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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

VOL. VI.—NO. 1. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Toronto Type Foundry

BUSINESS... ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Printing Trade
Of Canada

WE have pleasure in announcing that this Company has secured the extensive business in NEW and SECOND-HAND MACHINERY of **Mr. John J. Palmer,** including Agencies for **C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., The Miehle Printing Press Co., The Cox Duplex Printing Press Co., The Improved Universal Press, The Thorne Type-Setting Machine, The Challenge Machinery Co., The Dexter Folding Machine Co.** Mr. Palmer has become a large stockholder in TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY (Ltd.), and has been elected President of the Company.

With Largely Increased Capital and Improved Facilities, the business of The Toronto Type Foundry will be extended to its fullest capacity in the several departments, and our customers can depend upon better service than ever before.

Our Thanks are tendered to the trade for the very liberal patronage extended to us during the past ten years.

44 BAY ST., TORONTO.
January, 1897.

J. J. PALMER, President.

J. T. JOHNSTON, Manager.

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TORONTO.

Printer and Publisher.

VOL. VI—NO. 1 TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897. $2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE MACLEAN PUB. CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS
No. 26 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Subscription $2.00 per annum. Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. MacLEAN, President HUGH C. MacLEAN, Sec.-Treas.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

A CONTEMPORARY, whose name we do not like to mention without permission, finds itself adding to the subscription list the names of persons whose political opinions are opposed to those of the paper. There are no party splits or complications in the locality to account for this. The editor modestly hopes it is due to a good live local news department and to the fact that while the paper's views are well defined, they are not offensively expressed. Both these achievements are within the power of any weekly publisher. The weekly paper need not be backboneless on public issues in order to secure patrons on both sides of the dividing line. But if it wounds the personal feelings of local politicians, it naturally cuts itself off from a large constituency. We can denounce a party and a policy without hitting individuals. It is this latter pastime which costs a publisher more money than he ever recovers from his own political side. The tendency of politicians (both sides) is to make use of the press without adequate return.

A suggestion of The Brockville Times, which is especially interesting to the weekly publisher, relates to advertising. The country merchants are loudly complaining of competition from the city department stores. Some of these very grumblers run no ad. in their local paper. How do they expect to keep trade at home? "The city merchant," says Mr. Wilgress in The Times, "advertises and keeps on advertising and hammering away at the public mind with facts and prices and qualities until he makes an impression and sells his wares." The local publisher should drive this into the merchants' minds the coming year.

The Thorold Post is perfectly right in refusing publication to anonymous letters during the municipal or other election season. Mr. Thompson mentions a case where a contemporary admitted an innocent-looking letter and then let itself in for a voluminous controversy. There is, therefore, the consideration of space, as well as the inexpedience of printing angry effusions. The editor of The Post concludes: "All correspondents may rest assured that legitimate discussions of legitimate subjects are always welcome, but that acrid criticisms of individuals can be published only over actual signatures, and then must be couched in proper language." All of which is sound sense.

That was rather an amusing incident (for editors of weeklies) pointed out in connection with the Hamilton mayoralty. All the local papers supported one candidate; the other man was elected. Now, no city has three more vigorous or influential papers than The Herald, Spectator and Times. Why did they not express public opinion in this matter? Probably because they were not at pains to find out the local feeling. The weekly has its own difficulties in "sizing up" the trend of opinion in a large area, and may therefore extract comfort from the fact that three widely read dailies were unable to bend the electorate their way.

THE DAILY PRESS.

There is not much to note in the daily field this month. The threatened advent of a new paper for Ottawa has not yet "materialized." Three dailies are quite enough for the capital. In Montreal the competition goes merrily on, The Star issuing a 12-page paper, and The Herald brightening up its first page in the latest style. In Toronto the papers continue to thrive on the rich harvest of the mining development. It is said that every daily in the city is now making money.

Owing to Mr. Andrew Pattullo's new duties as a member of the Legislature, the managing staff of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review is now as follows: Mr. Andrew Pattullo, proprietor, C. A. Abraham, business manager; E. Norman Smith, managing editor. Mr. Norman Smith has been doing important editorial duty for years and is well fitted for fresh responsibilities. He is well known to his Ontario brethren as municipal reporter for The Toronto World some years ago, was on the staff of the London, Eng., Press Association, and during the World's Fair acted as Chicago correspondent for a syndicate of English papers.

A curious story, for the truth of which we do not vouch, is told about the publication of the Manitoba school settlement.

Contrary to usual custom in making important Government announcements, it was given out first to the afternoon papers. This, so people say, was to let The Winnipeg Tribune have it before The Winnipeg Free Press. The former is Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P.'s, paper, and as he is a strong supporter of Government, and The Free Press is independent, the privilege, like kissing, went by favor. The Montreal Herald, however, then a morning paper got over the difficulty neatly. The newspapers had advance typewritten copies of the terms. An extra was issued at noon on the day authorized for publication.

Mr. Beckles Wilson, of The London, Eng., Daily Mail, is now on his way to the Pacific Coast, having visited all central points in the Eastern Provinces for material for his letters to his paper. His labors entitle him to the consideration of his newspaper confreres in this country, and personally he is bright, clever and agreeable. He is of opinion that a regular Canadian cable service is practicable if twenty-five dailies from Halifax to Victoria will go in for it. At the outset it might be supplementary to the present service which is via the United States. Ten dollars per week, he thinks, would meet the cost.

The death of Mr. Henry Lawson removes a veteran editor, who was known to most newspaper men in Canada and was the personal friend of a great many. Mr. Lawson spent his earlier and middle life on the Maritime press. He came west and was attached to the staffs of The Toronto Globe, The Montreal Herald and Montreal Star; conducted The Cornwall Freeholder for a time, before Mr. C. W. Young purchased it, and about 1888 went out to be editor of The Victoria Colonist, which position he retained to the last. He was a man of ability and possessed a kindly nature.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE APPROACHING ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTIFICATIONS have already been sent out by Mr. Cooper to the members containing the programme for the annual meeting, which opens in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Thursday, February 4th. In preparing a programme some difficulty was experienced in getting contributors. To make requests personally of over 160 members was impossible, and it is expected that members generally will come prepared to participate in the discussions; to think over the subjects and suggestions they would like to bring before the association, and thus ensure practical debates. Members intending to come to Toronto will make note of the following arrangement with the railways:

The railways have made the same liberal arrangements as in 1895 and 1896. Members will buy full-fare tickets to Toronto, getting at the same time a certificate from the local ticket agent. This, when signed by the secretary of the association and presented at the Union Station, will enable them to secure a ticket back free of charge.

THE DINNER.

The social side of the annual meeting is one of its most important features. The committee discussed many different plans. It was finally decided that the position of the association and the wishes of all its members would be best served by a dinner. The National Club, to which several members belong, is the place where the dinner will be held. Recently fitted up in fine style, this club is now one of the best appointed in Canada. It is non-political in character. The toast list will be short. Besides representative members of the daily and weekly press, several public men will speak. These include: Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works; Principal Parkin, of Upper Canada College; Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, president British Empire League. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, will be present if the sittings of the Tariff Commission permit. Mr. Mulock, Sir M. Bowell, and Mr. Tarte have definitely accepted. Among newspaper men who are also Parliamentarians the following will speak at the banquet: John Ross Robertson, M.P., Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., W. F. Maclean, M.P., E. F. Clarke, M.P. The programme for the business meetings is as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Thursday morning—Opens at 11 o'clock.

Reports of executive and secretary-treasurer; president's address, appointment of Committee on Resolutions, nomination of officers, discussion of libel matters.

Thursday afternoon—Opens at 2 o'clock

Advertising Matters—A. J. Jeffry, Chronicle, Arnprior, Hal B. Donly, Reformer, Simcoe; F. H. Dobbin, Review, Peterboro; A. McKim, Montreal.

Postage on Newspapers—Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General; J. S. Brierley, Herald, Montreal; W. J. Douglas, Mail and Empire, Toronto; S. Stephenson, Planet, Chatham, and others.

Small Local Ads. in Weeklies—M. Y. McLean, Expositor, Seaforth

Size and the Daily Press—A. H. U. Colquhoun, Printer and Publisher

Insurance Report—T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford

Excursion Report—L. W. Shannon, Citizen, Ottawa

Friday morning—Meet at 9.30 o'clock

Illustrated Editions for Weeklies—W. Ireland, North Star, Parry Sound.

Early History of our Association—John Cameron, Advertiser, London.

Country Correspondence—A. R. Fawcett, Leader, Toronto Junction.

The Outlook for Canadian Journalism—Andrew Pattullo, Sentinel-Review, Woodstock.

Estimating—R. G. McLean, Employing Printers' Association, Toronto.

Machine Work—P. D. Ross, Journal, Ottawa, H. W. Laird, Sentinel-Star, Cobourg; and others.

Election of officers.

N.B.—Members are particularly requested to come prepared to engage in as many of the discussions as possible.

THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

Not in many years has a question of more importance to newspaper publishers come up than that of postage, and every member should endeavor to be present. As the notification sent out to members says: "From an interview recently had by the president of the association with the Postmaster-General, it is evident that the Department contemplates speedy action in regard to the transmission of newspapers through the mail. It is felt that the present system has been subjected to grave abuse and that a remedy must be sought. Mr. Mulock is anxious, however, to pay every consideration to the desire of newspaper publishers. In view of this it is extremely important that the association at its coming meeting should take such action as will indicate to the Postmaster-General what is the opinion of newspaper publishers on the subject. No doubt if the meeting be a large one and thoroughly representative and there is practical concurrence in the conclusions arrived at, the course of the Postmaster-General may be distinctly influenced by the representations of the association."

A new weekly has been started in Stayner. The name is The Stayner Watchman. In politics it is independent. Mr. James Peattie is the publisher and proprietor.

JOSEPH HOWE AND ONE OF HIS BOYS.

TWO NOVA SCOTIA PRINTERS WHO ROSE TO BE GREAT MEN.

By William Davies Taunton, Halifax Chronicle

WHEN I first went into a printing office to learn the types there was posted on the wall a print of Gutenberg and Faust, examining their "first proof." It must have made quite a dent in my memory, because a scene which I witnessed the other day forcibly brought that print back to my mind. I had climbed up several flights of stairs in a building on Hollis street, Halifax, located directly opposite the Parliament Building. My mission was to see with mine own eyes a press on which had been fought the battle of responsible Government in two provinces. I was told that I would find a printing office at the top of the building, but the proprietor evidently did not believe in the value of his own wares, there being no sign to indicate the existence of such an establishment. I mounted the stairs with misgivings. But when I reached the top floor my hopes were revived, for there I found, through the aid of the dim light which struggled through the roof window, a piece of paper posted on a door containing the words "Printing Office." The door was shut, and in reply to my timid rap there came an invitation to "come in." It was there the plate of Gutenberg and Faust came back to my memory, and carried me down the years of the past to the time when I first begun to "learn the boxes." The printing office comprised one small room. A dim light shone in through a window overlooking the harbor, on which the profane hand of man or woman had not lain possibly since Queen Victoria ascended the throne. On this window the dust and dirt of many years had gathered, but the proprietor noticed it not. He probably attributed the dim light to his failing eyesight. Near the window was a frame or two and on one side of the room was a "rack," on which some "half-pied" jobs reposed. In the centre of the room was the press and over it was bent an old man whose appearance indicated that he was not of this age, but rather one whom those who had gone before had forgotten to take with them. He was printing. That is, he was printing after the manner of fifty or even sixty years ago. The old gentleman, who was the sole occupant of the establishment, greeted me kindly, and when the object of my visit was explained he dropped his work and for an hour or more he went back amid the events which went far to make a name and fame for Nova Scotia. The old gentleman was the proud possessor of the press on which the history of Nova Scotia, and the history of the sister and smaller province, Prince Edward Island, was made; the press on which was printed The Nova Scotian, the paper which fought the battle of responsible government in Nova Scotia, under the able editorship of Joseph Howe; the press which had printed Haliburton's history of Nova Scotia and the first editions of the great works which made that author (Sam Slick) famous; the press on which was printed Murdoch's Epitome of the Laws of Nova Scotia, and the press on which was printed The Charlottetown Examiner, the paper which fought the battle of the masses against the classes on Prince Edward Island, and on which the speeches of the island's greatest son, Honorable Edward Whelan, were printed.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

No wonder his dim eyes took on new light as he spoke of the glorious triumphs of the old press in the days gone by, when Joseph Howe was a power in the land. James Barrett, for such is the name of this relic of the art preservative of former days, was one of "Joe Howe's boys." His living contemporaries are few and far between. G. H. Fenerty, of New Brunswick, is one; Louis Knout was another, but he left the case and took to farming, and now resides in Lunenburg County. Among those who have gone Mr. Barrett remembers Edward Whelan, and it is with him this little sketch will mainly deal, as he was closely identified with the old press. Mr. Barrett could not tell when the press was made. The brass plate contains the information that it was built by John J. Wells, of Hartford, Conn., was numbered 83, was of the "patent lever" variety. This indicated that the lever, at any rate, was an improvement on something else. Presses of a similar character are occasionally found in country offices to day, but are generally used for poster work or "pulling proofs." As far as Mr. Barrett can recollect, the press was used in a "printing office" located on Brunswick street, in a building called "De Molitier's Folly." It was then used for printing Bibles - "White's Bibles" Mr. Barrett called them--but he thought the edition was out of print. Then it passed into the hands of Joseph Howe (about 1836), the famous writer, orator, and statesman. Here as an apprentice Edward Whelan inked the forms and "worked off" the "token." Howe sold the press now under review to Richard Nugent, who bought out The Nova Scotian and the entire outfit. Nugent got into a libel suit and went to jail, and William Aumand secured the paper, but not before paying a fabulous price for it. The Nova Scotian is still in existence as a weekly edition of The Halifax Morning Chronicle. Nugent sold the press to J. H. Croskill, who printed on it a paper called The Morning Post. In 1845 the press was sold to Edward Whelan and removed to Prince Edward Island, where it was destined to be instrumental in fighting the people's battle. Whelan in turn sold it to one, Alfred Godfrey, from whom the present owner secured it.

Having introduced the famous press and told of its meanderings, let me record a few incidents in the life of one who used this press in the interests of his country. On Prince Edward Island the name of Edward Whelan is a household word. Any school boy there will tell you that Whelan was a great man—the greatest man the island ever possessed. But while his name is held in reverence there is rising up a generation less sentimental, though fully as patriotic as those who are making room for them, and this younger generation is apt to forget the stories told to them concerning the eventful past. True, Whelan's speeches have been printed in book form, and once in a while the newspapers incidentally refer to some achievement of his—some great measure of reform which he secured. But such references are growing fewer and more vague, and in time it may be necessary to have attached to the portrait of this departed statesman, which adorns the walls of the Provincial Assembly Chamber, a card telling who and what he was. May I then do something towards keeping his memory green. Of Joseph Howe a great deal has been written. The incidents of his life worth chronicling have been duly chronicled. Nova Scotia will never cease—or should never cease—to do him honor. Whelan was to Prince Edward Island what Howe was to

EDWARD WHELAN

Nova Scotia. Reading the life of Howe, and knowing the life of Whelan, one cannot but note a close resemblance between them. Howe, perhaps, was a little ahead of his time. Whelan looked for the confederation of the British provinces. Howe went further, and wanted a reconstruction of the Empire. But Howe did not neglect the present for the future, and his great abilities were brought into play in helping to right the wrongs of the day and generation in which he lived. The battles which Howe fought in Nova Scotia Whelan fought on Prince Edward Island. Both had the same greedy, arrogant aristocracy to fight, and both won the day. Both were confederates, Whelan more pronounced, perhaps, than Howe. Howe, however, fought the scheme which eventually triumphed. Whelan helped to make it.

Edward Whelan was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1824, where he received the rudiments of education. When a mere lad he landed in Halifax, where he entered the printing office of Joseph Howe. At the age of 18 he had served his apprenticeship and had developed considerable talent as a writer. That he was ambitious is shown from the fact that he immediately undertook to secure a field in which to establish a paper of his own. He went to Prince Edward Island. Here he saw a field ready for the laborer. The harvest, to his idea, was ripe. Back he went to Halifax and secured the old press, as above recorded. First he printed a paper called The Palladium. This venture was wrecked on the shoals of limited finances, but Whelan was not disheartened, and soon The Examiner made its appearance. It came to stay. This same paper is now a flourishing daily, and carries the motto credited to Euripides: "This is true liberty, when free-born men, having to advise the public, may speak free." That motto was put on the paper by Whelan, and has been well adhered to ever since. Whelan's power of pen and voice soon became felt. He took up the people's cause, and fought the ground inch by inch, slowly but surely driving the family compact to the wall. He soon secured a seat in Parliament, which he held for 21 years, or until a short time previous to his death. To his efforts Prince Edward Island owes its free school system, and in owing that debt to Whelan the island owes it to a Roman Catholic. He loved his church and he loved his people. He loved the people. He was essentially a child of the people. But if his heart warmed more towards those of his own race and creed it was only natural. He saw that the Irish Catholic lads and lasses were not making the advancement they should. Pecuniary circumstances handicapped them in the race with their Protestant neighbors. Whelan equalized matters by introducing the free school system and carrying it to a successful conclusion. The excellent system now on the island will stand as a lasting monument to his memory. Whelan represented in Parliament the district of St. Peter's, which was largely Roman Catholic. But he never ran an election without a Protestant colleague, whom he always carried to victory.

Whelan died at Charlottetown, on the 11th of December, 1867, at the early age of 43—just 29 years ago. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy, but the real cause was a broken heart. Political feelings 30 years ago swayed human passions very much as they do to-day. Then men suffered at the hands of their own, and they do so to-day. The church was subservient to party feelings then, and it is so to-day.

Of the personality of Whelan I have some knowledge. To the outside world he appeared reserved. In his own house he was a prince. The great in the land supped his wine and the poor never left his door empty handed. He possessed a large, warm heart, which joined in the sorrows or joys of others. As a husband and father he was kind and indulgent, even to a fault. He had a family of two daughters and one son. The daughters went before him and the son followed after. Whelan was a great Confederate, but, strange to say, his only son perished by a boating accident on the first celebration of that event on the island, July 1st, 1875. He was a young man of great promise and was only in his 19th year.

In the old Roman Catholic graveyard, on St. Peter's road, Charlottetown, there rests the Whelan family, with the exception of the widow, who is waiting patiently for the command. A plain marble slab, almost hidden by the tall grass, marks the resting place of the departed statesman. It was placed there by the son who now sleeps beside him. And here comes another similarity between Whelan and Howe. The body of the latter lies in Camp Hill cemetery, Halifax. Last year an effort was made to raise, by popular subscription, an amount sufficient to cover the cost of a monument to his memory. Whether the scheme was badly worked, or whatever was the cause, only a small amount of money was collected, and now the project seems dead. Prince Edward Islanders made several attempts to erect a monument to Whelan, but, like the one referred to, they all bloomed and blossomed for a short season and then died.

Howe was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia when he died. He died poor. Whelan died poor, but although he was a great man in his own province he never rose to be Premier. Premier he was, but not in name. People were not so tolerant in his day as they are now, and the religion which he practised was the bar to political advancement. The Hon. W. W. Sullivan, a Roman Catholic, who represented Whelan's old constituency, saw this barrier removed when he became Premier of the island. He is now Chief Justice.

Edward Whelan married Mary Major Hughes, daughter of George Hughes, of H. S. Service, Halifax.

In concluding, let me say that the Historical Society should not allow this old press to continue its meanderings. They should purchase it and have it stored among the treasures of the brilliant past.

GERMAN VS. BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

Much is being said about the German manufacturers running away with English trade. The figures published by the Board of Trade entirely contradict this statement. This year British exports to Germany increased 7½ per cent., while imports from Germany increased only 4½ per cent. In 1895 exports to Germany increased 16 per cent., while imports from Germany remained stationary. So we see that the British manufacturers both years have more than held their own. It is to be noticed, however, that the difference in the trade of the two countries is less in 1896 than in 1895. This means that Germany has gained some ground during the past year.

The Phœnix Printing Ink Co. has been placed in liquidation. Mr. N. P. Lamoureux has been appointed curator. The creditors decided to carry on the business as heretofore.

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A BIG SUPPLY HOUSE FOR CANADA.

THE announcement made this month of the new arrangement by which Mr. John J. Palmer becomes president of the Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd., with a controlling interest in that concern, is of much importance to the printers and publishers of Canada.

By consolidating his own extensive business with that of the Toronto company, Mr. Palmer has created undoubtedly the great printers' supply establishment of the country. Its facilities are very complete. The Toronto Type Foundry Co. Ltd., holds the agency for Canada of the American Type Founders Co., the largest concern of its kind in the world. Other agencies cover the leading printing machinery makers in the United States, such as. C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., cylinder presses; Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Thorne type-setting machines, M. Gally's Universal job presses, Challenge Gordon presses and paper cutters; Vaughn Ideal hand cylinders, Dexter folding machines, Westman & Baker Gordon presses and paper cutters.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to control the plate matter of the American Press Association, and the ready print department, by which a hundred newspapers are already supplied from Toronto and Winnipeg, will be enlarged and improved. A new important department will be devoted to newspaper advertising, and advertising will be solicited by competent canvassers, from the large advertisers both in United States and Canada, for all Canadian newspapers.

It will be seen, therefore, that The Toronto Type Foundry Co. will now cater to every branch of the printers' and publishers' business, and that the establishment is completely equipped to supply all their wants. It is a great convenience for Canada to have an establishment of its own along these lines, and The Foundry will deserve to be well supported by the trade everywhere. Mr. Palmer has already been known to the trade for a number of years as a keen, practical man, well versed in the business of printers' supplies, a close buyer, and up to date in ideas. His new move is, doubtless, primarily for his own advantage, but we can also see in it a good chance for the readers of this paper from Nova Scotia to British Columbia in having a large supply house like this in competent hands and managed with enterprise. We commend, therefore, to readers, as a matter of interest to them, the announcements made in other places of this issue.

The Toronto Type Foundry Co. proposes to continue also, as an important branch of the concern, the sale of second hand machinery, which has in recent years assumed large proportions. There is already in stock over $40,000 worth of machinery, which was bought in the United States during the panic, at prices which can enable it to be sold here with advantage to the purchaser. It is not worn-out material, but really a good class of stuff in good order. This establishment is the only one here which speculates in second hand machinery as a regular business, and is thus able to sell cheap, as machinery taken in trade is not so easily handled to mutual advantage.

HE BOUGHT A SCOTT PRESS.

The October PRINTER AND PUBLISHER mentioned that Mr. Arthur R. Byles, of The Bradford, Eng., Observer, after making a tour of the world examining printing machinery, on his return home ordered a $25,000 press from Walter Scott & Co., of Plainfield, N.J.

In making this announcement The Stationery World concludes by asking, "What say our English makers to this announcement?"

What they will say can be imagined. But it is more pertinent to ask, "What will they do?" No doubt, one effect will be a greater exertion on their part to turn out goods which will compete with those of their American competitors.

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Book and Lithographic Papers
Colored Covers, Antique and Wove
In five colors.
Colored Job Papers
In four weights, two sizes and five colors.
Label Paper, Acid and Alkali Proof
Soap Covers, Card Middles and
Coating Papers . . . . .

JOHN R. BARBER, Prop.
E. FINLAY, Supt.
G. E. CHALLES, Selling Agent
Mail Bldg., Toronto

SPECIALTY
High Grade Weekly News

NO NEW QUEBEC LAW YET.

AFTER passing the Legislative Council the proposed libel law was knocked out in the Assembly, Mr. Doyon successfully opposing its passage this session. Mr. Pelletier said if the present Government retained office next session he would introduce a bill founded on careful investigation of the whole question. It is to be regretted that the bill failed, as there are many things in which Quebec publishers are at a disadvantage as compared with those in Ontario.

The present libel law in Quebec is entirely a judge-made law, and is not in the form of a statute. The proposed law was somewhat along the lines of the law which has been in force in Ontario for some years.

One of the clauses of the proposed law required a deposit by the plaintiff of a sum not exceeding $50. This would stop to a great extent the blackmailing of newspapers, which in the past has caused so much annoyance. Another clause allowed an editor to plead retraction, if he had rectified the statement within a given time. The same holds good in court reports. In case of retraction of a libellous statement made in good faith, without malice, and without gross carelessness, actual damages only could be recovered. The same privilege is extended to reports of public meetings, if the report is fair and accurate, published without malice, and if such publication was in the public interest. This privilege was on condition of a full retraction in a conspicuous place in the paper shortly after.

MAKING A HALF-TONE.

A GLASS screen, with diamond-scratched lines, ruled at right angles so closely together that the spaces can hardly be distinguished, is placed one-eighth of an inch in front of the sensitive plate in the photographic camera. Looked through, the effect is much the same as gazing through a sieve. These lines reappear in the half-tone engraving when printed.

The photograph, or wash drawing, from which the photo-engraving is taken, is photographed in the usual way, and with the usual sensitive plate, with the previously described screen in the camera between the plate and the picture. This produces a negative of the picture, showing the fine cross lines represented by clear glass. Now, in order to have the same position of the object in the engraving as in the original, the film of the negative is treated to one or two coats of collodion, which gives it a sufficient consistency to permit of its being removed. This film is transposed to the opposite side of another glass. After careful mounting, this new negative is ready to be used as a medium for printing on the zinc plate.

The face of the plate is buffed to the highest degree of polish, then coated with a solution of albumen and gelatine, then sensitized with bichromate ammonia. It is then dried and placed in the printing frame, the coated side next to the negative film. The case is then exposed to the sun or light three to five minutes, or to an electric light for 15 to 20 minutes. The light passes through the heavy inch-thick glass of the printing frame, then through the negative, striking the sensitized plate, and decomposing the chemicals wherever it may fall.

Where the plate is protected by the shadows and half-tones of the negative, the sunlight has less effect, and where the shadows are dense it has no effect. This plate is then removed from the frame in a dark room and carefully washed in running water for several minutes, then dried and heated until the picture appears of a dark-brown color. The back of the plate is rubbed with wax while hot, to protect it from the etching solution, which is made from perchloride of iron.

The picture on the plate is acid proof, and the etching solution eats only where the plate is unprotected—that part which is blank in the finished engraving. The plate is allowed to remain in the acid bath for about fifteen minutes, or until sufficient depth is obtained. It is then washed and is ready for the router and the printer.

PRINTERS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

THE printers have a strong interest in certain tariff changes although as a body they have not yet made as much fuss in protesting as other industries. Toronto employing printers last month talked to the Tariff Commission, and the document embodying their views appeared in our last issue.

The demands made seem to us reasonable. It is not a question of free trade or protection, because the bulk of the materials are not made in this country at all, and capital does not feel warranted in going into their manufacture for such a small market. The demand, therefore, that the duty on printers' materials should be 10 per cent., like that on bookbinders' materials, is right and fair. Now, as to type. Its manufacture in Canada has not been a howling success, and no establishment equipped so as to supply all the needs of the craft is possible in a limited market like this. The Toronto printers have asked that the duty on type be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent., and it seems to us that 10 per cent., or at most 15 per cent., which is the United States rate, is sufficiently high under the conditions in Canada.

Then there are other reforms equally pressing. The printers interested in book work want book plates and matrices to continue on the free list, which is right, and newspaper matrices might be placed in the same category, to the extent, anyway, of a reduced duty. The duty is now 2c. per sq. in., nearly 100 per cent. on the cost of composition, which is excessive; it should be reduced to 3/8c. per sq. in., which is the present rate on stereo of newspaper columns.

The printers asked for an increased duty on advertising pamphlets, and Mr. Fielding good-humoredly remarked that this seemed to savor of protection. But it is really a fair request, as our printing offices are entitled to the same rate on these as is levied on advertising matter. It is impossible to compete in Canada, in this respect, with the exceptionally low rates for large quantities printed in the States and drafted by the ton into this country, to the dead loss of our printing offices. Without going into every particular of the printers' schedule, we think it, as a whole, a fair presentation of facts. The changes ought to be made, and the printers have ground to expect the present Government to meet their wishes.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The committee of the Press Association, with Mr. T. H. Preston convener, to bring the high insurance rates on printing offices before the fire underwriters, has not been idle. Mr. Preston has just received information that the underwriters considered the question at the last meeting. The secretary writes: "A committee was appointed to draft a schedule for rating printing offices, which will include all special features in regard to benzine, condition of risks and class of work done. This committee is to report at the meeting in February, and I will then advise you as to result."

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

Challenge-Gordon Press
Challenge Ink Fountains
Challenge Power Cutter
Challenge Lever Cutter
Advance Power Cutter
Advance Lever Cutter
Ideal Hand Cylinder Press
Ideal Inking Apparatus
Challenge Army Press
Challenge Proof Press
Challenge-Hempel Quoins
Challenge-Hempel Keys
Challenge Safety Keys
for all Hempel Quoins
Challenge Lamp Bracket
Challenge Type-High
and Squaring Machine
McFatrich Mailer
Perfection Miterer
Marvin's Galley Rack
Angle Brace Galley Rack
Steel Shooting Sticks
Metal Sectional Blocks
Metal Furniture
Leads and Slugs
Harris Patent Rule Cases

What's the Good?

What's the good of a well-made press, if the other fellow can run away from you in speed?

What's the good of speed if the press is used up in 30 days?

We make our Challenge-Gordon Press on the theory that quality of construction is the true basis of long service and high speed.

That's why it out-runs and out-wears all others.

If you don't know all about its new features send for circular to your dealer or to

The Challenge Machinery Co.

. . . CHICAGO . . .

Lovejoy Co.'s

DRY PAPER MATRIX

Will keep in any climate.

Ready for use when wanted.

JUST THE THING for offices where there is but a limited amount of stereotyping.

No sweat box necessary.

Easy to use.

Molds can be made on machine or by hand. Less time required for drying, less heating of type and less wear on blankets than when using the ordinary matrix.

In sheets 19x24 inches.

Can be sent by mail or express to any part of the world.

Send 12 cents in stamps for half-sheet sample by mail.

THE LOVEJOY CO.

444-6 Pearl Street, - NEW YORK, U.S.A.

THE

"ACME" SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER

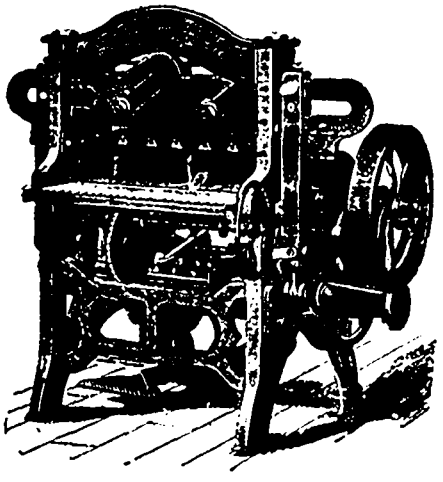
The only AUTOMATIC Self-Clamping Cutter made. We combine Self and Hand Clamp. Also, Self and Foot Clamp.

Used by . . .

MUNSEY
McCLURE
HARPER BROS.
COSMOPOLITAN
YOUTHS' COMPANION
INLAND PRINTER

And the leading . .

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



Send for Catalogue and References.

It will pay you. . .

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

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

64 Federal St. BOSTON, MASS.

DAVID McFARLANE & CO.

Wholesale Stationers

MONTREAL

Wish to advise their patrons and the public that notwithstanding the fact that their stock of

Stationery and Papers

was virtually totally destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst., they are prepared to undertake orders NOW, and hope to be in a few weeks as fully equipped as they were before the fire.

WE THANK our many friends for their sympathy as conveyed to us by letters, telegrams, etc.

Programs

Pencils

Tassels

Our stock is complete and well selected, and printers will find our No. 20 Pencil and Tassel the cheapest and most convenient line in the market. Write for samples before ordering.

Prompt shipment and careful attention to Letter Orders.

CANADA PAPER CO.

Toronto and Montreal.

The paper in this magazine is the Canada Paper Co.'s celebrated No. 1 Litho. Book.

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA ARRIVE.

THE first day of June, 1896, was an occasion of some importance to the Challenge Machinery Co. Of course, they'll tell you that they knew all the time that their Challenge Gordon was the best press of its class ever made; but, on the day mentioned, they received evidence that others held the same opinion, in the shape of a medal and diploma awarded their excellent machine at the great Columbian Exposition. These come better late than never; but if they hadn't come at all the makers of the Challenge-Gordon would have continued to hold to the opinion that their press is the best job press on earth. Several recent improvements are worthy of notice: The new impression throw-off, by which the eccentric shaft is held absolutely stationary either on or off the impression, obviating undue wear, as is the case when the eccentric shaft is rolled by the oscillating of the bed. This improvement has been the aim of inventors for more than thirty years, but has heretofore not been accomplished. The new noiseless disc motion is another feature that will be fully appreciated by all printers; it is positive in its action, ensures the most perfect distribution, and requires but little power to actuate it; the pawl, ratchet and shaft—all the wearing parts—being cut out of solid steel, are more durable than anything heretofore invented for this purpose. The new style flat section steel connecting rods—twenty-five per cent. stronger than round rods—add increased strength and rigidity to the impression, as well as beauty to the appearance of the press. The Challenge gripper cam is outside the frame, has no slots or complications; there are no hinges in the gripper bar, and the grippers may be depressed at any position of the platen without danger of injury to grippers, form or press. Then there are the steel roller sockets, highly finished and nickel plated. The platen and all other moving parts are carefully balanced, and the best workmanship throughout, make the Challenge-Gordon the lightest running and strongest high-speed job press made.

An interesting illustration of the light-running qualities of the Challenge-Gordon was recently shown. A full form was placed on one of the 8 x 12 presses, and a speed of 3,200 an hour was developed, using as a belt a piece of common wrapping twine less than one-eighth of an inch thick, on an ordinary flat-faced pulley.

A complete descriptive circular of the Challenge-Gordon may be had of dealers, or directly from the makers, Challenge Machinery Co., 2,529 Leo street, Chicago.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR CALENDAR?

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, have issued a very tasty wall calendar for 1897. The colors are bright on a light ground and the figure of Rob Roy, a typical Highlander in the "garb of old Gaul," adorns the top. It will look well in store or home.

TIME PASSED FOR LAGGARD METHODS.

As the electric is to the omnibus, so is the Golding jobber to old-style machines. It costs a little more than oth - job presses, but it is worth a great deal more. However cheaply presses of antique design, of slow speed, and without improved facilities for making ready, can be bought, they are costly. If in the market for job presses investigate the Golding jobber. (Advt.)

* HAVING amalgamated our business with **Palmer's Printing Machinery Depot,** we have secured a large stock of second-hand printing machinery which will be sold at the lowest prices. Here is the list of machinery on hand. Pick out what you require and let us know what terms you want, and we will endeavor to meet your views. Every machine offered is WARRANTED to be in FIRST-CLASS WORKING ORDER. We can send photo of any of these machines.

Acme Cylinder
Prints eight column folio; bed 13x 18; runs easily by hand.

Babcock "Standard" Two Roller Drum Cylinders
Bed 22x26; air springs; tapeless delivery.
Bed 19x24; air springs; tapeless delivery.

Babcock Optimus, Four Roller, Two Revolution
Bed 33x52; table distribution; front delivery; air springs.

Babcock Regular
Bed 33 x 51; air springs; tapeless delivery; table distribution; back up. Good as new.

Campbell Two Roller Job and Book Two Revolution
Bed 31x46; table distribution. In first-class condition.

Campbell Country Cylinders
Bed 31x46, with fine distribution. As good as new.
Bed 32x47; prints six column quarto.

Campbell Complete Bed. 32x50; prints 6 column quarto.

Campbell Two Roller Oscillator
Bed 33x48; prints six column quarto. Good condition.

Campbell "Economic" Two Revolution
(Late build.) Four rollers; bed 47x64; table distribution; tapeless delivery. Good as new.

Campbell Two Revolution
Four rollers; bed 41x59; double ender inking apparatus, table distribution; tapeless delivery.
Four rollers; bed 44x59; double ender inking apparatus, table distribution; tapeless delivery.

Campbell Book and Job
Four roller, two revolution press; bed 37x52. Good order.

Campbell Intermediate Two Revolution Press
Bed 38x53; tapeless delivery; prints seven column quarto.

Cottrell & Babcock Four Roller Two Revolution
Bed 35x52; table and rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work.

Cottrell Two Roller Two Revolution
Rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery; bed 42x62. Rebuilt by Cottrell. This is a fine press for book or newspaper work.

Cottrell Drum Cylinder
Two rollers; bed 32x46; air springs. In good order. Prints six column quarto.

Cottrell Drum
Bed 18x22; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs.

Cranston Pony Drum
Bed 21x28; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery.

Fairhaven
Eight column folio; rack and screw distribution; tape delivery.

Hoe Drum Cylinder
Two roller; tapeless delivery, prints seven column quarto; rack and cam distribution.

Hoe Railway Cylinder. Bed [illegible], prints six column quarto.

Little Wonder Cylinder. Bed 14x19. In good order.

Miller & Richard Quad Royal Wharfedale
Bed 35x42; prints eight column quarto. Fine machine.

Payne Wharfedale. Bed [illegible], four rollers, patent flyer.

Potter Drum Cylinder
Four rollers; bed 32x52; table and rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; good register. Good as new. Will print seven column quarto.

Potter Drum Cylinder, Extra Heavy
Two rollers; bed 29x42. Will print double royal sheet. In splendid condition.

Potter Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder
Bed 31x 46; prints six column quarto. Tapeless delivery.

Potter Drum Cylinder.
Bed 32x5[illegible]; rack and cam distribution; good press.

Scott Job and News Drum Cylinder
Two rollers; bed 31x51; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Good order.

Taylor Drum Cylinder. 41x[illegible]; air springs.

Brown Folder. Four folds; trimmers, etc.; takes five column quarto.

Washington Hand Press. Eight column.

Peerless Job Press. 11x15; steam fixtures and throw off.

Old-Style Gordon. 10x15.

Old-Style Gordon. 7x11.

Old-Style Gordon. 13x19.

7 Horsepower "Reliance" Electric Motor
With extra Armature. Cost $[illegible].

30-inch Westman & Baker Paper Cutter

30-inch Eclipse Paper Cutter

1 30-inch Sheridan Power Cutter.

1 32-inch Power Cutter

28-inch Shears. Iron frame.

Hand Embossing Press. Takes [illegible] inches.

Hoole Paging Machine. 5 Wheel.

Hickok Head Compresser

Perfection C Wire Stitcher.

Clamp Pad Press

Small Wire Hand Stitcher

15-inch Job Backer

Printers' Plow Cutter

Two Seal Stampers

Hickock Power Sawing Machine

Thompson Power Wire Stitcher, ½ inch

We sell Type and Printers' Materials, New Job Presses and Paper Cutters cheaper than any other house.

Toronto Type Foundry Co. Ltd.

44 BAY ST.

TORONTO.

BRIEF NEWS RECORD OF THE MONTH.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

LE SIGNAL is the name of a new paper, published weekly in Montreal by Mr. P. G. Martineau, devoted chiefly to politics, and is of Liberal views.

La Libre Parole has ceased publication.

The Richmond Guardian, which was burned out a short time ago, will again appear the 15th of this month. With entirely new machinery The Guardian should surpass itself.

Mr. Jas. Armstrong, until recently manager of the Montreal Photo-Engraving Co., died last month of consumption. Deceased was in the business for many years, and was well known among the trade.

Les Nouvelles has recently changed hands. The new owners are Mr. L. T. Francois and Mr. A. Bergervin. The former proprietors, Messrs. Globensky, still retain the printing plant, and do the printing for the paper.

The following officers of The Montreal Herald Publishing Co. have been elected: Directors, Robert Mackay, James S Brierley, Boswell C. Fisher, E. H. Lemay and William Strachan; president, Robert Mackay; vice-president and managing director, James S. Brierley; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Mackay.

Fire destroyed completely the paper warehouse of David McFarlane & Co., St. James street, Montreal. The fire broke out on Saturday afternoon when no one was in the building. The cause of the fire is unknown. The stock was an entire loss. It was valued at about $55,000, fairly well covered by insurance. They will open up again on Craig street.

Mr. James H. Woods, of The Mail and Empire Parliamentary staff, has recently been appointed news editor of The Montreal Evening Herald. Mr. Woods has brought with him to Montreal the same genial manner which made him a favorite among his Parliamentary co-workers. The Herald is fortunate in securing such an energetic and capable man as its news editor.

ONTARIO.

The Napanee Beaver has been enlarged and looks bright and newsy.

Ottawa's French daily, Le Temps, has been purchased by Liberals and will support the Government. Mr. Oscar McDonnell, who has recovered from his illness, will continue editor, it is said.

The new officers of the Ottawa Typographical Union are: President, Jas. C. Reynolds; vice-president, Chas. St. Jacques; sec-treasurer., Robt. Mackell; rec. secretary, Arthur Morel; sergeant-at-arms, Nap. Lepage; Executive Committee, F. P. Lewis, J. A. Murphy, H. Richer, W. H. B. Voughill, P. M. Draper.

The Christmas edition of The Toronto Globe, issued on Saturday, contained a true story entitled "A Heroine of '54," from the pen of C. Stan Allen, formerly of The Record, now editor of The Simcoe Reformer. The heroine was Abigail Becker, and the sketch tells of her brave rescue of Capt. Hackett, of Amherstburg, and his crew from the stranded schooner Conductor off Long Point in the fall of 1854.—Evening Record, Windsor.

Hamilton Typographical Union elected officers as follows: President, Philip Obermeyer; 1st vice-president, Charles Davis; *2nd vice-president, George Beattie; secretary, John J. Burns;* treasurer, David Hastings; sergeant-at-arms, James Pearce; trustees, Alf. Ram and Joseph Robbins; auditors, R. Obermeyer, Samuel Truman, C. Davis, delegates to Trades and Labor Council, David Hastings, Wm. McAndrew, Philip Obermeyer, Henry Obermeyer, John Burns.

The Toronto World staff has moved into the new editorial offices on the first floor in rear of the business office. The new quarters are handsomely fitted up and commodious. An enjoyable smoking concert, to celebrate the new move, was given by the Onion Club of The World staff. A first-class programme of songs, etc., by well-known artists, pleased several hundred visitors belonging to the craft. Mr. Herbert Burrows presided, and the staff seized the occasion to express their appreciation of him in several handsome presents. The whole affair was a marked success.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Rossland Miner is a daily now, and shows a great advertising patronage.

The Index, edited by Henry Hawson, is a new independent weekly in Victoria, B.C.

Messrs. Hartley and Ballantyne are the new proprietors of The Emerson Journal, succeeding E. A. Bailey.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A new paper is likely to start in Kentville.

Editor Letson has issued a handsome brochure of Lunenburg county.

The Newcastle, N.B., News has been sold, and is now called The Era.

Coffin & Son have gone into partnership with The Truro News Co.

It is rumored that a new daily, with weekly edition, is to start in Yarmouth.

The Truro Sun and Guardian have both enlarged to 7 columns (8 page).

The Chatham, N.B., Herald has become defunct, and the plant shipped to Gagetown.

Headlight, one of the newsiest papers in the provinces, has reduced its price to 75 cents.

Machines are still slow in coming this way, but there is a good deal of talking about them.

The Messenger and Visitor has adopted the modern magazine form, and Progress has changed from six columns to five columns, and will ultimately go into book size.

OLD ESTABLISHED PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto

Having decided to confine its business to the Publishing of The Canada Presbyterian, so long and favorably known as the leading Presbyterian Journal in Canada, **INVITE TENDERS, UP TO FEBRUARY 1ST,** at noon, for the purchase of its extensive and well-equipped printing plant, valued, as per inventory, at $17,000, the purchase to include the Company's good-will to its printing custom, which, since 1886, has averaged $30,000 yearly, and can be largely increased.

The Company's premises, on Jordan street, may be rented for a term of years at a reasonable rental.

The purchaser of the Printing Plant can secure an advantageous contract from the Company for the Printing of The Canada Presbyterian and other newspapers controlled by the company, for a term of years.

TERMS—10 per cent. at time of sale, 10 per cent. on checking stock, balance in eight equal quarterly payments, with 6 per cent. interest, secured to the satisfaction of the Directors of the Presbyterian Publishing Company (Limited).

The Plant and Inventory may be inspected, and all other information obtained at the Company's Printing House, 5 Jordan street, from R. L. Patterson, Esq., No. 7 Jordan street, Toronto, or from

DOUGLAS & MURRAY,

61 Victoria Street, - - - Solicitors for the Company.

THOSE WHO READ
THE GREAT

MAGAZINES

The Century
Scribner's
Cosmopolitan
McClure's
Munsey
Godey's
Ladies' Home Journal
Lippincott's
Peterson's
The Inland Printer
Bradley, His Book
The Youth's Companion

Etc., Etc.

All of Which Excel in . . . Typographical Effect . . . . .

Have noticed that they all use the Type made by the American Type Founders Company. Ninety-nine per cent. of all the fine printing done is produced with our type—that's because our type is artistically designed and original, and the BEST.

Why buy the Second Best when the Best Costs no More?

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY

Leaders of Type Fashions.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.

General Agents for Canada

Send for Specimen Book of New Styles of Type

ALDERMAN RUTTER.

It sometimes happens that really good men are appreciated. At a late stage of the municipal campaign in Toronto, Mr. A. F. Rutter, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, wholesale stationers, was pressed by friends to present himself as candidate for the City Council. Alderman Rutter headed the poll in Ward 3, one of the big downtown business districts. We congratulate the city rather than Alderman Rutter himself, because he is a busy man. But the prompt piling up of votes for a first-class business man makes one more hopeful of civic politics.

SEEN AT A GLANCE.

THE Watford Guide-Advocate, in its issue of Jan. 15, gave a summary of purely local events during 1896. Each event was described in half a dozen words, and the events of each week were grouped together, each week a paragraph. It made a good record, and would be valuable to the locality.

* *

The Christmas number of The Woodstock Times made 20 pages. The illustrated supplement was up to city standard, and of the best. The Times is right in doing well what it thinks worth doing, and a good Christmas number is a feature that repays cultivation.

* *

In sticking to its $1.25 yearly rate The Renfrew Mercury argues out the question with its readers in a manly, vigorous fashion. It says a lower rate cannot be made to pay and that a paper to be really independent in politics must be self-sustaining. Mr. Smallfield's courage in this matter is refreshing, and should (as it does) succeed.

* *

The Clinton New Era has well-set advertisements, and, we venture to believe, finds the trouble bestowed upon this department repaid twice over. There is nothing dull, even in the appearance of the paper. What is your testimony, Bro. Holmes?

* *

The Qu'Appelle Progress went in for a good Christmas supplement, which is now a regular feature with many weeklies. If made the most of it ought to pay.

* *

The Simcoe Reformer's enterprise last month in presenting a large half-tone photograph of the Norfolk County Council of 1896, together with a brief history of the County Councils in this county, has been rewarded by wide notice. These are the up-to-date ideas a weekly publisher has to keep on supplying in order to maintain the paper's reputation and influence.

WHERE HE SHOWED KNOWLEDGE.

First Reporter—You always said that Jones would never learn anything about the newspaper business. I told you he would, in time.

Second Reporter—What makes you think he has?

First Reporter—He's looking for a job in some other line.

TO . . .
ALL . .
PRINTERS

A Happy New Year

and a respectful suggestion that when in need of

STOCK

they will bear us favorably in mind. . . . .

Buntin, Gillies & Co. HAMILTON

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897

KEEP UP THE DUTY.

THE paper and pulp men of Canada are watching with keen interest the action of the Dominion Government in reference to the appeal of the wall paper manufacturers for a continuation of the duty upon wall papers. They are interested because the wall paper trade is a large consumer of wood pulp and paper, and any action by which that trade is prejudicially affected also operates injuriously to their own interests. The case presented to the Tariff Commission by the deputation of wall paper manufacturers was very strong. The issue as presented was clear and definite; it was that without a specific duty upon wall paper, or a partially specific duty, it would be impossible to manufacture wall paper in Canada. The ad valorem duty had been tried and was found to be a miserable failure owing to the impossibility of properly classifying goods, and also because under it job lots were dumped by American manufacturers upon the Canadian market below cost price in order to dispose of surplus stocks and maintain prices in their home market. Another class of competition with which the Canadian manufacturer had to compete was that of what is known as "push" goods, which are manufactured cheaply by large American trusts or combines for the purpose of pushing the smaller concerns to the wall, and sold below cost, the loss being recouped by the profits upon the finer grades. The former Government saw the justice of the claim as presented by the Canadian manufacturers, and in 1894, when revising the tariff, the duty was fixed at 35 per cent. on paper hangings printed on plain ungrounded paper, which is the cheapest grade, and 25 per cent. and 1½c. per roll on all other grades. The Canadian manufacturers are willing to accept a continuance of that tariff, although under it they suffer materially from dishonest classification. The statistics furnished by the deputation show that, although the cost of manufacture is larger in Canada, owing to the limited demand and consequent larger relative proportion of expense, the home manufactured article is better in quality and as low in price as on the other side of the line except in case of job lots and push goods referred to. A large number of hands are employed in this industry, and from the manner in which the deputation was received there is every reason to hope that the Government will not deliberately close down the factories and drive the employes elsewhere by reducing the tariff.

Sir Richard Cartwright appeared to take a deep interest in all that was said, making enquiries especially upon the point as to the relative prices at which paper hangings are retailed in Canada and the United States. The reply that he received was accepted by him as satisfactory to the extent that no further question was asked. Of greater interest to the paper and pulp industry will be the remark volunteered by Sir Richard to the effect that some of their friends were of the opinion that Canada would become the great wood pulp exporting country in the world and that he thought there was a great deal in the idea. Coming from the source which it did this is encouraging to those who have so long and earnestly endeavored to conserve our natural resources by placing an export duty upon spruce logs for pulp wood. Once the members of the Government realize the magnitude of Canada's resources in the supply of raw material for the manufacture of paper and the natural power for converting it into the finished article, it should be an easy matter to obtain that assistance in the way of tariff legislation which is necessary to build up a large export trade.

ALL WANT AN EXPORT DUTY.

ALL the pulp dealers in the country are in favor of an export duty on pulp wood. In fact, we have yet to learn of anyone connected even in a remote way with the paper trade who has expressed the contrary opinion. Briefly, the position is this. We ship to the United States annually not less than 500,000, some authorities assert 750,000, cords of pulp wood. On this no duty is paid. The United States pulp maker gets his wood free. The Canadian manufacturer must look to the United States as a market for his pulp, Canada being but a small consumer. He has to pay 10 per cent. duty on pulp shipped into the United States. On account of this duty he is at a great disadvantage in competing against the pulp manufactured there from Canadian logs on which no duty has been paid. Surely, at the very least, sufficient export duty should be imposed on our logs to place our manufacturer on an even footing with the pulp maker in the United States.

As to the amount of duty which should be imposed, Mr. Eddy, before the Tariff Commission, at Ottawa, expressed the opinion that it should be $4 per cord. One of the dealers in Montreal, supporting this opinion, said: "The duty on pulp going into the United States is about $1 20 per ton. But the difference in the freight on pulp and pulp wood is about $3.50 against the pulp exporter. So that $4 a cord export duty hardly places us on an equal footing with the United States on their market." The argument advanced by those in favor of an export duty is that Canadian pulp wood is necessary to the United States, and if a duty is imposed it would mean the building of large mills, and the investment in Canada of a portion of the immense capital at present employed in the pulp industry in the United States. The most prevalent opinion, however, is that $2 a cord export duty would be sufficient at first, and would, it is contended, place the manufacturers of both countries more nearly on an equal footing. It would, at the same time, bring a large revenue until trade had accommodated itself to the new order of things and the new Canadian pulp mills got into working condition.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING GROUND OR MECHANICAL WOOD PULP MANUFACTURE, WITH COST OF PLANT AND PRODUCTION.

By Earnshaw Bradley, B.C.L., 3 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.—In erecting a ground wood pulp mill three conditions have to be considered:

1st. A sufficient quantity of water, with a good fall.

2nd. That the supply of spruce wood is sufficient.

3rd. That it is conveniently situated with regard to connection either by rail or water.

The necessity of a good supply of water and a good fall will be seen when it is stated that it requires from 80 to 100 horse-power to grind one ton of air-dry pulp per day. If steam were employed it would cost, with coal at $3 per ton, from $8 to $10 to produce this 80 to 100 horse-power per day, which will be seen afterwards to be prohibitory. That the mill should be conveniently situated for shipping is also necessary, as the weight of a ton of dry pulp as it is shipped in the wet state would be two tons, as the pulp would contain 50 per cent. of moisture.

THE TIMBER.—The timber is usually floated down the river in logs 13 feet long and is caught in a boom convenient to draw the logs into the mill. This is accomplished by a log-haul or conveyor, which takes the logs in the water and forwards them to the mill. The logs for winter use are drawn out of the water by a special log-haul in the autumn before the river freezes, and are piled up for use.

PREPARING THE WOOD.—When the log arrives at the mill it is cut into lengths of from 16 to 24 inches, as required by the grinding stones, the blocks being 2 inches shorter than the width of the stone. The blocks are then conveyed to the barking machine, which strips off the bark, and are then split into two or more pieces by suitable machines, when they are ready for the grinder.

GRINDERS.—The grinders are usually coupled directly up to the turbine shafts, the turbines revolving vertically, and are placed on the same floor as the grinders. From two to three pockets are used for holding the wood in the grinders up to the stones, against which they are pressed by hydraulic pistons. The out-turn will vary from 3 to 5 tons per day per grinder using 300-horse power, according to the quality of the pulp made.

PRESSES.—The ground pulp proceeds from the grinders to a sieve, where the large pieces of wood are taken out, and then to the screens, where any coarse pulp is stopped from going forward to the paper machines or presses, where the water is pressed out till the sheet of pulp contains from 33 to 40 per cent. of air-dry pulp. If the cost of freight is of great importance it is then put into hydraulic presses, where more water is taken out, and the pulp remains with 50 per cent. of air-dry pulp in it, and is ready for shipment. It is usually shipped in bundles, tied up with a string.

COST OF MACHINERY.—The machinery necessary for making the pulp will cost from $1,000 to $1,500, according to quality, per each ton of air-dry pulp made in 24 hours. The cost of the dam, flume, water wheels and buildings, etc., can only be determined after the location is selected.

WOOD—The price of wood will vary from $1.50 to $3 per cord, but with a reasonably short river drive should not cost more than $2 per cord delivered at the mill. It is usually considered that a cord of good spruce wood will make one ton of air-dry pulp

SUNDRY EXPENSES.—There are sundry expenses apart from wear and tear of machinery that have to be considered, namely, the cylinder wires and felts, which require renewing from time to time.

LABOR.—The cost of labor should be from $1.50 to $3 per ton, according to the rate of wages and the quality of pulp made.

COST OF ONE TON OF PULP.—The cost of one ton of air dry pulp at the mill would be, therefore:

Wood.....	$1 50 to $3 00
Felts, wire, etc.....	64 to 64
Wages.....	1 50 to 3 00
	$3 64 to $6 64

SELLING PRICES.—The pulp is now selling at from $17 to $22 per air-dry ton in the U.S.A., according to quality and place of delivery. As stated before, the pulp is shipped in a half-dry state, and the railway car therefore holds only half its capacity of dry pulp.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 22, 1896.

THE HOME MARKET.

THE condition of the market is very quiet at present in all lines of book and writing papers. The volume of imports for the Christmas trade this year was smaller than last. There is also a falling off in the imports from the United States for the general trade, but this may be attributable to uncertainty upon the tariff question. The purchasing agent of one large firm, that has for some time past been a heavy importer, has not visited the States for more than a month, and does not intend making any other purchases until the new tariff is promulgated. In the meantime shelves in the warehouse are being rapidly cleared. Either this gentleman has had an intimation that the tariff will be reduced or else he prefers taking chances for the future. In news trade is quiet, the consumption having fallen off slightly. Now that the holiday issues of dailies and weeklies are worked off, managers are cutting down expenses for a few weeks by running smaller papers. Nothing more has been heard of imports of news from the United States. Prices continue unchanged.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

A meeting of the paper manufacturers of the United States was held recently in New York to discuss tariff questions as they affect the paper mills. After a discussion lasting several hours, it was decided to ask that the new rates on paper and pulp be fixed as follows: Ground wood, $2 per ton; unbleached chemical fibre, $4 per ton; bleached chemical fibre, $5 per ton; sheathing paper, 10 per cent.; printing paper, sized or unsized, 15 per cent.; copying, filtering, silver and tissue papers, in books or reams, 7 cents a pound; photographic papers, 30 per cent.; writing papers, 30 per cent.; surfaced coated papers, 30 per cent. This schedule as made up was forwarded to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which gave a hearing on the pulp and paper schedule.

The gathering also took up the question of the Loud Bill, and after discussion it was decided to actively oppose the measure.

TARIFF REVISION.

THE progress of the Tariff Commission's enquiry is being closely watched by our cousins to the south of the boundary line, and by none more so than those interested in the paper and pulp industries. The following extract from an article in Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News:

"Canada's tariff is to be revised by the new Dominion Government, and a commission is now at work on the matter. It is probable that the revision will not be very radical, but changes may be made on two or three points which will be of considerable interest to the American paper industry. For example, it is proposed to admit paper-making machinery free of duty. This will be gratifying, of course, to the builders of such machinery. The object of the change is to enable Canada to develop the pulp and paper industry to such an extent that it can hold its own market and also enter the markets of England. This may not be so pleasing to American paper manufacturers, who are now competing in Canada with the Canadians, first paying a heavy duty.

"Another matter which may be included in the general tariff scheme is the placing of an export duty on pulp wood. Such a duty is advocated by lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers, who not only expect no further favors from the incoming administration in the United States, but also anticipate that Canadian lumber will be removed from the free list. These two interests have joined forces in urging that such an export duty be imposed. The cry has been raised that Canada is being despoiled of its forest wealth for the benefit of strangers, and however inconsequential the spoliation may be, the cry will doubtless be effective in gaining supporters to the idea of an export duty."

ASPEN OR POPLAR AND SPRUCE GROUND WOOD PULPS.

The use of different woods to make ground wood pulp has, during the past 10 or 15 years, undergone, and is undergoing, a great change. In 1884, the principal ground pulps sold in the European markets were pine and aspen, and the aspen was then quoted 25 per cent. above the pine. At this time spruce commenced to be used, and has been gradually increasing in favor to the present time, the only ground wood pulps used in Europe now being spruce and pine.

The drawback to the ground aspen pulp was that it had to be shipped in a dry state, as, when shipped wet, it lost color, and, owing to the small quantity of fibre in it, European paper makers prefer China clay to it for a filling.

Some years ago, aspen ground pulp was used to a considerable extent in the United States, but for the last eight years the demand has been so small and the price so low that it has not paid to grind it.

The grinding of spruce pulp has also undergone a change within the last year or two, the paper makers demanding a better quality of pulp than before, both in the grinding and the screening, and this has necessitated the increase of the power necessary to grind this pulp some 30 per cent.

Poplar or aspen is still used for making chemical pulp by the soda process, and the species used bears the botanical name of populus grandidenta.

There is no doubt that white spruce is the best wood for ground pulp at the present time, and the quality made in the province of Quebec brings higher prices in the English market than any other ground pulp.

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

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PULP WOOD LIMITS FOR SALE

Very extensive pulp wood limits in New Brunswick for sale. . . . . .

They lie on each side of a river with unlimited water power. Shipments can be made by rail or ocean vessel.

The cost of cutting and delivering at the water's edge or on board cars is probably less than anywhere else in Canada.

The property is well worthy investigation by large operators. Further particulars on application. Address inquiries care of, Editor,

Canadian Paper and Pulp News

Board of Trade, ... MONTREAL.

NOTES FROM THE TRADE.

IT is currently reported in New York that a company is to be formed to manufacture paper bottles. They can be made for about half the cost of glass bottles, can be used for any purpose for which glass bottles are suitable, and are much stronger.

New pulp mills at Stoney River and Miquick, Que., will probably be erected in the spring.

The Niagara Glazed Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N.Y., have had their place of business closed by the sheriff.

Seventy-two thousand tons of paper are required annually to make the postal cards required by the United States.

E. B. Eddy, of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., was thrown out of his cutter a few days ago. He was not seriously injured, however.

A heavy box paper for ornamental wainscotings is a profitable specialty which some of the mills in the Fox River Valley are turning out.

Mr. Robertson, of Austin & Robertson, paper dealers, of Montreal, was among the callers upon the trade in Boston during Christmas week.

The Kesler saw mill at Carthage, N.Y., has been leased by parties who intend converting it into a tissue paper mill. There is a good water power.

Capt. J. F. Jones, the newly elected president of the Pettebone Cataract Paper Co. has been elected president of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Street Railway Co.

The date of holding the second annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers has been fixed for the 26th, 27th and 28th of January, 1897, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held at New York on February 23.

The Pettebone-Cataract Paper Co, Niagara Falls, is about to build a pipe line and install a blower to connect the pulp mill and paper mill, so that it can consume chips in the boiler room.

An exchange is authority for the statement that Hon. Benjamin Folsom was at Niagara Falls recently, looking over the ground with a view to establishing a factory for manufacturing silk out of pulp wood.

The Parry Sound Railway Co. is reported to have secured a good water power near the crossing, on the Spanish River, where it will build a pulp mill, there being an abundance of pulp wood in that part of Algoma.

J. C. Wilson & Co. are increasing the capacity of their pulp mills at St. Jerome by three tons per day. They do not intend to put more pulp on the market, but they wish to be able to turn out all they require on short notice.

Mr. R. Mann, a Canadian, is about to assume a controlling interest in the Bradley Cordage Works at Dayton, O. He is the son-in-law of Dr. J. E. Lowes, a capitalist and political leader, who owns The Evening Press, of that city.

Mr. Graham, manager of the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Co., of Mill Village, N.S., spent the holiday week in Boston, combining business with pleasure. A large portion of the output of the mill is handled by a Boston agency.

The Pulp Wood Supply Co, of the Fox River Valley, has re-elected the Board of Directors for 1897. This company supplies the mills of the valley with about 100,000 cords of pulp wood per annum, which is five-sixths of the total capacity of the district; 60,000 cords will be brought in by rail during winter, and 25,000 by water from Canada in the summer.

The strawboard manufacturers held a meeting in Indianapolis recently for the purpose of forming an organization which, *it is hoped, will bring under control the output of every* strawboard mill in the United States, and also fix the prices.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex Governor of Michigan, during a recent visit to Montreal, expressed the opinion that the coming Government at Washington would adopt a conciliatory policy towards Canada. Gen. Alger is largely interested in the lumber and pulp industries.

Acetylene gas is now used as an alluminant by the Riordan paper mills at Merritton, about fifty lights having been put in. The generator consists of a small apparatus located in the basement of the mill, and the light furnished is said to be a very great improvement on that obtained from coal gas.

Hon. A. R. Dickey, ex-Minister of Justice, who bought, some time ago, a large mill and big timber tract from Mr. H. McC. Hart, the Nova Scotia pulp manufacturer, has since purchased an adjoining lumber property at Shul Harbor, N.S. For the combined property, which covers about 150,000 acres, he paid $125,000.

The Niagara Surface Coating Co., of Niagara Falls, N.Y., is the title of the company which has succeeded the Niagara Glazed Paper Co. Jno. C. Lammerts is president, and Eugene Cary secretary-treasurer. W. F. Bennett, secretary-treasurer and manager of the old company, has been selected to manage the plant of the new company.

The paper trade was not fully represented before the Tariff Commission. The reason was that half an hour was too short to lay the case properly before the Ministers. The Paper Makers' Association of Canada, however, of which John Macfarlane is president, will go to Ottawa at an early date to interview the Ministers on the tariff question.

The Fraserville Co., which was mentioned in our last issue, are to manufacture pulp, and also supply electric light to the town and the I.C.R. workshops. They have a contract to supply light for the streets and houses for the next ten years. Mr. G. White-Fraser, electrical engineer, of Toronto, is the superintendent and manager of the electrical department.

The Ohio State Commission is enquiring into the proposed abandonment of the Miami and Erie Canal and the sale of the property. It is understood that the railway interest is the chief factor in the agitation for the adoption of this policy. The paper and pulp men are organizing, with other interested parties, to secure the retention of the canal as a state highway.

A new liquid for making paper pulp from wood has been brought forward by Jas. Lappen, of Appleton, Wis. The inventor claims that his liquid reduces the cost of manufacture from 50 to 75 per cent., does not give off sulphur fumes or corrode the machinery, cooks the wood much more rapidly and will produce good pulp from pine, basswood, tamarack, hemlock, etc.

In Germany a new material is being used for flooring, wainscotting, etc. It is a preparation of paper pulp sold in the form of a dry powder, which is mixed with water like ordinary cement, and spread over the surface which it is intended to cover. It is claimed for it that it not only dries quickly, but that it can be

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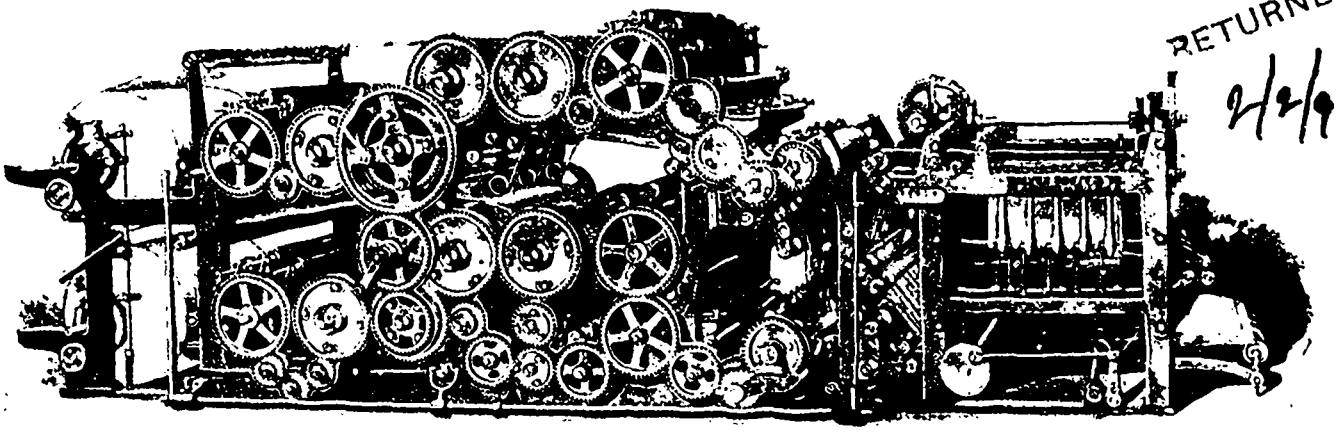

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stained or tinted with most colors, thus adapting it for parqueterie work. According to the inventor, it can be smoothed with a plane like wood. Another advantage is its being very incombustible.

The Scandinavian Wood Pulp Association, at a meeting held recently in Gothenburg, passed a resolution to establish a Wood Pulp Export Co. The new organization is to be a trust company, composed of manufacturers, with the object of assisting and promoting in Norway and Sweden the wood pulp and cellulose industry by undertaking sales of the production and by closing freights at mutually advantageous terms for the members of the trust, who desire to profit by it.

By the assignment of Wm. M. and Jno. S. Van Nortwick, paper mills at Appleton, Kankauna and Combined Locks Wis., are involved. The liabilities are $2,000,000. The wreck was caused by the liquidation of the Atlas National Bank of Chicago. The Western Paper Bag Factory, of Batavia, the Paper Woodenware Mills, of Memphis, Tenn., and the Appleton Manufacturing Co., of Van Nortwick, Ill., are all enterprises which were controlled by the firm The firm of Norton & Co. of Chicago, Lockport and Romeo, Ill., is also in the hands of a receiver. The Niagara Falls Paper Co., of which Mr. Norton is president, is not, however, in any way affected by the trouble.

Frank Saigere, a Canadian employed as a chopper by the Canton Lumber Co., Canton, N.Y., while cutting trees last week let his double bitted axe slip, and it clove through his boot and cut deep into the bone and muscle of his foot, nearly severing it. His companions made a tourniquet of a stick and leather thong, and stanched the flow of blood. They then bound the wound with bandages made from their shirts, and he was taken in a sled over rough roads to De Kalb He took a train for Ogdensburg, leaving for his home, near Ottawa, the following morning, the thong cutting his ankle and his foot yet unattended to.

The paper manufacturers of Lockport, N.Y., are in a dilemma and there are good prospects for a large-sized row at the State Capitol, at Albany, unless some relief is given. It was bad enough when the Government let the water out of the canal for the winter, compelling the paper mills to depend entirely upon steam power. This state of affairs will continue for several winters until the work of deepening the channel is completed. But the supply of water furnished by the canal authorities has been so small that the mills could not obtain enough even to wash their stock and supply their boilers. The Niagara Paper Mills, the Traders' Paper Mill and the Lockport Paper Mill are all shut down in consequence, with a prospect that they will be unable to resume operations until the spring.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—The great topic of talk in paper circles is the failures in the west, but so far this market has not been affected. Stock-taking is occupying attention of traders just now. A moderate business is being done, none of the grades showing any unusual features, the selling agency for news not having yet opened up.

Wood Pulp—There was a fair call for ground wood. State mills have sold at $12 to $13 f.o.b. at pulp mill.

Wood Fibre—There is a fair demand for sulphite fibres.

Domestic sulphite, bleached, is selling at 2⅝ to 2¾c.; unbleached, 1½ to 2c. delivered. Foreign grades have advanced. Quotations are: Foreign soda fibre, bleached, 2¾ to 3c.; unbleached. 2 to 2.05c.; sulphite, unbleached, 2.40 to 2.75c.; sulphite, bleached, 3.15 to 3.75c. There were no imports of chemical fibre at the port of New York this week.

China Clay—There is a hand-to-mouth demand, and the market presents an uninteresting appearance. Holders look for a better business, and are not trying to force sales. The tone of the market is steady and prices are unchanged at $15 to $17 per ton for the better kinds of English, while the medium and off grades are obtainable at $10 to $12, or possibly a shade less on a firm offer. Domestic remains quiet, though the market is fairly steady at $8 to $10, as to quantity and quality.

FREE GLUE ASKED FOR.

MR. T. A. MORRISON, who was before the Tariff Commission recently, representing the Canadian Compo-Board Co. said that it was their intention to erect a factory at Lachine, Que., for the manufacture of composition board from waste material, principally from the refuse of lumber mills. This refuse has been a source of annoyance and loss to lumber manufacturers on the Ottawa River. At present there were factories in Minneapolis (Minnesota) and Heuston (Texas) but this company intend to manufacture in Canada and supply the home market. He asked that glue, which formed a very important item in the manufacture of composition boards, be put on the free list. Large quantities of cheap glue were used, such as is sold in Chicago at 6½c. a pound. A duty of 25c. and a freight rate of 30c. per 100 pounds from Chicago made the price very high for this use. They could not get supplied by any factory in Canada with the same uniform quality as suited the requirements. This compo-board had to be made very cheap, and in order to encourage a new Canadian industry he would ask that glue be put on the free list, as it was a raw material used by many manufacturers and it was necessary to have glue and such like articles as cheap as possible.

The total imports of wood pulp into Great Britain for the ten months ended October were: 266,656 tons, valued at £1,361,931, as compared with 230,107 tons, valued at £1,218,454, for the same period last year.

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TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

APPLETON, WIS.—Although complaints are heard about the dulness of the times, every mill in the Fox River Valley is running at full or nearly full capacity. Everybody is making paper, and this is probably the reason why there has been no advance in prices. The volume of business is satisfactory, but purchasers are taking advantage of the situation to demand very low rates. Several enquiries have been made for large orders, but the intending purchasers entertained such ideas as to price that the manufacturers refused to figure on them. The looked for advance has not materialized, but the mill men are looking forward with hope to the near future for a change.

PHILADELPHIA.—Following the depression which existed during the exciting period before the election, the last two months of the year have done much to encourage the paper trade in all its branches. An increase in the number and size of orders gives visions of better times in the immediate future.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Matters in connection with the paper trade are quiet. The majority of the mills are doing a fair business, but things appear to be shaping themselves for an improvement.

BOSTON.—Trade was very quiet during the closing week of the year, and the orders received from jobbers were, at their request, billed as 1st January. Business in paper stock is likewise quiet.

DAYTON, O.—A better feeling exists among the paper manufacturers of the Miami Valley than for some time. A marked improvement in the paper trade over the past year is confidently expected. One manufacturer, who employs upwards of 600 men, reports that during the week before Christ, as he received orders for several carloads beyond the capacity of his mills. As this is usually the season of accumulation it is regarded as a most healthy sign.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

There is a very wholesome feeling pervading the markets of Great Britain. Prices, however, continue low, and business is conducted largely on the lines set down by customers. Margins are cut fine, rendering business only moderately profitable, but the manufacturers prefer dealing on these terms rather than allow the orders to go abroad.

WOOD PULPS—Mechanical wood is for the time being rather stiff, owing to one or two buyers running short. Confidence is maintained in cheaper prices, and Sundsval quality is offered at 39s. on the West Coast.

CHEMICALS—Not much can be said at this season about chemicals. There is not very much doing, and prices may be said to remain as they were. American demand is not active, but as the New Year advances things may improve. No alteration is to be reported this month, and prices remain in statu quo.

A SUPPLY OF FINE ENVELOPES.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are handling a line of American envelopes, and are having deserved success in selling large lots of them. The business sizes are slightly larger than the ordinary; enough so to permit of enclosing the ordinary size, to be used as a return envelope. This is a strong point, but, apart from this, the values are excellent throughout. Samples will be supplied on application.

The Brockville Times,

Brockville, Ont. Dec 2nd 1896

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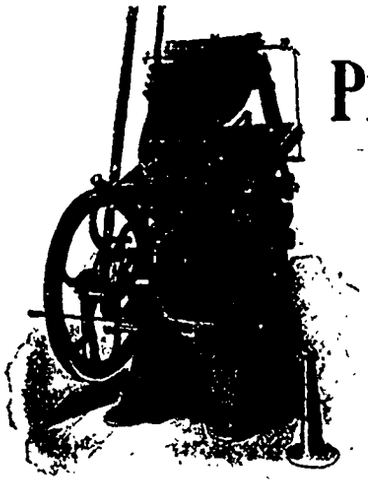

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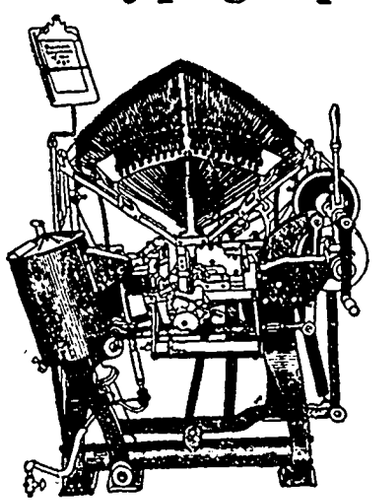

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