

inventors, so that these or their representatives received the market value of their inventions, and, probably, in most cases, a good deal more than could otherwise have been realized upon them. The earlier Linotype machine was completed in 1887, and a large number of machines of that pattern, now entirely superseded, came into use in the United States and Great Britain. The first completed machine of the new pattern was set to work in 1890, and already more than two hundred of them are in successful operation, making a total exceeding four hundred of these machines in daily use in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France, the number being added to week after week.

The factory in Brooklyn for the manufacture of the Linotype is just now being enlarged to an enormous size, and another factory is at work on them in Baltimore. An immense factory is also in operation in Manchester in England. The factory of the Canadian Linotype Company, No. 25 Bleury street, Montreal, was secured in May, 1891, and was in full working order in July in the construction of the first lot of eleven machines.

Each machine is constructed of 3,500 parts, and every part must be so perfectly made that it will fall into place in any one of the machines. The perfection of workmanship required for this is such as is seldom needed and seldom met with. For nearly seven months parts have been in process of being cut into shape by means of a multitude of very exact machines, and by means of many special tools which had to be