LIFE AND LABOUR.

A DAILY RECORD FROM FIELD, FACTORY, AND WORKSHOP.

We do not commit ourselves to the views which may be expressed in this column, which we merely open as a platform for the discussion of industrial problems. Ed. D.N.)

Working Hours in Germany.

The last month's number of the German *Reichs-Gesetz-Blatt*, the official Government organ corresponding to the English "Labour Gazette," contains some exceedingly interesting information on German labour questions. The campaign which has been carried on in Germany to bring the last twenty years into a reduction of the week day is beginning at last to bear some little—very little—fruit, and the example of Holland and France may not likely to be in some measure followed. There is no legislative authority in the world dealing with the hours of labour in the United States of the German Empire, but despite the fact that there are many exceptions, the fifteen hour week day is the rule, and the Legislature have been studying the question whether the week day for women may not be reduced from eleven to ten hours per day. They have now made their report, and have found that out of 84 of these inspectors, whose duties at the Government do are in charge of the principle of a ten-hours day is in operation, a happy which had to be first fought and had by the French and Belgian workers before they were able to realise their present week day, is the main opposition raised by the German employers and the engineers' inspectors who are carrying the case in support of the risks they run in reducing the week day even for women. Besides, they strongly object to any direction as that the length of the working day for the lessening of the week day for men.

The four grounds on which the great majority of inspectors rely for their recommendation of the shorter week day are:

(1) The over-work combination of the woman and the party in her charge.

(2) The injurious effect upon her.

(3) The injury to the household and the training of the children.

(4) The consequential indirect benefits to the whole of the working class.

It is difficult to believe when the reports of these inspectors are laid before the Reichstag and carefully studied that the legislature will, presently, at least for women, will not be placed on the statute book of Germany.

Islington Municipal Workers' Long Hours.

The Works Committee of the Islington Borough Council report upon the excessive hours worked by the drivers of their sweeping machines. "At the present time," they declare, "these men start work at five o'clock in the morning, and when they have completed the sweeping on the streets they join a dusting gang as scavengers, and work with it until their round is completed, after which they return to the stables, clean and feed their horses, and have work at 7 p.m." The committee recommend that they "be authorised to reduce the hours of labour of the drivers of sweeping machines from 72 to 63 hours per week, and to reduce their weekly wages (now 30s.) accordingly, and to employ 10 additional men." A very happy experiment in redistribution of work, but is it necessary to reduce the wages?

The Auxiliary Postman.

The striking case of an auxiliary postman who came before the Recorder at the Old Bailey on Tuesday illustrates again the manner in which one point responsibility is involved in the administration of our national institutions. Here we had a married man with a family in receipt of less than 24s. per week doing responsible work and dealing with valuable correspondence. A juror pertinently remarked that it was insufficient to keep the man honest, and the Recorder expressed agreement. What was the nature of the defence of the Post Office? That the man was only employed three hours daily! The man said it took him 82 hours to do this three hours' work, and his whole day was practically occupied.

We smile at the pretence of certain tea shop proprietors who insist that their girls shall be at home and not entirely dependent on the paltry wages they pay them, and condemn the practice as immoral. Yet we have the State adopting practically the same subterfuge in order to get cheap labour. The Post Office frequently makes the pleasing stipulation that the men shall have some other employment and that their time is not fully occupied. The men, in order to get the work, assert that they have other work, and in some cases the truth is told, which in others it is not. Even if it is true, they soon find the Post Office employment is a serious bar to their earning capacity in any other place. For their six hours' duty may comprise three spells of two hours or two spells of three hours, or any other division so spread over the day that in order to do six hours' duty a man may be occupied from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. or later. These spells, having added to them the time of going and coming and preparation is to no things per day more than double the actual working time. Thus it is common for a man to leave home at 9 a.m., begin work at 7 and work until 9. He then goes home, and returns at, say, 11 and works until 12.30 p.m. He returns home again and comes to the office for a third time at 5 or 6 p.m. and does 2½ hours' work. Total six hours per day; pay about 24s.; and his whole day occupied. It is time that such cases as these were made impossible in a State Department.

"Will Not Allow."

The "Economist," in a long leading article, defines clouds on the horizon of the British shipbuilding and engineering industries. Commenting upon an allegation that the "A. S. E. are spoiling for another fight with the Federated Engineering Employers," it says that if the Clyde engineers as a body strike to obtain the advance of 1d. per hour, for which the Clyde pattern makers have already come out, The Federation of Engineering Employers will not allow the whole trade to be dominated by the action of employees in one district, and the probability is that a strike of the Clyde engineers would be followed by a lock-out of all the engineers all over the country." This threat, under the circumstances, is a trifle premature, and hardly calculated to discharge the dangerous elements which the "Economist" discerns in the industrial atmosphere of the North. It may be added, for the benefit of the organ of capital, that there is an essential difference between a combination of men and a combination of masters which it fails to appreciate. A combination of employers consists of a few individuals with a few votes. A combination of men consists of many individuals with many votes. It is suggested to the former, therefore, that in the time to come, when the men refuse to withdraw their representatives in proportion to their numbers, as most certainly will be the case, they will have occasion to smile at the recollection of a period when a capitalist organ could threaten the many with the power of the few.

A Happy Example.

I have had to record so many cases in which employers have sought, in a court of law, to trade on some technical plea the payment of compensation for injury to their workmen that it is with particular pleasure I call attention to a case of another order recorded in the Engineers' Report. A member (A. Hufford) working for the Linotype Company lost his hand through an accident. As he was of the opinion of the firm the insurance company repudiated liability. The firm, however, in a most generous fashion, deemed it their duty to deal with the case apart from the legal decision. They gave Hufford a cheque for £200, provided him with an artificial hand, and found him suitable employment at £2 per week for twelve months, with every prospect of its becoming a permanency. The Linotype machine will compose this par. with enthusiasm.

L. G. C. M.

THE REALMS OF GOLD.

MR. GLADSTONE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

The late Sir Edward Strachey (father of Sir Edward Strachey, M.P.), in his work, "Jewish History and Politics," published in 1833, makes the following quotation from a letter written by Mr. Gladstone to the Right Rev. W. Lee, D.D.

Miserable indeed would be the prospect of the coming times if we believed that authority and freedom were simply conflicting and contradictory elements in the constitution of a community, so that whatever is given to the one must be deducted from the other. But no Briton, who has devoted any portion of his thoughts to the history of his country or the character of its inhabitants, can be ensnared into that, far from false and misleading, light. It has been providentially allotted to this favoured isle that it should show to all the world how freedom and authority, in their due and wise developments, not only may co-exist in the same body, but may, instead of impairing, sustain and strengthen one another. Among Britons it is the extent and security of freedom which renders it safe to entrust large powers to Government, and it is the very largeness of these powers and the vigour of their exercise which constitute to each individual and to the community the great practical safeguard of his liberties in return.

The free expression of opinion, as our experience has taught us, is the safety valve of passion. Time and vent, when the steam escapes, alarms the timid; but it is the sign that we are safe. The concession of reasonable principles anticipates the growth of furious appetite. Regularity, combination, and order, especially when joined with publicity, have of themselves a marvellous virtue; they tend to subordinate the individual to the mass, they enlarge by healthy exercise the better and nobler parts of our nature, and depress the poorer and meaner; they make man more a creature of habits, and less of mere impulse; they weaken the relative influence of the present, by strengthening his hold upon the future and the past, and their hold upon him.

By gathering, too, into organized forms the various influences that bear away in a mixed community, and leaving them to work within themselves, those which are good are to acquire the multiplied strength of union, while the bad neutralise one another by reciprocal elimination.

It is a great and noble secret, that of constitutional freedom, which has given to us the highest liberties with the smallest throne, and the most vigorous executive in Christendom. I confess to my strong faith in the virtue of this principle. I have lived now for many years in the midst of the hottest and noisiest of its workshops, and have seen that, amidst the clatter and din, a ceaseless labour is going on; stubborn matter is reduced to obedience, and the brute powers of society, like the fire, air, water, and mineral of nature, are with channeler indeed, but also with might, educated and shaped into the most refined and regular forms of usefulness for man. I am deeply convinced that among us all systems, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective systems; and that methodically to enlist the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of public duties, is the way to make that community both powerful and healthful, to give a firm seat to its rulers, and to engender a warm and intelligent devotion in those beneath their sway.

A LETTER OF LORD MACAULAY TO HIS SISTER.

My dear Sister,—I am at home again from Leeds, where everything is going on as well as possible. I and most of my friends feel sanguine as to the result.

About half my day was spent in speaking and hearing other people speak, in squeezing and in being squeezed, in shaking hands with people I never saw before, and whose names and faces I forget within a minute after being introduced.

The rest was passed in conversation with my leading friends, who are very honest, substantial manufacturers.

They fed me on roast beef and Yorkshire pudding; at night they put me into capital bedrooms, and the only plague which they give me is that they are always begging me to mention some food or wine for which I have a fancy, or some article of comfort and convenience which I may wish them to procure. I travelled to town with a family of children who ate without intermission from Market Harborough, where they got into the coach, to the Peacock at Islington, where they got out of it. They breakfasted as if they had fasted all the preceding day.

They dined as if they had never breakfasted. They ate on the road one large basket of sandwiches, another of fruit, and a boiled fowl, besides which there was not an orange girl, an old man with cakes, or a boy with Silvers, who did not come to the coach side when we stopped to change horses of whom they did not buy something.

I am living here by myself, with no society, or scarcely any, except my books. I read a little Cicero before I breakfast, then look over the newspaper, frank letters, scrawl a line or two, and walk to my office. There I stay until five, examine claims of moneylenders on the native Sovereigns of India, and reading Parliamentary papers.

I am beginning to understand something about the Bank, and hope when next I go to Rothley Temple to be a match for the whole firm of Mandsfeld and Babington on questions relating to their own business.

When I leave the Board I walk for two hours. Then I dine, and end the day generally over a basin of tea and a novel. On Saturday I go to Holland House, and stay there till Monday.

Her ladyship wants me to take up my quarters almost entirely there; but I love my own chambers and independence, and am neither qualified nor inclined to adorn Allen in his post.

On Friday week I shall go for three days to Sir George Phillips', at Weston, in Warwickshire. He has written again in terms half complaining, and though I can ill-spare time for the visit, yet, as he was very kind to me when his kindness was of some consequence to me, I cannot, and will not, refuse.—Ever yours,

London, Sept. 20, 1832. T. B. M.

LOVE.

(George Herbert.)

Love bade me welcome; yet my soul drew back,
Guilty of lust and sin.
But quick-eyed Love, observing me grow slack
From my first entrance in,
Drew nearer to me, sweetly questioning,
If I lack anything.

"A guest," I answered, "worthy to be here."
Love said, "You shall be he."
"I, the unkind, ungrateful? Ah, my dear,
I cannot look on Thee."
Love took my hand, and, smiling, did reply,
"Who made the eyes but I?"

"Truth, Lord, but I have marred them; let my shame
Go where it doth deserve."
"And know you not," says Love, "who bore the blame?"
"My dear, then I will serve."
"You must sit down," says Love, "and taste my meat."
So I did sit and eat.

"IN RURAL ENGLAND."

(To the Editor of "The Daily News.")

Sir,—The reading of Mr. Winfrey's letter on "Some Experiences in Norfolk," together with your comments thereon, suggests that you should print a similar narrative of facts from each county in England. You say very truly that the counterpart of these experiences exists in every county in the United Kingdom. Such a series of letters from representative men could therefore not fail to aid materially in bringing home with force to the public generally the irresponsible and utterly unsatisfactory nature of the way in which the land is at present held.

If a series of letters like this could afterwards be brought together, and printed as a pamphlet or booklet, they would form a valuable storehouse of the facts, which, as they exist all over "rural England," are as yet most inadequately realised by the great masses of our town populations.—Yours, etc.,

Ealing, May 3. H. J. BALE.

Sir,—The instances given by Mr. Winfrey in your issue of the 1st are fair examples of what I have found in most parts of England. The tyranny, meaningless and degrading, that is inflicted upon the labourer and villager would drive any but Englishmen to rebellion.

It is the right of land and the means to use it that alone will restore him to manhood. The Irish labourer has his statutory 30 acres. Why not the Englishman? The Scottish Crofter has his duty of tenure and fair rent. Why not the English village? In both cases the granting of these conditions has been of immense social value. In England the results would reach anticipates the growth of furious appetite. Regularity, combination, and order, especially when joined with publicity, have of themselves a marvellous virtue; they tend to subordinate the individual to the mass, they enlarge by healthy exercise the better and nobler parts of our nature, and depress the poorer and meaner; they make man more a creature of habits, and less of mere impulse; they weaken the relative influence of the present, by strengthening his hold upon the future and the past, and their hold upon him.

By gathering, too, into organized forms the various influences that bear away in a mixed community, and leaving them to work within themselves, those which are good are to acquire the multiplied strength of union, while the bad neutralise one another by reciprocal elimination.

It is a great and noble secret, that of constitutional freedom, which has given to us the highest liberties with the smallest throne, and the most vigorous executive in Christendom. I confess to my strong faith in the virtue of this principle. I have lived now for many years in the midst of the hottest and noisiest of its workshops, and have seen that, amidst the clatter and din, a ceaseless labour is going on; stubborn matter is reduced to obedience, and the brute powers of society, like the fire, air, water, and mineral of nature, are with channeler indeed, but also with might, educated and shaped into the most refined and regular forms of usefulness for man. I am deeply convinced that among us all systems, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective systems; and that methodically to enlist the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of public duties, is the way to make that community both powerful and healthful, to give a firm seat to its rulers, and to engender a warm and intelligent devotion in those beneath their sway.

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118, Bolsyn-road, Forest Gate, E. WM. BAKER.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE LAUNDRIES.

HOME OFFICE ON INSPECTION.

An important document was issued from the Home Office yesterday in the shape of a list of "religious and charitable institutions in which laundries are carried on." The question of the inspection of such institutions has recently become urgent, and the list, therefore, assists somewhat in the elucidation of the facts.

Unfortunately, however, it is far from complete. It deals only with institutions which take in laundry work from outside by way of trade, or for purposes of gain, and in the official phrase, a "very large number" have [illegible] to be excluded as falling outside the Factory and Workshop Act [illegible] work is done not by way of trade [illegible] for purposes of gain. But even after the [illegible] ance has been made, the list is [illegible] sable.

First it includes 117 institutions which have accepted inspection by the F[illegible] Department in response to a circular [illegible] issued by the Home Office in January, [illegible] including several that requested inspection [illegible] a lady inspector. Denominationally the [illegible] 7 may be divided thus:

Anglican	56
Roman Catholic	51
"Others"	10
	117

Then follows a list of 87 [illegible] tions that either refused to accept inspection [illegible] gave no answer to the Home [illegible] circular letter. These 87 may be classified [illegible] under:

Anglican	51
Roman Catholic	19
"Others"	17
	87

About 60 other institutions [illegible] not included, because, after a reminder, they failed to reply to the Home Office circular, [illegible] it was not known whether they carried [illegible] laundry work for gain or not.

The point remains, however, [illegible] that the institutions which it is desired to [illegible] ch are these "religious and charitable" [illegible] Factory Act by the means described above.

POPLAR'S RISI[illegible] RATES.

PROTEST BY MA[illegible] FACTURERS.

A meeting of manufa[illegible]rs whose works are situated on the Isle [illegible]n, in the Borough of Poplar, met yest[illegible] to devise steps to check the growing [illegible]diture by the Poplar Borough Council. [illegible]P. Stuart presided.

Councillor Sodg[illegible], attending to the 12[illegible] rate, pointed out that the Borough Council was respo[illegible]e for 3s. of the rate, while 9s. was pai[illegible] large cheques to the L.C.C., the Board o[illegible]hans, and the police.

Mr. Stevens, a [illegible] of the Board of Guardians, alluded [illegible]e "enormous extravagance" of the B[illegible]but said the worst of it was that the L[illegible] Government Board proposed them to remo[illegible]ir schools, a scheme which would cost £20[illegible], in order to accommodate 600 children [illegible] officers.

Mr. Hodge stated [illegible] £166,000 was raised from the Isle of Dog[illegible]states, against £140,000 in Bromley and £3[illegible] in Bow.

Eventually a committ[illegible] was appointed to arrange for a deputat[illegible] wait upon the President of the Local G[illegible]ent Board to protest against the ceiling granted to Poplar, and the commit[illegible] Further instructed to organise a local [illegible]sociation.

EGYPTIAN RELICS FOR WALES.

General Lord Grenfell, who is this year President of the Royal Institution of South Wales at Swansea, has just forwarded some additional Egyptian relics to the museum at the Institution.

In a letter to the secretary announcing his gift, Lord Grenfell says: "As one of a syndicate that is excavating in Egypt, I have requested Mr. Garstow, who is doing the digging, to send to the Royal Institution, Swansea, some of the articles which are found by the expedition. I hope they will be of value and will be an addition to the other antiquities which I have presented to the Institution."

Among those already given by Lord Grenfell is a very fine mummy in an excellent state of preservation.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS.

A well-attended meeting on behalf of the Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association was held yesterday at Grosvenor House, by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster, the Rev. Canon McCormick presiding.

Miss Finn, the secretary, read an interesting report of the good work done by the association, which aims at relieving cases of acute destitution among those of the educated and gently nurtured who have seen better days. Miss Finn drew attention to the fact that while in the first year of the society's foundation, that of the Diamond Jubilee, the receipts only amounted to £803, in the present year they were £4,479—a sufficient proof of the confidence of the public in the good work done.

FROM FOREST TO FIRESIDE.

THE FUTURE OF THE PRESS.

Few of us, as we sit comfortably reading our morning and evening journals by the fireside, realise that the paper on which our news is printed once formed part of trees in the distant spruce forests of Scandinavia and North America. Yet so it is. Just as coal has, in thousands of years, been transformed by Nature's alchemy from primeval forests into the fuel which warms our homes, raises the power for factories, trains, and electric trams, so the forests of to-day, by means of chemical science and mechanical ingenuity, provide the paper which enables us to enjoy a cheap Press and popular literature. Civilisation thus revolves round wood. The future of the Press is involved in the future of the forests. The spread of knowledge by means of cheap publications depends upon cheap wood. Without wood, papers and books would be luxuries for the well-to-do, instead of the means of education for the million.

The general public know little of the gigantic industry in wood carried on to provide cheap newspapers. The annual supply of paper used throughout the world for printing strictly "news" papers is at least one and a quarter millions of tons.

Originally the making of wood pulp for conversion into paper was confined to Scandinavia and certain parts of Germany, Austria, and to the north-eastern side of the United States in America; but within the last ten years Canada has sprung into prominence as the greatest of all the sources of supply of raw material. In Scandinavia and the United States the areas from which accessible forests have already been used up. In the latter country, in fact, serious fears are entertained of a coming wood pulp famine.

Safeguarding Cheap Paper.

It is only the development of Canada in this direction which has safeguarded the world and maintained a cheap price.

Speaking at the Society of Arts on 28th February last, Mr. S. Charles Phillipe, editor of "The Paper Maker" and other trade journals, said:

Canada has been the means of keeping the price of raw material from useless inflation, and from that high price which would have meant a fatal launching of some of the greatest newspaper ventures the world has seen.

As the granary of the Empire, Canada is safeguarding the cheap loaf. As the world's centre of wood supply, it is maintaining a cheap Press.

Americans have not been slow to appreciate that the future supplies of wood pulp must be drawn from Canada, and within the last few years they have bought up a great deal of the best timber limits in Quebec and Ontario.

While Canada's best timber lands in the East have been well taken up, there remains the great Western province of British Columbia, with the finest forests in the world. Here we have an apparently inexhaustible supply, which is exactly adapted for making wood-pulp. A report of the Canadian Forestry Association says:

The forests are so extensive that British Columbia has a reserve in connection with the pulp industry beyond the estimate of anyone who has never seen it.

Experts, however, who [illegible] ing of the [illegible] ources of Brit[illegible] ecturers are turning their [illegible] to it.

British Enterprise.

British enterprise has been to the fore for once, and the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Salisbury House, London, with the co-operation and support of some of the leading firms of paper makers in England, has secured the finest forest concession in the province—on more favourable terms than the Government will grant to future concerns. Success in such an enterprise as this depends on the quantity and suitability of the wood, the possession of cheap water power, and the facilities for transit to markets.

With regard to the first factor, British Columbian wood holds unquestioned superiority. Hitherto, where this industry has been carried on, only the smaller trees have been utilised for wood pulp, but the British Columbian trees, notwithstanding their great size, have been found by Mr. Clayton Beadle, one of the highest English authorities on the subject, to make "excellent pulp," owing, he considers, to the mildness of the climate where they grow. There is no danger of fires in the spruce forests of British Columbia, as the atmosphere there is very moist.

Cheap water power is absolutely essential to drive the powerful machinery required to grind down the wood, and in this particular, as in the other requisites, the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company is exceptionally situated. The power for its mills is drawn from the outflow of Powell Lake, a huge, natural reservoir, twenty-five miles in length, situated within one mile of deep sea water, out of which flows the Powell River, with a waterfall one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and close to the sea. This fall will yield at all times of the year 35,000 horse-power.

The company's concessions extend to 163,000 acres of specially selected spruce timber lands, fringing the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island to the north of Vancouver City. Its forests form the richest pulp wood territory in the world, containing a practically unlimited supply of woods suitable for pulp-making, and it is particularly rich in the spruce and white fir, which make the best pulp and paper. The trees grow right down to the seashore, fringing the coast, and the numerous inlets and river mouths, and the lands have been specially selected for the cheap handling of the timber, upon which the success of such an enterprise must always largely depend. The pulp and paper mills on the company's freehold land by the sea, eighty miles north of Vancouver City, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a water frontage so deep that vessels of all burdens can load and discharge at the company's wharf at any state of the tide, will occupy an advantageous position for shipment to all ports of the Pacific Ocean. Never has there been such a combination of favourable conditions for cheap production and transportation.

Attractive Investment.

British Columbia as a great paper making centre has the further advantage that there the lakes and the rivers are never frozen in winter, and work can be carried on at equal cost all the year round, whereas in mills on the eastern coast, the conditions during four months of the winter greatly add to the cost of manufacture.

The Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company starts under excellent auspices. It is having the support of several leading paper manufacturers in England, and the well-known firm of Spicer Brothers, Limited, whose high standing is universally recognised, are not only acting as the selling agents for the company's products, but, are represented by one of their directors on the board. Another leading firm of English paper manufacturers is also own experts made independent examination of the timber and water power of the company with most satisfactory results is associated with the company, and has contracted to purchase a large proportion of the output of paper for a number of years, so that the company starts with a ready-made market. The mills will be in the best possible position for supplying the Australian and New Zealand markets, Japan, and China, and the whole western coast of the American continent, which is a growing market.

Undoubtedly the supply of "news" paper, for Australia and the Orient will, in the future, come entirely from this district. Apart from the Eastern and Pacific markets even the European markets can, if necessary, be supplied, because of the remarkable cheapness of production. The company begins its career in the most favourable manner, and promises, under exceptional auspices, and with every guarantee of success that natural conditions and experienced management can afford.

TEN SPECIMEN LETTERS

From Subscribers of Charles Dickens' Works.

There is no need of further proof to confirm anyone of the unique value offered, nevertheless fresh evidence is being received by us every day from new subscribers who have received their guinea sets of 21 volumes. Here, for example, are 10 specimens. Such letters, coming spontaneously through the pleasure which the volumes have given, testify more strongly than could any mere verbal description to the quality of the books.

"Temple-square, Aylesbury, " April 3.
"Books to hand in good condition. I am very well pleased with them. " W. W. W."

"Gwillim-street, Bridel, " March 30.
"I received the books, and am very pleased with them. They are well worth the money. " H. W."

"Whitley-road, Eastbourne, " March 23.
"Many thanks for Dickens to hand to-day. Very satisfactory. " Rev. W. M."

"Avondale-terrace, Gateshead, " April 5.
"I received Dickens volumes, and I may say I am thoroughly satisfied with them. " H. B."

"Bromfelde-road, Clapham, " May 1.
"I received the set of Dickens' Works, and am delighted with them. " Mrs. E. L."

"St. Neots, " March 30.
"Mrs. A. has received the books safely, and is very pleased with them."

"Brandon Lodge, Hamilton, N.B., " March 30.
"Many thanks for the sample Dickens, with which I am thoroughly satisfied. Please send remainder of set. " J. B."

"Hereford, near Leeds, " April 2.
"The books came safely to hand, and I am very well pleased with them. " T. B."

"Potto-wold, Mon., " April 6.
"I duly received the sample book you sent, with which I am highly pleased, and shall be glad if you will forward the remainder of set. " L. J."

"Nursing Institute, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, " May 1.
"Dickens' Works received safely, very pleased, many thanks. " Sister C."

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The Daily News 1905

British Enterprise.

British enterprise has been to the fore for once, and the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Salisbury House, London, with the co-operation and support of some of the leading firms of paper makers in England, has secured the finest forest concession in the province—on more favourable terms than the Government will grant to future concerns. Success in such an enterprise as this depends on the quantity and suitability of the wood, the possession of cheap water power, and the facilities for transit to markets.

With regard to the first factor, British Columbian wood holds unquestioned superiority. Hitherto, where this industry has been carried on, only the smaller trees have been utilised for wood pulp, but the British Columbian trees, notwithstanding their great size, have been found by Mr. Clayton Beadle, one of the highest English authorities on the subject, to make "excellent pulp," owing, he considers, to the mildness of the climate where they grow. There is no danger of fires in the spruce forests of British Columbia, as the atmosphere there is very moist.

Cheap water power is absolutely essential to drive the powerful machinery required to grind down the wood, and in this particular, as in the other requisites, the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company is exceptionally situated. The power for its mills is drawn from the outflow of Powell Lake, a huge, natural reservoir, twenty-five miles in length, situated within one mile of deep sea water, out of which flows the Powell River, with a waterfall one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and close to the sea. This fall will yield at all times of the year 25,000 horse-power.

The company's concessions extend to 163,000 acres of specially selected spruce timber lands, fringing the mainland and the east coast of Vancouver Island to the north of Vancouver City. Its forests form the richest pulp wood territory in the world, containing a practically unlimited supply of woods suitable for pulp-making, and it is particularly rich in the spruce and white fir, which make the best pulp and paper. The trees grow right down to the seashore, fringing the coast, and the numerous inlets and river mouths, and the lands have been specially selected for the cheap handling of the timber, upon which the success of such an enterprise must always largely depend. The pulp and paper mills on the company's freehold land by the sea, eighty miles north of Vancouver City, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a water frontage so deep that vessels of all burdens can load and discharge at the company's wharf at any state of the tide, will occupy an advantageous position for shipment to all ports of the Pacific Ocean. Never has there been such a combination of favourable conditions for cheap production and transportation.

Attractive Investment.

British Columbia as a great paper making centre has the further advantage that there the lakes and the rivers are never frozen in winter, and work can be carried on at equal cost all the year round, whereas in mills on the Atlantic coast, the conditions during four months of the winter greatly add to the cost of manufacture.

The Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company starts under excellent auspices. It is having the support of several leading paper manufacturers in England, and the well-known firm of Spicer Brothers, Limited, whose high standing is universally recognised, are not only acting as the selling agents for the company's products, but are represented by one of their directors on the board. Another leading firm of English paper manufacturers whose own experts made independent examination of the timber and water power of the company with most satisfactory results is associated with the company, and has contracted to purchase a large proportion of the output of paper for a number of years, so that the company starts with a ready-made market. The mills will be in the best possible position for supplying the Australian and New Zealand markets, Japan, and China, and the whole western coast of the American continent, which is a growing market.

Undoubtedly the supply of "news" paper for Australia and the Orient will, in the future, come entirely from this district. Apart from the Eastern and Pacific markets even the European markets can, if necessary, be supplied, because of the remarkable cheapness of production. The company begins its career in the most westerly part of the British Empire under exceptional auspices, and with every guarantee of success that natural conditions and experienced management can afford.