

sympathize with the movement, as the unions have already been recognized by Canadian master printers, and, we think, wisely so. The unions are too strong to be altogether abolished, and such acts can do little but make the feeling between master and journeyman more bitter.

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A machine has been patented in the United States which is intended to make a complete book—bringing together the signatures and putting on the cover—at one operation.

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Joseph Calback, a printer employed on The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, says an exchange, has died from lead poisoning, contracted by holding type between his teeth while making galley corrections. He had the best medical treatment, but his physicians were unable to save his life.

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F. R. E. Koehler, of London, Eng., has invented a new machine which prints in a number of colors at once. Unlike other presses designed to do this, Mr. Koehler's machine is not complicated, but does the work in the ordinary way. The machine has attracted a good deal of attention in England, where it has been on exhibition. It takes a sheet of $6\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and prints 35 different colors at a time. Either electrotypes, stereotypes, composition plates or zincs may be used.

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There is a scarcity in Toronto at present of good, practical printers, a scarcity that has been noticeable for some weeks. The "other kind" are in as large supply as ever, and employing printers who have been looking for men have received several applications from this class. Good men, though, can get work almost anywhere in Toronto, which speaks well for the business in printing doing this Fall.

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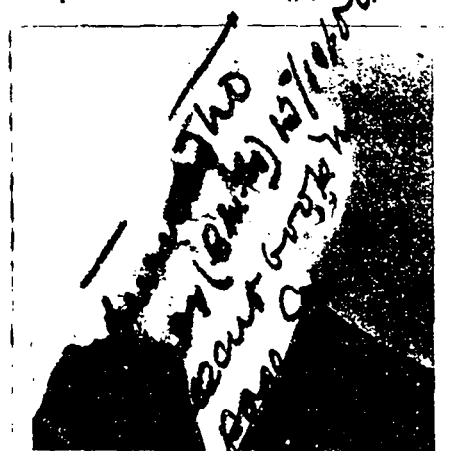
The new Hoe press recently placed in The Globe office is one of the most thoroughly up-to-date machines made. It is a right-angled quadruple condensed perfecting press, with all the latest improvements in printing machinery. Its capacity is 48,000 8-page papers per hour, 24,000 16-page papers per hour, or 12,000 32-page papers per hour. Four papers are printed at once, cut, pasted, folded, delivered and counted. Another improvement is the device by which any part of the paper or of any page or column can be printed in a different color to the rest of it. The press is operated wholly by electricity, furnished by the latest slow speed motor, so arranged that the power needed to run the press is reduced to one sixth of that of the ordinary motor. The press may be stopped by pressing any one of half a dozen buttons at different parts of the machine.

Several marriages of well-known members of the press have taken place recently. Among them are. Gerald H. Brown, Ottawa Free Press, to Miss Eva Sharpe, Melvin O. Hammond, Toronto Globe, to Miss Clara Williams, Duncan Ross, Greenwood Times, to Miss Mary Thompson, R. J. Burde, White Horse Tribune, to Miss Mollie Glenn.

ELECTRICAL INKLESS PRINTING.

"INKLESS PRINTING" sounds something like a paradox, but recent developments and improvements have brought the invention of Mr. William Friest Green, if not to perfection, at least to a state which gives good results, and which, in the near future, may seriously rival the makers of printing inks. The basis of the idea is to make an impression on prepared paper by means of an electric current passing between the type cylinder and paper.

The first attempts were made by using a sheet of plain dampened paper, and passing an electric current between the stereotype block which was used and the paper. Although a certain effect was produced on the paper, it was not visible until brushed over with a solution of nitrate of silver, when the impression of the stereotype showed up in a pale brown color. This turned to black when brushed over with sulphate of iron. Though, in part successful,



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this operation would be of little use to printers who wanted to use dry paper and had no time to give to the development of the imprint. The principal difficulty to overcome was the finding of a process to incorporate the chemicals into the pulp in the manufacture of the paper so that no after-development would be necessary to bring out the mark of the type.

After numerous experiments, a means was found to do this, and a paper was manufactured that would be sensitive to the action of an electric current. The current, by means of the usual negative and positive poles, passed between the form of type, or whatever was to be printed, the cylinder of the press and the sheet of chemically prepared paper, and left a distinct and permanent impression of the type. Getting the press ready, etc., is done with as much labor as in the ordinary way, and everything requires as much time as with ink printing.

Any press now in use could have the electric appliance fitted to it, all that would require any change being the removal of the rollers and all parts of the press relating to the ink supply, and covering the cylinder with some conductive material. The wires are then attached in the usual way and the press is ready for inkless printing.