A MAILING MACHINE.

CUT of the O'Malley mailing machine, sold by the Canaadian Typograph Co., Windsor, Ont., appears on this page. This machine uses either type-set lists or lists set up on machine bars. The device is a galley with these names in type passing along a bed. As each name arrives at a certain place the paper on which the address is to be printed is pressed between a rubber faced hammer above and the line of type below.

The circular thus describes it :

"The galley used with the mailer is a double one, holding two columns of type, each column containing about 250 names with date of subscription. It is carried forward on a carriage-

similar to the bed of a newspaper printing press-which moves on iron slides, and is operated by a rack and dog. When last line of first column is reached the carriage is reversed and the second column comes under the rubber-faced hammer and is carried through to the end. When a galley is completed, it is taken out, a new one is put in its place, and the carriage pushed back to the starting point; the whole operation being accomplished in a minute.

"The motion is positive, with a variation only of between one-fiftieth to one-hundreth part of an inch, every complete movement brings the carriage a certain distance forward-never a line more or less; whether the movement is made at the rate of four thousand an hour or two hundred, the distance traveled is precisely the same; and as quickly as the carriage reaches that point, it is securely locked until the impression is made, or the operator moves it forward,

" By the attachment of an electric bell the machine notifies the operator when he has reached the last address of a

list of subscribers in a certain city or town.

"An adjusting screw regulates the impression so that it can be made clean and uniform as that on a platen press.

"Owing to the peculiar construction of the machine it is a practical impossibility to skip a name except intentionally."

The price of the mailer is \$35.00; the cabinet for galleys is \$15.00 extra; the galleys cost 50 cents each, and the type-cast bars for 1,000 names would be worth \$3.50.

The claim is that not a name can be missed, that 2,000 names can be stamped in an hour, that the process is clean and that the machine is always ready for use.

The circular, on this point, says : "It is an old adage that 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness.' This might apply in a sense

to the use of mailing machines in newspaper offices. Machines requiring paste or mucilage, before they can become useful, are always dirty, in fact cannot be otherwise, owing to the nature of their construction. The O'Malley mailer prints direct from type, thus assuring cleanliness and freedom from dirt of every kind.

"With most mailing machines there is always considerable preliminary work to be done before they are in readiness for work. It is different with the O'Malley mailer. Publisher will appreciate this fact."

WHAT MR. ROSS THINKS OF THE TYPOGRAPH.

"Our five Typographs have completed their first half year

THE O'MALLIN MAILING MACHINE.

"In every respect we are thoroughly satisfied with the change from hand composition. We had our old composition done very economically, but the machines are cheaper, notwithstanding that we are paying far higher wages, and getting one-third more setting.

"Less room is needed, the work is cleaner, and the matter handled more easily, and far more conveniently kept standing for our semi-weekly edition."

The Ottawa correspondent of The Montreal Star was made to say that "the school question would probably settle itself by each party retaining its anatomy." He had written "autonomy." No great difference, after all.

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in The Journal office, and you may wish to have our report," writes P. D. Ross, Ottawa. "The machines, four minion and one nonpareil, are now averaging 600,000 cms per week of 48 hours, the setting measured without headings, and with comparatively few leads. The 48 hours include all the time given to the machines in any way, namely, for cleaning, overhauling and repairs. The output is a net practical working average, every day in the week, of 2,500 ems per hour solid, per each machine. We expect to do better, as three of our men were new to the machines when they came on, and are still improving. Our stoppages for repairs have not aver aged an hour per week on all five machines together. The work done is clean, and we consider of first-class typographical appearance. Of course, the best machines in the world of any kind must be intelligently handled to do proper work, and we attribute our steady run of first-

competent operators.

class output to the fact in part

that we have very careful and