

NEW OWNER OF ST. THOMAS TIMES.

MR. J. W. EEDY who has made his mark as the editor and publisher of the *St. Mary's Journal*, one of the best weeklies in Western Ontario, has recently become part-owner and managing director of the *St. Thomas Times*. Mr. Eedy will continue to control the *St. Mary's Journal*, but will live in St. Thomas and give his best attention to his daily issued there.

Personally Mr. Eedy is a modest unassuming man, but full of vigor and resource. Whatever he does is done thoroughly. He understands the value of news and the importance of cleanness and neatness in typographical appearance. As a business man, he is tenacious and energetic and well aware of the value of system in a newspaper office. The *St. Thomas Times* has always been a valuable property and Mr. Eedy will make it a money-maker.

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OVERLAY OR UNDERLAY.

IN the handsomely executed pages of the *Inland Printer* several practical men have been giving opinions whether it is better to overlay or to underlay. The question was raised by a writer who desired to know if underlaying a small half-tone cut had any other effect than to make it level. The practice of underlaying between the base and the plate in order to correct impression was maintained to be an error, as that should be done by overlaying. The contention was made that a small piece of tissue placed on the back of a plate and base to bring up a small portion of the plate was assuming a flexibility in the material of which the cut was made that it did not possess. It was asked: What is your opinion of this, and what is your practice, and your reasons for such practice? Has underlaying cut and base any other effect than to level up the cut, and if so, what effect, and how is it accomplished?

"B., an old-school pressman, replies to the queries, that the use of tissue paper for making underlays is folly, and that ordinarily the underlay should be used wholly to level the form, and the overlay entirely for bunting up the dark parts of illustrations. But he admits that in certain cases it would not do any harm to place what are naturally overlays underneath, or between the plate and block, if there were any economy of time in so doing, though usually the saving in time occurs with putting the overlays in the packing, where they naturally belong.

"C., a young but experienced pressman of the new school, says that his practice is to use underlays only to level the form, and overlays altogether for the development of the shadows in the half-tones. He never uses tissue paper under a cut, and does not approve of placing underlays between the plate and the block on long runs, owing to the danger of the plate working loose, and a disturbance of the underlay resulting in tightening it up again. Different circumstances call for such different treatment, however, that no one would care to go on record as favoring either underlaying or overlaying to the exclusion of the other. If the circumstances called for unusually thick overlays that would tend to distort the surface of the cylinder, it would be better to transfer part of the overlay material to the base, and use it as an underlay.

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THE Winnipeg dailies were once \$6.00 a year, now the *Morning Telegram* is selling at \$4.00 a year or 35 cents per month. Even this price is being cut into by dating forward new subscribers.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

A good deal has been said in English exchanges recently about a method of printing without ink. The basis of this scheme is an invention for printing by an electrical process, the patents covering which have been acquired by an English corporation. The printing by this method is effected without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically damped paper, linen, silk, wood or other material, the result being a good clear impression, the density of which can be varied as desired. The resultant print resembles a copperplate or litho engraving in clearness and delicacy, while the operation is as expeditious as, and more simple than letterpress printing. The ordinary printers' type-blocks, forms, stereotypes and electrotypes constitute in themselves a suitable printing surface, and may be used in a similar way, merely coming into contact with the damper paper to form the print in place of or in conjunction with the plates above mentioned.

The chemical additions to the paper, which make it susceptible to the electric current, are to be added to the pulp, and to be so cheap as to make no appreciable increase in cost. It is claimed that all printing presses now in use can be adapted at small cost for electrical inkless printing. The only changes are to leave off the rollers and all movable parts of the inking arrangements, fit a thin sheet of fine rolled zinc around the cylinder as a conductor, connect the negative and positive

poles from the electrical supply of the machine, and it is ready for work. The supply of current can be derived from the printer's own driving power by means of an accumulator, or from the public supply where obtainable. The same electric motor that drives the printing machines will also supply current for printing. — *The Paper Mill*.

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THE WEBSTER GASOLINE ENGINE.

FOR many years country printers have been in search of an effective, reliable and inexpensive motive power. We believe that we have solved their problem in the Webster two-and-a-half horse-power gasoline engine. We do not know of any other form of motive power

that so adequately meets the conditions of the country newspaper office. One of these will run a cylinder press, two jobbers and a folder without a hitch or jar all day long with practically no attention. A number of our customers who are now using these machines give them the highest praise. The old-fashioned method of hiring a laborer to turn a crank is just as expensive and not one-quarter as pleasing as the use of this engine. In fact, any country office making the change can cut down expenses and push up profits by the increased facilities. Write us for further particulars.

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ABOUT PAPER CUTTERS.

THERE are various kinds of paper cutters. The Brown & Carver power cutters, however, are what we recommend. The principle involved in their mechanical construction is perfect, embodying the greatest amount of force with the least waste of energy or motive power. The very finest of material is used in the construction of these beautiful machines. They are not unduly heavy but are built to stand the strain of any work that can be put in them. In the saving of the operator's time in handling his work the Brown & Carver Cutter is the most economic in the market. The facilities for quick and accurate work are unexcelled. In paper cutters as in everything else it pays to buy the best. There are many good machines in the market, but our experience has shown us that the Brown & Carver is the best.



CAR QUEBEC.

This is a picture of the rear end of the special train which carried the Canadian Press Association to Vancouver and back.