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The next convention will be held at Ottawa.

#### WOOD PULP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from London dated July 1st states as follows.—

During the last two weeks the arrivals of mechanical (ground) wood pulp at British ports have included several hundred tons from Newfoundland. The sales in this country have evidently been effected at a low figure, as, according to the customs declarations, the value of the 2,100 tons to hand last week only amounted to £3,540. The week's supplies were chiefly from Norway, the quantity being 4,380 tons of the value of £9,380, the remainder of the imports being as follows: Sweden 780 tons of the value of £3,320; Canada 742 tons, valued at £2,500; and Belgium, five tons of the value of £24.

The British imports of chemical wood pulp last week amounted to 5,471 tons of the value of £43,133. Quite eighty per cent. of the value represented Swedish supplies, the remainder being contributed by Norway, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Holland, United States, Canada and Denmark.

#### WEIGHING MACHINES IN JAPAN.

Makers of weighing machinery will be interested in a circular lately issued by the Chamber of Commerce at Yokohama, calling the attention of merchants and others to the necessity of providing scales based on the kin or kwan system, instead of on the English pound system. From January 1st next weighing machines in Japan will not receive legal recognition unless the kin and metric system is adopted. Not only will it be necessary to have the existing weighing machines altered from the English pound system, but all sales and business transactions will have to be carried out by the latter. Hitherto the English pound has been calculated as three-fourths of a Japanese kin, and in converting weights into Japanese measures, the Japanese kin has been taken as the equivalent of 1.333. In reality, however, a Japanese kin corresponds to 1.32277 English pounds. Consequently the new weighing machines, scales, and weights will have to be converted on the basis of 100 Japanese kin equalling 132.277 English pounds.

#### MINING MACHINERY IN JAPAN.

Mining machinery, pumps, and parts thereof are imported, chiefly from Great Britain, for use at the Kiushiu coal mines. These machines are imported direct by the Japanese firms owning mines at Kiushiu. Many of them have their own branches in Great Britain, and also arrange the purchase of machinery for smaller mining companies.—German Official Report from Nagasaki.

#### IRON BEDSTEADS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Stump bedsteads, measuring from six feet to six feet six inches by two feet six inches to three feet; French bedsteads with top and bottom rails, from six feet six inches by three feet to four feet six inches; or with one inch bed posts and brass rails, in same sizes; four-post bedsteads, with seven-eighths of an inch posts and no foot rail; or with one inch or one and a half inches, no foot rail, all in above sizes; or with two inch posts, no foot rail, in sizes six feet six inches by four feet six inches to five feet—are the varieties imported. They come principally from Birmingham. The manufacturers' prices are:—Stumps, from \$2.76 to \$2.94; French, from \$5.14 to \$5.88; French, with one-inch posts and brass rails, from \$7.32 to \$8.04; four-post bedsteads, in the sizes above

stated, from \$5.28 to \$15.36. Discount, forty-five per cent. and five per cent. They retail at thirty-three and one-third per cent on landed cost, the latter including ten per cent. duty and sixty per cent on first cost. Transportation charges are from \$6 to \$7.20 per ton measurement of forty cubic feet. The goods are packed in cases for the better quality; the others in straw and bagging.—United States Consul at Demerara.

#### THE PAPER TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

The large newspapers of Melbourne are using American paper, and they print from rolls. The bulk of the trade in newspaper in Victoria, however, is controlled by English mills, and they, as a rule, obtain a slightly higher price than the American. The last contract that was entered into by an American mill with one of the Melbourne daily papers was taken at what was considered a very low price.

There is a good sale in Melbourne for book paper and also for a good, clean wood pulp newspaper. The better classes of printing papers are all of British make. Samples of very good American wood pulp brown paper have been brought into notice in Melbourne, and its price is considerably higher than the paper imported from Sweden of the same class, but it is thought that for many purposes it will be preferred, even at the advanced price.

The total imports of writing, printing, wrapping and other papers into Victoria are to the value of £240,000. Of this about £38,000 worth is shown as coming from the United States, £184,000 worth from Great Britain, £16,000 worth from Germany and £2,000 worth from other countries.

#### COTTON HOSIERY YARNS.

A Canadian manufacturer of hosiery goods desiring to learn where certain descriptions of hosiery yarns not made in Canada could be obtained, at the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada in London, sends the following information: Leicester, England, may be termed the headquarters of the yarn industry in that country. Some of the well known manufacturers of yarns in that place are J. E. Pickard & Sons; Fielding & Johnson; J. Brierly & Sons; F. Denisthorpe & Sons; T. W. Rust & Co.; J. Whitmore & Co.; D. Sandeman & Co.; and W. Thompson & Sons.

Wm. Hollins & Co., Pleasley works, Mansfield, Nottingham, spin white and natural Botany yarns, but not carded and combed Egyptian.

H. Axon, Son & Co., Hope Mills, Bolton, and Fox Bros., & Co., Wellington, Somerset, are open to do business in all lines.

#### MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO EXPORTERS.

There has sprung up in Austria lately a condition of affairs between the Government and the manufacturers and exporters that contain some valuable lessons for others than Austrians. For the promotion of the export trade, which is described as being in a desperate state, the Imperial Government proposed to render very material assistance to the exporters. There was to be an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for the express benefit of this trade and the money was to be spent in sending trained experts into the various countries with which Austria has been doing business. These men were to devote themselves to the study of all local and special conditions which affect trade, make themselves thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people, their language and habits, and render regular reports to the home Government.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN BRAZIL.

There is an unusually active demand in Para for musical instruments, including both those for house and street music, and there seems to me to be a golden opportunity here for some competent salesman.—United States Consul at Para.