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THE CANADIAN PRINTER PUBLISHER


VOL. VI.—No. 9

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

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Nearly everyone else has done so and YOU cannot follow the example any too soon if you want to make money 

TYPE ON OLD BODIES

Is losing money to its users every day in the week. You cannot afford to use it another day.

SPECIAL OFFER . . .

Until October 31st, 1897, we will make a heavy special inducement to those desiring to put in Point System Type in place of out-of-date old-body type.

STATE WHAT QUANTITY

You have of each size and how much new type you want and we will make you an interesting proposition.

THE BEST TYPE IN THE WORLD

Is made by the American Type Founders' Company and that is the type you should have. It pleases the public eye better than any other and is a labor-saver for the printer.

IT WILL COST YOU LESS

Than any you have now and will make money for you where you have been losing money in the past. Bear in mind that you can exchange your type greatly to your own advantage

BEFORE OCTOBER 31st, 1897

And will have only yourself to blame if you don't avail yourself of the advantage offered before that date.

DON'T DELAY A DAY

But write at once, giving full particulars, and receive by return mail the lowest prices ever quoted for High Grade Type.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited

EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER

HEAD OFFICE: 44 Bay Street, Toronto.
Eastern Branch: 646 Craig Street, Montreal.
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Some Leading Lines :

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••

Warwick Special

••

Elkhorn

••

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Osgoode Linen

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Old Boston Bond

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Grecian Bond

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Kept in all Weights

and in the Standard Sizes.

Foolscap, English - - 13¼ x 16½

Foolscap, American - - 14 x 17

Double Cap, English - 16½ x 26½

Double Cap, American - 17 x 28

Large Post, English - 16½ x 21

Large Post, American - 17 x 22

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MEMO HEADS

STATEMENTS

Made-out of these well known Papers
carried in stock.

Special Patterns Ruled to Order.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES A Specialty . . .

Correspondence Solicited.

Samples forwarded on application.

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Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Manufacturing and
Importing
Wholesale Stationers.

TORONTO.

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. VI—No. 9

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE MACLEAN PUB. CO., LIMITED.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 26 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. MACLEAN,
President

HUGH C. MACLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

A GOOD WEEKLY.



HERE are several features in The Clinton New Era which are well worth careful consideration by those who wish to know how a prosperous weekly in a town of 3,000 can be built up. The first page is entirely given over to local and district news, and there is a good column of personal items. The district news paragraphs each have a side head in small caps, and the name of the village is given in a clear black letter. The editorials are short, snappy and numerous. The tone is firmly Grit, but there is not a trace of mere stupid partisanship and nothing abusive. Clinton news appears on the last page and is plentiful. When items are brief they are grouped together to save space, and "Notes" is the side head. Condensation is evidently kept in view by the editor. What strikes one favorably about The New Era is the tone of it all through, showing that a paper can be dignified without being dull, and bright without falling into slang and "freshness."

COVERING A LARGE DISTRICT.

The Scotch newspaper, The People's Journal, published by Sir John Leng, owner also of The Dundee Advertiser and The People's Friend, is a unique publication, representing a phase of journalistic enterprise which has never assumed large proportions in the States, says Newspaperdom. The Journal is a popular weekly in which general news and literary features are combined. Certain pages of the paper are reserved for local news and local advertisements, which, of course, vary according to the district in which the particular edition of the paper circulates. In this way the paper is in one part of its composition

one newspaper of immense circulation. In another sense, The People's Journal is really made up of numerous papers. It has offices and local reporting corps in various centres, for each of which the newspaper is separately issued; but all the printing is done at headquarters. The paper has attained a flattering degree of success, and is issued from one of the finest newspaper plants in the kingdom.

In Canada there are several enterprises which work different districts from one centre. The Montreal Weekly Star has provincial editions as well as one for the United States. The St. Johns, Que., News issues local editions for neighboring points.

NEWS OF THE FARM.

The Toronto Weekly Sun is the old organ of the Patrons, and is now an independent weekly issued by Goldwin Smith and others. A glance over it reveals a class of news given more fully than it appears in the average country weekly—farm items, crops, new experiments in agriculture, etc. In pushing country circulation news of this class is attractive, and though hard to get at, can sometimes be arranged for by local friends of the paper.

THE SMALL PAGE.

Mr. F. H. Stevens' new weekly at Hartland, N.B., The Advertiser, is modest in size but very newsy and altogether a creditable effort. The small page, it is argued by publishers of Mr. Stevens' views, has several advantages. The local news is distributed on several pages, and therefore makes a good showing as to quantity. The more ads. can go next reading matter, which pleases the patrons. The publisher says he intends to stick to the small page, and when the paper is enlarged it will be in the number of pages, not size.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Mount Forest Confederate appears in a new dress of type. Both reading columns and ads. are set in the clearest and most attractive style. The job department has also been replenished with up-to-date styles. The Confederate is now 30 years old as a newspaper. "It has been decided," says our contemporary, "to change the name from The Confederate and Examiner to The Weekly Confederate. This has been done with a view to not only shorten the name but to prevent confusion and errors, especially on the part of outside advertisers. It is a number of years since the amalgamation of The Confederate and The Examiner, and we preserve the name of the original paper, which got its honorable and rather unique title

from being established in the year of Confederation—1867. We feel, therefore, that the paper has grown and kept pace with the progress and development of our fair Dominion, and we rather glory in The Confederate, it being the only paper called by this name in all Canada." The Confederate is one of those weeklies which affords a critic (whether competent or not) no ground to go upon. Its publisher, Mr. G. B. Van Blaricom, meets every criticism that suggests itself, and the paper is a thorough success.

HOME PRINTED.

Those who have a friendly feeling for papers that get along without boiler-plate will put The Nanaimo, B.C., Review on the list as a fair specimen. It is a six-column four-page of moderate size, cleanly printed. The contents nearly all relate to matters with a direct local interest. The news in condensed paragraphs is given under the days of the week, divided into three columns—local, provincial and foreign. The news is well written.

A SPECIAL NUMBER.

The special issue of The Simcoe Reformer, of September 16, marks not only the anniversary of the paper, but also an event of unusual interest in the history of Methodism in Simcoe, Sunday, the 19th, being the day of the opening of the new church. Besides a history of Methodism in that town is given an illustrated description of the new building. The concluding two pages are taken up with an article on "John Charlton at Home."

The issue is a creditable one in regard to both style and clearness of printing. The better quality of paper used in the covering of four pages renders the photographs and pictures very clear, and besides gives the production a nobby appearance. The advertisements show evidence of special attention and the make-up of them is not frequently excelled.

POINTS ON A LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

Franklin Falls (N.H.) Journal.

These are some of the points which should be made: The prominence and usefulness of the local newspaper in building up a town. Its helpfulness to the churches in disseminating religious information and drawing people to the service. The pride and satisfaction it takes in the progress and growth of the town. Its value as a medium by which a town's advantages may be advertised to the world. Its reliability as a means by which the character and intelligence of a town's people may be judged by outsiders. Its freedom from the sensational and demoralizing features. Its influence in local affairs, and finally the ambition of the editor, as a rule, to so conduct his paper that it will enjoy the confidence and respect of the community in which it is published.

AN EDITOR'S PLEA FOR THE DEVIL.

I wish to put in a plea for the youngest apprentice, writes a Massachusetts editor. Do not put the boy who is learning to set type on the "pukes" or patent medicine notices. The stuff that many medicine concerns send out for "readers" is enough to try the patience of Job, and I do not blame a boy for getting sick of his job when he is, as a beginner, set to work on this stuff. If you wish to interest him in his work, give him short, pithy reprint, and gradually let him have some neatly-written local's, even if you have to get your wife to copy them.

ADVERTISING BY PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

I BELIEVE, says Charles Austin Bates, as a matter of fact, that very few printers believe in advertising. As a matter of fact, very few advertising men believe in advertising. They all think it is a good thing for the other fellow, but not for themselves. When it comes down to giving up money for advertising, they wish to be excused. The number of advertising men who really have confidence in advertising is comparatively small. Newspaper publishers are the ones of all others who ought to believe in advertising, and who ought to advertise, yet they are the hardest people in the world to interest in an advertising proposition. Printers who really advertise are few and far between. Of course, the job department of a country weekly is always advertised. That is to say, some space in the paper is devoted to announcing that "Job Printing is done at this office." Generally this advertisement is poorly displayed and, of course, it doesn't cost anything. I know from experience that it pays to advertise a printing business, but I also know from experience that it is extremely hard for a printer to make up his mind to advertise, and to find the money wherewith to do it. Most printers do not charge enough for their work. Most of them don't know what it costs to produce the work that they sell, and so in making an estimate they merely guess at the price. One of the best regulated printing offices I know of ran through the month of January with more business than they had ever had before, and found at the end of the month that they had lost \$350. The printing offices of the country are continually running at a loss. The printer who is running his shop by guess couldn't save himself by advertising.

The printer is one of the few people who ought not to advertise in the daily or weekly newspapers. He ought to get business by circulars, booklets, cards, etc. One advantage which the circular has over the newspaper ad. is that it is in itself a sample of the printer's work. If it is well done, it will surely impress its recipient. The best way I know of for the average printer to advertise is to make up a lot of samples of any particular kind of printed matter, and send them out with a definite price. If the price is reasonably low, orders will result, and if they are properly attended to, plenty of trade will ensue.

USEFUL POINTERS FOR PRINTERS.

To separate type that has been standing for a long time, pour glycerine over it and let it stand eight or ten hours. Then rinse with lye or soap water.

A good method of getting rid of electricity is by saturating the fingers or sticks of the fly with glycerine and water. Apply when the press is idle until the wood is thoroughly saturated with it.

Spirits of wine is recommended as excellent for cleaning rollers used with copying ink. It removes the ink instantly, evaporates at once, and does not injure the rollers like water.

Printers who suffer from sore or dry skin on their fingers will find the following mixture very beneficial and soothing: Glycerine, 1 ounce; rosewater, 3 ounces; carbolic acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water, then rub the lotion thoroughly into the skin. The carbolic acid is very healing, the rosewater is a good dilutant of the glycerine, and likewise tends to counteract the odor of the carbolic acid, which is unpleasant to many people. For a few cents any druggist will supply this mixture.—Paper Digest.

THE CURSE OF CUSTOM.



HABIT, custom, and fashion are probably responsible for more evils and drawbacks to the printing business than any other three kindred causes which can be named. Notwithstanding the progress which we see on every hand, and which every year becomes more marked, there is more that is left in the ruts than is carried on with the procession. We, as members of an enlightened trade, says A. L. Ralston in *The Printer and Bookmaker*, adhere to senseless and useless things, just because we have been brought up to them, and because printers have always done that way, rather than because we are following the dictates of common sense.

Take the single item of justifying lines. If Gutenberg and his compeers had spaced their lines at the end instead of distributing the space through the line, would the members of the craft ever have thought of going to the tedious and useless labor of evenly spacing out each line? Of course not. Self-evidence answers that query with an emphasis beyond contradiction. Yet for more than four hundred years the typos have gone on wasting fully 15 per cent. of the time given to composition in spacing out the lines, and manufacturers of typesetting machines are to-day spending money like water to solve the problems of justification, which in the typewriting machines were settled by leaving them alone. So firmly is the custom rooted into the brain of every printer that not a single manufacturer has dared to risk his capital by offering a machine that would set type ragged at the ends of the lines, as the typewriter prints. The whole opposition to such a common-sense method of spacing comes from the fetish custom.

Equally without good reason do we continue to place the names of newspapers and steamboats in italics. Thanks to the type-casting machine, this custom is on the wane, though I imagine that one of the hardest battles which the machine had to fight was the education of the printer to an appreciation of the fact that he could get along without italic. It used to be thought as essential as butter is to bread, but light is breaking in on this illusion, and it is to be hoped that the day of such customs is numbered. Of a piece with this italic notion is the placing of proper names in small caps when occurring in editorial matter. This rule is as reasonless as the objection of a grocer who refused to accept some labels for packages of tea because the lines on them read the long way. "I always set them up on the shelves the other way," he said, and nothing could convince him that the printer did not know his business, and ought to print them over again without charge.

Why are we restricted to the use of short "ands" in naming a firm, a railway, or a steamboat company? Why not use short "ands" when we wish to save space and long "ands" when we do not care about saving space? That would seem to be sensible, but custom says we must do the other way, and so we do.

Why must the title page of a book, and the first page also, always be on the right. It would often be more convenient to place one or both on the left, as in the case of a pamphlet which must not exceed sixteen or thirty-two pages. But for custom the printer would certainly at times throw one of these to the left. Artists who have come into the printing business

of late years have shown us that it is possible to upset all preconceived notions of typographical arrangement. For instance, who but an artist would have thought he could divide printer on the "pr" as was recently done on the cover of this journal? One can imagine the laugh of derision which would have gone up in the average printing office if the devil had tried to set up a title that way. Yet here custom was overridden because convenience and artistic effect demanded it. These should be the guides in every case. The more printers there are who are artists, and who use their wits, regardless of prescribed and arbitrary rules, the sooner shall we be rid of some of the obligations laid upon us by custom.

Why should the editorial matter of a newspaper be always placed at the beginning of a central left-hand page, when matters of vastly more importance than the editor's opinions (usually purchasable) are so made up that you have to hunt through the whole paper to locate them? Why must a newspaper heading run clear across the top of the first page? Would it not be just as well if it was placed over only the first three or four columns?

Why should we use French for menus when we know that most of the people who order eatables from such a list are confused by it and do not get what they prefer, because they are ashamed to acknowledge (what probably all their friends know) that their knowledge of the French language is extremely limited? Why may not a small heading on a letter paper be placed at the right as well as the left? I, for one, should like to see some samples of art printing which would intentionally violate every one of the hundreds of set customs which have been placed about the compositor to render his work non-original and conventional.

To go further and tell the entire truth about ourselves as artisans bound down by prejudice, it is an actual fact, which every manufacturer of printing machinery recognises, that the average printer is as much a slave to custom in the choice of printing presses as he is in matters relating to composition. Who does not know of dozens of printers who contend that So-and-so's cylinder press is the only good one on the market because it is the only one they use or know much about? Reasonable reflection would suggest that each maker builds the best press that he can, and that every press which comes largely into use must have some special merits which have commended it to the public. Since all the leading presses are somewhat different in construction, it follows that each has some peculiarities which may render it more desirable than others for special uses. Then why should so many printers allow themselves to be prejudiced in favor of or against any special printing machine? It is all very nice for a manufacturer to be pleased with the man who thinks there is no press like the one he builds, but that same manufacturer laughs in his sleeve at the blindness of the printer who cannot see the good points of his competitor's presses.

Arbitrary rules, which have come to be regarded as rules simply because they are backed by habit and custom of long standing, are good rules for violation. Wherever a rule has a basis in reason the customs growing from that rule may well be observed, but it is worth our while to oftener enquire whether rules which hamper our trade are the result of pure habit or whether there is an underlying cause why a thing should be thus and so. Printers, as the best educated and most intelligent of mechanics, should be least subject to unreasoning prejudice and the blind following of causeless dictum.

POINTS OUT OUR FAULTS.

SOME CRITICISMS OF EDITORS WHO GET INTO RUTS.

R. W. Spangler in *Newspaperism*.

THAT there is a large and full grown demand for improvement in the majority of country newspapers will hardly be denied, even by the editors and proprietors of the said papers. They appreciate the fact, but neglect to heed it, and let the paper run along in the good, old-fashioned way, causing their readers to go to the trouble every week of saying: "Shucks! there's nothing in the darned old paper, as usual."

VARIETY MAKES NEWSPAPER SPICE.

Too many are content to trot along, getting out the same kind of a paper week after week, never varying the monotony by changes of any sort, but running the stereotyped locals about "William Smith made a trip to Goosetown this week," or "A number from this place attended the picnic at Horseshoe Falls Thursday." If they would say that William went to Goosetown to call on relatives he had not seen for years, and had mentioned the royal style in which he was entertained, William would have read the item with delight and sent a marked copy to the relatives. If, instead of saying, "A number from this place," they would chronicle the names of the people who went to the picnic, and tell a few of the incidents and accidents of the trip, the article would have been eagerly devoured by all whose names were mentioned, and their friends also would have enjoyed the piece, and the paper would, in the popular judgment, be a newspaper.

AGAINST PERFUNCTORY HEADINGS.

Another great fault with the country paper is the absence of headings. I have seen articles of over half a column in length without any head at all, and no paragraphs to break the monotony. They may be well written and interesting, but the appearance makes them look like extracts from an agricultural report or a sermon, and the reader passes them by. Occasionally the editor does become imbued with a little enterprise, and puts a one-line head on an article that deserves from three to five sub-heads. The one-liner doesn't tell anything about the subject matter of the article, and may as well have been left off. Make it a point to tell the whole story briefly in the head; and then, if the reader is interested, he will read the article; if not, he can skip it. Without a head he would be almost sure not to read it.

I find the headless condition particularly wearisome in looking over a great number of exchanges, and many a good article goes unread because of this fault. Not long since I received a paper containing an account of a fire, which was perhaps the most disastrous that had ever occurred in the town. The account filled nearly two columns, and was headed, in small type, "A Big Blaze." The city papers would have given a news item of the same relative importance a two-column head, and put all the leading facts in it.

CULTIVATE A KEEN NEWS SENSE.

Some country newspaper men can't tell a news item when it is labeled and set before them, and the way they wade through good stories without capturing any of them is startling to behold. A little energy will unearth something interesting nearly every week, and the paper can be kept filled with local stories that the people will appreciate. An interview with the oldest citizen or a story about some interesting feature of the town, is

always read and enjoyed. Get the matter up in different style from other papers, and your readers will appreciate it and pay their subscriptions accordingly. Give them a local joke occasionally, and above all things make your editorials brief and interesting. Let them be of a local nature, and try to say something. Don't wander off into long winded arguments about the wars in foreign countries, of which your readers know nothing and care less; but stick to matters in which they are interested.

A FACETIOUS COMPOSITOR'S REMARK.

Don't let your paper get into a rut that will cause remarks like the following: A compositor on a certain paper was asked one day if there was going to be any news in the paper that week. "Oh, yes," he responded, cheerfully; "two medicine contracts change their locals this week, and we had to get a new electrotype for another, as the old one was worn out. Yes, indeed; we're getting out a whalin' good paper this week." He forgot to say the date was also changed.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO DAILIES.**SECOND MEETING OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION.**

A MEETING of representatives of the new association known as the Associated Western Ontario Dailies was held at the Tecumseh House, London, on Tuesday night, September 14th. This was the second gathering of this newborn board which has been formed in the interests of the publishers of the smaller dailies west of Toronto. There was a considerable increase in the attendance over the initial meeting held in Windsor, and the discussion which took place was profitable and interesting.

Those present were the president, Arch. McNee, of The Windsor Record, and his business partner, J. A. McKay; C. A. Abraham, of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, Secretary-Treasurer; S. Stevenson, Planet, N. W. Ford, Banner, Chat-ham; E. A. McCubbin, St. Thomas Times; Andrew Laidlaw, Galt Reformer; R. Elliott, Ingersoll Chronicle; Elijah Janes, Telegraph, and W. V. Utley, News-Record, Berlin; Frank Adams, Advertiser, W. J. Blackburn, Free Press, and C. B. Keenleyside, News, London; and W. B. Burgoyne, of The St. Catharines Standard. Letters were received from other publishers in the circuit regretting their inability to be present, but all were in sympathy with the movement.

"Foreign advertising and how to handle it," was a burning topic of discussion and a very strong case was made out in favor of appointing two special agents, one in Toronto and the other in Montreal, who would act as sole agents for this association. After a very full consideration of the question it was unanimously agreed that the president and secretary-treasurer should confer with Mr. Thompson of the Central Press and draft an agreement to be mailed to the members for consideration. The secretary submitted a schedule of rates for foreign advertising which was carefully analyzed and a basis agreed upon which, if adopted, will be of considerable advantage to the promoters of the association. The schedule as revised will be printed and submitted to the members with the draft agreement referred to. Thus, one of the primary objects in calling these publishers together is likely to be accomplished at an early date. A uniform rate per thousand circulation was the one which met with favor and, if adopted, will be of considerable advantage to

the publishers as well as the advertisers. It will not be a very great advance on former rates, but the schedule will have a tendency to make charges uniform.

All those present heartily endorsed the proposition to introduce the telegraphic news service, and, as this feature is growing, the secretary was authorized to communicate with the telegraph companies as to rates. The association proposes to introduce a system by which publishers will be advised of worthless outside advertisers—thus by some sort of mutual arrangement the dead-heads will be black-listed.

It was withal a very profitable meeting, and is certain to result in the association being considerably strengthened numerically before the next meeting, which will be held in St. Thomas on Monday, October 18. It has been the aim of the promoters to make this an association of practical men—those who have an intimate and practical knowledge of the business end of the newspapers in Western Ontario. It will at most not embrace more than 30 members, and as their interests are mutual it is thought that such an association can be promoted at a trifling expense.

THE LATE ALEXANDER BEGG.

The death took place in Victoria, B C., Sept. 6 of Alexander Begg, aged 65, well known in the west as a writer. Mr. Begg was a native of Quebec province, and began life in business as an employe of the old firm of Law, Young & Co., Montreal. In the 60's he went to the Red River Settlement, and was a pioneer in opening up trade there with Ontario and Quebec. For some years he was in partnership with the late Hon. A. G. B. Ballantyne. In 1870, says *The Winnipeg Free Press*, he retired from the firm and took up literary and newspaper work, in which he had already won some success as the author of a novel and a drama. His principal works are: "The Creation of Manitoba," "Dot It Down," "A History of the Northwest," "Ten Years in Winnipeg," besides which he contributed many valuable brochures on immigration and other subjects of general interest. He was an indefatigable worker and his life was one of restless activity devoted, for the most part, to efforts that were more calculated to advance the interests of Canada than his own. In recent years Mr. Begg was connected with the press of British Columbia. At one time he was Queen's Printer and provincial auditor in Manitoba. The remains were sent to Winnipeg for interment.

A PAPER FOR KLONDIKE.

One of the first newspapers to be started in the Klondike region will be owned and operated by a Chicago woman. Mrs. Caroline Westcott Romney, who will leave immediately for the Alaskan gold-fields, will take with her a small hand-press and an outfit comprising all the necessities of the newspaper business when conducted on a small scale.

A SIMPLE BLOCKING PROCESS.

Bill-heads, note-heads, statements, memos, and many other products of the press, can be blocked at a slight expense with Golding's Elastine Tablet Gum (colors: red, blue, green, silver, cream and colorless), and the neatness of work delivered in this form will command a better price than could be otherwise obtained. Put up in air-tight tin cans and melts easily. If your dealer does not carry it, order from Golding & Co., Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. (Advt.)

GROWTH OF THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS.

JUST as the press of Canada has expanded enormously during the past 50 years, so has the press of Australia. When the Queen ascended the throne in 1837 there were less than a dozen papers—none dailies. Sydney had its Herald, which exists to-day under the style of *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Under its early proprietary, Messrs. Kemp & Fairfax, it made its first step upward. As the colony increased in importance it grew in size and strength. It swallowed up one or two of its less fortunate rivals, and for many years had Sydney to itself as the only morning paper. There had been *The Empire* (which was edited by Sir Henry Parkes, and which, like its Canadian namesake, lasted for nearly seven years) and other papers, but they did not last. In the meantime papers were established in most of the inland towns of any importance, and made themselves felt in the social, political and commercial life of the community. In 1879 *The Daily Telegraph* was started as a second morning paper in Sydney. It was not a very imposing production then; the offices were at the corner of York and Barrack streets; but as its fortunes improved it ventured into more commodious offices in King street. From this time to the present it has continued its upward march. The present large and commodious office was entered in 1889, and is said to be the best appointed office in Australia. There is certainly nothing in any of the other colonies to touch it for comfort or convenience. It is lighted throughout with electricity, the various rooms are large and well ventilated, and the mechanical appliances are well up to date. Fifteen years ago *The Daily Telegraph* was a four-page paper; now it is an eight-pager, with 12 and 16 pages on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the present issue consists of no less than 24 pages. This is the largest penny paper ever published in Australia.

The country press has grown in importance and influence during the last 20 years. Many of the papers rank high in every respect, and wield great influence, though not quite so much as the metropolitan journals. Sydney has two evening papers, several weekly ones, and others devoted to trade purposes. When Victoria became a separate province, Melbourne quickly had papers of her own. One of the oldest is *The Argus*, which, although sold at a penny to-day, was a twopenny paper (like *The Herald*, *The Brisbane Courier*, *The Adelaide Register* and *The Hobart Mercury*) until three or four years ago. *The Age*, the second and admittedly the most important Melbourne paper, has flourished to a marked extent under the energetic management of Mr. David Syme, who has just refused a knighthood. *The Melbourne Herald* managed to outlive and eventually swallow up its less successful rival, *The Standard*, started as a second evening paper in 1889. *The Ballarat Star* and *The Bendigo Independent* and *Bendigo Advertiser* are among the oldest and most influential country papers in Victoria.

Brisbane has *The Courier and Telegraph* as morning and evening papers respectively; and the principal South Australian papers are *The Register* and *The Advertiser*, the last-named the youngest and most vigorous. Since the boom in West Australia quite a number of new journals have made their appearance there, the most notable of which is *The Morning Herald*, Perth. The older dailies, *The West Australian* and *The Daily News*, also hail from the same town. In New Zealand every town has its paper; indeed, this colony is said to have more newspapers in proportion to its population than any other.

THE PRESS, AND LARGE PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.



THE Toronto newspapers complained lately of discourteous treatment in connection with the British Association banquet. None of the newspapers received invitations to be present. When application was made by some city editors for admissions to the hall so that the speeches might be reported, the response, in some cases at least, it is said, was churlish. The *Globe* stated the facts thus: "Not a single ticket was sent; not even an intimation that tickets could be obtained by the newspapers at the regular price of admission, a price which The *Globe* would have cheerfully paid if it had known that the usual courtesies extended to the press were to be withheld. After waiting to give the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements a chance to redeem themselves, application was made for accommodation, and finally permission was given to hear the speeches—given in a very grudging and churlish manner, and with an evident notion that the newspapers were receiving instead of conferring a favor." The person responsible for the omission to send invitations to the press apologized, it is understood, explaining that the invitations were written out, but the sending was overlooked.

The episode is only related in these columns because it brings up once again an old grievance concerning large public banquets. The press representatives are often treated on these occasions with scant ceremony. Either they are not invited at all, or when invitations are sent to the editors the accommodation for reporters is badly arranged. The managers of the British Association banquet erred, it seems, in both respects. But there have been frequent complaints in Toronto of the same kind. Some years ago, when Sir A. P. Caron was Minister of Militia, a banquet was given to him at Webb's. The press were not invited. It was expected that the Government organ (at that time the old *Empire*), would as a duty report the event. But the then city editor of the Government organ was L. P. Kribs, and he firmly declined to recognize the banquet as a public affair unless the press were invited. The other papers coincided with this view, and the speeches were not reported. This episode, like the more recent one, created a great deal of discussion amongst newspaper men.

Now the question arises, what is the standing of the press at an affair of this kind? There are two classes of public dinners. To one class the press are welcomed with open arms, because on their merits such dinners would hardly be reported at all. In order to secure the insertion of lengthy reports the good nature of the papers is appealed to, and this is an appeal hard to resist without absolute rudeness. In this way some dinners occasionally get longer reports than their actual news value warrants. The objects being usually worthy in such cases, the papers generously give up valuable space to encourage some society or organization.

There is another class of public banquets—where the speeches are of the greatest public interest and importance. In these cases newspapers can hardly avoid giving reports. Would the editors be justified in leaving out reports on these occasions if discourtesy were shown toward the press? And how flagrant should the discourtesy be before this extreme

course is adopted? I leave those who make a study of journalistic ethics and the dignity of the press to answer. My own opinion on this particular point is advanced with considerable hesitation, partly because it may look like a lack of spirit in upholding press privileges and partly because several more experienced newspaper men than myself do not coincide with the view. However, it seems to me that a live newspaper must report a big event whether the reporters are treated civilly or not. That, I think, is the only safe rule to go by. Take what steps you deem necessary to secure proper treatment towards reporters, but give the news. The editor who would curtail or omit a first-class item because his reporters had a brush with someone connected with the affair is, I submit, on the wrong tack. The sound principle is that news which is fit to print should be given its space value regardless of whether it was easily obtained or not. In 1888, when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain spoke at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet there were complaints that reporters were discourteously treated. I forget the details. But if any paper had omitted Mr. Chamberlain's speech on that occasion, because the reporters met with incivility, that paper would be open to the charge of incapacity as a purveyor of news.

The British Medical Association meeting in Montreal also appears to have been another exhibition of bad manners toward the press. At some of the meetings there seems to have been no accommodation for reporters. It is also charged that the press were entirely omitted from the invitations sent out for the reception to the delegates given by McGill University. The *Montreal Metropolitan*, a clever weekly journal, conducted on the lines of *Toronto Saturday Night*, contains some trenchant criticism on the subject. The *Metropolitan's* critic inveighs against publishers who neglect to see that their representatives are treated with consideration, and also against reporters who are mean spirited enough not to resent incivility. I cannot agree with the critic that the reporter is to blame. Nor is the responsibility to be shouldered upon the proprietor. The professional and other autocrats who often manage these affairs are mainly to blame. The press can only remedy such a condition of affairs by uniting. Individual jealousies and misunderstandings retard union. But it will come in time. C.

THE DEAD-HEAD ADVERTISER.

Newburgh, N.Y., Journal.

Newburgh newspaper men are considering the plan of shutting out "dead-head" advertising of concerts, excursions and various entertainments by church and other organizations, who go to "job printers" for tickets, handbills, etc., where they pay cash, and who visit the newspaper offices and request the publication (several times, in some cases) of "notices" of the events, for which they pay—nothing. Truly the Newburgh newspaper men have good cause to criticise the methods of some people who should be more business-like than they are. If they expect "free notices" the least they can do is to patronize newspaper offices where job printing is done also. And it isn't only organizations, etc., that are guilty, either. Some business (?) men and firms "work" the same methods.

A PRICE LIST PREPARING.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s annual price list of wedding stationery, announcement folders, ball programmes, invitation cards, etc., will be ready in a short time. The new lines contain many striking novelties, and fine goods predominate.

Dexter Folder Co.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES
AND PRICES.

PAPER FOLDING AND FEEDING MACHINES

Branches—

CHICAGO—315 Dearborn St.
BOSTON—149 Congress St.
Factory—Pearl River, N.Y.

Main Office :: 97 ::
Rosedale Street, New York

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

THE EAST KOOTENAY MINER is the name of a weekly paper which has recently appeared on the western horizon at Golden, B.C. It is published by the East Kootenay Publishing Co. The editors are Thos. McNaught and Geo. S. McCarter. They are both live newspaper men, and the journal which they edit will be devoted to the mining interests and the development of East Kootenay.

M. Esdale & Co., of Ottawa, has purchased a cylinder press from Toronto Type Foundry.

Topics of the Town is a new paper at St. Stephen, N.B., published by C. S. O. Crockett.

The Rat Portage Miner newspaper has been purchased by Mr. J. P. Earngey, of Brampton.

W. J. Keyes, of Ayr, has put in a large Gally Universal job press, through the Toronto Type Foundry.

E. S. Munro, of Munro & Cassidy, bookbinders, Toronto, was married to Miss Alice Riddell Sept. 16.

The Courier de Charlevoix has suspended publication. It was the Conservative organ of the Saguenay district.

The Magog, Que., Enterprise office was burned out in the serious fire which swept over that town on the 6th inst.

Carter Troop, formerly of The Toronto Week, is now editing the valuable commercial page in The Montreal Star.

Wallace D'afoe, of The Montreal Herald staff, has been spending his vacation in Manitoba, where his parents live.

The Canada Ink Co., of Toronto, have purchased from Toronto Type Foundry a Gally Universal to print ink specimens.

The Chicago Canadian-American is edited by R. Matheson, who was formerly head master of the Chatham, Ont., high school.

Douglas Ford, the job printer of Lombard street, Toronto, has put in a two-revolution press, bought in Toronto Type Foundry.

F. C. Moffatt, formerly of Toronto, has become president of The Roseland Miner Printing and Publishing Co. and editor-in-chief of the newspaper.

La Revue Medicale is the title of a medical journal of which the first number has just appeared at Quebec. It contains a number of articles of interest to the profession.

Mr. George Lawrence has been spending a few weeks with his mother at Quebec. Mr. Lawrence is well-known from his large publishing enterprises in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Rev. John B. Pyke, of the editorial staff of The Montreal Weekly Witness, has been spending several weeks in the Maritime Provinces, having gone down with the Quebec press excursion.

During the month consumption claimed a prominent Quebec newspaper man, Mr. Joseph Adolphe Casault. Up to last winter, when he was ill, Mr. Casault had been connected with the daily press of Quebec and Montreal. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, began life as a sailor and took out a first-

class sea captain's certificate. After fifteen years of sea-faring life he took a position as receiving clerk for the G.N.W. Telegraph Co. Afterwards he went into newspaper work and was for several years the representative of the associated press in Quebec. He leaves a widow, who has the sincere sympathy of Mr. Casault's many friends.

The Mortimer Co., of Ottawa, have put in a two-revolution press and large Gally Universal press, through the Toronto Type Foundry.

T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax, have the contract for the printing of the Behring Sea Commission now sitting in the capital of Nova Scotia.

The Chatham Planet baseball team are now the newspaper champions of the west, having scored victory in the game with The Banner team on Saturday, August 28.

The Paris Review has been enlarged. Mr. C. Lawton, formerly news editor of The Toronto World, and previous to that in Beeton, is showing his ability to do well either in city or town journalism.

Mr. G. H. Peet, of The New York Journal, has been spending his holidays in Quebec and the surrounding district. He was attracted there by a visit during last winter when he was writing up the carnival for The Journal.

The Simcoe Reformer mentions having had a visit from Mr. James Somerville, M.P., the other day, "one of the oldest journalists in Ontario." He talked of the times when he ran The Dundas True Banner and William Buckingham ran The Norfolk Reformer.

S. Hunter has returned from his summer vacation and has resumed his series of political cartoons for The Toronto World. Mr. Hunter is a true artist and his work is a great enjoyment to the public. The care taken in every detail and the naturalness of the pictures indicate high artistic skill.

J. W. Curran, of The Orillia News-Letter (formerly city editor of The Toronto Empire), is filling the news and city editor's chair in The Montreal Herald office. Mr. Curran is a bright journalist and his work is apparent in The Herald columns. His predecessor, C. F. S. Boddington, has gone to The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Belleville Sun issued a special number last month when the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge met there—portraits of officers, with sketches of their careers, etc. Among them is a picture of J. W. London, connected with The Intelligencer for 30 years and now embarking in the book and stationery business for himself. The Sun's issue was an excellent specimen of special illustration work and good news reporting.

Arthur M. Burns, sporting editor and dramatic critic of The Montreal Herald, has gone out to British Columbia, where his relatives reside. His newspaper confreres gave him a send-off dinner. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. E. Burgess, of The Herald, and the vice-chair by Mr. John S. McLean, The Globe correspondent, while the doyen of the Ottawa press gallery, Mr. John A. Phillips, was also present.

FREE PUFFING FOR THE BIG FAIRS.

EDITOR, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER :

SIR,—I feel that the present is a good time to discuss in the columns of your journal the numerous fair fakes which are now flooding Her Majesty's mail. I refer to the practice of the large fairs asking extraordinary favors from the provincial press. The publishers referred to are cognizant to what extent this abuse has been carried. The larger fairs demand from forty to fifty dollars in display advertising and objectionable editorial puffs for a free ticket and four or five dollars and I regret to state that in the past these exhibitions have been getting their advertising very largely on this basis.

The country press must know that the big fairs are an injury to the smaller ones and every year take thousands of dollars away to Toronto and other large centres that if spent with the local merchants would materially assist the home printer. The cheap fares afford an easy means to visit the departmental stores and the money spent there never reaches the smaller tradesmen throughout the province. This practice it appears to me is an injury to the local publisher. If we are to give any free advertising why not grant the favor to the small fairs at home and charge the big corporations which have become rich regular transient rates. It may be that some of the smaller dailies have succeeded in getting business from these fairs on a paying basis, but in my judgment the number is limited. If the provincial press took hold of this matter firmly the value of their influence would be considerably enhanced where most needed.

C. A. ABRAHAM,

Business Manager, Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A "RURAL EDITOR'S" RETORT.

EDITOR, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER :

SIR,—I read the article on "The Press and Small-Beer Politics," by "A. H. U. C." in the August PRINTER AND PUBLISHER with especial interest, as I identified the author by his multiplicity of initials and his reference to beer.

I know him well,
He cannot tell
Untrue or groundless tales;
He always tries
To utter lies
And every time he fails.

The writer hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is the 'damnable iteration' that annoys one."

"Damnable iteration" is good. I often say it—or something very like it—myself. It is grateful and comforting.

But what I wish to point out is that it is this very "damnable iteration" which is effective. It is so in advertising, and it is equally so in political warfare. It is only by keeping everlastingly at it, and harping on the one string, that any impression can be made on the general public. Let me recall The Globe's "Has the N. P. Made you Rich?" and the smaller Grit newspapers' "It's Time for a Change." These assuredly had their effect upon the G. P. Then The Globe's ceaseless hounding of Sir Charles Tupper and its insinuations of boodling and corruption: did not that have its effect, even though no specific charges or proofs were made?

It is impossible to rid this country—or any other—of "small-beer" politics so long as there are "small-beer" politicians. The only remedy is to kill the "small-beer" politicians. But as things are at present "damnable iteration" is effective, and

I use it. It may not be Chesterfieldian or chivalric, but I am not "a gentleman of the old school" or a gentle knyghte; I am a country editor with a family and a lust for subscriptions and more advertisements at card rates. And I know that this "damnable iteration" satisfies my subscribers. I tried the Utopian plan of profound and judicial editorials in choice and courtly English, but it did not work at all. As one of my subscribers said, "Say, Mister, you're too easy with them ducks—give 'em h—ll! That's the thing to do!"

Reforms come slowly. But I believe that we should be proud of our Canadian papers. They are improving yearly. They are clean and wholesome, and brightly written. There are better men at the helm, assisted by more skilled workmen. And the march of editorial independence is going forward.

RURAL EDITOR.

In return for this stab in the back delivered under a feigned name I propose to handle "Rural Editor" without gloves. I have known him well for years, and the policy outlined in this letter is the very one he steadily abjures. So far from "iterating" (d—ably or otherwise), he usually speaks timidly just once and then drops it; he lets the other fellow call him "our reptile contemporary" and never retaliates in any way. Even when kicked—hard—I doubt if you would raise more than a mild protest. It is moonshine, therefore, for "Rural Editor" to praise iteration when he does not practise it. To kill off the small beer politicians is, also, a clumsy device, since it would deprive the country of one of its chief amusements.

A. H. U. C.

THE VALUE OF CLIPPINGS.

Journalistic ubiquity is commonly supposed to be a recent invention, but the author of "An Englishman in Paris," writing in The August Fortnightly about Emile de Girardin, whom he calls "The King of Journalists," shows us that so far back as the thirties and forties Girardin had perfected a system of which the most enterprising of modern editors might be proud. He kept a voluminous record of every contemporary whose name was at all likely to recur in the warfare of politics, and in so far as he could do so he got this record from the revelations made at one time or another by the men themselves. If they had ever printed a syllable that they wished to forget, behold! Girardin had it in his treasury. "Girardin, who could be very amiable at times," says Mr. Vandam, "asked me to test his system. I named a political personage, somewhat in evidence at the time, and in less than a moment I had not only the main lines of his career before me, but particulars which could not be gathered either from books or newspapers." Mr. Vandam's paper makes diverting reading for any one interested in the history of journalism.

A U. S. VISITOR.

Mr. Chas. P. Cornell, editor of The Era, Baldwinsville, N. Y., has been taking in the St. Lawrence route, going as far as Quebec. While in the Citadel of the Ancient Capital, he became so enamored with the cannon which the British captured at Bunker Hill in 1775, that he offered the guard \$500 if he would allow him to carry it away and mount it in front of his office door. But the guard declared that another American had already bid \$1,000 without getting the interesting relic. Mr. Cornell is an interesting personage and a jolly good fellow.

Returned Oct 5/97

PAPER CUTTER

Knives

Let us give you a price for a KNIFE for your PAPER CUTTER.

The J. L. MORRISON CO., Dealers and Importers Bookbinders' Machinery, Toronto

CANADIAN PAPERS AND THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS rather difficult just now for the average editor in Canada to regulate the policy of his paper in dealing with the course of the United States politicians and press towards Canada. The editor's trouble is this: He knows that the relations of the two countries ought to be friendly because their interests interlace. The ordinary newspaper man is no Jingo, and, therefore, prefers to avoid writing unpleasant paragraphs on international affairs. At the same time, feeling in Canada is unquestionably sustained as it has not been since the Fenian Raid of 1870. How, then, is the editor to meet the wishes of his constituents, voice Canadian opinion and yet relieve rather than enhance a disagreeable situation?

That this is a point of some importance is rendered clear by recent comments in British Columbia. Mr. W. C. Nichol, who had a half interest in the *Kaslo, B.C.*, paper, wrote his articles from the Canadian standpoint and had to withdraw from the paper, as the United States citizens in the vicinity, who were patrons of the concern, objected. The episode has attracted much attention, and *The Victoria, B.C.*, Province, the clever weekly paper understood to be controlled by Mr. Bostock, M.P., one of the Liberal members from British Columbia, says that several papers in the province are in American hands. The editors know nothing of Canada and are not naturalized citizens of this Dominion. The American element in the British Columbia gold fields is proportionately large, and this creates a difficulty which is felt in the meantime. A well-informed newspaper man, now residing in British Columbia, assures **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** that this will right itself in time, and that there is no chance of any section of British Columbia being other than Canadian as the years go on.

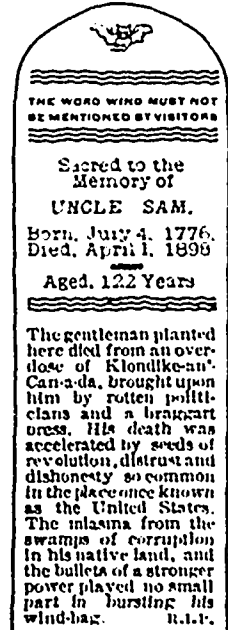
What, then, should be the attitude of the Canadian editor now? R. T. Lowery, who publishes *The Ledger* at New Denver, B.C., adopts the humorous in dealing with the question. He quotes some fiery extracts from papers like *The New York Journal and Sun*, threatening that the United States miners will fight for the possession of the goldfields if the Canadian Government attempts to take a percentage of their findings. *The Ledger* says:

"This is simply terrible and something must be done to avert the calamity that is in sight. We are willing to do all in our power to prevent the United States from being wiped off the map. It would be ruinous to our interests. We have many subscribers over there who would not be able to read our paper if they were dead. Then again, if a band of blue-coats swooped down upon New Denver where would we put them? Our cemetery is well patronized now and a boom like this is a grave question to consider. We trust that Uncle Sam will take the consequences into consideration before he turns his navy with its little boat loose on our coast line. He might also con-

sider the fate of the millions of colonels now under his flag. If he does not take heed of what we say it would only be a matter of a short time until he would pass in his checks, and over in Canada the following tombstone would be erected:

There is no doubt that one effective way of meeting "tall talk" is to ridicule it as good-naturedly as possible. This was Lord Dufferin's system when he was Governor-General. Everyone remembers his speech in 1878 when the United States were muttering that they would not pay the \$5,500,000 awarded to Canada by the Halifax Fishery Commission. Lord Dufferin had just got back from a visit to Washington. There had been objections raised in Congress to paying the money. Lord Dufferin saw that a joke would relieve the strain. He looked round the large banqueting hall of the Windsor Hotel, and

remarked with pretended solemnity: "No, gentlemen, I have not brought it back in my pocket. Our five millions and a half of fish money were not handed to me across the counter by the President." He went on to say that he never even looked as if he wanted it, so convinced was he that all was right. In fact, he had heard that General Ben Butler and others were going to move that the furniture in the Congressional buildings should be pawned rather than that the States should remain in Canada's debt an hour longer than was necessary. He had not mentioned the matter to the Secretary of State, but diplomatists had their own way of settling these things. They did not dispute like washwomen over a tub. A nod, a wink, meant a great deal. The Secretary of State had maintained a pregnant silence, "and," said Lord Dufferin, "as speech is silver and silence is golden, I knew from the Secretary's silence that he was not only going to pay up like a man, but pay up in gold like a gentleman." When this speech was telegraphed to the United States press there was a roar of laughter from one end of the Republic to the other. The pettiness of the dispute was recognized and the money was paid over in a few weeks.



NO FIRE CRACKERS ARE ALLOWED IN THIS CEMETERY ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

A DEBATE ON THE PRESS.

VIEWS OF A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND AN EDITORIAL WRITER.

A DEBATE took place in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, London, lately before the Hardwicke Society, between Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., barrister, and author of "Obiter Dicta," and Mr. Herbert Paul, ex M.P. for South Edinburgh and one of the chief leader writers of The London Daily News.

The debate was on this motion: "That the pretensions of our daily press are already ridiculously high, are extravagantly increasing, and ought to be forthwith abated."

Mr. Birrell said his motion could not properly be interpreted as an onslaught on the newspaper press of this country, although he candidly admitted that the assertion therein made was one which he was prepared to put forward in regard to the British Empire, the Church of England, the Dictionary of National Biography, or any other great and glorious achievement of this age. Now, what was this press which was frequently toasted at public dinners, and was sometimes referred to as the Fourth Estate of the Realm? Its origin was no secret to anybody—it was commercial. The newspaper was so much capital invested in an undertaking for the purpose of making money. It was a distinctly risky undertaking, he believed, but when it did succeed the emoluments were very great. Whatever might be said of certain other journals—such as were sent to his chambers and his house quite without his sanction or approval—no daily paper was animated by the purely missionary spirit. As to how the newspapers made money, he was told it was by advertisements, and that the advertisements were influenced by the circulation. He yielded to no one in his admiration for the advertisement columns. He studied them with exhilaration, and found in them a record of the great pageant of life. To get advertisements a newspaper must secure readers. It acted just like any shopkeeper, and the commodity which the newspaper sold was compendiously called "news." Everyone opened the paper in the hope of "finding something in it." If that something which interested was discovered, then for two or three minutes the reader was, comparatively speaking, a satisfied man.

Two subjects engaged the widest amount of attention—trade and sport; and those were the two great pivots on which turned all the newspaper enterprise in the country. In London and half-a-dozen large provincial towns there were papers which had their political side, and these alone were the journals to which any such admonition as his motion presumed to give could with any degree of propriety be applied. These papers made considerable pretensions, and the great offender was The Times. That paper had been written in very different tones and tempers at different times. When the present Lord Chancellor was an undergraduate he moved a motion at the Oxford Union condemning the tone of The Times newspaper as "revolutionary and indecent." If some of the best-known newspapers had power, it was not because of political sagacity and insight which the people had gradually learned to understand and value; they exercised their power simply by virtue of being great commercial organizations. Unlike a statesman or a writer, who earned his reputation because the public had learned to trust him, the great power of the press—a power none would dispute, although it was exaggerated—was publicity. This was the power to which all were expected to bow down. It was said to be a terrible power, and many people were frightened of it, but

where the power did do an extraordinary amount of harm was not in killing people or rendering their lives impossible, but in pandering to their vanities. They had in that way done an enormous amount of harm to politicians, particularly of the present day. The modern race of politicians had been brought up under the shadow of the newspapers, and was far too much affected by their criticisms. The pretensions of which he complained were the claims of the daily press to be independent leaders and guides of public opinion in all public matters.

There was also a growing pretension to be arbiters in literary matters. He objected strongly to the literary interview, to the statements as to how a woman wrote her novel, how many years of solemn thought she devoted to some twopenny-halfpenny tale which ten years hence no one would read, how this and that character was revealed, and how much they were to her—this was vulgarising literature to an extent which was perfectly disgusting. The press had conferred enormous benefits on the community; but so long, at all events, as it preserved its anonymity, and kept its sacred columns to itself, it was not entitled to pose as a wise statesman or a great politician, or as anything more than the purveyor of public intelligence.

Mr. Herbert W. Paul took the negative side and argued that Mr. Birrell had endeavored with much ingenuity to prove that he meant nothing at all, and that in accusing the press of exaggerated pretensions he was only saying that nothing existed which had not exaggerated pretensions. But, after all, the press was what the nation made it. It was the mirror of the nation, and they were told on very high authority that one could not draw an indictment against a nation. If the press was pretentious, journalists must be pretentious, too; but was it not notorious that they were among the humblest of mankind and led anonymous lives and merged their identity in the mass? They took, indeed, almost as much pains to avoid notice as members of Parliament took to attract it. He knew what its disabilities were, because he was more or less acquainted with the law of libel. But their privileges were infinitesimal compared with those of members of the Bar. He claimed that the newspaper was history, and though he did not ask them to say that the press was in all respects immaculate, he did claim that the press in England could leave that court without a stain upon its character.

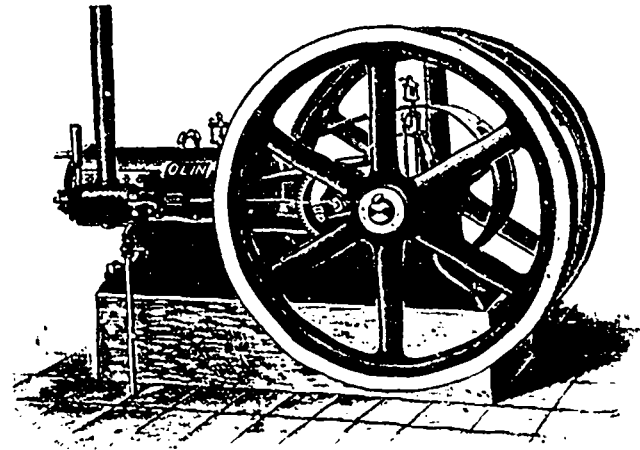
BUSINESS GOOD.

The Dexter Folder Co. report a decided improvement in business, and that at the present time their factory is running to its full capacity. One of the most recent sales is for two Rapid Periodical folders for F. M. Lupton, of New York City, to fold The Ladies' World, Good Literature, and The People's Home Journal. The machines are to be duplicates of those furnished about a year ago. They will fold a sheet of 19 pages, paste it, and paste on a 4 page cover, and also insert 4 pages, thus delivering 16, 20, or 24 pages completely pasted. They are also equipped with fountain paster, which deposits the paste line on the sheet after it is accurately registered and straightened at the first fold, thereby giving positive uniformity in the paste line.

THE POINT SYSTEM IN FAVOR.

The Montreal Gazette has ordered a new dress from the Toronto Type Foundry, all made by the American Type Founders Co. of their celebrated copper alloy metal, on the point system. The Gazette has used Scotch type for years, but sees it is to their advantage to use type on the point system.

OLIN ENGINE



Call at 44 Bay St. and see one at work.

Gas or Gasoline

SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, STEADIEST.

For all Power Purposes

Most Economical, absolutely reliable. Power at less than half the price of electricity. No Armatures to burn out, noiseless, safe, steady, absolutely no danger from fire.

Advantages over Steam

The first cost is less than the cost of installing a steam plant of equal capacity.

No boiler to keep in repair.	No dirt, dust or soot.
No boiler-house or coal storage room required.	No steam or water gauges to watch
No coal, ashes or cinders to cart and handle.	No danger of explosion.
No fire or smoke. The smoke nuisance is abolished.	No skilled engineer required
	No waiting to get up steam.
	No increase in insurance, but in the near future a decrease.

The Olin Gas Engine may be placed anywhere in your printing office. Requires very little floor space.

DIMENSIONS

Actual Horsepower	Revolutions per Minute	Size of Pulley	Floor Space in Inches	Shipping Weight	PRICE
2 1/2	325	8x4	28x24	450	\$ 200
5	300	12x6	50x34	1200	350
7 1/2	265	14x8	64x40	1800	450
10	230	16x10	74x44	2500	570
15	210	18x12	86x52	4000	700
20	200	20x14	98x60	5500	800
25	190	24x14	108x62	6500	900
30	185	28x14	118x62	9000	1000

The Olin Gas or Gasoline Engine

Is complete in itself; requires no boiler or special mechanical skill to operate, occupies little space, is ready to start at any moment—a match, a turn of the fly-wheels set it in motion. Fill your oil cups and leave it for the day, or until you wish to stop it, which is done by a turn of a valve and all expense ceases. There is no fire left to endanger your building. The fuel, if gas, transports itself, if gasoline, you can carry a day's fuel for a 15-horse power engine with one hand. No dust, dirt, ashes, cinders, smoke or soot. No danger from explosion or fire.

The Olin Gas Engine

The Olin Gas Engine is the result of scientific investigations and experiments begun many years ago. Continued and successive improvements have brought it to its present standard of perfection. The marked success which it is meeting wherever introduced is evidence of the thoroughness of the work performed.

Fuel . . .

The Olin Engines may be run with gasoline, manufactured or illuminating gas, producer or natural gas. The last named is the most economical. As gasoline is always an available and economical fuel, the Olin Engine was designed with special reference to its use. The gasoline is taken from a tank (which may be located at a distance from and below the engine) by a simple pump and forced into a mixing chamber which is kept hot by the exhaust. By this system we secure a perfect vaporizing of the fluid which is mixed with air before entering the cylinder and a low grade of gasoline may be used—in fact, almost a kerosene. With the Olin Engine the use of gasoline is far safer than with the gasoline stove which is extensively used.

Simplicity of Construction

If there is one thing more than another which indicates the exercise of special talent or genius in the construction of machinery, it is a design so constructed that the greatest aggregate of desirable things is accomplished with the fewest and simplest parts. As to this, we submit the Olin Engines for the most critical comparison with all others.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee first-class workmanship and material, and agree to furnish free of charge any part broken on account of defective material discovered within six months from the date the engine is first started.

We warrant our engines to run smoothly and develop the actual horse-power for which they are sold, provided that proper treatment, care and attention be given them.

How the Olin Works

The best way to judge of the correctness of the statements here made is to call and see the Olin at work at our factory.

Toronto Type Foundry Co. Limited

GENERAL CANADIAN AGENCY.

44 Bay Street, TORONTO

THE FREE AD. SEASON.

THE present seems to be a more than usually lively time for people who want something for next to nothing. A Montreal patent firm courteously invite publishers to insert for one year their card and get a year's subscription to a monthly magazine of value to printers. According to the scale, the firm's advertisement would cost from \$20 to \$30. The subscription to the magazine is \$2. The publisher who bites at this must have queer ideas of value.

A Chicago firm of book publishers are inviting Canadian weekly papers to publish a "want" ad. on four different pages of each week's paper for one year, and get in return a volume of Tennyson, said to be worth \$10. We have a great admiration for Tennyson and his poetry, and must now extend the admiration to his publishers for their exceeding great courage in making such a proposition.

In all these cases a Canadian publisher should know exactly what his space costs him, and then he can figure in a minute how far his benevolence is being drawn upon.

MR. WILLISON IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. S. Willison, managing editor of The Globe, sails from England on the 22nd for Canada. Mr. Willison has had a fine trip abroad, having visited France, Germany and Belgium, besides Great Britain. He is now in England, having returned from the Continent, and went from London with J. B. MacLean,

president of the Canadian Press Association, to Cardiff and attended the recent meeting there of the British Institute of Journalists.

A FINE MACHINE.

The Dexter Folder Co. have recently shipped the second of the large folders for The Youth's Companion, of Boston. These machines are the first of the kind which assemble, cover and wire switch in combination with folding, and by far the greatest development of folding machinery up to the present time.

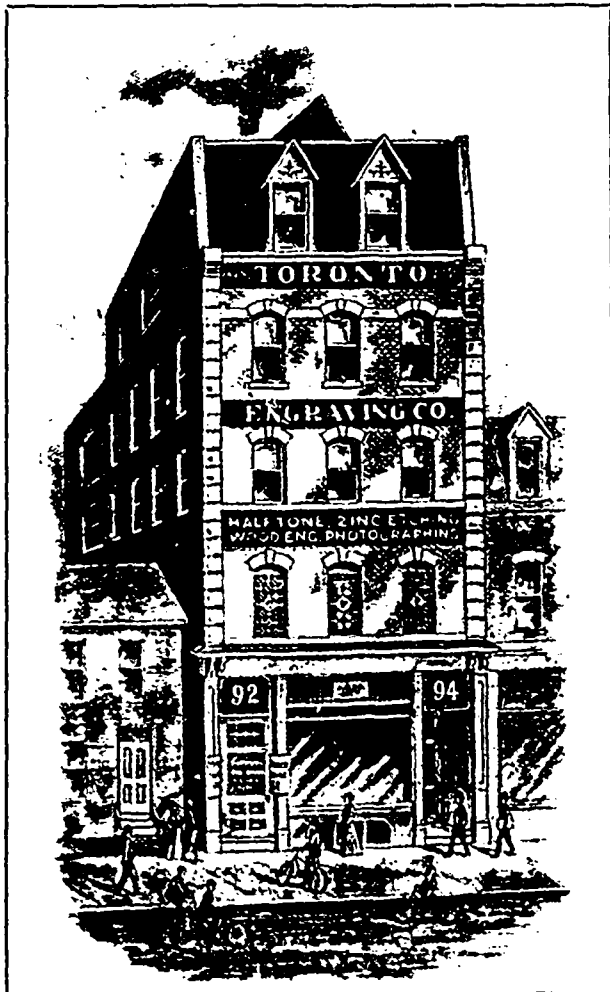
SEE THESE SPECIMEN BOOKS.

Messrs. Ault & Wiborg, of Cincinnati, the celebrated printing ink makers, have sent out a fine specimen book to all Canadian printers. The Toronto Type Foundry carry full stocks of Ault & Wiborg inks at their branches in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, also in Toronto.

Mr. I. C. Stewart, of The Maritime Merchant, Halifax, has been paying a visit to Montreal, Toronto and other places.

Mr. Belanger, of The Sherbrooke, Que., Progres, while driving on the Magog road, was thrown out of his wagon, whereby two ribs were broken and he was otherwise bruised.

J. W. Scott, a well-known printer of Winnipeg and Toronto, is a passenger on the steamer Eliza Anderson, reported missing off the Alaskan coast. Mr. Scott left Seattle for St. Michael's with a plant to publish a newspaper at Dawson City.



What about the Cuts for your Special Edition ?

WE ARE IN BETTER POSITION THAN
EVER WITH OUR ENLARGED
PREMISES AND INCREASED FACILITIES
TO GIVE THE HIGHEST QUALITY
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE ...

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

IN THEIR NEW BUILDING

At 92 Bay Street

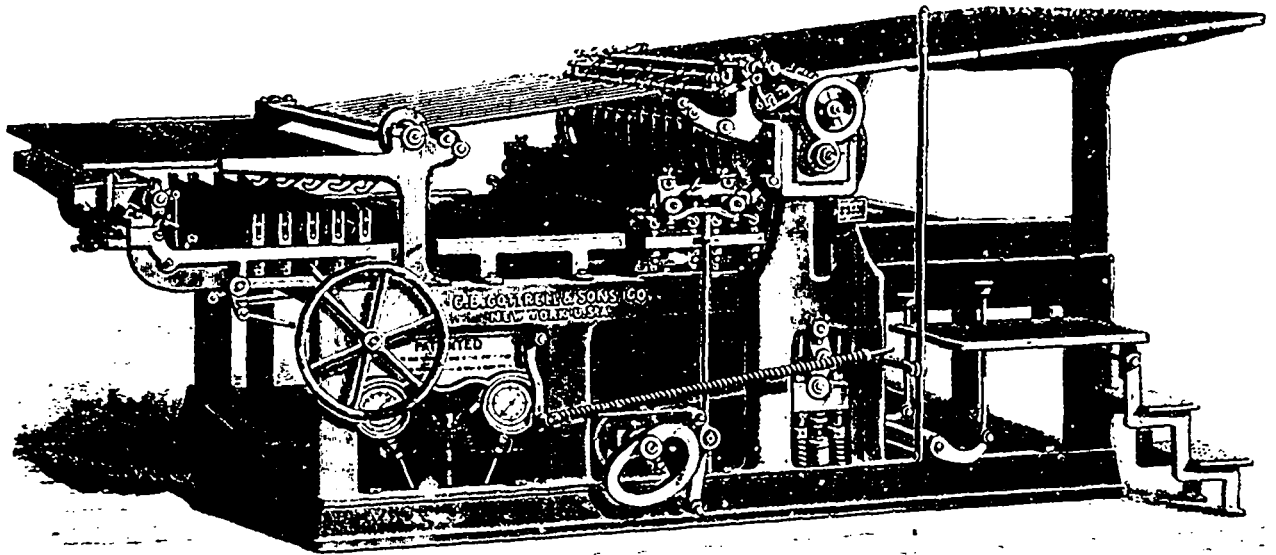
"THE ART ENGRAVING CO. OF CANADA."

C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co.

Four Roller
Two Revolution

PRESS

With Front
Fly Delivery



THE above engraving represents a Four Roller, Two Revolution Press of our New Series.

This machine is for fine illustrated book and color printing, and can be run at a high rate of speed.

It is especially valuable on wood engravings, photo-engravings, half tone and zinc etchings, where a clean, even impression and a fine distribution of ink are required. A large part of the illustrated catalogue and book work of the United States is printed on this Press. Quality, speed, and ease of handling are the causes of its great popularity.

We build all sizes, styles and varieties of machines, and make a specialty of Flat Bed Perfecting and Rotary Wed Presses for fine work. We could be pleased to mail our illustrated catalogue to anyone on application.

Times Bldg., 41 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co.

Sole Agents for Canada



TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO. Limited

Toronto,
Montreal and
Vancouver, B.C.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

DURING the recent visit of the French President to the Russian capital the foreign newspaper correspondents experienced considerable inconveniences by the absurd policy of the Russian press censorship. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily News says: My French confreres looked melancholy this morning. They had learnt from their papers that their telegrams, almost without exception, arrived late. The pressure on the wires was unprecedented. Several French correspondents sent 5,000 words a day, and a French news agency as much as 10,000. Then there is the censorship. I had been assured that it had been suspended for the Faure festivities. This was true in the sense that the press censor had received instructions to be easy, but it was misleading. Calling at a news agency after the review I learnt that the censor had gone to dine in the country, and would not be back before eight o'clock, up to which hour no telegrams could be passed. This was tantamount to cutting off foreign correspondents from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world for the night. The outlook seemed hopeless, when a high Russian official, who has the privilege of passing telegrams, kindly consented to look over mine. It was a great favor. The improvised censor objected, however, to a story about M. Faure's overcoat, and accordingly I had to suppress it. He was very sympathetic. "I know," he said, "you must be metaphorically gnashing your teeth. But I should get into trouble for passing your telegram if there were anything objectionable in it." You must be a born Russian to be able to write anything but the baldest news paragraphs, with the censorship held over you in terrorem. You are not allowed to say "The Tsar appeared in good health." You must not say, unless the news has been given out officially, that the Tsar will leave on such a date, but may give it to be understood by saying, for instance, that "The Imperial yacht, Polarnaia Svirozda, will sail for Copenhagen." One of my French colleagues wired that the Grand Duke Alexis waited half an hour at the landing stage. He was pulled up by the censor with the remark, "A Russian Grand Duke waits for nobody." A friend of mine was about to write that the Tsarina had grown slightly stouter since she was in Paris, but refrained. I stated the fact, and it was allowed to pass. The censor's authority is more than that of a judge. There is no one to appeal to from his decisions, but what would be the use?

A NEW DRESS.

The Woodstock (Ont.) Sentinel-Review has just donned a complete new dress of type from the Toronto Type Foundry, all made by the American Type Founders Co., on the point system. For the past twenty years The Sentinel-Review used Scotch type, but, like many others, has adopted the copper alloy type, on the point system, made by the American Type Founders Co., which is the largest type founding concern in the world.

MR. F. H. MACPHERSON'S SUCCESS.

The Book-keeper for July contains a sketch of the career of F. H. Macpherson, of Windsor, Ont., who, after some years newspaper experience, has become an expert accountant and book-keeper, and is now doing a thriving business in auditing the books of several large concerns and corporations. Mr. Macpherson was first in the office of The Harriston Tribune,

then published The Beeton World, Canadian Bee Journal and Canadian Poultry Journal. After some experience in business he made a special study of auditing and account-keeping, passed the final examinations of the Chartered Accountants of Ontario, and became entitled to the degree of C.A. He also took the examination of the National Association of Accountants held in Detroit, and secured 90 per cent. of the marks entitling him to be a certified accountant of the United States. Mr. Macpherson's success is pleasing to those formerly associated with him in newspaper work.

CENTURY LINEN.

The "Century" linen papers, cream-laid and white-wove are the most popular goods for commercial use. Owing to a demand for same quality in azure, this paper can now be had in that color, wove. All forms can be had in the different weights and colors, with envelopes of all sizes to match. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are the agents for Canada.

DEMAND FOR FOLDERS.

As an evidence of returning prosperity the Dexter Folder Co. reports sales equivalent to an order a day thus far during September. Also, as to the popularity of Dexter folders, they report the receipt of four orders for their Rapid Drop Roll Double 16 folders within the past week, through their Chicago office.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, POSITION IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE, HAS HAD several years' experience with large dailies; good references. Apply, Box 23, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. (9)

"Photo Book"

Printers will find it to their advantage to introduce and to use this paper. It always gives satisfaction and its quality is uniform, an advantage that will be appreciated by all printers, and one that is rare in American papers. We can supply customers for this paper with advertising matter that they will find useful in soliciting orders.

Send for our Illustrated Pamphlet.

Prompt shipment and careful attention to LETTER ORDERS.

CANADA PAPER CO.

LIMITED

Toronto and Montreal.

HOW TO MAKE RUBBER STAMPS.

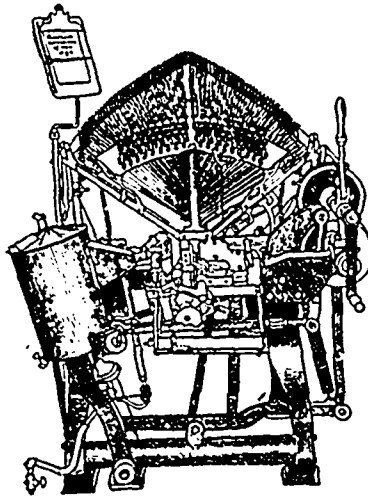
YOU are a printer, and maybe you wish to make rubber stamps, says Thomas Roche, in *The Inland Printer*. Nothing is so simple, nothing in all the complex intricacies of the printing industry so easy. The necessary outfit consists of type, a high chase, high furniture, a female chase with thumbscrews on each of the four corners, plaster of Paris or papier-mache, a sheet of prepared crude rubber, and one vulcanizing press. You set up your form in the usual way, and if you adopt the plaster process it will save you much time and trouble if you use high spaces and high quads, such as are used in book offices when pages are to be electrotyped. Surround your form with bevelled guard rules, then place your high furniture in the chase, having the quoins and type matter separated with a piece of furniture, if possible. After locking up your form you will place on top of your chase the female chase, which should be exactly the same size, but not the thickness of the under one. Unscrew the thumbscrews so that it will lie perfectly flat and hug the form chase all around, making sure that when the plaster is poured on the form none will escape in rivulets between the chases.

Previous to mixing your plaster, place or paste pieces of paraffin or other water-proof paper, or good, hard writing stock, across from the furniture next to the type to that next the chase, thus covering up and preventing the plaster from going down around the quoins. You are now ready to mould. To sufficient plaster of paris add enough water to make the mixture of the consistency of cream. Pour a little on the type and work it well down to the shoulders and indentures of the type with a

brush or your fingers, having previously oiled the form so that the mould will lift off easily. Pour on a little more plaster, and in the same manner, with brush or fingers, break up all air bubbles which may form. When the face of the type is all covered and free from air bubbles pour enough plaster on so as to fill flush the top chase. This last pouring had better be done at one corner of the chase, or at least along the edge of the top chase. When the plaster is commencing to set, place a piece of cloth or paper over it, and with a cloth or rubber hand roller resting on the sides of the female chase, roll out all the surplus plaster, and let the mould set. This last is of much importance, for if the back of the mould is not level with the chase surrounding it, the chances are a hundred to one that the mould will crack when it is put under pressure in the vulcanizing press. The plaster having now set, the next thing in order is to lift the mould from the type. To do this, commence turning down the thumbscrews in rotation from one corner to the other, screwing very lightly at first, say a quarter of a turn, your object being to secure as straight a lift as possible, not allowing the mould to slant when taking it off and thus break the spaces, which instead of being depressed as in the type, are raised in the plaster mould.

Having secured your mould, examine it thoroughly for flaws. If it is perfect, place it in the vulcanizing press. But before doing so, dust it well with pumice stone powder or plumbago.

The above method will give the sharpest casts when working with rubber, besides having the spaces on the stamp as deep as in the type form. Still, some may prefer a more simple method of making the mould, so the paper process is here



The Rogers Typograph sets type cheap, so cheap that you cannot afford to be without it.

Let us hear from you.

SETTING TYPE BY HAND

Costs 25 cents per thousand ems in London.
"The News" of that city has its type

Set by TYPOGRAPH

AT 10 CENTS PER THOUSAND EMS.

Following are amounts set by four operators in ten weeks of forty-eight hours each, these hours including time for cleaning of machines every day.

OPERATOR	Week ending June 25th.	Week ending July 1st.	Week ending July 8th.	Week ending July 15th.	Week ending July 22nd.	Week ending July 29th.	Week ending Aug. 5th.	Week ending Aug. 12th.	Week ending Aug. 19th.	Week ending Aug. 26th.
LIMMERT..	125800	107100	111900	152700	135800	141600	138100	130700	144500	141200
ROYD.....	124400	126700	134700	153000	135600	146500	142400	142700	Sick.	172600
SCOTT	152400	116900	153700	160600	146200	151700	149300	154000	151000	147200
DOIDGE...	187200	153700	172500	186500	183600	187700	178200	194400	194900	201700

*Five days only, July 1st being a holiday.

The above figures are correct. THOS. BLAND, Foreman London News.

Canadian Typograph Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.

given. The paper is beaten on the type in the same manner as in metal stereotyping, with the exception that it is backed with plaster of paris and a piece of unsized paper pasted over all on the back. The mould is left to dry on the type in the usual way, though it is not at all necessary to have a steam drying press unless the work in hand is in a great hurry. The mould will be just as good if allowed to dry spontaneously, always provided the plaster is put on thicker than when pouring it while making the plaster mould.

For dates, names of months and years, as well as sizes for shoes, boxes, corsets, etc., it is well to be provided with sets of copper or brass matrices.

The vulcanizing press has a platen and bed, and is much similar to the press for making celluloid plates, described in the May number of *The Inland Printer*, and almost the same as the drying presses used by stereotypers in newspaper offices. The bed is heated with steam, gas or coal oil. Place your mould on the bed of the press. Cut your rubber to the necessary size, place it on your mould, screw down your platen, and when the thermometer has registered the required heat let it remain for about fifteen minutes, when the stamp may be taken from the press. It is always safe, however, to give one extra turn when the rubber has become softened by the heat. Before removing from the mould, let the rubber become cold because while hot it is soft and gummy, and an attempt to lift it at this stage will be sure to ruin it. The necessary heat ranges from 230 to 250 degs. Fahr., according to the quality of rubber used. The rubber is sold in sheets by the wholesalers, and the required heat is held as no secret by them.

Those who have not the means to purchase an elaborate outfit can secure small vulcanizing presses heated with a coal oil lamp, at a cost of about \$6. A small letter-copying press, heated underneath by a lamp or gas jet, can be used to get good results, provided care is taken not to get the press over-heated and the rubber burned. I have seen good results obtained by heating the rubber to the necessary degree on a plaster plate over an ordinary stove, then placed on the mould and pressed in on a letter-copying press. But if you wish good results each and every time, the first described method can always be counted upon.

The writer has refrained from saying anything about the ingredients which enter into the composition of the rubber compound, because, in his opinion, it would be superfluous here. Suffice it to say that rubber is already prepared at the mill for the stampmaker's use, and a rubber-stamp maker who compounds his own rubber is a rarity. The writer has endeavored to make the foregoing remarks so plain that he who runs may read, and those who peruse this article may feel assured that if they throw a few ounces of brains into the process, success will be surely theirs.

NEW COVER PAPER.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are showing a new line of cover paper, "The Victor." This paper has a smooth, hard surface and is very strong and bulky. It can be had in six colors and is the very latest for covering catalogues or pamphlets.

Fred J. Bowman, of *The Rainy Lake Journal*, is at present in Rat Portage with, it is said, some intention of entering the newspaper field there.

Envelopes

7-93 Duplex Envelope at \$1.00
per M is unequalled for value.

The envelopes we sell are
manufactured by . . .

**Morgan Envelope
Co.**

for whom we are agents
for Canada.

Our new line of

Wedding Stationery
Announcements
Folders, etc.

is now in stock.

Samples and Price List mailed on application.

Every office should be able to show customers
these goods.

**Buntin, Gillies
& Co.**

HAMILTON

ONTARIO

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1897

THE PRESENT SITUATION.



IN our last issue appeared a paragraph which is calculated to give the impression that PAPER AND PULP NEWS has no faith in the future of the paper trade of Canada. The paragraph reads as follows :

"The Canadian market for paper, especially for news print, is already more than covered by the paper companies in existence, and some of the houses find sales poor. In spite of this there are frequent rumors of new companies starting operations. Just where they expect to get the trade is hard to see. As said above, there is no opening in the Canadian market. Nor is there any chance for exporting paper to Britain. True, the pulp is cheaper here, but transportation by rail during winter, the cheapness of labor in Europe as compared with here, and the increasing competition on the other side which is lowering the prices, more than counterbalance the cheapness of the pulp and make such a scheme unworkable."

This is the language used in a letter by an occasional correspondent, who is evidently interested for some reason or other in discouraging Canadian paper manufacturers from embarking in the export trade. Unfortunately, the comment of the editor, pointing out the fallacy of the argument contained in the letter referred to, which should have introduced it, was by accident omitted, and consequently the letter was apparently an expression of opinion by PAPER AND PULP NEWS instead of being merely the views of the correspondent in question.

It does not require very deep thought to arrive at the conclusion that in the export trade lies the future prosperity of the industry in Canada. At the present time the great complaint of the Canadian mills is the competition to which they are subjected by paper imported from the United States. For some time past large shipments of news have arrived in Canada, especially at Toronto, at irregular intervals, gradually pulling the price down until a few days ago it was learned that one lot was sold at \$2.10, although \$2.20 is the ruling price for large contracts. Our home mills are determined to meet the cut, and have done so in order to retain their business. We learn that the American mills have been selling paper in Manitoba and are making desperate efforts to capture the western markets, and the Canadian mills have sent their selling agents to Winnipeg with orders to hold the market for the Canadian mills. All this means that if the home market is to be retained by them our native mills must be prepared to turn out paper as cheaply as the mills in the United States, and in order to do this the newest and most improved

machinery is necessary, and, moreover, that machinery must be kept running steadily to secure the best returns. The old fashioned mills are already being gradually driven out, being unable to compete with the better equipped mills, and have either to go into specialties or else remodel their plant. Within a very short time the daily output of the most modern mills in Canada will exceed the consumption in any event, and then the paper makers will be forced to look to the foreign markets for an outlet. They can only compete in the markets of the world at the ruling prices, and they will not much longer be able to hold their home market at a figure very much in excess of those prices. It is quite clear, therefore, that the ability to make paper as cheaply as their competitors abroad will be essential to success in the future. This fact has been appreciated by a number of the largest mills, which have either put in new machines or ordered them, and others are contemplating improvements in their plant. Of course, the outlook is not pleasant to some of the small mills which are badly situated and others where the plants are of an obsolete type, but the march of progress is inexorable, and they are being gradually forced to the wall by the Canadian mills which are better equipped. Their only salvation lies in securing a better location or putting in a modern plant, as the case may be.

An economic advantage from a national point of view is also involved in the question of developing an export trade. The one great power which influenced popular opinion in favor of the demand for an export duty upon logs and pulp wood was the sound theory that only by the export of the natural resources of the country in the highest form of manufacture could the people obtain the greatest return and the full benefit of the natural wealth which they possess. The advantage to the country in having the spruce logs converted into pulp by Canadian workmen having been recognized, the question naturally arises, why should a stop be made here? If the country's wealth is increased to the extent of the difference between the \$2.50 per cord received for the logs and the \$14 or \$15 per ton for the pulp produced from those logs, why should we not also derive the benefit of the difference between the \$16 or \$17 received for the pulp required to manufacture a ton of paper, and the \$45 or more which that ton of paper brings when manufactured. The only logical conclusion which can be come to is, that whether looked at from the national standpoint or from that of the individual, the future prosperity of the paper making industry in Canada lies in an export trade to the great markets of the world in which there is practically unlimited opportunity for expansion. One of the chief drawbacks to the exportation of pulp has been the heavy freight rates charged by the railway companies. The companies have in this respect been standing in their own light, but happily

recent advices are that they have realized the mistake and that new contracts which have been made are at much less than formerly. The steamship companies have also become aroused to the importance of cultivating the trade, and the result is that the rates to Britain are now less than they were not long since to Halifax. It is not probab'e that the transportation companies will display less wisdom in dealing with shipments of paper when they see that there is a heavy tonnage likely to offer for carriage.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

THE battlefield upon which is waged the struggle by Canadians to keep for themselves the benefits which a nation derives from its natural resources has been removed, by what is practically mutual consent, from Ottawa to Toronto. The suggestion that instead of Canada imposing an export duty on logs, thereby incurring the penalty of the prohibitory discriminating tariff of the Dingley bill, the Ontario Government should be requested to avail themselves of the powers retained by them under all the timber limit licenses and order all logs cut from lands to be manufactured in the province, has met with popular approval. The proposition is in the nature of a compromise, which only partially accomplishes the object aimed at by the paper and pulp men, but it has this advantage, that it improves the position of the lumbermen and, therefore, forms a common ground upon which both industries can base their claims for consideration. The passage of such an Order-in-Council would only be a partial remedy, as it would affect only such logs as are taken from Government lands. The settler who has his patent will still be at liberty to sell his logs to the United States pulp maker, but probably at a much better figure than at present. It is possible, however, that the small quantity thus sold would not materially affect the general results and that the regulation would be effective for the purpose sought to be attained.

The mission of the deputation representing the Toronto Board of Trade who waited upon the Ontario Government to present the resolution passed by the lumbermen at their meeting in Toronto recently has been so far successful that the Government inserted a proviso in the conditions governing the sale of timber limits a few days afterwards that all lumber taken off these limits must be manufactured in Canada. The results of this action were awaited with no little anxiety by some, but the sequel showed that this anxiety was groundless. The prices realized were in excess of anticipations, and the average per acre has not been exceeded for many years, if indeed it has ever been equalled. This should be an effectual answer to the outcry on the part of interested parties that to apply such a regulation to limits previously sold would be to rob the purchasers, who bought them in good faith and who would be ruined by its enforcement. This contention does, however, emphasize the fact that the American lumbermen have been stripping our timber limits to provide work for the citizens of the United States. It is not that they could not convert the logs into timber profitably in Canada, but that their mills in the United States would become idle. The remedy is for them to move their mills to Canada. It would not cost much more than one year's towing bill for rafting the logs across to their mills to bring their mills to the logs, and they could save future tow bills. But it is in the destruction of the towing interests that the difficulty lies. These interests are powerful, and the people of Canada do not realize that a Canadian tug cannot obtain em-

ployment in towing a raft of logs across to the United States ports. Anyone may sail from one end of the Georgian Bay to the other and call at every port where rafts are made up for export, and every raft he sees will be in tow of an American tug. It is not an uncommon thing to see two or three large American tugs at a time lying in a river waiting for the boom to be completed. Occasionally a small Canadian tug may be seen helping the larger American tug for eight or ten miles until the raft gets into open water, but she then cuts loose and has to come back to port again to wait for the next raft. Indeed, it is currently reported that the entire control of the towing of logs to the Michigan ports is practically in the hands of a Michigan Towing Co., the management of which is among the most active forces that have been working behind the scenes to prevent either an export duty or a regulation requiring the logs to be manufactured in Canada being enforced. This activity is not surprising when, if *Dame Rumor* is correct, the profits of this company, made last year out of the towing of Canadian logs, was some \$17,000. It is also reported that a member of the Canadian Parliament is largely interested in the company, if he does not indeed own a controlling interest.

The personnel of the two deputations which waited upon the Provincial Government in connection with the matter is an object lesson for Canadians. That which requested the Government to make a regulation requiring that the logs be manufactured in Canada was composed exclusively of Canadians, whose business interests are entirely Canadian, and who share in the prosperity of Canada, on the one hand, and in her losses on the other; who can therefore have no other object than to strengthen Canada's interests, and build up and develop her commerce. The deputation which waited upon the Government to protest against the enforcement of any such regulation was composed, according to *The Globe's* report of the interview, of Hon. J. T. Rich, Detroit, ex-Governor of Michigan; Thomas Pitts, Detroit, Mich.; Albert Pack, Detroit; Charles Moul, Cheboygan, Mich.; H. W. Swift, Cheboygan; E. O. Clark, Cheboygan; E. A. Smith, Cheboygan; Frank Gilchrist, Alpena, Mich.; W. Churchill, Alpena; Senator Savage, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. Cutler, Grand Rapids; George W. Nicholson, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Turner, Bay City, and Mr. John Charlton, M.P., Lynedoch. With the one exception, to which we will refer hereafter, every man on this deputation was an American citizen, whose mills are entirely in the United States, whose interests lie in the direction of building up the trade and commerce of the United States, who are citizens of that "friendly" country which placed upon its statute books an alien labor law directed solely and avowedly against the working men, the citizens of Canada, the rightful owners of the very timber out of which these men are growing rich. These men are the citizens of that country which has erected a special barrier along its borders for the express purpose of keeping out everything Canadian unless Canadians sacrifice every vestige of national manhood and surrender their right to direct their own commercial affairs. These men have the hardihood to come to the Provincial Government, who represent the very men to whom they have accorded no better treatment than they mete out to Mongolians, and ask that they be allowed to continue to take our timber for the purpose of giving employment to United States citizens.

The most annoying part of the whole business to Canadians is that a body of men representing purely American interests, of

the most selfish nature, should have received the active support of any Canadian, much less a man who occupies a more or less prominent position in public life. There is, however, cause for congratulation in the fact that only one public man in Canada was to be found willing to champion the interests of United States mill owners in this controversy. Mr. Charlton doubtless has a right to his opinions upon this and every other public question, and a fearless expression of opinion demands the admiration even of those who do not agree with the views expressed. But it is matter for regret by Mr. Charlton's political and other friends that throughout this whole discussion he has in every case been found acting in concert with those whose interests do not lie in the direction of advancing Canadian interests and building up Canadian industry and commerce. There is no use in encouraging the United States politicians and anti-Canadian element in the belief that, like a nation of cravens we only have to be kicked hard enough to tamely submit to foreign dictation.

No one will object to the Provincial Government carefully considering the question in all its bearings before taking action, but of one thing Hon. Mr. Hardy may be assured: he will strike a popular note should he be able to see his way clear to make the regulation asked for by the Toronto Board of Trade's deputation.

PROPOSED COMBINATION OF NEWS MILLS.

At a recent conference of the principal news manufacturers of the United States, held in Boston, a committee was appointed to visit the larger news mills and appraise them at their true value with the view of consummating an amalgamation, combination or agreement between the more powerful interests engaged in the manufacture of news. The committee has visited, during the last few weeks, the mills of the following companies: Niagara Falls Paper Co., Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co., Montague Paper Co., Turner's Falls Paper Co., Fall Mountain Paper Co., Olcott Falls Co., Winnipiseogee Paper Co., Glen Manufacturing Co., Berlin Mills Co., Falmouth Paper Co., Otis Falls Pulp Co. and Rumford Falls Paper Co. The above, it is understood, are the only concerns which are to be considered in the new combination, which has for its declared object the maintenance of a fair market value rather than any great increase in price. It is reported that the results of the tour have been satisfactory to all parties, and that the result will be made known at another meeting to be held shortly in Boston.

AN ORDER FROM INDIA.

Messrs. Baze & Co., of Girgaon, Back Road, Bombay, India, saw the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited's, announcement in these columns lately and wrote enquiring. The company replied: "We are in receipt of your post card of last month, and are glad to learn thereby that our advertisement in MacLeans' CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is so far-reaching and attractive as to have met your eye and influenced your enquiry for our various lines of paper, but we are presently so busily engaged with our own home Canadian trade as to be unable to take up any export trade whatever, so far removed as India.

"We, however, thank you heartily for the thought of us that prompted your enquiry."

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—With the first days of September came a marked improvement in the condition of the paper making industry. The steady and moderately strong demand has produced an inclination on the part of the manufacturers to stiffen prices somewhat, under the impression that the market will bear a trifling advance.

The market for chemical fibres continues strong. Quotations are: Foreign sulphite bleached, No. 1, 3.30 to 3.75c.; No. 2, 3.20c.; unbleached, 2.30 to 2.75c. Foreign soda fibre, bleached, 2.90c.; unbleached, No. 1, 2.05c.; No. 2, 1.95c. Domestic sulphite, unbleached, 1 3/4 to 2c.

There is the usual demand for ground wood at from \$12 to \$15 at the mill.

The market for paper makers' chemicals has become somewhat firmer. Bleaching powder is quoted at 1.87 1/2 to 1.95c.; caustic soda at 2 to 2.10c. and alkali at 85c.

BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The signs of improvement in the chemical market, reported last month, have scarcely increased in prominence since then. There is a fair shipping business, but from the textile branches—and indeed from the general consuming departments—of the home trade the demand is certainly slow. In alkalies there is nothing of special interest to report. Caustic soda is in better demand, and at slightly higher prices. Bleaching powder is nominally unchanged, but some old parcels have been offering at reduced figures. Chlorates of potash and soda continue quiet. Ammonia alkali is firm, and makers of caustic soda ash are holding out for an advance.

There is a considerable demand for sulphite wood, and a tendency to accept slight reductions for next year's contracts.

However, the prices are not subject to any material change and will keep in their present firm condition, as all chemical pulps will be scarce next year.

Soda pulps are very much in demand and scarce.

Mechanical pulps are, if anything, firmer than last month, perhaps consequent on a number of contracts having been placed at market rates.

AN OLD INDUSTRY REVIVED.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, London, the secretary, J. B. Sowerby, showed paper made from some stems of Egyptian papyrus, which had been grown in a tank in the society's garden, says Chambers's Journal. The papyrus may be described as a tall, smooth reed, with a delicate white pith, from which the ancient Egyptians made a writing material by slicing the pith into flat strips, laying them side by side, and uniting the whole by pressure.

The Greeks and Romans, after long trial, decided that papyrus was more reliable than parchment; and that the material's wonderfully durable is shown by the many documents which have been preserved through thirty centuries or more.

A piece of the new papyrus alluded to above was compared with an old specimen from an Egyptian tomb, and the only difference between the two was the darker color of the older piece. It is a curious circumstance that the plant is now extinct in Lower Egypt, where at one time it was so abundant.

NOTES OF THE TRADE.



THE paper manufacturers of Great Britain do not appear to be suffering very much either from foreign competition or business depression. A number of them have recently declared dividends which ought to be satisfactory to their shareholders. The North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Limited, paid 12½ per cent. free of income tax; the Chirside Paper Mills Co. paid 15 per cent. free of income tax, and the A. M. Peebles & Son, Limited, after paying 8 per cent., less income tax, carried an equal amount forward to next year as a reserve fund.

There is talk of building a pulp mill at Grand Falls, N.B.

The Nova Scotia Lumber Co., of Amherst, N.S., contemplate the erection of a pulp mill.

Willis H. Howes has been reappointed manager of the Niagara Paper Co., Lockport, N.Y.

Messrs. Stuart and Lee, of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., of Chatham, N.B., have returned home after a lengthy visit to Great Britain.

It is understood that the Canada Paper Co. will put one paper machine in their new mill at Windsor Mills to turn out paper principally for export.

Extensive improvements are being made to the Masterman Sulphite Pulp Mills, at Miramichi, N.B., which were recently purchased by an English syndicate.

Mr. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, N.S., has returned from England, where he has arranged for the disposal of the product of the Acadia Paper and Pulp Co.'s mills.

The Laurentide Pulp Co. intend putting two paper machines and one cardboard machine in their new mill. The bulk of the increased output is intended for the export trade.

It is reported that at the close of the year the Moss Cellulosefabrik of Scandinavia will engage in the manufacture of paper, and from that period will, to a large extent, utilize its own pulp.

The Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., Great Works, Me., has shipped a 700 ton order for ground wood pulp to Germany, and the Piscataquis Falls Pulp and Paper Co., of Montague, has also made a large shipment.

Philadelphia now ranks second only to New York in the output of paper boxes. The total production for the present year is estimated at \$2,500,000. The amount invested in the forty factories which are running is placed at \$1,500,000.

B. Mooney & Son have in contemplation the erection of a pulp mill at Mispec, N.B., using the Mispec River as a water power. This is considered one of the most advantageous sites in the province. English capital will probably be interested.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., who presided over the meeting of the British Association at Toronto, is an old paper maker. He was elected president of the British Paper Makers' Association at its formation in 1856 and still holds that office.

The Postmaster-General at Washington has under consideration some fourteen tenders for the supply of postal cards for the next four years. Each tenderer submitted a price for cards according to the Government sample and also according to samples furnished by the tenderer, but owing to increased cost of the private samples it has been decided to adhere to the

Government standard. The struggle appears to have narrowed down to two competitors, Ex-Senator Al Daggett, and the Russell-Lodewick combination of Rensselaer and Penn Yan. The bid of the first named is the lowest, but as the quotations are f.o.b. at mills the result depends largely upon the freight rates, so close are the figures of these two competitors. The contract is for about 425 carloads.

An English syndicate is reported to be considering the purchase of extensive properties at St George, N.B., including the falls and farm of Hon. A. H. Gilmer. There is some question as to whether the water power there is great enough for the work.

A movement is on foot among the paper makers of New York state to close the mills from noon on Saturday until Monday morning. The suggestion has a double object: to give the employes a half-holiday and to improve prices by reducing the production.

The erection of a large pulp drying plant is accepted as another indication that the Laurentide Pulp Co. contemplate an extensive export trade. A saving of about one-half in freight will be effected and the pulp will also be placed upon the English market in better shape.

By a decree of the Governor-General of Algeria the establishment of mills for working the esparto grass into pulp is authorized. It is anticipated that this will stimulate the use of esparto in paper making in Southern Europe, where thenatives have never got over the difficulties of pulping the grass.

Mr. A. A. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the Pulp Manufacturing Co., Chatham, N.B., was in Toronto the other day on a business trip. He was welcomed by old friends who knew him when he was general manager of the Hamilton & North-western Railway before its amalgamation with the Northern.

The annual trouble between the Fox River, Wis., paper manufacturers and the officials of the United States Government respecting the use of water for power at Neenah and Menasha has broken out. This year it has taken an acute phase, as the United States marshalls have arrested the superintendents and officials representing six mills for continuing to use water contrary to instructions.

In regard to exports of paper, the latest report of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg says that the consumption of rags in paper mills is getting smaller from year to year, as mechanical and chemical wood pulp and other fibres are coming more and more to the front and are being satisfactorily worked. Also export business is falling off from year to year, as in America and elsewhere supplementary fibres are being increasingly used.

Sulphite pulp driers are to be put in the mills of the Riordan Paper Co., which is now branching out into an export trade in chemical pulp. Many of our sulphite mills are now looking to England for a market. Those of New Brunswick are shipping to English paper mills. A short time ago it was next to impossible for Ontario manufacturers of pulp sulphite to make any sales in the Maritime Provinces. Now they can do business there, the reason being that the English demand for the product of the Chatham mills carries off most of their surplus.

The situation, touching both politics and pulp, is briefly this: There is an ample, profitable and growing market for pulp and paper in Great Britain, Australia, Africa and South

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America. Canada has a very large supply of the best pulp wood in the world. The United States are receiving large orders for wood pulp and paper from the countries just mentioned, and are filling these orders by virtue of being able to get pulp wood free of duty from Canada. The Dominion Government have full power to restrict by an export duty the ruinous export of pulp wood, and thus to encourage large pulp manufacturing and papermaking industries in Canada, at once preserving our forests from over-rapid depletion and affording much profitable employment to capital and workmen in Canada. The duty of the Dominion Government is, therefore, plain, but that plain duty they neglect and refuse to perform.—Halifax Herald.

AN IMPROVED PULP MOULD.

A PATENT has recently been taken out by an English inventor relating to the manufacture of articles from pulp, etc. Moulds having fixed and movable sections, the latter being preferably operated hydraulically and moved in directions normal, or approximately normal, to the surface of that part of the article which they are intended to form, are used to form a great variety of articles, which when thus produced possess great strength and neatness of finish, and leave the apparatus in a condition of fitness for immediate service without requiring any considerable subsequent finishing treatment. Where ornamentation is to be imparted to the product, this may be conveniently done by forming upon the pressure surfaces of the mould-sections ornament in intaglio which is to come out in relief upon the product. and vice versa.

It is regarded as an important feature that the pulp is heated during a portion of the period in which it undergoes compression in the mould; conveniently this heating can be effected by steam-jacketing various parts of the mould, or otherwise. Preferably the heat should be applied on all sides of the article under treatment.

Another important feature claimed is that the guides of the movable sections, at the parts where they join in the interior of the mould, are not allowed to present sharp angles to the surface of the article being formed, but instead are bevelled off or otherwise so arranged as to form clearances. It is found that part of the pulp in this clearance is forced into the article, and does not remain in the clearances; thus, without producing any irregularity of form the finished articles are made stronger where these masses coalesce, instead of being weaker, as they are apt to be in articles made from pulp by the processes ordinarily employed. Means are provided to enable the liquid in the moist pulp to escape during compression; conveniently the pressure-surfaces of the moulds are perforated, or constituted by wire gauze or the like laid as a facing upon escape channels or grooves for the liquid.

Articles of very various form are producible by this process, and hollow articles are as readily obtainable as those which are solid, provided that for the former, suitable cores are employed, upon which the pulp is compressed. Where the hollow articles are of such form that a solid core could not be withdrawn from them at the completion of the operation, collapsible cores, or cores made in pieces and adapted to be taken out of the finished article in sections, are used. For instance, a seamless barrel may be produced by compressing the pulp on to such a core, one head being fixed after the core is withdrawn. A hollow door knob is producible in analogous fashion.

ONTARIO'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

THE Clerk of Forestry of the Province of Ontario, Mr. Thos. Southworth, has issued his annual report for the departmental year, 1896-7. In the report Mr. Southworth deals at considerable length with the Crown Lands and Forestry problem and combats the prevalent idea that the reforestation of our burnt pine lands is an expensive work which can only be accomplished by artificial means. The two great sources of loss in the forest wealth are forest fires and the short-sighted policy of the lumbermen who prefer to cut small timber before it has attained profitable growth, on the plea that it will be burnt if they do not take it. An earnest plea is made to the lumbermen to preserve the forests and increase their own profits by carefully protecting their limits from fire and allowing the timber to mature. In support of his plea for economical forestry the experience in connection with a block of pine timber in Hastings county, which was under license in 1854, is quoted. Ten million feet was taken off it last season and three times as much could have been cut from it annually in perpetuity without impairing the limit. The secret of this record is contained in the fact that the owners of the limit have, from the first, carefully protected it from the fires which have several times swept over the adjoining districts. In timber dues and ground rent alone the province has received \$10 per acre upon the total land surface contained within the township.

After a close study of the problem, Mr. Southworth has become convinced that pine will perpetuate itself even after it has been burnt over, if protected against future fires; he has been forced to this conclusion by personal inspection of districts which have undergone the visitation of fire and are now covered with a healthy growth of first-class pine. The beneficial results on the climate of forest growth and the direct economic advantage to the farmers which may be derived from a more intelligent understanding of the science of forestry is not only pointed out, but instances in which the conclusions arrived at are justified by actual experience in the province are given. The report also sets forth that there is a growing demand for our hardwoods by the English manufacturers. It is a most valuable document and well worthy of perusal.

AN INCREASING DEMAND.

The manufacturers of tissue in Canada have a new source of consumption opening up for their production which is capable of an almost unlimited expansion. The trial shipment of peaches and pears, which was recently sent to the British market on the cold-storage system, was packed in tissue paper. Each peach and pear was wrapped separately in paper. If the trial produces satisfactory results, large quantities of fruit will be shipped annually, creating a large demand for fine tissues. An increased demand for wrappers is also anticipated, as a result of the now assured growth of the shipments of creamery butter, each roll of which has to be wrapped separately. The demand for the new vegetable parchment paper for wrapping butter, meats, etc., has grown so rapidly of late, and there are so many other purposes for which this paper will undoubtedly be used in the near future, that the management of one of the Canadian mills is contemplating the advisability of remodeling their mill and commencing the manufacture of this class of paper, which is now imported.

A SULPHITE MILL PROBLEM.

IN reference to the sulphite pulp mills proposed to be established in St. John, N. B., by Andre Cushing & Co., James Beveridge, a consulting engineer and chemist, who is now in Chatham in connection with the improvements which are being made on the mills of the Dominion Pulp Company, has written as follows on the subject to George Cushing: "In re sulphite pulp manufacture, referring to my visit to your mills on Tuesday last, I have now the pleasure to confirm my opinion, verbally expressed to you at that time, regarding the prospects of your proposed sulphite paper mill. The spruce deal ends and slabs from your lumber mills are well suited for the manufacture of pulp, and a good, clean, marketable product can be made from them, provided care and attention be bestowed in selecting the best and cleanest of the wood for the pulp process. Your present plant for raising steam from sawdust and waste wood is the best I have ever seen, and I am confident a similar plant will meet every requirement of a pulp mill. The site of the proposed mill is unique, owing to its close proximity to the raw material required in the manufacture, and to the shipping facilities at hand all the year round. The only drawback is the absence of a plentiful supply of fresh water, and unless you can arrange to get this there seems to be no other alternative for you but to let the enterprise drop. * * * It is really the absence of a supply of suitable water which retards the development of this industry in your district. In all other respects St. John holds a unique position with regard to the industry. I can, therefore, see no reason why a factory established on the basis you propose, and giving a supply of fresh water, should not prove a profitable undertaking in your hands."

ACTIVITY IN VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.

There is now every prospect that the rumors which have been in circulation for some time past as to the erection of new paper mills at Flint, Eng., are about to be realized. A company has been formed, and J. S. Rigby, F.C.S., Liverpool, the promoter, accompanied by two other gentlemen connected with the company, visited Flint the other day, and, as a preliminary to commencing operations, they secured rooms for offices. The paper they intend to manufacture is vegetable parchment, not hitherto manufactured in England. The site purchased for the erection of the works is the Flint football field, situate in Holywell road, through which runs the large stream of water from the Halkyn deep level. The nominal capital of the company is \$250,000.

There is evidently an impression abroad in England just at present that there is money in vegetable parchment manufacture. Besides the one mentioned above, a company under the title of the Vegetable Parchment and Chemical Co. has been formed, with a capital of \$250,000, to make vegetable parchment, grease-proof and waterproof paper, and some paper makers' chemicals, such as silkite and blanc fixe. Subscribers are London and Liverpool men.

EQUIPPED FOR AN EXPORT TRADE.

The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Limited, Chatham, N.B., is now making excellent quality of pulp, which finds a ready sale in the British market, where the largest part of the output is sold. On August 10 the company shipped 87 tons of pulp in bales, by the Sardinian, for Glasgow. In July the company shipped 150 tons via Montreal to Manchester. On August 18

the Alaska left Chatham for Glasgow with a cargo of deals and 40 tons of pulp, and a week later the Glasgow sailed for Greenock with 150 tons of pulp.

The company has materially increased the capacity of its mill by a new digester 14 feet in diameter, which has turned out splendidly. Two new screw baling presses have also been put in for the purpose of pressing the pulp, and the company's mill is now equipped thoroughly for an export trade.

COMPRESSED AIR.

"Compressing air until it will remain compressed without any pressure upon it," are the few words with which a writer in *The Electrical Engineer* describes the new product, "aerine," or liquified air, remarking that, though requiring an enormous pressure to get it in such a form, it will remain there for some time in the open air; that is, until it gets heat enough from the surrounding air to turn again into its natural state. It will turn mercury into a solid form as soon as it is poured into it and freeze up a thermometer rapidly. Such is the assumed prospective usefulness of this liquid that predictions are made of distant water powers now running to waste being soon employed compressing the very air we breathe into a liquid form and shipping it to all parts of the globe for industrial purposes.

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Canadian Paper and Pulp News

Board of Trade,

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A PAPER MILL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.



OME years ago a small paper mill was established at Alberni, on the Somass River, in British Columbia. A fatal mistake, however, was made in erecting a mill for making paper from rags, which were found to be unobtainable and costly. No provision was made for the treatment of the raw material, viz., wood, which was to be had on the spot. Consequently the results obtained were not satisfactory, and re-organization was felt necessary.

For profitable pulp and paper making it is absolutely necessary to have up-to-date machinery, and it is also important for the paper mill to be well located. The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer announces that the advantages of pulp and paper making in British Columbia have not been lost sight of, the preliminary efforts only tending to stimulate fresh enterprise, and a company has recently been registered in England under the name of the British Columbia Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., with a nominal capital of £65,000, divided into 35,000 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 30,000 ordinary shares of £1, to acquire the property and works and, as we read in the prospectus, "to manufacture chemical and mechanical wood pulp and paper to meet the existing and continually increasing demand in the province of British Columbia, along the Pacific Coast of the United States, and in Japan, China and Australia."

It is the intention of the company, says the journal quoted above, to particularly cater for the requirements of British Columbia, and it is proposed to manufacture 30 tons of various grades weekly, also 30 tons of chemical wood pulp and 30 tons of mechanical. The surplus pulp will be exported. A gentleman, who appears to have thoroughly familiarized himself with the conditions of wood pulp manufacture in Canada and the United States, has visited Alberni, and from his official report to the British Columbia Development Association, he is highly impressed with the property. He gives the following reasons:

"1. There is a market for about 30 to 40 tons of paper per week in British Columbia alone, the supply being at present imported into the province from Eastern Canada and the Eastern States of America.

"2. Manufacturers of paper, outside of British Columbia, could not successfully compete with your mill, owing to the cost of railway freight from Eastern Canada being from £4 to £5 per ton, and competitors in the United States would have to pay not only a heavy freightage, but also an import duty of 25 per cent.

"3. Wood pulp (mechanical and chemical) can be manufactured at the Alberni mill as cheaply as anywhere in Canada or the United States, there being an abundance of cheap and suitable wood and natural water-power. From this wood pulp almost every class of paper used in British Columbia could be very profitably manufactured.

"4. The proposal for manufacturing wood pulp for the market in addition to that required for the manufacture of paper is also advisable, inasmuch as there is a growing demand for this product by paper manufacturers who are not situated in wood growing countries, and consequently have to buy elsewhere. In my opinion, British Columbia will, in the near future, become the wood pulp producing country for the paper manufacturers all along the Pacific Coast—notwithstanding protective tariffs—where practically no wood suitable for pulp making exists. I would also point out that there exists in China and Japan a good demand for wood pulp, which, owing to the absence of suitable wood, these countries are unable to manufacture. British Columbia could supply the markets of these countries with pulp and paper as profitably as any country in the world. I estimate that a good quality of mechanical

wood pulp can be made at Alberni for about 22s. (twenty-two shillings) per ton, whereas paper manufacturers in Great Britain have to pay from £4 to £4 10s. per ton for such pulp.

"Chemical wood pulp, I estimate, can be made at Alberni for about £4 per ton, the price of which to paper manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States is from £7 to £9 per ton. As these two products constitute about 90 per cent. of the raw materials from which most qualities of paper are made, it will readily be seen that paper itself can be very cheaply made at Alberni."

Our Scandinavian readers, says The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, will not be readily convinced that British Columbian mechanical wood pulp can be produced at 22s. per ton, or that British Columbian sulphite will only cost £4 per ton. Such, however, are the views of an expert, from whose report we give further extracts:

"Wood Supply.—An almost inexhaustible supply of wood suitable for manufacturing pulp is obtainable in the Alberni district. This wood consists mainly of Douglas fir, hemlock, white pine, and spruce.

"Of the 160 acres of land included in the property, I believe about 109 acres are covered with timber, which would probably yield about 5,000 (five thousand) cords of pulp wood. I should, however, advise the company to keep this wood in reserve, and purchase in the district whatever may be required. From enquiries made I am confident that for a considerable time to come all the necessary wood can be bought for 7s. to 8s. per cord. At present I would not advise the proposed company to invest in timber lands, but should the pulp making department of this business develop beyond the present expectations, the company might issue, if necessary, a portion of the reserve stock and purchase additional timber concessions in the vicinity of the mill.

"Water.—The water for manufacturing purposes is all that can be desired, being clean and practically free from mineral matter.

"Water Power.—A suitable and well-constructed dam has been built across the river, also a flume for conveying the water to the turbines situated at the mill. After the proposed alterations to the flume have been made and additional turbines erected, I estimate a power of about 2,000 horse-power will be available."

The managing director of the company is S. Philip Eastick, director of the Newfoundland Wood Pulp Co., Limited, and the general manager in British Columbia will be Mr. Herbert Carmichael, of Victoria, who is at present the chief chemist and assayer to the Government, and the works manager, Mr. James Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar is well known to many of our readers as the author of "Wood Pulp and Wood Pulp Papers" and "The Practical Papermaker." He has made a report on the undertaking, and we give the following extracts:

"The property consists of 160 acres of land situated on the Somass River, which is the largest river on Vancouver Island. The property has over 6,000 feet of river frontage. At Alberni there is a deep-water landing stage, at which the ss. Maude calls once a fortnight. This landing stage is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mill, and the goods communication between the stage and the mill has been done by a small steamer. A flat-bottomed steamer of about 20 to 30 tons would be wanted.

"The available power in the river is practically unlimited, and a power of 3,000 h.p. could be had without in any way interfering with the running of the salmon in the season or giving offence to the Fishery Board.

"The water, for paper and pulp manufacture, is unrivalled, it being of the purest description, containing only the slightest trace of mineral matter. There is absolutely no deposit from it in the steam boiler; the flues and side plates I carefully examined after working six months, and found them perfectly clean.

"During my residence in British Columbia I went carefully into the consumption of general papers, and came to the conclusion that there would be a demand for from 25 to 30 tons per week, consisting of fine printings, chromo and litho papers, colored papers, news, grocery, drapers', butchers' and hardware papers. I do not include in this label paper for salmon cans and other purposes.

"The supply of wood for pulp making along the river is practically inexhaustible, and can be taken to the mill at little cost. It consists of first and second growth of Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam, spruce, cotton wood, etc."

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Hoe Double Cylinder

Will print 6 col. quarto, with two folders. Price \$1,800.

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Babcock, "Standard" Two Roller
Bed 32 x 51; air springs; tapeless delivery; R. & C. distribution. Price \$1,000.

Campbell Country

Bed 31 x 46; with fine distribution. As good as new. \$700.

Campbell Country

Bed 33½ x 47½. Price \$750.

Campbell Country

Bed 32 x 40½. \$750.

Cottrell

Bed 18 x 22; R. and C. distribution; air springs; tapeless delivery. Price \$300.

Cottrell

Bed 25 x 20; air springs; tapeless delivery; table distribution; box frame. Price \$1,000.

Cottrell

Bed 21 x 27. Ditto. Price \$900.

Hoe

Two roller; tapeless delivery; prints 7 column quarto; rack and cam distribution. Price \$750.

Cottrell & Babcock

Bed 25 x 25; tapeless delivery; R. and C. distribution. \$800.

Hoe

Bed 16 x 22; R. and C. distribution. Price \$450.

Hoe Pony

Bed 17 x 21½; table distribution; tapeless delivery; box frame. \$600.

Hoe

Bed 31 x 42; prints 8 column folio. \$650.

Potter

Bed 32 x 50; rack and cam distribution; tape delivery. Price \$750.

Potter

Bed 31 x 45; tape delivery; table distribution. Price \$700.

Scott Job and News

Two rollers; bed 33 x 51; rack and cam and table distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Good order. Price \$1,200.

Hoe

32 x 47; tape delivery; rack and cam distribution. Price \$600.

Potter, Extra Heavy

Two rollers; bed 29 x 42; tape delivery; will print double royal sheet. In splendid condition. Price \$800.

Potter, Extra Heavy

Bed 32 x 46; prints six column quarto; tapeless delivery; rack and cam distribution. Price \$1,000.

Potter

Bed 32½ x 49½; tape delivery; table distribution; two form rollers. \$750.

Potter

Four roller; size of bed 36½ x 42 in.; table and rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; good register. Will print a 7-column quarto. Good as new. Price \$1,200.

Falhaven

31 x 46. Price \$575.

Prouty

News. 6-col quarto. Price \$450.

Two Revolution Cylinders.

Campbell Book and Job

Four roller; bed 37 x 52. Good order. Price \$1,600.

Campbell Oscillator

Two roller; bed 33 x 48; prints 6-column quarto. Good condition. Price \$600.

Campbell Pony

23 x 30. Price \$850.

Campbell Pony

23 x 28. Price \$800.

Campbell

32 x 46. Two roller. \$1,500.

Campbell

Bed 41 x 46. Table distribution. Two form rollers. Price \$1,700.

Campbell "Economic."

Four rollers; bed 47 x 64; table distribution; tapeless delivery; good as new. Late build. Price \$2,600.

Campbell

Four roller, bed 41 x 56; double ender inking apparatus; tapeless delivery; table distribution. Price \$2,000.

Cranston

Bed 38 x 54; four form rollers; table distribution. Good as new. \$1,800.

Cottrell & Babcock

Four roller; bed 35 x 52; table and rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery. Will do fine work. \$1,700.

Wharfedales.

Dawson

Bed 37 x 46½. Price \$800.

Dawson

Bed 31½ x 39½. Price \$650.

Miller & Richard Quad Royal

Bed 55 x 49; prints 8-column quarto; fine press. \$400.

Miller & Richard

Bed 30 x 30. Tapeless delivery. Price \$550.

Dawson

Tapeless delivery; bed 25 x 30½. Price \$550.

Hand Presses and Paper

Cutters.

Washington Press. 8 column. \$150.

Washington Press. 7 column. \$140.

30-Inch Westman & Baker Lever Cutter. Price \$115.

32-Inch Peerless Lever Cutter
Price \$125.

One 30-Inch Sheridan Power Cutter. Price \$100.

One 30-Inch Sanborn Power Cutter
Price \$125.

Plow Cutters. Price \$15 each.

Job Presses.

New York Gordon, 8 x 12. \$100.

Old Style Gordon, 7 x 11. \$75

W. & B. Gordon, with Long Fountain, 13 x 19. Price \$175.

Eclipse, 10 x 15. Price \$100.

Columbian Lever, 6 1-2 x 10
Price, \$25.

Rotary Model Jobber, 9 x 13
Price, \$75.

Day Jobber, 15 x 19. Price, \$50.

Miscellaneous.

Brown Folder. Four folds; trimmer, etc.; takes five column quarto. Price \$300, cost \$700.

Seven Horse Power "Reillance" Electric Motor. Price \$150.

Eagle Card Cutter. Price \$10.

Sterling Perforator. Price \$30.

Rosback Perforator. 20-inch. \$25.

Hand Embossing Press

Takes 5 x 7 inches. Price \$50.

Hoole Paging Machine. 5 wheel.
Price \$75.

Hickok Head Compressor. \$75

Clamp Pad Press. Price \$5.

28-Inch Shears. Price \$35

30-Inch Shears. All iron. \$75.

15-Inch Job Backer. Price \$30.

Two Seal Stampers.

Hickok Power Book Sawing Machine. Price \$100.

Thompson Power Wire Stitcher

¼ inch. Price \$75.

Kerr Water Motor. No. 3. \$75.

30-Inch Perforator. Good order. \$55.

Paging and Numbering Machine

5 heads, with repeater. \$100.

Simple Book Trimmer. \$50.

Bennett Newspaper Folder

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