a year ago, the western paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers were placed at a disadvantage at once, because the eastern paper men had the advantage of lower freight rates and were thus able to cut under the western men in making prices. Wholesale paper dealers of Chicago, and manufacturers of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are much interested in the next meeting of the Classification Committee, and they will make a strong effort to have paper restored to its old class.