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CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP NEWS

Ontario Opposed to Reciprocity With United States—Water Competition Endangered by C. P. R. R. to Cut off Canal—Ten Million Dollar Pulp Mill Project

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Canada, October 24, 1910.—"The sixteen paper and pulp mills in Ontario are enjoying a good share of prosperity under the policy of protection. Had they the entire bulk of Canadian trade such as would come from raising the tariff higher against the United States mills and other foreign paper makers there never could be a complaint of slack times or insufficient business." This statement was made by Mr. J. G. Worts, manager of the Don Valley Paper Mills, one of the largest concerns in the province, whose long experience with the paper business places him as fairly representative of opinion in his line in Canada.

"The American mills, were they granted any means of entering the country without restriction, and competing with the Canadian paper maker on the same level, could carry on such a campaign of rate cutting as to drive most of our mills off the map. There is practically no import or export with the States as the tariff stands, and we have come to regard our industry as pretty well isolated. Under that condition of protection it has thrived to its present large proportions, and no paper man in the Dominion wants for a moment to have a new order of things inaugurated. It is inconceivable that prosperity could be risked by our Government for any chance benefits that theoretically may accrue. The sixteen mills of Ontario are in a splendid position, and will continue to prosper if let alone, but in my opinion tampering with our trade relations with the United States is not the way to place us further ahead."

Mr. Charles V. Syrett, manager of the Victoria Paper and Twine Company, is an ardent opponent of the reciprocity agitation which has been widely mentioned by Canadian publications and THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL during the past several months.

"As far as Canada is concerned the whole agitation by Canadian papers is a stupid attempt to improve what is already a satisfactory rate of progress," said he; "the paper business in Canada, with its millions of invested capital and thousands of employees, could not be exposed to the inroads of United States makers without detriment to our home industries. The business in the United States has been so specialized these days as to limit each mill to two or three grades of output, while our Canadian mills, with a more limited market, are obliged to make practically every grade, with a correspondingly greater expense for each one. In this way, if a lowering of the tariff were brought about, the foreign mills could dump goods on this market far below what the Canadian could compete with. Anyone can foresee the result. As a Canadian I feel that the best interests of the country are not bound up in a closer commercial partnership with the United States."

The steamer Queen Amelie has arrived at Vancouver with a large cargo of steel rails and machinery for a new pulp mill being established at Powell River. L.

LOW FREIGHT RATES ENDANGERED

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Canada, October 24, 1910.—The low freight rates which Ottawa enjoys as a result of the Rideau and Ottawa water routes providing competitive lines with the railways, are believed to be endangered by the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme to cut off the Rideau Canal a mile above its confluence with the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Board of Trade and City Council met jointly on October 21 to hear General Manager McNicoll, of the C. P. R., explain his scheme. The railway wants to build a tunnel a mile long across the heart of the city, and use the bed of the canal to complete a right of way through the city. The tunnel would cost $1,000,000, and new stations would be built, so the city does not want to refuse the improvement if there would be no indirect bad effects. Before they decide an expert railway engineer will advise them. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, contended the closing of the canal would remove a factor that kept down freight rates on lumber shipped from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario points. In view of the recent judgment of the Railway Commission confirming the advanced railway tolls of three years ago, the protest of the lumbermen was to be expected. G. F. Henderson, a legal authority, added that comparatively low rates had been given Ottawa by the Railway Commission purely owing to the existence of the water routes. His remedy would be a clause in the act transferring the canal and compelling the railway to continue low rates. The C. P. R. engineers argue that the Ottawa River is the only water route which is ever considered a serious competitor of the railway.

President Peter Whelen, of the Ottawa Board of Trade, said that many years in the lumber business was sufficient to convince him that a proportionately small volume of lumber was shipped by the Rideau.

It is claimed on the other hand that the existence of the water route insures the moderate tolls of the railways.

The situation is viewed with interest by all shippers, the paper industry being affected very closely. G.

CANADIAN PAPERS GO BANKRUPT

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Canada, October 24, 1910.—The Calgary (Alberta) Daily News has gone into the hands of liquidators. The firm, according to a statement made up to August 1 last, shows liabilities over assets of $56,000. These have increased by $10,000 since that time. When all is liquidated it is expected that little will be left for the unpreferred creditors. In addition to Daniel McGillicuddy, the editor, the chief losers will be Hon. Frank Oliver, Federal Minister of the Interior, and four cabinet ministers of the Alberta Parliament. Among the creditors of the company who are secured are the Goss Printing Company and the Toronto Type Foundry.

And still another Canadian newspaper, the Galt Reporter, has gone into liquidation, and has been placed on sale by the liquidators. The property formerly belonged to Jaffray Brothers, of Galt, and is one of the most up to date printing plants in Western Ontario, with practically new equipment. The London and Western Trusts Company, of London, Ont., are conducting the winding up proceedings. L.

BAYLESS COMPANY'S TITLE CONFIRMED

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Canada, October 24, 1910.—The Province of Quebec, and especially business interests in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, are more than usually interested in the decision which has just been given by the Court of Appeals of New York State. This decision affects the ownership of a large tract of land, some 23 miles from Quebec, which is valued at $1,000,000. A dispute arose between the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company and the Firman Onderkirk Company as to the ownership of the property. The property was purchased by the Bayless Company in 1905, and an action was brought by the Firman Onderkirk Company to recover the property on the grounds that they had a previous option on the land. The decision confirms the Bayless Company's title to the land, and they will at once commence extensive improvements in connection with the property. R.

A. D. McFaul, Oscara Fickett and C. H. Plummer were in Crawford, Me., last week and purchased 500 acres of timberland of Horatio Averill. This land adjoins the property recently bought by the Orono Pulp and Paper Company.

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wagon road bridge, and this bridge will also support the pipe line for the conveying of the pulp to the south side mill.

Mr. Lefebvre expects to have the new pulp mill and bridge completed in two years. Mr. Lefebvre owns both sides of the river at this point, and can develop about 5,000 horse power from this plant, and it would not be at all surprising if some day a paper mill might be driven by the surplus power. T.

Carthage Machine Company's Big Orders

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CARTHAGE, N. Y., October 31, 1910.—If there is any place in this valley that is always busy it certainly is at the shops of the Carthage Machine Company.

A call there resulted in the following information: That the Carthage Machine Company have just shipped or have on the floor two 300 horse power grinders, to the Norwood Paper Company, of Norwood, N. Y.

One largest size chipper to the M. D. Olds Company, of Cheboygan, Mich.

One large chipper to the Central Paper Company, Muskegon, Mich.

Two 300 horse power grinders to the Diana Paper Company, of Harrisville, N. Y.

Two 300 horse power grinders and one wet machine, screens and pumps to T. P. Basselin at Beaver Falls, N. Y.

And two 300 horse power grinders to the Powell River Paper Company, of Powell River, British Columbia. T.

Witham System Installed in Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., October 31, 1910.—Geo. S. Witham, Jr., President of the Witham Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y., was in Port Edwards last week attending to the final details of construction of the remodeled wood room of the Port Edwards Mill. At this and at two other mills of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company the complete Witham system has been installed, the work being done by the Kingsbury Construction Company, of Hudson Falls, with the result that all wood is now handled mechanically instead of by hand as formerly. The list of new machinery installed includes mechanical barker feeds, barkers and barker attachments; mechanical splitter feeds and splitters, and the complete Witham, Jr., cleaning installation. Under the old arrangement the mill was able to handle but 40 cords per day, while 150 cords can now be prepared in the same length of time with a reduction of two-thirds of the cost. The results secured at these mills have been important factors in the landing of contracts by the Witham Company for the rebuilding of twelve wood rooms in this section of the State. FOX RIVER.

Awaiting Water Power Report

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., October 31, 1910.—The Wisconsin legislative special committee on water powers, forestry and drainage, held a meeting at Madison, and additional testimony was given by State Forester Griffith and C. B. Stewart, Engineer for the State Forestry Commission. The subjects under discussion were the reservoir system of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Association on the headquarters of the Wisconsin River, and the proposed reservoir at the head waters of the Wolf, Chippewa and Manitowish rivers. The committee, consisting of Senator Bird and Assemblymen Hambrecht and Thomas, are now busily engaged going over all the testimony, including briefs. A full report is expected shortly, which is awaited with eager interest by all water power and mill men in the State. FOX RIVER.

C. B. Pride Makes Flying Trip

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., October 31, 1910.—C. B. Pride, of Spokane, Wash., is in the city for a brief visit, and will leave on Monday for Tomahawk, where the two paper and pulp mills operated by himself, his two sons and brother are located. His Eastern trip is in connection with the proposed erection of a third pulp mill at Tomahawk of 30 tons daily capacity. Contracts for the new mill are to be let immediately, and construction work hastened as much as possible.

Mr. Pride also brings the plans which he has designed for the proposed plant of the Empire Paper Company, of Spokane, Wash., to be used in consultation with Judson G. Rosebush, of Appleton, and L. M. Alexander, of Milwaukee, two of the chief stockholders of the company. FOX RIVER.

Paper Trade Bowling League

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., November 1, 1910.—The employees of the various local jobbing houses have formed a bowling league, to be known as the Boston Paper Trade Bowling League, and will open their season a week from next Saturday with contests among the various teams. Teams from the following jobbing houses have entered the league: Stone & Forsyth, John Carter & Co., Carter, Rice & Co., Inc., Tileston & Livermore, Bay State Paper Company, Storrs & Bement Company, Andrews-Burr Company and D. F. Munroe & Co. All the games will be played Saturday afternoons on the Bova Alleys. E. H. Taylor, of Stone & Forsyth, is president of the league, and Percy Tuttle, of Carter, Rice & Co., Inc., is the secretary. TANYANE.

St. Regis Superintendent Drops Dead

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CARTHAGE, N. Y., October 31, 1910.—John McIlroy, superintendent of the sulphite mill of the St. Regis Paper Company at Deferiet, N. Y., dropped dead in the mill Thursday afternoon at about 5 o'clock. He had been repairing some pipes overhead, and was working from the top of a ladder. The air in the room was very hot at the top of the room, and when McIlroy reached the bottom of the ladder he took a drink of water and immediately fell to the floor dead, still holding the tools he had been using.

It is supposed he became overheated by the work he had been doing, and the action of the cold water which he drank caused his death.

He leaves a wife and one son at Deferiet and other relatives in Canada, where he will probably be interred. T.

Rogers Succeeds Lundrigan

ALBANY, N. Y., October 25, 1910.—State Labor Commissioner John Williams has apointed William C. Rogers, of Rochester, his second deputy, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Lundrigan, of Buffalo, who is now labor mediator for the International Paper Company. Mr. Rogers will be the executive head of the bureau of mediation and arbitration. The position pays $3,000 per annum.

Mr. Rogers for several years was connected with the State Board of Charities, resigning recently as superintendent of State alien poor.

Paper Millionaire's Widow Sues

Mabel A. Thompson, widow of Robert M. Thompson, a deceased millionaire paper manufacturer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died about four months ago, has filed a summons and complaint in the county clerk's office in an action to recover her dower rights in the estate. She had previously brought proceedings to contest the will. Several defendants are named in the action.

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Canadian Conservation Pioneer Dies.

In the death of Monsignor Laflamme, rector of Laval University, Quebec, Canada, has lost one of her very ablest scholars and most devoted patriots. Though specially at home in the study of geology and physics, in which he gained a world-wide reputation, and for his contributions to which he was honored with the vice presidency of the International Geographical Congress, receiving other honors from the geological societies of various countries, his mind was broad enough to grasp the importance of other great problems of science. For example, he threw himself with a whole heart into the problem of the conservation of the natural resources of Canada, particularly of the forests. He realized with unerring instinct the vital importance of the preservation of Canada's forest assets, and his work in this field will be gratefully remembered by the pulp and paper manufacturers of Canada, and particularly those of Quebec. There is no doubt that the plea he put forth for the preservation of the forests of Quebec had a most important bearing on the policy that has since been adopted by the Government and on the grasp which the people of Quebec now have of this question.

Tissue Paper Towels for Public School.

The Asbury Park, N. J., city board of education has just authorized an order of fifty rolls of tissue paper towels of 200 towels to the roll, at a cost of $10. The idea is to try out an experiment with tissue paper towels, instead of textile towels, in the public schools.

In his recommendation of this departure Dr. F. S. Shepherd, who introduced the measure, made the following interesting statement: "Some years ago we tried the experiment in this building of furnishing individual hand towels. We found, however, that it was too expensive to continue; moreover, towels disappeared from time to time. Those that were left have since been used by the medical inspectors and by the teachers. The use of the large roller towel in a school is, for obvious reasons, unsanitary, yet there is constant need for some sort of a towel on which pupils may wipe their face and their hands.

"I sent to the Scott Paper Company recently for a sample of their paper towels. With your consent I would like to make trial of these towels in our schools next year, and would recommend that we start in moderately, with fifty rolls of tissue towels, 200 towels to a roll. The cost of the fifty rolls would be $10. The company furnishes the rollers without expense, retaining their title in the same, so long as we continue to use their paper. It will require a little time to train the pupils to an economical use of these towels.

"The plan is to use two such towels at each washing. The first towel is used upon the hands or face like a blotter with which to daub the moisture off. A second towel then is used to rub the skin dry. Theoretically, therefore, one roll would afford 100 cleansings at the cost of fifty rolls for $10, one roll would cost 20 cents, or the towels would cost ten for 1 cent. Therefore, the expense would be five cleansings for a cent. It cost 1 cent a piece to have the individual cloth towels washed, to say nothing of the original outlay. For the cost of washing the cloth towel alone we can furnish ten of the paper towels, and no washing would be necessary. In a little time I think the children could be trained to use the towels properly."

Jackson Claims $275,000 as a Reward.

SAYRE, Pa., August 16, 1910.—Harry F. Jackson, of the Jackson Paper Company, who is charged by George A. Armstrong, of Utica, N. Y., with having "obtained 27,500 shares of capital stock of the Jackson Paper Company, valued at $275,000, by aid of false and fraudulent pretense," according to the complainant, is well known hereabouts, says a Sayre, Pa., dispatch.

His mother lived here for several years, and he is a brother of Herbert Jackson, who at one time had acquired a considerable reputation in the East as a baseball pitcher. Harry spent considerable time in and about Sayre, and finally developed into a promoter. There had been organized in Sayre what was known as the "Rejuvenated Paper Company." Wm. Meixwell, proprietor of a cigar store, claimed to have discovered a process whereby ink could be removed from newspapers and magazines. The late Fred Stephens, formerly a district attorney of Bradford County, was one of the men interested in the development of the patent which had been secured by Meixwell. Several local men, among them Thomas Holt, who at that time was foreman of the silk mill at Athens, but who now resides in Elmira, were interested.

Stephens died, and from that time on the Rejuvenated Paper Company began to decline. Then young Jackson got into the game. He had acquired some experience as a promoter in handling acetylene gas plants, but seeing an opportunity to form a paper company at Utica, N. Y., he went to that city and succeeded in getting several capitalists interested in the project.

It is now alleged that Jackson secured possession of $275,000 worth of stock, disposed of part of it, and pocketed the proceeds. In the meantime the patents had been transferred by Jackson and Meixell to the Utica Company. It is now claimed that Jackson had no right to make this assignment. The company also soon learned that they were infringing on the rights of other patentees, and it cost the stockholders of the company considerable money to secure control of the rights. Then Jackson was called to an accounting, and he claimed that the stock amounting to $275,000 had simply been given him as a reward for promoting the enterprise. He claims never to have had anything to do with the patents. He further says that he held the company's notes, and also the notes of stockholders, and has been urging payment.

Good Business for Cranes, Trolleys and Hoists.

Hugh R. Blethen, 17 Park row, New York, is shipping to the Granville Mining Company, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, one large traveling crane and runway. This shipment goes to Skagway, Alaska, from where it is taken through rivers and lakes and sledged over mountains during the coming winter to its destination, reaching Dawson City about one year after leaving New York.

Mr. Blethen has just completed a shipment of one 10 ton and one 4 ton cranes to Classen Chemical Company, Headlock, Wash., and is shipping this week to the Powell River Paper Company, Powell River, B. C., one 10 ton, one 12 ton and one 16 ton cranes. He has recently finished the erection of one 8 ton crane for the A. E. Reed Company, Limited, Bishop Falls, N. F.; also one 10 ton crane for the Cherry River Paper Company, Richwood, W. Va., and has secured contracts from the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company for three 5 ton cranes; Crocker-Burbank Company, Fitchburg, Mass., one 1 ton and one 6 ton cranes. Shipments of trolleys and hoists to Japan; Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Gardiner, Me.; Minnesota-Ontario Power Company, International Falls, Minn.; Great Northern Paper Company, Millinocket, Me., and Odell Manufacturing Company, Groveton, N. H., have also been of recent dates.

Mr. Blethen says that present inquiries and prospective business in his line is of the best, showing that the owners of paper and pulp mills appreciate the necessity of keeping their plants modernized, and indicating that the trade is confident of a promising future for good times.

Importation of Tungsten from the Plauen District.

According to Consul Carl Bailey Hurst, tungsten powder, heretofore rarely sent from the Plauen district, was shipped to the United States in 1909 to the value of $34,996. This metal, produced from wolfram ore found in that district, has been used in Germany in a process for hardening steel. It promises to become an important item of export as it is more extensively taken up in the American steel works.

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STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN PAPER INDUSTRY

After statistical returns have been regularly issued for some time they naturally assume a certain formal and routine character. Their first issue is, however, attended by many features of novelty. Hence particular interest attaches to the statistics of the German paper industry, which have now appeared, after a good deal of laborious and careful preparation, and which are dealt with by Herr Ditges, business manager of the German Association of Paper Manufacturers, in the Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation.

The attempt made some years ago to compile a statistical return of the German paper industry was unsuccessful. At the Wiesbaden Congress of 1909, however, the proposal was again brought forward by Kommerzienrat Hans Zanders, with the result that it was decided to compile statistics for the year then current. As the work of analyzing the facts elicited could not thus be commenced till the beginning of the present year the actual work of compilation has thus only occupied about eight months.

But before statistical experts can get to work on such a return the data must be fairly complete, to be supplemented later. Herr Ditges remarks on this subject that much disposition to facilitate this work of the association was shown by its members, as well as by various other important firms. On the other hand, a good deal of narrow mindedness, and even ill will, was displayed in other quarters. Incorporated companies, which every year publish reports of their production and its value, refused to furnish the details asked for by the association. In such case the compilers have had to estimate the figures.

Still the fact remains that the first statistical report has been issued, embracing the German paper and board industry, and founded for the greater part upon the details furnished by the makers themselves. In future returns it is contemplated to separate the figures relating to the paper and board industries, as well as to segregate the various kinds of paper. It is likewise proposed to compile statistics showing the consumption of raw material.

The total production of paper and board of 663 German paper and board mills, for the year 1909, amounted to 1,450,961 tons, the aggregate value being 402,373,431.82 marks, or approximately $100,593,358. As compared with the official figures of the Department of the Interior for 1897, the production has within the intervening twelve years doubled in both quantity and value. This assertion is considered by Herr Ditges to be borne out by the actual facts.

Comparing the German production of paper with that of other branches, it is shown that paper occupies an important position among the national products:

	Tons.	Value, Marks.	Value, Dollars.
Coal	148,899,745	1,519,699,000	379,924,750
Pig iron	12,627,575	691,000,000	172,750,000
Sugar	1,980,387	325,085,140	81,421,285
Paper and board	1,450,961	402,373,432	100,593,358

While the production of coal, as might be expected, far exceeds in both quantity and value that of paper and cardboard, it is of interest to note that the production of paper and board exceeds that of sugar, and amounts to two-thirds of the output of pig iron. These figures demonstrate a greater degree of progress than has in some quarters been supposed to exist.

The average value of the paper and board produced in Germany is 28 pfennige per kilo., or about 3.08 cents per pound. The average consumption of paper per head of the population of Germany amounts to 20.27 kilos., or about 45 pounds. Data are lacking as to previous periods, an exact comparison being thus impracticable.

Pruusia alone (including Silesia and Rhineland) produces one-half of the total, while Saxony produces a quarter, the remaining quarter being distributed among the seventeen other states composing the German Empire.

As no separate showing is made for paper and board the statistics are necessarily less complete than they will be in future, when the closer analysis referred to will be employed in recording the results, now only shown in the aggregate. Herr Ditges and the other officials of the association are, however, to be congratulated on having made such a good start in a matter of both national and international interest.

BLETHEN GETS OVERHEAD CONTRACTS

Mr. Hugh R. Blethen, 21 Park row, New York, traveling cranes, overhead trolley and hoist systems, reports of having received the contracts for the equipping of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me., new paper mill, with their overhead tramway, trolley and hoist systems; the Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, Mattapan, Mass., with a 6 ton crane and overhead tramway, trolley and hoist systems for their new paper machine room; the Martin Cantine Company, Saugerties, N. Y., coated paper manufacturer, with a complete monorail system of tramway tracks, trolleys and hoists; Powell River Paper Company, Limited, Powell River, B. C., a large order for trolleys and multiple gear hoists, which were forwarded by ocean shipment via Vancouver; Watab Pulp and Paper Company, Sartell, Minn., a 6 ton crane for their machine shop, including runways and track chairs; Berlin Mills Company, Berlin, N. H., a 15 ton crane for their power house; Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Mass., for a complete 5 ton overhead I beam tramway trolley and hoist system, and a 1½ ton overhead tramway, trolley and hoist system for their new paper mill in their finishing and storage rooms; the International Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., two 5 ton cranes over paper machines; Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company, Mosinee, Wis., one large span 8 ton crane for their paper machine room; the Union Bag and Paper Company, Three Rivers, P. Q., Canada, 6 ton crane, trolleys and hoists for their new pulp mill, which is being built; trolleys and multiple gear hoists for tramway systems of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, East Angus, P. Q., Canada. Mr. Blethen reports business among the paper mills as being satisfactory, and the prospects for business the coming year looks good.

NEW GERMAN PAPER BAG PLANT

Under the style of the "Continentale Papiersack Fabrik A. G." (Continental Paper Bag Factory), a company has been recently incorporated at Berlin, with a fully paid-up capital of 500,000 marks ($125,000). The founders, who also constitute the first board of inspection, are: Hermann Elsas, president of the Continental Paper Bag Company, New York; Government Councillor (retired) Udo Schulz, Breslau (vice president); Commercial Councillor Julius Elsas, Stuttgart-Cannstatt (president); Dr. Hugo Elsas, Deputy to the Landtag and counsel, Stuttgart, and Richard Schulze, director of the Count Henckel General Administration, Breslau.

The object of the company is the manufacture of specialties in paper bags and other articles at Krappitz, Silesia. The business management of the company has been entrusted to Director Wilhelm Sutter, of Charlottenburg, Berlin, while the technical direction is in the hands of Herr Heinrich Thümmes, Erfurt. The office is at Charlottenstr. 6, Berlin S. W. 68.

Paper Dealer in Receiver's Hands

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 25, 1910.—Creditors of George W. Altemus, Jr., dealer in paper in a small way at 119 North Fourth street as F. Stokes & Co., have made application for a receivership. They are the Garrett-Buchanan Company, with a claim for $2,255; the Huff Paper Company, $161.91, and J. S. Riegel, $151.05. The liabilities are not believed to be much in excess of these claims.

E. R. G.