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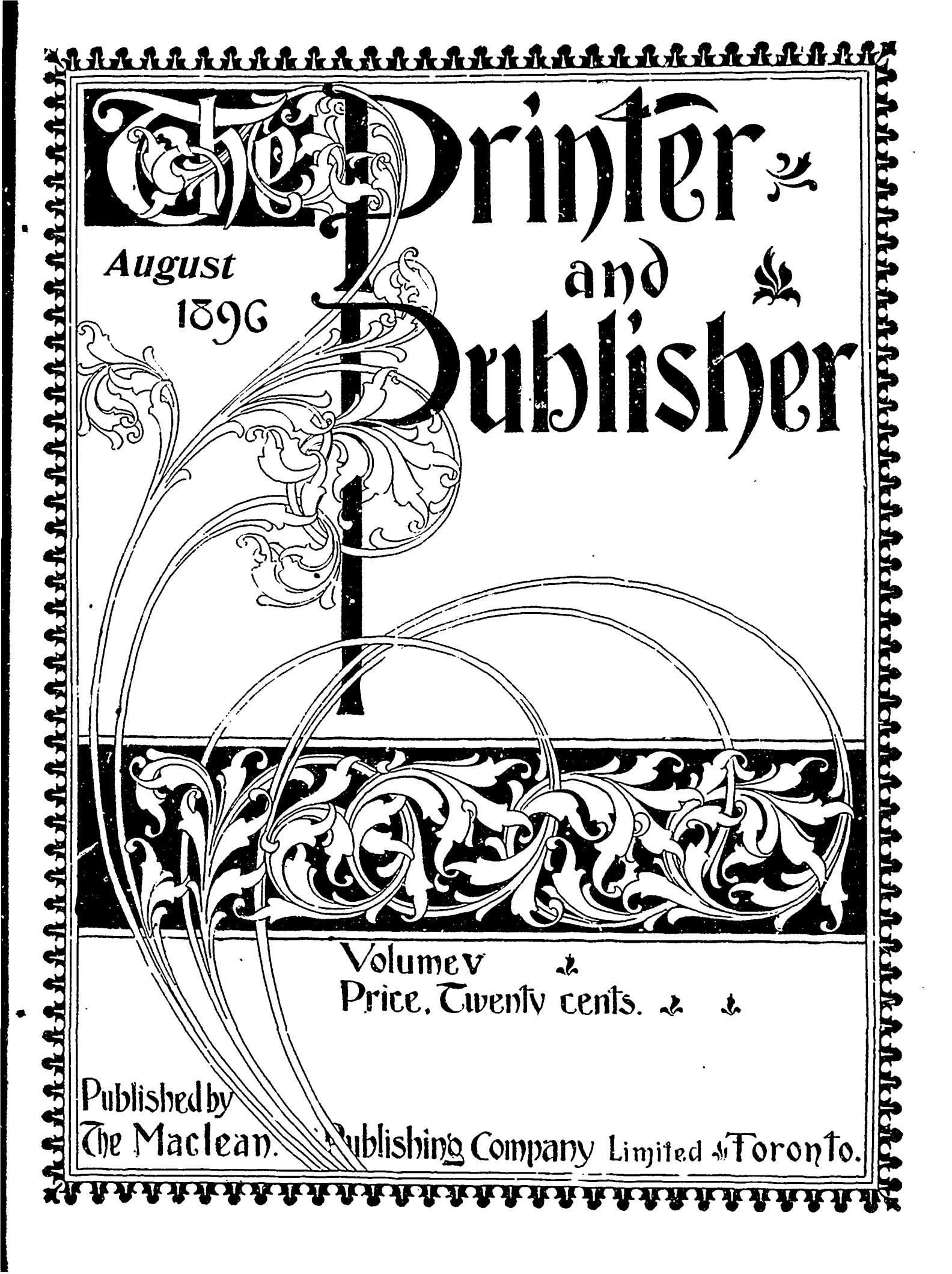
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The Printer
and
Publisher

August
1896



Volume v
Price, Twenty cents.

Published by
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Invitation

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

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numerous friends in the

Printing and Publishing Business

who will visit Toronto during the Fall
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TORONTO, ONT.

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. V.—No. 8

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1896.

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J. B. MACLEAN,
President

HUGH C. MACLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

CURRENT NOTES.

IN the political turn-over at Ottawa at least four newspaper workers come to the front. The new Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, has chosen for private secretary Wm. Kehoe, of The Ottawa Free Press staff; Mr. Edgar, the new Speaker, will have E. A. Magurn, of the Toronto press, for secretary, and it is understood that the Minister of Customs' secretary will be John Bain, the Paris correspondent of the Brantford Expositor for some years. Sir Richard Carwright's secretary, F. C. T. O'Hara, formerly of Chatham, Ont., is also a newspaper man, having been on the staff of The Baltimore Herald. And there may be others.

The promoters of copyright are fortunate in the new Parliament, as one of the most active and able of their number is a member of the new House—Mr. John Ross Robertson. Mr. Robertson, who has been in Europe for some weeks, will be back before the opening of Parliament on the 19th inst. It is fortunate for the cause of Canadian copyright that Mr. Robertson is in the House, as the erstwhile chief parliamentary champion of the reform, Mr. Edgar, will be Speaker, and thus to a certain extent debarred from active debate on the question. But Mr. Robertson will worthily wear the mantle that descends to him.

There was, of course, no truth in the rumor that Hon. W. H. Montague was to be chief editorial writer for The Mail. The present holder of that office, Mr. Arthur F. Wallis, is competent to hold his own with any writer for the press in Canada, and well deserves the kindly tribute paid him a few days ago by Mr. W. C. Nichol in The London Daily News. Hon. W. H. Montague is an orator and also a physician, and no doubt good at both trades, but he is not a newspaper man, and lays no

claim to be a writer. The idea that any one may run a newspaper, regardless of all previous training, seems to be at the basis of rumors of this kind.

Those who take an interest in the condensed standard for newspapers might examine The Globe and Mail of Friday, August 7. Each was only eight pages, and yet they covered all the news of the day admirably. No doubt ads. are low in a daily office on Friday, and there was that day a slight lull in politics. But, at the same time, this particular issue shows what can be done when there is a determination to do it.

The sudden interest in the mining boom in British Columbia has caused the big dailies to send commissioners out to write up the Kootenay district. The Mail has despatched J. A. Currie, who has already begun work, and it is probable that The Globe's representative will be Mr. F. Acland, the news editor of the paper, who is thoroughly competent to do first-class work in the line proposed.

A bright Manitoba journalist, Mr. J. J. Moncrieff, managing editor of The Winnipeg Tribune, has been taking his holidays in the east, and put in several days in Toronto.

A good many rumors concerning The Montreal Herald are heard. This venerable newspaper has been in crippled financial condition for some years, due chiefly to the narrow scope for a Liberal English morning paper in Montreal. Now that the Liberal party is in power, and needs a well-equipped journal in the commercial capital, The Herald's time seems to have arrived at last. Several names have been connected by rumor with the contemplated changes. The principal persons mentioned include Mr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa; Mr. J. W. Dafee, of The Montreal Star; Mr. Brierley, of The St. Thomas Journal; Mr. Alex. Maclean, of Ottawa, and also, and in this case very persistently, Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of Woodstock. The latter's abilities, political standing and extensive experience would be, it is felt, a tower of strength to any paper. **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** does not know what authority there is for using Mr. Pattullo's name in this connection. It is even said that Mr. J. S. Willison, of The Globe, is in demand to do for Liberal journalism in Quebec what he has done for it in Ontario. But there is little doubt that Mr. Willison and The Globe are inseparable. The owners of the paper and the Liberal party would never consent to his leaving Toronto. Marked as his success has been so far, it is generally felt that the future holds

even better things for him and his paper. The Herald, however, with the good men it has already, recruited by others, will, it is said, be made financially sound; issue an evening edition either under the present or a new name; and retain the Liberal constituency which sprang into existence at the late election.

This is what The Herald itself has to say: "A petition for a winding-up order against the Montreal Herald Company was presented to Mr. Justice Doherty in the Superior Court yesterday, Aug. 7th. His Honor granted the petition, and appointed Mr. Alfred C. Tucker, the company's accountant, provisional liquidator, at the same time authorizing him to continue the publication of the paper. The company's unsecured liabilities, apart from those due to its directors, are comparatively small. The object of the proceedings is the reorganization of the business by an equitable distribution of its present assets, and the formation of a stronger company, with ample capital and resources to carry on the paper in a manner worthy of its position as a leading metropolitan journal."

Mr. Robert Jaffray, president of The Globe Co., is now in Europe, but will return shortly. Mr. John A. Ewan, editorial writer of The Globe, has been in Chicago studying the silver and other political issues of the Republic. Mr. P. F. Cronin, editor of The Catholic Register, leaves next week for Ireland to attend the great Nationalist meeting in Dublin. Mr. Cronin will go with the other Canadian delegates, who include some of the leading Irishmen of the Dominion, and will be the only journalist in the party from this country.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ON Tuesday, September 8th, at 11 o'clock, in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, there will be a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Press Association. The business of the meeting will be to consider applications for membership, the cases of members in arrears, some small accounts, and the arrangements necessary for the next annual meeting. The latter subject, of course, will be the most important one. Usual Executive meeting is held in June, but this year, on account of the smoothness with which the affairs of the association have run, it has been found unnecessary to hold one before September.

Any person who desires to read a paper or introduce a subject at the next annual meeting (February, 1897) should communicate at once with the secretary or the president. Members are sometimes heard complaining that certain subjects, on which they have desired to hear discussions, have been omitted from the programme. This would be obviated if every member would co-operate with the Executive in suggesting and arranging papers. Volunteer papers are usually numerous, but they should be even more numerous. It does not take a long paper or a long address to introduce a subject, and almost any vital topic introduced at the sessions at once arouses the full interest of the members, all of whom are willing to state their views and their experience.

No member of the association should expect to come to the association and spend all his time listening. He must not be a sponge. He must be prepared to exchange his own ideas for

those of others. He must be prepared, at least, to swap some of his old, musty information for the bright new brain-products of his superiors in the craft. The selfish man is a confounded nuisance anywhere, and the selfish newspaper man at a gathering of the profession, such as an annual meeting of an association, is—well, perhaps, a burglar would be too strong, but some milder word which means something the same.

There seems to be an idea abroad somewhere that the next meeting of the association will be held at Ottawa. No ground for this statement can be found. The information is certainly not official.

There has also been some talk of reducing the initiation fee of the association from \$5 to \$3. There are some who claim that the present figure is too high. Others again claim that if it were not so high old members who drop in arrears for two years would prefer to come in as new members if the initiation fee were low. There seems, however, to be room for improvement. Perhaps it would be wise to lower the initiation fee from \$5 to \$3 in the case of country weeklies having less than 1,000 circulation, all others to pay the \$5 now assessed. By amending the constitution to prevent a member once in arrears being again proposed for membership, the danger of a low initiation fee would be obviated.

INACCURACIES IN THE DAILY PRESS.

ACCURACY ought to be a reporter's first aim. A news paper exists to record passing events, and if it doesn't record them correctly it fails in its principal duty. The reporter should avoid fine writing, and instead of making a god of style devote his talents to simple, direct narration and literal accuracy. Charles A. Dana, the veteran editor of The New York Sun, who is a good authority, places correctness as a reporter's chief qualification. Yet it does appear sometimes as if the reporter, in hustling for news, is satisfied with getting the essential facts, and letting details take care of themselves.

The other day a case which illustrates what I mean occurred in Toronto. The whole subject was of no special importance, but what is worth reporting is worth reporting right. There was a meeting of Tory politicians in Toronto July 30, and several of the papers had errors in statements of easily ascertained facts. For instance, The Mail said Sir Charles Tupper dined at Government House, while The World gave him to Senator Allan for the same function. The Globe said Dr. Montague arrived in town too late to attend the meeting, while The Mail declared him to have been present. The World said Sir Charles went east to Montreal by Grand Trunk train, while The Globe recorded his departure by the 9.20 train. Both statements were errors, because the ex-Premier left by the 9 o'clock Canadian Pacific train. But these are trifles, it will be said. So they are. But anything of sufficient interest to print should be printed correctly.

THE DOCTOR IS WISE.

We have received a copy of The Coldwater Planet, Mr. French's new paper at that place. It is well printed and plentifully supplied with news. A good sign in the advertising columns is the card of a local physician. There is no reason why doctors should not all advertise to this extent.

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

F. R. BLOCHBERGER, the editor and manager of the German weekly newspaper, *Westliche Canada Post*, has decided to remove from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver. As there is at present no German newspaper in Canada west of Winnipeg, Mr. Blochberger thinks that there is a field for such.

A new Conservative weekly in Regina and a Liberal weekly in Moosomin are projected.

Mr. Dean, special correspondent for *The Province*, of Victoria, B.C., has returned from a trip of five months through the eastern provinces in the interest of the journal which he represents.

N. B. McInnis, late engineer and pressman of *The Regina Leader*, has gone for a trip through the Western States and Coast cities, going by way of Winnipeg. He purposes settling down in British Columbia.

R. Casimir Dickson has commenced an action of libel against *The Prince Albert Advocate* for publishing a letter from a correspondent, criticising him for the manner in which he performed his duties as an enumerator at Rosthern.

ONTARIO.

The *St. Thomas Journal* has added a complete bookbindery to its excellent plant.

Louis Hatzfeldt, bookkeeper in *The Hamilton Times* office for 17 years, died July 17 of rheumatism of the heart.

The contract for the city printing of London for the ensuing year has been awarded to *The Advertiser Printing Company*.

James W. Curran, of *The Orillia News-Letter*, has just returned from a sail and two weeks holidays at Belle Ewart, Lake Simcoe.

David Hastings, of *The Hamilton Herald*, has been named delegate to the Colorado Springs meeting of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Robert Jaffray, proprietor of *The Chicago Referee*, and son of Postmaster Jaffray, of Berlin, has purchased a half interest in *The Galt Reporter*.

J. F. McKay, of *The Banner*, Chatham, Ont., called on PRINTER AND PUBLISHER on his way to Cobourg and the east July 24, where he spent a few holidays.

P. F. Cronin, editor of *The Catholic Register*, Toronto, accompanies the Toronto delegation of Irishmen to the Dublin convention as secretary and press correspondent.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, proprietor of *The St. Thomas Times*, has returned from the Jackson Sanatorium, Genesee Valley. Mr. Wilkinson has not recovered from his recent illness.

E. C. Monteith & Co. are now publishing *The Aylmer Express*. The paper will continue independent in politics. Mr. Monteith is a trained newspaper man, and is turning out a good paper.

Mike Murphy, proprietor of the *Devil's River News*, Sonora, Texas, is visiting Toronto. His brother, Mr. J. G. Murphy, is proprietor of a newspaper in San Angelo, Texas, and is mayor of the town. The Murphy boys learned their trade in *The Globe* office.

A libel suit is going on between the two Wallaceburg editors. S. W. Cross, of *The Herald*, is criminally prosecuting

Wm. Colwell, of *The News*, on account of some comments in the latter's paper on a church quarrel. Mr. Colwell has been committed for trial; \$500 bail.

Alfred Wilkes, pressman of *The Simcoe Reformer*, was nearly drowned in the River Lynn August 5. He was bathing, became exhausted and sank, but was got ashore by a comrade.

Mrs. Mathewson, widow of the late H. A. Mathewson, secretary-treasurer of *The London Free Press Co.*, died at London, July 20. She was prominent in religious and charitable work.

The London News, in recording the departure for England of J. K. Clare, manager of *The Free Press Co.*, says it is rumoured the visit has some connection with the purchase of the paper by an English syndicate.

Geo. W. Surbey, who has been connected with *The Galt Reformer* for nearly four years, has resigned, and the position of business manager will now be filled by Robert A. Mackay, formerly of *The Woodstock Sentinel-Review* and *St. Thomas Times*.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mr. Dennis, of *The New Glasgow Leader*, has put in a new press.

The Weekly Sentinel-Review and *Dominion Dairyman*, of Woodstock, will be published in future on Wednesday—a day earlier than formerly.

Arthur J. Little, late of *The Pictou Advocate*, has gone to Alabama, U.S., where he will visit friends for a time, and subsequently look for a place to settle permanently.

Actions for libel are threatened against *The Yarmouth Times* and *Hants Journal* on account of a letter attacking a clergyman who was on board the wrecked *Capulet* off Newfoundland.

Wm. McConnell, of *The Montreal Herald*, son of Mr. Robert McConnell, editor of *The Halifax Morning Chronicle*, has been spending a few days in Pictou county. Mr. Hattie, of *The Atlantic Weekly*, Dartmouth, accompanied him.

Arthur H. H. Heming, artist of *Harper's Weekly*, *Truth* and *The Youth's Companion*, accompanied by H. B. McGivern, writer for the same publications, were in Ottawa lately. They came down on a raft from an extended canoe trip to Lake Abitibi, and left on Klock Bros.' raft for Quebec.

TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

The annual general meeting of the Employing Printers' Association was held August 6, the president, Mr. A. F. Rutter, presiding. Several matters pertaining to the trade were informally discussed, after which the election of officers for 1896 and 1897 took place, resulting as follows: Daniel Rose, president; W. H. Apted, vice-president; John Murray, secretary; James Dudley, treasurer; Executive Committee: A. F. Rutter, R. G. MacLean, Hugh C. MacLean, Thos. Todd, Fred Diver, R. L. Patterson, Geo. Sheppard, James Murray and D. A. Rose; delegates to the annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, to be held in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 8, 9 and 10, Daniel Rose, W. H. Apted, A. Rutter, James Dudley and R. L. Patterson; alternates, Hugh C. MacLean, Fred Diver, J. W. Corcoran, J. T. Johnson and C. W. Taylor. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president, Mr. A. F. Rutter, and the retiring secretary, Mr. W. H. Apted, for their services during the past three years.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE MAKE UP.

Newspaperdom.

A GOOD deal of attention has been drawn to the editorials, particularly those of a political nature, that have appeared in *The New York Journal* since the opening of the campaign. It is not our intention to enter into any analysis of the causes that have contributed in bringing about this draft of public attention; that such is a fact is patent to anyone travelling into the city every morning, and observing the newspaper readers in the cars.

What we desire to call special attention to is the irregular make-up of the editorial page of *The Journal*, and perhaps one or two other papers which have followed suit. The principal articles—"leaders" they can hardly be called, since they do not lead off the page, as is the custom where this term is used to designate the article of chief importance—are set in double measure and double leaded, and when two or more are used, one of them begins at the top of the second column, ends where it will down the column length, and is followed by a continuation of the single-column short stuff that began the page. This is carried over to the fourth and fifth columns—sometimes—and the second double-column article is set anywhere, either in the centre or above or below it, just as it seems to come to the hands of the make-up. Other single-column articles are then used to fill up.

We fail to see anything to recommend this new style of laying out the page. Long lines are trying to the eye of the reader, and when extracts are single-leaded (which of course is right) reading becomes a positive hardship by reason of the more solid appearance. Again, this is added to when the reader is compelled to jump from single to double measure, back and forth, several times in one page.

To our mind, there is nothing better than to begin the editorial page with the best the editor has to offer his readers; then, after a proper proportion of heavy matter, to wind up with the light chaff and witticisms that the readers are now invited to be fore partaking of the solid food.

If the editorial is considered too long for single measure, and there are other long articles to follow, what could be better than to divide the entire page into equal column widths of a broader gauge? Suppose the page is seven columns of thirteen picas each, with six nonpareil column rules; the sum of these would give ninety-four picas in all. Five columns of eighteen picas each, with four rules of a pica each, would produce a better-looking page, in our opinion, and certainly be easier on the reader than the present arrangement. And there would be no need to put a nonpareil more space on one side of the column than on the other, in order to set the matter in even picas. With respect to extracts, we would suggest an indention on each side of one em, beside reducing the spacing between the lines.

THE FREE NOTICE IMPOSITION.

THOROLD POST.

The Post has received a copy of Stovel's pocket directory of Manitoba, with a circular asking for a notice and a marked copy of the same. On the title-page of the booklet is the statement that it retails at 5 cents. As the minimum charge for a transient reading notice is 50 cents, the proposed exchange can scarcely be considered on an equitable basis. The incident is worthy of mention only as a sample of the assurance of a

great many advertisers. It is not an uncommon thing for several dollars worth of advertising to be asked in exchange for a 40 or 50-cent article or book. And a great many papers comply with a meekness which must be very satisfactory to the other party. These offers, when received by papers conducted on a business basis, usually get no further than the waste-basket. While writing, a weekly exchange comes to hand in which the 5-cent directory gets its notice, which would cost as an advertisement 70 cents.

ONE LETTER WROUGHT THE HAVOC.

A certain bachelor editor of a northern Iowa town is in a predicament, so an exchange avers, as the result of a careless proof-reader. Having occasion to apologize to his readers for a delay in issuing his paper, he wrote: "We beg the indulgence of our readers for being a day late this week. Our failure to get out on time was on account of the physical demoralization of the editor, caused by sleeping too close to the boarding house window." The compositor set the last word "widow," and the proof-reader failed to discover the omission of the "n."—Our Advertiser.

THE DEATH NOTICE COLUMN.

The manager of a Detroit daily paper once received the following letter:

DEAR SIR, I notice that your paper does not contain many death notices. I like to read death notices, and if you cannot publish more of them, I will have to stop taking your paper.
Yours truly,

He replied at once:

DEAR MADAM, In reply to your letter, I desire to state that as we publish the notices of all deaths that occur, you should not hold this paper responsible for the insufficient number. We desire, however, to please our customers, and will therefore mention your request to some of our doctors, who clearly have this matter within their control, and see if we cannot publish a column at least of these notices in each issue hereafter.
Yours respectfully, etc

This reads like a good joke, but it suggests an actual plan pursued by one Canadian paper at least in the publication of death notices. The local announcements are recruited by others appearing in the principal papers of the country, so that the column becomes an obituary record like that of *The London Times*. Women especially like to read births, marriages and deaths, and from the news point of view the question of maintaining a column of this kind is worth considering.

THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

SIGNING "One of the Publishers," a correspondent writes: "I had supposed that PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, as its name implies, was published in the interests of printers and publishers. But it is quite evident, from your issue for June, that you are much more concerned about helping to maintain prices for the manufacturers than enabling their customers to buy at the lowest possible rates. I can't see how such a policy will enable you to maintain a circulation." Our correspondent in supposing that we have any desire to unduly aid manufacturers is mistaken. If he alludes to paper manufacturers, he will find, on enquiry, that most of them think we tend to depress prices, and refuse to advertise on that account. If he alludes to manufacturers of job printing, he will find that we favor good, but not exorbitant, prices. All round, we favor a fair profit on every line of manufacture. Against monopolies or inflated prices we shall always protest in the interest of readers.

THE POLITICAL CARTOON.

ONE of the most interesting developments of modern times is the art of political cartooning, says The Chicago Times-Herald. Hundreds of newspapers, comic weeklies and other periodicals all over the country are springing cartoons apropos of the great Presidential campaign of 1896. Two score years ago the political caricature was unheard of. To-day it is one of the great features of the daily newspaper. A number of the earliest cartoons made in this country show a marked difference from the caricatures of to-day. While the work upon some of them is crude, the idea which the cartoonist wished to convey is, nevertheless, very forcibly expressed. Many of the cartoons of the early days were far from being dignified and respectful, and a number of them were even brutal. The modern cartoon is finished and perfect and in most cases it pokes fun at a political candidate in a very inoffensive way. Indeed, it is said on excellent authority that politicians consider it such a mark of honor to be cartooned that they send their best photographs to the well-known artists of the country. It is vigorously maintained by many that a politician does not amount to much until he has been cartooned. After that distinction he is supposed to have advanced several steps and to have arrived at a distinction that makes him a force of some moment. The political cartoon first came into prominence during the Presidential campaign of 1860, when Lincoln was the Republican nominee, Douglas the Democratic champion and John C. Breckinridge was the nominee of a bolting wing of the Democratic party. Even then few newspapers began the practice of printing political cartoons, although they had many on other subjects. Single-sheet wood-cut cartoons were made alone and scattered broadcast all over the country. The Cleveland Campaign Plain Dealer, a fiery Douglas organ, was one of the few papers which printed cartoons. The paper was also a bitter antagonist of President Buchanan, and it did its utmost to make things hot for the President and for candidate Lincoln and all his supporters. One crude picture represented Lincoln and Douglas as pugilists. Douglas had Lincoln's head under his arm and was represented in the act of severely pummeling the noted Abolitionist, while a number of Lincoln's most noted opponents stood outside the ring ropes jeering at the "rail splitter" and urging on the "little giant."

STRAW NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Most Russian newspapers keep "a man of straw" as responsible editor. In return for the use of his name he draws a salary of about \$1,000 a year. In the event of a prosecution the man of straw has to stand fire. If the judgment is against the paper he has to go to prison. Some time ago the man of straw of The Novoe Vremya was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. It was the first piece of work he had done for some years, although he had been regularly drawing his salary all the time.—Fourth Estate.

NOVEL ADVERTISING.

From the announcements of births in the newspapers an enterprising London shopkeeper now makes up a birthday book. No other explanation of the following type written letter occurs to the parent who, in receiving it, has thus been reminded by a stranger of a coming anniversary: "Madam—As your little daughter's birthday is approaching, and thinking that probably

you may require some present for her in commemoration of the event, we take the liberty of enclosing an abbreviated list of our toys which we think would be suitable, and trust that you will be able to find among them something with which she would be pleased; or, should you desire it, we shall be most happy to send you, on receipt of your instructions, our full and illustrated catalogue. Hoping to be favored with your orders, which shall receive our prompt and best attention, and wishing her 'many happy returns of the day,' we are, madam," etc.

OUR INTERESTING CABLE SERVICE.

[FROM THE FLAG, OTTAWA.]

WE are not in the secrets of the cable news service from London which is served out by the New York agencies to the press of the American continent, but it gives very funny reading sometimes, according to British ways of thinking. Here, for instance, we find published in Monday morning's papers, under date London, July 25, an item about the Queen living a great deal in the open air during the hot weather. On Monday, July 27, in our mail from London, which was delivered in New York Saturday, July 25, we found in our London papers the same news. Here are the two:

[Cable, dated London, July 25, printed as cable news July 27.]

During the recent heat the Queen lived much of her time in the open air, or, rather, under tent, near Frogmore. Here her secretaries worked, state documents were signed and luncheon served. Intimate guests, who were allowed access to this retreat, say that it had a charming location, caught what cool breezes were going, and had a pleasant outlook towards the Berkshire hills.

[Paragraph received by mail in New York July 25, in London papers July 18.]

During this abnormal hot weather the Queen drives to Frogmore soon after nine in the morning, and takes her breakfast in a tent. In a neighboring one she spends the morning at work with her secretaries, getting the business over well before two, when she returns to the Castle for luncheon. Five o'clock tea is generally taken at Frogmore, which is just now looking delightful.

Hardly worth cabling from London on July 25, a week after it happened, when it could be scissored and dished up with changes in New York the same day.

NEWSPAPERS AS LOOKING-GLASSES.

One of the latest deliverances on the subject of the press from the pulpit is that of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his baccalaureate sermon to the students at Harvard. From the point of view of the press there was no better paragraph in Dr. Abbott's sermon than this: "The journalist is the historian. It is more important to know what is going on to-day than what occurred in ancient Greece. We hear the cry that murders, divorces and all crimes should be kept from the press. No! We want a press that shall tell us the vices of mankind as well as the virtues. The press is a looking-glass. We look in it every morning and see ourselves very dirty. But we do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves."—Kansas City Star.

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

[WHITBY CHRONICLE.]

The Vindicator complains because occasionally we clip its items. We admit the corn, but we usually credit the Vin. when we steal, a little act of courtesy which it overlooks when it clips The Chronicle. There are several papers which do that, but who watch carefully and complain if we retaliate. Our readers are well aware that The Chronicle publishes very little besides original matter. Besides, papers might well afford to lend one another a few items to help pass the hot weather.

THE PRINTER'S CORNER.

PRINTERS' TECHNICAL CLUBS.

THE organization of several printers' clubs at various points in the United States is the subject of an article by F. C. in *The Chicago Evening Post*. He says:

"Stated in general terms, the purpose of these clubs is to facilitate the acquisition of advanced technical knowledge in the various crafts, to sift from the apprentice class those who are ill adapted to the successful mastery of the higher demands of the calling in which necessity or accident may have misplaced them, and to bring into more intimate and friendly relationship the employer and the employed.

"The principle implied in the organization of these clubs, which might as aptly be called classes, is that the theoretical must precede the practical, that every step in technical progress must be mentally discerned before it can be intelligently taken and that a workman of advanced skill and progressive ideas may be able to impart to an apprentice or a journeyman a clearer and broader idea of the more difficult and complex problems of his craft through the agency of a fifteen-minute 'black-board talk' than the possible learner would naturally acquire in many days and perhaps months spent in a perfunctory discharge of routine duties 'about the shop.'

"There are now in the United States four of these Printers' Technical Clubs, and the credit of their organization is mainly, if not wholly, due to the far-sighted wisdom and the professional devotion of A. H. McQuilkin, chief editor of *The Inland Printer*, who was first to propose the general plan and urge its adoption as a means of raising the standard of the typographical craft of America. The latest outgrowth of this movement is the Printers' Technical Club of Springfield, Ohio, the membership of which is close to the hundred mark. At New Rochelle, N. J., was organized club No. 3, which meets in a private hall once a month and has a library of technical books. The two other clubs—No. 2, of Oakland, Cal., and No. 1, of Rockford, Ill.—have been organized for a longer period and have found sufficient profit in their work to maintain weekly instead of monthly meetings.

"In all these gatherings, whether weekly or monthly, a regular course of study is pursued, practical talks are given, interesting and difficult problems discussed; the whys and wherefores of processes which the ambitious craftsman sees each day in the shop or workroom, but does not comprehend, are explained; the ambitions of the indifferent are awakened by the revelations of the possibilities and the beauties of skilled craftsmanship, and that which has been perfunctory, commonplace and simply an irksome agency by which to reach the 'pay envelope' is exalted into a competition in which the nobler motive of strife for artistic excellence exerts its wholesome inspiration. Not less important is the nearer touch into which the members of the craft are brought in this new relationship. The foreman meets the apprentice not as a taskmaster, but as the distributor of the riches of his own experience, and the grace of this giving furnishes him with a new interest in the apprentice, who is not unappreciative of the benefaction. This interest goes beyond the club and crosses the threshold of the workroom. It carries with it an invigorating atmosphere of fraternity, arouses dormant faculties, incites honorable ambition and gives the strength and facility which comes from added knowledge. Such is the testimony of those who have observed, with keen and increasing in-

terest, the cheering experiments in the line of technical club life in the printing craft. Its tendency is to push out those who have neither ambition nor adaptability for the field of labor in which fickle circumstances have placed them, making room for such as respond to the call for technical advancement and thus elevating the general standard of the calling."

NEW IDEAS IN MENU CARDS.

Menu cards are nowadays very expensive. The bill of a swell dinner must have a dainty back and front, and decorations in fruit and flowers are most favored. At a dinner recently given in society the flowers which decorated the table were reproduced on the menu cards, specially designed for the occasion. Little rural views and pictures of cottages in colors, and etchings are also popular, and for these designs good artists are engaged. All sorts of occasional dinners have their proper cards. Those given on yachts are headed with the proper colors, with the vessel's name underneath, while for hunting parties appropriate sketches cover the outside; and all big clubs, sporting and social, have special designs of their own. Among the different shapes and sizes the most popular is a two-fold screen about 4 inches high, with a scrolled border interlaced with violets and forget-me-nots. Another pretty card is only 2 inches square with just a single blossom in the centre—such as a rose or chrysanthemum.

A MONTREAL ASSIGNMENT.

Jos. P. Beaudry, printer, Montreal, has assigned at the demand of L. A. Lazier & Sons, Belleville, Ont. The liabilities are placed at \$4,000. The largest creditors are: J. C. Wilson & Co., \$409; Dominion Type Foundry, \$384; L. A. Lazier & Son, \$217; Letang, Letang & Co., \$200; J. B. Walker, \$459; S. Bissonette, \$459; and Cousineau & Gohier, \$504.

The only assets are his plant, consisting of two or three presses, type, etc., and three lots of real estate at the village of St. Laurent, one of the suburbs of Montreal.

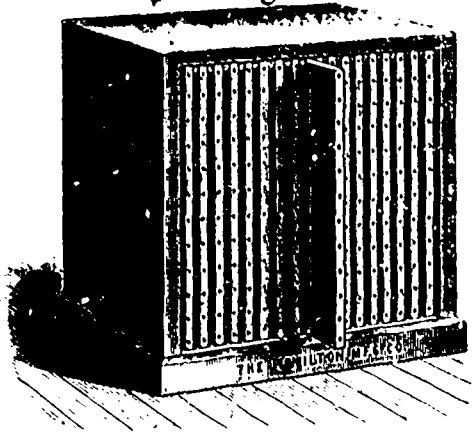
THE MONTREAL CRAFT.

The Montreal branch of the *International Typographical Union* are not sending any delegates to the convention at Denver this year. A meeting was held to consider the matter and it was decided that the distance was too great and the funds of the Union too slim this year to permit of the expense. It has been decided, though, that it will be represented at the gathering of all the Canadian trades unions, on September 17th, in the city of Quebec. The printers' delegates to the convention have not been selected yet.

INK FOR HALF-TONES.

It cannot be too generally impressed that for getting the best results in printing from a half-tone block there is nothing to beat a good black ink. Colored inks never seem to work with the same degree of cleanliness and never bring out the half-tone in its utmost richness and fulness. Even assuming that a colored ink could be prepared of equal consistency and working qualities to black ink, it would never yield as effective a proof as the black. The reason I take to be this: the half-tone is broken up into a stipple, which produces a grey instead of decided black and white. Thus, we have degraded whites and lightened shadows, so that the keen contrast of light and shade, which is essential to the proper rendering of color, is

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quite lost. This is why a landscape in half-tone printed with green ink looks so insipid.

WILL GO OUT OF CANADA.

If what PRINTER AND PUBLISHER hears is true, the new hymnal for the Presbyterian Church will not be printed in this country at all. The specifications on which tenders were asked were examined by a number of our leading firms, but the terms were pronounced too vague, and it is said that no actual tenders were put in. The idea is that the work will be set up and bound in the Old Country, as it can be brought in free of duty. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER would like to see the book done here, and does not wish to see a single job of the kind go past our own printers, who can do as good work as others in any country.

POSTAL MATTERS.

THE Post Office Department has lately had to dismiss from office and criminally prosecute a postmaster for an offence of near interest to publishers. This official coolly opened a letter addressed to a newspaper in his town and deducted from the money it contained a sum sufficient to cover a commission he thought due him. Apparently the postmaster in question thought he had some proprietary hold over letters passing through his hands, as if an official can do what an ordinary person cannot do.

The following order has been issued to postmasters by the Department: "Several cases have lately come to the knowledge of the Department in which newly-established newspapers have been accepted by postmasters for free transmission to subscribers without the authority of the Postmaster-General. It is,

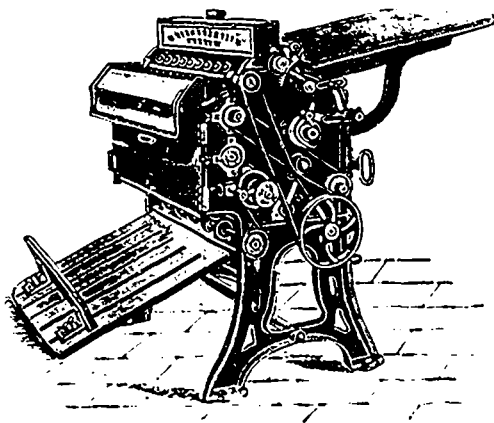
however, distinctly laid down on page 9 of The Postal Guide that 'before any newspaper or other publication not heretofore recognized by the Department as entitled to freedom from postage can be admitted thereto, a copy must be submitted to the Postmaster-General for his examination and for his decision on its claim under the statute.' It is hoped that this very clear instruction will not be overlooked by any postmaster in future."

"LE SOIR" MANAGEMENT.

THE new Minister of Public Works does not intend to relinquish journalism because he has been elected to look after the public's interest in the great spending department at Ottawa. It is learned on pretty good authority that the new French evening paper in Montreal, *Le Soir*, has been practically acquired by him, and that the deal will be finally wound up in the course of a week, by which H. J. I. Tarte will become editor and managing director. The new paper has not yet bought any plant, being still run off by *La Presse*. Hoe's representative, as noted in this journal, was in negotiation with the management in Montreal last month, but did not close with them for any supplies. The Dominion Type Foundry has also been after the order, but nothing has been done yet.

CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH CO.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Typograph Co. was held in the company's office at Windsor, August 5. The following officers were elected: Joseph Taylor, president; M. J. Dee, vice president; F. S. Evans, secretary-treasurer; directors, Cameron Currie, Detroit, Mr. . . . and G. H. Scripps, Cleveland, Ohio.



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MR. GEORGE WRIGLEY
Founder and Editor of The Canada Farmer's Sun.

THE NEW SUN.

The Canada Farmer's Sun has been changed to the Weekly Sun, and Mr. W. L. Smith, the experienced former editor of The Toronto News, is now in charge. Mr. George Wrigley, who has made the Farmer's Sun such a success and given it a fine circulation, has temporarily withdrawn from newspaper work

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

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GROUND SPRUCE PULP

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owing to a weakness of the eyes. The Sun Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by the following: Caleb Alvord Mallory, Joseph Langford Haycock, George Wrigley, Sarah Elizabeth Wrigley, and George Weston Wrigley. Mr. Wrigley carries with him the best wishes of his brethren of the press, and he leaves the editorial duties in excellent hands. Goldwin Smith is contributing several columns of comment on current events each week under his old pseudonym of "Bystander."

PROFITS OF THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

Newspaper circles in New York have been more or less interested in a recent talk Mr. Pulitzer, of The World, gave to a London paper, in which he made the statement that most of the metropolitan papers were in a bankrupt condition. This statement has surprised some of the men on Newspaper Row, but to the best informed it presents a confirmation of their own opinions and views.

There is no doubt that the number of New York papers that can show a balance on the right side of the ledger is smaller now than it has been in many years before. The profitable papers in New York are easily counted on the fingers of one hand. Even Mr. Pulitzer's own paper is experiencing a depreciation in its profit-making power. It is understood that the Sunday edition of The World yields a large profit, as does the evening edition; but the morning edition is said to be sailing very close to the wind — Newspaperdom.

Mrs. William Gossip died lately in Halifax. When a child she was taken prisoner with her mother in the war of 1812 while crossing the ocean on a British vessel. Her husband published in 1831 The Pictou Observer and afterwards engaged in the publishing business in Halifax.

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WRITINGS, PRINTINGS,
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Papers

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Special Bargains in Coated Book and Label Papers.

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

THE OUTLOOK.

“ I FEEL confident that the paper manufacturers need have no fear of any disturbance of the tariff to their detriment so far as the new Government is concerned,” said Mr. Buntin, of Buntin, Reid & Co., this week. “ I have carefully enquired into the matter and I am safe in making the statement—based upon information which, although not directly obtained from the Premier, is yet derived from a source sufficiently direct to give it all the interest of an authentic and official announcement—that the tariff on paper and manufactures of paper will not be touched. None of the lines which are to-day turned out by the Canadian mills will be touched. The Government, I am assured and firmly believe, are not only willing, but prepared so far as they can, to help the Canadian manufacturers in every way possible, where an exorbitant protective tariff is not required or monopolies do not exist.”

THE FOREST WEALTH OF ONTARIO.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, clerk of forestry in the Ontario Crown Lands Department, has just issued his annual report for 1895. It contains much valuable information concerning the forest wealth of the province, and bears upon its pages the imprint of much careful thought and conscientious study of the great problem of utilizing our timber to the best advantage and preserving it from destruction.

Dealing with questions of more immediate interest to our readers, Mr. Southworth says :

“ By far the most significant and far-reaching change, however, arises from the rapid and extensive growth of the wood pulp and paper-making industry. The great expansion of daily journalism in Canada and the United States has created an enormous demand for white paper, various kinds of wood being brought into requisition as the invention of new processes rendered them available for the purpose. With the rapid exhaustion of the forests of the United States the wood products of the Dominion are being more and more drawn upon to supply raw material for American paper mills as well as to meet an increasing home demand for the same purpose. The result has been to largely increase the market value of great areas of timber formerly held in very slight estimation. In some sections of Canada there are extensive growths of poplar, generally considered as an almost valueless tree—fit only for fuel, and so inferior in quality even for that purpose as to be seldom used when any other was available. The discovery that by a chemical process the fibre of this wood could be used in the manufacture of paper caused a revolution and brought the previously despised poplar into the market. Another tree which, like the poplar, is apt to spring up profusely in the wake of a forest fire, and resembles it also in its reputation for general inutility, is

the *Pinus Banksiana*, or ‘ Jack ’ pine. This has also been found to be a valuable wood for paper-making, and the large quantities of it in Ontario may justly be regarded as a source of future wealth.

“ While poplar, basswood and jack pine are used in the manufacture of paper pulp by the chemical process, for the cheaper mechanical process, by which most of the pulp used in newspaper making is produced, spruce is almost exclusively employed. The spruce forests of Ontario are of vast extent and stretch to the far north surrounding Hudson’s Bay. Many of these northern forests are composed exclusively of spruce trees, growing so densely that, although very old, they do not in some sections attain a diameter that would make them available for lumber. Until the rapid strides of the pulp industry drew attention to this raw material awaiting the future demand these forests were not largely taken into account in the stock-taking of the province. This is now changed, however, and spruce rivals the great white pine in its value to the state. It is now pretty generally conceded that Canada has the largest supply of spruce, the great paper-making material, in the world. As the supply in the United States becomes exhausted there can be no doubt that the spruce forests of Ontario will prove a source of wealth to the province, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate.”

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

Mr. F. H. Clergue, president of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., writes this journal in reference to the question of putting an export duty on pulp-wood. “ You know my views regarding the best course to be taken by the Government for the benefit of the pulp and paper industry, and I am glad to observe from the paper comments that the new Government are likely to concur in them. It would certainly be suicidal to the industry I represent if the Government should continue to allow pulp-wood to be exported free of duty while the American Government impose an import duty on pulp. If the Canadians were to exact from the Americans, in return for the free export of pulp-wood, the free importation into the United States of pulp and paper, they would certainly succeed in their demands, and the result would be an immediate large increase in the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada.”

The writer of the above is especially well qualified to express an opinion upon the matter, and his views agree with those expressed by many other manufacturers. Some go so far as to demand a material reduction in the duty on those classes of machinery used in the manufacture of paper which are not manufactured in Canada.

There is also a prospect that with the change in the personnel of the Government of Ontario the provincial regulations respecting timber cut on Government lands may be amended in the direction of preventing its exportation in logs.

AMERICAN PAPER MANUFACTURERS MEET.

The mid-summer meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, which was held at the International hotel, Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 22 and 23, was a great success, both in point of numbers and results. The association was presented with an address of welcome by Mayor J. F. Shoelikoff. President Perkins' address contained much of interest to the members. Reviewing the trade prospects, he said:

"The past six months have wrought no particular changes in our business, which, though suffering from the depression that has afflicted all our manufacturing interests, has maintained a fair share of business prosperity.

"While the pending Presidential contest may add to the consumption of news paper, the lack of general business seriously affects the consumption of the finer grades, and of the wrapping and coarser lines of paper, brought about largely by the uncertainty of our political and financial condition.

"We can but wait, and indulge in the hope that a new year and a brighter era will give us the increased trade we so earnestly strive for, and the more lucrative margins of profits of which we so sorely stand in need.

"The superior facilities afforded our manufacturers of news paper lead me to believe that in a short time we will supply the principal consumers of England and her colonies, and it is not expecting too much to say that we should, before long, send to those countries large supplies of fibre, both sulphite and soda, as well as ground wood. Already large orders for the two former have been sent here, and the superior qualities of our ground wood will soon, I hope, enable the makers of this article to regain the large trade with which they were favored a year or two since.

"Regret is also expressed that Mr. Fremont W. Spicer was unable to go to South America to make investigations as to the development of trade in American paper, and the subject is commended to the members for consideration."

The secretary's report shows that there are 209 names now on the roll of membership, and that the association is flourishing.

The reports of the vice-presidents of the various branches were interesting and showed clearly the state of the trade as viewed by practical men who know what they are talking about.

E. C. Rogers, on behalf of the writing division, reported: "I think the writing branch of the trade is in about the same condition as the other branches, and when we hear from the other branches you will then know about the condition of the writing division."

J. N. Mohr, vice-president of the book paper division, wrote: "There is very little of interest to be reported from the book paper division. On account of the dulness of trade, the past six months have been exceedingly trying, and it is very difficult to keep the plant in full operation. But in this respect we do not stand alone; other businesses have suffered even more than ours. Though the volume of paper produced during the last six months is about the same as in the corresponding months of last year, prices are lower; but we hope that this condition of affairs will be changed by an increasing demand."

Vice-President Geo. C. Sherman, of the news division, reported: "I have taken some pains to meet and discuss con-

ditions with many manufacturers and dealers in the East, within the last few days. The opinion prevails generally that the demand for news, and other papers composed mainly of ground wood, has fallen off, and consequently manufacturers are stirring themselves to sell.

"Dealers are consequently somewhat unsettled and are asking lower prices. Production is always curtailed at this season by short water and repairs, and as an increased demand will undoubtedly occur in the fall I believe manufacturers should hold firmly to the prices maintained for a year since, even at the cost of a few days' shut down or the storage of a little product. The impression seems to be pretty general that the consumption from September until spring will quite equal the production. I am informed that the export trade has decreased, lower prices abroad and good demand at home during the past few months contributing somewhat to this condition. Consequently, I feel safe in advising manufacturers in this line to maintain prices, at least during the summer months. While increased production has generally increased competition and made lower prices heretofore, it is interesting to note the opposite tendency in cost price of the raw material, spruce wood. Pulp wood is becoming scarcer year to year, land and stumpage are increasing in value, and Canada threatens an export duty. I think our manufacturers should very seriously consider whether their present profits, while apparently adequate, are really sufficient to pay interest on investment and honestly maintain properties."

Vice-President M. J. Fitch's report on straw wrapping was an able effort and reviewed the history of this branch for the past four years and the vicissitudes through which it has passed in that period. A comparison showed that in 1892 there were 47 mills producing 400 tons daily, and now there are 37 mills with a daily production of 350 tons. The question is asked: "With 50 tons less daily to be disposed of, and a growing territory to be supplied, why should prices be so demoralized?" Proceeding, Mr. Fitch says:—

"The quality of the paper, notwithstanding the low price, is far superior to that made formerly. Paper such as was made then would find no sale now.

"There are several reasons to account for this low price and small demand. Of late years there has come into extensive use a so-called butchers' manilla, and the daily production of this is probably 75 tons, and as every pound of this paper used displaces 2 pounds of straw this will account for 150 tons daily of straw not used. Then No. 2 manilla is being used very largely for wrapping bread and other light articles for which bakers' or light weight straw was formerly used. This will account for at least 20 tons per day. Then bags made of heavy express paper have been and are coming more and more into general use for sugars and other groceries, for which large sheets of heavy paper were formerly used. This will account for 25 tons per day, and other bags at least 5 tons. So that there are at least 200 tons daily taking the place of straw paper. Then the packers, who formerly used very largely thick straw paper for wrapping hams and other of their products, are now using manilla or fibre paper, and this amounts to several tons daily. From the foregoing you will readily understand that the use of these other materials must surely permanently affect the consumption of straw paper."

Mr. W. H. Parsons reported for the wood pulp division. Referring to the talk about overproduction of paper he urged

the collection of statistics, and asserted that if this were attended to it would prove that under normal conditions overproduction is not so large as imagined by some. "But" continued Mr. Parsons, "whether there is overproduction of paper or not, I am satisfied that there is no overproduction of mechanical wood pulp. I think that mechanical wood pulp is to-day the most profitable article manufactured in connection with the paper trade, and I was struck with a remark which Mr. Sherman made and which showed that he had studied this question. I tell you, gentlemen, it will not be many years longer when we will rise to the fact that wood pulp will be a scarce article and a dearer commodity than at the present time. The scale of prices has been a sliding one during the past few years, because of the cheapness of wood; but is that always to continue? Is wood always to be as cheap as it is to-day? As the price of wood controls the price of a large percentage of the paper made in this country, is it not reasonable to suppose that with its present consumption of wood the price of that commodity will advance, and with the advance of raw material there must necessarily be an advance in the manufactured article. Whatever tone of discouragement there may be in the reports that have been made by the various gentlemen in connection with the different branches of the trade, I think that the wood pulp man is in the best position to-day of any of the manufacturers in connection with our trade. I believe that for the present at least we are not likely to see wood pulp selling at a less price than at present. On the contrary, I believe that we are to see a higher price for wood and a higher price for wood pulp."

Mr. A. G. Paine, sr., reported for the chemical fibre division. He asserted that those present had enough experience buying cheap soda fibre to know the market, and he deprecated as unnecessary the demoralization of prices which had resulted from the plunge of the manufacturers, on the breaking up of their association, to obtain business.

Vice-President J. W. French's report upon "boards" may be summed up as follows: "I wish I could tell you a first-rate story as to boards, but if I confine myself to the truth I cannot do it. The mills arranged to manufacture straw, pulp and fibre boards have a capacity in round numbers for about 1,000 tons per day, and I am compelled to say that the sale for the last six months aggregated about one-third of the capacity of the mills."

One clause of the Executive Committee's report is of especial interest to Canadian manufacturers, inasmuch as the committee take credit for the superiority of their spruce fibre, the raw material for no inconsiderable portion of which is derived from Canadian forests. The clause is as follows: "While it is a matter of gratification that the export of American paper and fibre has shown a gratifying increase during the past two years, except possibly in the countries affected by the repeal of the reciprocity treaties, the fact that the export of paper from England has shown a marked decrease, while her imports of paper from other countries had largely increased, suggests to the paper makers of America an opportunity for an extensive trade which should be carefully and promptly cultivated. We think we are justified in saying also that the superior character of our spruce and other chemical fibre is fast coming to be appreciated abroad by the consuming trade, and whether sold as fibre or a manufactured product, any development of trade in this direction is likely to be retained. It is

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AND

Writing Papers —

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AGENTS —

H. D. Wade & Co.'s Printing Inks
The Century Linen.

also agreeable to note that there is a growing disposition on the part of many consumers in England to give our American paper makers the preference over German makers, on orders placed elsewhere than at home."

THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

AT the semi-annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, the members unanimously endorsed a resolution appointing a committee to revise the constitution with a view to making the association an institution from which greater practical results to the trade might be obtained. It was shown that other trades had materially benefitted, financially as well as in other directions, by being properly organized and having representative officers, whose duty it was to watch over the interests of the trade generally, looking out for new fields of operations and keeping the trade posted upon new markets which opened up, as well as watching legislation.

The action of the manufacturers of the United States in this direction is an object lesson to the Canadian manufacturers. At this present juncture, especially in view of the recent change of Government, and the greater or lesser degree of uncertainty as to the future which exists among the manufacturers, it is especially desirable that there should be some organization where those interested in the paper and pulp industry could meet and discuss matters for mutual improvement and protection. Such an organization or association would form a nucleus around which the whole trade could rally, should the occasion arise, for the protection of their interests. Who will be the first to come forward and take steps to form an association? Paper and Pulp will be glad to receive suggestions.

THE LATEST PRICES.

BRITISH.

LONDON—Very favorable reports are received from all parts of Great Britain regarding the present condition of the paper trade. A general improvement is observed, with greater activity, which is reflected in all the kindred industries.

The shares of the leading limited liability companies engaged in the trade have appreciated in value and better dividends are reported. Notwithstanding the improvement in trade, the prices have not altogether recovered from the demoralization caused by the depression, although a firmer tone prevails.

Chemical—The chemical wood pulp market is somewhat firmer than last month, and prices have an upward tendency. The demand for sulphite pulp is steady, but soda pulp does not appear to be called for in such quantities as formerly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sulphite, unbleached - per ton	7	0	0	to	8	10	0
" " superior -	9	10	0	"	10	10	0
Sulphite, bleached, moist -	11	0	0	"	12	0	0
Sulphite, bleached -	12	10	0	"	13	10	0
Soda, unbleached, common -	7	0	0	"	8	0	0
" " extra -	9	0	0	"	10	0	0
" half-bleached -	11	10	0	"	12	0	0
Sulphite, unbleached -	7	0	0	"	8	0	0
" " extra -	9	0	0	"	10	0	0
" bleached -	12	10	0	"	13	10	0

Mechanical The mechanical wood pulp market is still brisk, and the demand continues to exist. Considerable quanti-

ties have arrived during the past month, and some good sales effected, although prices remain practically unaltered.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Pine, dry, in sheets - - per ton	4	15	0	to	5	5	0
" containing 50 per cent. air							
dry pulp - - - - -	2	5	0	"	2	10	6
Brown pulp, dry, light, or dark							
(nominal)- - - - -	4	15	0	"	5	2	6
Aspen, dry - - - - -	6	10	0	"	7	0	0
Spruce, American, 50 per cent. -	4	5	0	"	4	10	0
Cash in 14 days, less 2½ per cent., ex ship London, or cargoes anywhere.							

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—The only activity displayed is such as is rendered necessary to fill current demands. News continues to be in large demand, the product of nearly every large mill having been sold for some time ahead.

Wood Pulp.—The supply is well taken up and prices range regularly \$18 to \$20, according to quality and destination.

Wood Fibre.—There is a moderately good business in domestic fibre. Prices on soda range 1⅞ to 2⅞c.; domestic sulphite 1.60 to 2c., for unbleached, and 3c. for bleached. Foreign grades: Unbleached pine, soda process, 1¾ to 2¼c.; bleached, same process, 2.30 to 3¼c.; unbleached, sulphite process, 2.05 to 2.55c.; bleached, do., 3 to 3¾c.; bleached straw pulp, 3½c. There were 107 tons of chemical fibre imported at New York this week.

Chemicals.—Market unchanged. Bleaching powder, 1½ to 1¾c.; soda ash, 1¾c.; alkali, 58 per cent., .90 to 1c.; caustic, 2.20 to 2¼c.; German ultra marine, 7¼c.; ground alum, 1.85c.; lump alum, 2½c.

CANADIAN.

The wholesale houses as well as manufacturers are complaining of the bad state of trade in book papers, writing and small stationery generally. One of the principal reasons assigned by a prominent manufacturer for this state of affairs in stationery is the ruinous competition of the large departmental stores, which are going more extensively into the business.

By making a specialty of some lines which have hitherto been among the most profitable for the dealer, and cutting prices on them until there is no margin left, they are taking the cream of the trade, and some retailers will not, in consequence, give an order for more than 20 per cent. of the amount which they formerly did.

As a proof of the wide-spreading results of the monopolistic tendencies of the departmental stores, the manufacturer in question stated that they frequently received remittances from customers at various points, from British Columbia to Halifax, with a request to purchase certain lines of goods from one of the departmental stores in Toronto and have them shipped to their address.

In "printers'" grade it is reported things are all right; fair prices are being realized and a good demand continues, keeping the mills busy, and the manufacturers are satisfied. Indeed, if all branches were as prosperous as this the paper men would be accumulating money.

PUT ON AN EXPORT DUTY.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the annual report of the clerk of forestry of Ontario occurs the meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association. From both these sources, so widely differing in geographical position and in com-

mercial interest, is derived further confirmation of the fact that Canada possesses the future pulp wood supply of this continent, if not of the world. From time to time attempts have been made by individual manufacturers in the United States to belittle the importance of the supply of Canadian spruce wood to their prosperity. When, however, they come together in their representative organization to discuss matters of interest to themselves and to compare notes, they are compelled to admit the fear they entertain that Canada will impose an export duty upon pulp wood, and the effect which such action would have upon their business. No greater proof could be desired than this admission that Canada holds the whip hand by possessing the supply of raw material, and those interested should lose no time in urging upon the new Government the desirability of imposing an export duty in order that the work of reducing the logs into pulp may be given to our own citizens, and the manufacture of paper for home consumption and for export be encouraged.

NOTES.

THE Executive of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association decided to send a delegate to represent the paper industry upon the American manufacturers' deputation which has gone to Mexico and South America to open up trade there. Mr. Fremont W. Spier, manager of the Frontenac Paper Co., of Dexter, N.Y., was selected for that purpose, but at the last moment was prevented by important litigation from going.

Paper and Pulp was pleased to receive a call a few days since from Mr. James Davy, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., who spent a short time in Toronto viewing the sights.

All the pulp mills are working on old contracts at present. Agents in Montreal state that the new business is slack, but that they expect demand to be resumed very shortly.

J. C. Wilson & Co. are constructing a new flume on the east side of the river for their Lachute mills. This will obviate any recourse to steam during the summer and winter periods of low water. The firm is also putting a new grinder into their St. Jerome mill.

More American capital is to be invested in the manufacture of pulp stock in Canada. Last month we noted the formation of a joint stock company to take over the Masterman sulphide mill on the Miramichi, and this month it is learned that other American parties are thinking of building a large pulp mill at Three Rivers, Que. They propose to use the Grais water-power, and over one million and a half dollars will be expended on the works if the deal goes through. It is proposed, among other things, to erect an electric tramway to carry the stock from the mill site to the harbor and railway depot. It is the intention of the projectors to cultivate the European market especially.

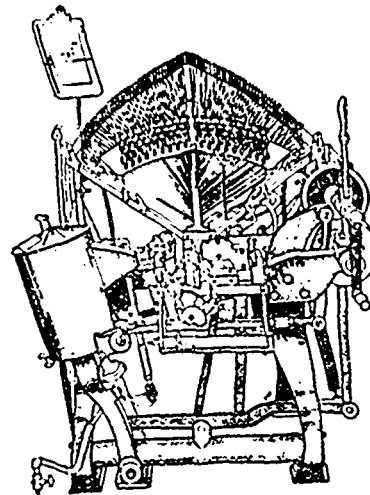
Toronto envelope manufacturers, it is estimated, turn out \$600,000 worth of goods every year. This estimate is the result of a canvass of the several houses engaged in the industry.

The proposed syndicate of Scandinavian wood pulp manufacturers appears to have fallen through. The promoters have so far been unable to raise the necessary capital.

The Glens Falls Paper Mill Co. has contracted with the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co. for upwards of 400,000 cords of

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pulp wood, to be delivered at the rate of from 20,000 to 30,000 cords yearly at the company's new mill soon to be erected at Kent's Falls. The company owns 15,000 square miles of wood land on the Canadian side of the line, which will be used when the contract with the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co. expires.

During May 2,250 bales of wood pulp were imported at Liverpool, Eng., from Montreal.

Eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one tons of esparto was imported into Great Britain during May.

The water in Lake Winnebago is again falling quite rapidly, and fears are entertained that the use of water will again be curtailed.

The Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., which is at present supplying The New York Herald with paper, has made a new contract with The Herald covering a period of two years.

Surveys are being made for a railroad from Glens Falls to Palmer's Falls, a distance of 14 miles. It will be built by the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co., to haul logs from the canal boats to its plant.

It is estimated by paper makers that the consumption of paper for books is only six per cent. of the entire manufacture, the greater portion made being used in the form of wrapping paper or paper for the newspaper press.

The plant of the defunct Niagara Wood Paper Company has not been sold. The adjourned sale resulted as was expected. There were absolutely no bidders. The Pettebone-Cataract Company will continue to use the pulp mill part of the plant.

The Fox River Acetylene Company is just completing a plant for the manufacture of calcic carbide, from which the new illuminating gas is evolved. It is expected that the gas will be made cheaply enough, eventually, to be used for fuel purposes.

The paper trade in England have a Masonic lodge known as Papyrus Lodge 2562. An emergency meeting was held at the Criterion, Piccadilly, London, on 1st June in order to put through several prominent members of the paper trade before the installation meeting in October next.

In 1895 England bought foreign unprinted paper to the value of £2,046,106, foreign printed to the value of £254,042, and foreign strawboard, millboard and wood-pulp board to the value of £545,254. In the aggregate for 1893, 1894 and 1895 these three items ran up from £2,347,204 to £2,845,402.

The new blotting paper for letter-copying purposes presents on one side an ordinary appearance, while the back, which is waterproof, appears like oil sheets. On being submerged in water these blotting papers absorb at once such a quantity that each sheet can be used six or eight times before moistening again.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co. and the Cliff Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y., have issued a brochure descriptive of the plants of the respective companies and giving illustrations of the same. The progress of the work of adapting the power of the Niagara River to industrial uses is interestingly set forth.

"Pegamoid" is the name of a new article which is being boomed in England. In its raw state it is a pulp, and this can be spread like a jelly over paper or any sort of textile, waterproofing the material perfectly. For instance, when it is put on cotton cloth, a cheap substitute for hide which can be embossed like leather is obtained. This will stand any amount of wash-

ing. It is being used for treating wall papers, posters and maps, and is said to be good for collars, shirt fronts, window blinds, trunks, leggings, fine cigarette papers, sails of ships and yachts, seats of railway carriages, boots, artificial flowers, and a whole host of other articles.

The pulp wood raft of 6,000 cords of wood from Canada has arrived at the Supply Company's docks at Long Tail Point and is now being put in the boom. The pulp wood train to the mills, which had been discontinued, was at once put on again. Other rafts will follow shortly, until all the wood necessary has been received.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. One of them, owned by Thomas Rigly, of Chicago, is now in use in that city. Paper fibre, similar to that used in the manufacture of car wheels, is employed for tubing. The wheel weighs 20 pounds and is said to be quite as strong as any now in use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of the paper wheels.

A New Yorker reports that Norway ground wood is again going to come into this country, and that he can bring it in at \$13, New York, Boston or Philadelphia. That ought to be cheerful news to some people in the paper line, but not particularly so to producers of ground wood here. Others say that the price is wrong, and that the product cannot be laid down here at any such figure.—Paper Trade Journal.

A most attractive object at the Berlin Exhibition is a field hospital built of strawboard. An English exchange states that the German blotting papers in expensive grades as seen at this exhibition do not compare favorably with those of England. On the other hand, the Germans show great progress in the manufacture of tissue paper. One exhibitor shows his goods, which are smooth on both sides, in no less than 130 different shades.

A French patent suggests silk powder as a medium for the ornamentation of paper. Silk waste is carefully cleaned, then rendered brittle by steeping in a warm solution of tin crystals and sugar, dried, ground, weighted with silicate of soda, dyed, softened with a solution of Carragheen moss, and again dried in a rotating mill furnished with sieves. The silk powder thus made is then applied to the surface of the paper in the usual way.

A Baltimore man has invented a process for manufacturing asbestos insulating paper for electric insulation. This paper, nine-thousands of an inch thick, is reported to have stood an alternating electric motive pressure of 2,000 volts. The same paper, dipped in a compound and dried, has stood a pressure of 12,000 volts. It has been used in field insulating, armature cores, etc., and has also remained flexible and intact when placed by other insulation on dynamos.

Director F. Stehle, of the Colslin Paper Works, has patented his new invention for bleaching paper pulp. The process consists of only partially bleaching with the usual fluid, after which about 50 per cent. of the moisture is pressed out, and the pulp is subjected to the influence of chlorine gas in an air-tight keir, where the bleaching is finished. It is then washed, and paper-making operations continue as usual. The darkest-colored cotton rags have, it is said, been turned into perfectly white paper, the cost of bleaching being about \$1.50 per ton.

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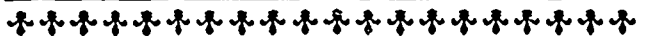
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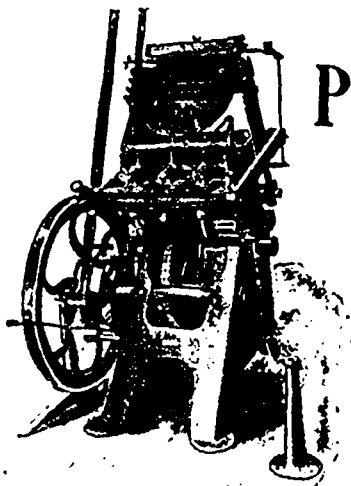
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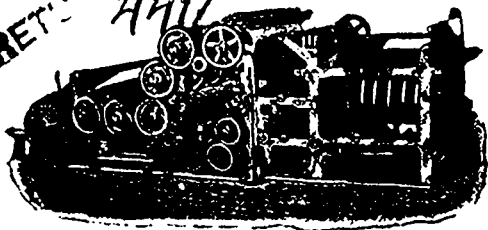
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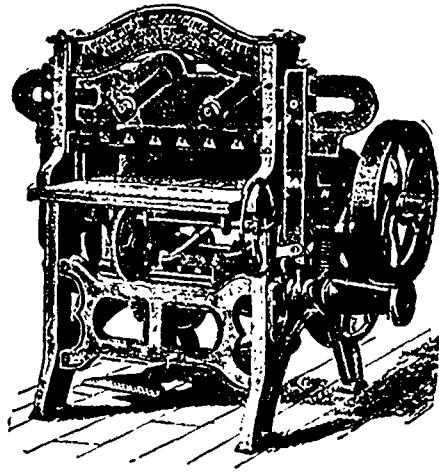
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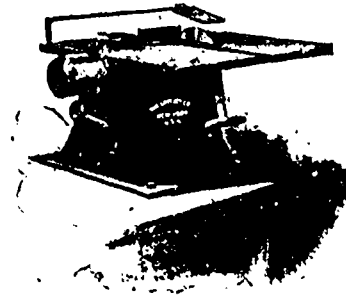
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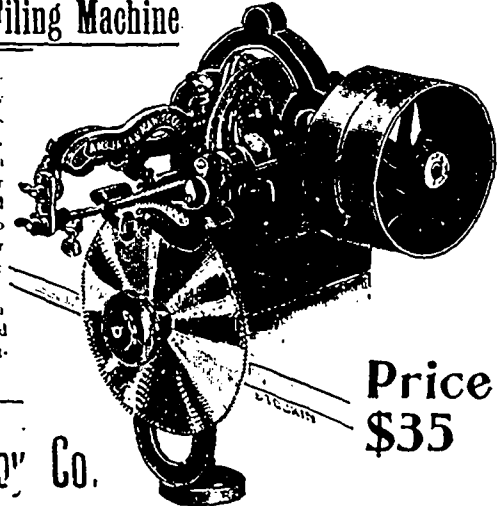
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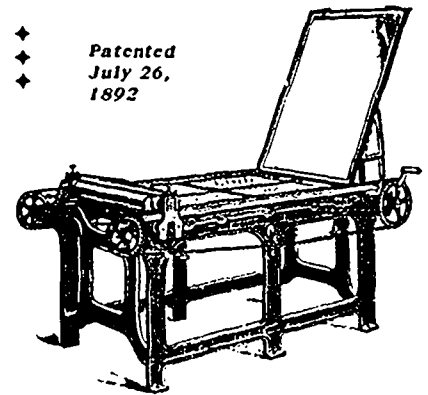
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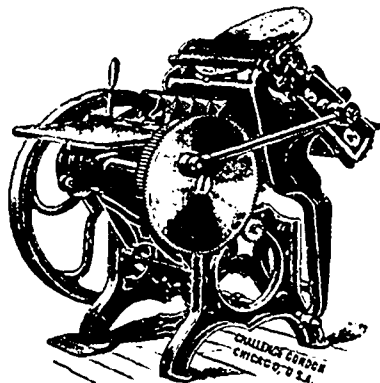
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