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THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

Vol. II. No. 6]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1893

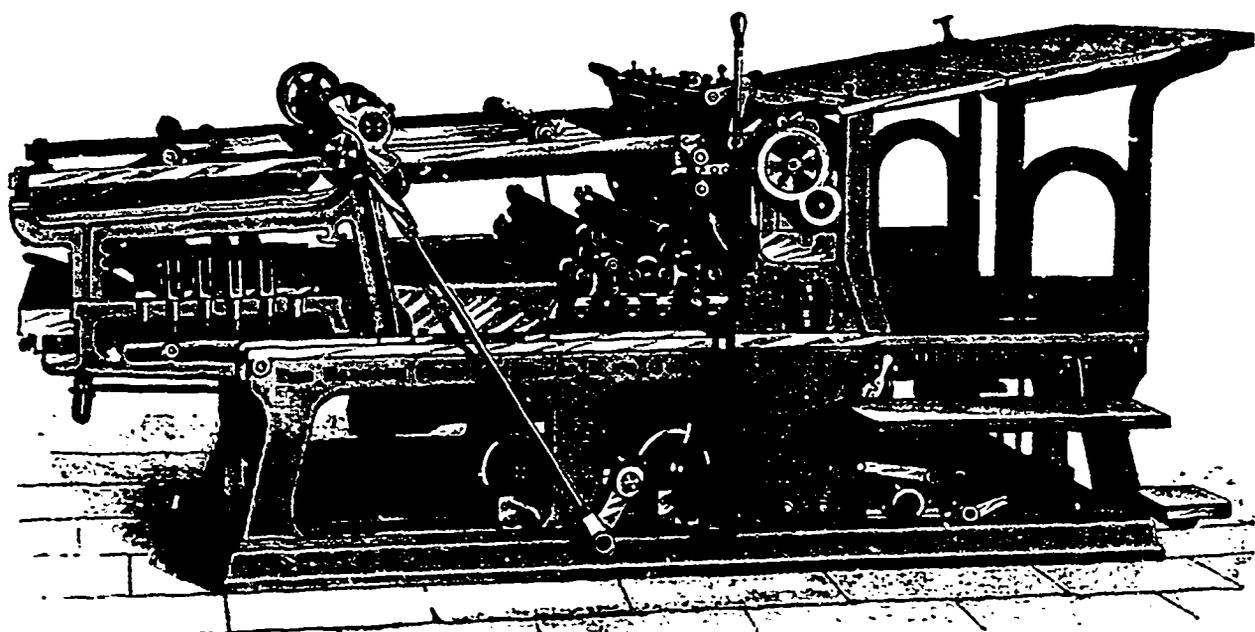
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Letter=Press 



 **Lithographic**

Specimen books and printed samples furnished free upon application

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. II.—No. 6

TORONTO, JUNE, 1893

\$2.00 per year

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE newspaper talk about amalgamations, absorptions, etc., of morning dailies in this city, is the wildest species of romancing.

"I WANT a suit of clothes for about \$25. What can you give me for that figure?" This is a common question asked tailors. When they want printing done do they proceed on the same line? No; they hem and haw and higgie, and split on the last cent.

Do not job printers make a mistake in using the "contour" series in hand-bills? The type is not striking enough for such a purpose unless judiciously used. A hand-bill is intended to catch the eye at a glance, and not to be taken home as if it were an evening paper.

JUDGING from present appearances, the day is not far distant when an "art" compositor will be employed in setting advertisements for the large dailies. The time was when plainness and simplicity ruled in the advertising display, but now borders, rules, eccentric characters, etc., are used freely.

MINIKIN is to be the name of a small type to be introduced at no distant day by an American foundry. While Minikin will be the smallest type on this continent, yet the Germans will even then be ahead of us. They have a type cast on a two point body, thirty-three and three-quarter lines equalling an inch, while Minikin is twenty-four to the inch.

"WHEN a customer tells me the kind of type I must use in his job, picks out the paper, and specifies the price of ink, I invariably ask him how much he will give for the work when finished," said a job printer, the other day. "As he knows definitely what he wants he should further know the value of it." The printer was right, but when competition is keen it is a serious thing to allow even a nuisance of a customer to go elsewhere.

JUDGING by appearances, many country publishers pay little or no attention to their rollers. Good rollers are as necessary as good paper or good type. With rollers in fair condition old type may be brought out clearly, but use bad rollers on new type and the result is far from pleasing, as the printed sheet suggests the thought that the ink was spread on the forms with a broom.

A FEW days ago a boy stood on the corner of King and Yonge Streets distributing dodgers. A chum approached the distributor and said:—"Say, cully, what'll you get fur slingin' 'em around?" "No dough in this job," said the other; "jest gaze at 'em; crummiest looking flyers I ever tossed, and all for 50c. a thousand." Even the street arabs have a keener appreciation for good printing than some of our merchants.

THE New York *Herald* has given up the use of the hyphen in compound words. The N.Y. *Sun* recently printed in a head-line the following, referring to a vessel in a storm: "Stove her forward turtle back, and brought down the crow's nest." Instead of the forward turtle being stove back and the nest of the crow brought down, the forward turtleback was stove in and the crow's-nest brought down. The presence of a space and the absence of a hyphen put a wrong construction on the line. Compound words cannot readily be wiped out by even the large New York dailies if they wish to speak intelligently to the community.

WIDE-AWAKE job printers are sometimes as fickle as a maiden, and not unfrequently captivated by a new face, albeit it is not as pleasing as those of older friends. The *American Bookmaker* says one of our type founders was lately explaining how he had changed the appearance of a grotesquely ugly face of type and made it presentable. It was one of the ornamental style, tendrils being thrown out and little pendants being found here and there. These tendrils were shortened one-half, the pendants were cut away, new letters were substituted when nothing could be

done with the old, and in some places a rather wide old style capital was inserted instead of the more ornate letter which was there before. "It was a complete success," said he; "yet even now some of my customers come in and ask me for some of the old original form. Its very badness pleased them."

* * *

In an editorial note last month on the several changes in the printing business in this city, we mentioned the names of Messrs. Brough & Caswell and James Murray & Co. then went on to say "that old established houses, who conduct their affairs in a business like way, and never descend to do the cheap and nasty style of work, are still in the ring, and in no way disfigured." Well, did anyone suppose this referred to either of the above firms? If they did they are wrong. Anyone who is familiar with them knows that it is exactly the reverse.

* * *

THE Toronto Lithographing Co. expect to have their half-tone department in working order by the middle of August next. Mr. W. C. Jephcott being asked what excuse they had to offer for going into this branch of business, said: "Well, for several reasons one is that no firm in Canada turn out first-class half-tone work; that is, work that will show the touch of the artist as well as the engraver; and another reason is that we have a large staff of the best artists in Canada and can therefore do the work." They promise a very high class of work at a high price, believing that there are people in Canada who want a good thing and are willing to pay for it.

* * *

NEWSPAPER READERS do not take kindly to small type, especially if the presswork and paper are not first-class. Rumor says that there is considerable dissatisfaction expressed by readers of the *Globe* since the introduction of nonpareil in its news columns, and if so they have ample grounds for fault-finding. As stated in a former issue, an English newspaper is experimenting with a coloured paper, to make the paper more acceptable to readers, owing to the reduced strain on the eyes when compared with white paper, and the *New York Mail and Express* has made a move in a like direction, but has introduced large, clear type, which will be appreciated by those whose eyesight is weak or failing.

* * *

THE following suggestion to paper makers, by *Paper and Press*, applies also to dealers in printing supplies:—"Paper dealers might do the printing trade a good turn by declining to sell to publishers and others who are not doing their own printing at the same prices as they sell to printers. The printer ought to get a profit on the paper and ought to be able to get

such special terms from the paper dealers as would enable him to supply paper at the same prices as publishers would have to pay if they bought direct from the dealers, and still make a profit. This is done in many other trades, and why not in the printing trade? Until this is done printers ought to charge more for the presswork where paper is supplied by the customer than they would if they supplied it. The expenses of handling and the responsibility of holding paper belonging to other parties should be charged every time."

IMPORTANT CHANGES

THREE very important, but not unexpected, changes have taken place among the Toronto Craft. The firm of W.S. Johnston & Co., who have been doing a printing business at 69 Adelaide St. West, will now include two more partners. This firm has bought out the book-binding branch of The Barber & Ellis Co'y, including the binding and ruling machinery, and the files and patterns of the blank book department. One of the new partners is Mr. Pim, who has been with The Barber & Ellis Co. for over fifteen years, and the other is Mr. Collins, who has had charge of this Company's ruling and binding for the past ten years. This firm should do exceedingly well, as each member is quite capable, and possessed of much experience.

MESSRS. MUNROE & CASSIDY have purchased the bindery of James Murray & Co., and will continue to do a high class book-binding trade. Both these gentlemen were in the employ of the old firm for some time, Mr. Cassidy having been foreman for a number of years. The plant is a most excellent one, and the practical knowledge of the new firm should enable them to keep up the reputation of the old one.

MESSRS. BROUGH & CASWELL, the well-known printers of 18 and 20 Bay St., have disposed of their present plant to the J. E. Bryant Publishing Co., to take effect September 1st, and about that date will open up at 11 Jordan Street with an entirely new outfit of both presses and type. Although but a few years in business, Messrs. Brough & Caswell have built up a large trade, and have made a most excellent name for themselves as careful, painstaking, prompt and artistic printers, numbering as they do amongst their customers many of the leading wholesale, financial and manufacturing concerns of Toronto and outside towns. Their new premises will be large and well-lighted, will be equipped with the latest and most improved machinery.

THE printing plant of James Murray & Co. is now about all disposed of, and Mr. Murray has accepted the management of the Murray Printing Co., which was organized some time ago by his son, Mr. John

Murray. The Murray Printing Co. have fine offices at Nos. 31 and 33 Melinda Street; their type and presses are new and with such an experienced manager they should make a record for themselves.

THE WORK OF THE TYPOGRAPH

THE reports from the machine in the J. B. McLean Co.'s office again show a slight saving in cost of composition. During the past four weeks the operator was called away on account of sickness for a few days, otherwise everything has run smoothly. The machine has had two visits from the Company's machinist in Toronto, during the four weeks, once for a slight repair, and again to assist the operator in reversing the matrices. Since changing the matrices the quality of the work has been somewhat improved, but it has still much room for improvement before it can be compared favorably with type. The matrices, being made from thin strips of brass, with the letters punched in, have a very thin wall on the side, and two of these walls have to lay together between each letter, consequently, they being so thin, the constant forcing of the hot metal against them has a tendency to make these walls fall in, causing a very thin piece of metal, or "fin," to appear between each letter. We understand the Company are experimenting with a new sort of brass for making these matrices. Another source of trouble is in regulating the metal, on account of the varying gas pressure. This could be avoided by some regulator being placed in the burner, so as to give an even heat. They are also introducing a new metal pot which they claim obviates this. The following are the reports from the foreman of the work done by the machine:—

Machine set for week ending May 6th.....	107,500
(One hour lost for repairs.)	
Machine set for week ending May 13th.....	\$7,000
(Regular operator called away on account of sickness for 2½ days. During absence substitute on machine who was not familiar with work.)	
Machine set for week ending May 20th.....	121,500
Machine set for week ending May 27th.....	\$8,000
(Wednesday being a holiday, machine was not working.)	
Total set.....	404,000
To produce this cost:—	
Operator, four weeks, less one day, at \$15 per week.....	\$57.50
Rent of machine, four weeks at \$7.....	28.00
Fuel, power, etc., four weeks at \$2.40.....	9.60
	\$95.10

The cost by hand for the same amount of composition would be, at 28c. per thousand, \$113.12,

showing a saving of \$18.02, which is a questionable saving, considering the quality of the work. Again it may be stated that the operator employed on the machine has been working on them ever since they were introduced, consequently the machine has everything in its favor. The week of May 20th being the largest week but one turned out on any machine in Toronto.

IN LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH

A REPRESENTATIVE of this journal happened into the private office of a large piano manufacturer, who we will call Mr. M., the other day, when the manager of a similar concern dropped in. After the usual remarks regarding the weather, the quietness of trade, and the probability of this country going to the dogs; the visitor, whom we will style Mr. B, suddenly discovered on the desk before him a book entitled "Canada's Great Men," or some such title.

It might be here remarked that years ago but few in the country were called "great men." Then it took hard work and ability to earn this title, but now it is the easiest thing in the world. It just costs from five to fifty dollars to be called a "great man."

But to return. Mr. B. picked up this book, and the following conversation took place:

Mr. B.—"Did you see my advertisement in here?"

Mr. M.—"No, have you an advertisement there?"

Mr. B.—"Why, yes!"

Here they both spend about fifteen minutes looking for it, but finally succeed.

Mr. B.—"Here it is. Now, is that not fine?"

Mr. M.—"Yes, that is not a bad advertisement, but did you see mine?"

Mr. B.—"Why, no, have you an advertisement in it? I looked all through it but did not see yours."

Some time is lost in looking for Mr. M.'s biographical sketch.

Mr. M.—"There you are now, isn't that good? and it was "dead" cheap too. I promised not to say what I paid for it, but I will tell you. They wanted fifty dollars, but I got it for twenty-five, and one copy of the book. Isn't that cheap? They can't stick me you know. I have done too much advertising in my day and know all about it. Now, what did you have to pay?"

Mr. B.—"Well, ha! ha! They asked me fifty dollars for mine but I got it for five dollars, and a dozen copies of the 'fake' thrown in."

Mr. M.—"——! Let us go and take something."

The fashion editor wrote, "Boas are fashionable among young ladies," but the intelligent compositor had it the next day, "Boys are," etc.

Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

THE J. B. McLEAN Co., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2 00 per annum

Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, JUNE, 1893

WHAT IS THE POINT SYSTEM?

THIS is a question frequently asked by compositors and printers, and very often the information given in return is of a very meagre character. As all American and some Canadian type is made on the point system, a brief explanation regarding it may not be out of place. For many years printers and publishers found that they could not use to advantage the pica spaces and quads in stock with certain fonts of the same body bought from several foundries, indeed they made the annoying discovery that every type foundry had a standard of its own, and when a font of display type was ordered, no matter what quantity of quads and spaces they had on hand, it was a necessity to order an additional supply. This led to many complaints, and type foundries saw the force of the fault-finding, and decided to remedy it. The one great necessity that arose was to find a unit of measurement, or something on which to construct a uniform system. Having agreed that pica should be the sixth part of an inch, they further agreed that the unit of measurement should be the twelfth of a pica, and that the unit should be known as a point. The prime movers in this movement were Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who lost all their matrices, moulds, etc., in the great fire, and as it was necessary to procure a new outfit they based it on the point system, trusting to the intelligence of the printing trade to take advantage of their enterprise. Other foundries rapidly followed suit, and the result now is interchangeable type bodies from all foundries.

Miller & Richard and Stephenson & Blake, British type foundries, sell considerable type in Canada each

year, and yet there is quite a difference in the pica measurement of these two concerns. In twelve lineal inches there are 72 ems of pica, American measurement, or 864 points. Stephenson & Blake's pica shows 72 ems and 1½ points to the foot, while Miller & Richard's drops to 71 ems and 6 points. From this we find that it would require three six to pica leads to make a foot of Miller & Richard matter justify with a foot of American type, while Stephenson & Blake's would be an eight to pica lead over the mark.

The point system was not introduced too soon, us it must prove a great boon in all composing rooms, especially as rules, borders, etc., are now made on that basis. In connection with this system the following is worthy of bearing in mind:—

Pearl measures.....	5	points
Nonpareil measures.....	6	"
Minion "	7	"
Brevier "	8	"
Bourgeois "	9	"
Long Primer "	10	"
Small Pica "	11	"
Pica "	12	"

This system is generally spoken of as an American invention, but we find from an address delivered before the Leicester, Eng., Typographical Technical Class, that "as long ago as 1841 the system was advocated by Messrs. Bower Brothers, of Sheffield, in the form of a pamphlet entitled 'Proposals for establishing a graduated scale of sizes for the bodies of printing types,' and this firm made strenuous endeavors to induce printers to adopt the system. Other founders, however, failed to co-operate, and the printing trade withheld the support necessary to ensure success. The proposed reform was too valuable to be allowed to drop out of sight altogether, and though delayed for the time being, yet in the long run it was bound to come. The imperative needs of a large and rapidly expanding industry like letterpress printing were destined to urge it forward towards completion. The system is now generally spoken of as the 'American point system,' though, as I have already stated, it was advocated by an English firm long before its adoption in America. Some of our home founders do not like the name, but what of that? If, knowing the advantages of the system to the practical printer, they were yet so wanting in enterprise as not to adopt it, then why complain if the energetic Yankee seizes the idea, carries it into execution, and dubs the system 'American'?"

The British printers and publishers, by persistent agitation, may induce the type foundries in the Mother Land to adopt the point system, and a few such well-chosen criticisms as the above will speed its coming.

THE COMPOSITORS' PARLIAMENT

BEFORE another issue of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* is sent forth the International Typographical Union will have met in annual session, and discussed matters pertaining to the welfare of its members. Several leading topics will doubtless be carefully considered at the coming meeting, among them the machine question. For years the great majority of the compositors have looked upon the introduction of type-setting machines as beyond the pale of possibilities, and they have hugged an idea that has proved to be a delusion. Type-setting machines are here, and notwithstanding their many defects, they are here to stay. Very many of the thinking compositors realize this, and are prepared to view them as labor-saving machines, and consequently displacers of a large amount of hand labor. While they acknowledge that their craft will be sadly crippled by the use of machines they realize that it would be absurd to attempt to stay the progress of invention. What scheme the executive of the International is prepared to submit is unknown to us, as they keep their own counsel, but something must be done in the interests of the members of all subordinate unions. Any move that would tend to make a breach between those printers and publishers who are using machines and the compositors would be a tactical blunder and would end in but one way, namely, the employment of female typewriters as machine operators. Enough non-union compositors can be procured, with a little bother, to set advertisements, display headings, tables, etc., and the publishers, if they so elected, could soon be masters of the situation. The International should guard against such a contingency, and while its members are looking after their own welfare, they should not take a too limited view of the case in all its bearings.

The short hour question will also come up, as there is an agitation on foot for an eight hour day, in the hope that by reducing the hours of labor more workmen will be sure of steady employment. At present, judging from trade papers, there is a division of opinion on this subject, and we therefore expect the more conservative element in the International will move slowly in the matter. If the proposed reduction of the working hours is strongly advocated there should be an effort made to maintain the confidence of printers and publishers by a corresponding reduction of wages.

The book compositors are in a measure dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, which admits of newspaper and book compositors meeting in the same union. The book men claim that the interests of both are not identical, and that there should be separate unions. Much can be said in favor of a separation, but a division would be a weakness, and

would fall heavily on the newspaper compositors, who have to face the machine problem, with the certainties that some of them will have to seek work in book offices, or those cities or towns where machines are not in operation.

A PRINTING BUREAU ADVOCATED

THE Trades and Labor Council of this city favor the establishment by the Ontario Government of a printing bureau, in which school books, as well as the printing required by the Government, may be printed. If Sir Oliver Mowat and his colleagues will profit by the experience of the Federal Government in this respect, a printing bureau for the province will be but a dream instead of a living reality. The printing office in the Ottawa bureau does not pay, if we accept the figures given us, and we have no reason to doubt them, and the establishment of a similar institution in Toronto would be equally unprofitable. Such concerns are seldom equipped with the best workmen, but generally by those who have "a pull" with Cabinet Ministers. Worth or ability count for naught so long as the needed influence is behind the applicant. The establishment of a printing bureau in this city would lead to endless wire pulling until the last vacancy was filled, then it would be at best a political refuge, where the foremen or overseers would have little power, for if influence secured an indifferent compositor or bookbinder a situation, that same influence would keep him there. Government printing bureaus are not a success, as a correspondent of the *Inland Printer* speaks thus of the concern at Washington:—"The Government Printing-office is not run for the money there is in it. Girls, or rather society young ladies, get 5 cents a hundred for single fold. They make about \$75 a month, and feel terribly poor at that. Women feed the cylinders entirely, and sit in the windows and crochet when no run is on the press." There is but one way for a public body to receive satisfaction when it has work to be done, and that is by calling for tenders, and giving the work to the lowest tenderer if he be capable and trustworthy. A printing bureau would not be an economical move, but a burden on the province.

PROFIT SHARING

SOcial economists and labor reformers have for years advocated profit sharing by the employers of labor, in the hope that if the workmen were given a share of the employer's profits there would be less trouble, strikes, etc. The printing business appears to be one peculiarly adapted for such a scheme, as careful workmen can not only increase their employer's profits by working faithfully, but save him a deal of money by seeing that no material is wasted or de-

stroyed. In England there are eighteen printing and publishing houses working on the profit sharing plan, while in the United States the Riverside Press, of Cambridge, Mass., the DeVinne Press, the *Century Magazine Co.*, and the *Staats-Zeitung*, of New York, share their profits with their workmen, and the *Ledger*, Philadelphia, and Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, conduct their business somewhat in similar lines. A few of the houses referred to have not yet passed the experimental stage, and are therefore not in a position to speak positively as to results. Among those who introduced it recently is the DeVinne Press, and from an exchange we learn that in accordance with a custom established last year, each employee who had been in the employ of the firm for a period of at least one year, was the recipient, on April 1, of a dividend equivalent to about five per cent. on his yearly salary. Two hundred and thirty-eight persons received the bonus, and the amount disbursed amounted to considerably over \$7,000. It is quite apparent that the compositors have no reason to find fault with the new scheme, but the employers have yet to be heard from.

TO SECURE CIRCULATION

THERE has been no little controversy of late over the best method to pursue in working up circulation. One of our contemporaries states that the character and value of a paper is a secondary matter, and that the whole success in working up a large circulation rapidly is due only to the schemes employed. What experience this wonderful contemporary has had in working up circulation we cannot say, but judging from his remarks we would say that he either knows very little about the subject or that he has not expressed himself clearly. It is and always will be, utterly impossible for a paper to work a large and steady circulation unless it offers as good or a better medium than its contemporaries. And there has also been much dispute over the methods employed by the publishers of some of our largest and best periodicals; for instance, of the insurance, guessing and various other schemes that have been successfully worked, it has been said that they were "fake schemes," and while they may pay for the time being, it would be practically impossible to retain subscribers gained through them. Why they should be stigmatized as "fake schemes" is beyond our comprehension, for up to the present time we have failed to see anything that would justify such a classification. In fact we know of no reputable journal that has not been fulfilled to the letter, and furthermore, we doubt very much whether any reputable periodical has ever suffered any loss as the result of offering premiums in any way whatever. And as

to retaining the patronage of subscribers gained through premium schemes, we should like to be informed why it is not just as easy to retain them (provided a journal is on a par with its contemporaries) as if the subscriptions were sent in the ordinary way.
—*Boston Journalist*,

NO PRESS TRIP TO CHICAGO

THE members of the Canadian Press Association who have been looking forward to an Association trip to the World's Fair will be disappointed. The Executive Committee have made every effort to induce the railways to arrange an excursion, but without success. They will not quote any special rates. At present they are getting on a basis of \$19 for return tickets from Toronto. It is expected however that rates will decline later in the season. It was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Toronto, Friday, June 2, to abandon the proposed trip. With the exception of recommending a number of names for membership, this was the only important business done.

A NEW FORM OF TYPE

NEW methods in the construction of type has hitherto quite failed to change the original form of metal letters. A type foundry in Germany has applied for a patent, according to *Press News*, London, for a new method of making types, by which a saving of weight, and consequently expense, is hoped to be effected. The new letters are about half the height of those in use at present, and at the end opposite from the face have one or more grooves which engage and set on interchangeable basis. Corrections with such types would be, it is claimed, more easily made, as any letter can be lifted off and replaced by another without disturbing the others. Also piecing would be avoided, as the bases would prevent it. The bases (which look like very low quadrats) are furnished in all lengths, and need be bought only once for each body. If this invention, says a correspondent, proves practicable, it will certainly revolutionize things in the details of the trade. If it proves practicable. Type made half the present size would unmistakably turn things upside down in a printing office. Not to mention machining, the furniture, galleys, chases, etc., would need to be made thinner or lower, to say nothing of arranging matters so that the half-sized types worked well with those at present in use. Expedition in correcting proofs and avoidance of piecing are desirable to printers—less expense in buying type certainly is.—*Paper and Press*.

A CERTAIN chiropodist has dubbed himself "William the Corn-curer."

Correspondence.

STICK TO YOUR RATES, ETC.

Editor Printer and Publisher.

SIR,—That was a good article in your last issue on the above subject. I had a similar experience with the same firm, and they used the same tactics with me, offering the beggarly sum of \$15 for a six inch advertisement, at the same time holding out "glowing inducements" of "further business." I replied, every time stating that my price \$30,—the very lowest figure. Result was that the ad. was duly ordered to be inserted at that price. Thus you see that "one price" wins the day; it is no use making "fish of one and flesh of another," besides it is not honest. Publishers, stand by your rates, and never deviate from them.

While writing, let me say I was glad to see such a good report of the Typograph machine. I hear that the Chatham *Banner* has put in a Typograph, also the Goderich *Star*. It is only a question of time when the machine will supersede type in every newspaper office. On this point the *Mail and Express* says:—"Watch steadily the men who set the types, for the day is at hand when manual type-setting will be a forgotten and unnecessary acquirement. Nay, that day is here. Its sun has not only dawned; it has ascended well towards the meridian. * * * One thousand ems take up between one-sixth and one-fifth of a column. A particularly fast printer can set up 1,600 ems an hour; a fairly quick compositor from 1,200 to 1,400, and an average printer about 1,000. An expert operator on the type-setting machine can set up about 7,000 ems an hour, the work of four most rapid compositors, or seven average printers. The space occupied by five printers and their stands and cases is about sixty square feet. One of the new type-setting machines and its operator, doing the work of these men, take up about ten square feet."

The tendency of the age is that everything is being run by machinery. Many daily and weekly papers throughout Ontario are now using the type-setting machines, and it is the hope of the craft "down by the sea" that they will soon be introduced here. Already there is talk of Halifax and St. John papers putting them in, and as soon as they do so, scores of other newspapers that are fully alive to the times, will follow suit.

THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is doing good work for the craft generally, and the more information you

give us about the machines the better we will be pleased, because every man that works on a paper is more or less interested in the subject.

Yours, etc.,

Pictou, N.S., May 23, 1893.

ALBERT DENNIS

THE USE OF THE COMMA

IN a recent issue of the *Artist Printer*, Mr. J. E. Wall says that punctuation may be said to be a matter of science rather than of art; *i. e.*, it is governed by certain rules existing in the abstract, and it falls within the sphere of the writer to discover and make practical application of them. Some writers, Mr. Wall claims, have laid down rules, which have long withstood the test of time and usage; and while it would require too much space to detail them here, still a few may not be amiss.

Here are eight particular rules which have most directly influenced Mr. Wall, and upon which he places much reliance.

In regard to the comma, it may be said:—

1. "The comma should be used between two or more words closely related, and where the connecting word has been omitted;" as, Diana was a demure, modest and charming girl.

2. "Before a relative clause which explains its antecedent;" Hannibal, who was a daring and courageous general, successfully crossed the Alps.

3. "A comma should be placed at the beginning and end of every parenthetical clause;" as, The General, John Jones by name, went to the battle of Cold Harbor, came back chilly, and asked for a stove. This rule is often violated, the point being placed at only one extremity, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes at the end.

4. "To separate terms that are contrasted or in opposition;" as, The ruler, although dictatorial, was not oppressive; or, Though mild he was firm.

5. "To separate a noun or phrase when placed in opposition;" as, Grover Cleveland, the next president of the United States, is a courageous man. Or Caligula, the tyrant makes me tired.

6. "To separate the predicate from the subject, when the subject is long or has a clause;" as, Those who have no respect for themselves, will disregard the rights of others.

7. "To separate a person or subject addressed from the rest of the sentence;" as, Horatio, knowest thou Fluellen?

8. "To separate numbers into periods; and to supply the place of omitted words."

Mr. Wall claims that these are practical, simple rules, easy to understand, and, if remembered and brought frequently before the mind, will do much toward obviating many of the inconsistencies in the use of the comma.



THE BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER
BY THE
GAIL IRVING AND PUBLISHING CO.
T. D. B.

THE BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER

CRAFT NOTES

BUSINESS in the job offices is fairly brisk.

NEWSPAPER comps. are wondering where the machine business will end.

SEVERAL delegates to the International passed through here on their way to Chicago.

THE *Empire* has ordered another Typograph, being anxious to test the latest improvements.

MR. CHAS. H. CLARKE, editor of the *Orange Sentinel*, Toronto, died suddenly on the 25th ult.

ROBT. SELF, the Typograph operator in the Methodist Book Room, set about 55,000 in his third week.

THE staff of comps. at the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, has been greatly reduced within the past few weeks.

"BILLY" BLAIR, a noted tramp comp., originally from Napanee, was in town recently. He looked with sad eyes at the machines in the *Mail* office.

FIVE operators work every night on machines in the *Mail* composing room, and two operators and seven students during the day. Out of the fourteen but one is an apprentice.

A NEW publication has made its appearance in Montreal, entitled *La Croix*, which proclaims itself the champion of religion, and wages war upon imported and local Freemasonry and impiety.

MISS DUNLAP, the operator who met with an accident in the *Presbyterian* office, Toronto, some weeks ago, now threatens an action against Mr. C. B. Robinson, alleging carelessness on his part.

MISS EMILY G. HUTCHCRAFT is publishing a weekly paper in Sheridan Lake, Colorado. Miss Hutchcraft has recently been awarded the county printing over the head of an older paper in the same town.

SEVERAL newspaper publishers in the interior of Oregon were compelled to run off their editions on manilla wrapping paper, owing to the snow blockade, which shut off their supply of white paper from Oregon.

THE regular delay fixed by law for the filing of Archbishop Fabre's plea in the suit brought against him by the publishers of *Le Canada Kerne*, expired on the 28th ult., and up to that time no plea had been filed.

At the thirty ninth annual meeting of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, the following motion was unanimously supported: "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the rates of pay and hours worked by readers, the sanitary and other conditions under which the work is done, and to consider the advisability of arranging a scale of unemployed benefits—the whole of the matter being adjourned for a future meeting, when the necessary particulars are obtained."

WILL CASSIDY, who for some time operated a Typograph in Winnipeg, returned recently owing to the machine being out of order.

ONE of the latest tops for the Typograph is in use in the *Mail*, the operator has succeeded in setting about 105,000 in forty-eight hours.

COMPOSITORS sometimes suffer from lead poisoning. An exchange gives the following as a preventative: One-half ounce of iodide of potassium mixed with six ounces of syrup of sarsaparilla. Take a teaspoonful three times a day after meals during the time of exposure to the poison.

IT is reported that Smith Brothers, printers, Pittsburg, Pa., have agreed to the scale of the union, and are now within the jurisdiction of the International Union. One of the members of this firm was present at the Typothetae Convention in Toronto last year, and was the loudest opponent of the nine hour proposition, and of typographical unions generally.

THE Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association has been issued in printed form by Mr. James S. Brierly, of the *St. Thomas Journal*, and is very creditable to that enterprising publisher, the composition, press-work and paper being all that could be desired in a publication issued almost exclusively for printers and publishers. The little volume cannot but please those critics who will receive a copy.

THE Mergenthaler, as well as the Typograph, has reached British Columbia. In the *Vancouver News*, an evening paper, there are four Mergenthalers, the operators getting \$4 a day of eight hours, or 50c. an hour for seven hours work. Students are paid \$15 a week to commence with, and an advance of 50c. per week until the maximum of \$24 is reached. These rates are better than those ruling in Toronto, where the operator receives \$2.50 per night of eight hours; 30c. an hour for day work, and student \$12 per week of 54 hours, for six weeks.

THE *Windsor Record* during the past two years, has adopted the pay in advance system. It has worked well for both the proprietors and the subscribers, and, although it enjoys a large subscription list, there is not a name on its list that is not paid in advance. Recently a subscriber from Walkerville stepped into the office and paid for four years in advance. He does not think the world is going into chaos during the next four years and he is just as certain that if the earth continues to revolve upon its axis the *Record* will continue to make its appearance.

MOST people would be surprised to hear that some of the best printing in Europe is executed in Lisbon, the capital of Spain, and that Dr. Deslandes, the director of the Royal printing office, ranks with Bodoni and Didot as a master of the art. In Brazil

there is a great activity in the newspaper press. The country covers more than 3,000,000 square miles, and is destined to be populated with those who speak Portuguese. It is therefore probable that there is a bright future for both Portuguese literature and printing, and that it will some day rival the English, French, and German tongues, now containing the knowledge of the world.

C. W. YOUNG, of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, is the official reporter for the Ontario Department at the World's Fair. He will be found in the Canadian Pavilion. Newspaper men from Canada will be heartily welcomed. Any of them going there should write or apply to him for passes, privileges, etc.

MESSRS. DRAKE & HEFFRON, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, simplify the measuring of the "dupes" in newspaper work. A slip of paper shows the sizes of type—agate, nonpareil and minion, a scale of values being marked for each size from ten cents up to \$1. beside these the "dupes" are pasted lightly on the left margins—in successive leaves, if need be. At the upper right-hand corner of the "dupe" sheet the name of the compositor is given, with a blank for the totals to be filled in. As a convenience to the compositor and the cashier it is a success, while its uniformity renders it valuable as a record if necessary.

The *Daily Anglo-American*, of Mexico City, recently appeared with the first page containing merely the name of the paper, the number, the date, and the price, and in a central position the explanation: "This form was pied." An editorial note in the inside gives a further explanation under the heading "Half Shell," as follows: "The *Daily Anglo-American* is playing to-day at what gamblers would term 'hard luck.' The intelligent composing room assistant fell down a flight of stairs and 'pied' the first page. According to his own account he slipped and sat down suddenly upon the type, and the only existing copy of that page is imprinted, not upon the hearts of his countrymen but upon the seat of his ice-cream pantaloons, which will be placed on the file in the editorial rooms of this journal."

Few newspaper men in the towns and villages of Ontario but have met old Bill Hicks, tramp printer. Hick learned his trade on the *Georgetown Herald*, and afterward went to Brampton, where he worked for a year. While in Brampton his wife, to whom he was married in Georgetown, left him, and Hicks became a rover, and has since visited every printing office in Canada. Recently he struck Romeo, Michigan, and failing to obtain work, sought shelter in the police station. About 12 o'clock the night watchman saw smoke issuing from the jail, and at once commenced to investigate. Upon breaking into the cell he found the mattress of the bed had burned in

several places, presumably from the pipe of the tramp. He at once removed the almost lifeless body to the open air, where everything was done to revive him, but he died in 30 minutes.

RECENTLY the proprietor of the *London Standard* was approached by the compositors with the object of having the probationary period of four years reduced as a minimum time of service entitling a workman to the week's holiday which those who covered the former period enjoyed. The men were surprised to learn that the management had decided to make some very handsome concessions. Compositors of two years' service will be entitled to a week's holiday; of ten years' service, ten days; of fifteen years' service, a fortnight; of twenty-five years' service, three weeks. In addition to this, anyone entitled to two or three weeks' holiday can have money for half that period in lieu of holiday should he so desire it. In the event of the Typograph being a success on the *Mail*, or the Mergenthaler on the *Globe*, some of the twenty year employees will receive more extended holidays than the above, but they will be very unwelcome.

PERSONAL

MR. J. ROSS ROBERTSON, of the *Evening Telegram*, is in Europe.

MR. BUNTING, of the *Mail*, was in New York, Boston, etc., last week.

MR. BROCK, President of the *Empire Printing Co.*, has just returned from a trip to the Holy Land.

MR. W. A. SHEPARD, Toronto, recently visited New York and other American cities, and received a warm reception from his friends of the Typotheta.

THERE are four ex-newspaper men in the Cabinet of President Cleveland—Messrs. Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, and Morton. Each has been through that crucible of journalistic training which has been the cradle of some of our brightest citizens.

MR. JOHN A. BELL, managing editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, is dead. He was born at St. Catherines, forty-two years ago. Mr. Bell entered the service of the *Free Press* in July, 1865, at the age of fourteen years, as a galley boy in the composing room. His bright ways, his information on a range of subjects and his mature judgement attracted attention to him in different departments of the paper. He became the proofreader and before he reached his majority he was installed a member of the editorial staff. His connection with the *Free Press* covered a period of twenty-eight years, and when he left his desk to lie down upon his bed of death he left the title and responsibility of managing editor. There was no detail of newspaper work with which he was not familiar. The few that are left of the group with

whom he began his career in 1865 bear unanimous testimony to his fidelity, his professional worth, his superior mind and his possession of all the elements of true manhood.

MR. FREDERICK A. BROWER, representing Van Allens & Boughton, the well-known Huber Printing Press Manufacturers, spent a few days in the city last month. He has almost recovered from the accident he met with here some months ago.

MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN, who is perhaps at the present moment the most noted man in Ireland, commenced his career as a compositor working in a Cork newspaper office, afterward making his mark as a brilliant pressman in Dublin under the late Sir John Gray. Mr. Justice O'Brien is very proud of his connection with the profession of journalism. He is a broad-minded, genial man of the world, and with his keen, shrewd face and generally ascetic appearance, his figure is one of the most striking on the Irish bench.

MR. C. W. BROWNELL, who has been covering Canada for the Ault & Wiborg Co., Ink Manufacturers, Cincinnati, has been promoted to the management of the New York office at 68 Beekman St. He will, however, still retain a hold on the Canadian business, which has developed very rapidly in the past few months, Mr. Brownell says his advertisement in *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* has been a material help to him in introducing his inks and getting buyers in all parts of Canada. He will be glad to welcome any of the Canadian printers and publishers who may be in New York.

Two noted printers and publishers died recently in Paris, France. Damase Jouaust, aged 58 years, was printer, editor and publisher combined. He was famous as a typographer. The last work which he personally superintended being the magnificent "Romeo and Juliet" for Duprat & Co. of New York. When only a twelvemonth ago he retired from active business, his literary and art colleagues and a coterie of distinguished bibliophiles honored him with a banquet. With Jouaust the printing office was more than a Home. Alfred Henry Armand Mame, a great publisher, died in his 82nd year. He inherited the publishing business which his father had founded. It grew by degrees until it became a vast establishment, where 700 to 800 workmen were regularly employed, who printed and bound 20,000 volumes daily. In 1873 a prize was awarded to the head of that house as conductor of one of the prominent industrial establishments in France, where uniform social harmony and comfort prevailed among the employees, old and young.

THE blockhead is of a wooden frame of mind.

TRADE TOPICS

W. J. GAGE & Co. are applying for incorporation with a capital of \$200,000. The change will be more formal than real.

Mr. W. Cuthbert McCallum has been appointed the Toronto agent of the Montreal Paper Mills Co., and will take charge on the 1st of June.

R. J. BOYD, bookbinder, Winnipeg, lost \$300 by a fire on the 22nd ult. Several printing firms lost heavily by the fire, including the Loberg Printing Co., and Buckle & Appleton.

MR. T. D. M. BURNSIDE, formerly with W. J. Gage & Co., now London manager for the St. Cuthbert's (England) paper mills, is to be married early in June to a Toronto lady.

Paper and Press for April is one of the finest numbers of its class that has as yet reached this office. The half-tone art subjects being exceptionally fine, showing the work of the artistic as well as the mechanical engraver.

THE Canada Paper Co. have just issued a little booklet manufactured from their No. 1 Litho. Book Paper, containing a number of half-tone illustrations, which show to perfection on this paper, which is made expressly for Lithographic, Pictorial and Letterpress work.

IN printers' supplies, the Brown Bros. are making an extra exhibit, and have got out sample books of their new lines in wedding stationery, wedding cards, mounting boards, white and tinted bristol boards, china boards, cover papers, and other kinds of card-boards. The firm carries a most extensive stock.

THE Montreal Paper Mills Co. are altering and improving their plant at present to enable them to turn their attention to book papers. They will devote their attention to two special lines which have never before been manufactured in Canada, viz., white hosiery paper and extra quality glazed manilla.

MR. T. G. WILSON, the trustee for James Murray & Co., reports good progress in the sale of plant and machinery. The finest of the presses have been sold to offices outside of the city. Any country printer in need of plant or machinery of any kind would do well by taking advantage of this sale, as this office was without doubt, the best equipped in Canada.

THE Dexter Folder Co., Fulton, N. Y., are now ready to mail their new Catalogue. This will be a very complete illustrated descriptive catalogue of their Folding Machines. In the arrangement of this catalogue it has been found necessary to make a complete change in the Numbers and Sizes of their Folders, consequently, they wish to place one of these books in the hands of every Printer, Publisher or Binder, who will be interested in receiving the same. They

will be sent out only upon request. If you are at all interested in the subject of Folding Machinery, drop them a postal asking for new catalogue.

GET OUR PRICES when wanting any new goods, wood material, which we make, metal type, printers' or binders' machinery, which we sell. Also second-hand List. Morgans & Wilcox, Middleton, N.Y.

MR. JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, editor and proprietor of the *Telegram*, Past Grand Master of Canada, is hard at work on his Masonic History which, when completed, will be an invaluable book to Masons; no man in Canada is better, if as well, qualified to write such a history as Mr Robertson. He is in himself, a perfect Masonic encyclopedia. It will be published in four volumes.

BUSINESS CHANGES

J. E. SMALL, bookbinder, Halifax, N. S., has been succeeded by Cunningham Bros.

A CHANGE has just taken place in the personnel of the Cobourg *World* Printing & Publishing Company, Mr. H. J. Snelgrove having purchased all the right, title, interest and good will which Mr. M. W. Williams held therein. The latter withdraws from the firm, while the former assumes entire management and control of the office and business.

MR. A. DENNIS, of the *Pictou Standard*, has sold the *New Glasgow Enterprise* to Mr. A. P. Douglas for \$4000. The *Enterprise* was founded by Mr. Dennis in 1888. Its chief mission was to gather news from all sections of Eastern Nova Scotia and it has admirably succeeded. Pictonians abroad call the *Enterprise* their weekly letter from home. Mr. Dennis, who will give his whole attention in future to the *Colonial Standard*, has a bright newspaper career. From his connection with the *Winnipeg Sun* down to the present almost everything he has touched has been a success. The *Standard* has been brought to present high standing among maritime weeklies by him. It will be remembered Mr. Dennis married a Kent Co. lady last summer—that event was the greatest success of his life.—*Moncton Times*.

"PEARSON'S WEEKLY"

THE above journal has received world-wide notoriety over the "missing word" boom, and now enjoys a circulation of fully 400,000 copies a week. The master mind of the journal is Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, a young man 27 years of age, who launched his now famous weekly some three years ago in London. He first distinguished himself by winning the clerkship offered by *Tid-Bits*, and then rose by ability and energy until he became manager of that periodical, a position which he held for four years. He also managed the *Review of Reviews* for some time, thus

gaining experience which has since been of value to him. When Mr. Pearson left *Tid-Bits* and launched the paper bearing his own name, he little anticipated that its success would eclipse that of the older established journal. The fact remains, however, that great as was the success of *Tid-Bits*, that of *Pearson's Weekly* has been far greater. Mr. Pearson is a man of restless energy and great ability. One wonders how such a vast quantity of editorial work is accomplished so successfully, considering the many calls upon the time of such a busy man. A good deal of the work is done during his three hours' railway journey to and from London, so 'hat very little time, if any, is lost during the day. Mr. Pearson accepts no contributions from outside, and has found that much time, temper and energy are saved by keeping to the rule. A competent staff works under his guidance, and every department is personally controlled by himself. He is much attached to his staff and takes a keen interest in their welfare. Many of them frequently go with him to his home in Surrey from Friday to Monday, so that they are constantly in touch with one another. Looking back on the remarkable career of Mr. Pearson, one hesitates to predict the future, but certain it is that he has already proved himself to be one of the most extraordinary and successful men of the day.

RECENT AMERICAN INVENTIONS

WILBUR F. SCUDDER, of Brooklyn, a space-bar for the Mergenthaler.

TYPE-SETTING and distributing machines have been patented by the following parties: A. V. Ruckmich, of New York; John Hooker, of Beccles, England; John I. Haynes, of St. Louis, Missouri, and two patents to Louis K. Johnson, of Brooklyn.

GEO. B. MILES, of Washington, D.C., a type case, containing all the letters usually employed in ordinary composition, such as lower case, caps, small caps, punctuation marks, figures, etc. The case is oblong, but the type boxes are arranged in a semi-circular, or fan-shaped form.

WALTER SCOTT, the veteran inventor of Plainfield, New Jersey, has received a patent covering an expedient for the protection of publishers from the dishonest practice of newsdealer of returning, as unsold, papers which have once been sold and read. The apparatus applies, at intervals along the margin of the paper before it leaves the press, a particle of paste. It will of course be impossible to open the paper without detaching these pasted places.

Publisher.—"We publish nothing but first-class matter in our magazine."

Mr. C. Urious.—"Then why do you have it entered at the post-office as second-class matter?"

THE COUNTRY PRINTER

BY W. D. HOWELLS, IN SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY

I

MY earliest memories, or those which I can make sure are not the sort of early hearsay that we mistake for remembrance later in life, concern a country newspaper, or rather a country printing-office. The office was, in my childish consciousness some years before the paper was, the compositors rhythmically swaying before their cases of type; the pressman flinging himself back on the bar that made the impression, with a swirl of his long hair; the apprentice rolling the forms, and the foreman bending over the imposing-stone, were familiar to me when I could not grasp the notion of any effect from their labors. In due time I came to know all about it, and to understand that these activities went to the making of the Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos, and in the especial interest of Henry Clay; I myself supported this leader so vigorously for the presidency in my seventh year, that it was long before I could realize that the election in 1844 had resulted in his defeat. My father had already been a printer for a good many years, and some time in the early thirties he had led a literary forlorn hope, in a West Virginian town, with a monthly magazine, which he printed himself, and edited with the help of his sister. As long as he remained in business he remained a country editor and a country printer; he began to study medicine when he was a young man, but he abandoned it for the calling of his life without regret, and though with his speculative and inventive temperament he was tempted to experiment in other things, I do not think he would ever have lastingly forsaken his newspaper for them. In fact the art of printing was in our blood; it never brought us great honor or profit; and we were always planning and dreaming to get out of it, or get it out of us; but we are all in some sort bound up with it still. To me it is now so endeared by the associations of childhood, that I cannot breathe the familiar odor of types and presses without emotion; and I should not be surprised if I found myself trying to cast a halo of romance about the old-fashioned country office, in what I shall have to say of it here.

II.

Our first newspaper was published in southwestern Ohio, but after a series of varying fortunes, which I need not dwell upon, we found ourselves in possession of an office in the northeastern corner of the State, where the prevalent political feeling promised a prosperity to one of my father's anti-slavery opinions which he had never yet enjoyed. He had no money, but in those days it was an easy matter to get an

interest in a country paper on credit, and we all went gladly to work to help him pay for the share that he acquired in one by this means. An office which gave a fair enough living, as living was then, could be bought for twelve or fifteen hundred dollars; but this was an uncommonly good office, and I suppose the half of it which my father took was worth one sum or the other. Afterward, within a few months, when it was arranged to remove the paper from the village where it had always been published to the country-seat, a sort of joint-stock company was formed, and the value of his moiety increased so much, nominally, at least, that he was nearly ten years paying for it. By this time I was long out of the story, but at the beginning I was very vividly in it, and before the world began to call me with that voice which the heart of youth cannot resist, it was very



"Every sort of farm produce was legal tender at the printing-office"

interesting; I felt its charm then, and now, as I turn back to it, I feel its charm again, though it was always a story of steady work, if not hard work.

The country-seat, where it had been judged best to transfer the paper lest some other paper of like politics should be established there, was a village of only six or seven hundred inhabitants. But as the United States Senator who was one of its citizens used to say, it was "a place of great political privileges." The dauntless man who represented the district in the House for twenty years, and who had fought the anti-slavery battle from the first, was his fellow-villager, and more than compeer in distinction; and besides these, there were nearly always a State Senator or Representative among us. The county officers, of course, lived at the country-seat, and the leading lawyers, who were the leading politicians, made their homes in the shadow of the court-house, where one of them was presently elected to preside as Judge of the Common Pleas. In politics the county was already

overwhelmingly Freesoil, as the forerunner of the Republican party was then called; the Whigs had hardly gathered themselves together since the defeat of General Scott for the presidency; the Democrats, though dominant in State and Nation, and faithful to slavery at every election, did not greatly outnumber among us the zealots called Comeouters, who would not vote at all under a constitution recognizing the right of men to own men. Our paper was Freesoil, and its field was large among that vast majority of the people who believed that slavery would finally perish if kept out of the territories, and confined to the old Slave States. With the removal of the press to the country-seat there was a hope that this field could be widened, till every Freesoil voter became a subscriber. It did not fall out so; even of those who subscribed in the ardor of their political sympathies, many never paid; but our list was nevertheless handsomely increased, and numbered fifteen or sixteen hundred. I do not know how it may be now, but then most country papers had a list of four or five hundred subscribers; a few had a thousand, a very few twelve hundred, and these were fairly decimated by delinquents. We were so flown with hope that I remember there was serious talk of risking the loss of the delinquents on our list by exacting payment in advance: but the measure was thought too bold, and we compromised by demanding two dollars a year for the paper, and taking a dollar and a half if paid in advance. Twenty-five years later my brother, who had followed my father in the business, discovered that a man who never meant to pay for his paper would as lief owe two dollars a year for it as any less sum, and he at last risked the loss of the delinquents by requiring advance payment: it was an heroic venture, but it was perhaps time to make it.

The people of the county were mostly farmers, and of these nearly all were dairymen. The few manufactures were on a small scale, except perhaps the making of oars, which were shipped all over the world from the heart of the primeval forests densely wooding this region. The portable steam saw-mills dropped down on the borders of the woods have long since eaten their way through and through them, and devoured every stick of timber in most places, and drunk up the water-courses that the woods had once kept full; but at that time half the land was in the shadow of those mighty poplars and hickories, elms and chestnuts, ashes and hemlocks: and the meadows that pastured the herds of red cattle were dotted with stumps as thick as harvest stubble. Now there are not even stumps: the woods are gone, and the water-courses are torrents in spring, and beds of dry clay in summer. The meadows themselves have vanished, for it has been found that the strong yellow soil will produce more in grain than in milk. There

is more money in the hands of the farmers there, though there is still so little that by the city scale it would seem comically little, pathetically little; but forty years ago there was so much less than fifty dollars seldom passed through a farmer's hands in a year. Payment was made in kind rather than in coin, and every sort of farm produce was legal tender at the printing-office. Wood was welcome in any quantity, for the huge box-stove consumed it with inappeasable voracity, and then did not heat the wide low room which was at once editorial-room, composing-room, and press-room. Perhaps this was not so much the fault of the stove as of the building; in that cold lake-shore country the people dwelt in wooden structures almost as thin and flimsy as tents; and often in the first winter of our sojourn, the type froze solid with the water which the compositor put on it when he wished to distribute his case; the inking rollers had to be thawed before they could be used on the press, and if the current of the editor's soul had not been the most genial that ever flowed in this rough world, it must have been congealed at its source. The cases of type had to be placed very near the windows so as to get all the light there was, and they got all the cold too. From time to time the compositor's fingers became so stiff that blowing on them would not avail; he passed the time in excursions between his stand and the stove; in very cold weather, he practised the device of warming his whole case of types by the fire, and when it lost heat, warming it again. The man at the press-wheel was then the enviable man; those who handled the chill damp sheets of paper were no more fortunate than the compositors.

The first floor of our office-building was used by a sash and blind factory; there was a machine-shop somewhere in it, and a mill for sawing out shingles; and it was better fitted to the exercise of these robust industries than to the requirements of our more delicate craft. Later, we had a more comfortable place, in a new wooden "business block," and for several years before I left it, the office was domiciled in an old dwelling-house, which we bought, and which we used without much change. It could never have been a very luxurious dwelling, and my associations with it are of a wintry cold, scarcely less polar than we were inured to elsewhere. In fact the climate of that region is rough and fierce; and the lake winds have a malice sharper than the saltiest gales of the North Shore of Massachusetts. I know that there were lovely summers and lovelier autumns in my time there, full of sunsets of a strange, wild, melancholy splendor, I suppose from some atmospheric influence of the lake; but I think chiefly of the winters, so awful to us after the mild seasons of southern Ohio; the frosts of ten and twenty below; the village

streets and the country roads drowned in snow, the consumptives in the thin houses, and the "slipin'," as the sleighing was called, that lasted from December to April with hardly a break. At first our family was housed on a farm a little way out, because there was no tenement to be had in the village, and my father and I used to walk to and from the office together in the morning and evening. I had taught myself to read Spanish, in my passion for Don Quixote, and I was then, at the age of fifteen, preparing to write a life of Cervantes. This scheme occupied me a good deal in those bleak walks, and perhaps because my head was so hot with it, that my feet were always very cold; but my father assured me that they would get warm as soon as my boots froze. If I have never yet written that life of Cervantes, on the other hand I have never been quite able to make it clear to myself why my feet should have got warm when my boots froze.

(To be concluded next month.)

WAGES OF MACHINE OPERATORS

TYPE-SETTING machines appear to be causing more trouble between employers and employees in Great Britain than in this country. The difficulty lies in arriving at a mutually satisfactory system of paying for the work. We are inclined to believe that time work is the most equitable system to adopt on such machines, and sooner or later both employers and employees will come to this conclusion. When presswork was done on hand presses the men were paid by the piece, but when machines which at once quadrupled the output were invented the men were paid by the week. Whether a press can be run at a thousand an hour or twenty thousand an hour does not effect the pay of the pressman, but employers know that the faster it runs the more skillful the man needs to be who has charge of it; and they pay him accordingly. While the two cases may not be parallel, there is a great similarity; for, although the speed of the type-setting machine is limited by the skill of the operator in a way that the printing press is not, the tendency is to make machines so nearly automatic that the product can be increased without calling for more work from the operator. Such machines cost large sums, and it would seem that they should be put in charge of good men only, at remuneration which will induce the best efforts as to both care and speed. It might be well to offer a bonus for every thousand ems beyond a certain limit.—*American Bookmaker.*

[In connection with the closing sentence of the above it may not be amiss to state that both in the *Empire* and *Mail* offices in this city, a bonus is given the operators if they exceed 1,700 ems an hour.]—
ED. P. AND P.

IMPROVED COMPOSITOR'S CASE

AMONG the latest inventions patented in England of interest to the printing trade is a case for the ready placing of types and logotypes, and their easy manipulation. The case is constructed with open sides and front, and divided into a number of compartments inclined downwards from the back towards the front, such compartments being divided in two for receiving two different sizes of type. Trays are provided made with a number of divisions adapted to receive other trays, preferably stamped out of sheet metal and divided into compartments or channels adapted to receive rows of different types. By making the last-named trays of sheet metal they are adapted to contain a reserve row of each type. The composite trays thus formed can easily slid into and out of the case through the open sides thereof. A notch of the type in order to facilitate picking up. This is another attempt to introduce logotypes into the composing room, many of which have already been tried, but always unsuccessfully.

"You say you were once a newspaper man?" inquired the kind old lady.

"Yes'm," answered the sad eyed tourist at the kitchen door. "I once had a responsible position on a big daily paper."

"Then, haven't you some newspaper friends who could help you?"

"Friends," bitterly replied the wanderer. "No ma'am, I was a proof-reader."

FOR SALE . . .

The extensive printing plant at present in operation at No. 99 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, on easy terms

. . . THE PLANT CONSISTS OF

- 1 Campbell Book & Job Press, with 31 x 46 inch bed.
- 1 Hoe Drum Cylinder Press, with 31 x 42 inch bed.
- 1 One-eighth Medium English Gordon.
- 1 One-quarter Medium New York Gordon.
- 1 One-quarter Medium Oshawa Gordon.

All equipped with Pulleys, Countershafts, &c., Cutting Machine, Imposing Stones, a large assortment of Book, Job and Poster Type, and everything required for a well equipped printing office.

Premises which are lighted by gas, and heated by steam can be secured at a moderate rental.

Catalogue giving full description and showing faces of type will be mailed on application to . . .

J. SPENCER ELLIS,

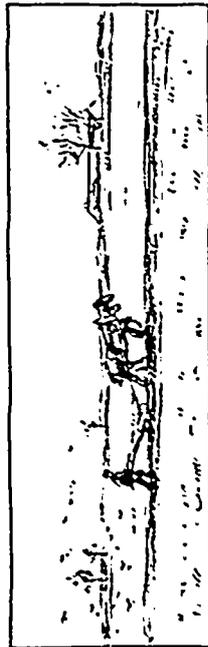
99 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

OLD STYLE PIECES

No. 149—90 CTS.



No. 148—90 CTS.



No. 145—90 CTS.



No. 147—90 CTS.

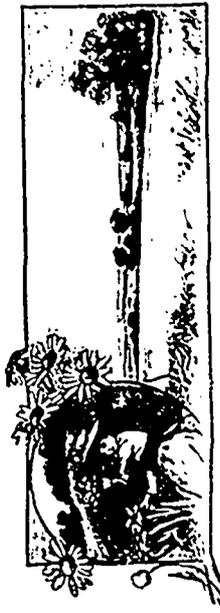


MILLER & RICHARD.

No. 147—90 CTS.



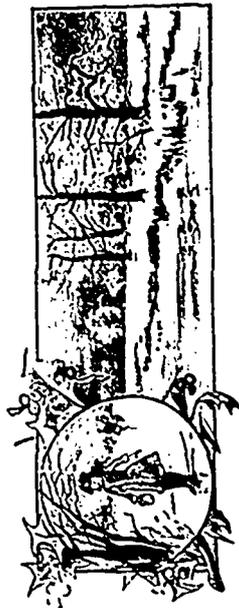
No. 146—90 CTS.



No. 147—90 CTS.



No. 148—90 CTS.



MILLER & RICHARD.

HOW "THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH" WAS STARTED

THE following history of the inception of the great London daily was told to the writer over twenty years ago by one who vouched for its truth:—

Years ago an educated but rather fast young Englishman, having run through all his ready capital by a long course of fashionable dissipation in the principal cities of the continent, found himself, one day, in Paris, with his means of livelihood nearly exhausted and credit at a very low ebb. This state of things—almost on the verge of want—set him to thinking seriously, for the first time in many years. "Something must be done," mused he, "and that right quickly, too. Bread and butter must be had, and there is no money in my trousers wherewith to get it; or, at best, only enough to last, with close economy, a few days longer, and, then what? Naturally of a shrewd and inventive turn of mind and a ready writer, he quickly formed the determination of turning his qualifications to immediate action. "Necessity knows no law," and is "the mother of invention" as well. His resolution to strike out in his new course was no sooner taken than he proceeded to put it into execution.

First taking an account of stock our impecunious friend finds that he has just sufficient funds in hand to settle up with his landlady, take him over the channel to London, and insert an advertisement he had studied up and prepared, three times in two daily papers of the city. "And what was this curious advertisement?" very naturally asks the reader. It simply called for five hundred newsboys to sell a new daily paper about to start. As their commission for doing this they were to receive an extra percentage, but as a guarantee (and here comes in the joke) each boy to be employed must leave with his employer just one pound sterling. This condition was peremptorily insisted on in every case. But the extra inducement had the desired effect—in fact it took admirably, for in less than a week the five hundred boys, or their friends for them, had applied, registered their names, and £500 sterling were duly deposited.

Mr. Smithson, our embryo journalist, now set himself to work night and day to get up a daily paper. Aside from a few paying advertisements and some shilling notices, he himself wrote up the entire contents of the little sheet, and on the day the boys were told to come for their papers the first number was ready. The paper was no longer a myth, but a living reality. Little did these ragged urchins or their friends suspect, however, that the whole thing was got up on their money. The venture proved a great success; but on the other hand, had it been a

failure, then what? Ah! in that case our friend would suddenly have found it necessary to resume his travels again, otherwise he would have found himself behind prison bars ticketed for at least ten years.

From the first number of the paper the enterprise rapidly grew and flourished; the shoeless little fellows, who so unwittingly furnished the capital to set up a newspaper, soon had their money returned, and none were the wiser, none the worse, for the clever ruse that had been played.

Thus was ushered into the world that powerful institution known to-day all over the two hemispheres as the *London Daily Telegraph*, with correspondents in every part of the globe, employing a corps of writers, and wielding an influence second only to the "Thunderer" itself.

Mr. S., the projector, died many years ago, wealthy from the proceeds of an enterprise begotten of sheer desperation, and, though rash in its inception, yet highly successful in its results.—*American Art Printer*.

NOTHING IN JOURNALISM

HENRY Watterson, whose reputation as a journalist is second to none on this continent, thus expresses himself regarding journalism as a profession. If his opinion is to be believed, and certainly no one should better know what he is talking about than Mr. Watterson, journalism, as a stepping-stone to fame, is, to use an expressive, but somewhat slangy phrase, "not what it's cracked up to be."

"It is a wearing, tearing business. You get nothing out of a newspaper excepting what you take from it. I am bent on it that neither of my sons shall go into journalism. The eldest is practising medicine and the other two are still boys. There is nothing in it for a man in comparison with almost any other profession. Take Mr. Dana, for instance. Think of his vast accomplishments. There is no other man to my knowledge that equals him in brilliancy and variety of attainments, and I've known a great many brilliant and versatile men. He is a fine writer and a clever editor, and have you heard him speak? He's a splendid speaker.

"Now, such a man leaves no posthumous fame, only a tradition. A great journalist is like a great actor; he leaves no coffin. When he dies, all his brilliant writing is stored away in newspaper files that nobody ever looks up. During his life, his influence is only indirect. Doesn't get credit for what he does. Compare Horace Greeley and Secretary Seward. Greeley was a far more potent factor in the Free-Soil agitation in the way of real, back-breaking work, than Seward. You look into any history and you'll find whole chapters about Seward and only here and there a reference to Greeley."

PUBLISHERS' MISTAKES

IN an address before the South Carolina State Press Association on "Country Journalist and Printer," Mr. Hugh Wilson concluded as follows:—

It is a mistake:—

To buy two small fonts of body type instead of one large font.

It is a mistake to buy long primer, to fill a blanket sheet with leaded matter.

It is a mistake to buy long primer or brevier, because of the difficulty in getting suitable headletter for those sizes of type.

It is a mistake to buy a keg of tar, or to take a keg of ink which advertising agents offer, and attempt to print a decent paper with leaded long primer.

It is a mistake to think the public is not a good judge of newspapers, and it is a worse mistake to suppose that a great many people can be found who will pay for a poor paper which is badly printed.

It is a mistake to maintain fictitious circulation, with the idea that better prices can be had for advertisements.

It is a mistake not to have an abundance of headletter, and it is a greater mistake to neglect the heads.

It is a mistake to hire printers by the week, instead of by the piece.

It is a mistake to waste time in setting up miscellaneous articles. Better find original matter of some kind.

The chief business of the country office being to print the paper, it is a mistake to economize in the matter of body type. A surplus for use on extra occasions is of immense advantage.

It is a mistake to buy small job fonts. Better buy not less than twenty-five to fifty pounds of any letter which is used in heads or in advertisements. Six such fonts would be worth a cartload of smaller fonts.

It is a mistake to quarrel with one's competitor. Better let each attend to his own business; and if we realize the importance of our own work, we will find enough to do in pushing our own business. There is no sense or profit in local editors holding each other up to public ridicule.

It is a mistake to quarrel at all with anybody.

It is a mistake to make a circus poster of your advertising pages, or to use more kinds of type than is absolutely necessary.

A young country editor fell in love with the clergyman's daughter. The next time he went to church he was rather taken aback when the preacher announced his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."—*Printer's Ink.*

Buntin,

Gillies & Co.

Wholesale Stationers,

Paper, Envelope,

and Blank Book

Manufacturers

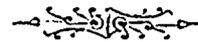


HAMILTON, ONT.



Carry a large stock
of everything
in the line of

PRINTERS' STOCK



ORDERS SOLICITED,



to which we guarantee
prompt and
careful attention . .



A Fine Line of Chromo Advertising Cards just received,

**NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
LOW PRICES.**

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON

ANY LINE REQUIRED

ENVELOPES,

CARD BOARDS,

BOOK, NEWS, AND

LETTER-HEADS,

WRITING PAPERS,

BILL-HEADS,

AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES IN GREAT VARIETY.



WE MANUFACTURE ENVELOPES, HIGH CUT, WELL GUMMED, EXCELLENT VALUE,
Samples mailed on application.



W. J. GAGE & CO.,

Envelope Makers, Manufacturing Stationers and Paper Dealers.

54 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



PERFECTION WIRE

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

NEW YORK:
17 ASTOR PLACE

TORONTO:
28 FRONT ST. WEST

CHICAGO:
328-334 DEARBORN ST.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

THE "PERFECTION"

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES

And ROUND and FLAT WIRE, all sizes,
FOR BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER BOX MAKERS

. . . SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

THE TERM "HORSE-POWER"

AN imperfect understanding of the term "horse-power" exists in more minds than that of the engineer who tried to get at his "horse-power per hour" by multiplying the actual horse-power by 60. The horse-power, says *Power*, is foot-pounds per minute just the same as revolutions per minute, and it is just as meaningless to say "horse-power per hour" as it would be to say "revolutions per minute per hour." If a shaft is turning at the rate of 120 revolutions per minute, we can designate its speed as two revolutions per second or 7,200 revolutions per hour, but the rate of motion stays the same.

The horse-power is the unit of the rate of power consumption, and whether the number of foot-pounds be divided by 550 per second, 33,000 per minute or

1,980,000 per hour, the rate of their production or consumption, and consequently the horse-power will be the same. When it is said, for instance, that an engine requires 30 pounds of steam per horse-power per hour, it is meant that 30 pounds of steam are required per hour, or one-half pound per minute, for each horse-power developed.

T. FISHER UNWIN and his wife, Jane Cobden Unwin, were visiting in Toronto last week as they were returning from the World's Fair. His wife is a grand-daughter of the great Cobden of Cornlaw fame, and was one of the first lady delegates to the London County Council. Mr. Unwin is a famous English publisher, and his name is familiar to Canadian publishers.

Our Paper Mills . .



are the Largest and Best
Equipped in Canada . .
We supply



as under, of the best quality, at the lowest mill prices, and
on the most favorable terms

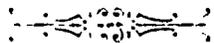
PRINTS, NEWS,

MANILLAS,



WRITING MANILLAS,

BROWN WRAPPINGS,



DRUG, TEA, TISSUE,

TOILET, ETC.

WOOD BOARDS a Specialty



THE E. B. EDDY CO.

TORONTO BRANCH:
29 Front Street West

MONTREAL BRANCH:
318 St. James Street

Mammoth Works, HULL, CANADA

"A SMART JOURNAL FOR SMART MEN"

**"THE STATIONER, PRINTER
AND FANCY TRADES REGISTER"**

(Thirty-fourth Year of Publication)

Is at the Top of the Tree, and admitted to be the finest medium for effective and judicious advertising in the British Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing and Fancy Goods' Trade.

If you want to make some English money, subscribe and advertise at once. A splendid journal for the American Trade wishing to cultivate a sound English, Australian and foreign connection.

"THE STATIONER, PRINTER AND FANCY TRADES REGISTER" is the oldest, has the largest *bona fide* circulation and more readers and correspondents (all over the civilized globe) than in any other cognate British trade paper.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, post paid

Specimen copy cheerfully sent gratis on application to

THEO. BIRCH, Managing Editor

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register"

160 a Fleet St. E. C., London, Eng.

W. H. APTE



EDWARD APTE

PUBLISHERS,

DEALERS IN TYPE,

PRESSES, ETC.



"Drops of Ink make millions think"

H. C. Stovel & Co.

249 Portage Ave. - Western Printers' Supply Depot

WINNIPEG



STEREOTYPERS,

READY PRINTS, ETC.

THE WEEKLY JOURNALIST

—DEVOTED TO—

**Authors, Journalists, Advertisers and
Printers**

CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST NEWS PERTAINING TO THE ABOVE
It is full of valuable and interesting reading matter, and it is the only paper in the country that embraces the whole field of paper and book making.

A Bright and Newsy Journal at a Low Rate

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER ANNUM

J. F. BENVON, Editor

F. W. WALKER, Business Manager

THE WEEKLY JOURNALIST

84 SUMMER STREET. - - BOSTON, MASS.

The Ladder of Journalism

.. HOW TO CLIMB IT ..

BY T. CAMPBELL-COPPLELAND

A primer of newspaper work, prepared by a practical newspaper man, containing hints and suggestions of value to every aspirant for journalistic honors; telling just what the young reporter wants to know; outlining the duties of each man on the staff in a word, "A Text Book on Journalism." A handsome book of 115 pages.

Price, 50 cents

BLUE PENCIL RULES

A Pocket Primer for the use of Reporters, Correspondents and "Copy Choppers." Short, simple and practical rules for the making and editing of newspaper copy.

PREPARED BY ALRX. G. NEVINS

This collection of rules has received the approval of many of the ablest editors in the country, and a large number of the leading newspapers are buying the books in quantities for distribution among the reporters and correspondents.

Price Ten Cents per copy

Special rates for orders of one hundred and more.

Allan Forman, Publisher, 117 Nassau St., N.Y.

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The most useful works ever published

The Printers' Art.—"Truly admirable little work." "Full of good ideas," are some of the comments. 113 pages in colors. Paper Cover, \$1.00; Cloth, \$1.35.

Challen's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the *left hand page* the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite, on *right hand page*, when wanted, (189), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and presswork, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one line all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size 9 x 12 in.

Challen's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the *left hand page* the Advertiser's Name alphabetically, Agent, Commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The *right hand page*, opposite the months (189), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad" begins and ends. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size 9 x 12 inches.

Challen's Subscription Record. FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the *left hand page* date received, blank spaces for the Subscriber's name and the Post Office. The *right hand page* has the Date of Expiration, Amount and Date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all Journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size 9 x 12 inches.

By mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price

The J. B. McLean Co. Ltd., 10 Front Street East, Toronto



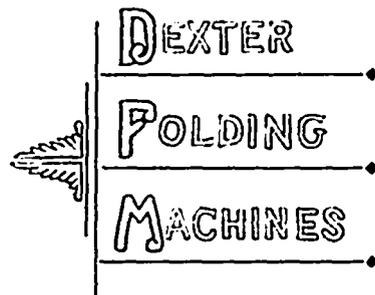
**TO KNOW WHAT IT IS
IS TO WANT IT**

The late John Basset, Esq., Editor of *The Printing World*, London, England, wrote the publisher of "THE PRINTERS' ART," on its appearance last spring: "I have sold several of the books already. I shall be glad of the next lot, as I intend to push them. They thoroughly deserve to be in the hands of every printer." A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass. A book

for printers. 113 pages. Cloth, \$1.35; Paper, \$1.00.

WORLD'S FAIR ANNOUNCEMENT * * *

of the



MACHINERY HALL-ANNEX,
COLUMN S, 41.

In advocating the sale of any kind of machinery, no fairer proposition can be made than that of inviting an actual comparison with competing machines.

The World's Columbian Exposition offers just this opportunity and should be made the most of by those contemplating the purchase of Folding Machinery. We have seven machines in actual operation, among them one of our

Rapid Drop Roll Book Folding Machines.

In this machine we

Register the Sheets by an Automatic Electrical Attachment,

which gives absolute register at high speed

A most careful investigation of these machines is requested. We are giving special attention to the development of modern labor-saving Paper Folding Machinery. Write for printed matter

BRANCHES

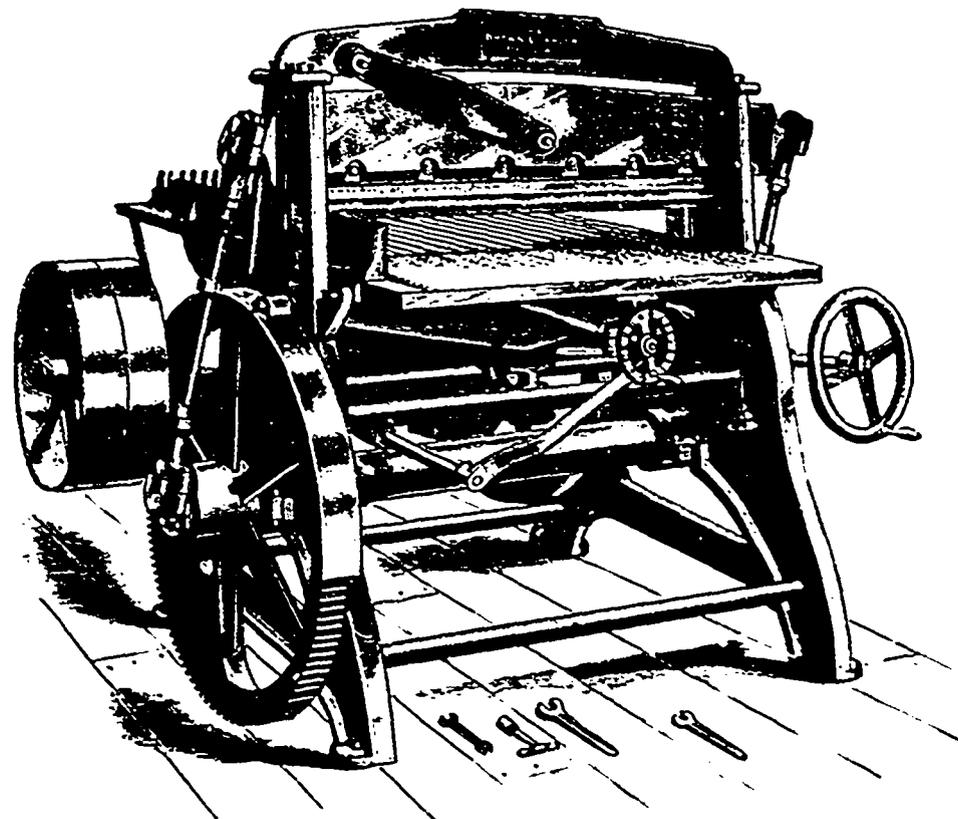
- New York, 47 West Street
- Boston, 140 Commercial Street, Room 10
- London, 21, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
- Chicago, 100 Madison Street, Room 214
- San Francisco, 100 Market Street, Room 406

DEXTER FOLDER CO.,

FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE,

FULTON, N.Y.

The **BROWN & CARVER** Paper Cutting Machines



THE STRONGEST

QUICKEST

MOST DURABLE

RELIABLE

COMPACT

CUTTER

IS THE WORLD...

Write for References in Your Vicinity

Your friends are Using Them

C. R. CARVER

Sole Manufacturer

25 N. SEVENTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS PURE LINEN PAPER, USE . . .

"SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD"

(Each sheet contains above water-mark)

THIS paper is made from pure linen stock, is the strongest paper on the market, is tub-sized and loft dried. See that each sheet contains the water-mark, "Superfine Linen Record," otherwise it is not genuine.

SOLD BY THE LEADING WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Usual weights in each size.

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure)

Cap 14 x 17	Royal 19 x 24	Dbl. Demy 21 x 32
Dbl. Cap 17 x 23	Super. Royal 20 x 28	Dbl. Medium 23 x 36
Demy 16 x 21	Imperial 23 x 31	Dbl. Royal 24 x 35
Large Post 17 x 22		Dbl. Royal (long) 19 x 48
Medium 18 x 23		

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For BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS
 PORTRAITS
 LANDSCAPES
 BUILDINGS
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Our Photogravure work, which is executed on hand rolled copper, is equal to that of the best American houses

.. Prices Right ..

Write for quotation and specimen book to

DESBARATS & CO., 73 ST. JAMES ST.
 MONTREAL.



Geo. M. Stanchfield, Patentee

The Lightest Ink Ever Made for Printers, Lithographers and Book Binders never fails to be called for it, in refusing ink of any color, no matter how old or stiff, to any consistency required without affecting the color or shade of the most delicate tints, and makes all ink work clear, free and easy, without clogging the finest lines, on any press or stock, the coldest day in winter without fire, or the hottest day in summer when rollers are scalded and refuse to take or distribute the ink. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but makes the ink and this dry quick and glossy on paper, and as it is never gummy, like varnish, enables several or more colors to follow at once, and enables work to be delivered almost immediately from press without settling. Don't ruin good old rollers by washing, or pull sticky ones from case, but soften the ink left on them over night or Sunday, or whenever too sticky, with a few drops of Inkoleum put on with your finger, and your press is ready to print, whether it is at 40 degrees in low zero or 100 degrees above in the noon. A trial will convince any pressman.

Beware of Infringements. Accept no worthless imitation said to be just as good.

PRICE, ONLY 60 CENTS.

For sale by every Type-Foundry in the world. Put up only by

Electine Manufacturing Co., Gwalkin & Co, Managers. 67 Bay St, Toronto

Notice * * * * *

FIRST PRIZE has been awarded Sanborn Machinery at every prominent and international exhibition held during the past forty years

As the **LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF PAPER CUTTING AND BOOK BINDING MACHINERY**, we intended to have made a most elaborate display of our products at the coming Columbian Exposition. Our desire was to exhibit, for the **FIRST TIME**, several entirely new machines of great interest to the trade, in connection with a large number of our well-known standard machines



We were, however, unable to secure adequate space, and the insufficient amount that was finally assigned us came so late, that we were ultimately forced to withdraw from the Exposition entirely. Fortunately, our inability to make an exhibit will not prevent those interested, who visit the World's Fair City, from carefully examining a Complete Line of our very latest and most improved machines, if they desire so to do

Our Warerooms in Chicago are the Largest in the World in our line of business, covering a floor space of nearly eight thousand square feet. In these warerooms we constantly have on exhibition a stock of Paper Cutting, Book Binding and Paper Box Making Machinery that for size and variety has never been equaled. In dark weather our own electric light plant affords perfect illumination.

The noise and general confusion of a vast exposition building, filled with moving machinery, make it impossible for the careful buyer to study properly any specific tool

Through the medium of this advertisement we extend a Cordial Invitation to all interested to call at our warerooms, where a most critical examination can be made under the very best auspices

Our goods are known and used Throughout the World, and are recognized as the Standard of Quality. Our experience of over Forty Years as Manufacturers of High Class Goods Only is sufficient guarantee that all claims we make can be substantiated, and we take pride in maintaining to the fullest extent the reputation we have made

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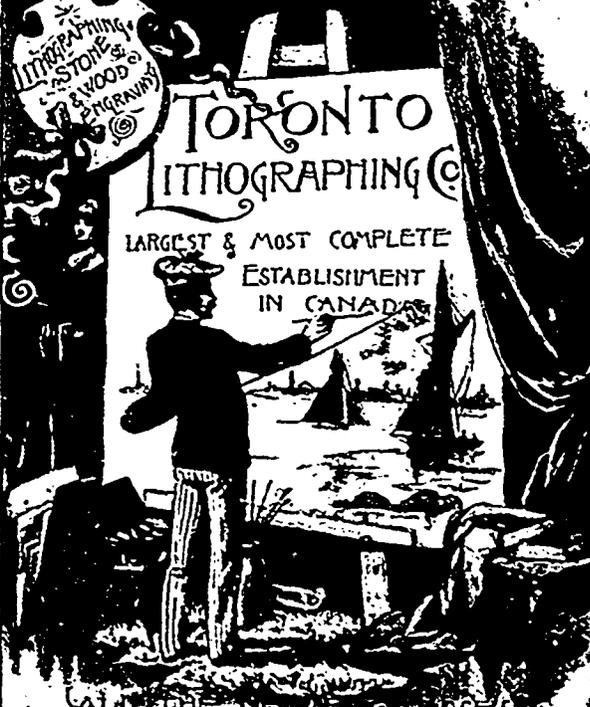
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OUR BINDERY IS EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST
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ESTIMATES GIVEN



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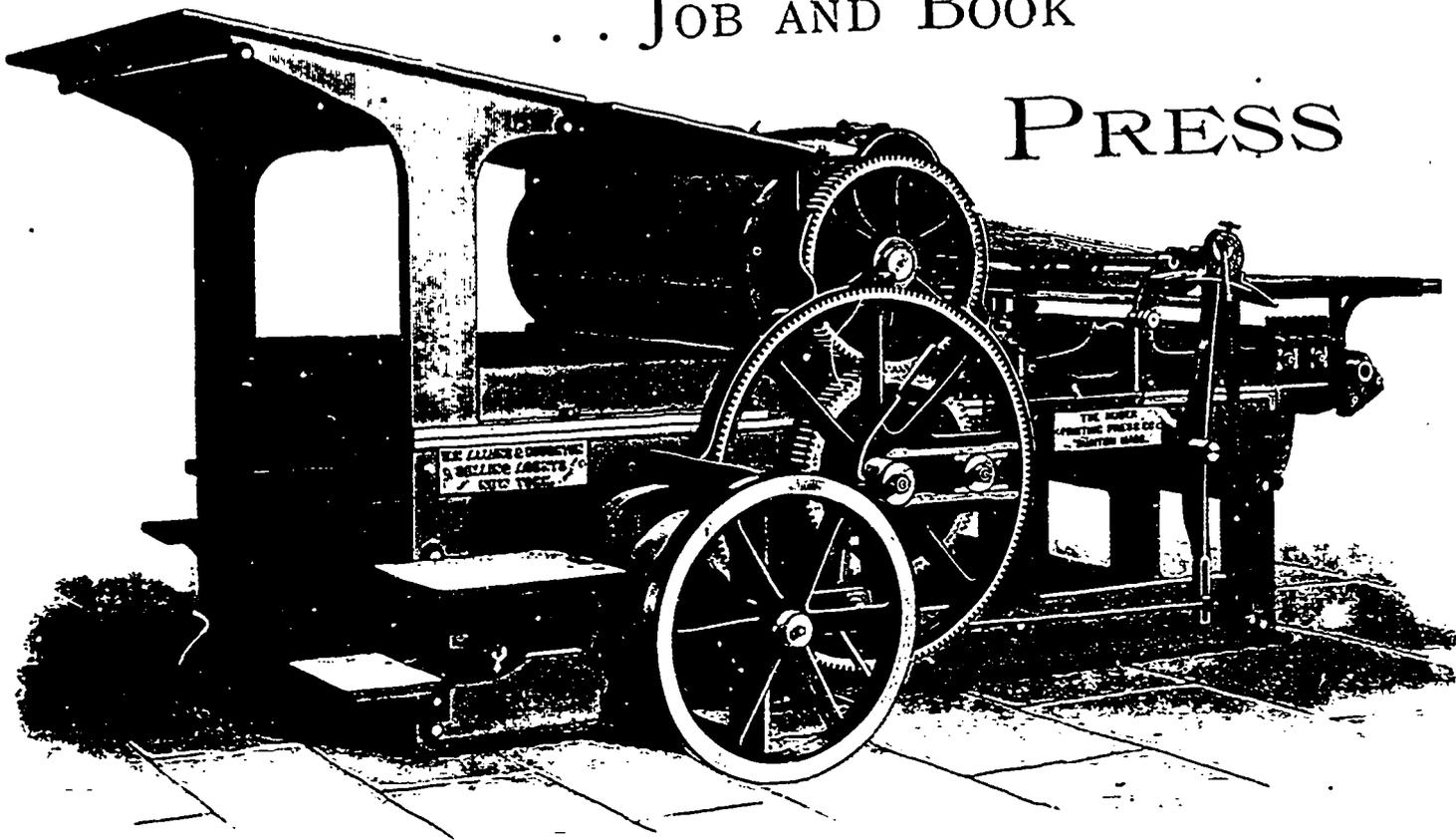
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Double Rolling Single End. Six Four-Inch Face Tracks. Box
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Unequaled by any Two-Revolution Press in Impression, Regis-
ter, Distribution, Speed and Life

The Huber Presses are used by the representative houses of this country, who will substantiate all we claim for them. Send for descriptive circulars of our Sheet Perfecting Book Press, Two-Color Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Crank Movement" Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Air-Spring" Press, and Two-Revolution "Mustang" Rapid Jobber "Crank Movement"

SIZES				DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED						
NO.	ROLLERS COVERING ENTIRE FORM	RED INSIDE BEARERS.	MATTER.	NO.	LENGTH OVER ALL.	WIDTH OVER ALL.	HEIGHT OVER ALL.	WEIGHT BOXED.	SPEED.	
1	4	44 x 60 in.	40 1/2 x 56 in.	1	4-roller	15 ft.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	About 5 1/2 tons.	1,100 to 1,500
1	3	48 x 63 in.	44 1/2 x 56 in.	1	3-roller	15 ft. 8 in.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	" 9 "	1,000 to 1,400
1 1/2	4	37 x 57 in.	34 x 54 in.	2 1/2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 1/2 "	1,300 to 1,700
1 1/2	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	2 1/2	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 8 "	1,300 to 1,700
2	4	37 1/2 x 54 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "	1,300 to 1,700
2	3	41 1/2 x 52 in.	38 x 48 in.	2	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 1/2 "	1,200 to 1,800

We furnish with Press—Counter Shaft, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping

Can be seen running in offices of A. Talbot & Co., London, Ont., and Brough & Caswell, Toronto, Ont.

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No. 301 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager