

ment has been somewhat niggardly in its dealings with the printers on all its work. Those who did the voters' lists say that at the prices allowed by the Government they could not pay the wages. In the binding of the ballots, 10c. per poll is allowed, which is a good price; but this amounts to so little that it is not worth considering in the general result. A prominent Toronto printer says that if printers were to do their work at Government prices they would all be bankrupt in a very short time. If all printers make the same movement it will probably be effectual.

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In one window of The Toronto Telegram office there may be seen a printing press, which, from an historical as well as a typographical point of view, is a curiosity. It is a very old style hand press, and was used to print The Upper Canada Gazette, in York (Toronto) 100 years ago. The framework is all of wood, and on one side hangs a clumsy hand roller, much the same as those used on the proof presses of to-day. The capacity was 120 impressions per hour, in curious contrast to the 48,000 per hour of the immense Hoe press "Goldwin Smith," which stands in the same room, and is now used to print The Telegram.

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The plan adopted by an American country editor to make his paper and job department pay might not always be as successful as he found it, but, on the other hand, may be worth trying. He says: "A few years ago we were struggling along in a hand-to-mouth sort of a way—published what news was handed in, printed on our shaky old presses what jobs came our way; bank account 'left handed' half the time, had 480 subscribers, nobody wanted paper at that, job patrons 'kicked' continuously. Woke up one day and saw ourselves as others saw us. Telegraphed that we were in the market for new presses. Ordered new press and new job fonts and went to work.

"Ideas beget ideas—we conceived the idea of having confidence in ourselves. We advertised to advertise everything, no matter what, at our own risk—no charge unless sale or purchase effected. First thing taken on that basis was a threshing machine. Advertisement run once, a five-liner—machine sold—our commission \$10. Now our circulation is 1,000 (our village population is only 500) our job work has tripled."

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The National Printer-Journalist contains the following of Mr. John Stovel, the Winnipeg man who was made a vice-president of the U. T. A.: "John Stovel, fifth vice-president of the United Typothetae of America, comes from the town of Mount Forest, Ont., where his father published a weekly newspaper. Early in his boyhood days he climbed an empty type box in order to reach the case and before entering his teens started to set type and in a year or two, on his promotion to working the hand press, thought he had attained the highest position to be desired. After serving some years in his father's office, he removed to Toronto, where he worked at the case and on the opening of the Canadian West, went to Winnipeg, taking a position with The Bishop Engraving and Printing Co. in 1884. Two years later he went on the staff of The Manitoban, afterwards The Morning Call. In 1889 he

and his brothers formed The Stovel Co., publishers of Stovel's Pocket Directory and The Northwest Farmer, and succeeded in building up the largest job printing business in Western Canada, being the first to install a battery of linotypes in the West and the first in Canada to secure a two-letter machine. Mr. Stovel served his country as a full-fledged private during the rebellion of 1885 and wears a medal for having taken part in the battles of Fish Creek and Batoche. He has always taken considerable interest in the U. T. A. and believes it capable of accomplishing a great work."

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W. V. Dawson, Montreal, and Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, wholesale stationers, are sending out samples of their "Homespun" cover papers. They are in the form of calendars, and very tastefully designed. The "Homespun" papers are put up in five colors, "Gobelin," a blue-grey; "Dawn" and "Suede," light and dark greys; "Sage," a light green, and khaki. These papers are some of the latest styles for covers for catalogues, booklets, etc., and printers who do anything in the way of artistic calendars will find them very desirable, as, besides being fashionable, they are exceedingly attractive.

* *

Some experiments recently made in London, Eng., showing the difference in time between correcting galley by hand and by linotype machines, give a result greatly in favor of the latter. A galley proof was given out to line hands, marked "very urgent," and the corrections were made in eight minutes. The next night the same proof was given out to a machine operator who corrected it in three minutes, a saving of 60 per cent. In another experiment a portion of matter from the daily press containing about 9,200 ems was taken, and into it were introduced a great number of errors of all sorts, including outs and doubles, and in that condition it was given to an operator on the linotype as copy. After he had set the matter with all its errors a proof was taken of the galley corrected by him. An accurate record of the time required was kept, showing that the composition took one hour and five minutes, and the correction 27 minutes. The copy containing the errors was then given to an eminent firm of printers, a first-class hand compositor put upon the job, and it was set as in the previous case. By hand it took five and one-half hours to do the composition, and one and one-half hours to correct the galley. In this case it will be seen that the experiment extended over a much larger area, and that the same matter required to be set and corrected quite four and a half times as long by hand as it did by the linotype composing machine. But all these statements would be incomplete if the fact were not noted that the time taken in the distribution which followed, in consequence of the use of movable type, is not included in any of the figures quoted above.

Mr. J. P. McConnell who has successfully filled the position of advertising manager of Semi-Ready Clothing has resigned and been succeeded by Miss L. G. Keyes, formerly with the C. Ross Co., of Ottawa, and more lately with John E. Kennedy, of Boston, the manufacturer of "Risilia" shoes.