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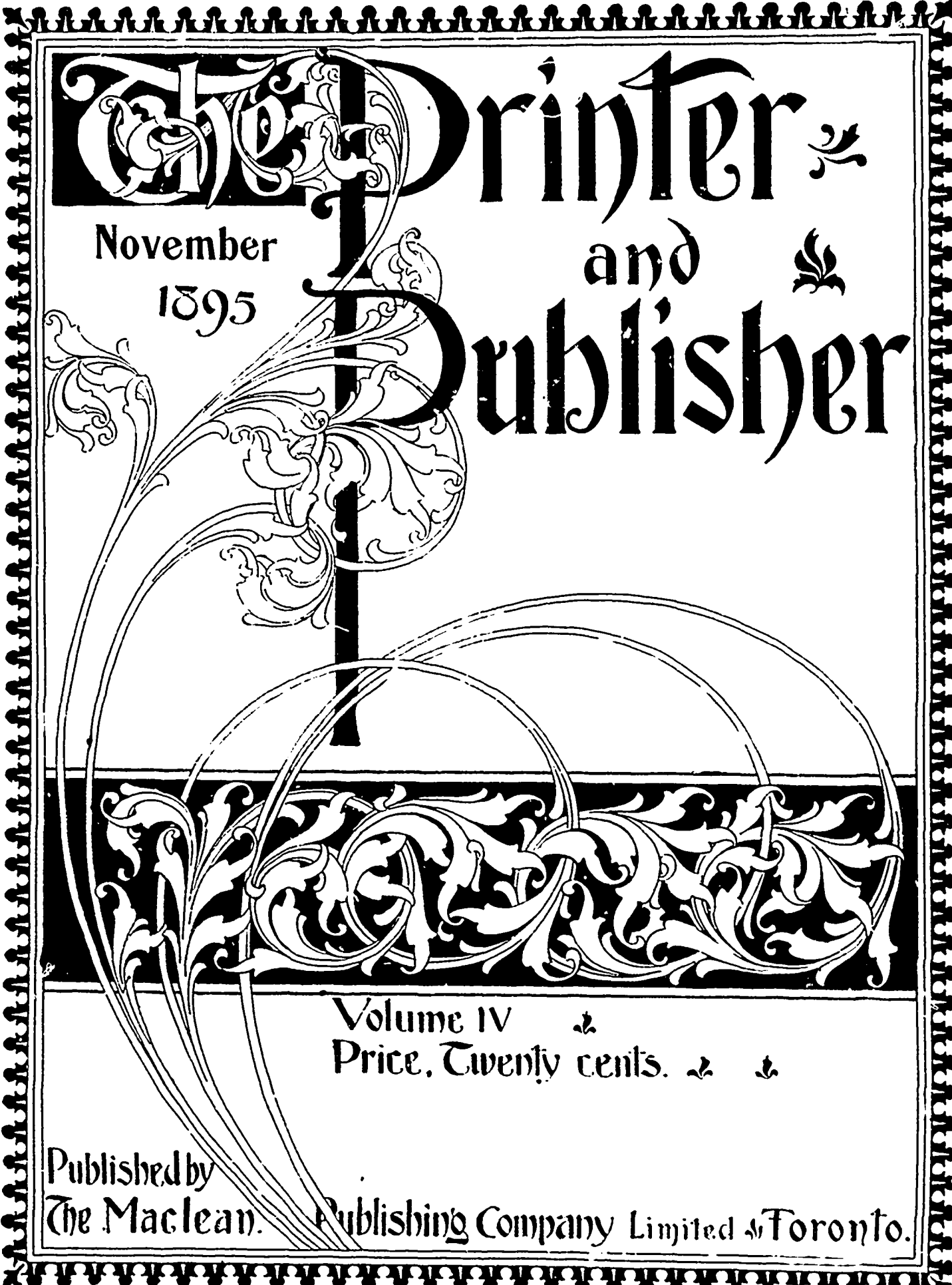
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The Printer and Publisher

November
1895



Volume IV
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Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. IV.—No. 11

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1895.

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J. B. MACLEAN,
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HUGH C. MACLEAN,
Sec. Treas.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

WHEN The Toronto Mail absorbed The Empire the business company which published the latter paper was left as a separate concern to close up its affairs and pay its own debts. This process may now be said to be accomplished. The principal asset of The Empire Company left unsold was the second Hoe press, the other having gone to The Globe. This second press has just been disposed of to Millar & Richard by private sale. This practically disposes of the outstanding assets. The motion made at Osgoode Hall some time ago to wind up The Empire concern was not put into force, as the process asked for has been practically going on during the past six months.

The manager of this year's Provincial Exhibition at St. John, N.B., paid a well-deserved compliment to the press in his letter to Mr. Scott, editor of The Sun, recorded elsewhere. The papers in all exhibition cities are an immense factor in the success of these enterprises. But the promoters are not always so frank in acknowledging it as in this case.

Newspapers desiring to increase their circulation are respectfully referred to the Arctic regions. The field is practically unlimited and competitors are few. The Eskimo Bulletin, edited by English missionaries, is published at an Eskimo village near Cape Prince of Wales on Behring Strait, but it only appears once a year. Its principal contemporary is The Almagadlinitit

Nalinginarwick Tusaruminasassumik, published since 1861 at Gadthaab, Greenland, from the most northerly printing office in the world.

Mr. C. W. Bunting, managing director of The Mail, whose health has been gradually restored since his severe illness of last month, left last week for Asheville, N.C., where he will remain for some time.

George H. Ham, late managing editor of The Nor'Wester, of Winnipeg, who is now doing special work for the Canadian Pacific Railway, talks of organizing a newspaper excursion through to the Coast during the harvest season next year. As the party will be the guests of the railway, only working journalists will be invited. Men from the business, advertising, mechanical and other departments will not receive invitations. George has great faith in the future of that grand country, and he feels, and rightly too, that the editors and reporters should have a personal knowledge of its magnificent resources. It is not what they may write of the trip and what they saw on it; but what they may be able to do in future when opportunity offers, that he considers will be most valuable to the railway and country. On previous excursions, representatives from the leading papers were asked to accompany them, but in nearly every instance the invitation was snapped up by someone in the business department who had no opportunity of writing anything beyond an account of the trip. Some years ago, when the Montreal City Council were taken over the Soo line to Minneapolis and back by Winnipeg and the C.P.R., the aldermen themselves asked to have the City Hall reporters detailed to do the trip. Instead, however, in several instances clerks from the business office or members of the advertising staff who had more intimate relations with the proprietors were allowed to go.

A newspaper man, whose son has lately gone to a village beside the railway, writes to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER: "It is, no doubt, a very dismal place, but he enjoys it, and has a gun and a track bicycle with which he goes hunting. If he does not catch a train coming the other way, all will be well. If he does, all will be over!"

One or two features of the new offices of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin are worth noting. The first floor contains the business and publication offices, circulation, advertising, etc., being close together. On the second floor the editorial rooms, the news room and the stereotyping are so arranged that from

the time an article is written it does not leave the floor till it goes down in the stereotyped form by the elevator to the press room in the basement. The editorial office has a reception room where visitors can, no doubt, be left without mercy until they grow tired and go away—a consummation often devoutly to be wished.

Why should not the bulletin board be a feature of the town and country as well as the city press? The latest news posted outside an office makes it a centre of attraction. People get into the habit of passing there, and the fact that the latest news is posted up there shows that you are an enterprising man running a live concern. The average town and country paper does not maintain a telegraphic service, but news of importance always gets into a place somehow, and when it does all available particulars should be found at the local offices, instead of people having to wait the arrival of a train with a city daily. During the progress of an election campaign, such as New Brunswick has been having, and which the whole Dominion must have before many months are over, the news from day to day ought to be kept before the people by the utilization of the bulletin board. The foundation of a paper's success is news. This is as good a rule for the town and country as the city press, circumstances in each case being considered.

Several papers refer to the appointment of Lieut. McLean, of the 43rd, aide de camp to Major-General Gascoigne, and son of Mr. McLean, of The Montreal Herald, as the first Canadian chosen for this position. This is an error. General Middleton's aide, Capt. Wise, was a son of Mr. Wise, of Ottawa.

Mr. J. T. Vosper, editor of The Campbellford Herald, is a fortunate man. A valuable deposit of mica and feldspar has been found on property in Peterboro' County, and the mica is pronounced by experts to be of excellent quality.

The proprietors of The Belfast (Ireland) Evening Telegraph lately took the employes of the paper for a Saturday excursion by special train to a point on the northwest coast. We merely record the fact.

Mr. Charles Lawton, city editor of The Toronto World, has purchased The Paris Review, and last week he left the city to take charge of his new venture. "Claude," as he is familiarly known in the newspaper world, is a journalist of enterprise and ideas, and, as The Orillia News Letter remarks, if he gets what he deserves he'll be "a blooming millionaire in about a week." Mr. Lawton has been connected with several Ontario country papers. About 1880 he ran The Arthur Enterprise, which he left for The Mount Forest Confederate, then owned by the Stovels. From The Confederate, published in the interests of the local Conservatives, he went over to the opposition paper, The Advocate, owned by Joseph Reid. It was while on this journal that he got into a controversy with "Alphabet" Jenkins, of The Durham Chronicle. This passage-at-arms between the editors of representative papers of rival towns became celebrated among provincial newspaper men. It was continued even after Mr. Lawton took charge of The Beeton World, which he managed for five years, and made one of the brightest papers in the and. Then, after a period spent at the head of The Orillia

Daily Times, he accepted the night editorship of The Toronto World, which he held for three years. It is only a few weeks ago that he took the city editorship of the live Toronto paper, then vacated by W. J. Wilkinson, who went over to The Toronto News. James W. Curran, formerly city editor of The Toronto Empire, and now editor of The Orillia News-Letter, has been offered the vacant World position.

Mr. W. Colwell, the former proprietor of The Paris Review, is leaving journalism for business. He, it is said, will start out in the fancy goods line either in Galt or Woodstock.

The letter-heading of The Chatham Banner's correspondence contains this pointed statement: "Rates for advertising stiff but fair."

The Mail and Empire recently resumed a second edition at one cent for street sale, similar to the old Empire's one-cent edition. The change was referred to in a very aggravating paragraph in The News, and The World retorted in kind. The incident has done nothing to promote journalistic good fellowship or haul in another advertising contract. Apropos of this, the Chicago daily papers are down to one cent for city sale. The next step, one must suppose, is to give the papers away. There is a newspaper man in Toronto who says that this is the proper policy, the papers looking for revenue entirely to advertising.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, of The Tweed News, would like to borrow the July and August numbers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER for 1894. He will guarantee their safe return. Can any of our readers oblige him?

MAKE SUGGESTIONS.

There are many subjects which readers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER would like to hear discussed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association. There are grievances which they would like to bring to the attention of their confreres generally. In a week or two the Executive Committee will meet to arrange the programme for the annual meeting to be held in February. Anyone wishing a subject brought up should write at once to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, and the editor will see that it is brought to the attention of the committee. This has been done in former years and some of the most valuable discussions have been the result of such suggestions.

It is not necessary for those who make suggestions to be members of the association; it is not even necessary for them to attend the meeting. It would be very much better if they would be present as they will generally pick up an idea or two, at least, that will be useful to them. They will find, however, a full account of the gathering in the succeeding issue of this paper, including verbatim reports of the discussions.

MR. MACFARLANE ILL.

The trade will regret to learn of the serious illness of David MacFarlane, Montreal, who for years has been one of the most highly-respected men in the paper trade. It is to be hoped he will soon recover and resume his place at his comfortable warehouse on St. James street.

A REVOLUTION IN TRANSMITTING NEWS.

THE wonders of electricity, as already exemplified in the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, etc., prepare men's minds—even newspaper men's—for greater things. The recent interview with Dr. Herz, the French savant, in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, is interesting, if not convincing.

Dr. Herz claims to have an invention that will revolutionize the transmission of news by electricity. "You know," said he, "that at present, owing to various causes of retardation, the best telegraphic instruments are incapable of transmitting more than twenty words a minute over long submarine cables. By my system it will be possible to transmit upwards of a hundred thousand words in the same short space of time. You will say that this sounds like a legend, like a wild flight of fancy, but it is not. It is a fact already accomplished and capable of application to-morrow to all the instruments in existence. My experiments were carried out years ago, before I came to England and fell ill. I had at my disposal all the telegraphic lines of France during the night and the hours when they were not required by day. Since I have been here I have worked the system out completely, in its mathematical and all its other bearings. It only awaits the opinion of a well-known patent lawyer, and then the world may have the details."

The new invention, he contends, will so reduce the cost of transmitting cables that a message of 50 words may be sent for the five cents now charged on a letter across the ocean. "In the next place, consider the newspaper of the future. Papers like *The Times* and *The Pall Mall Gazette*, spend very large sums upon private telegrams from different parts of the world in order to be first in the field with a certain quantity of news which I cannot help regarding as meagre. Think, now, of a paper with direct cable communication through to its office, calling up New York, calling up Melbourne, at times suitable to their longitudes, and receiving direct information at the rate of speed I have indicated. Such a paper would control everything, and I have the power to make that paper, for in granting royalties I shall reserve this right as far as applies to news. The ideal paper to my mind should have four editions, appearing once every six hours. In this way it could collect from places east and west of Greenwich an instantaneous supply of news at the proper time. Our news from one-half of the world, at the present rates, may be twelve hours behind time, because of the alternation of day and night. I should remedy that with my four editions."

As it is not patented yet, Dr. Herz declined to explain his invention in detail, but he claimed that it was all ready and could be applied to the siphon recorder system. It will render submarine telephony possible, and will substitute for the present twenty word per minute cabling a speed of 100,000 words.

But this promised revolution in cable transmission ranks second to yet another wonder which electricity is capable of working in the newspaper business. The phonograph is to be the instrument of changes still more startling in the production of newspapers. A correspondent of *The British and Colonial Printer* outlines the impending change in methods. This gentleman, it appears, held several conferences with Mr. Edison when the latter was last in England, a guest of Sir John Pender, the cable company king. A careful examination of the foils used in the phonograph was made in order to discover

if the same words made the same hieroglyphics. It was found that to a certain extent they did. Mr. Edison believed that improvements could be made in the present apparatus so that the foil would always record a distinct symbol for the same word. This result, he was sure, could be attained no matter how often the word might be repeated or used in conjunction with other words. One can easily see the tremendous possibilities involved in such an improvement. The correspondent in question thus indicates the outlook: "Instead of being taught shorthand and longhand and reading and writing, as at present, the lads and lasses of the future will be instructed in the reading of the symbols and signs of the phonographic foil, which, after all, will be no harder to master than the 'letters' of the Chinese. As for the foil itself, it will be taken with the rest of the phonograph to meetings where the speeches will become literally a 'grind,' since they will be turned by means of a handle and crank into the machine, the foil taking their impression so clearly that metal 'casts' will be taken therefrom for the purpose of printing. The 'leaded' and 'special' articles will be spoken into the phonographic receiver instead of being written, and the production will altogether resemble one of Mr. Pitman's journals more than anything which exists to-day. As with the newspaper so with the books, and perhaps some genius of that time will bring out a jobbing phonotype which will enable flourishes, ornaments and rules to be shouted into the 'ads,' circulars, visiting cards, and broadsides."

SETTING THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time spent in turning out a well-set advertisement is money gained. An advertiser will turn again to the medium which displays his announcement properly. There is no surer way of killing business than by neglecting to please the advertiser. A writer in *Printers' Ink* thus pointedly emphasizes the matter.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to kill a good ad. Just give it to a poor printer and consider it dead. I have often sworn a 'deep sea' oath to find my own matter—matter in which I had taken pride and prepared with great care—cruelly butchered by an incompetent compositor, whose knowledge of the harmony of types was very meagre.

"To find the main points of your ad. lost in lower case agate and the least important words staring at you in bold four-line caps is enough to prompt a man to commit suicide or murder. But they know their business, these 'last century' printers, or they think they do, which amounts to the same thing. You can't advise them, your suggestions are resented, your requests brazenly ignored and your instructions insolently laughed at. For cool arrogance commend me to the inartistic and ignorant printer. Not even knowing enough to know how little he knows, he assumes an air of experience and authority that would be praiseworthy if it were not so wretchedly out of place.

"I call a poor printer an ad. butcher. He'll kill the best work that you can turn out. Fortunately, these fellows are scarce and growing scarcer, but sometimes you are bound to scrape acquaintance with them. At a temptingly low price—far too high for their work—they secure all of an advertiser's printing, and when you are called to do any work for the firm booklet, circular, catalogue, etc.—they, of course, have the chance to murder your best efforts, and they do so."

THE GROWTH OF THE TORONTO MAIL

THE Toronto Mail has occupied, from its first days, a very conspicuous position in Canadian journalism. In the early seventies The Toronto Globe overshadowed all its Canadian contemporaries in point of prestige and enterprise, and was a great political force as well. The Conservative party had no similar newspaper ally. When the Government of Sandfield Macdonald at Toronto, and that of Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa, collapsed, the destruction of both these essentially coalitionist Ministries must have been the more complete through lack of the sustained and effective support of a vigorous newspaper. The Mail did not appear until after Sandfield's overthrow in 1871, and only a short time previous to the Conservative break-up in 1873.

In January, 1872, on the eve of the general elections, a company, with a nominal capital of \$100,000, was formed to start a paper. Only \$75,000 of this was ever paid up. The life and soul of the project was Mr. T. C. Patteson, a man of literary culture and capacity, full of vigor, and a keen, incisive writer. But the fortunes of the Conservative party were on the wane, and the country was entering on a period of severe commercial depression. It was a bad time for a new enterprise. The first issue of The Daily Mail appeared March 31, 1872. A weekly edition was also started, the first number appearing April 5, 1872. The new journal commanded at once a large measure of Conservative support, but all the circumstances were against its being made a financial success for a long time. The franchise of a Conservative organ in the years im-

mediately following the Pacific scandal, when the influence of the Liberal party throughout Canada was paramount, can hardly have been a valuable asset. All that brains and energy could do to produce success were available. But other conditions were wanting. The Mail, in the autumn of 1877, was in a bad way financially, and owing to the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, given for a paper bill, the property passed in November, 1877, into the hands of the Merritton Paper Co., of which the late Mr. John Riordon was the head. On November 23, 1877, an announcement was made in The Mail's editorial columns to this effect:

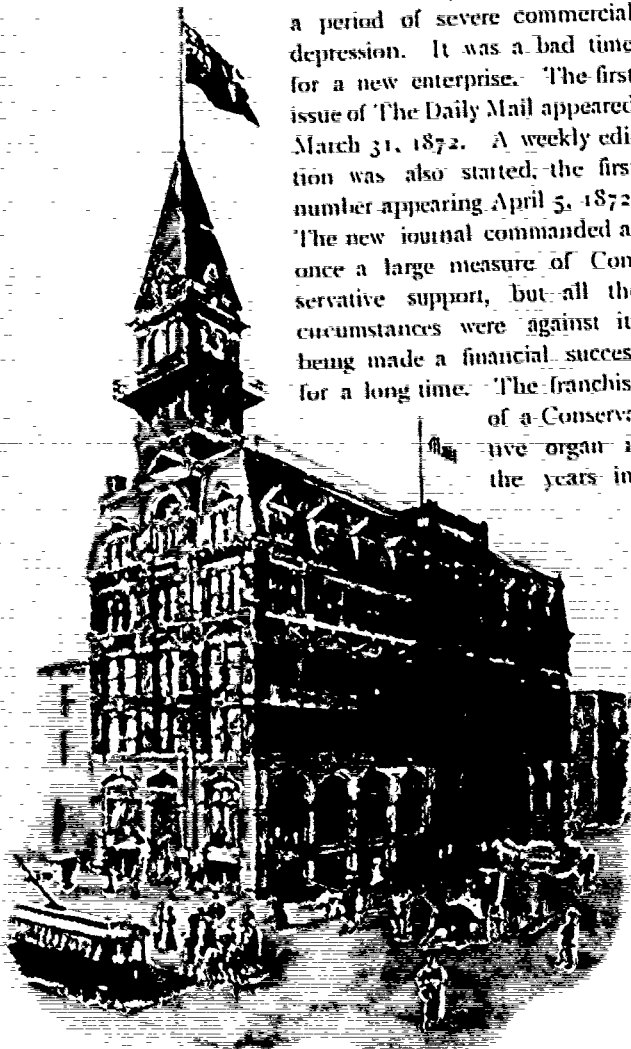
"It is nearly six years since The Mail was organized by a joint stock company, and during that time it has gradually acquired circulation and influence which render it second to no other newspaper in the Dominion. It is needless to say that this position has been attained only by large expenditure. The company not being in a position to continue the enterprise by the contribution of additional capital, circumstances have arisen which have necessitated a change in the proprietary. The property has been purchased by Mr. Christopher W. Bunting, under whose sole management and control the paper will for the future be published, and whose long experience in newspaper life, extending over a period of fifteen years, will, we trust, enable him to maintain and extend its efficiency in every department."

It was also announced that Mr. Patteson would continue his connection with the paper, but he resigned at once. Mr. Bunting continued to publish The Mail until the following year, when a company with a capital of \$500,000 was formed and incorporated, with Mr. Bunting as managing director, Mr. W. J. Douglas as business manager, and the Riordons as the principal shareholders. This arrangement has lasted to the present day. In 1879 the present handsome building on the corner of King and Bay streets was begun, and finished the following year. On August 2, 1880, the eight-page form was adopted, the paper being printed from stereotyped plates from new Scott rotary web presses. In commenting on these improvements, The Mail remarked that "in politics, as in every other matter, it has no interests to serve except its duty to the public interests," and proceeded to declare that the paper "has no favors to ask from friend or foe, and looks for its future success only to its own merits as a newspaper, and to its honesty and ability as a leader of public opinion."

This announcement, so worded as to be almost a challenge,



MR. CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING.



seems to typify the course of The Mail, then and since. It has for eighteen years been under the same management. The chiefs of control were connected by family and other ties. The enterprise had behind it abundance of capital and newspaper experience. One is not surprised, therefore, that all the commercial and political vicissitudes of the ensuing period have been powerless to undermine The Mail, or dislodge it from its position. A newspaper with good financial backing, with business push and under capable editorial control is reasonably sure to last. But when, as in the case of The Mail, it possesses the further advantage of continuity of ownership, it becomes practically impregnable as a commercial concern. Its policy, in such a case, is of secondary importance, provided always that it is not wholly out of touch with public sentiment.

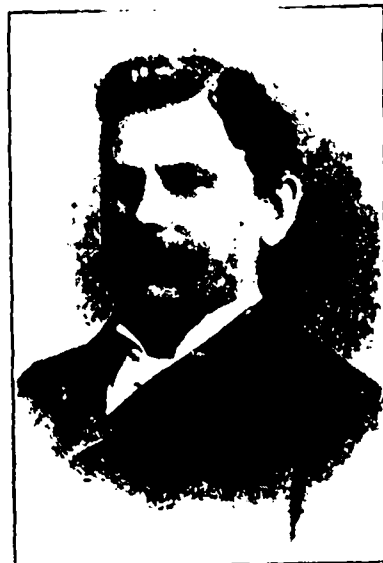
In analysing the conditions that have favored the growth of The Mail a journalist naturally turns first to the question of editorship. The paper has always sought the services of the best writers. Although Mr. Patteson was lost by the change of ownership in 1877, the campaign for the National Policy was still in able hands. The services of Mr. Charles Belford, of Mr. George R. Gregg and Mr. Edward Farrer, were supplemented by the writing of Mr. John Maclean. Mr. Maclean joined the paper as early as 1874, when protection was only tentatively advanced as the proper policy for the Conservative party. No Canadian writer of that day was so well equipped for the advocacy of protection as he, and when the elections of 1878 drew near The Mail's championship of that policy was extremely effective. In 1881 Mr. Martin J. Griffin became the chief editor. His brilliant style imparted an aggressive tone to The Mail in political controversy, but his caustic wit and elegance of diction strengthened the reputation of the paper and lent additional charm to the discussion of current questions. On his appointment to the Librarianship of Parliament in August, 1885, Mr. Farrer, who had left the staff of The Mail several years before, returned to it as chief writing editor. Those who dissent most strongly from Mr. Farrer's views have no critical word to say of his literary style and intellectual attainments. His qualities, in these respects, would give him a place in the front rank of journalism anywhere. When Mr. Farrer joined The Globe staff in 1890 his place on The Mail was filled by the promotion of Mr. Arthur F. Wallis. The editorial policy of The



MR. CHARLES BELFORD.

Mail during the four years succeeding 1890 has called for exceptional powers of discrimination, intimate knowledge of political conditions and men, and the most skilful treatment of public questions. It is the general opinion of newspaper writers that Mr. Wallis has proved fully equal to the emergency. The choice of editors has, therefore, in respect of literary ability, on every occasion vindicated the wisdom of the management. Testi-

mony has been borne, by journalists formerly connected with The Mail, to the fact that Mr. Bunting sticks by his men and is not swayed by outside interference. This quality was recently exemplified in a manner which practical newspaper men can appreciate, when, on the amalgamation of The Mail and Empire, the management of the former paper loyally stuck to its own staff and resisted any attempt to displace faithful employes and hand their positions over to other people.



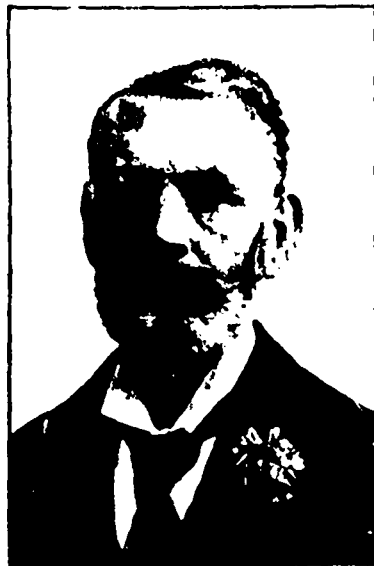
MR. W. J. HAMBLY.

The editorial policy of The Mail is properly a subject for political discussion rather than journalistic inquiry, and it is the latter which PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has in view. From the outside point of view, The Mail's course has been swayed more by passing dominant sentiment in the province of Ontario than by the federal policy of any party, and there cannot be a doubt that its independent course as far back as 1886 has made the old-fashioned party journalism a sheer impossibility. The "stern, unbending Toryism" of journalism, which was galvanized into a semblance of life for several years, found its grave in The Empire. The day when the politicians can absolutely dictate the course of a leading newspaper has gone forever.

In the matter of news The Mail is well served, although not ahead of several of its contemporaries in this respect. Its correspondence from outside cities is excellent. Notably is this the case at Montreal, where Mr. John A. Boyd has for many years furnished the best daily despatch sent out from that city to any Canadian paper. Its daily correspondence from Winnipeg, Hamilton and Kingston is also good. Of late the paper, owing to the great demands for space of political speeches and similar material, seems to be overcrowded, and news of importance is not promptly inserted. This is a fault which may be comforting to the commercial end of a newspaper establishment, since it arises often from a large advertising patronage, but the practice of holding over news is always fraught with danger to the popularity of a journal with its readers. The local news is well presented, but why great newspapers like The Mail, The Globe and The Montreal Gazette should so systematically exclude their best local sensations—except on rare occasions—from the front page is what a critic finds it hard to comprehend. The Woman's page of The Mail, edited by "Kat," has been long the outstanding feature of the Saturday paper, and the clever writing of this lady has justly earned for her a distinct reputation. The weekly edition, managed by Mr. W. J. Hambly, who has been with the paper since 1872, is one of the very few city weeklies in Canada still possessing large circulations, and holding their own against the strong and legitimate competition of the country press. Mr. Hambly's long connection with the paper is only equalled by that of Mr. John

Sutherland, the night foreman, who has also been on the paper since it started.

Turning to the business department, it is perfectly clear that



MR. THOS. W. DYAS.

skilful management must have been required to tide The Mail over those years during which four newspapers struggled for the patronage of the morning field in Toronto. Mr. W. J. Douglas has the reputation of being a cautious financier, and the office is regulated with system and efficiency. Perhaps the same things might justly be said of many other offices, and the only fair means of testing the qualities of The Mail's management in this de-

partment is to consider what activity and staying power must have been necessary to preserve the earning capacity of a newspaper which looked to neither political party for sustenance and was thrown exclusively upon its own resources for existence. The advertising department, which is controlled by Mr. Thos. W. Dyas, has been tireless in its enterprise. From 1887 to 1894 there must have been a great scramble in Toronto for advertising. There were more papers in the field than the actual demand warranted. The party organs had their separate constituencies, and doubtless worked them to the fullest extent. The Mail had to create a constituency of its own. Those who know Mr. Dyas say he always has a supply of ideas, and when one proves unproductive another is tried. During the period of intense competition The Mail does not appear to have committed the error of imposing such economies in administration as would impair the efficiency of the newspaper. Apparently, the policy of maintaining the earning powers prevailed. This would call for the exercise of unlimited energy and ingenuity, and Mr. Dyas furnished the requisite supplies. At least, one is bound to judge these things by the result, and when consolidation in the newspaper business of Toronto became imperative, it was not The Mail which went to the wall. The absorption of The Empire was a bold stroke of business enterprise. The arrangement is officially called an amalgamation. It partook of the nature of the lying down together of the lion and the lamb—with the lamb inside. The Mail added the name "Empire" to its title, allotted certain stock to The Empire interest, and took the option of buying out this interest in a given time. This arrangement cleared a rival out of the way, and brightened the prospects for the three remaining morning journals in Toronto. The present situation is, therefore, more promising, and there seems to be room for the existence and expansion of the papers which now occupy the field.

Delays are dangerous. Then don't you think you had better stop your cough at once? Get a few B. F. P. cough drops and you will be surprised at the relief they will afford you

NOVA SCOTIA PULP.

The representative of a leading New England paper mill found it necessary to go to Nova Scotia last week to hurry up pulp shipments; the supply is getting so scarce that dealers find it quite a difficult matter to fill orders even at a cent a pound at the pulp mills. Some manufacturers of manilla papers are using sulphite entirely, ground wood pulp being in such limited supply and bringing such high prices.

ARGUMENT FOR ADVERTISING.

The way the public at large look at advertising is forcibly shown by the utterance of a well-known Philadelphian, temporarily in Washington, who was walking somewhat out of his way to reach a florist's. When his attention was called to the fact that there were other florists nearer, he said: "I am seeking this man because he advertises in the newspapers. The man who advertises is always up to the times, and he is easier to deal with. You laugh, but I tell you it is a fact. I have studied this over, and I know from personal experience. For the last few years of my life I've made it a rule never to deal with any business man who doesn't advertise. I wanted some flowers to send off in a box by mail, and I looked in the paper this morning for the advertisement of a florist. Now, you see, he wants to deal with me—else he wouldn't put that in the papers. I don't know any of the places here; but the rule is a good one, and I'll bet you anything you say that I can get what I want at this place, and get it cheaper than anywhere else, or at any flower place that keeps its name out of the newspapers. The business man that doesn't advertise almost invariably cheated me, on the theory, I presume, that I'd come there anyhow—or that his reputation was made and he could do what he pleased. I have always found such a man narrow-minded, selfish, non-enterprising, penny wise and pound-foolish, even if he didn't cheat me outright. No, sir; I never buy anything of him."

ENGLISH REPORTERS.

English reporters are apt to rely too much on shorthand writing. They are not as sprightly as American reporters. But the great use to which English reporters put shorthand, and the wholesome dread they have of using any but a man's actual words in reporting his speeches, tend to give English reporting the reputation for accuracy which it now generally enjoys. Accuracy and fairness are the first requisites with an English reporter doing political work. Consequently, when English people read a report of a speech in Parliament, an address of a member to his constituents, or a discussion in the City Council, they know and feel that they are reading what the speaker actually said, and not what the reporter thinks he said, or imagines he should have said. They get the speech standing quite apart from any opinions about it or comments upon it; and with this before them, they are able to form their own judgments of the question under discussion, and of the attitude of the speaker towards it. Speeches so reported have an undoubted educational value, and a good and far-reaching effect on municipal and national political life.—Atlantic Monthly.

A California newspaper man's wife has gotten possession of an estate of \$750,000.

JOHN A. COOPER, B.A., LL.B.

THE new editor of The Canadian Magazine, Mr. John A. Cooper, is a Canadian—which is appropriate. He is also a man of ability and force—which is necessary. Mr. Cooper was born at Newmarket in 1868. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, and after spending some time in teaching, matriculated in Toronto University. During his course at the University he devoted himself specially to political science, graduating as B.A. in 1892 with first-class honors. His atten-



JOHN A. COOPER, B.A., LL.B.

tion to political economy and Canadian history during the course secured him a first place in the examinations in these subjects. In 1893 he passed for the degree of LL.B., being one of three who took honors in the examination. At the same time he passed the first examinations in the Law School, and in 1894 passed the second. The ground covered by these courses of study is calculated to broaden a man's views and strengthen the intellect. Mr. Cooper proved himself a diligent student in the classes, as well as a keen debater in the undergraduates' societies. All this laid a solid foundation for the life of a literary man and a magazine editor. It has been supplemented by several years' valuable experience in newspaper work. Before leaving the University Mr. Cooper had done some work of this kind, and in 1892 he became editor of three monthly trade papers issued by the MacLean Publishing Co. In this position it fell to his lot to read and write much on commercial and economic topics and to keep in touch with the leading questions of the day. His appointment in September last as Mackenzie Fellow in Constitutional History at the University of Toronto—a position involving the delivery of one or two lectures a week on this subject—was a recognition of merit and practical qualifications. In September last Mr. Cooper was appointed editor of The Canadian Magazine in succession to Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, who retired through ill-health. Since the induction of the new editor the magazine shows signs of renewed vigor and literary excellence. A few changes made in typographical appearance indicate taste and care in the make-up, a point only second in importance to the literary programme. There seems no reason to doubt that the magazine and its new editor have both prosperous careers before them.

A. H. U. C.

CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER.

THE letter which appears in this issue from a correspondent signing himself "Canadian" is from a high authority in the paper and pulp trade of Canada, and he is well qualified to deal with the subject in which **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** has been endeavoring to arouse interest for months past.

In another column will also be found some comments from a leading journal in the United States on the same question.

In addition to this, our readers will observe that all the recent news regarding paper and pulp goes to show how important Canadian supplies of spruce wood are, and how greatly

the United States mill-owners are looking to several of the provinces of this Dominion for the material to keep their mills going.

Now, taking all these facts together, it is quite clear that they point to one conclusion—that Canada is not taking the best course in letting her wood supplies go free to a country which taxes her manufactured product. The Americans have so shaped their policy that they are getting the raw material free while the import duty on pulp and paper enables them to build up their own industry, and from this vantage point control their own market and capture a slice of foreign trade as well. This is Uncle Sam's old jug handled policy. It is good business from his point of view. But that is no reason why Canada should be a party to the arrangement. An American journal, quoted from elsewhere, argues something in this line: "Why should you Canadians object to the wholesale export of spruce wood? Cultivate your English export trade in pulp. Develop your own industries by your own enterprise, and don't complain because Americans are doing better than you. An export duty on Canadian spruce won't move American mills over to Canada. Leave us alone." Now, this sounds very forcible, especially the last reference about the impossibility of moving the American industry over here. Yet the same paper, in a later issue, says:

"A very large part of the spruce question could be quickly settled by the simple device of cutting less timber. In every department of industry concerned in forestry there has been a persistent and wasteful system of timber cutting, with no provision for future supply, in vogue during many years. Surely the future has some claims upon us. Then, too, that Canadian export duty should not be lost sight of. We have no desire to see a caravan of pulp mills wending their toilsome way over the Dominion border."

So it appears there is some ground for the fear that the industry in the States would be disturbed if Canadian supplies of spruce were not so easily obtained as they are at present. But this is not what Canadians are contending for. They wish to build up their own industry, and they propose to consider the question without any reference to foreign countries at all. The facts, as **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** has frequently pointed out, are that we have the natural advantages for pulp and paper making, we have the supplies of the best spruce, and the best sites for mills. But capital declines to develop these, while the raw material can go free to older centres in the States with mills already established.

It must be remembered, in connection with spruce, that an export duty upon it is different from a similar duty on other raw materials. The industry of cutting down our spruce forests and shipping the logs away is not one in which there is much advantage to Canada. An export duty on wheat, or cheese, or barley would be absurd, because a market for these is absolutely necessary to reward the work of the men who produce them. But spruce is a natural source of wealth. Man has not created it. He is not hungry for a market. It is far better to shape a policy which will make the best use of the material nature has given us than to cut it down and let it go abroad in the rough.

The situation calls for persistent, united action on the part of our paper and pulp men. **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** would be glad to hear from well-qualified men like "Canadian" what is the best course to pursue.

PRINTERS WHO CUT PRICES.

PROBABLY no other business labors under more disadvantages than the business of job printing, in certain respects. While it is emphatically an art requiring special skill and careful training, as well as natural taste, it is undertaken in every city and town by men who have no adequate knowledge of its mechanical requirements, no taste for it, and but little notion of the general laws of business that apply as strictly to the printer as to the banker or the merchant.

There are in every city and town, says Newspaperdom, good printers, who conduct their business according to correct principles, and who are able to do all the ordinary printing the community requires. There are also in every town one or more printing concerns that are not able to turn out good work, but are able and anxious to cut prices and lower the standard of work. These men usually are unable to earn more than a precarious and uncertain livelihood. They do not get as much as they would earn at the case, and they are constantly harassed to meet their bills; they work hard and constantly, they cut prices, and they turn out poor work.

It is easy, in nearly any sizable town or city, to get printing done at less than actual cost. Printers who start small offices upon credit often find that they have put their necks in a halter that will surely strangle them at last. But while they are going down they manage to drag others in their craft part of the way along with them, by adopting the tactics of the pirate who scuttles his ship to prevent it from being captured.

The evil that these feeble printers do is greatly aggravated by the hostile attitude of the really good offices toward each other. There are cities where the printers work together for the furtherance of the general good. But more often they do not. It is every office for itself, and against all the others. Were there concert of action relative to fundamentals, with independence as to that which each seeks to specialize, it would be possible for good printers to do much toward discouraging the small, half-equipped and unskilful offices, and to adopt methods that would lead the public to patronize them.

Of course, it is a fact that a poor job of printing at a low price is more expensive to the business man than a good job at a high price. Printers know that, and good business men know it also. That all business men are not good business men, gives the poor printer his chance. It ought to be part of the business of good printers to educate merchants and other up to a higher standard of printing and so wean them away from the bunglers. It could be done, if there were union and a clear understanding of the lines of effort. But it is more often than otherwise the poor printers who are the hustlers, who advertise, and who circulate about picking up jobs. They thrive upon the unwary, so far as they thrive at all.

Organized union of purpose and effort among printers who work upon legitimate lines is one of the greatest advantages to them and to the community. If they would expend for the common purpose the energy they put into their rivalries and jealousies, which only sap their strength, they would profit largely. It is not intended to condemn small offices, or discourage the ambitious printer who is trying to build up a business for himself. It is the slouch—the man willing to work at a rate lower than an office boy's salary—the rate-cutter—that I believe ought to be regarded as the enemy of legitimate printing business. Every town is cursed with work done at less than

the cost of composition and white paper, which is wretchedly executed, but is accepted by a certain proportion of business men because it is cheap. They do not seem to care if it is also nasty. So long as printers hold aloof from each other, and maintain a silly antagonism, they directly encourage the piratical ignoramuses.

THE TRADE IN TORONTO.

The principal job printing offices in Toronto report a very good business at present. Some of the smaller offices are dull, but not more so than usual in a place where competition and multiplication of offices thrive apace. The season for almanacs is now on, and a good deal of work is being put on these. Some satisfactory orders from outside places are also reported in Toronto, work having come in from Montreal this year to a considerable extent.

WEEKLY OR SEMI-WEEKLY ?

Editor PRINTER AND PUBLISHER:

SIR,—An interesting article appeared in your last issue on "The Outlook for Weekly Papers." Some newspaper men will agree with the views therein contained; others, again, will disagree. At the present time the weekly papers are in the overwhelming majority, but the day is fast approaching when such will not be the case, for I believe with a confrere that "inside of five years the twice-a-week country paper will be the rule and the weekly paper the exception." Why? Because the world is advancing, and what would suit people a decade ago will not suit them for the next ten years. We are living in an age of bustle, and the weekly paper will soon be stamped "too slow." Another thing: a semi-weekly paper can be produced almost as cheaply as a weekly. Everything is cheaper now, paper, ink, composition, etc.; then why not give subscribers the benefit? The publisher would reap an increased revenue from advertising by charging 50 per cent. extra rates.

In many parts of Ontario weekly papers are being clubbed at 75 cents, and even 50 cents. How much better it would be to stick to the dollar rate by issuing a semi-weekly! The *Arnprior News* has started twice a week, and I know of papers, recently started in the States, also being issued twice a week.

A discussion on this question will do good. Let us have the views, pro and con, of live, progressive publishers on this matter. "Don't all speak at once." Be brief and to the point.

Yours, etc.,

TWICE-A-WEEK.

LOW EVEN IN ENGLAND.

The great bulk of inferior job printing, says The British and Colonial Printer, is traceable to the fearful rate of competition. The prices the average printer has to quote to open or to keep an account nowadays do not admit of much time being spent on embellishment. In matter of display the first proof, be it bad as it may, must stand, because any time spent on alterations or resetting will sweep away the margin of profit—when there is any. In many districts, and even in some of the smaller metropolitan printing offices, the wages paid are so low that to expect high education, taste, or skill were ridiculous.

THE PRESS IN QUEBEC.

A PASTORAL, signed by the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, was read in the Catholic churches there on a recent Sunday. A summary of it is thus given: The pastoral sets forth what journalism has done over the world, and goes on to say that the press cannot be given unrestricted liberty, which, it says, would be disastrous to society. The press must be guided and watched. It remains subject to divine and human laws, and is bound by serious and sacred duties, that do not mutilate its liberty, but simply fix its legitimate and honorable limits, and indicate the route which it must follow to avoid erring fatally. The pastoral then refers more specially to the duties of the press in religious and political questions, and in the choice of and manner of publishing the items which daily fill the columns of newspapers. It points out that a Roman Catholic journal must not only never attack the church, but must also, when circumstances require it, publicly assert its allegiance to the religious authority.

"The press, in its quality of intellectual power, constitutes, especially in politics, a kind of aristocracy. It is a control over the powers, the protection of minorities, the help of legislators, the mirror of public opinion, the light and guide of electors. Hence duties, the importance of which is perhaps not always understood. The public have the unquestionable right to be neither deceived nor scandalized by the anecdotes and reports of events placed each day before their eyes. The newspaper is therefore held to use the greatest caution in the choice and writing up of facts and news which now-a-days occupy such a large place. It must assert only what is known to be true, not give as certain what is mere rumor, and still much less publish gossip which it knows to be completely false or even offensive towards certain persons or certain institutions. What a number of honest reputations have been lost through the indiscretion of the press! Is there not a risk to cause, perhaps, irreparable injury, by leaving in unskilful or malevolent hands, or with unintelligent employes who do not mind what they print, the care of gathering and publishing items often of a most compromising nature? Anyhow, the lying journal and the badly informed journal are undoubtedly, for the masses, two prolific sources of prejudice, false views and unjust appreciation. A journal again loses its dignity and fails in its duty by hawking scandals, by giving up to public domain what belongs to private domain only, by favoring, through its advertisements and reports, bad shows, amusements opposed to order, good morals, or Sunday observance, by opening its columns to a detailed and complaisant description of crime."

GOOD IDEA—PUSH IT ALONG.

The publishers of the three papers at Spring Valley, Minn., have formed a combination for the purpose of making the public pay for space in their respective papers. The following is the schedule they have fixed upon: Two cents per line for notices of sociables, entertainments, suppers, and all gatherings by church societies to which they charge an admission fee. Notices of meetings, gatherings, etc., to which the church societies charge no admission, will be published free. Five cents per line will be charged for resolutions of condolence passed by societies, associations, etc. A notice of the passing of such a resolution by a society will be published free. Regular advertising rates will be charged for all notices of theatres, lectures, etc.

Cover Design Competition

Closes Dec. 15, 1895

A competition, confined exclusively to members of the Toronto Art Students' League, will be held under the following regulations. There will be two cash prizes:

FIRST PRIZE, \$25.00
SECOND PRIZE, \$15.00

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REGULATIONS:

1. The design, which is for the Spring Trade Number of THE DRY GOODS REVIEW, must be of the modern poster style and in three or four colors.
2. Size of design to be $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Title, "THE DRY GOODS REVIEW," supplemented with "Spring Trade Number, March, 1895—The MacLean Publishing Co., Trade Journal Publishers—Toronto or Montreal." An Owl must be shown in some corner, but not prominently.
3. The artist must be a member of the Toronto Art Students' League.
4. Each design must be properly finished and ready for the engraver.
5. All designs entered for the competition become the property of THE DRY GOODS REVIEW.
6. More than one design may be entered by one competitor, but no person shall receive more than one prize.
7. All designs must be in our hands by the 15th of December.
8. The publishers of THE REVIEW will make the award.
9. Any person desiring further information may obtain it from the publishers.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

26 Front Street West

..... TORONTO

THE ART OF NEWSPAPER READING.

[From The New York Journal of Commerce.]

THERE are occasional complaints that newspapers are too large, and not infrequently it is complained there are too many of them; busy men say they have no time to read them. But they are mistaken; they have time to read them if they read them intelligently. The modern newspaper is made for a large constituency; it is made for many men with very diverse interests. Certainly no one of them would be justified in reading an entire paper. A paper devotes a page or two to a State convention; for many of its readers it is the only matter in the paper worth reading; for others even the headlines are too much. It contains a lot of news from up the State of no sort of interest to persons who care only for foreign or national news, and a lot of foreign news of no interest to persons who read greedily every line of news about the city and the suburbs. Sporting news is the entire paper for some, and others do not even glance at it unless there is an international yacht race on hand, and then they only wish the result.

It is with the editorial matter, the market reports and the advertisements as it is with the news matter. Portions interest one man and other portions interest another. The art of reading a newspaper consists in reading what one has occasion to know, or what one will find of interest, and omitting the rest. It is not a difficult art if one will take a little pains. Of course, the eye has to be directed by the mind. Without that direction the eye will go on taking in every column from the top to the bottom of it, and occupying a great deal of time to very little purpose. With that direction the eye will very soon acquire the ability to leap over paragraphs, columns and pages, and light upon the things its possessor wishes to see.

To one who has acquired the art of reading newspapers they are not too large, nor are there too many of them. He is more apt to complain that they are not large enough. They compress too much the matters he cares especially for in order to make room for matters that other people care for. The largest encyclopedia is not too large, for regarding many topics the man who seeks information from it wishes nothing; regarding other topics he desires all the information he can get. A newspaper is encyclopedic in its character, but necessarily limited in its extent. The man who understands how to read a newspaper, therefore, is more likely to wish for more papers in order to get more fully the variety of news he cares about than to wish for fewer.

No business or professional man can afford to curtail his reading of newspapers on lines that concern him. It may easily be that he should save time by omitting the reading of matters that do not concern or especially interest him, and which he reads, with some waste of time, rather from a failure to make selections than because he really cares about it. But if a man will read intelligently he can very well afford to read freely. If he is not wasting his time on irrelevant matters he is making extremely good use of his time. The man who is content with such suggestions of the news of the day as he can snatch from the headlines on his way down town is not well-informed, and business and professional men cannot afford to be ill-informed. Oftentimes the news of the most value to the reader is not decorated with a display head, it is not leading "news" in a

technical sense, and yet it is of considerable value to the person whom it concerns. The truth is that the ramifications of business reach so far, and affect so many men and so many interests and localities, that a man who would keep up with the march of the world must read judiciously—but a good deal. He must have papers devoted to general news and papers devoted to special interests, and he must take time to read them; not to read them all through, but to read them discriminatingly. It will not take him so much time as he perhaps now spends in reading everything just as he comes across it, but whatever time it does take he can afford to give to it; he cannot afford not to give it. A business man who, in these times of active competition, tells us he cannot find time to inform himself daily on the matters that concern his affairs can succeed in life only by luck or accident, for he has little use for brains.

A DECISION REGARDING LIBEL.

CHIEF JUSTICE MEREDITH has decided a point in the libel law which deserves to go on record. The question was one of sufficiency of notice. The action was Burwell vs. The London Free Press, and the plaintiff's solicitors sent the following letter to the paper:

"To the Editor of the London Free Press. Take notice that we are instructed by B. Burwell, of this city, that he complains of the following article which appeared in the morning issue of The Free Press, on Monday, 14th January, 1895, on the ground that the same is untrue, and that this notice is given in pursuance of R.S.O., ch. 57, and amending Acts; and we hereby give you notice of his complaint to the said article." Then followed a copy of article complained of, and the date of notice, which was signed by the solicitors for Burwell. The notice was served upon John S. Dewar, the city editor of the paper, at the office of the defendants, in the city of London. A similar notice, after publication of substantially the same article in the evening edition of the paper, was served upon Walter J. Blackburn, chairman of the Board of Directors of defendants, at the same office.

As Chief Justice Meredith, when in the Legislature, helped to frame the present libel law and must be familiar with its provisions and the meaning its wording is intended to convey, his decision will carry great weight. The decision is thus reported in the condensed law reports of The Globe and Mail: "The learned Chief Justice thinks that this is not a notice given to the 'defendant' as required by the statute. The defendants are not referred to in any way in the notice. The editor might be personally liable to an action, and is equally entitled to notice, and the notice in question is just such a one as he would receive. The notice being addressed to the 'editor,' there was no duty passed upon him to bring it to the defendants' knowledge, he may have dealt with it as a notice to himself. The statute requires notice in writing to be given to the defendant, and there is no power to substitute something else for that which the Legislature has made a condition precedent to action. The notice served on Mr. Blackburn does not help the plaintiff: being in the same form, it is open to same objection; besides, there is nothing to show that the action is brought for the libel contained in the second publication; and the notice, not being in that case directed to the libel complained of in the action, is of no avail. The question for decision must therefore be answered in the negative."

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THE NEWSPAPER DOG.

A YEAR or so ago the Montreal reporters admitted into their charmed circle a white dog which they found living on cigar stumps and other equally indigestible food in a place on Sherbrooke street where they give a full dinner for 10c. Because he was the dirtiest, filthiest ill-bred cur he was taken up. His headquarters were in The Herald reportorial rooms, but he was equally at home in the other offices. Editors he despised, or they him. They were too high-toned for his blood, but this fact made the boys doubly sure that he was the commonest mongrel they could find. He has been written up time and again by the papers. His weekly doings have been recorded and he became as well-known and popular as Ex-Mayor McShane. He has privileges. He is the only dog admitted to the sacred precincts in the Board of Trade, and he has occupied a prominent place on the platform at several important gatherings. When he walks down St. James street the police make way for him, and crowds have lined up to see him pass. He is also known in secret society circles, but he seems to have no principles. On the 17th of March he came out in a coat of green paint and spent most of the day in the Irish quarter, but by the 12th of July this had worn off, and he was about most of the day in orange, looking for a procession. At another time he went about with a square and compass painted in gold on his side, but the Masons would have nothing to do with him, and he rubbed that off. In an evil moment he wandered into a trade journal publisher's office with the dead game sporting editor of a morning paper. The trade journal man thinks he can tell a dog when he sees it, and for the first time a breath of suspicion was cast on Broderick—for that is his name. He hinted that his ancestors were not what they should have been. In short, he said that genuine blue blood coursed in Broderick's veins; that his parents must have been respectable thoroughbred fox terriers, and that Broderick could easily have won a prize if he had been at the Show. No one believes that he knows anything about dogs, but still his remarks have been repeated, in confidence, of course, and somehow the feeling has gone abroad that Broderick is not a mongrel. Reporters are looking at him doubtfully, but the editors are trying to make up.

VALUE OF OLD PROOF-SHEETS.

IN a list of relics advertised by a British firm are the proof-sheets of Sir Walter Scott's "The Pirate," with the author's ms. corrections and alterations. The value now placed on these proof-sheets is £105, or say \$500. There are some manuscripts and proof-sheets of which it would pay printers to retain possession. Most of them are burned as soon as they are of no further practical use. Bernard Quaritch, who has these sheets, says:

"Not merely interesting as a Scott relic, but extremely valuable and important as furnishing a striking example of his

literary methods, and of his practice in regard to style. It is curious to note how the text gains in strength and clearness by slight touches of the pen. We frequently observe the words 'Please read this,' evidently in Ballantyne's hand after his own first reading; and they generally appear in places where the ideas are obscurely expressed. In some places Ballantyne's memoranda amount to objections and desires for large alterations; and they are answered by Scott in subsidiary notes. There is one instance in which the author humorously writes, 'Your first objection is all my eye; your second is in my eye.'

"It is believed that Scott's corrections never reached the printer directly; that they were copied by Ballantyne upon second proofs and forwarded for press in his handwriting. Consequently the proof-sheets read by the author were intended to be destroyed; and the preservation of those of 'The Pirate' is a singular circumstance due to the action of Robert Cadell."

A case nearer home may also be cited. Mr. Joseph Pope's recent book, "Confederation Documents," was partly based on proofs of the British North America Bill used by the Canadian delegates in framing that measure in their conferences at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, in 1867. The various changes agreed upon were indicated in the margins of the various proofs. Sir John Macdonald must have bundled them into his trunk with other documents. Now, after 28 years, they turn up to throw light on the Constitutional Act, and the intentions and meaning of its framers.

PETE DIDN'T KNOW CHRYSLER.

A very disappointed man is Mr. Peter Murphy, who sells papers at the corner of St. Lawrence hall. He asked a guileless visitor yesterday: "Who owns Chrysler's farm, anyhow? Everybody wants The Utica Globe to read about it;" and because the stranger looked at Peter as if he was a confidence man, Peter is offended and tells everybody that he knows as much about farming as most people, but he never heard of a man by the name of Chrysler.—Montreal Gazette.

THE THOROLD POST.

The Thorold Post has bought itself a new home, and has removed to the corner of Albert and Ormond streets, where the office will be on the ground floor. The old office on Front street was The Post's home for over twenty years, from the first issue, May 24, 1875. May the paper prosper well in its new habitation.

"Mornin' papers!" yelled one of the newsboys yesterday. "All 'bout three men overcome with the heat an' one froze to death!"—Chicago Record.

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

ONTARIO.

THE Listowel Standard has donned a new dress of type and appears in enlarged form. It reflects much credit upon its editor and proprietor, Mr. A. St. Geo. Hawkins, who first issued his paper in February, 1878. He has the good wishes of all his contemporaries.

The Melita Enterprise has entered on its fifth year.

Thos. Vair, executor, is advertising The Galt Reporter for sale.

A gas engine has been put into The Petrolia Advertiser office.

Bruce county newspapers all suspend publication one week each year.

The Whitby Gazette has just celebrated its 35th birthday anniversary.

The Sturgeon Falls Enterprise is the latest venture in journalism.

Otto T. Pressprich is the new manager of The Hamburg Independent.

The Dutton Advance office was scorched of the fire at that place on the 7th inst.

The North Star, Parry Sound, has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday anniversary.

The Guelph Mercury has got its Typographs installed, and is now being set by them.

The Ottawa Citizen has purchased another Rogers Typograph, giving it a plant of five in all.

W. W. Keeling, whose death is announced at Winnipeg, was once an editor of The Guelph Mercury.

William Butler, an old London boy, is now circulation manager of The Times, Washington, D.C.

The Windsor Record has purchased another Rogers Typograph and blossomed out as an eight-page daily.

The threatened suit against The Hamilton Spectator by the proprietors of The St. Nicholas has been settled.

The Khan, who has been living at his home in Beverly lately, is getting out a new book, an autobiography.

Frank R. Young, a member of the Hamilton Typographical Union, and formerly connected with The Times, is dead.

The Norwood Register office turned out a very artistic programme of the Norwood High School commencement exercises.

London Typographical Union has resolved to fine any member \$1 who patronizes a Chinaman, and \$2 for a second offence.

Editor Johnson has shipped over 1,000 bushels of peaches from his orchard this season. The last shipment was to Manitoba.

The Guelph Herald's special edition, now prepared, is meeting with such favor that it will be nearly double the size first contemplated.

Sanders & Dwyer, hitherto publishers of The Exeter Advocate, have dissolved, and Charles H. Sanders becomes sole proprietor and editor.

Miss Eva Brodlique, of the Chicago press, who formerly represented The London Advertiser in the Press Gallery at

Ottawa, lately visited London, Toronto and other Ontario points. Miss Brodlique has succeeded well in Chicago journalism.

Mr. Ritinger, editor of Die Ontario Glocke, Walkerton, has lost his only son, a promising young man of 18, by typhoid.

Principal S. G. Brown, of the Watford Public School, is going into the newspaper business, and has bought The Wingham Times from R. Elliot.

While visiting her son at Dundas, Mrs. Jane Pirie, mother of Alex. Pirie, of The Banner, died Oct. 24. Mr. Pirie has the sympathy of his confreres.

The Forest Standard is applying for incorporation, with a capital stock of \$10,000, in 2,000 shares of \$5 each. The editor, Mr. A. Karr, has gone to Toronto.

John Cameron, representative of The Dry Goods Review, who visited Great Britain this summer, writes an account of his trip in Mr. Ramage's paper, The Grey Review.

Jas. P. Jaffray, formerly of Galt, editor The Chicago Canadian-American, has been voted out of the Victoria Club in that city, because the paper said the club interfered in politics.

The Welland Telegraph office had a narrow escape from injury or destruction by fire Nov. 11. Fortunately the blaze was extinguished without the aid of the firemen, and the loss was small.

The Thamesville Herald has moved into larger premises. It is now being published from a large two-storey brick block, which is more suitable for business. A new Vaughan cylinder press is being put in.

Alexander Macpherson, for 30 years editor of The Berlin Telegraph, has retired from journalism. The Telegraph has been sold to the Berlin Pub. Co. A. L. Anderson, of Toronto, is the new editor.

Messrs. Harris & Williams, publishers of The Watford Guide-Advocate have dissolved, and while Mr. Williams remains with the paper, the new firm will be Harris & Co., the owner of the plant and premises, Mrs. Tye, becoming a silent partner. The Guide-Advocate, which is one of the best conducted of our local papers, will be further improved early in the new year by a new dress of type.

D. McGillicuddy, of The Goderich Signal, who was unanimously elected president of the West Huron Reform Association last week, fills, says The Stratford Beacon, for the first time in his history the only office of any sort that he has ever been prevailed upon to accept. If Mr. McGillicuddy is not an office-seeker he is certainly a very clever newspaper man.

The Ridgetown Dominion is a new eight-page, 48-column paper, edited by H. H. Bowyer. An injunction was granted by Judge Bell, of Chatham, restraining the issue of the paper at the instance of The Ridgetown Standard, whose publisher, Mr. Wesley, claimed a previous agreement with Mr. Bowyer not to publish a paper in Ridgetown for five years. But The Dominion came out, as previously announced by posters in the streets.

TORONTO.

The T. Eaton Co. are said to be about to build a large publishing house.

Mr. W. J. Hambly, of The Mail, chairman of the Public School Board, was presented last week, on his fiftieth birthday, with several tributes of the regard and esteem in which he is

held. One of the gifts was a fine inkstand, with an address containing the following: "The good die young; you have lived to see fifty."

Mr. John Ross Robertson, of The Telegram, has returned from his English trip.

W. J. O'Keefe, one of the oldest printers in Toronto, died November 8.

The Massey Co. are getting out a new monthly magazine at 10 cents. It will be called Massey's Magazine.

A paper-covered edition of Hopkins' "Life of Sir John Thompson," for sale at the bookstores, is projected.

Mr. John A. Macdonald, late of The Arnprior Chronicle, was in Toronto last week. He has retired from newspaper work, and now controls a summer hotel at the mineral springs near Arnprior.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Northern Enterprise, Campbellton, N.B., is now in eight-page form.

The Halifax Herald is appearing occasionally on Saturdays in twelve-page form.

The Westville (N.S.) Press has purchased a news and job outfit from a party in Quebec.

Arthur Hannay has replaced A. J. Baxter on the reportorial staff of The St. John Telegraph.

C. S. O'Neill, editor of Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, is in the Maritime Provinces on his way to Newfoundland.

The Halifax Chronicle and Echo are following the Montreal Star's plan of insuring the lives of its subscribers.

The Colonial Standard, of Pictou, N.S., has passed its thirty-seventh milestone. R. C. Hamilton, formerly of The Annapolis Spectator, is the publisher.

The McAlpine Publishing Co. have just issued a new edition of their Nova Scotia Directory. It contains 1,828 pages, and the matter is exhaustive and well arranged.

A new paper is to be published at Barrington, Shelburne County, N.S. Moses Nickerson will be the editor. The first number will be printed at the office of The Times, Yarmouth.

The printing of reports for the Nova Scotia Government has been let. The Halifax Herald, Wm. McNab, the Nova Scotia Printing Co., and A. & W. McKimley get the bulk of the work.

Sydney B. Paterson, prominent in St. John journalism before Confederation, died in Montreal last week. He was a colleague of the late John Livingstone, and was associated with the late Hon. Edward Willis in the old Daily News.

George E. Fenety, who started the first penny paper in the Maritime Provinces, who was associated with Howe in the Halifax press, and who engaged in several journalistic enterprises in the States many years ago, has returned to newspaper work as editor of the St. John Record. He has been in official life for over thirty years.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A. Macotte & Co., bookbinders, Quebec, are offering their business for sale.

Mr. W. J. Maguire, proprietor of The Quebec Mercury, has returned from a visit to Europe.

The Rome correspondent of The Quebec Electeur, a well-known French-Canadian priest, is under arrest for articles

attacking the Italian Government. His remittances have been returned by the Government to Mr. Pacaud, who says he will continue to send the money.

E. Avery, editor of The Sherbrooke Gazette, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Malcolm Bradford.

J. T. Holland, foreman for ten years of The Stanstead Journal, has left Canada, having purchased The Valley Record, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

In the libel suit of Angers v. Pacaud at Quebec, Judge Routhier condemned defendant to pay \$2,000 damages, and costs, which amount to about \$2,000 more.

At the meeting of the members of the Legislative press gallery November 13, retiring President E. T. D. Chambers, of The Chronicle, in the chair, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Hon. T. C. Chapais; hon. vice-presidents, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Mr. Chicoyne, M.L.A.; president, T. St. Pierre, Montreal Herald; first vice-president, J. B. Dumont, Courrier du Canada; second vice-president, E. J. C. Chambers, Montreal Gazette; secretary, A. Alaire, L'Evenement; members of committee, L. S. Joncas, M.P., John Jordan, J. H. McHugh, Alfred Olivier and Hon. Chas. Langelier. Thanks were voted the retiring president, and congratulations tendered to Hon. T. C. Chapais, editor of The Courrier du Canada, on his appointment as president of the Legislative Council.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Press Association at Sherbrooke, Oct. 21, the following were elected officers: President, W. L. Shurtliff, Coaticook Observer. Vice-presidents, A. L. Lance, Richmond Times; L. A. Belanger, Sherbrooke Progres, and E. J. Bedard, Richmond. E. S. Stevens, Sherbrooke Examiner, re-elected sec-treasurer. Executive Committee, Messrs. J. A. Chicoyne, M.P.P., Sherbrooke Pioneer; C. H. Parmalee, Waterloo Advertiser, and J. C. Sutherland, Richmond, Sherbrooke Examiner. Messrs. W. W. E. Jones, Richmond Guardian; W. A. Morehouse, Sherbrooke Examiner, and J. E. Genest, Le Progres, were appointed a committee to procure a corner stone, suitably inscribed, to commemorate the Eastern Townships Press in the Centennial Monument to be erected to the pioneers of the townships.

MONTREAL.

The Star is now printed entirely by the Rogers Typograph.

The Quebec Protestant is a new monthly, to appear early next month.

John V. Ellis, editor of The St. John Globe, was here on a visit recently.

Mr. C. W. Young, editor and proprietor of The Cornwall Freeholder, was in town last week.

Mr. Henry Dalby, editor of The Star, has been confined to his house with a severe cold for a fortnight.

Michael Vidal, formerly editor of La Patrie, and connected latterly with Le Moniteur du Commerce, expired suddenly October 19.

J. Israel Tarte, M.P., announces a libel suit for \$50,000 against The Toronto World for publishing an alleged libellous article about him.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, the English press correspondent and financial writer, passed through here on the way home to London after a trip through the Northwest.

There are two changes on the staff of La Patrie. Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, the managing editor, has resigned to accept a position

on *Le Monde*, and is succeeded by Mr. G. E. Langlois, city editor of *Le Monde*, and interested in *La Liberte*, of St. Scholastique. Mr. De la Durantaye, also of *La Patrie*, joins the staff of *Le Monde*.

The Canadian Composing Co., Ltd., Montreal, is applying for incorporation, the capital stock being \$21,000, divided into 840 shares of \$25 each. The applicants are W. W. Wotherpoon, of New York; F. A. C. Bickerdike, Wm. Smith, John Ogilvy, and Saumarez Carmichael, of Montreal, and the new company ask power to "manufacture, construct, buy, sell, deal in and erect all kinds of machinery and machines for type-setting, line casting and printing, and all machinery for use in connection with the said business, and to acquire and dispose of patents and patent rights in connection with the same."

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The *Portage Daily Item* has ceased after 100 daily issues.

The *Qu'Appelle Progress* has completed its tenth year of publication.

Mr. Stanley, formerly of Winnipeg, is publishing a new paper, *The Star*, at Neche, N.D.

Editor Steen, of *The Winnipeg Commercial*, has been on his annual trip to Eastern Canada.

W. M. Alcorn, editor of *The Annapolis Spectator*, has just recovered from a serious illness.

The *Brandon Sun* is now issuing a special Saturday edition. The first number is a bright one.

William Curran has been committed for trial on a charge of setting fire to *The Regina Standard* office.

George Cowan, of *The Winnipeg Free Press* news room, has gone to *The Portage La Prairie Review*.

The *Brandon Sun* is moving to the Fleming Block, where a fine printing establishment is being fitted up.

Hon. Mr. Baker, of Victoria, B.C., is threatening action against *The Province* for an article on a mining sale.

R. J. Burd, reporter of *The Winnipeg Nor'wester*, is taking action against the writer of a letter in the other city papers.

W. W. Keeling, formerly attached to the business staff of *The Winnipeg Free Press*, died at the General Hospital recently.

Thomas Powell, late of *The Leader*, is succeeding Fred Young as deputy clerk of the court at Regina, the latter having gone to England.

The Winnipeg grand jury returned no bill in the criminal libel charge of R. L. Richardson, of *The Tribune*, against D. J. Beaton, of *The Free Press*.

A. H. Searle, editor of *The Province*, Victoria, has, through his solicitor, Archer Martin, commenced an action for libel, damages \$5,000, against *The Victoria Colonist*, on account of an article in that paper entitled "Journalistic Ruffianism."

The Typographical Union's anniversary banquet at Winnipeg was a marked success. Among those present were: W. A. Bunn, president of the union, who filled the chair; Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P., P. C. McIntyre, M.P.P., Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Taylor, Ald. Jameson, Geo. Saults, Wm. Small, James Brownlee, R. L. Richardson, John Stovel, C. L. Shaw, W. F. Payne, J. Moncrief, Harry Cowan, J. Appleton, etc. Toasts, songs and speeches made up a very good programme.

LATE PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

ANOTHER MILL GOING UP AT CHATHAM.

A new sulphite pulp mill with a thirty-ton capacity is being erected opposite Chatham, N.B. It will be started with machinery for turning out fifteen tons, and as the demands increase the additional machinery will be put in. It will have both water and steam power. It will be managed by T. R. Allison, until recently superintendent of the Maritime Sulphite Mills at Chatham, and the capital will be largely supplied by a Montreal business man. The concern will be known as the Springlake Sulphite Fibre Co. Work is being pushed on rapidly and they expect to be manufacturing before February. The company intend going into the manufacture of paper later. At present they will devote their energies to an export trade in pulp entirely.

WILL NOT MAKE PAPER.

The story among the paper makers is that the Laurentide Pulp Co. were going into paper making. Speaking to *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* Mr. Forman, of that company, said that nothing had been decided upon.

AT THE SOO.

The impression among the paper makers is that Mr. Clergue and his company will eventually, and that before long, build a paper mill at the Sault. The speculative character of the enterprise has been well known, and for that reason many thought that they would not even go so far as to begin the manufacture of pulp, but would endeavor to place the property and rights on the market. Now that the pulp mill is a certainty, and there is serious talk of a paper mill, people in Montreal are beginning to think that one will really be built.

A POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION.

An association of the building-paper mills in Canada is talked of. They number eight or ten, and are situated principally in the province of Quebec, with a large mill, the Northumberland Paper Co., in Ontario.

PAPER INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT.

It is said that J. C. Wilson, ex M.P., of J.C. Wilson & Co., will contest Argenteuil in the coming Dominion elections in the Conservative interest. It is to be hoped he will and that he may be successful. *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* takes no sides in politics excepting to advocate the election of a greater number of successful business men to replace the ward politicians who now have too much to say in the councils of both parties. Mr. Wilson carried weight with his own party and his views were always received with more than ordinary attention by the Opposition when he was in the House before. At this time, when the future of paper making in Canada depends on the way in which the matter is handled, we cannot have too many able men like Mr. Wilson in the House.

Pleasant to the taste, and soothing to the irritated throat, B. F. P. cough drops give immediate relief in all cases of throat troubles.

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THE NORTH STAR.

THE North Star, Parry Sound, which recently entered on its 21st year, has been gradually working its way into the front ranks of the weekly press. Mr. Ireland bought the property in 1880, and since that time it has been known for the way in which it has advocated the interests of that part of Northern Ontario. Its latest move is a good one. It has put in a new dress of type, a new cylinder power press, and will shortly add electricity or a water motor. It is printed on good paper and looks better in every way. Mr. Ireland has had W. H. Bundy, an experienced job printer, associated with him for some months, and they are making a special feature of the job department, in which they have now four presses. They talk of increasing the size of the paper very shortly. The improvements made suggest the value of the Press Association to the newspaper publisher. It is a remarkable fact that, with very few exceptions, the publishers who have been making the greatest progress in the last few years—the men who have kept up with the times—are all members, and they are also readers of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*. As Mr. Ireland, who never misses a meeting, once remarked, "I often get many good ideas in chatting with my confreres at the annual meeting; but if I only got one a year it would pay me."

IMPORTANT PULP CASE DECISION.

A decision in favor of the defendant has been rendered at Portland, Me., by Judge Putnam in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the American Sulphite Pulp Co., of Boston, vs. the Howland Falls Pulp Co., of Lincoln, Me. The motion relates to the use of the Russell patent in the construction of digesters, the plaintiff claiming that those in use at the Howland Falls Pulp Mill are an infringement on this patent. Judge Putnam ordered the bill dismissed with costs. The case involves large interests in the sulphite process of pulp manufacture.

PRESERVE THE FORESTS.

In Europe for many years great pains have been taken to preserve the forests. New York State a few years ago passed a similar law, and it is being strictly enforced. There the woodsmen are not allowed to cut down any tree until it has reached a certain circumference. The forests are thus being thinned out gradually. Millions of dollars' worth are preserved, that are at present destroyed in Canada. The Dominion Government should have a Department of Forestry, with a strong, energetic head. This man should be supported by all paper and pulp manufacturers. In fact, these as well as the lumbermen are beginning to recognize the necessity of doing something.

PULP MAKING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. D. W. Prowse, of St. John's, Nfld., says that the discovery of coal near the railway at Grand Lake, only 40 miles from a good shipping port on the west coast, and the abundance of spruce and other wood in Newfoundland, will lead to the establishment of a large pulp mill. Mr. R. G. Reid, who has leased the coal area in question from the Government, has shipped a load of pulp wood to a Scotch house for expert opinion. A favorable report has been received, and pulp mills will be built.

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PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

EXPORT DUTY OR BOUNTY.

THE Government will no doubt hear from the paper and pulp men at the coming session of Parliament, if not before. The articles in this department of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER have been stirring up owners of mills as well as of limits who were previously somewhat indifferent. One of them stopped a representative of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER in Montreal a few days ago to thank him for the attention that the paper had been giving to this question. They were, he said, beginning to realize the fact that the American paper makers must come to Canada for their wood. As those who have been investigating the question point out, the sources of supply in the United States are almost entirely exhausted. They must come to Canada for their pulp. As long as we permit them to have our spruce logs free, and they charge a duty on our pulp, the logs will go over the border to be made into pulp and paper.

The general feeling seems to be to ask the Government, if they refuse to put an export duty on logs, that they give an export bounty on pulp to develop our own mills and to force the Americans to erect mills and grind the pulp in Canada. There are others who advocate a policy which shall also continue the development of the industry and manufacture the pulp into paper in this country. Instead, therefore, of the bounty being on pulp they want it on the finished paper. This last is more in keeping with the theory on which all bounties are paid.

There are some who think that if we play our cards well we may force nearly all makers of news print in the States to transfer their manufacturing to Canada or be undersold in their own market. It is true they may endeavor to induce their own Government to increase the duty on paper to counteract a Canadian bounty, but the outcry from the newspapers there would be so great that no Government would dare to vote for higher duties. Canada has the trump card. It depends on the business ability of the members of the Dominion Cabinet whether it will be properly played.

ADVANCE IN PULP.

Mechanical wood pulp is higher. Some manufacturers are talking \$6 to \$8 advance, but, as far as can be learned, there is only an advance of \$2 established. Paper makers paid \$20 last week for a grade they bought at \$18 two weeks previous. On the strength of this advance some of the paper dealers are trying to do better on "news," but they are not meeting with any response. In fact, there was one maker in Montreal this week who was offering to close contracts at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. under the lowest figure asked for round lots, and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under the usual market

price. If, however, the strength in pulp is not only maintained but values still further advance, firmer prices on paper are possible, if not probable.

The scarcity of pulp is due to the low water in many, if not all, the rivers on which the mills are situated. Some of them have had to suspend operations altogether, while others are running on half-time. An unusually rainy season from now to Christmas would help things some, but with the probability of frost in the ground very soon, the outlook is not favorable for those who look for much improvement in the water supply.

IMPORTING PULP INTO THE U.S.

An application was heard at Washington from Rudolph Helwig for the remission of penalty duties amounting to \$9,100 on an importation of pulp appraised at about \$17,500. The duties were levied under the McKinley Administrative Act, which requires the addition of a penalty of 2 per cent. for each 1 per cent. that the appraised value exceeds the entered value, and were imposed because Mr. Helwig failed to enter any market value. The value which he returned in the entry was obtained under the provisions of section 8 of the Administrative law providing for a statement of the cost of production of consigned goods. The general appraisers and the courts found that there was a market value for wood pulp at the port where Mr. Helwig's goods were exported, and this market value was far more than 10 per cent. in excess of the entered value. The question will be decided later.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR SHIPMENTS.

A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says: The trade in pulp wood, mostly spruce, has been very large this season. This is the first time that shipments have been made from the Lake Superior region, and the business is bound to attain enormous proportions, for the proper kinds of wood cannot be found in large quantities elsewhere than along the north shore of Lake Superior, unless one goes far inland from the shore of Lake Huron, which makes the cost of getting to the mill on the American side more than the mill can stand. Last winter Michigan and Wisconsin pulp mills caused 40,000 cords of spruce to be cut along the lake shore from 10 miles west of Port Arthur to 180 miles east. The average cost at the mill is about \$5.75 per cord, and the lake freight rate is somewhere near \$2.50. On the American side, at intervals, there are large quantities of spruce close to the water and the mills are beginning to look this way for their supply.

THE CANADIAN POLICY.

SAYS The Paper Trade Journal: "Canadian paper and pulp interests are yet trying to impress upon the Dominion Government the necessity of adopting a policy which shall develop their industries. This policy is, of course, the levying of an export duty on spruce logs. It appears that the export of Canadian spruce to this country has not only reached very large dimensions, but is growing rapidly, and that the pulp industry in the United States is growing proportionately, while that of the Dominion languishes. It is not to be denied that there is truth in this statement, and that naturally it must have its aggravating side to loyal Canadians. It seems, however, that our neighbor has got a very fair foothold in English markets, having sent them 23,751 tons of wood pulp in 1894, and recent indications point to a very large increase of the trade this year. Instead of berating the United States, why not follow up this advantage energetically? The way to build up an industry is not by 'pitching into' others because they are active industrially, but by going to work one's self. So far as can be ascertained, the shipment of Canadian spruce to the United States is a perfectly legitimate business on both sides of the border, and in the absence of any other demand, or any home demand for their product, it is not plain wherein spruce loggers show any disloyalty in selling their timber to those who want it and can make use of it. It seems to have entered the Canadian mind that if the exportation of spruce to the United States can be cut off the pulp makers of the latter country will have to pull up stakes and move across the border. It is averred that 'the pulp industry of the States is developing rapidly, and new mills are building and old ones enlarging in the full expectation that Canada will go on supplying free raw material to the end of time. These mills would be erected here if our policy were amended.' This is altogether a matter of conjecture. It is not at all certain that American pulp makers, for such they would continue to be even though they removed their plants to Canada, would prefer to submit their manufactured product to a tariff duty than to pay an export duty on spruce logs. It is desirable to be as near to the source of supply of raw materials as possible, to be sure, but in many instances the disadvantages of such a location outweigh the advantages; anyway, we do not expect to be called upon very soon to witness any startling hegira of American pulp makers to Canada, not even if the threatened export duty materializes."

DEMAND FOR PULP WOOD.

To show that there is considerable pressure on the part of the wood pulp men to secure supplies of spruce wood, we learn that shipments have been made this fall of spruce wood from Nova Scotia to Baltimore, says an exchange. We also learn that Nova Scotia parties have been approached by pulp grinders in Connecticut, and in one or two cases in Maine, for prices for future delivery of spruce pulp wood. There are many pulp mills located in sections of the country where there are no supplies of spruce wood near by, and of course they can only be furnished with raw material from distant points. In many cases these mills never would have been built where they are now located if the original proprietors had supposed the paper business would finally depend upon spruce wood for grinding. However, with the expensive plants already constructed, it seems cheaper to the owners to bring the spruce to the mill rather than move the mills to the spruce.

CANADA'S POLICY IN PULP.

EDITOR PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,--May I ask permission to record my appreciation, as an interested person, of the editorial in your issue of September headed "Canada's Policy in Pulp."

You have stated the question from the Canadian point of view, sensibly, and your arguments showing the advisability of a Canadian export duty on spruce logs and pulp wood are absolutely indisputable. You are in error, however, in stating that our American cousins fully expect that Canada will go on supplying free raw material to the end of time. It is a fact that some of them have this impression, gained apparently from their connection with the U. S. lumber trade, in which the belief has long been prevalent (and certainly their experience would seem to justify it) that the U. S. lumber manufacturers could, through the U. S. Government's fiscal policy, force Canadian lumbermen to concede them anything they desired. Notwithstanding this, however, it is a fact that almost all of the leading pulp and paper manufacturers in the United States are at present strongly of the opinion that it is only a question of time when Canada will impose an export duty upon spruce logs and pulp wood, and most of them are very much astonished that Canada has not already done so. In fact, on a page or two further on, in your own issue before referred to, you instance the opinion expressed by The Paper Trade Journal of New York "that an export duty on Canadian spruce pulp wood is something which our paper and pulp makers may expect in the near future," and it only requires a short interview with each of the leading paper and pulp manufacturers of the U. S. to prove that this is entirely correct. For those of your readers who may not know it, the fact may be simply stated that The Paper Trade Journal as an exponent of the views of the pulp and the paper trade in the U. S. stands unapproached in that country by any other publication, and this journal has expressed the same opinion in more than one issue lately.

If any other argument were needed to open the eyes of our representatives in Ottawa, it would be found in the fact that the huge combination of "news" mills in the United States, which includes all of the leading makers east of the Ohio, considers its strongest safeguard to lie in the fact that it controls the most of the available spruce timber lands still remaining in the northern and eastern United States.

Let us make no mistake. Canada possesses by far the finest and largest area of spruce timber for paper making in the world, and has, moreover, the water powers which can alone make that material available. Nature has richly endowed us, but our legislators are doing their utmost to rob us of our heritage. It remains to be seen whether we shall continue to remain contented under the disabilities which they have imposed upon us.

Yours respectfully,

Montreal, Nov. 10.

CANADIAN.

A PULP MILL FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Schilde, the pulp mill expert, has been in Richibucto, N.B., looking over the ground. He says that it possesses facilities for a pulp mill much better than that of any other he has seen, and thinks there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary amount of capital if the matter were laid before would-be investors.

THE NEW EDDY MILL AT HULL.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER was present at the starting of the E. B. Eddy Co.'s new 20-ton mechanical wood pulp mill at Hull last week. The mill, their fourth and largest, is situated south of their No. 1 paper mill and west of the No. 4 mill, and is solidly built on 4-foot stone cemented foundations, with a substantial frame superstructure, clad and roofed with the Metallic Roofing Co.'s best galvanized iron covering. Part of the second floor, a space of about 62 by 74 feet, is used as a rag-sorting room, but the remainder of the building is devoted to pulp-producing machinery. The power is developed by four (two pair) McCormick horizontal turbine water-wheels made by Morgan Smith & Sons, of New York. Instead of the grinders being driven by gears, as is usual, they are operated by Dodge wood split pulley rope drives direct from the water-wheel shafts, which are horizontal. This drive makes the tenth Dodge drive in use by the Eddy Co., of varying capacity, from 25 h. p. to about 700 h. p. each. The grinders are four in number, with 4 pockets, and are the latest and heaviest style of hydraulic grinders made by the Bagley & Sewall Co., of Watertown, N.Y. The wet machines, three in number, were made by the Eddy Co. on their premises. They have all the latest improvements, and are calculated to take care of all the pulp the grinders make. The surplus stock not taken off by wet machines is conducted by gravity to the basement of No. 1 mill, where it is stored, then pumped to No. 3 and No. 4 mills as required. The six new pulp screens used in this mill were also made on the premises. The stones used are partly from the Ohio Stone Co., Cleveland, and partly from Scotland, and are being tried side by side to see which will give the best results. The general mechanical superintendent of the Eddy Co.'s extensive plant, seems quite proud of the very thorough and complete manner in which this last (fourth) pulp mill, put up under his direction, started up. The machinery was installed and the mill put in motion without a hitch. When the mill was first talked of and laid out last year it was thought that it would produce more pulp than would at first be required, but the demands of the paper-making department for pulp, owing to the increased business of the company, will give this mill and the Bagley & Sewall four grinders all they can attend to.

An immense amount of power is required to run this mammoth establishment, and the company, as noted above, believe in the Dodge system of rope transmission of power, having already in use the following drives installed by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto: three 500 horse-power drives from water-wheels under No. 1 mill, used for driving the pulp grinders; one 500 horse-power drive in No. 3 mill, from water-wheel shaft to main line; one 200 horse power drive from supplementary engine at sulphite mill to line shaft; one 300 horse-power drive, line shaft in power house at sulphite mill to main line shaft in sulphite mill; one 150 horse power drive from wheel shaft at saw mill to line shaft in new pail shop, a distance of over 200 feet, over intermediate roofs and at irregular angles; one 50 horse-power from line shaft in No. 3 mill to counter shaft in new warehouse, driving elevators, etc., a distance of 250 feet, at irregular angles. They also drive the blacksmith shop by a rope drive of the Dodge Co.'s construction, taking the power from machine shop, quite a distance across the race; and, lastly, two drives of 600 horse power capacity, each just installed

in new pulp grinding mill recently built. This is only a small portion of the power used by the Eddy Co. The Dodge wood split belt pulley is in use almost exclusively throughout the works.

PULP MILL AT MERRITTON.

A new company, called the Lyster Pulp and Paper Co. of Merritton, has been formed to lease the old cotton mill there and go into the pulp business. Dr. W. R. Campbell, of Niagara Falls, is president, and Charles Hyde, secretary and manager. The plant proposed to be leased comprises a large four-storey stone building 200 x 65 feet, a brick building 50 x 60 feet, three storeys in height, besides two or three minor buildings, boiler rooms and offices. The water power is excellent, there being a 24-foot head, capable of generating 1,200 horse power. At the start the company will establish a 20 to 25-ton pulp mill. It will adopt the Mills grinder, and put in five as a starter.

A PAPER FOR PUBLISHERS.

The Trade Press, published in Chicago at \$1 a year, is a very useful investment for a newspaper publisher. It contains many hints on advertising and methods of pushing a paper which are of practical value. Primarily intended for trade paper publishers, its articles have a general utility.

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Board Cutters. P. in G. No. 11902.

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Patent Carsoon Cutter, with self clamps. P. in G. No. 11998.

Steam Embossing Presses, with four tables to be attended only by two workmen, with disposition to disengage each table. Registered No. 6847.

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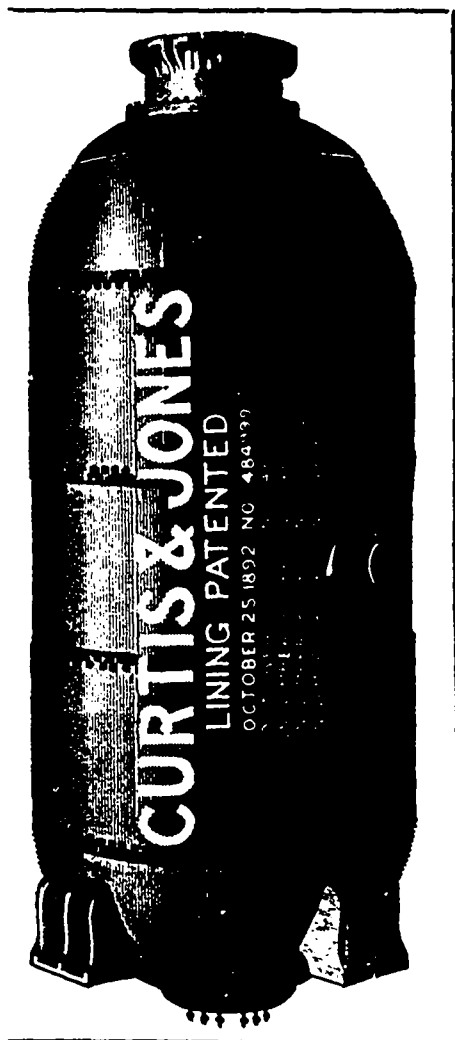
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Howland Falls Pulp Co., Howland, Me.

30 ton Plant. 6 C. & J. Digesters.

Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y.

50 ton Plant. 8 C. & J. Digesters.

J. & J. Rogers Co., Au Sable Forks, N.Y.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Glen Manufacturing Co., Berlin, N.H.

30 ton Plant. 5 C. & J. Digesters.

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Bangor Pulp & Paper Co. Basin Mills, Me.

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There is no question but what a stronger and much higher grade of fibre is obtained by the use of the

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTER

And at a less cost to the manufacturer, and with the use of our other latest improvements,

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LATE MARITIME NEWS.

THE Liverpool, N.S., Advance and Times were both burned out some months ago. They have appeared again in the usual form, The Advance with a new dress of type and The Times printed on a Hoe drum cylinder press, purchased from The Halifax Herald office.

A. J. Baxter, a well-known St. John journalist, has gone to reside in Boston.

A. P. Douglas, editor of The New Glasgow Enterprise, was married on the 15th ult. to Miss Laura Green.

Annapolis has a paper edited by young ladies. It is called The Weekly Surprise, and is all that the name implies.

The Fredericton Herald's daily issue, started during the recent campaign, will be continued by its editor, Mr. Macnutt.

Mr. E. T. Carbonell, editor of The Prince Edward Islander, was married to Miss Catharine McDougall, of Charlottetown, Nov. 6.

Major Sam. Hughes, M.P. for North Victoria, Ont., editor of The Lindsay Warder, visited New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this month.

The Amherst Daily News has been enlarged. It is the only paper outside of Halifax receiving press despatches. The News bids fair to prosper.

The Moncton Plain Dealer has suspended publication, owing to being refused transmission through the mails. The Hornet is to take its place.

R. G. Mathews, of The Star, had in the autumn number of The Canadian Grocer a clever sketch, reproduced in colors,

illustrating the Radnor water being used as a beverage on board a yacht.

Fred. E. Cox, editor of The Middleton, N.S., Outlook, was married at Avonport on the 7th inst. to Miss Madge S. Shaw. He has enlarged and otherwise improved his newsy paper.

The secretary and manager of the St. John Exhibition has written S. D. Scott, editor of The Sun, who was chairman of the Press Committee of the Exhibition, a letter in which he says: "I desire to express to you, and through you to your committee and the entire press of the Maritime Provinces, my appreciation of the many acts of kindness which I have personally received at their hands, and of their unceasing efforts to aid and assist the association in making the Exhibition a more perfect success. The gratuitous assistance which has been given to our association by all the newspapers, more especially by those of this city, has materially aided us in securing the public patronage which we have received."

The editor of The Lockeport Hustler, Mr. H. R. L. Bill, was last week married to Miss Ida Silver, of Lunenburg, at the latter place. In consequence of the absence of the editor from his post, the issue of The Hustler was delayed a day, and the editor publishes an apology as follows: "This issue of The Hustler has been detained a day by financial matters—changing Silver to Bills." To this The Guysboro' Gazette adds: "Delays often occur in newspaper offices through a scarcity of both silver and bills. It will doubtless be a great consolation to our brother journalist, as time wears on, to feel that he is not altogether dependent upon delinquent subscribers for the occasional arrival of a Bill at The Hustler office."

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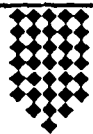
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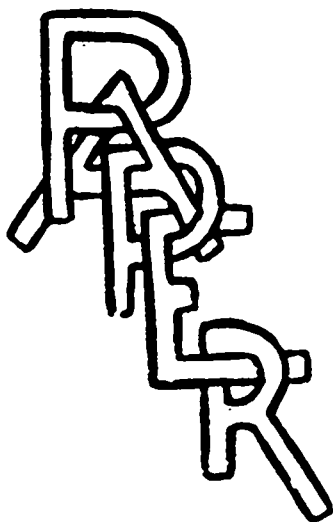
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