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International Art Printer.

Owen Sound Canada
Published Monthly by
Arthur M. Rutherford

VOL I

NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
1895

Nos 9 AND 10



We Invite

Your particular attention to the following lines



Windsor Mills Special

Our stock of this paper is again complete. . . . We regret that we have not been able to keep up our stock this Summer, but the demand for this line increased so fast that we were quite unable to meet it. . . .

Springvale

This paper is constantly being improved in quality and appearance.

Regular sizes always in stock—laid or wove.

Special sizes made to order, on short notice. . . .

FLAT PAPERS

Humber Mills

This is a new line of low-priced Writing, that we are just beginning to turn out. It is as good as most of the

imported papers for which two cents more per lb is asked. . . .

The best value on the market for billheads, circulars, blank forms, etc., etc.



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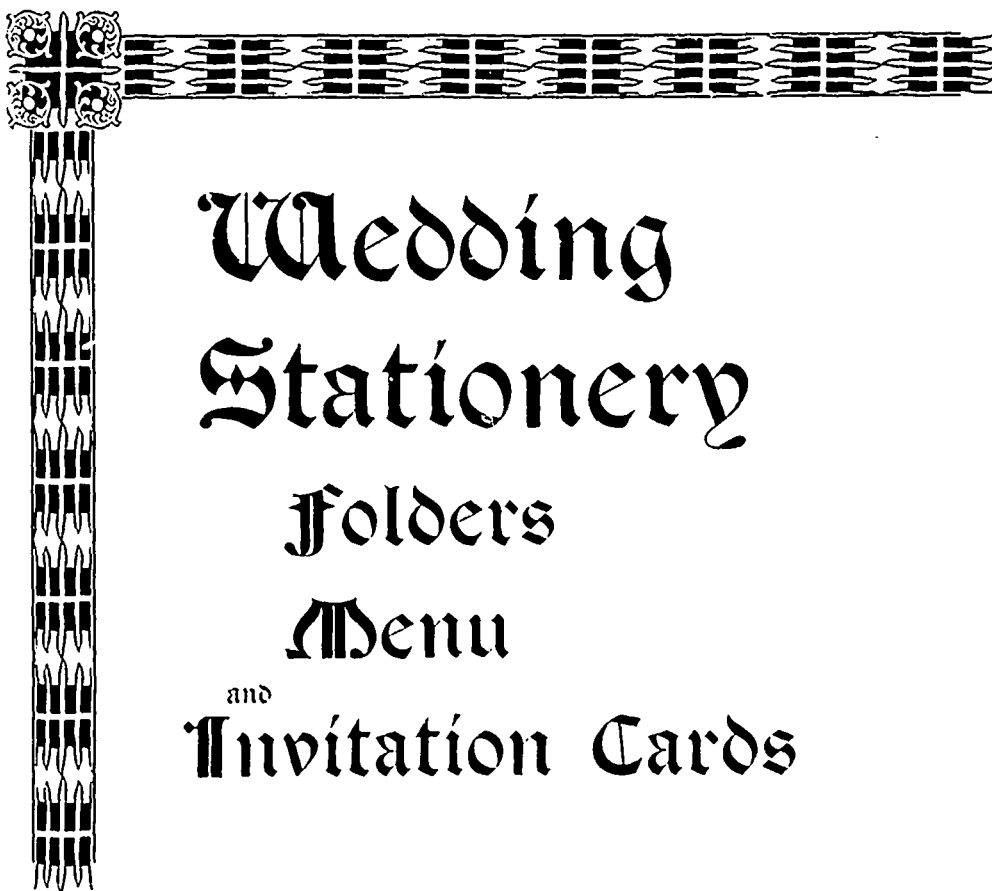
Prompt Shipment, and Careful Attention to Letter Orders.

The **CANADA PAPER CO.** Ltd.

15 Front St. W
TORONTO

578 Craig St.
MONTREAL

International Art Printer.



Wedding
Stationery
Folders
Menu
and
Invitation Cards

OUR SAMPLE BOOK
IS, OR SHOULD BE IN EVERY FIRST CLASS OFFICE



Buntin,
Gillies
and
Company

Hamilton

Ont.



"THAD" VERSUS THE MACHINE

BY GEORGE ADE

BURELY it was the guiding hand of fate that led me to a certain eating house on the South side of Chicago. An early assignment had taken me into a neighborhood with which I was not familiar. By the time the paltry piece of news had been run down and captured, and condensed into a few scratchy notes, it was time to eat that intermediate meal which calm and civilized people term "luncheon," but which in the hurry of a Chicago day is little more than a bite and a swallow. Fate kindly took me past several fly-specked places, and showed me the restaurant that had clean curtains and some old-fashioned house plants in the window.

The interior was very clean. A benevolent appearing man, with an alpaca coat, a heavy gray moustache and a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles, stood behind the combination desk and cigar case.

"Just take a seat," he began. Then he stopped. I could hardly believe my eyes.

"Thad?"

"Right the first guess," he replied, and he reached his hand over the counter. While our hands were clasped, I recalled all the things that shall be told in the next paragraph.

"Thad" had been "Slug 3" on a morning paper that tried to fill a long-felt want, and failed because there was no long-felt want to be filled. One of his friends in the office had been a callow and doubting youth, who often wondered, just as the paper was about to go to press, if he had really been called to "journalism." The town had a population of 8,000, and claimed 12,000. It was a quiet town, and on sleepy evenings when the population had gone to bed at nine o'clock, the callow youth sat at his table and clipped state news and worried over the instruction given him to get out a "bright, crisp local sheet." In

addition to being the local staff, he edited country correspondence and read proof. "Thad" often told him he earned more than his salary, which was about one-third the amount paid to a fairly fast man at the case. Furthermore, "Thad" gave him the encouragement which he needed much more than he needed salary. When the paper went to join the vast majority of bright and crisp sheets, "Thad" started to Chicago, leaving an unpaid "string" at the deserted office. In time the local staff followed to the great city, where the hopes of the old men and young men centre, and there one day he met "Thad" on the street. That time "Thad" was working. The next time he was "subbing." And although they had not met for two years previous to the day on which I entered the restaurant, I was compelled to admit in my soul that during those two years I had not enquired for "Thad" or even once wondered what had become of him. Other affairs had kept me busy to the point of distraction.

Yet here was "Thad," and with the hand-clasp all the neglected fellowship returned.

We began with the usual commonplaces:

"What are you doing here?"

"What are you doing here?"

"Just looking up a small story; but you don't mean to tell me that you

"Yes, sir; I'm the whole thing here—foreman, night editor, and father of the chapel."

"And you've left the case?"

"Sit down and give the girl your order, and I'll talk with you while you eat. You thought I'd be a compositor all my life, didn't you? Well, you don't see any keyboard on me, do you? Can I put a meltin' pot on my shoulder, and run type down my sleeve? Am I good for six thousand an hour?"

"Not unless it's clean copy."

"Well, I should say not. If you want to know why I'm here, I'll tell you in one word machine."

"Oh, I see typesetting machine."

"You didn't think I meant sewing machine, did you? Let me tell you something. When I was foreman in the old Princeton Gazette office, twenty years ago, we took out our Washington hand-press and put in the first power-press they'd ever seen in that part of the country. I had a cub in the office by the name of Bill Burt, and, after we got the press to work, he said to me one day: 'The day's comin' when they'll

you twenty good printers who don't get a day's work in a week; and I can name you twenty more who have gone into other work. There are too many printers, that's the size of it. The publishers are going to use machines on all the work they can, and there's no use of fighting them. I got tired of hanging on the ragged edge. My son-in-law owns this place. I'm running it, and he's working in a wholesale house down town. I happened to have a little money. Most of the boys out of work haven't anything ahead. You know what kind of men printers are. They have their hands in their pockets all the time. They find

... OFFICERS ...

HON. PRESIDENT	REV. A. BROWN
PRESIDENT	REV. H. LEE
1ST. VICE PRESIDENT	MISS JO. TODD
2ND VICE PRESIDENT	MR. LOE DANARD
SEC. TREASURER	MISS MARY DANARD
ORGANIST	MISS NETTIE WILCOX
ASST. ORGANIST	MISS A. McAULEY

... COMMITTEES ...

Prayer Meeting--Miss Stave, Miss Simpson, Mr. Burt, Mr. Wickware.
Look-out--Rev. H. Lee, Mr. T. Skinner, Miss Zimmerman, Mr. Wickware, Mr. Fred. Cumner, Miss Wagh.
Literary--Miss Eva Danard, Miss Allie Todd, Miss M. Wallace, Mr. L. Danard, Mr. Fred. Cumner.
Floral--Misses Mary Danard, Lillie Bryant, Lizzie Dowkes.
Missionary--Misses Thistel, McAuley, Simpson, Wilcox, Rev. H. Lee, Mr. Wickware.

... CHURCH SERVICES ...

SUNDAY SERVICES	11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL	2.30 P.M.
GENERAL PRAYER MEETING	THURSDAY 8 P.M.

set type by machinery.' I told him that when I saw a machine settin' up copy, I'd be ready to go out of the business. That boy operates a machine to-day, and I've kept my word. I'm out of it."

"You could get a place if you wanted it, couldn't you?"

"All of us can't. It's a plain proposition. Every time a machine goes in, it takes the place of four men, or may be five. When they first put them in, lots of people said there'd be so much extra composition that compositors and machines would both be busy. Just the same, the town is full of subs today. I can name

that they can earn so much, and then it comes easy to learn to spend just about what they make."


"How do you like managing a restaurant?"

"The hardest part of it is keeping dressed up all day. If I could peel my coat and smoke a cob pipe, I'd stand it better. For a long time I could not get to bed early, but I'm getting over that now, and I suppose that after I have been here a couple of years I'll forget the boxes. Must you be going?"

"Yes, I have to get in."

"Well, here, have a cigar on me, or on the house, rather. What kind of a cigar do you want? These

LOOK UP - - - LIFT UP



THE
Epworth League

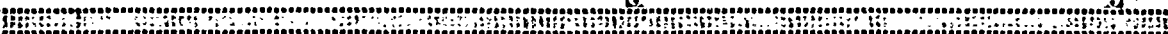
of the
West Street Methodist Church
Owen Sound

Meets in the Church every Monday Evening
at Eight o'clock.

OUR OBJECT

To promote an earnest, Christian life, and to secure a devout study of the Word of God among our members; to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU. BRING YOUR BIBLE.
BE ONE OF THE FIRST TO TAKE PART.



in the upper-case boxes are ten cents apiece. I'll give you one out of the K box. It's a big one, and you'll find it all right. I call that size the long primer font."

"When will I see you down town?" I asked, as I pocketed the change.

"Whenever they stop using machines."

Thanksgiving Tea
 Sale and Entertainment

by the LADIES' GUILD of ST. GEORGIE'S CHURCH, in the

Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

THE FINANCIAL END

BY AN EMPLOYER, IN INLAND PRINTER

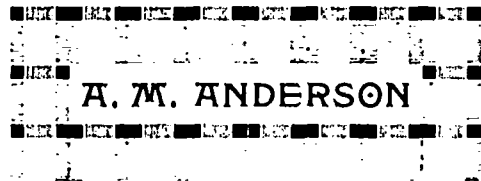
Deplorable as it may seem, it must be admitted that printers as a class are not looked upon as good financiers in the business world. There are many reasons given for this note-worthy fact, each of which in a measure, explains the situation. One is that printing material depreciates so rapidly in value when once in use, that only a small percentage is realized in case of a forced sale. Another is that, even though an office is flourishing, it is necessary to buy so much in order to keep up with the times that the earnings are consumed as fast as made, leaving no surplus with which to build up a credit. Still another reason is that the capital required to carry on a given amount of business is larger than in almost any other industry. Then, again, the spot cash outlay for wages and incidentals is very high for the amount of work done. And so it might be possible to enumerate many other reasons, all tending in the same direction.

But when all this has been said, it still appears strange that men of so high an order of intelligence, shrewdness and integrity should stand so low in the financial scale. There must be some underlying causes which have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Let us reason it out, and see if we cannot arrive at some conclusions worthy of our serious consideration.

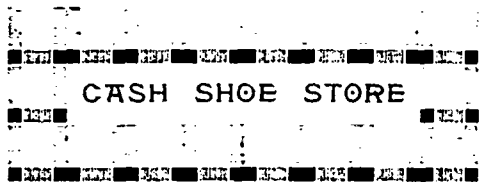
Most proprietors of printing offices have graduated from the case. They have received no commercial training in their youth, and must learn the ways of the world after they have invested their earnings in a plant and are engaged in an up-hill fight against men of much larger experience, whose wits have already been sharpened, and whose position is much more secure.

Here is where the trouble begins. Most men in starting a printing office will rely too much upon the promises of others who have guaranteed them work --promises which usually fail to materialize. They are too confident of their ability to secure business. The work of soliciting must be learned, like everything else; and it is about as discouraging a job at the start as could be conceived. They are also too sure of their ability to please. Many a man who has always done his work to the entire satisfaction of his employer, finds that, when he is working for a hundred men, he must conform to the ideas of each, very often against his better judgment.

The consequence is that, when a man first starts in business, he does not realize what a rough road he has to travel. He invests all his money, sometimes



**PLAIN
FACTS**



to the last dollar. This is a sad mistake. If he were to reserve a part of his money, buying less for cash, it would be greatly to his advantage. But even those who do reserve a part of their money, fail to use it to good advantage in building up credit. In most instances they will not ask for credit at the start, when they have money to pay for what they buy, but they wait till they have consumed it, and then ask for credit because they must have it.

There are few business houses that would refuse credit to at least a limited extent to a man of good habits and reputation when he starts in business. If he can pay them promptly when the accounts are due the first few months, he will find that he has many friends all around, and that he can get his orders filled even though they exceed the line of credit which has

been granted to him. He has in the meantime also established a reputation for careful and business-like methods at the bank where his funds are deposited, and this will stand him in good stead later on.

How many however, of those who read this started in this way? Instead of nursing their credit they have been reckless. They consume the money they had when they started, and then open up accounts. Their faith in human nature is strong - they trust their friends, they trust business houses without enquiring into their commercial standing; they trust even strangers who have smooth ways. But when they apply for credit themselves they find that they are put through a sweating process that makes them squirm. Their age, religion, habits, families, antecedents, prospects, associates, as well as their resources and liabilities, are inquired into in a manner almost, if not quite, insulting. If they can withstand this searching scrutiny, a small line of credit is allowed them. They find that when accounts are due, they must come to the scratch. If they falter, a black mark is placed opposite their names which is harder to erase than they had dreamed.

Nearly every one of us has faltered in this way. The printer is very ambitious, and over-estimates his strength. He takes pride in improving his office. He spends his earnings in enlarging his plant. The time is sure to come when he finds himself very short of money. He finds that he cannot pay his accounts as promptly as he would like to. He goes to his heaviest creditors and tells them he is hard up, but is earning money right along, and will pay as soon as he can. He finds his creditors very lenient. They will take his notes for 30 or 60 days. Here is an easy way out of his difficulties; the problem is solved. Why didn't he think of that before? He begins paying in notes, and the chances are strong that he never quits. He is easy again for awhile. He buys more machinery and type; but presently he finds that the notes come thick and fast upon him. He finds that his creditors expect him to pay his notes on the day they are due - that he cannot put them off for a few days, as he would an open account - and an extension is looked upon as a great accommodation. He goes to his banker to see if he can borrow some money, but when he applies for it he imagines he can see the faintest trace of a sarcastic smile around the corners of the mouth of the money-changer when he is told that his account is not large enough to warrant accommodations.

But still he is not discouraged. He has always earned money, and there is no reason why he should not crawl out from under his load of debt. Right here he approaches another crisis. If he is wise he gets rid of his debts before branching out any more. If not, he figures out that by increasing the capacity of his office he can earn more money, and soon regain his financial balance. If he takes the latter course, he continues to do business to the limit of his credit.



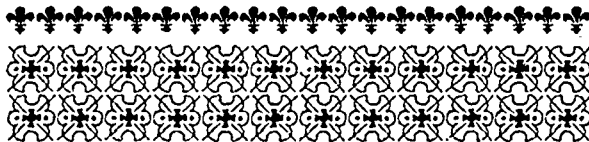
Prof. GEO. D. ROWLANDS, . . . Director.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Catrin, (soprano)	Miss Jessie Hughes	Antony Madoc, suitor for Catrin's hand and subsequently her husband, (tenor)	Mr. R. Jenkins
Catrin's mother, (soprano)	Mrs. E. D. Wright	Catrin's father, (Bass)	Mr. Thos. George
Martha, maid to Catrin, (contralto)	Mrs. A. A. Ferris	Shepherd Boy, (tenor)	Mr. Geo. George
Will Hopkins, Catrin's lover, (tenor)	Prof. G. D. Rowlands	Principal man servant, (baritone)	Mr. R. R. Lloyd

Coalton and Glen Roy Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Craig, will be in attendance.

Chorus - Harvesters, men servants and woman servants.



From a specimen shown in "Specimens of Printing," published by The Keystone Press, Wellston, Ohio.

An unusually tight spell comes, and he is hard pushed. He cannot borrow money from his bank, so he will borrow it just once from the usurer, who has been sending him circulars right along. No man can pay such rates of interest and live, but he will do it only once. He does it once, and he does it again. Part of his earnings soon regularly go in ruinous interest rates. He finds things are tightening about him. His credit is still good, but in order to maintain it he must stoop to all sorts of tricks and subterfuges. He approaches to the verge of dishonor. The banks soon know him as a man whose notes are paid with an uncertified cheque after the close of business. The next morning he "hustles" to make the cheque good at his own bank before it reaches it from the clearing house. He is disappointed in his efforts to collect the necessary money, and he goes to some one to borrow the money for a day or two. His friend has no money, but will "swap" cheques. In his anxiety to preserve his credit, he "swaps." He has placed himself under obligations to his friend, and will be called upon to return the favor, and he cannot refuse. Soon the banks regard his cheques with suspicion. Some of them are dishonored. His credit suffers. He is called to account here, there and everywhere. He realizes that he is in deep water, and that he has developed from one of those who suffer on account of the sins of others into one of the sinners. He is no longer stung by the feeling that his credit suffers on account of being a printer, but rather with the reproach that he is one of those that have dragged the credit of the craft into disrepute.

Meanwhile he has been learning. He looks back and sees all his mistakes. If he could only wipe off the slate and begin over again, he would be an extraordinary business man. But he is as helpless as if he were nailed to the cross. He cannot go back. He must break down the unsavory business reputation he has established. To do this is by far harder than to begin anew. His creditors give him advice by the barrel. But he needs money, not advice. He has learned by experience, which is a much better teacher than his creditors, but he is unable to profit by his experience. He is set down as a poor business man, but, in truth, if he only had another chance, perhaps he would display greater business ability than any of his advisors. In this predicament he worries along from month to month and year to year, wearing away his life and making no headway. Sometimes he succeeds in rising above these conditions. Oftener, however, his creditors become tired of bolstering him up, and he goes into bankruptcy. The credit of the entire printing fraternity has received another blow.



Have I overdrawn this picture? I hope I have, for it is a gloomy one. But I would advise any young man who is about to embark in business to ask some of the older proprietors whether he cannot profit by taking the lesson to heart.

CIVIL SERVICE PRINTERS

President Cleveland has signed an order extending the classified service to include all printers and pressmen employed in the various executive departments.

This bringing the compositors into the requirements of the civil service examinations is annoying to them non printers. They are especially disturbed over the age limit, which they say means that either linotypes or typesetting machines will be used by the government.

Old men will not or cannot learn to be rapid operators on the machine, and the age limit is to be enforced, it is asserted, with the direct idea of introducing machines. Fourth Estate.

The  

HIGH SCHOOL

LECTURE COURSE

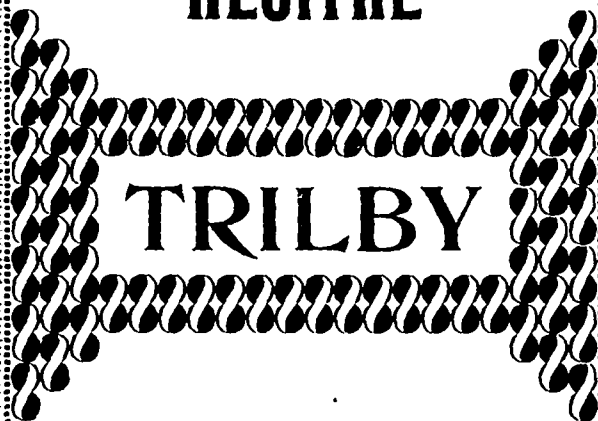
Norwalk, Ohio

SEASON OF

1894=5

From a specimen in "Up-to-Date Ideas," published by Curtis & Harrison, Norwalk, Ohio. [Original was run in red and green]

**JESSIE ALEXANDER
RECITAL**



TRILBY

**TOWN HALL
OWEN SOUND**

Wednesday, Nov. 27

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

A. O. F.



Doors open at 7.30.

Enter ainment a 8.15



GENERAL ADMISSION 25c.

RESERVED SEATS 35c.

PLAN AT MANLEY'S DRUG STORE.



The
BOSS

Hustling
for
an
Order



International Art Printer

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY

BY

ARTHUR M. RUTHERFORD

130-132 FOULETT STREET

Owen Sound, Canada.

A medium for the exchange of ideas among printers: showing specimens of everyday jobwork and ad composition.

Subscription Rates:

One Dollar and twenty-five cents per year; six months, seventy-five cents; to Canada and the United States. To Great Britain, Germany, and all countries in the postal union, Seven Shillings. All remittances must be made payable at par at Owen Sound or Toronto. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

Single copies, fifteen cents.

Advertising Rates:

One Page \$10 a month; Half Page \$5. Contract rates, low, and will be made known upon application to this office.

Copy for ads must be received not later than 5th of the month to insure insertion in current issue.

Owen Sound, November-December, 1895

MULTUM IN PARVO

Owing to the unusually heavy rush of work at our printers, during the holiday season, we have been reluctantly compelled to combine the November and December issues of the I.A.P. This is an occurrence which we do not at all approve of, but, situated as the I.A.P. is at present, nevertheless, one that could not be avoided. Our subscribers, being all printers, will understand our predicament. You all know how to appreciate a good run of work, and will, therefore, let us down easy this trip. We trust that no occasion for such an apology will offer during the next year. Before the next rush season comes around, we hope to be in such a position as to be independent of extra work, no matter how much of it turns up. That our subscribers will kindly accept this apology and bear with us we have not a doubt.

Subscribers who have paid up to December 1895, will receive the coming January number free. This is that they may lose nothing through the doubling of the November-December issues.

THE I.A.P. IN NEW FORM

Commencing with the January number the I.A.P. will appear in new form. Recognizing the awkwardness of our present shape; the injury it is likely to receive in the mails; the great waste of space in reproducing specimens; the difficulty of filing copies by our subscribers; and other inconveniences in having it in its present form, we have decided to somewhat reduce the size of the page, bringing it to the standard magazine size— $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. At the same

time the number of pages will be increased. The January number will contain about sixty pages. How many there will be in the February and subsequent issues will depend entirely on the Canadian printers. If there are seven hundred and fifty printers in Canada, who would like to see a strictly first class magazine of this class turned out in Canada, and who are willing to put up their share of the necessary to pay for the getting up of such a magazine, we are able, willing, and anxious to be the medium of furnishing such a publication. On the other hand: if the printers do not think us capable of turning out such a journal; or if they do not want, or are not prepared to support such an article, why, then, we are satisfied to have it so, and to give you just such a journal as you are willing to support. You may have it ten, twenty, or thirty pages; or forty, fifty, or sixty; or you may have it seventy five or a hundred pages, or more—just whatever you can or will support. If we can get the number of subscribers mentioned above, we will give you, at least, sixty pages monthly. If we do not get that number, we will give you as many pages as we can afford to.

As remarked in a previous issue, I am not a millionaire; and, while very anxious to be the medium through which our Canadian printers may be brought closer together, and into friendly competition with each other, tending through this contact to improve each other's methods, at the same time I do not propose to carry it at a financial loss, nor run head and heels in debt to accomplish this end; nor do I think the printers of this country expect any such foolishness.

What say you? Can Canada support such a printers' magazine, or is our country too small for that? No, you can't answer for Canada, but you can for yourself. Are you willing to pay your share? It is a simple question, and requires but a simple answer—yes, or no. If the former, forward your subscription; if the latter, drop us a postal. It is only fair to us that you should advise us where you stand, that we may know just how we stand.

As to the quality of the I.A.P. for '96: We are making arrangements with some of the best printers in Canada and the United States, whereby we will each month receive plates for the reproduction of specimens of their work. This is something we have been aiming at for some time, and it is with much pleasure we make the announcement that our efforts have been successful. It will ensure to our subscribers not only a good line of specimens of everyday work but also specimens of the very latest modes of the printing art.

ACCOUNTS

In October we sent out our accounts. Now, of course, I might follow the usual course, and say, "the returns have been most gratifying." But the returns

have *not* been gratifying. If it were not for the fact that nature happily bestowed on the publisher a most hopeful and trusting disposition, the chances are that there would be no I. A. P. the coming year. Whether nature is to be thanked or blamed for this, is a matter of doubt at present; but we expect you will remove the doubt. As nature is being criticised, I may as well say that she has also endowed us with pretty good staying powers; consequently, one thing is certain—the I. A. P. comes out in some shape till January, 1897. What that shape is to be, is for you, not us, to say.

Now, a word as to that account you received, or should have received. You don't have to pay it, unless you wish to. We do not propose to work any collecting agency racket—that is out of our line.

Pardon us if we become a little personal—it is necessary. Publishers are fond of giving their subscribers such doses as these: "Pay for your paper, and have a good sleep." "Settle for your newspaper, and die in peace." "Don't rob your printer." "Pay for your paper like a man; don't sponge." Now, let us ask you to take a little of your own medicine. Does it taste bad? Am sorry, but it can't be helped. "Pay up, and have a good sleep."

AMERICAN EDITION OF THE I. A. P.

In February we commence the issue of an American edition of the INTERNATIONAL ART PRINTER.

This step is in response to earnest requests from subscribers on the Southern side of the line. We are doubtful as the wisdom of launching this venture at the present juncture, and as to the reception it will get; but have, nevertheless, determined to have a try at it, be the result what it may. Have not much to say at present as to what style it will be gotten up in, preferring to leave it to speak for itself when it puts in an appearance. Will say of it, however, the same as of the new Canadian edition, viz: Arrangements have been made with some of the best American and Canadian printers, whereby we will be enabled to show a high class of specimens on our pages each month. Regarding the letterpress: We have decided to carry on this part of the work somewhat after the style of that busy people's monthly, the Review of Reviews. In the innumerable printers' and allied trades' journals of the English speaking nations, there appear many articles that are of extra quality; many articles also appear that are not worth the space they occupy. Now, while we do not propose to reproduce all the good articles—that would be impossible with the space at our command—we will give the best articles on the different subjects of interest to printers in general, from the several representative trades' journals. At the same time, the pages of the I. A. P. will always be open for communications and original contributions.

The reproduction of specimens of plain, ordinary,

everyday job and ad composition, as well as of new, novel, and catchy designs, will be the main feature in both the Canadian and American editions.

Our American office will be at 440 West Dauphin street, Philadelphia, with that well and favorably known printer of that city, Mr. Adam Deist, as representative.

EXPERIMENTS

We are considering the advisability of opening the pages of the I. A. P. to the experimentation of a couple of, to printers, most interesting subjects; the deciding of which, for or against, is an object of great importance, but one which, up to the present time, none of the trade journals have had the temerity to attempt a practical demonstration.

These questions are: Is justification of matter to a given measure absolutely necessary? and, Shall we use heavy, in place of light, faced Roman in text matter?

We are not prepared to answer either question, offhand, but will take the matter up fully in future numbers, giving practical illustration to one or both questions.

You should not miss a number of the I. A. P. Send in one or two dollars, as your case calls for, at once, so that you miss none of this interesting experiment. Every number for '96 will be of great interest and value to the practical, go ahead, up to date printer. You cannot afford to miss an issue; but of course you will miss them if you do not settle. No back numbers will be kept in '96.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE FOR '96

The subscription rate of the I. A. P. for 1896 will be \$1.50. Those in arrears who will remit *before the tenth of February*, two dollars will pay your sub to January '97—one dollar arrears, and one for the coming year. Those not in arrears, send one dollar for '96—this offer also holds good only till February tenth.

You will often find articles or items in the I. A. P. that may, with advantage, and perhaps profit, be reproduced in your own paper. Look out for them.

Owen Sound Times Sold

Jas. H. Rutherford, who for the past seven years has been managing editor of the Owen Sound Times, has purchased that paper from Mr. David Creighton, ex-M. P. P., and late manager of the Toronto Empire, who is now reaping the reward of long and faithful service to party and country, as Assistant Receiver General. Since taking charge, Mr. Rutherford has brought *The Times*: up from a mere blanket sheet to what is now claimed to be the largest and best in the Georgian Bay counties.

Printing Bright Enamelled Papers

BY W. WIBBERLY.

Most printers are as a rule greatly handicapped with the working upon enamelled papers, owing to the ingredients being so sensitive to conditions of the weather. Having had a long and wide experience with the working of bronze and white and colored enamel papers (both English and foreign makes), I often had my patience tried to the utmost, until I took and studied very carefully the ingredients used in the manufacture of the paper. Then came the query, what ink, etc., would dry the best, and not rub off. The result is that one of my wrinkles the ink will stand for years after twenty-four hours' drying.

the surfaces, the enamels especially absorbing the varnish in the ink, and consequently leave nothing to hold the color; but this preparation, if followed out, I will defy to be rubbed off. After use, the rollers should not be left to stand in the ink, but cleansed with trups.

The two wrinkles have stood the test of many years upon press, platen and cylinder machines. They will also answer for process and other cuts upon every description of enamelled papers. The British Printer.

The Legislative Press Gallery

At the annual meeting of the members of the Legislative Press Gallery, held at Ottawa, November

Name				Envelope No.													
I have promised to pay				weekly for 1896.													
JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL					
5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	
MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST					
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER					
6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	

Each Sunday, as you place your contribution in your Envelope, fill in the amount under the proper date in this card, and you can tell at any time how your account stands.

Firstly, do not use any patent roller composition, but one of the old-fashioned ones. For a small roller, get 4lbs. of the very best glue; 6lbs. of the commonest coarse sugar; melt down, then add one tablespoon of salt; also 1/2-pint of urine—boil well for three to four hours, and then run into mould, and and let stand all the night. To the ink you require (no matter what color) add, according to the number you are going to work off, a small quantity of the very best "copal" varnish, with a little tallow, the same as used for making tallow candles; mix well together, then use sparingly.

This preparation will also answer for ivory cards. Most inks show on the above surfaces a want of solidity, and may be rubbed off, no matter how long they have been worked. This defect I conceive to be due to the ingredients used in the preparation of

13, the retiring president, E. T. D. Chambers, of the Ottawa Chronicle, in the chair, the following officers were elected:

- Hon. President, Hon. T. C. Chapais;
- Hon. Vice Presidents, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Mr. Chicoyne, M.L.A.;
- President, T. St. Pierre, Montreal Herald;
- First Vice, J. B. Dumont, Courier du Canada;
- Second Vice, E. J. C. Chambers, Montreal Gazette;
- Secretary, A. Alaire, L'Evenement;
- Committee, L. S. Joncas, M.P., John Jordan, J. H. McHugh, Alfred Oliver, and Hon. Charles Langelier.

Thanks were voted the retiring president, and congratulations tendered to Hon. T. C. Chapais on his appointment as President of the Legislative Council.

It Takes Brains

*To select
And capital
To secure
The assortment
That we always show
In*

Holiday Novelties

*In making presents,
Often
The pocket
Has to be consulted.
This is where we fill
A crying need.
Our prices are by far
The lowest in town,
And
Our patrons
Always save money.*

No Credit AND Son

*Commercial
Avenue*

Wedding Gifts



ARE EASY TO
SELECT FROM
A LARGE
STOCK OF

SOLID SILVERWARE

WHICH WE CARRY,
RANGING FROM THE
MODEST AND INEX-
PENSIVE ARTICLE TO
THE HANDSOMEST
AND MOST EXPEN-
SIVE. WE CAN SUIT
EVERYONE'S PURSE.

**BIZZ & BUZZ
JEWELERS**

200 BRACELET AVENUE
SILVERTOWN

Clocks *Beauty adds charm to useful-
ness. That is why we hunt
everywhere for beautiful clocks. But pretty isn't
if pretty doesn't, so the movement must be as
perfect as the cases.*

French Regulators, gold plate, jeweled and enameled dials
and pendulums. Finest movements. \$25 to \$125.

Dainty enameled and gilt Boudoir Clocks from Vienna.
Watteau enamels; watch movements. \$10 to \$50.

French Traveling Clocks, in cases; time and alarm. Plain
and fancy dials. \$9 to \$50.

Porcelain Clocks, French and American; daintily decorated.
\$2 to \$50.

Gold-bronze Clock Sets, 3 pieces, Louis XV and XVI styles.
\$50 to \$150.

BIZZ & BUZZ, Clockmakers.

Diamond Avenue and Gold Street

Ads That Pay

Cut out this coupon together with Nos. 2 and 3 to follow, and bring to my store with 85 Cents, for which you will receive my \$1.00 Sterling Silver Watch Pocket, or any other Dollar Article you select.

Coupon No. 1

Dec. 30, 1895.
This Coupon, with Nos. 2 and 3, and 85 cents, presented at my store not later than Jan. 25, will entitle any lady to a Sterling Silver Watch Pocket, or any other dollar article she may select.

EIGHTEEN K. FINE.
"The Jeweler."

Free Dinner New Years

OR ANY OTHER DAY

To any purchaser of Jewelry to the amount of two dollars or over, on Thursday, I will present a meal ticket that will entitle the holder to a 25c. meal at any eating house in Owen Sound.

See the fine display of Watches and Jewelry in my show window.

Eighteen K. Fine

"THE JEWELER"

Bargains For Tuesday

Tea Spoon	\$1.00
Coffee Spoon75
Paper Knife75
Hat Mark50
Umbrella Clasp25

—
\$3.25

ALL STERLING SILVER
ALL FIVE, \$2
ON TUESDAY ONLY

Coin Silver Thimbles

TEN CENTS EACH

For One Day Only

On Saturday, December 21st, I will sell my regular 25c. Coin Silver Thimbles for 10c. each. Only one day at this price, and only one Thimble to each lady bringing this ad.

Eighteen K. Fine
THE JEWELER

THE HARMONIES OF COLOR, AND THE
COLOR PRINTER'S ART
PAPER AND PRESS.

No PRINTER, who has intelligence and taste to begin with, goes very far in his efforts to combine colors without learning that bright hues may be united at the direct expense of harmony. Knowing this from experience alone, and

trying for results the nature of which they cannot pre-determine. The result is useless and expensive experimentation, which could be avoided were the employing printer to understand the possibilities of the art in this direction, and to insist upon his men familiarizing themselves with a little more knowledge than the average workman possesses. Why should the fatuity of the ignorant musician be condemned, and that of the colorist be extenuated? The way both go about their work indicates the substantial similarity of the conditions within which each must progress. I have often observed the procedure of job printers in large establishments, and have little recollection of seeing one so fundamentally informed as to be independent of set formulæ and traditional rules. Such combinations as will be safe to work with are generally those which previous experience has taught him are reliable. A novelty in effect always taxes his knowledge to the utmost. The result will then depend upon his natural perception of harmony, his sensibility to correct arrangement, and his judgment of color in itself.

Given the requisite taste, feeling, and appreciation of color arrangement, all that is necessary to make

Presented to

C. T. Sutherland, Esq.,

by a number of his Owen Sound friends, at a

Farewell Banquet

tendered him upon the occasion of his removing
from Owen Sound to Meaford.

Owen Sound, November 1st, 1895.

in the great majority of instances having no definite comprehension of laws whereby satisfaction may be gotten without expensive experiment, he often keeps on changing his hues, without washing up, putting on another color, and pulling proofs, until both time and temper have been sorely tried in the effort to arrive at beautiful arrangement, proportion and balance. The same law of harmony holds true in music; one not technically instructed may sit at the instrument and evoke such discords as will convert the most placid nature into a chaos of emotions, the most murderous. Yet, the very same elements, which, in the hands of the uninformed or unskilled personage, combine so disagreeably, may, when placed in their true relation by one conversant with them, charm the listener into whatever mental state the music may symbolize. Should we not seriously doubt the sanity of one who, without previous knowledge of musical laws, would propose to execute classic compositions with which those very laws are inseparably bound up? Why does not the same apply with color, where the analogy is so exact that even identical terms may be used to define our sensations? There is a judicious reform to be undertaken in the job department of the printing office, as ordinarily conducted. Printers, not trained at all in what constitutes harmony of color, are daily

Mrs. and Mrs. W. J. Wolfe

*invite you to be present at the
wedding of their daughter*

Wm. L.

to

George H. Golley

*at their residence, 110a Ninety One
Pugler Street, Owen Sound.*

on

*Wednesday, December Twenty Fifth
Eighteen Ninety Five.*

at five o'clock, p.m.

the printer master of whatever comes before him is knowledge of the laws and principles governing this important branch of his art. Theories there are

plenty of, and not a few of them are fanciful and unreliable. The printer is, more than anything else, a practical ornamentist, and must select for his code practical and dependable rules. He must know how to ornament with color, and this no mere knowledge of the physical properties of light will give him. It is better, therefore, to find out what colors go well together, and in what manner to arrange them effectively, than to trouble ourselves with the many abstruse textbooks dealing with *what ought*, theoretically, to be the case. The artistic and the scientific considerations do not always agree, and not seldom is it necessary for the artist to entirely disregard the latter in his devotion to what will best help him in his work. It is for this very reason that the theory that "red, green, and violet are the fundamental colors," according to Dr. Young, must be abandoned in harmonious arrangement of colors. As Sir Gardner Wilkinson remarks, in his work "On Color and

will render them better colorists, and more worthy of being ranked with advanced exponents of progress in the printing arts. *Editor Paper and Press.*

We now propose to devote the remaining papers to a consideration of the laws which govern the harmonies of colors, as exhibited in the works of Field and Chevreul, in their application to the color printers' art. The voluminous and elaborate works of these writers exhibit the science of chromatics from two distinct standpoints. The first mentioned author, whose works form the basis of all other works in the English language, deals with the whole theory of color most exhaustively. His treatise is of more value to the painter and decorative artist than to the printer; nevertheless, there are certain fundamental laws of harmonious proportion in colors, first enunciated by Field, which have a distinct value for the artistic printer, and assist him in creating harmonious combinations which, if he were left to

21st EXCELSIOR
**ANNUAL
BALL ...**


TOWN HALL
TUESDAY
31st December, '95

Dalsandro's Famous Orchestra and Mandolins

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK DANCING AT 9 O'CLOCK

Ticket for Gent and Ladies, \$1.00.

THE GREATEST HIT
OF THE
SEASON



Sec.

"Taste," p. 69, "No observations on the relative position and quantity of color *resulting from philosophical speculation* can be taken as guides in polychrome decoration." (The italics are ours.) Mr. Earhart has abundantly vindicated the usefulness of the old red-yellow-blue theory for color printers, and what he has so clearly set forth has been demonstrated in the practical outcome of color as applied to the arts for a great many years.

It is with the foregoing remarks as a sort of introduction that we invite the reader's attention to an intelligent consideration of the subject, which appeared during the former half of the present year in our valued British contemporary, 'The Printers' Register, purporting to be a chapter from a book on color printing, revised to date by its author, a practical printer, who had already won reputation by his writings in that line. The following, properly accredited, is worthy of careful reading and absorption by all who value information of the kind that

his unaided instincts, would be difficult of realization, and would then only be the result of fortuitous effort. That part of the science of chromatics which is of interest and importance to the printer has reference to the elements of color, and shows us the proportions in which they should be used to balance each other in order to produce a perfectly harmonious result. We shall endeavor, as succinctly as possible, to state so much of these principles as is applicable to printing and valuable to the color printer; but it may be well here to mention, in passing, that when Field first gave his views to the world he was ignorant of the law of simultaneous contrast, discovered by the distinguished Frenchman, Chevreul, and that therefore his deductions must be taken with such modifications as this law imposes.

(Concluded next issue)

Have you settled that little account for your sub?

AARON READ
Manufacturer of

Best Havana Filler Used ... **FINE CIGARS**

1896		1896	
Jan.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Feb.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Aug.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Mar.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Sept.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Apr.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Oct.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Nov.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
June	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Dec.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

SMOKE READ'S WINNERS.

PERMIT.



This is to certify that I,

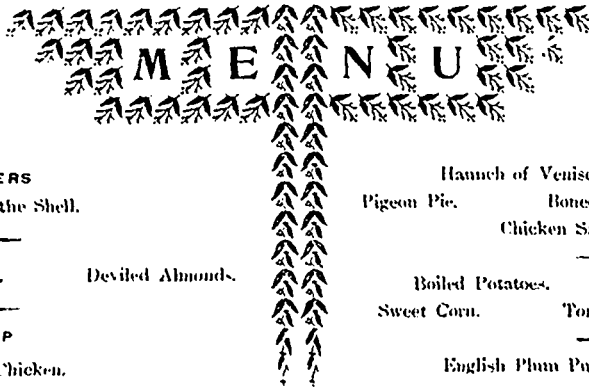
the legal and wedded wife of

do hereby permit my husband to go, on any of the Calendar Dates on the back of this permit, where he pleases, and to smoke READ'S CIGARS when he pleases. I further permit him the company of any lady or ladies, and to enjoy a smoke of one of Read's Winners Cigars. I want him to enjoy life, as he will be a long time dead.

Duly and legally executed before me,

Witness

Signed



OYSTERS
Natives on the Shell.

Spanish Olives. Celery. Deviled Almonds.

SOUP
Cream of Chicken.

Lake Superior Salmon—Sauce Hollandaise.
Potatoes Parisienne.

Ham Braise Champagne Sauce.
Turkey Chestnut Dressing.
Xmas Ribs of Beef, with Horseradish.
Roast Milk Pig, with Dressing.

PATERSON HOUSE PUNCH

Haunch of Venison—Red Currant Jelly.
Pigeon Pie. Boned Turkey, in Jelly.
Chicken Salad. German Sala.

Boiled Potatoes. Mashed Potatoes.
Sweet Corn. Tomatoes. French Peas.

English Plum Pudding—Cognac Sauce.

Charlotte Russe. Cream Rolls. Mince Pie.
Deep Apple Pie and Whipped Cream.
Wine Jelly. Macarons.

Jamaica Oranges. Almeria Grapes. Walnuts.
Soft-shell Almonds. Barcelonas. Snow Apples.
Blue Basket Raisins.

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Canadian and Rochefort Cheese.

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Owen Sound.

189

Arthur M. Rutherford
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 130-132 Poulett Street
 Owen Sound, Canada

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO
LLOYD & SCULLY
 Wholesale
 Dealers in
PRODCE
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F. C. WILKINSON
DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES
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No. 7 POULETT STREET

Owen Sound,

189

A MONTH CONDENSED

The Mercury, Guelph, Ont., is now put up by typographs.

The Whitby Gazette this week celebrated its 35th anniversary.

The Progress, Qu'Appelle, Assa., has just entered its eleventh year.

The Westville (N.S.) Press has purchased a large news and job outfit.

The Reporter, Galt, Ont., is offered for sale by the executor of the estate.

On November 7, at Dutton, Ont., the Advance Office got a slight scorch by fire.

The Northern Enterprise, Campbellton, N.B., comes to hand enlarged to eight pages.

The Forest (Ont.) Standard is applying for incorporation. Capital stock \$10,000, in \$5 shares.

The Halifax Chronicle and The Echo are insuring the lives of their subscribers, a la Montreal Star.

The Canadian Grocer, Toronto, issued a splendid Fall number, full of interesting news for the trade.

Those uncontrollable hogs, the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, are, it is said, about to erect a large publishing house.

The Berlin (Ont.) Publishing Co. have purchased The Telegraph of that city. A. L. Anderson is the new editor.

With its new dress and in enlarged form, the Listowel Standard appears as one of the most up-to-date papers in Western Ontario.

The Wingham, Ont., Times has changed hands, S. G. Brown, principal of the Watford public school, having purchased from R. Elliot.

The Exeter Advocate publishers have dissolved partnership. Charles H. Sanders is now sole editor and proprietor, Mr. Dwyer retiring.

Messrs. Fawcett & Spurr, publishers of the Toronto Junction Leader and Recorder, last week at Woodbridge, gave their second annual dinner to their employes.

The Halifax Herald, Wm. McNab, the Nova Scotia Printing Co., and A. & W. McKinley will print the bulk of the Nova Scotia Government Reports for the coming year.

The Rome correspondent of the Quebec Electeur, a well known French-Canadian priest, is in a heap of trouble. He is under arrest for writing articles attacking the Italian Government.

The Grey Review, Durham, Ont., has an interesting article from the pen of John Cameron, representative of the Dry Goods Review, giving an account of that gentleman's trip to Great Britain this summer.

One of the presents to W. J. Hambly, of the Toronto Mail and Empire, and chairman of the Public School Board of that city, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, last week, was a fine inkstand, with an address containing the following: "The good die young; you have lived to see fifty."

The Halifax Herald is running a twelve-page Saturday edition.

The Petrolia Advertiser now runs its machines with a gas engine.

The Colonial Standard, Picton, N.S., has entered its thirty-eighth year.

The Portage la Prairie (Man.) Daily Item ran just one hundred issues.

Another typograph has been installed in The Record office, Windsor, Ont.

A. Macotte & Co., bookbinders, Quebec, are offering their business for sale.

The Toronto World is being sued for \$50,000 for libel by J. Isreal Tarte, M.P.

C. S. O'Neill, editor of Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, is on a trip to Newfoundland.

Five typographs now compose the Ottawa Citizen's battery, a new one having been added recently.

"Life of Sir John Thompson," by J. K. Hopkins, bound in paper, is now on sale at the bookstores.

Editor Stein, of the Commercial, Winnipeg, has returned from his annual trip to the eastern provinces.

A large two-story brick block as an office, and a new Vaughan cylinder press, are the latest acquisitions of The Thamesville Herald.

Moses Nickerson will be the editor of a new paper to be published at Barrington, N.S. The first number will be printed from the Yarmouth Times office.

On November 11th, the Welland (Ont.) Telegraph came close to issuing in smoke instead of in the usual manner. Fortunately the fire had little headway when discovered, and was easily extinguished without the aid of the brigade.

A Saturday edition is now issued by the Brandon (Man.) Sun. It has been moved to handsome new quarters in the Fleming block. The Sun has one of the finest job plants in Manitoba, as well as a first-class newspaper outfit.

A libel suit in Canada is an extravagant form of amusement for the losing party, so be careful which side of the fence you are on. At Quebec, in Angers v. Pacaud, Judge Roushier condemned defendant to settle \$2,000 and costs, which amount to about \$2,000 more.

The Stratford (Ont.) Beacon says: D. McGillivuddy, of the Goderich Signal, who was unanimously elected president of the West Huron Reform Association last week, fills for the first time in his history the only office of any sort that he has been prevailed upon to accept. If Mr. McGillivuddy is not an officeseeker, he is certainly a very clever newspaper man.

The publishers of The Guide-Advocate, of Watford, Ont., promise some improvements in the near future on what is now one of the best local papers in Ontario. Messrs. Harris & Williams, the late publishers, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Williams will remain with the paper, but the firm will be Harris & Co. Mrs. Tye, the owner of plant and premises, becoming silent partner.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
49 and 51 Union Street,
Directly opposite South Market Square.

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Office of *Lloyd & Scully*

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*Flour and Feed, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dressed Hops, and all kinds of Country Produce.
Wool, Hides, Wool, Sheepskins and Tallow.*

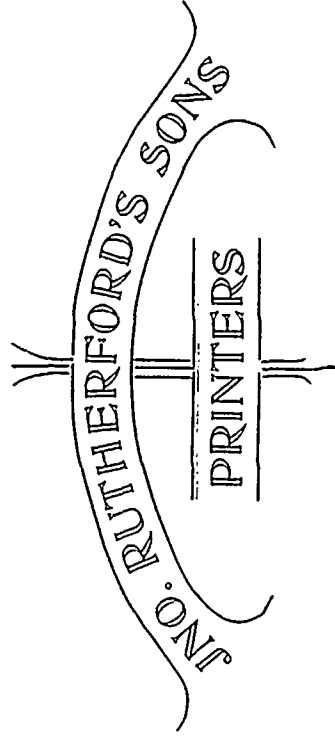
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Finest Work ...

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Queen Sound, Ont., 189

G. M. Rutherford.
Jas. H. Rutherford.

International Art Printer.



THINK ABOUT THIS

Here are some very good instructions for killing a newspaper: Just let your subscription go. It's only a dollar or two—the publisher don't need it. If he asks you for it, get just as mad as you can, and tell him to stop the paper - you never read it, anyhow. Then go and borrow your neighbor's. When the reporter comes for news, always be busy. Make him feel as if he were intruding that your time is worth \$100 a minute. When the advertising and job man comes, tell him you don't need to advertise—everybody knows you; that you will try and get along without any printed stationery—it's too expensive; that business is slack, and you must economize. Never drop in to see the editor, unless you want a free complimentary notice, or a lengthy obituary for a beloved relative. Never recommend the paper to anybody. When you speak of it, always say, "Yes, we have a little sheet, but it don't amount to much." Keep this up for a year or two, and you will have a dead newspaper, a dead set of merchants, and a dead town. — Profitable Advertising.

You might also take the paper out of the post office regularly for six or eight months, or perhaps a year or two; then, about the time you think he is liable to send in his bill, or after he has sent it half a dozen times, put the paper back in the office, marked "refused." You know the editor can make you pay for it, whether you have actually ordered it or not — the law holds one a subscriber to any publication which he or she takes out of the office and does not return at once. You cannot take out and keep two or more copies, and then return one "refused." You are protected by the law, in that you may order the paper discontinued at any time, *provided* always that you are square with the publisher. If you have taken any papers, and have not paid for them, the law protects him, in that you must pay, and he can compel you to pay, for all such copies, whether ordered or not. The law gives publishers the right to assume that if you take an ordered or unordered sample copy from the office, and do not return it, you wish to have it; and it gives the publisher authority to place you on his list of regular bona fide subscribers, and to keep you there until all copies sent you are paid for. If necessary, he may collect through process of law, all costs being placed on you.

Of course, you know, he is a nice, easy-going, soft-hearted (or headed) beggar; all printers are; he would never come on you for a measly dollar or two. Perhaps not. All the more shame to you, my friend; and the shorter the road to the obsequies of his paper, which is perhaps the goal you are aiming at.

The publisher expects that if you do not want his paper, you will have him notified to that effect. It costs you nothing to do so. It is only necessary to hand the paper to the postmaster, with the request that the publisher be notified of the fact. It is well

to remember, however, that this course is of no avail if you have previously taken copies and have not settled for them.

An illustration: If five copies of a five cent paper have been received, send a quarter to the publisher, with orders to strike your name from his mail list; if any further copies come, simply refuse to take it from the office. This is the only proceeding that will relieve you of liability.

Be honest with your publisher; it pays.



The first Japanese newspaper appeared only twenty-five years ago. It was published monthly by a druggist, as an advertising medium. Now there are over four hundred journals in the realm of the Mikado.

You should keep before the people,
For they are very apt, you know,
To forget you are in business,
If you cease to tell them so.

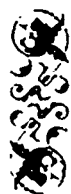
—American Bookbinder.

If you have anything to sell to printers, tell them so in the advertising pages of the I.A.P.

Owen Sound
Collegiate Institute

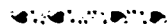
Annual Commencement

.... and



**Inter-Collegiate
Debate** ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

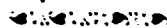
London
vs
Owen Sound



Subject :

RESOLVED: "That in Awarding the Franchise, there should be no restriction on account of sex."

Affirmative (London)	Negative (Owen Sound)
D. W. Deal	F. Morris
Fred. D. Screamon	G. F. Kay



Judges :

H. S. Ross, B.A., Emer Collegae, Toronto.	H. O. McKay, M.A.
S. J. MacLiffe, B.A.	

Chairman : Mayor Kennedy

THE COPYRIGHT ACT

The CANADIAN copyright question, which has been the bone of contention between the British authors and the Canadian and British publishers for years, seems at last, to the great relief of all concerned, in a fair way to a satisfactory adjustment. After several conferences between Hall Caine, representing the British authors, and representatives of the Canadian Copyright Association, a statement, satisfactory to both sides, and in which mutual concessions are made, was prepared for submission to the Canadian Government.

Subsequently, November 25, an open conference was held at Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Acting Minister of Agriculture, presiding, supported by Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Minister of Justice Sir Charles H. Tupper. Hall Caine represented the British authors, and F. R. Dady the British publishers, while the Canadian Copyright Association was represented by several prominent publishers.

There was an extended discussion on the draft prepared by the British and Canadian Copyright Associations' representatives, with the result that that draft was generally agreed to. The only important objection came from Mr. Dady, to the importation clause. It is not at all probable that this point, though of no small importance in the eyes of the delegates, will be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement. The chances are that it will be altered, or eliminated entirely. In all probability there will be other minor alterations, but the draft, of which we present a comparatively full synopsis below, will form the basis of a new bill to be brought in by the Canadian Government, possibly at the January session. If it is not then dealt with, it will have to be left to a new parliament, as the January session will be the last previous to a general election, which will take place in May or June.

THE COMPROMISE DRAFT ACT.

The sections and sub-sections as numbered below, refer to the same sections and sub-sections in the complete draft act as presented.

1. Title of Act.
2. Interpretation of certain expressions, the only important one being
 - (1) The expression "book" means every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan, separately published.
3. Nothing in this act shall prejudicially affect any copyright now subsisting in Canada.
4. Provides for the keeping of proper registers.
5. Provides that every work copyright in the United Kingdom, at the time of coming into force of this act, shall be entitled to the like right of copyright in Canada.
6. Provides that every work entitled to copyright under this act shall enjoy copyright in Canada with-

out printing, publishing or reproducing in Canada, subject to certain restrictions as to a book.

7. Any person domiciled in Canada, or the United Kingdom, or in any British possession, or any citizen of any country which grants copyright to British subjects, or his assigns, may secure copyright in Canada.

(2) Authors have the exclusive right to dramatize or translate any of their works.

8. Copyright is granted for 42 years.

9. If a book is published in a foreign country, simultaneously with its publication in the British Dominions, or vice versa, it must be registered at Ottawa simultaneously.

(2) If a book is published in the country of origin only, the author may register at Ottawa at any time until a license has been applied for.

(3) If a work is to be or is first published in Canada, it must be registered on or before the day of publication.

(4) The registration mentioned above may be made at Ottawa, or, for the convenience of authors abroad, it may be made at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, at London, providing the author pays the cost of cabling the fact of registration to Ottawa.

(5) This registration involves an undertaking to print in Canada, from type or plates, within 60 days. Unless published simultaneously, a deposit of \$100 is to be made as a guarantee of good faith.

(6) Three copies of every book are to be delivered at Ottawa not later than the day of publication.

(8) From the day of registration, importation is prohibited, except as to two copies, which any person may import for use but not for sale, and except as to copies of the book printed in the United Kingdom, and offered for sale to the public therein, which may be imported for 60 days, after which all importation ceases, except as to the two copies aforesaid.

Newspapers and Magazines containing matter copyrighted under this Act, authorized by the author, are not prohibited.

(9) Books in other languages are not prohibited, when only English translations of the same are copyrighted and printed in Canada under this Act.

(10) Books in the English language are not prohibited, when only the same books in the French or other language are copyrighted and printed in Canada.

10. Provides for copyright notice on every book printed in Canada.

COPYRIGHT UNDER LICENSE.

11. If a book has been published simultaneously in any part of the British Dominions, or vice versa, but not registered at Ottawa; or

(2) If a book has been published in the country of origin, and published in a foreign country, without copyright; or

(3) If a book registered in Canada has not been published within the 60 days following.

A license may issue.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE AUTHOR.

It will have been seen that the author has been given one opportunity to secure exclusive copyright in Canada. He is now given a second opportunity as follows:

12. Applicants for a license are to state the proposed retail price of the book, to agree to pay the author a royalty of ten per cent. on the same (which royalty is not to be less than 2½ cents per copy), and this royalty payment is to be made on not less than 500 copies at a time.

(3) On receipt of application for a license (which is to be accompanied by a fee of \$5), the Minister is to telegraph or cable on the same day to the publisher of the book in the country of origin, offering the choice of two plans, as follows:

The owner may accept any offer, in which case the license issues forthwith; or

The owner may refuse the application and decide to retain the copyright, in which case he must register within seven days of the notice from the Minister.

Should no answer be received by the Minister within seven days, the license is to issue forthwith, and should more than one offer have been received, the license goes to the highest retail price.

13. Before receiving license the applicant agrees to print in Canada within 30 days, from the last authorized edition of the book, in full, and without altering or varying any plates, etc., should any such be reproduced.

(1) The licensee is to deposit \$100 as a guarantee of good faith.

(2) Three copies of the book must be delivered at Ottawa.

(3) If a new edition of any book is issued containing material additions, the copyright reverts to the author, but the licensee has the privilege of selling any copies (but not exceeding one thousand) unsold.

(5) Importation ceases on application for a license the same as on registration for a copyright.

(7) Provides for the payment of the royalty to the owner of the copyright.

SERIAL COPYRIGHT.

14. The author of any work first published serially elsewhere, has the right to arrange for exclusive serial publication in Canada.

15. If he fails to do so, any newspaper publisher in Canada may apply for license.

(2) On receiving such application, (which is to be accompanied by a fee of \$5), the Minister is to telegraph or cable on the same day to the publisher of the newspaper or periodical in the country of origin, offering choice of two plans, as follows:

(3) The owner has seven days in which to consider the application.

(4) If the application is accepted, the license issues forthwith.

(5) The owner may refuse the application, and decide to retain the copyright himself, in which case he must register within seven days as aforesaid.

(6) Should no answer be received within seven days, the Minister may issue a license on payment of the fee as hereinafter provided.

(7) Thereafter the Minister may issue a license to any or all applicants for serial publication on payment of the proper fee.

(8) The said license shall convey exclusive rights for the city, town or village for which issued.

(9) The license is to issue only to the publisher of a newspaper who will agree to print serially without abridgement or alteration, and without varying or diminishing any prints, etc., that may be reproduced.

(10) Applicants are to pay a fee of \$50 if the paper is published in a city of 100,000 population or over, and \$25 if the population is under 100,000.

(12) Every work so published serially, is to be subject to the other requirements of this Act when published in book form.

Sections 16 to 20 are general clauses, without new principles.

21. Provides that if a copyright book goes out of print, the Minister may issue a license if it is not printed within sixty days.

23. Provides that the Minister may, for cause, grant an extension of thirty days to any term mentioned in the Act within which a book is to be printed in Canada.

The balance of the sections are general provisions and penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act.



Resources of Journalism

"I've got to have something to fill out this column with," said the foreman of the Spiketown Blizzard, poking his head into the editorial sanctum. "That's all there is about it. I've run in all the dead ads and all the catch lines, and slugged everything out till there isn't even a piece of wood greglet left in the office, and I'm short yet half a dozen lines or more." Whereupon editor Clugston sat down and wrote as follows: "Owing to the crowded state of our columns this week, we are compelled to omit several interesting communications now standing in type. Friends will please bear with us. Advertisers must be accommodated. Until the pressure on our columns has eased up, correspondents will please write briefly, and confine themselves to simple statements of fact." --Chicago Tribune.



New Volume of I. A. P. begins January—Sub \$1.50.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED

From James' Publishing House, Bowmanville, Ont.: A large quarter price sheet—very well set, indeed, and nicely printed. An Epworth League topic card, and a program of high school commencement exercises. In both of these an error, which is as common as it is fatal to the neat appearance of a job, appears—that of using too large sizes of type for size of sheet, with the consequent overcrowding. The program suffers the most from this cause. We will, next issue, use your copy in giving a couple of specimens for comparison. Note the distribution of type and blank space.

Hachnel & Lauden, Kiel, Wis., again favor us with a few of their specimens. Your idea shown in the "WE" circular is good; is a little monotonous, however. The list set in smaller type, with a different arrangement, would greatly improve the job. The whiskey label would look better if "Boubon" were run in red, instead of black on bronze. Never attempt to shade in colors a letter that the typefoundry has already shaded for you—there are very few faces that will stand it. The card for Grand Central Hotel is very good—but Oh! that terrible "yellow-green" ink again! Would do all right if used only as a shade for the main line. Would not use it on the smaller lines or ornaments. The other specimens are good. Presswork and colors excellent.

A very neat and tasty annual commencement announcement and concert program, with cover in gold and blue, from J. Geo. Keefer, proprietor The Register, Norwood, Ont. Stock used is good, as are also the composition and presswork.

A. Theo. Patterson, of Benton Harbor, Mich., sends a batch of specimens which stamp as a truism the heading on his letterpaper, "Progressive Printer." A neater, cleaner, and more artistic set of statement and bill headings we have not had the pleasure of seeing. Another very artistic specimen is a real estate agent's four page circular. We will show the four pages, with a couple of the statements, in the January number. Another specimen of Mr. Patterson's, worthy of mention, is a monthly blotter. Simple yet neat in design, and printed in red and black, it makes a very attractive reminder to the business man.

W. A. M. Bellwood, of the Manitoulin Expositor, Little Current, Ont., sends a couple of statements, a letterhead, and a card. I note this go-ahead printer has been putting in a couple of series of new faces—the light-face sloping gothic and the "Pantograph" script; and he knows how to use them, too. In all four specimens these faces are used in combination, and the result is work that would be a credit to any city office.

I have before received specimens from The Times Printing Co., Orillia, but, though showing most excellent taste in design, none have given me so much pleasure in examining as a business card and a billhead for themselves, received a short time ago. The card is—well, I can't tell you what it is like, will show you next month, though. The billhead, too, is good. Two lines of border in light blue and bronze blue form a band across the entire sheet, on which "To The Times Printing Co., Dr." appears in DeVinne and DeVinne outline, printed in light blue and carmine. A centrepiece, made up of outline leaves, in gold, nicely sets off the whole work. Mr. Blackstone is to be congratulated on having such a thorough printer as he who executed these jobs.

A really fine line of specimens are those which come from C. M. Church, The Exponent, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. As a rule compositor, both in straight and curved designs, Mr. Church is evidently an expert; nor can any fault be found with his mode of handling type faces. Letterheads, billheads,

circulars, cards, programs, envelopes, etc., are excellent in design, colors and presswork.

In the September I.A.P., I noticed a card that was being used by W. H. Keller of The Journal, Uxbridge, Ont., ("Don't subscribe for the Journal.") It is with pleasure I note in my review box this month quite a batch from the same source. The only fault I see in Mr. Keeler's work is a propensity to use too heavy faced letters in combination with scripts, and a tendency to twist rule into shapes which are not particularly artistic nor useful. Otherwise the designs and composition are very good; the presswork and choice of colors are also good. Your plan of using the colored inks, in preference to the solid blacks, is one that could be with advantage copied by printers in general. For the circular, 1000 copies, in two colors, on quarto post, you ought to get \$1.50.

Geo. H. Irwin, on The Herald, Brussels, Ont., sends several specimens of general work. Some of these are very good; others are very bad. The fault is not, however, with the designs so much as the faces used. It is only fair to Mr. Irwin to say that he is just learning the trade; and taking this into consideration, his work is not open to such adverse criticism as it otherwise would be. Perhaps a few words of advice would be welcome to you just now: Use modern type faces as much as possible (Gothics are always modern.) Do not use very light and very heavy faces in the same job; nor have too big a discrepancy in the sizes of the leading lines of a job. Do not sprawl your type all over surface of stock—some printers appear to think they are not earning their wages unless they cover twelve square inches of stock with eleven of matter. You demonstrate my idea in the cards for Miss Lowery. One is spread all over the card, and looks like the dickens, while the second is just about right. In the latter, if the rules under the six point DeVinne lines were not so long, it would be an improvement. This latter may seem a small point; but, I tell you, my boy, it is the little things that count in printing, as in other trades. Give particular care to details in every job you are on. Remember the old saying: "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." Be as particular as to the appearance of a common guttersnipe (street dodger) as to that of the finest piece of work that goes out of your hands. Don't get discouraged over your work; many things will crop up to make you sick of the trade: don't take them that way; shut your teeth, and go in with the determination to succeed, to be a printer—as good as the best.

Take as many of the practical trade's journals as you can possibly afford. Not only subscribe for them, but read and study them; take in everything in them: but don't attempt to follow blindly everything in them. You must use as much discrimination in handling trade journals as a razor. Study every piece of jobwork, every newspaper, every piece of printing you can get your eyes on. You cannot get too much of it. You will find use for every piece of information, every design, suggestion or idea that you can possibly get into your brain box. Study everything—if not to use, to avoid.

I will go more fully into this matter of advice to young printers in a series of illustrated articles, to commence in an early number.

F. W. Clewwater, The Forester, Huntsville, Ont., sends a billhead, done in light blue and carmine. The design, composition and presswork are good. Harmony a little off. Try a lighter tint and run your second form in turquoise green, it would please you better.

A batch of general commercial work comes from Charles A. Styles, with The Courier, Morrisburg, Ont. Considering the worn and out of date type he has to work with, Mr Styles' specimens are very creditable. As an ad the envelope you

refer to may do its duty, but from a printer's standpoint—well, non libet!

The Thorald (Ont.) Post favors us with a couple of very neat and catchy monthly calendar blotters—"A Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year." Will show one next issue.

The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont., has the prettiest Carrier Boy's Annual Greeting that I have seen this season. It speaks highly of the artistic taste of W. S. McKowan, the Statesman's foreman.

The Keystone Press, of Wellston, Ohio, have issued a neat little book entitled "Specimens of Printing." It is, as its name implies, a collection of good everyday specimens of jobwork. Its seventy six pages are replete with specimens and reading matter that will be found of great assistance to the young printer, for whose especial use it is designed. At the same time older printers may with advantage examine its pages. Price 50c. On page one eighty nine a specimen from this work is shown.

The British Whig, Kingston, Ont., sends a souvenir of the unveiling of the statue and inauguration of the monument of the late Hon. Sir John Macdonald. The get-up and the presswork on both letterpress and halftones is excellent. The cover, printed in gold, on fancy board, is tasty. Another artistic little production of this house is a booklet, "The Limestone City Greeting to St. George's Union." Eight pages of descriptive matter, program, places of interest, etc., while a cover with a medallion design over a vase of green plant, all heavily embossed, forms a fitting cover to such a piece of work.

Some one sends from Bowmanville, Ont., a circular of the Morris Piano, but neglected to put in any identification mark. He need not be ashamed of it, for it is very neatly printed in blue and carmine, on a hand-made folded note sheet; envelope to match.

H. B. Anslaw, with W. C. Anslaw, commercial printer, Newcastle, N. B., forwards a small batch of specimens of general work, which show very well in design and presswork. Cannot say as much for the inks used, though, I must say, you handle the "color process" considerably better than the most printers we know of. Would advise you to confine your efforts in this line to large faces, and keep your inks as stiff as possible: do not put in too much of "No. 2."

One of the best assortments of specimens that I have had the pleasure of examining for some time is that of H. P. Moore, publisher of the Acton (Ont.) Free Press. Mr. Moore is one of the most progressive printers in Canada. Judging from his specimens his office must be full of the latest up to date type faces and borders. The same may be said as to cuts and ornaments. A few of the jobs that most particularly catch my eye are: A billhead of his own, in light blue, geranium red, and gold. The Free Press address label, in blue, red, and gold, on a light yellowish tint. An annual report of Methodist Church, printed in a claret on coated stock. A pretty little Epworth League topic card, in gold and blue; and an order blank for the Acton Banking Company, which is run in gold, carmine, and bronze blue, with a panel tinted in light green on the stub end.

Mr. Moore is sole Canadian agent for the Prouty cylinder press.

Ireland & Bundy, of the North Star, Parry Sound, Ont., submit a number of specimens of general work. It is with pleasure I note the clean and healthy appearance of this firm's work, and their modern styles and type faces. A two sheet poster, in red, blue, and black, deserves particular mention.

A MONTH CONDENSED

The Star, Albert, N.B., has suspended.

Westmount, Que., has its first newspaper, the Wapley News.

The Milton Reformer began its eleventh volume last month.

James Crossley is now editor of the Trade Review, Montreal.

The Gazette, Guysboro, N.S., has been leased by M. H. Davison.

The Moosejaw (Assa.) Times has been purchased by E. G. Woodward, of Regina.

The News, Amherst, N.S., has been changed from an Evening to a Morning Daily.

The Nelson (B.C.) Miner is now the property of W. A. Jowett, formerly of Winnipeg.

The Irish Protestant is a new monthly, published by A. R. Fawcett, at Toronto Junction.

The Carberry (Man.) News Company has been bought out by John Ridington, a school teacher of Brandon.

Vakteren, of Winnipeg, the only Swedish paper in Canada, has changed its name to Canada.

Miss M. J. Sanborn, a talented artist, has joined the illustrating staff of the Montreal Witness.

The True Witness, Montreal, will put in at an early date, a new dress, and will change its form.

The proprietorship of the Dundas Star has passed from the hands of C. Lynch-Staunton to John S. Fry.

J. T. Hawke, of The Transcript, Moncton, N.B., has purchased the plant of the defunct Daily Leader.

Bruce McDougall has started the Hornet at Moncton, N.B. The Plaindealer, of the same place, has quit.

James McCallum, editor and proprietor of the Windsor Times, died in the hospital at Detroit on Dec. 11.

The Winnipeg Nor'-Wester office, last month suffered to the extent of \$2,000 by fire, owing to a stove used for warming type, bursting.

Miss Barry, late of Ottawa, has joined the staff of the Montreal Star. Miss Barry was for two years associate editor of New York Once-a-Week.

The Ottawa Journal's missing reporter, Hugh MacIvor, who was supposed to have committed suicide last summer, has turned up at Cleveland.

George H. Peart has been appointed assistant editor of the Chatham Banner. He has been for some time past a member of the Toronto World's reportorial staff.

The action of Allan vs. the Wallaceburg Herald, for libel, on account of the Plaintiff's failure to comply with an order of the Court, to give security for costs, has been dismissed.

The death is announced in New York of Alfred Ely Beach, editor of the Scientific American, at the age of seventy. Among Mr. Beach's earlier inventions was a typewriting machine, which obtained a medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London in 1850.

HINTS ON EMBOSSING

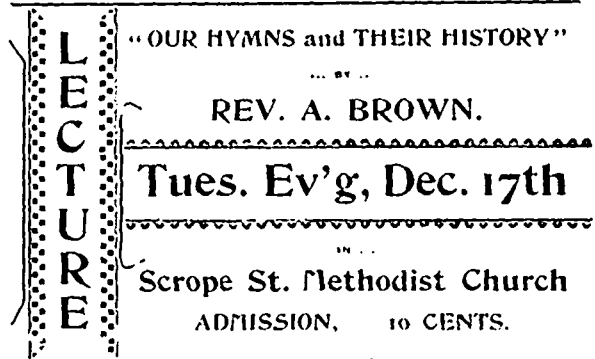
PARTICULARLY treating of methods adapted to, or within the reach of, the most isolated printers, Mr. T. N. West, of the National Printer-Journalist office, gives some quick and easy methods which may prove of use to many of our readers. It must be admitted that by the process of embossing, innumerable handsome effects can be produced.

In running a card of outline or rule work, its appearance may be greatly improved by embossing. After the job is printed, cut and print two or three cards out of four or six-ply cardboard, the same size as the job printed. Take one of these cards and cut out the parts you wish to emboss, and glue the larger portion of the cut card, face down, to a block, and lock in a chase. Then remove the rollers from the press; ink lightly and take an impression on the tympan, which will show blank the parts to be cut out. Clean the block with benzine; paste to the tympan the parts cut from the card so as to fit in the blanks shown on the tympan. Now set the guides and proceed to emboss the card that has been printed, after it has dried sufficiently to prevent blurring. Regulate the impression according to the thickness of the card.

Fancy designs can be drawn on a heavy card, cut out and embossed in this manner, and printed

embossed parts up even with the type and save damaging the effect of the raised spots. Care should be exercised, however, when this means is resorted to, for the card placed on the tympan should be kept in mind and sufficient impression taken off to allow for , or the type would be seriously injured.

In producing embossed effects in colors, first of all draw on a block of boxwood any design, word or



monogram, or whatever you desire to emboss, and with an engraver's tool, or sharp knife, cut everything away but the letters or design, making "raised letters." Take several impressions from it on good paper. Paste one of these sheets, face up, on another block of boxwood. The first we will call No. 1, of which now take a stereotyped plate, and mount it, which is to be used for the embossing. Block No. 2, upon which you have pasted an impression from No. 1, cut also in raised letters. When finished cutting, polish the face by rubbing it with boiled linseed oil applied with a cloth or chamois skin, rubbing perfectly dry; it is now ready for use, and will be reversed from No. 1, and be used for printing the color. With your blocks all ready, put on No. 2 in any color you wish and print off what copies you desire. After they have dried sufficiently, put on No. 1 and take an impression on tympan. Now take out rollers, and put on more impression; set the guides for the job run on No. 2, and feed face down on tympan. It is best to get an impression or two of No. 1 on heavy paper if you are embossing paper or medium cardboard for card embossing. Cut out the letters and paste the body on tympan, making a "set" - as many blocks for as many colors as wanted, like No. 2, when you wish more than one color.

A Georgia editor states that the best bill collector he ever saw was a double barreled shotgun. Atlanta Constitution.

With the January number the I.A.P. commences a new volume. At the same time the size will be reduced to that of the standard magazines, and the number of pages more than doubled. Send in your sub now, to insure getting every number. Sub \$1.50.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF LIARS



This is to Certify That you have been admitted a Member of the above Association, having FULLY QUALIFIED yourself, and you are now eligible for election to office

DUKE

ANANIAS, CHIEF LIAR.
SAPPHIRA, ALTERNATE.

FRONT

No. 8
POULETT STREET.

Geo. Dean, Tobacconist

Owen Sound, Leading House for

Imported and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes

Plug and Cut Tobaccos, Pipes of all kinds.

CHEWING GUM
A SPECIALTY....

BACK

afterwards. It is best, when convenient, to print first and emboss last, when the ink is dry. A piece of card, if found necessary, just the shape, may be cut and placed on the tympan, which will bring the

FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

The following letter, from Mr. Fred. Sleaster, the well known printer, of Nashville, Tenn., though it will interest but few of our Canadian readers, may be found amusing and instructive by our many subscribers in the Southern and Western States. The I.A.P. will be pleased to receive and publish communications, of general interest, from our printer friends in any part of the world.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor I.A.P. --

I received the copy of your I.A.P. It is a "good thing," and I shall soon forward either a long-time or short-time subscription, to help "push it along."

Nashville enjoys the distinction of having the most complete printing, engraving, and lithographing establishment in the South. It is owned by the Brandon Printing Company. There are other good book and job offices; among the number the Marshall & Bruce concern, which is probably the largest producer of law books and legal blanks in the South; then there is the Foster & Webb plant, a large handler of commercial work.

For a city of its size, there are, perhaps, as many good printers in Nashville as may be found in any other city in the country. I do not make this statement out of "home prejudice," for I am a New Yorker by "previous condition of servitude." Among the number are certainly some artists. There is Harry Rhulander, of Foster & Webb's, whose visions in pretty cover pages, etc., have long since passed into poetry. "There are others," as Bob Lee says, but Henry is one of the best. Then we have jolly Jack Clauser, who don't believe in man nor the devil; who as a "rule contortionist," is just simply *fin de siecle* - up to date; out of sight - and he says he don't know what the d-- to do with the rules after he has them twisted. Jack is one of the great lights at Marshall & Bruce's.

And always with us is the jovial "Doc." Pierce, the great understudy of Dr. Kellock, and all-round typographical athlete at Foster & Webb's, who furnishes the amusement when Henry Batch is not singing that entrancing melody recently composed by him, entitled "Call the Boy."

William Mahoney, of Chicago, is the new foreman at the Brandon Pressrooms. He has rapidly formed friendships here. Aside from being an A No. 1 pressman and color worker, he is one of the best informed young men on general topics to be found in the printing business.

Ex-Congressman John Gower "holds down" the pressrooms at Foster & Webb's. John is a good fellow and a good pressman. It is his almost invariable habit, winter and summer, to wear a stovepipe hat. Should he chance to appear under the shadow of any other sort of head gear, the boys would know that there was something wrong with "the millionaire printer who began life without a cent."

Ed. Grass and Jim Longhurst are the press artists at Marshall & Bruce's, and neither allows any of the green stuff to grow under his feet.

It is probable that at an early date I will continue in the I.A.P. a series of sketches of the lives, character and achievements of the prominent printers and pressmen of Nashville.

The Mergenthaler machines are now doing all the

work on the dummies, besides the outside contract work taken in by the Daily American, which is operating its seven machines night and day. Other machines are talked of in two or three of the bookrooms, but nothing definite is known as to when they will come in, or what make they will be. Just now Nashville is a good town for the peripatetic printer to steer clear of. At the best, business is not good.

FREDERICK SLEASTER.

Canada Paper Company's Improvements

The Canada Paper Company's extensive works at Windsor Mills, Que., are being pushed with great vigor. A large force of men has been at work all fall, blasting out the foundations for the new dam across the Saint Francis river. The Company will place a new pulp mill on the site of the dam, and will carry the surplus power by electricity to the present mills, which now get their power from the Wattapekah, a branch of the Saint Francis. Hitherto at low water the mill has been obliged to resort to the aid of steam power, but the surplus power they will now have, will enable them to run entirely by water power, even when the water is at its lowest.

PERSONAL

That clever Canadian writer, The Khan, is getting up a new book.

The Hamburg (Ont.) Independent's new manager is Otto T. Pressprich.

Alexander Macpherson, for thirty years editor of the Berlin Telegraph, has retired from journalism.

Arthur Hannay has replaced A. J. Baxter on the reportorial staff of the St. John (N.B.) Telegraph.

Malcolm Bradford succeeds E. Avery as editor of the Sherbrooke (Que.) Gazette. Mr. Avery resigned.

Hamilton Typographical Union has lost one of its members. Frank R. Young, late of The Times staff.

From Winnipeg comes the announcement of the death of W. W. Keeling, at one time editor of The Guelph Mercury.

At Walkerton, Ont., last month, Editor Rittinger lost his only son, a bright, promising young man of eighteen years, by typhoid fever.

Miss Eva Broderique, of the Chicago Press, who was formerly the representative of the London Advertiser in the press gallery at Ottawa, has lately been visiting in Ontario.

There died in Montreal early this month a gentleman prominent in the journalism of St. John, N.B., before confederation, Sydney B. Paterson. He was a colleague of the late Hon. Edward Willis in the old Daily News.

Geo. E. Fenety has returned to newspaper work, as editor of the St. John (N.B.) Record. Mr. Fenety started the first penny paper in the Maritime Provinces, and was associated with Howe in Halifax, and engaged in several newspaper enterprises in the States many years ago. He has been in harness for over thirty years.

NEWSPAPERS

PARRY SOUND NORTH STAR.

We learn from a recent issue of the North Star, of Parry Sound, Ont., that this live little paper last month entered upon its twenty first year of publication. They celebrated the event by printing all of the paper in their own office, on a new Campbell complete power press, purchased from J. H. Vivian of Toronto. They show on their pages an excellent engraving of their new machine. Started long before Parry Sound was really capable of supporting a newspaper, the progress of the North Star was necessarily slow; and it has passed through many hands, before being landed by its present owners. Fifteen years ago on January 1st, it was purchased by Mr. Ireland—one of the present firm—from the estate of the late Noel Fisher. From that until the beginning of '95 the progress of The Star has been slow but sure, until now it is recognized on all hands as one of the institutions of the town and District.

In July of the present year, W. H. Bundy, of the Maple Leaf office, Claremont, was taken into partnership. The addition of the job plant, which the latter brought with him, gave this office a very complete and up to date outfit. Not content with this, however, the firm have lately bought largely of new faces, and the press, as mentioned above. They say: "We have now four presses and the largest and most complete office in the District. We intend to add electricity or water power as soon as possible, and will spare no pains to keep abreast of the times. We expect soon to increase the size of the paper, but in the meantime we ask the help of all our patrons to keep us posted in the news of the District and to aid us with their patronage."

THE WESTPORT MIRROR.

A copy of the second annual illustrated edition of this live little paper is before me. Printed on a toned book paper, in a good black, and filled with very well printed half tones of prominent citizens and views of points of interest around the town. The Mirror has just entered its third year, and its editor, H. E. Bywater, deserves great credit for building up in so short a time such a paper.

WOODSTOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW.

I have received a copy of the above paper with a request for an impartial criticism. They have aimed at quality in preference to quantity. I might write a half page in praise of this very artistic production, but will confine myself to a simple statement of the several very pronounced features going to make up the whole; but I must say that it is better printed, has a better make-up, has better set ads, finer paper, and better ink than I have ever seen used on any regular or special edition of a weekly newspaper, either in this country or any other.

It is a seven column, four page, on a twenty five by thirty eight sheet. No column rules are used, and this in itself greatly alters its appearance and vastly for the better. In place of the regular rules, a twelve point slug is run between the columns. As for the printing: It looks as though new type had been used; sharp, clear, and yet no punching. It is illustrated by nearly forty halftones and three or four woodcuts. These are printed in a manner that would do credit to any of our magazines. On but three or four are there the slightest trace of filling-up, though the ink has not been at all stinted, everything is well covered. Of the cuts that show fill-up, the worst show evidence of being somewhat old and worn.

Printed on their new Whitlock press, adapted to half-tone work, it shows traces of skilled hands in all its departments, and the proprietor, manager, foreman, and all hands, may be pardoned if their heads swell a trifle as the result of their efforts on their Industrial issue. I am

pleased to have the opportunity of preserving such an artistic production of the Canadian printer craft.

THE DOMINION, RIDGETOWN, ONT.

I find No. 1, Vol. 1, of this paper in my review box. It made its appearance November 7. It is a four page, six column. The local news is crisp and well-written. Its motto is: "A United Canada, and British Connection." P. H. Bowyer is the editor.

BRANDON (MAN.) SUN.

That hustling Northwestern publisher, W. J. White, sends me a copy of his Christmas number, and of the Saturday edition of the Sun. Of the Saturday edition little can be said. It is full of breezy and interesting news items, and the make-up and ads are very good; but the printing is beastly. Better screw up the fountain, Mr. Pressman—ink is cheap now, but no need to waste it. The Christmas edition presents a different aspect. It consists of sixteen pages, six columns, each 19½ inches. It is full of good illustrations and reading matter especially appropriate to the season. Both the half tones and letter press are well printed, and the ads well set. The Christmas Sun is a splendid tribute to the ability of Manitoba's printers.

THE PERTH EXPOSITOR.

A. J. Matherson, late proprietor of the Expositor, of Perth, Ont., in retiring, makes the following announcement: "With the close of the year my personal connection with the Expositor has terminated, and the present number is issued under the proprietorship and management of Mr. Charles F. Stone, to whom I have sold the newspaper and plant. I trust that they will continue that support to Mr. Stone, who has for some years been the publisher, and who has had all the experience and training necessary to manage the paper well and successfully in all its departments, and more especially during the past year has taken an active part in its conduct."

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

The I. A. P. is always pleased to note improvements made by the printers. The Listowel (Ont.) Standard has been doing something extra in this way, as the following from its issue of November 1st shows: The Standard this week greets its readers in a new dress and enlarged form. We have adopted the eight page form, believing it to be the best suited for our patrons and advertisers, and more convenient than the "blanket" sheet. The type in which the paper is set up is from the old reliable house of Gwatkin & Son, Toronto, and we feel confident that its clearness of face will commend it to our readers. With the extra room at our disposal and the better facilities now at command, it is our purpose to furnish our subscribers with a larger amount of reading matter than formerly, and at the same time to present them with a cleanly sheet, which, we trust, will be worthy of their patronage. And while it is not our expectation to compete with city weeklies in the number of square yards of printed paper sent out, it shall be our aim to furnish a newsy and readable paper, from which possibly as much general information may be gleaned by the average reader, besides a weekly digest of town, county and district news, which the metropolitan press cannot supply."

THE ORILLIA PACKET.

That old warhorse of Canadian journalism, The Packet, of Orillia, Ont., has outdone itself lately. With the issue of November 15th, it celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birthday. Scant justice would be done it, were its readers and contemporaries to say as little in reference to this event as the editor of The Packet does. He gives it about a stick and a half, and nary a boast. This is more commendable than it is surprising. To celebrate the occasion, they issue a double number

in the form of a business write-up of the town, in which over sixty halftones and several woodcuts and etchings of prominent business men are used. As usual, the make-up and printing are good, as is also the get-up of the ads.

NEW TYPE FACES

This month I have before me the Jenson series, cast by the Boston branch of the American Typefoundry Co. (the Dickinson Typefoundry, 150 Congress street).

With the present day demand for heavy faced letters, after the designs of bygone centuries, and the prevailing desire for hand made and other rough finished papers, the Jenson comes as manna to the up to date printer.

It will to a great extent displace the larger sizes of Roman and other old style letters; and the Ionics, in

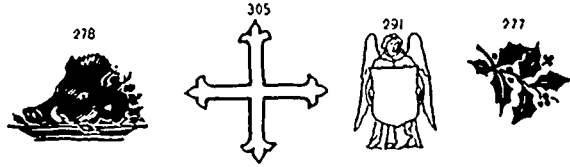
18 Point Jenson Old-Style

**ENGLISH ART MUSEUMS
Elegant 15th Century Production**

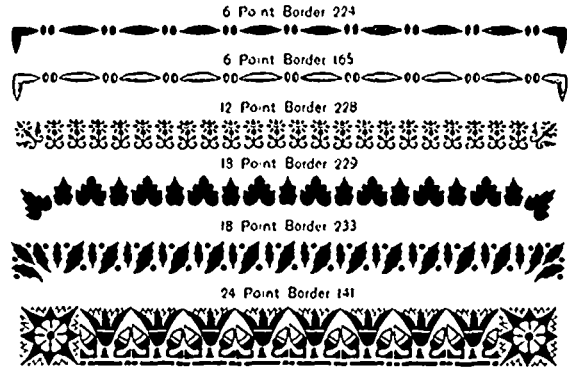
general work. Indeed, it is pushing hard that phenomenal success, DeVimue, and bids fair to outstrip it in both popularity and utility, for certain classes of work.

Not particularly pretty, yet it has a distinguished air and catchy appearance about it that attracts and holds one's attention in a manner unapproached by many a more artistic letter. It is from this nowadays necessary

virtue that it derives its merit. It is having an almost unprecedented sale, both in Canada and the States.



This Company are making page ornaments, initials, and borders, that, worked with this series, produce decidedly striking effects. Those shown here, though not the ones referred to, will very well answer the purpose.



The **BARBER**
and
ELLIS CO.

Advise the Trade that they are
now Selling-Agents for

 The **Rolland Paper Co.**

The only makers in Canada of Tub-Sized and
Loft-Dried Papers. They carry a Complete
Stock of all their Standard Water-Marked
Papers.

"Superfine Linen Record"
 "Standard Pure Linen"
 "Canada" "Donnacona"
 "Earncliffe Bond"

These papers cannot be surpassed
... for Quality and Cheapness...

They also carry an extensive range of Special Water-Marked Papers that command a ready sale:

Meadowvale Linen. Vancouver.
Hercules Bond. Abbotsford.
Tecumseh Linen. Dresden.

These papers are suitable for Commercial Purposes. They are also ruled into State-ments, Billheads, and Letterheads.

IN ENVELOPES They carry the Finest Lines in the Dominion, and are constantly adding New Varieties. Special Sizes made to order.

New Varieties **IN PAPETERIES** are now being prepared for the Fall Trade.

IN WRITING TABLETS They will show the Most Complete Line on the Market.
 Making a specialty of these goods enables them to take the lead in all.

43, 45, 47, 49 BAY ST. **TORONTO**



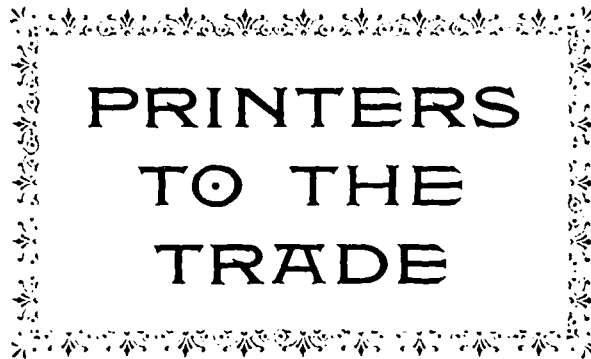
Jno.

GEO. M. RUTHERFORD

JAS. H. RUTHERFORD

**Rutherford's
Sons**

OWEN SOUND, ONT.



Municipal Blank Forms

... now ready ...

OUR SPECIALTIES

**Assessment and
Collector's Rolls**

SEND FOR SAMPLES



International Art Printer.

EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER

TORONTO TYPEFOUNDRY

44 BAY STREET

TORONTO

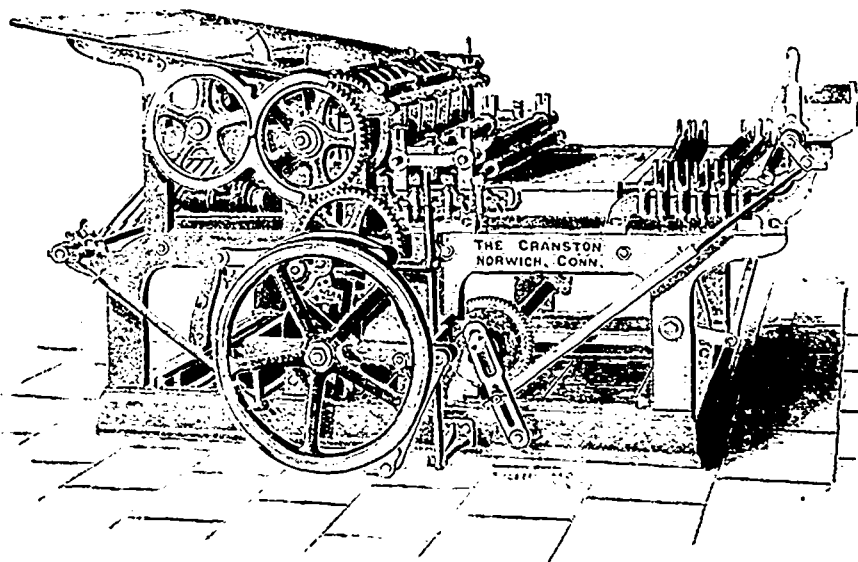
AGENCY FOR THE AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' CO.

The Leaders in Type Fashions.

Ready-Print Newspapers
Ready-Set Plates



High-Class Printing Presses
for all kinds of work



THE CRANSTON-VICTOR

Is a Four-Roller, Two-Revolution Press of the highest grade. It is specially designed for doing Half-tone Printing, and other First-Class work. It is 25x38 inches in size, and will print a sheet of Double Demy, which is the most generally used size of paper in Canada. Its speed is equal to all requirements. For rigidity of impression, perfect distribution, accuracy of register, smoothness of running, and durability, it is unsurpassed. While the Victor is an aristocratic press, it does not feel above printing a common job, at a speed equal to the ability of the feeder.

. . . Point System Type and Materials . . .

Are our Specialty, of which we carry a Complete and Well-Assorted Stock.

Northwest Branch == 286 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

International Art Printer.

Headquarters for
Printers' Supplies

H. D. Wade & Co's
CELEBRATED
Printing Inks

Buntin, Reid & Co.

Wholesale Stationers

PAPER
AND
ENVELOPE
MANUFACTURERS

NEWS PAPERS
POSTER PAPERS
AND MANILLAS

STRAW BOARDS
MILL BOARDS
PULP BOARDS

A full range of which are carried
in stock

We have also a No. 1 Coated Book, which we are having specially manufactured for ourselves, and which we are offering at the very low price of 10c per lb. We claim that this is the Cheapest and Best Coated Paper on the Market, for the price. This paper is perfect, and not seconds. We carry in stock regular sizes and weights, but will make special sizes or weights, provided quantity will guarantee the run.

MILLS AT VALLEYFIELD, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

WAREHOUSE AND
ENVELOPE FACTORY

29 WELLINGTON ST. W.,

TORONTO

SPECIALTIES offered in No. 1 Book and Lithograph, in White, Natural, and Toned.

All stock sizes kept in stock. Special sizes and weights made to order, at shortest possible notice.

We also carry a line of No. 2 papers, same as above.

We also handle Printers' Specialties, and beg to advise the trade that we have placed in our mills a new machine for the manufacture of Extra Superfine, Supercalendered Litho Papers, for Catalogue and Fine Job Work.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
CHEERFULLY ANSWERED, AND
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO MAIL ORDERS