

at Canterbury. Long ago Mr. Mudford had among his associates in Canterbury the late Mr. Charles Waters Banks, editor of *The Earthen Vessel*, an eminent preacher among the Strict Baptists. Mr. Banks has left behind many reminiscences of his old friend.

*The Morning Post* is the organ of fashionable society, and belongs to Lord Glenesk, formerly Sir Algernon Borthwick. Lord Glenesk's father, Mr. Peter Borthwick, who was editor of *The Morning Post* and a member of Parliament, was at one time a student for the ministry in the divinity hall of the Secession Church in Scotland. He could express his ideas fluently and eloquently, and was a popular speaker. He abandoned his intention of becoming a minister, and for a while kept a bookshop in Dalkeith, after which he lectured through the country in defence of slavery. He became popular in society, and entered Parliament, where he was a strong Tory and a High Churchman.

Mr. J. A. Spender, editor of *The Westminster Gazette*, is a Churchman; Mr. W. M. Crook, of *The Echo*, is a Methodist. Mr. Clement K. Shorter, editor of *The Illustrated London News*, was brought up amongst the Congregationalists, and attended the Rev. Alfred Rowland's chapel at Crouch End.

In Canada, the religious views of publishers and editors do not bear much upon the policies of their papers. There being no state church, the question does not come up as it does in England. On the *Montreal press*, Mr. John Dougall, the able and accomplished editor of *The Witness*, is, I think, a Congregationalist. Mr. Hugh Graham, of *The Star*, is a Presbyterian, and attends St. Paul's church. His managing-editor, Mr. Henry Dalby, is a member of the Church of England. Mr. James Brierley, managing-director of *The Herald*, is also an Anglican. Mr. Richard White and Mr. Smeaton White, of *The Gazette*, are well-known members of the Church of England. Mr. Kydd, the editor, is a Presbyterian. Mr. P. D. Ross, of *The Ottawa Journal*, like his worthy father, Mr. P. S. Ross, of *Montreal*, is a Presbyterian. In *Toronto*, Mr. Willison, of *The Globe*, is a Methodist, Mr. Wallis, of *The Mail*, an Anglican, Mr. J. R. Robinson, of *The Telegram*, a Presbyterian, Mr. Hocken, of *The News*, a Methodist. The most distinguished *Toronto* journalist, Goldwin Smith, is an Anglican of the Low Church type.

#### HINTS FOR THE PRESS ROOM.

THE BRITISH PRINTER, dealing with the best way to avoid the cutting of inkers (form rollers) on a cylinder press, says:

"In most articles written for the benefit of machinememen (i.e., pressmen) on the evergreen subject of rollers, very little information is given on the care of inkers after getting into suitable working condition. Yet, what is more exasperating to a machineman with an interest in his work, and an eye to the financial question, than to find a cherished set of inkers utterly ruined by being cut and knocked all to pieces after running off a few forms?

"When we look for a remedy for this sort of thing, it is found to be a very simple matter. In nine cases out of ten it can be traced to the rollers being badly set and adjusted, if they have been adjusted at all. Consequently, instead of rolling the form lightly, they have borne upon it so heavily as to completely ruin their faces. Let us first take the old style of inkers without

gearing of any description. These inkers cannot be set independent of each other, as they are driven by the bowls or runners on the spindles running on the wood bearers bolted to the bed. Therefore, as the wood bearers have to be set to allow the smallest inker covering the form, the larger rollers become much worn owing to dragging over the type. Care should, therefore, be taken to get each set of inkers as nearly as possible of the same diameter. They can easily be tested with a pair of calipers.

"Having chosen inkers, pack the wood bearers to allow of rolling the form evenly and smoothly. Care must then be taken that the bowls are driven by the wood bearers, and are not merely slipping over them until the inkers strike the edge of the form. If there is a tendency to slip on the part of the bowls, wipe off all the grease that may have accumulated upon both them and the bearers. Then apply a little resin, and all will be well.

"If the above particulars are attended to, not only will the life of the inkers be considerably lengthened, but the form will be rolled evenly and the best results obtained; there will be no ugly friars and black edges to mar the work, and no need of those little mountains of leather and cardboard tacked to bearers to prevent the inkers dipping into the gutters of the form.

"The adjustment of inkers fitted with gearing is much more satisfactory, as each inker has its own adjustment and can be set accordingly. Experience shows the best plan in setting inkers is to get two gauges—an 8-to-pica below type-height, and about three ems wide. Place a gauge under each end of the inker and gradually let it down by the set-screw until it gets just the slightest bite on the gauges. This will give the right amount of pressure to roll a form properly, without the least undue wear. When setting inkers it is always a good plan to turn the rollers around on the gauges, for sometimes the pressure is found to be much harder in one place than another. This is caused by the stock being bent or the roller cast untrue. If you cannot reject the roller, it must be set to touch the gauge with its smallest side, but such inkers are always unsatisfactory. Having thus set the inkers to the form, set them lightly to the rider—a great deal of wear is caused if set too hard.

"There is an old precaution that can be taken on any machine when working a form containing a number of fine rules, such as are constantly met with in stationery work, that is to lock up by the side of the form two pieces of wood rule four or six ems wide, full high, to act as bearers to the inkers, and to prevent them having any dip at all. Care must, however, be taken to see that the inkers do not miss any part of the job. These bearers should be a little longer than the form, and the impression cut away on tympan sheets to prevent blacking up.

"Another safeguard which may be taken when working jobs containing rules running off the sheet, is to lock up a cross rule at the foot and so prevent the inkers coming in contact with the ends of the rules.

"In conclusion, though hardly coming under the head of 'cutting,' much wear is caused to the ends of inkers when running off small forms, by the ink gradually becoming dry and pulling them to pieces. This may be obviated by releasing the ink at the edges of the ink table by means of a little vaseline, or lard, applied at intervals."