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September
1896
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Volume v
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TORONTO, ONT.

Printer and Publisher.

VOL V.—No. 9

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

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J. B. MacLEAN,
President.

HUGH C. MacLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is pretty well understood that Mr. James S. Brierley, publisher of The St. Thomas Journal, will assume control of The Montreal Herald, and carry it on as a one-cent morning paper. The old English Liberal journal has fallen into good hands. Mr. Brierley is a man of ideas and force. He is noted in Ontario newspaper work for thorough business and editorial enterprise, with a strong respect for a high-class standard in journalism, and a quiet determination of character which will make itself felt in The Herald. He is in no sense a violent partisan, and the newspaper men in Montreal will be glad to enrol him in their ranks. Still, as president of the Canadian Press Association and through The St. Thomas Journal, Mr. Brierley will keep in touch with Ontario.

Two or three bright Ontario journalists, it is said, will accompany Mr. Brierley to Montreal, and a first-class staff will turn out the new Herald. Mr. Brierley will have a managing editor and devote himself to general management. The evening papers have long held the newspaper field in Montreal, both in circulation and advertising patronage, but there seems to be no reason why a one-cent morning paper should not create a large constituency for itself. Mr. Brierley will carry east with him the good wishes of many members of the craft who, on personal—and some no doubt on political—grounds heartily desire his success.

It is understood that The Chatham Banner will be sold, and that Mr. John A. Mackay, its clever editor, will go to Montreal, probably to manage the printing department of The Herald office.

The election, by an immense majority, of Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of The Woodstock Sentinel Review, to succeed Sir Oliver Mowat in the Legislature is very gratifying to newspaper men

generally. Many editorial pens have recorded warm praise of Mr. Pattullo since his election. The interest he has taken in the Dairymen's Association and the Good Roads Association stamps him as a very valuable addition to the Legislature, while his close and intimate connection with the press warrants us in claiming him as a kind of delegate-at-large from the Ontario profession. Mr. Pattullo's majority in Woodstock was 290, as against Sir Oliver Mowat's 32, an indication of local approval which would gratify any man.

The copyright congress at Berne has passed a resolution in favor of copyright protection to newspaper articles.

The cry is always for something new. Mr. Harmsworth's new London paper, The Daily Mail, has proved a success, while Sir George Newnes' Courier has suspended. The Mail made a specialty of a daily telephone despatch from Paris, and went in for originality in various ways. The paper has doubled its advertising rates, a fair index of a good start. Sometimes new ideas are not pleasant, as, for instance, the adoption by the London Sunday journals of scented paper.

The Toronto World, which is being so brightly managed by Herbert Burrows, finds that its large circulation requires greater press facilities, and an order for a new press has been given to a New York house. It will print from 15,000 to 30,000 copies an hour, according to the size of the paper, and the demands for The World, which have become very large all over Canada, will thus be satisfied.

It is likely that the question of the free privilege of the mails will be taken up by Mr. Mulock, the new Postmaster-General. The Toronto Star says that he is "investigating the work of the department thoroughly and is obtaining information regarding the privilege extended to newspaper publishers of free transmission of their goods through the mail. Extensive reports are being obtained from all the cities and large towns, and upon the information thus obtained will be based the decision whether or not the privilege will be abolished."

This story, told of The New York World, will do for an illustration of the height of impudence. A New York gentleman received a letter from a missionary friend in Persia, confirming The World's Armenian correspondence. He thought it would be appreciated. To his amazement the letter was declined with cool disdain: "We never confirm our own news in our own column." The rule is good, since The World would oftener be troubled with contradiction than confirmation.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

AN EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Executive of the Canadian Press Association was held at the Queen's Hotel on September 3. President Brierley presided, and there were present: Messrs. Holmes, Dingman, Ireland, McGillicuddy, Mortimer, Macdonald and the secretary. Letters were read from ex-President Shannon and First Vice-President MacLean, regretting their absence.

Mr. Brierley made a report for the Railway Rates Committee, appointed at the last meeting. He stated that he and Mr. MacLean had interviewed the railway authorities at Montreal with reference to securing a less rate than two cents on members' railway privilege certificates. Both general passenger agents seemed willing to extend all the favors they could to the press, but they could not see their way clear to allow a cheaper rate than the present one of two cents per mile. At the time he was interviewed Mr. Davis had just assumed office, and this was one reason why the committee's work was barren of result.

The proposed trip to British Columbia was considered and the president explained why it had been decided that it should not take place in the summer of 1896. He saw no reason why the trip should not be taken in the summer of 1897. The matter was fully discussed and the Railway Rates Committee were instructed to proceed with the matter and to make arrangements for the trip so far as practicable. It was pointed out that full information regarding the time, extent, and cost of the trip should be forthcoming before the annual meeting.

The question of new members was fully discussed and it was pointed out by several of the members that a great many of the weekly publishers refrained from joining the association because they felt that the initiation fee of \$5 was too high. After considering the constitution it was decided that the Executive had not constitutionally the power to reduce or alter this fee. At least there was a doubt as to their having this power. It was then moved by R. Holmes and seconded by W. S. Dingman, "that we recommend to the association the advisability of empowering the Executive to alter the admission fee to new members to any terminal part of the year to whatever figures they deem advisable." This was carried. It was then moved by Mr. Dingman, and seconded by Mr. Ireland, "that this Committee recommend to the association that the constitution be amended to reduce the admission fee from \$5 to \$3.

These two motions were intended to meet the difficulties of the future, but they did not meet the present needs of the case, and the Executive would thus be able to make no special effort to get in new members during the remainder of this year. After consideration of these circumstances it was moved by D. McGillicuddy and seconded by R. L. Mortimer, "that the Executive Committee assume the responsibility of accepting applications between now and January 1st for membership in the association to the end of 1897 for the sum of \$3, and ask the consent of the association in that connection at the next annual meeting." This was carried.

The following persons were admitted to membership: Geo. Harcourt, Farming, Toronto; S. W. Cross, Herald, Wallaceburg; John R. Robinson, Telegram, Toronto; Geo. J. Bennett, Telegram, Toronto.

Some accounts were passed and the matter of a programme for the next annual meeting was then considered. A list of

possible essayists and speakers was prepared and also a list of possible subjects. The secretary was instructed to correspond with these persons and make suitable arrangements. Fuller information concerning this programme will be given to the readers of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* at an early date.

Judging from the plans drawn up, the meeting will be one of unusual interest, as well as being exceedingly valuable from a business point of view.

ANOTHER COPYRIGHT INCIDENT.

EVERY week fresh incidents occur to prove the utter helplessness of the Canadian book trade under our present copyright system. When the English publisher makes his bargain with his United States agents for the publication of the American edition he simply throws in the Canadian market, just as a man would throw a bag of bricks into a scale to help to weigh it down.

Consideration for the Canadian publisher, dealer, or reader, never enters into the calculation. Our interests are so trifling that the London and New York houses never lose a wink of sleep over what we may think of the matter. Forty years ago a London publisher said to the late Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal: "What, allow our books to be republished by a colonist! I could not think of such a thing." We hope there is no revival of this feeling.

Yet the refusal of English publishers to consider reasonable offers for the issue of Canadian editions by Canadian houses goes on. Take a recent case in point. Anthony Hope's new novel, "The Heart of Princess Osra," is to be issued in the United States in a cloth edition at \$1.50.

Canada with the publishers is just as it was with Voltaire, "a few arpents of snow," so we are thrown into the bargain. We are not even to have the cheap colonial edition, it is said, the English firm having, with great consideration for the feelings of the New York house which is to produce the \$1.50 American edition, undertaken not to push the colonial paper edition in Canada for a while, anyway, but reserve it for the other colonies.

The publishers, we understand, have declined to issue a Canadian edition, though fair offers were made to them.

MR. STEWART MAKES A CHANGE.

Mr. Geo. M. Stewart, who has represented Miller & Richard for ten years as traveler, has accepted a similar position with Mr. Palmer, of Palmer's Printing Machinery Depot, and announces to his friends: "I can assure my old customers that Palmer's Printing Machinery Depot is able to fully supply the requirements of the trade in type and material, and that the prices will be as low and the terms as favorable as any other house can offer, and that in the matter of printers' machinery there is no other firm in Canada that can compete with us."

ANTIQUÉ BOOK PAPERS.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are advertising deckle-edge antique book paper. This paper is "all the rage" now, both in Great Britain and the large American centres. Printers who have not seen it should get samples.

THE LATE HON. W. D. BALFOUR.

The death of W. D. Balfour, the new Provincial Secretary, and publisher of The Amherstburg Echo, was sincerely regretted by his newspaper brethren.



HON. W. D. BALFOUR

Mr. Balfour started The St. Catharines News in 1872 with R. Matheson, and in 1874 he removed to Amherstburg, and with J. A. Auld started The Echo. He entered the Legislature in 1882, and became one of the best posted and most active members of it, being returned at every subsequent election. He took a prominent part in the debates, and favored

all progressive legislation, helping to amend the libel laws for the protection of the newspaper interest. He was opposed to measures building up close corporations and extending the privileges of the professional bodies, and frequently exerted his influence against them. When he was made Speaker in 1895 Mr. Balfour received the cordial congratulations of his newspaper colleagues in the Legislature press gallery. His sudden death at the early age of 46 will be much regretted.

SPECIAL NUMBERS PAY.

It is pointed out by Newspaperdom that a special edition can be made to pay both by the city daily and the country weekly. The importance of issuing "special editions" can hardly be overstated—editions that will deal at length with some one subject, such as real estate, manufactures, biography, etc. Any weekly paper may find enough topics for one such edition per quarter; and daily newspapers can produce one a month without repeating.

A celebrated pulpit orator once explained. "I use ordinary care with all my sermons, but about four times a year I make a special effort, and the memory of those sermons lasts over, and the people are better satisfied."

There is food for thought in this suggestion. We fear the present trouble with many a "special edition" is that it is overdone. The publisher tries to produce an exhaustive treatise and record of everything concerning his city, and the result is that the venture is too expensive and unwieldy. Better take up a single feature, and by obtaining advertising from allied interests, make the issue a money-maker. Merchants who would not otherwise advertise at all can be secured for these special issues. The idea is equally available for a small as well as a large town.

FOR THE LOCAL PAPER.

It pays a local paper to stand well with local merchants, and a paragraph like this in The Winchester Press is on the right lines: "Who is the home merchant? He is the man who helps to pay for the streets on which you walk; for the school in which your children or perhaps you were educated; he helps to keep up the church in which you worship. He is the man who builds a house which enhances the value of your property. Every subscription paper that is passed has his name on it; he is the man who cannot afford to swindle you. Self-interest,

if nothing else, would prevent this; he bears his share of the burden of good government; stays right with you in sunshine and darkness, in days of prosperity and adversity. These are but few of the reasons why your patronage should be given to the home merchant."

THE LATEST NEWS.

MR. E. J. B. PENSE, editor and proprietor of The Kingston Whig, attended the General Synod of the Church of England in Winnipeg.

W. H. Miln, of Toronto Cycling, has returned from a tour in the Northwest in the interest of the paper.

Thursday, Sept. 10, was the 69th anniversary of the founding of La Minerve, the leading French Conservative organ of Montreal.

Mr. Henry Mason, proprietor of The Trade Bulletin, Montreal, received news lately of the death of his father. The deceased was in his 91st year, and was a superannuated officer of the English Inland Revenue.

The Week has passed under the personal management of Mr. C. Blckett Robinson, and its current issues are quite up to the standard of former years. The editorials are well written and the contributed articles are of great value.

There died at Preston last month William Charles Schlueter, who about 1850 started the first paper there, known as The Preston Beopachter. Mr. Schlueter was highly esteemed in Preston and his death was much mourned. The Progress has appreciative articles on his career.

Mr. Herring announces in The Petrolia Advertiser that the editorial and business control of the paper has been passed over to Mr. Frank S. T. Smith, the present business manager, and bespeaks for him the goodwill of The Advertiser patrons, who have had reason to be well satisfied with Mr. Herring's management.

The Chatham Banner's Aberdeen number, on the occasion of the Governor-General's visit, Sept 12, was a credit to our enterprising contemporary. An illustrated supplement in two colors contained a handsome front page, with a wreath of Scotch thistles, portraits of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and a picture of the proposed new home of the paper.

A FINE SPECIMEN.

A booklet, turned out by The Reformer office, Simcoe, has been sent to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER as a sample of "what can be done in the backwoods." In point of fact, the booklet, which is intended to show several lines of the Canada Paper Co.'s "Jenson," deckle-edge antique papers and covers, is as tidy and tasteful a piece of work as any city office could produce. The cover papers make a good cover for it, and inside are stitched the samples, with their distinctive qualities set out in Jenson type, and giving a first-class notion of how the papers look for catalogue, art programme, folders and other purposes. Brother Donly has good reason to be well satisfied with so excellent a specimen of what his office can do.

LONG DELAYED.

In Morton, Phillips & Co.'s window, Montreal, might have been seen a few days ago the medal and diploma awarded by the World's Fair Commissioners, Chicago, to the Rolland Paper Co., of St. Jerome. As we stated in our last issue, the medal and diploma were not received till August of this year.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON.

[CONDENSED FROM THE STRAND MAGAZINE.]

TO give their readers all the news of all the world, the great papers of the United States now rely upon news gatherers in every news-centre of the globe. Many of these journalists are connected with agencies like the Associated Press, which distribute the news to American papers. Others are in direct connection with the noted London correspondents, of whom we shall presently speak. The work of news gathering has been going on for over fifty years, because the interest of the American people in foreign affairs and the history of the European correspondent dates, roughly, from the moment the little steamer *Sirius* entered New York Harbor in April, 1838, followed soon after by the *Great Western*. The country was immediately thrown into great excitement, and James Gordon Bennett, the editor of *The New York Herald*, was aflame with enthusiasm. He saw that steam had brought the people of the two countries together, in sentiment as well as in reality. He went to Europe on the return voyage of the *Sirius* to make arrangements for correspondence. There had, it is true, been occasional correspondents before, but no attempt had been made to give the American people a connected knowledge of contemporary trans-Atlantic occurrences.

The laying of the first successful Atlantic cable in 1866 intensified the interest to fill the demand for the latest news; the newspapers began to depend upon the telegraph, although the expense was enormous. During the Seven Weeks' War *The New York Herald* secured the whole of the Prussian King's speech after the battle of Sadowa. The cost to the paper was \$7,000, but the advertisement was a recompense. The sudden beginning of the war and its absorbing interest caused *The New York Tribune* to send, at one day's notice, a special correspondent to the field of battle. The fortunate journalist was George W. Smalley, the present correspondent of *The London Times* in New York. In May, 1867, Mr. Smalley was again sent to Europe by *The Tribune*, this time to organize a London bureau. When the Franco-German war broke out the efficacy of the bureau was tested to the utmost. *The Tribune* allied itself with a London paper for the collection of news, and the alliance brought fame to *The Tribune* and its representative.

Notwithstanding the change that has occurred and the demand for more activity and news, the "commentator" or critic correspondent still holds a responsible position, and will probably continue to hold it. There are certain conservative papers which will always prefer the scholarly letter which the "commentator" likes to write. But with that class of progressive "news" journalism, represented by *The World*, *Sun* and *Journal of New York*, the London correspondent must needs be a man with infinite capacity for hard work or "hustling," and ability to get exclusive information, called "scoops" by the "fourth estate." Regarding this latter quality, it may be said that the same strenuous though friendly rivalry now exists among many of the London correspondents for American newspapers that exist among the reporters of the New York press. The opening of the present year found this rivalry intense. After President Cleveland's "war message" was given to Congress, and there were signs of a disastrous conflict, it was the aim of the American press to find out "how England took it." The London correspondent was naturally to the fore. *The World* seized the occasion to telegraph to all

the leading men of Great Britain for an expression of sentiment upon the crisis. Everybody will remember the reassuring dispatches that came and how they were quoted in all the great papers of the two continents. It was a tremendous stroke of newspaper policy, but it could not have been done without the aid of *The World's* representative in London, Ballard Smith. In like manner Horace Townsend, another prominent newspaper man in London, cabled to *The New York Journal* the new year's greetings he had personally sought for from 24 great men of England. These included the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, Dean Farrar, Lord Leighton, A. J. Balfour and Lord Rosebery. This magnificent response of conservative England to the people of America was the result of three days' telegraphing during a time of great national anxiety in America and England.

The Venezuelan trouble was quickly followed by the difficulties in South Africa, and the United States recognized that its citizens were threatened with the same danger that threatened Englishmen. Immediately there was a keen struggle between the New York papers to get an interview with Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, which Julian Ralph, of *The Journal*, finally secured at great expense. About this time one of the correspondents was required by his editor to get (1) the opinion of the Czar upon the Venezuelan question; (2) to interview Mr. Gladstone; (3) to interview the Pope as to his willingness to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute, and (4) to get word from President Krueger, of the South African Republic, regarding his intentions towards American prisoners, and interviews with the prisoners themselves. These four things were demanded in four successive days, and they were successfully accomplished, although at enormous cost.

It is needless to say that the men whom great New York papers send to London to guard their foreign interests are trained journalists. *The Tribune* made no error, therefore, when it sent Mr. Smalley, whose first journalistic feat was a descriptive report of the battle of Antietam, written on the train from the battlefield to New York. *The World*, when it appointed Ballard Smith as its European representative, was fortunate in choosing a man who had served *The Herald*, *Sun* and *World* in several important capacities, latterly as managing editor under Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Smith came to England on the City of Paris a few years ago, and it is humorously supposed by his brother journalists that the steamship broke down off the coast of Ireland for Mr. Smith's especial benefit. The chance of getting a "scoop" for *The World* was too good to lose. The adventurous journalist embarked from the helpless liner in a trawler and got to the shore, where, after many hardships, he reached a telegraph office. But the fight was not yet over. It happened to be the operator's wedding day, and she positively refused to do any work. The journalist was in despair, when a happy thought struck him. He added to his report a few words saying that the dispatch was being sent by one of Ireland's fairest beauties, who had consented to sacrifice part of her wedding day for the sake of *The World's* readers and the friends of passengers on the City of Paris. "Yes," said the operator, "I'll send that." "But it's on page 13," said the journalist, "and you must send the other first." Which was done. The cable gram was printed in *The World*, and the news of the disaster to the Inman liner first reached England from New York.

Not less energetic than Ballard Smith, in the scent of European news, is Julian Ralph, of *The New York Journal*, who has

now been in London several months. Ralph lately said: "I am not the first man to sit up nights. But for twenty-one nights, during the Transvaal crisis, I stayed up to get the morning papers in order that I might cable the latest news of England's attitude." While the crisis was pending, Ralph sent six or seven thousand words a day to The Journal, and his success in the "Hammond interview" was striking proof of his journalistic activity. Ralph is a strong opponent of the "one letter a week" correspondent, and his name in every issue of The Journal heads two or three columns of valuable dispatches. "The modern correspondent," he lately said, "now sends every scrap of news about the Rontgen discovery with as much avidity as two years ago he sent news about the war. Such a thing was then ridiculous, but the fact that American people now want all such news is an evidence of the broadening of American interests in foreign countries."

One of the best-known correspondents is Harold Frederick, of the New York Times. His great reputation is due to his knowledge of European politics and his graphic style. Some years ago Mr. Frederick created a sensation in America by his investigations in the cholera hospitals of Southern France during the plague. His report was of great value, and the daring nature of the work excited the admiration of his brother journalists. In retelling the story of the dangerous "exclusive," Mr. Frederick said: "It was just at the time when the cable companies were sending despatches at half rates, providing you got your 'stuff' in before noon. In order to save some money for my paper, I wrote incessantly on the article and took it to the cable office. But the excitement and hard work must have been too much for me. I had hardly handed the copy to the

operator before I fell on the floor in a faint." Here the journalist stopped and laughed. "At first they evidently didn't know what to make of it, but when they looked at my copy and saw where I had been, they must have got a shock that lasted."

THE EDITORIAL SANCTUM.

I INSPECTED a sanctum the other day which is calculated to make the heart of an editor glow. It was the office of Mr. R. W. Shannon, editor of The Ottawa Citizen. In the first place, it was neat, and furnished simply, but with all the necessary attention to comfort. The accommodation for books was ample. The system of keeping books, pamphlets and clippings was, on enquiry, found to be thorough. All material is indexed completely with cross references. The scrap books are up to date, and in cases of speeches and similar political material, both Grit and Tory reports are filed away. Mr. Shannon preserves the newspaper reports of the Ontario Legislature in scrapbook form. I doubt if these are to be found anywhere in this shape outside of the Parliamentary libraries. All pamphlets are retained for a year, and then weeded out with care. The value of a pamphlet is seldom correctly appraised at the time of issue. Mr. Shannon, who is modest about his valuable collection of material, says that to keep abreast of clippings one has to enter and index them promptly. Any accumulation is fatal to order and system. One of the assistants in the office, who has an intelligent idea of the relative importance of clippings, does much of the indexing and pasting. The principal books of reference are on the shelves, and the office, I observed, has a door which keeps out noise.

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THE PRINTER'S CORNER.

THE ROCHESTER TYPOTHETAE MEETING.

MESSRS. Daniel Rose, W. H. Apted, R. G. McLean, and J. T. Johnston formed the Toronto delegation to the tenth annual convention of the United Typothetae of America at Rochester, N.Y., opening Sept. 8. The Canadian delegates speak warmly of the hospitable treatment accorded them, and report the convention to have been a most satisfactory one. President Andrews was in the chair, and Mayor Warner, of Rochester, welcomed the gathering. R. R. Donnelly, of Chicago, acknowledged the greeting, recalling the time 40 years ago when he visited Rochester from Canada, being then "a green country boy."

In his introductory address, the president dealt with the record of the organization during the past ten years. The local typothetae was a great benefit to men in the job printing business who were not well acquainted with the commercial part of job printing. He recommended the appointment of a standing committee of five to prepare and send out circulars to the trade in advance of meetings, these circulars to treat upon such matters as are pertinent to the different localities. He also recommended that local committees be appointed for the different sections of the country. He favored the organization of an insurance company to take risks solely in printing offices, that the present rates may be reduced to a proper figure.

At a subsequent meeting Mr. Vredenburg, of the firm of Vredenburg & Karle, printers, then related in detail the circumstances which led up to the recent strike among the employes of that office, stating that the men were dissatisfied in the method of measuring self-spacing type. A brief discussion was held, and the issue was submitted to a committee composed of Messrs Daniel Rose, Toronto; Joseph J. Little, New York; William Johnston, Chicago. After giving the matter due consideration, the committee submitted the following report:

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the proper mode of measurement of type for charging for composition begs leave to report:

"That we have considered the matter and find that from time immemorial the trade has considered the square the body of a type as an em, and that when type is charged by the 1,000 ems it has always been the usage that the square is the standard of measurement, and we see no reason why that principle should be changed."

This report was adopted unanimously, as was the report of the Nominating Committee, which named the following officers for the coming year and designated Nashville, the home of the president-elect, as the place of meeting next year. The new officers elected are as follows:

President—H. H. Bruce, Nashville.

Vice-presidents—Thomas Todd, Boston; Geo. G. Mathews, Buffalo; George M. Courts, Galveston; C. W. Hornick, St. Paul; F. W. Baltes, Portland, Ore.; R. G. McLean, Toronto.

Executive committee—Joseph J. Little, New York, chairman; J. R. Jones, Philadelphia; H. D. Brown, St. Paul; Wm. Johnston, Chicago; George H. Ellis, Boston; E. B. Woodward, St. Louis; C. O. Bassett, Cleveland.

Secretary—Thomas Knapp, Chicago.

Treasurer—W. B. Carpenter, Cincinnati.

A banquet was held at Power's Hall on the evening of the

10th, when President-elect Bruce gave an address and a list of toasts and speeches was carried out.

HOW SAMPLES MAY BE KEPT.

J. B. Manning writes, in *Inland Printer*: "I have noticed various ways adopted in offices I have been engaged with, but think the one I have adopted may be found suitable to his requirements, and which is: I have procured a series of stout envelopes, 8 by 10 inches—cloth-lined is the most serviceable—in which I slip the samples of the several kinds of jobs, and have no difficulty in selecting the envelope containing the kind of job a customer desires to see. On the front of each envelope I write in a large, plain hand the name of the samples each envelope contains, and keep them in a large, deep drawer in the desk; or they can be kept on a shelf by punching a hole in the lower left-hand corner of each envelope, inserting a piece of string in the hole and attaching a small tag with the name of the contents so as to hang down over the edge of the shelf, and thus showing at a glance which envelope is wanted when required. Samples kept in this way, I find, can be kept clean and smooth for a long time."

CUTTING IN MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

It may be of interest to point out the manner in which the "cutting" difficulty that so generally presents itself in tendering for this class of work has been overcome in the small French city of Grenoble. There, as elsewhere in France, tendering for the municipal printing work was cut very fine, the "rebates" offered from schedule prices went up and up, while profits went down and down, and as a consequence, salaries had to be reduced to avoid making an absolute loss on the job. About a dozen local printing firms have been in the habit of tendering, the reductions they offered running up to 50 per cent. The absurdity of the position at length forced itself upon the minds of both masters and men, and as a result several meetings were held, with the view of arriving at an entente cordiale. Ultimately it was decided that 21 per cent. was the highest reduction from schedule rates that could reasonably be made. The employing printers accordingly resolved themselves into a syndicate, which offered the municipality these terms on their behalf, for the execution of the printing for the ensuing six years. It is greatly to the credit of the Town Council of Grenoble that the offer was unanimously accepted. The various houses comprising the syndicate engaged themselves to pay their hands "a living wage," and the amount of the contract will be amicably divided amongst the firms participating. It may be urged against such an arrangement that the town is a loser to the extent of 29 per cent., but, as the mayor said, the agreement that had been arrived at between employers and employed was too nappy and too rare a thing to upset on a mere question of principle.

NEWS NOTES.

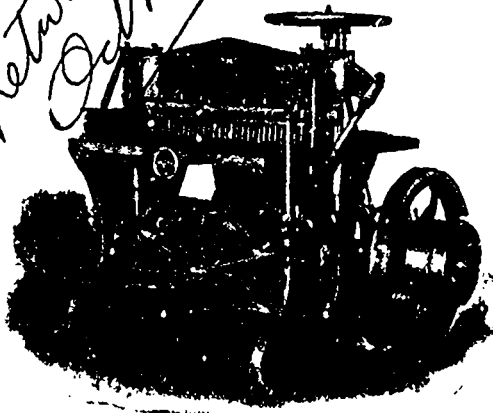
Wm. J. Wilson, of The Toronto News office, ex-president of the Typographical Union, is the delegate from the Toronto craft to the Typographical Congress in Denver.

James Murray, of Murray & Co., and Fred. Diver, of the Central Press Agency, are absent on a month's trip to the Old Country.

THE NEWS WINS.

The libel suit, brought by Magistrate Ellis, of Toronto Junction, against The Toronto News, for an alleged libel contained in an article headed "No Conviction No Pay," was concluded on Saturday, September 19, by its dismissal, with costs.

*Return to
Oct. 1896*



The "Monarch" Paper Cutter.

Paper Cutters

All sizes from 16 to 56 inches

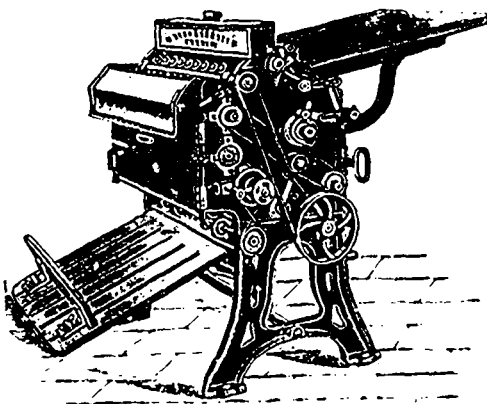
BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS'
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

SOLD BY . . .

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

Agents for
Seybold Machine Co.

28 Front St. West, TORONTO



THE EMMERICH. Improved

Bronzing and . . .

SIZES - 12 X 20, 14 X 25, 16 X 30, 25 X 40, 28 X 44,
34 X 50, 40 X 54.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

Dusting Machine

OVER 800 IN USE

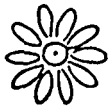
EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR

Special Machines for Photograph Mounts and Cards,
Embossing Machines for roughing Litho. and
Tablet Sheets, also for Wall Papers.

101 & 193 Worth St., New York

INKS INKS INKS

I beg to notify the Printing trade that I have made arrangements with



The JAENECKE ULLMAN CO.

OF NEW YORK

for the Agency for their celebrated Inks, and that I now have a full stock and am prepared to fill orders for any quantity.

These Inks will be sold at New York prices here,
without adding freight and duty

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BUFFALO BRANCH:
88-92 ELLICOTT STREET.

Office: Mail Building
Warerooms: 78 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

THE PRESS GALLERY.

FOR the second time this year the Parliamentary staff has had to buckle down to work, with the additional duty of training up a new Government in the way it should go. The officers elected were: President, Mr. J. A. Phillips; vice-president, Mr. George Simpson; secretary, Mr. A. Olivier; executive committee, Messrs. R. A. Payne, R. McLeod, Horace Wallis, J. E. Atkinson and W. Mackenzie. The selection was made with that nice discrimination of the balance of parties, combined with fitness for the post, which should be a lesson for the politicians in the House below. The president, "Phil," is one of the old-time newspaper men, who has been a member of the Gallery from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He well deserves the compliment from his brethren. The principal members of the Gallery, so far as PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has had the list, are:

TORONTO GLOBE—A. J. Magurn, J. E. Atkinson and Geo. Simpson.
 TORONTO MAIL AND EMPEROR—Horace Wallis, W. H. Dickson and J. H. Wood.
 TORONTO WORLD—F. Cook.
 TORONTO TELEGRAM—Roden Kingsmill.
 MONTREAL STAR—H. R. Holmden and S. Struthers.
 MONTREAL HERALD—Wm. McKenzie and Fred Williams.
 MONTREAL GAZETTE—J. A. Phillips and J. W. Cunliffe.
 OTTAWA CITIZEN—Robt. McLeod.
 OTTAWA JOURNAL—S. W. Dufor.
 OTTAWA FREE PRESS—Jerrald Brown.
 ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH—F. L. Jones.
 HALIFAX CHRONICLE—A. McConnell.
 HALIFAX HERALD AND ST. JOHN'S SUN—R. A. Payne.
 HAMILTON SPECTATOR—M. O. Scott.
 HAMILTON HERALD—A. M. Burns.
 LONDON FREE PRESS—A. Bremner.
 QUEBEC CHRONICLE—W. Smith.
 ST. THOMAS JOURNAL—J. S. Brierley.
 LA PRESSE (MONTREAL)—B. Wilson.
 LA MINERVE (MONTREAL)—Alf. Olivier.
 LA PATRIE (MONTREAL)—T. Moffet.
 LE TEMPS (OTTAWA)—Oscar McDonald.

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT.

Among the printers who have put improvements into their offices the past month are: Geo. C. Wilcocks, Granby (P. Q.) Record, a Cottrell drum cylinder press; The Inland Guardian, Charlottetown, P.E.I., a Cottrell drum cylinder press; The Lounger Publishing Company, Ottawa, a Campbell two-revolution pony cylinder; The Standard Printing Company, Montreal, a Whitlock drum cylinder press; The Sherbrooke (P. Q.) Gazette, Sherbrooke, a large rebuilt Wharfedale press: all from Palmer's Printing Machinery Depot, Mail Building, Toronto.

WELL DONE.

The map distributed by the North Grey Agricultural Association, showing the railway and steamboat connections of this portion of Ontario, is one of the best advertisements the town has ever had, says The Owen Sound Times. The map, which was lithographed by the Toronto Lithographing Co., is an excellent piece of work.

WATSON GRIFFIN'S NEW PAPER.

Watson Griffin, who resigned The Montreal Weekly Star editorship some time ago, has bought "Our Home," a monthly issued in Montreal at 40 cents a year, a family and agricultural magazine of 48 pp. Mr. Griffin writes well, is thoroughly informed on public questions, and knows how to make a magazine of this sort interesting. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes him success.

The representa-tion of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER being constantly in touch with Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Publishers and other concerns using Type, Presses and Machinery of all kinds, in all parts of Canada, sometimes hear of bargains in new and second-hand plant. Any reader who wishes to buy anything, at any time, should send a postal card to the Montreal or Toronto offices, when we may be able to give him a tip where the exact article he wants to buy may be had.

GROUND SPRUCE PULP

Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co.

SCHOFIELD BROS.

Printers and Publishers
Supplies a Specialty

Nos. 1 and 3
Market Square

Wholesale

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Paper Dealers

Maple Card and Paper Mills

You can save money by doing business with us. We can offer "Snaps" that no other firm can. Write for our samples of fine Card and Papers. It will pay you to do so.

Mills at
Portneuf, Que.

14 St. Therese St., MONTREAL.

THE
"ACME" SELF-CLAMPING
CUTTER

The only AUTOMATIC Self-Clamping Cutter made. We combine Self and Hand Clamp. Also, Self and Foot Clamp.

Used by...

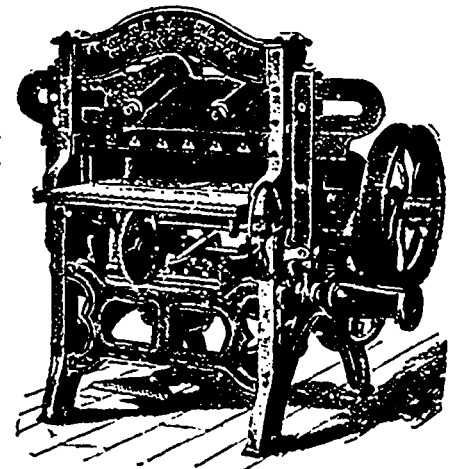
MUNSEY
MCCLURE
HARPER BROS.
COSMOPOLITAN
YOUTHS' COMPANION
INLAND PRINTER

And the leading...

PRINTERS
BOOKBINDERS
PAPER MILLS
etc., etc., etc.

Send for Catalogue
and References.

It will pay you...



Labor saved will pay entire cost of Cutter in two years.
HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair.
FORTY sizes and styles, 28 to 72 inches.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

64 Federal St.

BOSTON, MASS.

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

MR. N. C. MACEY, traveling correspondent of The New York Herald, passed through Winnipeg the other day on his thirteenth journey round the world.

The Selkirk Record is again printed "at home," a new plant having been installed by the enterprising editor.

A new paper, called The Hawaii Herald, has been started at Hill, H.I., with C. S. Bradford, of Vancouver, as editor.

Arthur M. Robinson, youngest son of Editor J. M. Robinson, of The Brandon Times, died after an illness of two days.

The Virden Banner announces that the unexplained absence of Mr. J. T. French, editor and proprietor of that paper, still continues.

W. A. Myers has disposed of The Gladstone Age to a gentleman from Neepawa, and will establish a newspaper in some "northwestern town."

The editor of The Neepawa Press has received a letter from a Winnipeg journalist, who says: "You are certainly turning out a great paper for the Neepawa people. All the news is there in condensed shape. There is more honest work in your paper than in any other in the province outside of Winnipeg."

ONTARIO.

Mr. Oram, of The Kingston News, paid a visit to Toronto a few days ago.

William S. Hambly, of The Toronto Mail and Empire news room, was married last month to Miss Maude Campbell.

Rev. J. H. Long, who recently assumed the editorship of The Windsor Review, was tendered a farewell dinner at Hamilton.

Alfred Hipkins, of The Hamilton Spectator, leaves to take charge of the pressroom of The London News about 1st September.

E. McKay, the veteran editor of The Ridgeway Plaindealer, occupies his spare time on his fruit farm, and is a successful fruit grower.

Mr. H. J. P. Good, of The World, was press agent at the Toronto Exhibition this year and gave great satisfaction to his brethren of the press.

C. H. Keenlyside, business manager of The Expositor, has been appointed to a similar position on The London Evening News. He commenced his new duties early in September.

The Hamilton Herald has added a large new press, and also put in plate glass windows in front and side of its pressroom, thus making it very light, and being generally a great improvement.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of The Globe, has returned from a trip to the Saguaney and Tadousac. Mr. Willison has the right idea for the great daily—to see his own country thoroughly.

The Belleville Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Co., have sold their business to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who will continue the publication of the paper, with Mr. John W. London as his printer and publisher.

James Kerr, who returned to Toronto from Chicago some time ago, has joined The Mail-Empire staff. Mr. Kerr has been on The Chicago Despatch, the business manager of which, Geo. Darby, is also a Canadian, formerly of The Toronto News.

There are several Canadians on the press in Chicago, among them one of the chief editorial writers for The Tribune.

Capt. J. A. Currie, of the 48th Highlanders, who represented The Mail and Empire in Rossland, B.C., has entered into the mining business on his own account, having severed his connection with journalism and opened an office on Yonge street, Toronto.

The St. Thomas Journal issued a fine "Dutton" number on a recent Saturday. It was beautifully illustrated, and contained sketches of Dutton Village, Elgin County, and the portraits of a number of prominent Dutton men, and the officers of the Caledonian Society. The idea of these illustrated issues of local places is taking well.

Geo. W. Surbey, formerly of The Galt Reformer, got into an altercation with Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, editor and publisher of The Reformer, in the latter's office. Mr. Laidlaw's veracity being questioned, he proceeded to justify himself, which he did. The quarrel ended in a fine at the Police Court, which Mr. Laidlaw paid without a murmur.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Le Soir, a French Liberal daily published in Montreal, has suspended publication.

A. P. Millar has resigned the city editorship of The Montreal Star, and Mr. Gordonsmith is acting city editor at present.

A new French paper was started a few weeks ago at Three Rivers by Mr. E. H. Tellier, formerly of La Patrie. The paper, which is called L'Eclair, will be issued weekly.

Mr. Lapointe has started a new engraving establishment over the offices of La Presse, Montreal. Entirely new plant has been put in and experienced workmen engaged. Mr. Lapointe will have everything ready by the end of the week.

La Libre Parole, a weekly paper which commenced publication a few weeks ago in Montreal, announced in its opening issue that its columns were open to all who suffer from abuses, etc. It has undertaken a truly herculean task if all the class referred to respond to the invitation.

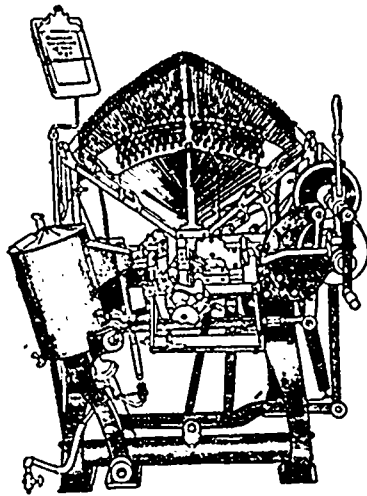
MR. McNEE AGAINST CLUBBING.

ARCH. McNEE, editor of The Evening Record, Windsor, has been visiting Winnipeg, Ottawa, and other places during the past month, and while in Toronto PRINTER AND PUBLISHER had a chat with him. Mr. McNée reports against the clubbing system, which he believes to be mainly in the interest of the city weeklies. The Record did no clubbing this year, and is not anxious to return to the system. It means that the local paper does the collecting for the city papers, and when a subscriber kicks about any error in the delivery it is to the local paper he makes the kick. Sometimes through a dispute of this kind one will lose a subscriber.

BACK FROM THE WEST.

Mr. C. W. Graham, of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, has returned from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast. He visited the firm's many customers in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, returning by way of California. Mr. Graham reports a good trade, and is loud in his praises of the Far West. Mrs. Graham accompanied him, and both enjoyed the trip exceedingly.

A Money Earner.



A Time Saver.

Rogers . . . Typograph

Can be used with the greatest success and economy in the small country office as well as the larger towns and cities.

THE FOLLOWING

newspapers are among those using the Typograph in their composing rooms:—

Montreal Herald	Montreal Star.	Ottawa Free Press.
Ottawa Citizen	Ottawa Journal.	Brantford—Expositor.
Kingson—News	Truro, N S News.	Cobourg—Sentinel-Star.
Toronto Telegram	Toronto Sentinel	Toronto—Wilson Pub Co.
St Catharines Star.	St Catharines—Journal.	
Hamilton Times	Guelph—Herald	
Guelph Mercury	Galt Reformer.	
Vancouver, B C Advertiser	Stratford—Herald.	
Chatham Planet	Windsor Record	Rat Portage—Record.
Lastorel Banner	Winnipeg Free Press.	Winnipeg Tribune

*We are continually adding to this list.
Will you be one?*

It will not pay you to buy a new dress for your paper without first consulting us. We will be pleased to hear from you and do business with you. Catalogue for the asking, showing results in money saved, etc., in offices at present using this machine.

Manufactured by . . .

THE
Canadian Typograph Co., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. — HAMILTON

Wholesale and Manufacturing
Stationers and Paper Dealers.



New lines of Wedding Stationery, Folders, etc., have arrived and samples and price lists are under course of preparation, and will be sent to customers shortly.



Have you seen our Deckle-Edge, Antique Book Paper? This line will enable printers to turn out unique work at small expense, and when used in conjunction with Defender Cover Paper the result is first-class.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.
HAMILTON

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

THE LATEST PRICES.

BRITISH.

LONDON, 1st September.—A deadlock exists in the mechanical pulp market at present. Several Scandinavian mills have, owing to the drought, been shut down, and makers insist on higher prices for next year, and an advance of 4s. to 5s. per ton has been asked during the last two weeks. Paper makers, however, claim that it will not pay them to pay higher prices for pulps unless there is a corresponding rise in price for paper, which they do not regard as probable. A large business has been done in sulphite at an advance on last year's prices. Soda pulp makers assert that their mills will not pay at less than £7 15s. per ton, and several threaten to shut down their mills unless they get an advance of about £1 per ton. Some, however, are making sales at low prices. The developments of the Tait process of treating jute are being watched with interest, and if the results prove as favorable as anticipated, the wood pulp trade will probably be affected.

CURRENT NET PRICES—

Ex steamer, London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sulphate and soda, bleached	10	10	0	10	10	0
" " " unbleached, first	6	17	6	6	15	0
" " " second	6	10	0	6	15	0
Sulphite, bleached	11	10	0	14	10	0
" unbleached, first	7	15	0	9	10	0
" " second	7	0	0	7	10	0
Pine, dry, in sheets	1	12	0	4	5	0
" 50 per cent. air dry	2	0	0	2	2	0
" extra fine	2	5	0	2	1	0
Brown, dry	4	0	0	4	10	0
" 50 per cent. air dry	2	2	6	2	7	6
Aspen, dry	7	0	0	7	10	0

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—Business is looking upward with the return of business men from summer vacation. The demand for news continues good. Other grades moving fairly.

The demand for ground wood pulp is as heretofore. Prices vary materially with locality, from \$18 per ton upward.

There is a fair call for chemical fibre. Prices on No. 1 soda range 2 to 2¼c. Domestic sulphite is quoted at 1.60 to 2c., as to quality, for unbleached, and 3c. for bleached. Foreign grades are quoted as follows: Unbleached pine, soda process, 1¾ to 2¼c.; bleached, same process, 2.30 to 3¼c.; unbleached, sulphite process, 2.05 to 2.55c.; bleached, do., 3 to 3¼c.; bleached straw pulp, 3½c.

The market for paper makers' chemicals continues dull. Some of the latest quotations are: Bleaching powder, 1½ to 1¾c.; soda ash, 1¾c.; alkali, 58 per cent., .90 to 1c.; caustic, 2.20 to 2¼c.; German ultra marine, 7¾c.; ground alum, 1.85c.; lump alum, 2½c.

THE HOME MARKET.

Up to the end of August there was very little change to report in the home market. The demand for news continued good, but in other lines dulness ruled. During the first

two weeks of September, however, the situation has changed materially. Manufacturers report that there is a greatly improved demand for all lines, and prices show a corresponding firmness. The outlook for the fall trade is much more encouraging.

THE QUESTION OF EXPORT DUTY.

The Toronto correspondent of a trade paper published in New York sizes up the situation on the pulp wood question as follows:

"All the interests that have anything to gain from an export duty on pulp wood are getting in line to press the matter upon the attention of the Government. However Mr. Laurier may dispose of the plea of the manufacturers and those who will be associated with them in urging the adoption of the duty, it is certain he will have a more vigorous stage of the movement to deal with than had his predecessor, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Though several months ago the arguments in favor of a duty appear to have been strong enough to persuade the latter, they are much stronger now, and the new Premier will need to muster all his faith in free trade and all his goodwill towards Uncle Sam if he resists them.

"The report of the Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, referred to in these columns a few weeks ago, is welcomed as a strong endorsement of the stand taken by the pulp grinders and paper makers, as it emphasizes the necessity of conserving our pulp wood resources, and dwells upon the rapid consumption which is stripping the pulp wood lands of the United States. Another recent public utterance that appears to justify the representations of the export duty advocates is that of Mr. George C. Sherman and others at the mid-summer meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association. These dwell upon the fact that pulp wood is becoming scarcer every year in the United States, and incidentally refer to the possibility of Canada taxing exports of the material. This corroborative evidence as to the scarcity of pulp wood over the border will be included in the case to be prepared by our manufacturers for the consideration of the Government."

SAULT PULP AT MONTREAL.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co. are beginning to push their pulp in the eastern markets. The first consignment passed through Montreal a few days ago. They have considerable pulp for this market at present with only one mill running. They expect to have another mill of the same capacity in full working order early in the winter. Their daily capacity will then be about 200 tons dry measure. The pulp turned out so far has proved to be of first-class quality.

WOOD PULP VALUE FOR DUTY.

Some time since, as recorded in Paper and Pulp News, an agent of the United States Government was in Toronto interviewing paper and pulp men in reference to the value of wood pulp. The United States Customs officials had experienced difficulty in arriving at a proper appraisement for Customs purposes owing to the great variation in the values as shown by the invoices. The declaration of value varied from \$8 to \$18 according to the various ports of shipment and entry. Pulp shipped from Sault Ste. Marie was admitted at a low valuation, because it was contended that in the absence of any local demand there was no market for it, and therefore it was only worth what it cost to manufacture. The United States authorities were anxious to establish a uniform value for Canadian wood pulp for the purposes of the department, and it was announced that an understanding had been arrived at. Since then, however, the Canadian manufacturers have again been valuing at different prices, northwestern shippers having entered their goods at \$10 and eastern shippers at \$12 per ton. On Tuesday last a special commissioner of the United States Customs Department again paid a visit to the Toronto manufacturers with a view to eliciting information that will assist the United States Government in arriving at some equitable arrangement by which uniformity in value for duty may be established. After leaving Toronto the commissioners proceeded to Montreal to interview paper manufacturers there.

THE TRADE ABROAD.

The consular reports from Stockholm show the great advance that has been made by the Swedes in the production and exportation of wood pulp. The quantity exported in 1891 was 86,000 tons, which in 1894 had increased to 103,000, and in 1895 reached the large amount of 152,000 tons. But while the exportation of wood pulp has increased, the quantity of paper exported from the port of Stockholm alone fell from 29,385 cwt. in 1894 to 17,384 in 1895.

The Austria Consul reports that the importation of books and paper into Greece continues to fall off. The returns show a reduction of 45 per cent. in 1895 as compared with 1894.

A PULP MILL FOR MIDLAND.

The Manitou Wood and Pulp Co. is the name of a new enterprise which has entered into an agreement with the town of Midland. The company is to erect and run a pulp mill in Midland in consideration of tax exemption and other privileges granted by the town. Midland is in the centre of a fine pulp wood country in north central Ontario, and is well situated for shipping both by rail and boat.

IMPROVING THE MILLS.

Recent changes in the plant of the E. B. Eddy Co.'s mills at Hull comprise the putting in of a further supply of beating engines, stuff pumps, rotary and guillotine paper cutters, printing presses and one of the most modern types of fast running cylinder machines for making fine quality, light-weight tissues and toilet papers.

The Georgetown mills have also made extensive additions and improvements to their plant. A new wire part and three wet presses, also a driving cone and change pulleys from the

Black & Clawson Co., and a horizontal suction pump from Jolly Bros., have been put in. To assist in driving the beaters there has been added a 100 horse power Wheelock engine and a 70 horse-power boiler. While the mill was standing idle the dam was rebuilt. The entire cost of the improvements was about \$12,000.

Alterations are being made at the Lachute mills. A new flume is being put in on the east bank, the object being to obtain a water power that will run the mill all the year round. A new grinder is being put in the company's pulp mill.

WHO WILL SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY?

The Niagara Falls, N.Y., correspondent of an exchange points out a great opportunity which will shortly be open for an enterprising paper and pulp maker in the following terms: "A gentleman well versed in the paper and pulp trades pointed out, to-day, the great opportunity there would be for the establishment of a mammoth paper and pulp industry on the Canadian side as soon as the Canadian Niagara Power Co. developed the power for which it has the exclusive privilege in Queen Victoria Park. With the immense supply of wood available in Canada and this power developed, there is little doubt that capital would invest in such a plant, and in this connection it is especially interesting to note that the agreement existing between the commissioners of Victoria Park and the Canadian Niagara Power Co. provides that the company 'shall begin the works hereby licensed to be constructed by them on or before the 1st of May, 1897, and shall have proceeded so far with the said works on or before the 1st of November, 1898, that they will have completed water connections for the development of 25,000 horse-power, and have actually ready for use, supply and transmission, 10,000 developed horse-power by the said last mentioned day.' From this provision of the franchise it will be seen that it cannot be long before ground is broken on the Canadian side."

ONLY THIRTY THOUSAND CORDS.

The following note, clipped from the Fox River correspondence of The Wood Pulp News, indicates the extent to which Canadian forests are being depleted in order to furnish raw material for American mills and work for American citizens:

"The third and last pulp wood craft from Canada arrived at the Long Tail docks of the Pulp Wood Supply Company last Thursday evening, and the rail shipment of the wood to the mills throughout the valley commenced the following day. The amount of wood handled by the Pulp Wood Supply Company during the present season is only about 30,000 cords, which is much less than usual, owing to the large stocks left over in the mill yards last season."

A LARGE CONTRACT FOR SPRUCE.

As showing the demand for spruce wood from some of the largest wood pulp manufacturers, it is learned that the Burgess Sulphite Co., of Berlin Falls, has contracted with an Island Pond party to cut 5,000 cords of pulp wood per month, and deliver it alongside the Grand Trunk Railroad, the wood to be taken from the tract recently purchased of George H. Fitzgerald, of Island Pond, Vt. The contractor has advertised for 200 men, and is under contract to deliver 5,000 cords of spruce

wood during the next thirty days. We do not know the contract price, but our readers can judge the cost of pulp wood cut and hauled out on bare ground in the month of August. — *Manufacturers' Gazette.*

METHOD OF TESTING WOOD PULP.

Mr. G. Schmidt, of the Union Co., Skien, Norway, advocates the following method of examining the fibres of wood pulp: "The pulp is mixed with an adequate quantity of glue (*gelatine*), so that the whole forms a liquid solution. The one side of a slide glass of a magic lantern is then prepared with the solution, and, as soon as the latter has dried, the slide glass is put into the lantern, and the image is projected against a white wall, 20 or 30 times enlarged. Through this enlargement all the wood fibres will become distinctly visible, and it is easy to form a judgment of the quality of the pulp."

THE USE OF SEMI-CELLULOSE PULP.

Since the introduction of sulphite wood cellulose as a paper-making material, its use has become universal and so extensive as to form at the present time the chief fibre employed in the production of paper. The treatment of wood by the sulphite process is preferable to the soda treatment, inasmuch as 20 to 30 per cent. more fibre is obtained from the wood. The quality of the cellulose fibre obtainable by the sulphite treatment may be modified to suit the purpose for which it is to be applied. By boiling for a longer or shorter time at a higher or lower temperature, one is enabled to produce a strong or weak fibre, a hard or soft pulp, having properties similar to hemp, cotton, etc. The raw materials required for its manufacture, as lime and sulphur, are so cheap that it is unnecessary to recover them, which operation is essential in the soda and sulphate process. The plant of the sulphite process has now reached a high degree of perfection and the original difficulties entirely overcome, so that a further development of the industry is likely to follow.

In addition to the ordinary white ground wood pulp, the brown steamed wood pulp, the soda and sulphite cellulose fibres, some manufacturers are now producing a pulp of an intermediate quality between ground wood and cellulose fibre. Paper produced from such semi-cellulose half-stuff would be better than that made from ground wood, and although not equal to paper made of pure cellulose, would be more cheaply produced. A number of mills, especially in Sweden, are making papers from this semi-cellulose pulp, but the method is kept secret. No doubt it is possible to produce many kinds of pulp from wood, having qualities between mechanical and chemical fibre. — *Paper Maker.*

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Cheap wood pulp paper, cheap type setting by machines, cheap press work by giant presses, cheap postage, \$20 per ton on second-class mail matter, is stimulating a wonderful increase in the number of publications and a marked decrease in their price to the public, says an exchange. In a few years all the city dailies will sell at one cent per copy, while every little town will have its local paper and every city and village its daily journal. This will cause an immense increase in the demand for spruce wood pulp and white paper, developing that industry beyond all previous calculations.

A HOUSE OF PAPER.

An eating house made of paper has been erected in the port of Hamburg. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper, stretched upon frames and impregnated with a fire and water proof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection against the inclemency of the weather. The roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges, so that the entire structure may be rapidly taken to pieces and put up again. The dining room itself measures 30 by 6 meters, and is capable of accommodating 150 persons. There are twelve windows and four skylights, and the heating is effected by a couple of isolated stoves. A side section contains the manager's office, kitchen, larder and dwelling rooms. The total cost of the construction is said to have amounted to 1,500 marks. — *Wood Pulp News.*

FIREPROOF PAPER.

Fireproof paper is being manufactured for commercial purposes, and will soon become a necessity of ordinary life. The recipe of one fireproof paper manufacturer runs as follows: Ninety-five parts of abestos fibre of the best quality are washed into a solution of permanganate of calcium and then treated with sulphuric acid, whereby the fibre is bleached. After this five parts of ground wood pulp, as used in paper factories, are added, and the entire mass is placed in the agitating box, with an addition of some lime water and borax. After thorough mixing, the material is pumped into a regulating box and allowed to flow out of a gate to an endless wire cloth, where it enters the usual paper making machinery. Paper thus produced will resist even the direct influence of flame, and can be placed into a white heat with immunity. — *Paper Mill.*

PAPER PULP FOR FLOORING.

An innovation in floors is the use of a special preparation of paper pulp, invented by a German and called Papyrolith. It comes in the shape of a dry powder, which is mixed with water, dries in a short time, and may be spread and planed down upon a foundation of either natural or artificial stone, cement, or wood. It is stated to be solid, without a crevice, a bad conductor of heat, deadening all noise, and to wear especially well. It is also very elastic and perfectly fireproof. Since the mass may be tinted with almost any color, it is possible to lay down several layers in different colors alongside each other, or to lay a floor with a mosaic design. Parquettes, with varied colored borders can also be laid down, and the same material can also be used for wainscoting and stucco work as well as panels and other decorative purposes. The same inventor had succeeded in producing a material similar to Lincrusta-Walton at only one-tenth the cost of that expensive material. — *Paper Mill.*

NOTES.

Mr. James Davy's pulp mill at Thorold is kept very busy.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. will get out about 10,000 cords of pulp wood this season. A new mill is to be erected.

It is well known that paper pulp is worked into a substance called papier mache, and it is therefore, perhaps, not surprising that recently a method was patented in Germany to make statues and busts from this material. *It is much cheaper than*

plaster or marble, and not so brittle. In the same way vases, frames, chairs, even the whole furniture of a room, can be made from this material.

Uruguay imported over \$300,000 worth of paper last year, of which less than \$2,500 worth went from the United States.

There is only one paper mill in Venezuela. It contains a single machine, and it turns out printings, wrappings and card-board.

The Pettebone Cataract Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has just installed a new boiler plant. The boilers are of 125 h.p. each.

Mr. Lee Parks, formerly with the Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper Co., has been appointed superintendent of the Niagara Falls Paper Co.

The mill of the Muncie, Ind., Pulp Co., is running with a full force of 100 hands. The employes of this mill have only lost three days' work in the past 20 months.

The Cliff Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, are obtaining large quantities of pulp wood from Thorold, Ont., and district, via the Niagara Central and New York Central Railroads.

A large number of colored men are employed unloading pulp wood at Thorold. Some of the villagers do not like to see them around, and frequent "color" fights are reported.

A new stack 140 feet high has been erected by the Niagara Falls Paper Co., which is to be used in connection with the burning, under the new boilers, of waste from the wood-preparing room.

A fire occurred recently in the Michigan wood land of the Niagara Falls Paper Co. Fortunately the great bulk of the pulp wood had been "boomed" in the river before the fire broke out. About 350 cords were destroyed.

Charles W. Bigelow, of Solon, Me., was drowned in Rowe pond, about 15 miles up river from Solon, on August 16. He was bookkeeper for the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Co., and had been in that company's employ for several years. He had been at Rumford taking a short vacation.

The manufacturers of wall paper not members of the trust held their annual meeting in New York recently. Their price schedule for 1896-7 shows a decrease of about 10 per cent. from last year. It is claimed that the National Wall Paper Co. will keep prices at the same figure as last year.

An exchange calls attention to a paper termed "Papier Zinque," which is a wrapping paper impregnated with zinc. As the zinc salts in the substance of this paper arrest and absorb those gases and vapors which would otherwise tarnish metal surfaces, it is stated that this is an excellent material in which to wrap metal goods.

The state of New York leads all the other states in the Union in its capacity for producing wood pulp, which amounts to 2,515,000 pounds daily. Maine comes next with \$69,000 and Wisconsin third with a capacity of 647,000 pounds. Tennessee and Alabama are at the bottom of the list with 4,000 pounds each to their credit.

In the manufacture of wood pulp New York leads. Of the 250 pulp mills in the United States, more than eighty are in that state. Wisconsin holds second place as to the number of mills, Maine third, and New Hampshire fourth. New York has not only the greatest number of mills, but has the largest, some of them having plants which, in size and capacity, are unequalled

in the United States and Europe. The wood pulp mill at Palmer's Falls, on the Upper Hudson, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet, board measure, and owned by the Hudson Pulp and Paper Co., is said to be the largest in the world.

At the paper manufacturers' convention banquet at Niagara Falls, N.Y., members who spoke stated that every paper manufacturing concern in the country, so far as could be learned, is in favor of the gold standard, and radically opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket. Such a union of sentiment is remarkable, or would be with ordinary political divisions.

The Paper Trade Journal has been gathering statistics relative to the paper and pulp trade in the United States. The annual capacity of mills making chemical fibre and ground wood at the present time is 1,426,350 tons. The daily capacity of the wood pulp mills for 1896-7 is 5,609,000 pounds, an increase of $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over last year. In 15 years there has been 1,058 per cent. increase.

There is no decline in the demand or price for spruce pulp wood. Many lots of spruce logs intended for the saw mills have been purchased in the interest of the pulp and paper mills at far better prices than they would net the original owners if sawed into lumber. Paper is king just now and lumber is dethroned, says a lumbering exchange. The supply of lumber of almost every variety is greater than the demand. On the other hand, there is no overstock of ground wood pulp or news paper.—Paper Mill.

The manufacture of wood pulp is constantly on the increase. According to statistics compiled by the forest commission, the amount of wood converted into pulp and utilized in the manufacture of articles, from a newspaper to the sheathing of a sea-going vessel, was, in 1891, 69,274,283 feet, board measure. These figures jumped up to 80,918,537 in 1892, and to 92,135,707 in 1893. Since the latter year the increase has been gradual until the last year the sum total exceeded 100,000,000.—Chicago News.

The many friends of Mr. Alex. Buntin, of Buntin, Reid & Co., will regret to learn that he met with a serious accident on Saturday, 12th inst. He was wheeling in Toronto, when another wheelman, in trying to pass him, slipped and fell, knocking Mr. Buntin's wheel from under him and throwing him heavily. He was taken home and medical assistance summoned, when it was found that his ankle was severely sprained and one of the veins ruptured. The injuries were very painful, but by the aid of a brand new crutch of modern design Mr. Buntin is able to get around again, but for the present his gait has a decided "hobble."

The new paper of John Schultz, of Lautenberg, West Prussia, is composed, according to a German account, of glue, asbestos and the ordinary ingredients of such material. The moist sheets are passed from the first rollers into a bath of concentrated sulphuric acid and 10 or 15 per cent. of distilled water. After immersion in this bath for five to thirty-five seconds they are pressed between glass rollers, then put into pure water, next into a solution of ammonia, and finally put into water again, the process being completed by hard pressing, passing through felt rollers, and drying between heated metal cylinders. The product appears like ordinary note paper, but it is stated that even the most acid ink can be washed off with water after any time, and on this account the German Government has forbidden the making of such paper.

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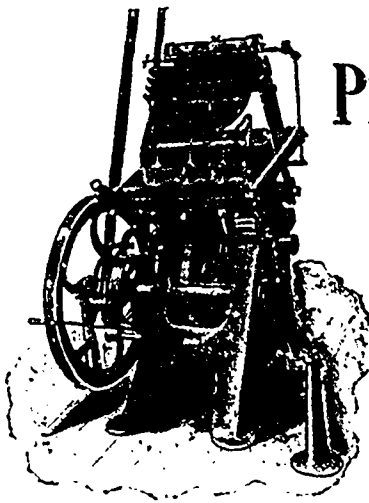
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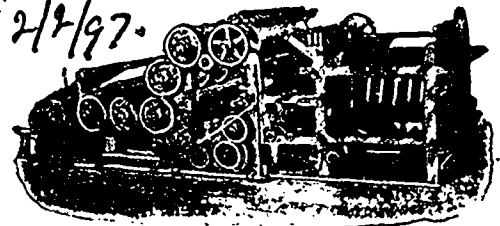
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Babcock Country	700	Potter Drum Cylinder, Extra Heavy	800
Two roller. bed 33x46; air springs; tape delivery Late style.		Two rollers; bed 29x42. Will print double royal sheet. In splendid condition.	
Campbell Book and Job	1,250	Potter Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder Press	1,200
Four roller two revolution press; bed 37x52. Good order.		Bed 32x46; two rollers; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery.	
Campbell Intermediate	1,000	Scott Job and News Drum Cylinder	1,100
Two roller two revolution press; bed 38x53; prints seven column quarto.		Two rollers; bed 37x51; table distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Good order.	
Campbell Two Roller Job and Book Two Revolution	1,300	Taylor Drum Cylinder, Air Springs, Tape Delivery	500
Size of bed 33x46; table distribution. In first-class condition.		Bed 31x46.	
Campbell Country Cylinder	550	Cox O. O. Duplex Press.	
Bed 31x46, with fine distribution. Press as good as new.		Good as new; only built in 1893. Will print 4, 6, and 8 pages of 6 or 7 columns. Speed, 4,000 perfect papers per hour, folded. Price and terms on application.	
Campbell Two Roller Oscillator	600	Hoe Presto	4,000
Bed 33x48; good condition.		Length of column, 20; sheet 21½; prints either four or eight pages, six or seven columns wide; speed 20,000 four page or 10,000 eight pages, including stereotyping outfit. This press has rotary delivery.	
Campbell "Economic" Two Revolution	2,500	Brown Folder	350
(Late build.) Four rollers; bed 47x64; table distribution; tapeless delivery. Good as new.		Folds six column quarto four folds; trimmer and paster.	
Campbell Two Revolution	2,000	Kendall Attaching Folder	150
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Campbell Two Revolution	1,500	Washington Hand Press. Eight column	160
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