

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

VOL. IX.—No. 10.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1900.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

THE MONOLINE

Is the best Composing Machine, casting a single line at each revolution, from matter composed by an operator on an ordinary key board. The price of the Monoline is \$1,100, and will be sold upon easy terms. The value of the Monoline machine can be saved in one year by any office that has sufficient work to keep one busy, setting as they do from 4,000 to 4,500 ems per hour, and are giving universal satisfaction wherever used. The Monoline is in use in the following Printing Offices, to whom intending purchasers are referred :

La Patrie, Montreal, 8 machines ; The British Whig, Kingston, 7 machines ; The Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, 5 machines ; The Chronicle, Quebec, 4 machines . The Telegraph, Quebec, 4 machines ; The Central Press Agency, Toronto, 2 machines , The Sherbrooke, P.O., Gazette, 2 machines ; The Recorder, Brockville, 2 machines ; The Welland Tribune, 1 machine ; The True Witness, Montreal, 1 machine ; The Tribune, North Toronto, 1 machine ; The Chronicle, Halifax, 4 machines ; The Journal, Montreal, 8 machines ; The Morning Post, Hamilton, 4 machines ; The Warder, Lindsay, 1 machine.

THE SENTINEL-REVIEW,

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 21, 1900.

MY DEAR MR. SCUDDER,

Respecting our four Monolines which were installed some thing over a year ago, I would say that, barring their initial performance they have given perfect satisfaction. We are thoroughly satisfied as to their capacity and working qualities, and for months they have been running steadily without the slightest hitch. Their saving has been remarkable on our hand composition, although the latter was as low here as in any town or village in the country.

During the past month, January, the total composition in this office, including wages to operators, gas and other expenses, amounted to \$183.53. The same composition by hand at our old rates would have cost \$265.57, thus effecting a saving of \$82.04 for the month, or 66 per cent. Should we interest on the machines be deducted the net savings would be \$8.14, or 8 per cent.

Our operators range from 10,000 to 20,000 ems per week of 30 hours, our best string being 12,500 in 8 1/2 hours. Our opinion is that the Monoline is the machine of the future, for offices such as ours, and indeed for the vast majority of printing offices everywhere. I can with perfect confidence recommend it to other publishers.

Very sincerely yours,
ANDREW PATTULLO.

CHRONICLE PRINTING CO.,

Quebec, March 29th, 1900

The Canadian Composing Co., Montreal.

DEAR SIRS.—The three Monoline machines installed a year ago are now giving entire satisfaction. Our fastest operator averages about 4,000 per night of 7 1/2 hours. We have two others who are equal to 2,000 or 2,500 a night. Being a morning paper we pay 10 cents per thousand, which, including other expenses, brings the cost of composition down to about one-half what we paid for hand work. The Monoline I consider the typesetting machine of the future.

Very truly yours,
HORACE WALLIS.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH,

Quebec, March 29th, 1900.

Canadian Composing Company, Montreal

DEAR SIRS—We have now been using the Monoline machines in our establishment for over one year.

They were selected by the writer after studying the advantages of all other machines. Our office has never experienced any trouble whatever during this period, and the machines are if anything better to-day than when we purchased

them. Within a very short time after their installation our typesetters were fully competent to run them at a creditably fast rate of speed, and now they are setting over 200,000 ems per week without any exertion. In fact, the machines have done more than we ever expected from them, and have given us satisfaction in every respect.

We do not know that we can say anything more favorable to the Monoline machine.

Yours very respectfully,

FRANK CARREL.

Prop. Daily Telegraph and Saturday Budget.

Brockville, April 21st, 1900.

GENTLEMEN,—Looks to me as if your Monoline will supersede all other typesetting machines. Particularly it is the ideal for offices such as ours, as it is so easily operated that a novice can master it in a few weeks, and so simple that no machinist is needed to keep it in order. I put two case hands on the machines placed in The Recorder office, and though they had never seen Monoline before, in a very few days they reeled off strings that rejoiced the heart of the editor, and sent consternation among the copy producers.

I consider them one of the most successful labor saving inventions of the century.

Yours

GEO. P. GRAHAM

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Limited, TORONTO

GENERAL SELLING AGENTS.

Invitations and Tally Cards.

We have a large and attractive assortment of new lines in Invitations, Tally Cards, Ball Programmes, Pencils and Tassels. With the opening of the Winter Season, stationers and printers will be called on to furnish the necessary supplies, and our lines are certain to be among the season's leaders.

In Tally Cards we have the following new designs, all of which are printed in two or more colors and neatly boxed:

Cake Walk, No. 110.

Golf Players, No. 117.

Maple Leaf, No. 121.

Crossed Flags, No. 131.

Ensign, No. 137.

Euchre Hand, No. 139.

We should be glad to send samples and quotations of any of the above cards, or of invitations and other requisites. The designs are all new and of the best quality and value.

Warwick Bro's & Rutter

TORONTO.



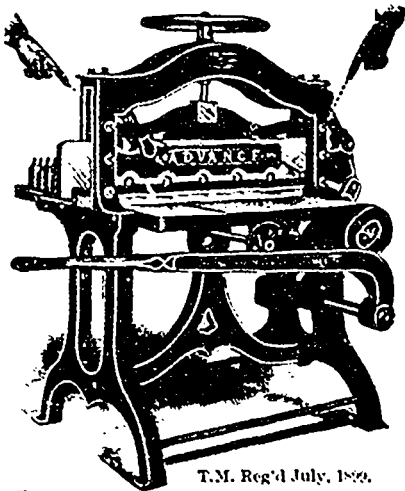
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

are now being made up. What about your **ILLUSTRATIONS** ???

Many publications are spoiled by cuts being poorly made and grouped without artistic judgment. Our art department works hand in hand with the mechanical department, the result being cuts not only of the highest printing quality but of the most artistic appearance.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY STREET

Muscle Savers!



T.M. Reg'd July, 1899.

Sizes: 22 1/2, 25, 30 and 33 inch.

Just another name for **Advance Paper Cutters**, and they're rightly named, too. The Fasy Lever and swinging motion of the knife makes an easy shear cut, especially advantageous in job and pamphlet trimming. Heavy centre brace prevents springing of bed under pressure of clamp or knife. Gibs and setscrews in side frames to take up wear of knife bar.



Then there's the **Pony Advance**, the handsomest and strongest small cutter ever made. See the arch, it clasps under side of the bed to which it is securely bolted (not bolted to the sides). The bed is heavily ribbed, and perfectly rigid under heavy cutting. Back gauge is extra long, just right for squaring small work; interlocking gauge and clamp and other modern conveniences. Our illustrated circular tells all about it.

Pony Advance

16 and 19 inch.



Kept in Stock and For Sale by

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

26 Front Street West

TORONTO.



SPECIMEN HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATION.

* * * THE * * *

Printer and Publisher

The Organ of the Canadian Publishing, Printing and Newspaper Interests.

Vol. IX., No. 10.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1900.

\$2 00 per year.

Current Notes.

THE difference between what is now considered good job work and what was looked upon as such two or three years ago is very apparent. One of the most noticeable features of good work is the absence of the heavy fancy borders and fancy type. About the only place where this work may be seen now is in newspaper advertisements; in business announcements, circulars, etc., really good offices are sending out very little of this work, unless specially ordered. Plain blackface lettering is used almost invariably, and when well arranged and harmonized with the other type used, makes a more effective job than any fancy letter. The plain rule border with panellings is having its day, and is a decided improvement over the other, as it not only presents a neater appearance, but allows the type to display itself more prominently, and, therefore, necessitates better composition.

* * *

At the convention of the United Typothetæ of America, held at Kansas City, one or two questions which it was feared would arouse considerable dissension were discussed amicably but thoroughly, and the conclusions arrived at were satisfactory all round. The appointing of a permanent salaried secretary was considered at length and it was decided to leave over any action until next meeting, which is to be at Buffalo. The secretary was, however, given \$500 to pay for a clerk. It was decided to raise \$100,000 for an emergency fund immediately. This is to be raised by levying a tax on each member of 10c. for every man employed. Mr. John Stovel, Winnipeg, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

* * *

Mr. Chas. S. Mills, representing the F. Wesel Manufacturing Co., New York, is about to make a tour of the principal cities of Canada. He intends to sell printing materials to the larger job printers and book and news offices.

* * *

At the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, held in Milwaukee recently, Mr. George Creighton, of Davis & Henderson, represented the Pressmen's Union of Toronto. Speaking on a resolution to equalize the scale of wages in the large cities and the surrounding country, he said:

"I am in favor of the resolution. I speak from personal experience. As this convention is aware we had a little strike in Toronto last September. The very strongest argument the employers advanced was that competing points were paying lower wages than we were receiving. The first question asked was—we were shown a list of wages paid in all the lake cities, and in most cases we found that they were paying a lower scale than we were then receiving, and, although, of course, in a large city there are compensating advantages to employers, so that they can afford to pay a higher scale, still, there are points that take away a great deal of work from those metropolitan towns."

* * *

In the September number of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, in referring to the removal of the Rolla L. Crain Co., Limited, Ottawa, into their new premises at 176-178 Wellington street, the name Montreal was inadvertently put in place of Ottawa. The company are now doing business at their new stand.

* * *

A union has been organized by the printers in Skagway, the membership of which totals seventeen. This is the only union in Alaska.

* * *

In opposition to the increase in price of paper the German newspapermen have established a central bureau which will take the form of a limited company for the purchase of paper. The principal organs have all gone into the scheme, and 600 papers will obtain their supplies altogether through the purchasing bureau.

* * *

At the meeting of the Toronto Employing Printers on October 3, the secretary, Mr. Atwell Fleming, made some very timely and forcible remarks upon the keeping up of prices. "It's easy to get a good price if you'll only stick up for it," he said. In his own experience he found that a fair price charged for work did not drive away custom, but tended to make people feel that if they brought their work to that place it would be well done. Cheapness was not an allurements to the man who wanted good work. In one or two instances men whom he knew had large contracts to give every year had come to him with some small jobs. On these he charged a good full price, because he knew that the customer's larger jobs were given out to some

other printer and the small ones were only brought to him to see if his prices were any lower, or if he could get "cut" rates on his other work. If employing printers would follow this plan and not cut under a fellow printer, it would be better for all concerned. Mr. Fleming suggested having fixed rates for certain jobs up to a named amount, and having all the printers abide by it.

* *

This plan is the same as followed by the printers of Omaha, which has turned out a splendid success. A price list was adopted and all agreed to be bound by it. A central office, in charge of a young girl, was established to whom each office, on being asked by a customer to quote prices, reported. In quoting prices on \$10 jobs and over, whether covered by the price list or not, each office calls up central before quoting and asks if a price has been made by any other office. If not, and the job is not covered by the price list, the telephone number of the office is given and a time set to make the estimate. Then the offices who have been asked for quotations meet together and decide on a price. When the job is not covered by the price list and no other office has quoted on it, the price is given to the customer and immediately reported to central. The girl at the central has special charge of a record book, which is not open for inspection, containing the number of the job, the name of the person for whom it is done, when reported, the telephone numbers of the offices inquiring, the description and price of the job, and finally by whom it is taken. A weekly report is sent in to the central giving all the work done, work sent out of town, customers who do not pay, etc., etc. All information going to the central is kept secret by the girl there, until she is assured that inquiring offices have been asked to figure on jobs. This system has been found to be just what was needed, and may be the solution of the "cutting" curse in Canadian centres.

* *

The rumor that the printers at the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa are demanding higher wages is not confirmed. The head of the International Typographical Union has decided the present wages satisfactory, and it is not likely the Government printers will press for an increase unless backed by the International.

* *

The Mail Job Printing Co., Toronto, have outgrown their old place of business and have removed to a new building on York street. The building, which is not yet completed, has been specially prepared for the business, with concrete floors for the presses and all other accessories of an up-to-date printing establishment. The front part of the building will be fitted-up for the office, and the printing apparatus will be placed in the rear. The ground floor will be used for the pressroom; above this will be the composing-room, and the third storey will contain the bindery and stores. There is a motor for each large press. Two new presses have been added to the plant, a Miehle and a Cottrell, and several extra hands will be employed, making the Mail Job Printing Co. one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped printing offices in Canada.

The market for news print will probably take on a new phase when the Hull mills start again. The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, have received part of their new machinery for the paper mills, and they expect that early in November they will have two large machines going, which will turn out about 40 tons of paper every 24 hours. They will start making news print, leaving the manufacture of other papers till later. In addition to these two machines, they will install others from time to time during the coming six or eight months, so that in the Spring there will likely be some seven or nine machines in full swing, turning out all their regular lines of different papers, and, perhaps, two additional lines. The mills, when complete, will be nearly one-half larger than the old mills. The match factory, will be in full operation next month, having been enlarged one-third over the old one.

* *

Among the subjects to be taken up at the meeting of the Women's Art Association next month is one which will be interesting to every printer who aspires to do high-class bookwork. Mr. E. J. Hathaway, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, will deliver a lecture on "Art in Book-making," dealing with the typography, paper, binding, etc., of books. Special attention will be paid to the tool work on the binding of the best bound books. Mr. Hathaway has paid a good deal of attention to the subject, and the practical experience which he has acquired at the business will, without doubt, make a valuable and interesting discourse.

* *

An envelope printing machine has been installed in R. G. McLean's pressroom, making the third of these machines in the city of Toronto, The W. J. Gage Co. and The Barber & Ellis Co. owning the others. Mr. McLean has found his machine, which is the newest and most modern of them all, to be a huge success. There is a difficulty, however, in getting a man to operate it when first placed in the office. Mr. McLean states that even a first-class pressman has to "begin all over again" before he can competently run one of these machines, their mechanism is so complicated.

* *

Mr. William Friese-Greene, the inventor of electrical inkless printing claims to have discovered a way to make paper suitable for this kind of printing by treating it with an extract of marine algæ, or of seaweed. He also claims a process of manufacturing paper for this purpose. This will overcome the only real difficulty in printing by electricity.

* *

A book in the French language produced in the English-speaking city of Toronto is rather a novelty in Canada. Yet this is what is now under way. The Murray Printing Company have in press for the Geo. N. Morang & Co. an edition of Louis Frechette's book, "Christmas in French Canada," which is being printed in the French language for circulation in Quebec and among French scholars in other parts of Canada.

The Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company, Limited

Telephones :
64, 2818.

TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF

Printing Papers, Bristol Boards,
Card Boards, Tissue and Toilet Papers.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Book, Writing, Envelope, Envelope Manilla,
Poster, News, and Tag Manilla, ALSO
Brown and Manilla Wrapping Papers and
Bags OF ALL KINDS . . .

THE . . .

CONSOLIDATED PULP AND PAPER COMPANY

Limited

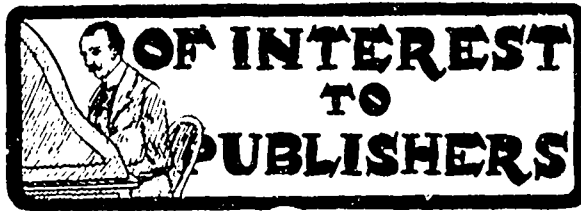
JOHN M. POOLE, President.

Mills :

W. C. MACKAY, Secretary.

NEWBURGH, ONT.

Head Office : 30 Front Street West, Toronto.



Keeping Subscription Lists.

A query was made lately by a Nova Scotian reader, asking for a convenient system of indexing subscribers' names as well as post-offices. A live Ontario daily and weekly office, on being applied to, gave the following as its experiences :

"The system in vogue in this office for keeping track of subscription accounts is very simple, and, I believe, works quite satisfactorily. Our weekly list is kept only on sheets. The name of each subscriber and also the post offices are arranged alphabetically. The lists are corrected once a week. Alterations, as they are received in the business office, are entered on the list, and these are sent to the composing-room weekly, where the corrections are made, and two proofs taken, one for use in the counting-room in the coming week, the other for use in the mailing-room.

"Our daily system is as follows: The names of subscribers in town are entered in a subscription book under the street on which they reside, and an index of the names kept in the front of the book. A small book is kept for each delivery route, and, on a leaf in this book, an account is kept with each subscriber, showing his street number and the date to which his paper is paid. The day before our collector makes his calls on each route, a slip is placed in each paper on that route telling the subscriber that the collector will call the following day. When he calls he has the little account book with him which tells him at once how each subscriber stands.

"Our dailies going by mail are handled just the same as the weekly subscribers—merely kept on printer's lists. The system may be crude but we find it satisfactory, and it does not involve much bookkeeping."

CHEAPEST IN THE END.

Not what you pay for the press, it's what the press pays you. Take the Challenge-Gordon for instance, it costs a little more than some other presses, but when you consider that it will easily produce from 2,000 to 5,000 impressions a day more than the cheaper press, it does not take much figuring to decide which is the press to buy.

Money talks! Impressions represent money, and put it at the minimum of 2,000 more per day and this excess will pay for the best press—the Challenge-Gordon—in a year. It has many improvements you should know about. Write to-day to The Challenge Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill., for a new illustrated circular.

TYPESETTING MACHINES IN EUROPE.

Written for PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

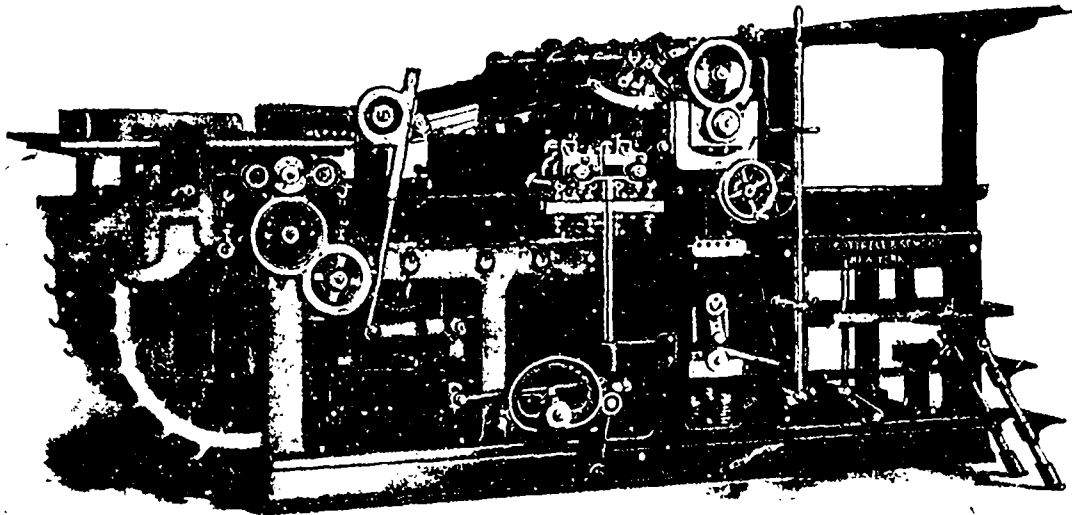
ALTHOUGH the use of typesetting machines in Europe is not nearly so general as in our own or any other English-speaking country, yet they have now a firm footing in the newspapers of most of the large cities, and, no doubt, will yet be used as widely as in Canada or the United States.

The only large European country where they have not yet been received favorably in the large printing centres is Italy. The largest newspaper in Rome has seven linotypes, and one is used in the Government printing office. A Roman book-printing establishment also has one, but outside of these there is hardly a machine in the country. The use of typesetting machines for book-printing is limited on account of the makers not having sufficient Latin characters for Italian typography. This applies to the monoline more than the linotype. The printing establishments in Italy are small, and labor is not well paid. The work is usually done by the proprietor, assisted by one or two sons, and perhaps a small boy. It is doubtful if the average Italian printer could save enough money to buy a machine.

In Germany and Belgium typesetting machines are used to a considerable extent. The union printers were very much opposed to their introduction, but the proprietors and foremen received them with great favor. The most important objection put forth against them for use in private printing establishments is the impossibility of utilizing the material on hand, such as movable type, etc. They are little used in book-printing establishments in Belgium for the same reason. There are three or four manufacturers of typesetting machines making the "Typograph," "Linotype" and "Monoline." In Germany they are in use in book-printing offices as well as on newspapers. The cost of operating the three machines used on a large Frankfort paper is \$8.50 per day. This includes cost of attendants, power, loss of metal, etc.

France is much farther behind in the typesetting machine than either Germany or Belgium. They are used in Paris alone, and only on the largest daily papers. At a recent convention of French printers, held in Paris, the subject was thoroughly discussed, and experiments are being made which will no doubt result in the general use of these machines. There is even greater probability of their being used throughout the smaller cities and towns in France than here, as the distribution of stereotype plates among local publishers is unknown there, all the papers depending upon local labor for composition.

The Homespun cover paper offered by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, is a handsome paper of good strength, with a medium rough surface. It comes in the regular size, 20x25, and in two weights, 50 lb. and 30 lb., at \$7.50 and \$4.50 per ream, respectively. There are five colors, being the neutral and dark tints, so popular for fine work. Printers who have not seen these goods should get samples without delay.



THE PRINTER'S WAR.

Every nation wants a projectile that will pierce the best armor, and an armor that will turn off the best projectiles of other nations. In war, it is a question of advantage, and a very little advantage often wins the fight.

Competition is simply commercial war, and the printer's projectiles must be his presses. The better the presses, the more successful his warfare. A printer may have reputation and a large experience; he may enjoy a big trade, and have plenty of money; but if he isn't as well equipped with presses as his competitor, he is going to have trouble.

There is naturally a big demand to-day for the press that will do the best and the largest quantity of work. We are meeting this demand with the newly-designed New Series Cottrell. It is the only Two Revolution press which has been entirely rebuilt in the last five years. The man who is fitting up with this machinery is getting an advantage over his competitors. He is bound to win in the long run.

Send for our latest catalogue of Cottrell Machinery and see where you stand. Can you afford to run your old presses in competition with the best modern apparatus? It is a serious question. Better know about it in any case.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.

41 Park Row, New York.

279 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Limited

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

... THE ...

Printer and Publisher.

The Organ of the Canadian Publishing, Printing and
Newspaper Interests.

The MacLean Publishing Company, Limited.

President, JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Montreal.

Publishers of Trade Newspapers that circulate in the Provinces of British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E. Island and Newfoundland.

OFFICES:

MONTREAL (Telephone 1255)	Board of Trade Building.
TORONTO (Telephone 2418)	10 Front St. East.
LONDON, ENG. (J. Meredith McKim)	100 Fleet St. E.C.
MANCHESTER, ENG. (H. S. Ashburner)	18 St. Ann St.
WINNIPEG (J. J. Roberts)	Western Canada Block.
ST. JOHN, N.B. (J. Hunter White)	North Market Wharf.
NEW YORK (Edwin H. Haven)	150 Nassau St.
Traveling Subscription Agents	T. Donaghy, E. S. Millard.

Subscription, Canada and the United States, \$2.00.
Great Britain and elsewhere 1s.
Cable Address: "Adscript," London; "Adscript," Canada.

THE taking of the next census, like that of the previous one, will be managed by an old newspaperman. The chief commissioner, Archibald Blue, who was for years in the Ontario civil service, had previously undergone a thorough newspaper training. From The St. Thomas Journal he went to The Toronto Globe staff, where he was night editor and editorial writer. In 1881, he, with two others—W. F. Maclean and Albert Horton—founded The Toronto World, and he subsequently left newspaper work to achieve distinct success in the public service.

* *

One minister at the Baptist convention in Woodstock, Ont., complained of humorous articles appearing in the church organ, The Canadian Baptist. The mystery is: how did the man ever see the humor of those articles?

* *

The Ottawa Journal has deservedly scored quite a success with its "popular subscription" to raise a monument to our South African heroes. Mr. P. D. Ross has handed over nearly \$3,000 (subscribed in 10-cent pieces) to the Ottawa committee appointed to handle the project.

* *

Seven names have been added to the list of members of the Canadian Press Association during the past three months: W. L. M. King, Labour Gazette, Ottawa; E. Ryerson Young, Christian Guardian, Toronto; Rendell Snell, Herald, Marmora; A. W. Fullerton, Ladies' Magazine, Toronto; Albert Horton, Hansard Staff, Ottawa; A. H. Shoemaker, Farm Machinery, Sarnia; Miss Fraser, Presbyterian publications, Toronto. The Association membership is at present 184.

* *

A Hansard man has caused a lively political fracas in New Zealand. There was a general understanding that during the Parliamentary recess—just as there is here—the Hansard men could engage in other work. The chief of

the staff, Mr. Grattan Grey, wrote political articles for the press and has been dismissed in consequence. When a man is such a fool as to write political articles when he has a good income independent of that source, it is just a question whether dismissing him is an adequate punishment.

* *

The following newspapermen are candidates in the coming elections. On the Liberal side, C. N. Parmalee (Shefford, Que.), Walter Scott (Assiniboia West), Robert Holmes (West Huron), Frank Oliver (Alberta), R. E. Armstrong, (Charlotte, N.B.), R. L. Richardson (Lisgar), as well as Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. J. I. Tarte. On the Conservative side there are E. F. Clarke (West Toronto), W. F. Maclean (East York), A. C. Lariviere (Provencher), and S. Hughes (North Victoria).

* *

The collecting of book-plates has become something of a fad of late, and forms a very interesting study, particularly to printers. The use of these labels is almost as old as the use of books themselves, and many different styles of book-plates may be picked up. The various designs and types used, according to the time and country in which they were issued, and the different methods of engraving should all appeal to the interest of the printer. One well-known Canadian printer has gone into the collection of book-plates and numbers among his large variety of them some famous Canadian and British statesmen. The use of book-plates is growing in this country, and a useful knowledge of them can be obtained in this way.

THE WAGES QUESTION IN TORONTO.

At a meeting of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association on October 3, a communication was read from the Typographical Union of Toronto demanding a higher scale of wages. The demand was based principally upon the increased cost of living in Toronto.

A number of those present took part in the discussion of this subject and all were decidedly against any raise. An advance was given about a year ago. There was a limit to the wage scale that could be paid in Toronto, and it was the opinion of many that the limit had been reached. It was stated that the Typographical Union, although asking for \$15, would be satisfied with \$13.50, but any advance at all was out of the question.

Objection was raised to the Employing Printers' Association dealing with the different unions composing the Allied Printing Trades Council separately. It placed the master printers at a big disadvantage when they had to treat with one union after another, especially when these unions had a common council in which to advise each other. The master printers and kindred industries should deal with the Allied Printing Trades Council directly, no matter whether it was compositors, pressmen, binders or any other union that was interested.

After further discussion it was decided to give a firm refusal to the demand for a higher scale of wages, and the executive committee were instructed to draft a reply. This was done, and at the time of going to press correspondence was still in progress.

Printing in Montreal and Toronto.

A COMPARISON.

FOR PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

THE difference in the wage scale between Montreal and Toronto has been the subject of a good deal of comment by employing printers in both cities.

The conditions of the trade in these two places are in many things very different. The French portion of the journeymen printers in Montreal will work for less wages and get along on less than the English. In the majority of cases they are steadier workers and apply themselves much more closely to their duty. It is more difficult for the English-speaking printers to obtain an advance in the scale than it would be in Toronto. There are really two unions, French and English, and they do not always cooperate. The French printers have an advantage in being able to set English, while the others are, in the great majority of cases, unable to set French.

The work of the compositors has greatly improved during the past two or three years, due, we are told, to the bringing into the city of a number of first-class men from other parts of Canada. These men were paid the same wages as in their former place, and their good work had its influence upon Montreal compositors, as well as leading to better results in presswork.

The scale per 1,000 ems in Montreal is now 27 to 33¹/₂c., and in Toronto, where there is really no sliding scale, 34c. Per week, compositors receive \$10 to \$12 in Montreal and \$12 in Toronto.

A gentleman who has had experience in the trade in both cities says that the pressmen of Montreal don't, as a whole, produce results equal to those of Toronto. This he thought may be partly accounted for by the fact that in the former place a large number of women and girl feeders are employed on cylinder presses, while there are scarcely half-a-dozen in the city of Toronto. The girl feeders will not

do the dirty work, and much of the straightening of sheets is done in the bindery instead of by the feeders. As a result of having to do part of the feeders' work, the pressmen hurry through their own.

This, of course, does not apply to the leading Montreal printers, but the average is lowered by inferior work. As before stated, there has been a great improvement in both composition and presswork, and some of the Montreal offices are now sending out work that would do credit to any locality. With the improved work, however, the scale has not been raised and pressmen are paid \$10 to \$12 per week, girl feeders \$4 to \$6 and boy feeders \$5 to \$7, while, in Toronto, pressmen receive \$13.50, and feeders (men or boys) \$7.

The sliding scale in Montreal enables employes to pay some of their best men a much higher price than others. In some offices there are men drawing as high as \$14 or \$15 per week, both pressmen and compositors. The really good man is paid about the same in both cities, though, on the whole, and considering the fact of the cost of living being greater in Montreal, Toronto employes are given much better wages. The hours, too, in the metropolis are longer, being 56 to 59 hours per week, and in Toronto 54 hours per week. X.

A TYPE MEASURE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Fred Campbell, of the Canada Paper Company, has received many letters of appreciation on account of the new type measure sent out by the company and mentioned in last PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. McComb Bros., St. Catharines, say: "Among several already in our possession it is quite the best we have, and you may rest assured it will be put to good use." Mr. Dingman, of The Stratford Herald, writes: "We thank you for the type measuring rule just received, which will be a highly useful as well as prettily-made article, serving as a pleasant reminder of your excellent house." Mr. H. P. Moore, Acton Free Press, says: "It will form one of the most useful adjuncts to my desk, and is much appreciated." Mr. MacLaren, of The Barrie Examiner, writes: "A very useful article, perfectly straight and square, like the firm which sent it out"



Henry Dalby.

Formerly Chief Editor of The Montreal Star and now Organizer of the Quebec Conservatives.
By courtesy of The Canadian Magazine.



"Nadge Norton."

(MRS. ATKINSON).
The brilliant Woman-Writer of The Toronto Star and Montreal Herald.



W. F. Maclean.

Publisher of The Toronto World and Conservative Can. Blade in East York.
By courtesy of The Canadian Magazine.

THE ENGLISH AND THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

By W. C. Nic Hol, Vancouver Province.

In England the newspaper aims to be a great instructive agency—a school for the grown-ups.

In America the newspaper that is most successful is the one displaying most conspicuous enterprise in getting the news, and most entertaining style in telling the news.

In England the strongest type of newspaperman—or journalist rather—is the essayist best informed on general or special subjects.

In America it is the man who discovers the "news" in advance of his rivals, the one who displays conspicuous skill in making a story in which the great reading public will be interested, with the actual news as its plot or framework, the one who at all sacrifices gets and prints the news first.

Of course the definition of "news" is necessarily different, even as the communities for which the British journalist and the American newspapermen spend their lives are essentially different.

On the other side of the Atlantic the men who make the newspaper know nothing of the enthusiasm in discovering the news by personal effort and "news instinct" that is the keynote of newspaper work on this side of the water.

But on the other hand the hustling American newspaperman misses the sense of pride in accuracy and absolute devotion to honesty and fact that is the essence of his British brother's professional glory.

There is no doubt that British journalism would be improved—so far as Canadian estimates of improvement may be made—by the adoption of something like American "hustle" in getting the news, in return the American press might with advantage take a leaf from the British on the importance of accuracy and the dangers of superlative sensationalism, which lessens public respect for the paper and quite frequently destroys its reputation in the eyes of the community.

Between the two extremes the newspapers of Canada present a happy medium. They have as a rule infinitely greater dignity and love of fairness and accuracy than their American contemporaries: they have, too, the spirit of enterprise in getting and presenting the news that the British press undoubtedly misses altogether. In no part of the world, population always considered, can better newspapers, taking the word in all its senses, be found.

W. A. Morehouse, of The Examiner, has been appointed postmaster of Sherbrooke, in succession to the late Hon. J. G. Robertson. The appointment is an excellent one.

The McAlpine Printing and Publishing Co., of Halifax, have purchased the business of the Nova Scotia Printing Co. H. W. Barnes retains the ownership of The Presbyterian Witness. H. M. McAlpine will be manager of the new concern, which, besides a general printing business, will publish McAlpine's directories and Belcher's Almanac.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., HAMILTON.

HOMESPUN COVER PAPER

makes the best possible overcoat for a catalogue, it comes in all the latest colors.

FOR FINE COMMERCIAL WORK

Agawam Bond

IS "SECOND TO NONE."

It costs a little more than common paper, but the value is there.

Has your sample book of Wedding Stationery, etc., been revised?

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

HAMILTON.

MONTREAL OFFICE

21 Mechanics' Building St. James Street.

We Have Kept Pace With Progress

Have you?

What do your customers think about it?

You don't know.

You can only make a guess.

If you are using the bargain-counter kind of inks "for economy's sake" you are not doing first-grade printing.

You should use the Ault & Wiborg inks—the world's best.

Perhaps you rarely have complaints about the quality of your printing and probably you are often complimented.

But those facts prove nothing.

The majority of your customers will not make a fuss when they are only slightly displeased.

Many of them consider it good policy to jolly you whenever they have an opportunity, whether they like your work or not, especially if you have a newspaper.

Some do not know the difference between first and second-grade printing.

Some may think your work is better than your competitor's work but not as good as it should be.

Those who leave you do not give their reasons. You may think your competitor has underbid you when he is really charging more and getting the business because of the better work that Ault & Wiborg inks enable him to do.

Some people see samples of your printing and never give you even a trial order because they observe the fact that you use inferior inks. You think the reason they do not patronize you is because the other fellow has some kind of a pull.

To sum it up, your customers think all sorts of things about your printing and you are more likely to find out exactly what they think if you do first-class printing than if you do second-class printing. You cannot afford to use poor inks on the work you do for people who do not appreciate the best because the other (and larger) class of people will find it out. Ault & Wiborg inks are the best that can be made—better than any other makers have ever succeeded in producing.

They are the standard of the world. They are sold at the lowest prices for which the best inks can be sold. There are inks that cost less for just the same reason that brass jewelry costs less than gold jewelry.

You should have our catalogue.



KEPT IN STOCK BY . . .

The Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited

AT ALL THEIR BRANCHES.



THE ADVERTISING SOLICITOR

THE advertising solicitor is too often unjustly considered the mean between a book agent and a horse thief. It rests with himself to dispel such ideas. In most cases a man makes his own character; and, although the advertising agent may have prejudices to contend with, the moral ultimately applies to him as well as to other people. His business is legitimate and one that is profitable to the advertiser, if judiciously used. It rests with the advertising agent to prove it. But he must not prove it after the manner that some adopt.

The attitude of the solicitor should be that of a man selling goods; he gives something and asks for something in return. What he gives is a commodity, although not so tangible as that generally handed over the counter. Still, nevertheless, it is a commodity. It supplies a want, and that is all that is expected of anything that possesses value. In fact, that is the origin of value. People now do not advertise because they would be tormented to death by the solicitors unless they did; they advertise because it is profitable to do so. It is an investment. The man who fails and pays his newspaper creditors 10c. on the dollar has made a good investment, for he has obtained capital at one-tenth of its value. And yet some would tell us that in reality the newspaperman has lost nothing.

Advertising is then a business, not always recognized as such by those who ought to know its nature best. Many agents think that to get an advertisement they must not appeal to reason, they need not explain the character of their paper, they need not show why their paper is the right paper for this man; they go in and stick and talk and finally ask for an ad. when they think they will get it to be got rid of. The number that adopt this method of securing business has been too great in the past. So great has it been that their actions have cast some odium upon the whole class.

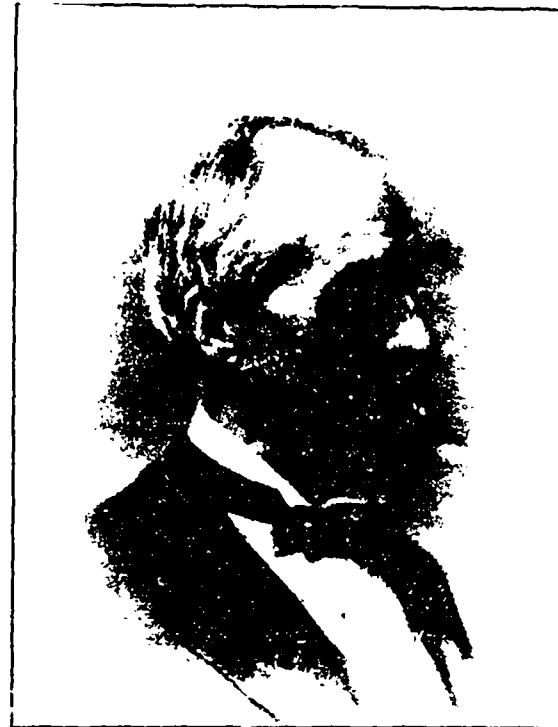
If the agents, as a class, act courteously, talk intelligently, and dress decently, they ought to remove this opprobrium. They are in a business that shows points like others, and upon this fact they should lean.

SHOULD ADVERTISERS RAISE PRICES?

The object of advertising is to sell goods. It may do it directly, or indirectly, but this, at least, is the ultimate aim.

The business man who advertises can sell more goods than his competitor who does not advertise, but always provided that other conditions are equal. For instance, high prices may offset the selling powers of advertising. A poor management may do the same thing.

Should advertisers pay their advertising bills by increasing the prices of their goods? In our opinion they should



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Distinguished Journalist and Principal Contributor to
The Toronto Weekly Sun

not. Advertising bills should be paid out of increased profits, but the profits should be increased by a larger number of sales at competitive prices. High prices will destroy business.

BUSINESS PLACED FROM TORONTO.

The past month has been a splendid one for advertising and the agencies have had their hands full. The Central Press Agency are placing mail-order business in all the leading papers. The Johnston Co. and McFarlane Co. have placed all their business in the hands of this agency. They have also a large contract with the J. D. King Co., Limited, for their "King Quality" and "Twin Sole" rubbers. Ryrie Bros., of the "Diamond Hall," have placed a line of advertising with the Central Press Agency for the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

The J. S. Robertson Advertising Agency have just placed some advertising in the western papers for R. Parker & Co. They have on hand a large order from Heintzman & Co. for advertising in country papers throughout the Dominion. They are advertising The Canadian Home Journal extensively in the leading papers in Montreal and Toronto, and other centres, in both French and English papers.

NEW BUSINESS FROM MONTREAL.

There have not been many contracts placed during the month, although we hear that there are some firms that are going to branch out into new advertising. A McKim & Co. are increasing the advertising of "Wheat Marrow," of the News Educational Department and of the New York Supply

Company. They are also taking up a new line of papers for Bendsorp's cocoa. Henry Birks & Sons, jewellers, Montreal, are increasing their advertising patronage and A. McKim & Co. will place the matter. Berbner's Gramophone is to be advertised in a list of papers compiled by the same agency.

THE ADVERTISING FIELD IS NOT EXHAUSTED.

Some of the advertising managers of our smaller papers throughout the Dominion might find it profitable to make the rounds of their advertisers and ask them to increase their space, change it to better positions and re-write their copy.

Country storekeepers are often slow. They are not so slow that they will not advertise, but they seem to think that a small continuous advertisement, stowed away in the inside pages that are seldom read, will bring them all the benefit that can be obtained from advertising.

There is more money in advertising in the small country weeklies for the publishers and for the advertisers than is now being brought out. Not long ago, in a Western-Ontario newspaper, there appeared for five years, week after week, an advertisement of a planing-mill man, who said he had just rebuilt after the fire and was ready to meet the wants of his old customers. That is a fact. It is hard to say which was the slower, the publisher or the advertiser.

If Canadian publishers could recognize what opportunities they have for making their advertising valuable, and increasing their advertising patronage, there would be more advertising solicitors in this country finding a profitable employment.

"HUTCH" IN LIQUIDATION

The affairs of the concern which placed "Hutch" on the market have been before the courts in Toronto. The liquidator has prepared a statement showing liabilities of \$43,400 due mostly to newspapers for advertising. The court authorized the transfer of the estate, consisting chiefly of "Hutch" and "Celery King" trade marks, to F. W. Kahle, he to pay off the creditors at the rate of 20 cents on the dollar. The Globe Sign Co., of Akron, Ohio, are seeking to set aside this arrangement. Some advertising men say that "Hutch" was a good remedy and well pushed but that it was sold at too low a rate (10c.) to recoup the promoters for the large sums necessarily spent to introduce it to the public.

TO RUN UNITED STATES ADS. IN CANADA.

The Delineator and The Designer, two American fashion magazines, have withdrawn their old-style Canadian editions. Hereafter Canadian editions will

appear in a different form, with the Canadian advertising in the first forms. The American advertisements will then come across the line. John Adams Thayer, of New York, will be the advertising manager of both publications.

ADVERTISING IN POLITICS

A curious episode in politics is that of the quotation of a man's advertisement to form a feature in a local campaign. The Conservative candidate in South Grey is Mr. Richardson, a well-known merchant, against Dr. Landarkin, the Liberal candidate. The two parties differ on the merits of the preferential tariff, and the Liberals have quoted an advertisement of Mr. Richardson's firm in *The Flesherton Advance* as an indication that the lower duties on British imports have benefited the consumer. The advertisement said:

Fourteen large cases and bales direct from Manchester SS. Lake Ontario. There has been a substantial reduction of import duties on British goods under the new preferential tariff, and we can confidently promise some excellent values all the line.—Signed, M. K. Richardson & Co.

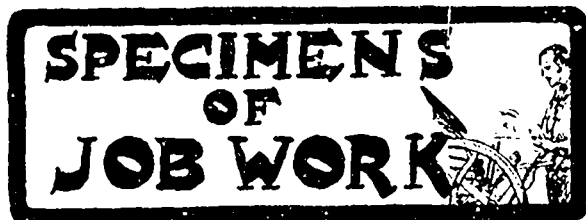
AN EXEMPLAR IN PRINTING.

A book which has for its title, "On the Making of Printed Books," must certainly be an example of correct printing and book-making itself, and the booklet of this name issued by Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto, lacks none of the qualities of the best specimens of printed books. The cover design is an old-fashioned engraving with lettering to correspond. The body type of the booklet is long primer, with marginal headings for each paragraph. Half-tone engravings of the composing-room, press-room and bindery in Warwick Bros. & Rutter's establishment are in great contrast to the old engraving of the interior of a printing office in the 14th century which makes up the frontispiece.

Apart from the excellence of the reading matter, which is interesting and to the point, the booklet should be appreciated by all printers on account of its artistic merits, which are above criticism. A copy of it would be valuable to any printer.



THE GRANGE, TORONTO.
The Residence of Professor Goldwin Smith.



THE different specimens sent in by The Times Printing Co., Orillia, Ont., are, in the majority, very creditable work. The J. R. Eaton card is the best of the three. The bill-heads and letter-heads are well displayed. The cut on "The Times" letter-head is all right, but it might have been left off the Board of Trade members' ticket with advantage. The "At Home" programme and the other folding cards are very neat and well displayed specimens. The school diploma is a good piece of work as far as the body goes. The heading would be preferable in a stronger letter. As it is, the lettering is obscured by too much scroll work. The word "that" at the beginning should have been the same size as the rest of the script. On the whole the work done at the The Times office is of a high class and shows good taste and judgment.

The Thorold Post office have done some fine work on a prize list which we have received in both folder and booklet form. The composition all through could be little improved, the title page being particularly well displayed. The cover of the booklet is a sample of up-to-date designing, simple and effective. Although the bronzed border might have shown up better if printed in gold, the silver bronze harmonizes with the color of the paper probably better than anything else. The label would be just as well without the cut, though no objection can be made to it.

Some really artistic work is done by The Print Shop of St. Catharines, Ont. Some specimens of their work have been sent to us and on the whole we pronounce them excellent. One of these is a book of samples, which The Print Shop sends to possible customers. It contains printing that would do credit to any Canadian or American office whose work we have seen. The best of the specimens is the booklet, "That Most Persistent Beggar," which, in composition and colorwork is faultless. The Print Shop booklet is well gotten up, but we think the margin idea has been a little overdone, and the margin headings would look better if placed on the outside edge of the page. The blotter is a good idea and well displayed. The advertising novelties in booklet and folder shape are "catchy" ads. The Print Shop makes good use of deckle edge border.

"Western Editors on the Wing" is the title of an interesting book printed by The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, containing an account of the second annual excursion of the Western Canada Press Association, from Winnipeg to Quebec. The book is a very fine production, the covers being neatly designed in type and rules, and printed in

colors. The composition throughout the work is excellent and the presswork on the half-tone plates, with which the book is fully illustrated, could not easily be improved upon. The Free Press has shown both good taste and fine printing in this book.

The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin, retains for its display headings the same style of type that was originally used on it in the early part of the 18th century. This type and others of like nature are greatly used for headings, etc., by many journals and job offices. The Keystone Type Foundry are making a series of these types, called the Ben. Franklin, which are sure to become popular. For body type the 8 and 10 point Franklin should be very desirable.

A UNION MEETING IN MONTREAL.

AS soon as the Dominion elections are over, the executive of the Canadian Press Association will take up the question of holding the 1901 meeting in Montreal.

As a meeting place, Montreal would form a convenient point for the assembling together of the members of three perhaps four, press associations. At a meeting of the executive of the Province of Quebec Association in Montreal last week, the proposal to cooperate with the Canadian Press Association and invite it to Montreal was cordially received and endorsed.

The Eastern Townships Association has just held its annual meeting in Sherbrooke, and a decision was reached to meet in Montreal next February. Those present included L. E. Charbonnel, Cookshire Chronicle; W. L. Shurtleff, Coaticook Observer; J. C. Holland, Stanstead Journal; A. L. Lance, Richmond Times; L. S. Corey, Granby Mail; W. A. Morehouse, Sherbrooke Examiner, L. S. Channell, Record; L. A. Belanger, Progres de l'Est, and E. S. Stevens, secretary-treasurer. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, J. C. Holland, Stanstead Journal; vice-presidents, L. E. Charbonnel, L. A. Belanger and A. L. Lance; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Stevens; executive committee, L. S. Channell, W. L. Shurtleff and L. S. Corey.

The pleasure which would arise from such a union meeting is admittedly great. The main point for members of the Canadian Press Association to consider is whether the attendance from Western and Central Ontario would be sufficiently large to warrant the executive in deciding in favor of Montreal.

It would, therefore, be advisable for members living west of Toronto to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. John A. Cooper, if they see any objections in going as far east as Montreal. This will enable the executive, when it meets about November 15, to reach a decision with some knowledge of the wishes of the members.

D. W. B. Spry has been managing The Chatham Banner for the liquidator. Its former publisher, N. W. Ford, has returned to insurance work. The assets and good will have been bought by W. G. W. Dickson, Chatham, for \$5,111.

LIST OF Rebuilt Machinery

...FOR THE USE OF...

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS AND ALLIED TRADES.

Every Machine advertised in this list has been thoroughly overhauled, and will be sent out in guaranteed good working order. Let us know your needs, and we will give you detailed description and prices.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY:

No. WEB PRESSES.

163 **Cox Duplex Q. Q. Machine** in first-class condition, used only four years. This press has two fountains and will run at a speed of 4,000 per hour, printing and folding either 4, 6 or 8-page papers of 6 or 7 columns. Price on application.

172 **Coss Stero. Web Perfecting Press with Folder.** Complete outfit. Prints 4 and 8-page papers of 6, 7 or 8 columns, speed 10,000 per hour. Price on application.

TWO REVOLUTION CYLINDERS.

220 **Campbell, 32 x 46,** front delivery, 2-roller, table distribution.

131 **Campbell, bed 37 1/2 x 50,** front delivery, 2-roller, table distribution.

230 **Campbell, 41 x 56,** 2-roller, table distribution, front delivery.

208 **Campbell, 37 x 52,** 2-roller, table distribution, front delivery.

219 **Campbell Intermediate, 37 1/2 x 54,** table distribution, front delivery wire springs.

(C) **Huber, 43 x 66,** 4-roller, in good order; cannot be delivered until October.

158 **Potter, 40 x 54,** rack and screw distribution, 2-roller, tapeless delivery, air spring, back-up motion.

DRUM CYLINDERS.

109 **Babcock Standard, 19 x 24** rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, air springs, back-up motion.

129 **Campbell Country, 24 x 28,** table distribution, tape delivery, wire spring.

Campbell Country, 31 x 46, table distribution, tapeless delivery, wire springs. (Montreal branch.)

Campbell Country, 32 x 46, table distribution, wire springs. (Montreal branch.)

111 **Campbell Complete, 32 x 49 1/2,** 2-roller, table distribution, tape delivery, wire springs.

233 **Cottrell, Triumph Series, 33 x 47,** tapeless delivery, rack and cam distribution, air springs.

Cottrell & Babcock, 24 x 30, rack and cam distribution, tape delivery, wire springs. (Montreal branch.)

126 **Cottrell & Babcock, 34 x 52,** tapeless delivery, rack and screw distribution, air springs.

201 **Cranston, 21 x 28,** rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, air buffers, back-up motion.

Cranston, 21 x 28, rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, wire springs, back-up motion. (Winnipeg branch.)

169 **Cranston, 21 x 20,** rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, air springs, back-up motion.

139 **Hoe Pony, 16 x 23 1/4,** rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, wire springs.

Hoe Pony, 21 1/2 x 23 1/4, rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, wire springs. (Winnipeg branch.)

167 **Hoe, 31 x 43,** rack and screw distribution, tape delivery, wire springs.

203 **Potter, 29 x 42,** rack and screw distribution, tape delivery, wire springs.

No.

Potter, 32 1/2 x 46, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery. (Montreal branch.)

100 **Potter, 33 x 50,** rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, wire springs.

101 **Potter, 35 1/2 x 52,** 4-roller, tapeless delivery, table distribution, wire springs. Will print 7-column quarto.

221 **Taylor, 28 1/2 x 41,** 2-roller, rack and cam distribution, tape delivery.

119 **Taylor, (Oshawa), 33 x 46,** rack and screw and table distribution, tape delivery, for hand or power.

216 **Ideal Hand Cylinder, 6** column quarto.

222 **Acme Cylinder, 32 x 46,** prints 5-column quarto.

WHARFEDALES.

125 **Anglo-American, bed 47 x 52,** 4-track, 4-roller, patent delivery.

121 **Dawson, 37 x 51 1/2,** 3-roller, 2-track, pat. fly.

121 **Dawson, 29 x 31 1/2,** 3-roller, 2-track, pat. fly.

251 **Dawson, 42 x 49 1/2,** 3-roller, 2-track, tape delivery.

123 **Feldhouse, 45 1/2 x 51,** 1-roller, 2-track, patent fly.

125 **Hughes & Kimber, 37 x 43,** patent flyers, 2-track.

118 **Miller & Richard, 18 1/2 x 22,** 2-track, 3-roller, patent fly.

165 **Miller & Richard, 30 1/2 x 30 1/2,** 3-roller, patent fly.

115 **Miller & Richard, 41 x 47 1/2,** patent fly, 2-track.

102 **Miller & Richard, Quad Royal, 43 1/2 x 15 1/2,** 4-roller, 4-track, patent fly.

202 **Payne, 37 x 42,** 4-roller, 4-track, extra distribution, thin fountain blade, patent fly.

LITHOGRAPH AND PLATE PRESSES.

(C) **Two Hoe Litho. Cylinders,** takes stone 25 x 31; in line order.

(C) **Hoe Litho. Cylinder,** takes stone 25 x 24.

(C) **Hoe Litho. Cylinder,** takes stone 26 x 38.

117 **Litho. Furnival Press, 20 1/2 x 31 1/2,** double crown.

116 **Steam Copper Plate Press, 24** inch.

JOB PRESSES.

127 **O.S. Gordon, 7 x 11.**

191 **O.S. Gordon, 7 x 11.**

196 **O.S. Gordon, 7 x 11.**

24 **O.S. Gordon, 7 x 11.**

189 **Am. O.S. Gordon, 8 x 12.**

271 **Liberty, 9 x 13.**

270 **Eclipse, 10 x 15.**

227 **O.S. Gordon, 10 x 15.**

217 **O.S. Gordon, 11 x 15.**

245 **O.S. Gordon, 13 x 19.**

200 **O.S. Gordon, 13 x 19,** fountain and steam fixtures.

218 **O.S. Gally Universal, 3 x 19.**

(C) **Chromatic Press, 11 x 20.**

(In Stock at Montreal

Columbian, 6 x 9.

No.

Pearl, 7 x 11.

Standard, 8 x 12.

PAPER CUTTERS.

101 30 inch Shepard Power.

209 32 inch Westman & Baker Power cutter

227 24 inch Eagle Card Cutter.

224 24 inch Eagle Card Cutter.

227 28 inch Rockes Card Cutter.

111 24 inch Plover Cutter.

157 28 inch Plover Cutter.

161 28 inch Plover Cutter.

174 28 inch Plover Cutter.

193 28 inch Plover Cutter.

187 32 inch Plover Cutter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

165 Clamp Pad Press.

207 Simple Book Trimmer.

Fold Blower, No. 0

162 Sargay Stereotype outfit, 8 1/2 x 11 inches.

Seal Stamper.

201 Hickok Book Sawing Machine.

214 Sainborn Book Sawing Machine, 5-saws.

225 K. H. P. Electric Motor, 500 volts.

108 Hughes & Kimber Packing Machine, 6-wheel.

205 Hoole Pager, 5-wheel.

115 Hoole Pager, 5-wheel.

112 Paging Machine, 3-head.

223 Sargent Foot-stabbing Machine.

124 Rotary Perforator, 27 inch.

183 Royal Radial Arm Rattling Machine.

114 Royal Rattling Machine, No. 2.

126 Sainborn Hand Embossing Press.

126 Krause Hand Embossing Press, 7 1/2 x 10

(C) 15 H. P. Oil Gas Engine.

211 Hickok Standing Press, 16 x 24 inch platen

237 Hickok Standing Press, 25 1/2 x 48 1/2 inch platen.

235 Perfection "C" Wire Stitcher.

228 Perfection "C" Wire Stitcher.

106 Thompson Wire Stitcher, 4 inch.

109 Hoe Ticket and Numbering Press.

111 Hoe Stereotype Sawing Machine.

181 Larger Improved Staple Binder, No. 1.

150 Acme Staple Binder.

239 Book Rolling Machine, 16 inch.

BOX MACHINES.

231 Scoring Machine, 24-inch.

229 Brehmer Corner Wire Stitcher.

HAND PRESSES.

171 Washington: platen, 23 x 35; bed, 24 x 24.

147 Washington: platen, 23 1/2 x 31; bed, 27 x 27 1/2.

159 Washington: platen, 32 1/2 x 42 1/2; bed, 29 1/2 x 44.

152 Washington: platen, 22 1/2 x 32 1/2; bed, 26 x 36.

173 Washington: platen, 24 x 43; bed, 32 x 48.

114 Washington: platen, 24 x 37; bed, 27 1/2 x 41 1/2.

182 Washington: platen, 28 x 43; bed, 32 x 48 1/2.

213 Washington: platen, 19 x 25; bed, 22 1/2 x 29 1/2.

160 Washington: platen, 23 x 33; bed, 27 1/2 x 40.

194 Washington: platen, 25 x 39; bed, 33 1/2 x 44 1/2.

177 Washington: platen, 42 1/2 x 27 1/2; bed, 26 1/2 x 31 1/2.

119 Washington: platen, 23 x 35; bed, 27 x 30 1/2.

215 Washington: platen, 29 1/2 x 43 1/2; bed, 22 1/2 x 47 1/2.

FOLDING MACHINES.

158 Dexter Folder, 7 column quarto, hand feed.

242 Stenmetz, 6-column quarto, hand feed.

247 Stenmetz, 6-column quarto, hand feed.

(C) Brown, 8-column quarto, hand feed.

211 Chambers' Point Book Folder. Three and four fold; folds double 16, and takes paper 24 x 32 and smaller; machine is as good as new.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Limited,

BRANCHES

HALIFAX—146 Lower Water St. MONTREAL—787 Craig St.
WINNIPEG—175 Owen St. VANCOUVER—116 Columbia Ave.

70 York Street, TORONTO, ONT.

News of the Month in Briei.

PERSONAL MENTION.

PREMIER MARCHAND, of Quebec, who died September 25, was, in his early manhood, a journalist, like so many eminent French-Canadian politicians. He was for a time editor of *Le Temps*, Montreal, a short-lived daily, and helped to start *The Franco Canadian*, St. Johns, Que. He wrote several comedies, and was an industrious literary man.

J. A. Fortier succeeds the late W. J. Sabourin as Ottawa correspondent of *La Patrie*.

E. Montet, city editor of *La Presse*, Montreal, has gone to France to represent the I.O.F. there.

W. B. Wilcox, of *The Phoenix*, B.C., Pioneer, was married to Miss Elsie Crawford, formerly of Spokane.

W. H. Ellis, formerly of *The Victoria Colonist*, is the new Government agent and Gold Commissioner in the Porcupine District.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, of *The Globe*, is editing a new department in *The Canadian Magazine* entitled "Woman's Sphere."

F. J. Deane, of *The Kamloops Inland Sentinel*, has been appointed secretary to the Chinese Commission in British Columbia.

J. D. Skinner, of *The Lacombe Advertiser*, met with a painful accident. His foot had to be amputated at Calgary, owing to a gun-shot wound.

Auguste Bourbeau, of *L'Echo des Bois Francs*, Arthabaska, was married October 16 to Miss Juliette McDonald, daughter of Milton McDonald, M.P.P., of *Le Journal*, Montreal.

The new editor of *The Antigonish Casket*, owing to the retirement of J. A. Wall, is Rev. D. V. Phalen, of St. Francis Xavier College, well-known by his pen-name of "David Creedon."

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The *Lucan Sun* has been sold to V. Sovereign, Jarvis.

The *Lumsden*, N.W.T., *News* has ceased publication, owing to the illness of its editor, T. M. Grover.

W. F. Trenter having brought *The Wetaskiwin*, N.W.T., North Star from Wm. Macdonnell will publish it henceforth as *The News*.

The *Westminster* has absorbed *The Western Presbyterian*, Winnipeg, which will be the Western publication office of the combined journals.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who has resigned the charge of Erskine Church, Ottawa, has, with William Douglas, formerly of *The Carp Star*, bought *The Kemptville Advance* from S. E. Walt.

The estate of Austin & Robertson, wholesale stationers, Montreal, has been purchased by Mr. Poole, of the Consolidated Pulp and Paper Co., Toronto, at 72½c. on the dollar. The stock was valued at \$13,863.

The *London Advertiser* will in future be published by a company with \$100,000 capital. Besides Mr. John Cameron, its veteran publisher, the directors are Hon. D. Mills, F. H. Purdom, R. D. Miller and Alex. Purdom.

The *Meaford Monitor*, which its publisher, Alexander Sunter, sold a few months ago, passed under the control of H. E. Bywater, its new owner, October 1, who has been issuing *The Beamsville Express*.

John T. James has sold *The Bridgeburg Review* to E. W. Johnston, formerly of *The Fergus Canadian*. Mr. James has had three years in the editorial chair, and, in addition to his own business as a merchant, conducted the paper with credit to himself and satisfaction to the locality.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Newfoundland Magazine* has been started.

Courier du Nipissing is being published in Sturgeon Falls.

Le Peuple is the title of a new paper in Buckingham, Quebec.

L'Annonceur is the title of a new publication at Louisville, Que.

The Enterprise is a new Conservative weekly at Ladysmith, B.C.

John A. Copland, of *The Tribune*, Harriston, is issuing an independent weekly called *The Saturday Night*.

Le Semaine Agricole is being published in the office of *The Ottawa Le Temps*.

Mr. I. C. Stewart, of Halifax, has commenced issuing a new literary weekly called *The Bluenose*.

Mr. Finch-Smiles, who was in South Africa on military service, is starting in Victoria, B.C., a fortnightly called *The Outlook*.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton, formerly of *The Pictou Standard*, is publishing a new weekly at Winnipeg called *The Canadian Western Home Monthly*.

SPECIAL ISSUES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Typograph machines have been put in *The Rat Portage News* office.

The issue of *The Victoria Colonist*, September 23, was 20 pages, the largest ever turned out. The edition was well printed and illustrated, and did credit to all departments.

New quarters on McDermot Avenue have been secured for *The Winnipeg Telegram*. Its next door neighbor on the west side is *The Free Press*, while *The Tribune* will move in on the east side.

The Ottawa Citizen has now its new Hoe press installed, and the paper printed thereon looks exceedingly well. *The Evening Journal*, of the same city, will shortly have its new press in working order.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review has laid in a stock of new display and advertising type, and the paper looks decidedly the better for the change. The selection of display type has been well chosen.

THE ROYCROFT PRODUCTIONS.

The books issued at the famous Roycroft Shop in East Aurora, N.Y., are as beautiful and tasteful as they are unique. The aim of Mr. Hubbard, the founder and manager of the Roycroft Shop, is to make books after the style of the early Venetian bookmakers, in regard to the binding and general appearance of the book, though the type is the modern oldstyle.

The Roycroft books are, in most cases, bound in soft leather, not stiffened with cardboard, but extremely flexible. The leather is used in red, green, grey and brown shades, and is either embossed or bronzed. The inside of the cover is finished with silk or satin, either matching or harmonizing with the color of the leather. Some of the covers are the ordinary heavy cardboard, but backed with the soft, undressed leather that is used on the others.

A photogravure of the author usually makes up the frontispiece, and the title page is invariably richly illuminated. The pages are partly uncut and partly deckle-edged. Each page is illuminated, and, as a rule, printed in 18 point old style. In some cases more than one color is used in the reading matter on the same page.

The books are nearly all editions of classic works, the exceptions being Mr Hubbard's own writings and those of some well-known authors. Only a certain number are printed, and the plates, etc., are then destroyed. An edition rarely exceeds 1,000 in number, and as few as 450 copies have been printed. Each copy is signed by Mr. Hubbard.

WAX ENGRAVING.

The term "wax engraving" is not used in the same sense as "wood" or "steel engraving," in that the printed impression is not made directly from the wax itself, but from copper or other metal used. The wax is used only to help make the engraving on the metal. The surface of the copper plate which is to be engraved is first given an application of nitrate of silver, and over this a thin coating of wax is spread. The wax solution is composed of bees-wax, oxide of zinc and venetian pitch, and, when hardened, forms a glazed surface, upon which the design is drawn with pointed tools, or printed.

If a photographic print is to be taken, the negative is made from the copy and a print transferred to the waxed surface of the plate, which, being sensitized, as in half-tone plates, is susceptible to light. The plate is then handed to an engraver, who cuts the impression in the wax just deep enough to reach the copper underneath without scratching it. If any lettering is needed, the plate is heated slightly and the type stamped on the softened wax. After this, melted wax is poured into the large open sections of the plate, which is then sent to the electrotyper. His operation consists in immersing the plate in a bath of salts and copperas, and the electric current acting on the solution, separates the copper and causes it to assume the formation of a film-like covering on the wax mold. When this covering is sufficiently developed, it is stripped from the mold, trimmed and straightened, and, when mounted on a block, is ready for use.

GET THE BEST
THE
HORTON MAILER

IS THE BEST.

THE HORTON MAILER is guaranteed to do better, easier and faster work than any other machine.

It is easy to learn to operate, requiring but a few minutes' practice to attain a good rate of speed.

It is held naturally, does not cramp the muscles of the hand or arm, and can be operated equally well with either hand.

It perfectly guides and thoroughly pastes the slips, scrapes off all surplus paste, and the papers or wrappers are not stuck together.

It has reversible knives, with two cutting edges, and by means of the adjusting mechanism the knives can be kept so perfectly adjusted that they will remain sharp much longer than those of other mailers.

The paste is supplied by a simple wooden roll, which is easy to clean and will last for years, and does not get out of order as do the trouble-ome, unclean belts and numerous pasting parts of other mailers.

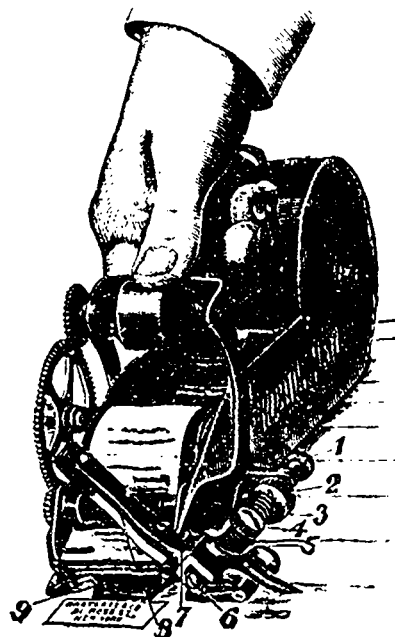
It is nicely and strongly made in every part. No "gingerbread" work. It is made to last. It is 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, 5 inches high, and weighs 2 1/2 pounds. It is packed in a strong wooden box.

No matter what Mailer you now use, it will pay to replace it with the Horton.

Price with Paste Strainer, Extra Knives, Screwdriver and Oil Can, packed in a strong wooden box. **\$20 NET.**

SEND ORDERS TO . . .

Full Instructions with each Mailer.



The Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited, 70 York Street, TORONTO, ONT.

OR BRANCHES:

HALIFAX: 146 Lower Water St. MONTREAL: 787 Craig St. WINNIPEG: 175 Owen St. VANCOUVER: 116 Columbia Ave.

PHASES OF THE LIBEL LAW.

A CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT.—The Belleville newspapers of September 27 last contain reports of a curious libel suit against The Marmora Herald, which was tried at the Hastings Assizes before Hon. Sir John A. Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario. The plaintiffs, a farmer and his wife named Booth, sued Mr. Rendol Snell, the publisher of The Herald, for \$1,000 damages for publishing the following paragraph :

The Belleville Sun says: Last week a case was tried in this police court which was not given forth to the press, but like murder it came out. Some time ago a man named Doughty who lives near Ross' Corners had some grain stolen from him, and a county constable took hold of the case, but before he had trace of the goods Doughty went to a Mrs. John Booth, of Rawdon. Mrs. Booth is reputed to have a magic crystal or mirror, and by the aid of this and her wonderful powers, she described the place where the grain was stowed, the man who took it, and the kind of men who stole it. This exhibition of witchcraft came to the ears of the authorities, and Mrs. Booth and her husband were brought before Magistrate Flint, accused of witchcraft and the aiding and abetting in the same. The offence was admitted and a fine and costs, amounting to \$31, was imposed. This is the second offence for the Booths. Mr. P. J. M. Anderson prosecuted the case.

This was alleged to be a "false and malicious libel." The defendant was asked by the plaintiffs' solicitors to retract and apologize, but he pluckily refused, and fought the case out and won easily hands down. The defence was that the statements complained of were substantially true; that they were fair comments on a matter of public interest; that they were a fair report, copied from The Sun, of proceedings in the Police Magistrate's court at Belleville, and were privileged; and that, in all these respects, they were published in good faith and without malice towards the plaintiffs. The only witness sworn for the plaintiffs was the female plaintiff herself, a very respectable and intelligent-looking woman, whose cross examination by Mr. John King, Q.C., counsel for the defence, was decidedly entertaining. In answer to his questions it appeared that she and her husband had been charged, before the Police Magistrate at Belleville, with pretending, from skill or knowledge—in some occult science, to discover where or in what manner certain goods and chattels, supposed to have been stolen, might be found. Both defendants were convicted, and the sum of \$31, the joint fine and costs, was paid by the husband. The wife was not present before the magistrate, but the husband, who pleaded guilty, signed a paper in which he stated that he was authorized to plead guilty for her also. The woman swore that she had the power, which was "a gift from God," to tell, by looking into a "diamond" crystal, where lost or stolen goods could be found; that she had done this for "several parties" before; and that she had been fined on a former occasion for doing it. She had by that means given Mr. Doughty, named in the paragraph, a "description" of the men who had stolen his goods. She was asked if she could tell in that way what damages the jury would give her in this action, and where the stolen money, picked from Mr. King's pocket a few months ago in Toronto, could be found. Her answer was, "not to-day, because it would be against the law." Her conviction had evidently given her new light on the subject. The magic "diamond" was produced by the witness, and is said to resemble the cut glass pendant of a chandelier. The cross-examination of the

woman showed that the statements in The Herald were substantially true, and the judge thereupon stopped the case and nonsuited the plaintiffs with costs. Or, as pointedly announced in large headlines by one of the local papers—"The 'Black Art' Libel Case was stopped by the Judge, and thrown out of court."

This curious case is a pretty good lesson in newspaper libel for both lawyers and laymen. There are evidently some intelligent people who still believe in a very questionable sort of supernatural wisdom, and it is just as well for all such to know that the ancient law against that pretended knowledge, call it "witchcraft," "occult science," or what you will, is still in good working order. The Herald publisher and his solicitor, Mr. S. J. Cooley, are to be congratulated on the result. The Sun, in which the paragraph originally appeared, escaped proceedings by the publication of an "explanatory item." If it had joined hands with The Herald, it would have gained a share of the special credit which is rightly due The Herald for having the courage of its convictions, and of being promptly sustained by the court. The action was a very frivolous and vexatious one, and security for the defendant's costs should have been compelled. The summary disposition of it by the court should prove a warning to all persons hunting for libel suits against newspapers.

LINDSAY VS. THE CITIZEN.—The Ottawa Citizen will appeal against the verdict for \$500 found for Mr. James Lindsay of the city hall by the jury at the late assizes. In referring to the case, The Citizen points out that after the appearance of the item complained of the paper twice printed explanations and apologies. It continues: "These we deemed ample. Mr. Lindsay, when on the stand under oath, was unable to say wherein the apology could have been more full; he could not suggest any change except that The Citizen should have said it was "sorry" where it employed the word "regret." The defendant did not call any witness, but relied upon the case as it was presented by the plaintiff's own evidence. The judge refused to allow evidence to show the irregularities which existed in city hall, and ruled that Mr. Lindsay was not responsible for the practices which prevailed under the system of administering the civic finances."

A POLITICAL DISPUTE.—At the St. Thomas assizes before Chancellor Boyd, Henry C. Cusack sued The St. Thomas Journal for damages for alleged libel, the paper having stated that \$10 he subscribed to the Conservative election fund was loaned him by T. W. Crothers. The case was tried at the last Spring assizes, the jury disagreeing, standing seven for plaintiff and five for defendant. The jury were out over three hours September 21, and again disagreed, standing four for plaintiff and eight for defendant.

MAYOR MACDONALD VS. TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE.—This case was tried before Mr. Justice Meredith and a jury. The Mail and Empire defended the case on the ground that the charge against Mayor Macdonald respecting the Mayoralty was not libellous, and that the charge of

blackmailing was true. After all the evidence had been given, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Q.C., contended that The Mail and Empire had fully established the truth of the charges, and asked the Court to give judgment in favor of the defendant and dismiss the case. His Lordship reserved his decision for further consideration, but said that in the meantime he would allow the case to go to the jury, which he did. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, giving \$50 damages on each of the two charges. On September 28 his Lordship delivered his judgment on Mr. Clarke's motion, as has been said, dismissing the case and ordering Mayor Macdonald to pay the costs. In the course of his judgment Judge Meredith said that Mayor Macdonald's having accepted \$4,500 to stop a legal action against the Street Railway Co. his conduct might properly be characterized as blackmailing.

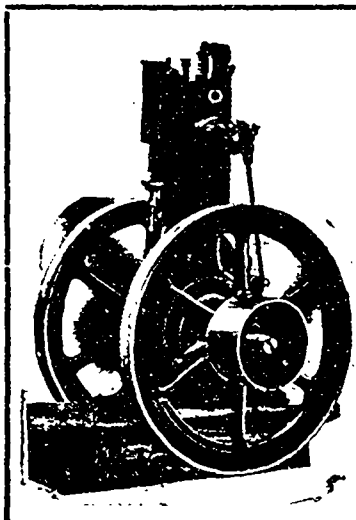
A VANCOUVER SUIT.—In the libel suit of Dr. Brydone-Jack vs. The Vancouver World the jury brought in a verdict of \$5 damages; costs reserved.

A STRING OF LIBEL SUITS.—The libel action of Stirton vs. Gummer, which was tried for the third time at the last Guelph assizes, has become a cause celebre in the courts, if only because it is the first of a string of libel suits and is still undetermined. The plaintiff, Dr. Stirton, is a local dentist who takes an active part in politics on the Liberal side, and the defendant, Mr. Harry Gummer, is the publisher of The Guelph daily and weekly Herald, a well-known Conservative newspaper. The thrice-tried issues between the parties grew out of the local Provincial election of 1898, when Major Mutrie, the Liberal candidate, was returned. His opponents petitioned against his return, but subsequently dropped the protest. Dr. Stirton thereupon went to The Advocate office in Guelph and procured the publication in that paper of an article, "The Protest Aftermath," which he

practically dictated to the editor, and which purported to be an interview between Dr. Stirton and an Advocate reporter. This article commented on the abandonment of the protest, attacked The Herald and contained some complimentary references to Dr. Stirton. The Herald replied in an article, "Don't Get Gay," attacking the Doctor as the author of The Advocate article. The Doctor thereupon wrote a letter over his own signature to The Mercury and Advocate defending himself and assailing Mr. Downey the editor of The Herald. The letter was commented upon favorably by both of the papers in which it appeared. The Herald replied with an article against the Doctor, partly in prose and partly in rhyme, and substantially repeating its previous statements in the article, "Don't Get Gay."

All this occurred over two years ago, the whole controversy being of a highly personal nature. The appearance of the last article in The Herald started a legal ruction which has been going on ever since. There were no less than four libel suits as a result of the controversy. Dr. Stirton opened the ball with an action against The Herald publisher, and Mr. Downey, The Herald's editor, followed on with actions against Dr. Stirton and the publishers of The Mercury and Advocate, respectively. Stirton v. Gummer was the first one tried. In this the plaintiff complained that several acts of gross personal misconduct, during the local Dominion election of 1896 and the local Provincial election of 1898, had been wrongfully imputed to him in both of The Herald's articles. The defendant justified the alleged imputations as true in substance and in fact, alleged that the plaintiff had been the aggressor and had provoked the statements complained of, and that he was entitled to no damages. The first trial of the action, in the Spring of 1899, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$500 and costs. The verdict was appealed against and upset, on the ground of wrongful rejection, by the trial Judge, Mr. Justice Ferguson, of Dr. Stirton's letter as

The Northey Gas and Gasoline Engine



Price \$155.

These papers—among others—use our Engine. They have written us—you are at liberty to write them—to say what unqualified satisfaction in the way of economy and good results they get with the Northey Engine. It is far and away the easiest operated and most inexpensive independent power plant in the market. Gets up full speed in less than a minute—runs for hours with little or no attention—always perfectly safe and under complete control—operates four or five presses at a time—running expenses very light—takes up little floor space. You can save the cost of the engine by dispensing with the help required to look after the old power plant. We want every printer in Canada to get money-saving pointers about the Northey Engine. Send for Booklet and full information.

THE NORTHEY CO., Limited
1007 King St. east Subway.
TORONTO, - CANADA.

Meaford "Mirror."
Newmarket "Era."
Barrie "Examiner."
Greenwood "Times."
St. Marys "Journal."
Gananoque "Journal."
Orangeville "Banner."
Markham "Economist."
Bowmanville "Statesman."
Carleton Place "Canadian."

evidence for the defendant. The plaintiff, by the appeal judgment, was condemned to pay the costs of the trial and of the appeal in any event of the action, a very satisfactory result, we should say, for the newspaper. The second trial took place last Spring, before Mr. Justice Rose, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, there being three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant. The third trial, in the early part of the present month, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, ended in a similar division of the jury. The Herald, we notice, claimed that there were really ten jurors in its favor, but without costs to either party (ten being sufficient to find a legal verdict), but that, through some mistake, this decision was not handed in. Be that as it may, there have been two abortive trials of the action in which each party is left to pay his own costs.

Then, as to the other actions. That against The Mercury was settled between the parties. That against The Advocate went in favor of the defendant, but was appealed against, and the appeal is still standing. That against Dr. Stirton went in favor of the plaintiff with \$100 damages, the judgment being for this amount and costs. An appeal was also taken in that action, and, although argued, is as yet undecided.

The judgments in the appeal to the Divisional Court, in Stirton vs. Gummer, deal with two questions which are of importance to the newspaper press. One is whether a letter, written for and published in two certain newspapers against the editor of a third paper, is admissible as evidence for the defendant in an action by the writer against the publisher of the third paper, the editor and publisher being two distinct persons. The court held that it is, especially when the letter is connected with the statements complained of in the action by the writer against the publisher of the third paper. In such a case, the editor and publisher of that paper, although separate individuals, are virtually one for the purposes of the action.

The other question is, whether editorial comments in the two certain newspapers on the letter so published in those papers are admissible evidence in favor of the defendant publisher of the third paper. On this point the court of two judges was divided, and the question must be regarded as still unsettled. There are also some nice legal questions involved in the appeals in the other two cases, and these may be noticed later on. In The Herald case, Messrs. W. R. Riddell, Q.C., and Guthrie & Watt have acted for the plaintiff, and Messrs. J. King, Q.C., and Macdonald & Drew for the defendant, throughout the litigation.

Aubrey C. Hamilton, of The New York Commercial Advertiser, died in New York, September 26. He was born in Halifax, and in the early 80's was connected with The Toronto Globe, The Ottawa Free Press and other papers. He was a correspondent in Cuba during the war.

Printers who have Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s sample books of wedding stationery, folders, etc., are requested to send them to the firm for revision. A great number of new lines have been added to their stock this year and the value of samples are thus greatly enhanced. The revision and new samples cost nothing.

THE LEADING PRINTING
INK MANUFACTURERS are

KAST & EHINGER,

Makers of all kinds of

Lithographing, Printing and Fine Half-tone Inks,
Printing Inks for Bookbinders.
Three-color Process Inks a Specialty.


CHAS. HELLMUTH,

Manufacturing Agent.

OFFICES AND FACTORIES:

NEW YORK CHICAGO
46-48 E. Houston St. 357 S. Clark St.

CANADIAN ADVERTISING is best done by THE E.
DESBARATS ADVERTISING AGENCY, Montreal.



If you Want to Learn Anything About Advertising:
If you are a businessman and get or want to get business by any kind of advertising, and want to know how to advertise and make money; or if you are an employe and expect to go into business for yourself; or if you want to get into a new and profitable profession—we furnish the foundation—the accumulated knowledge on the subject. Investigation costs you nothing. Invaluable information will be sent Free. Address Advertising World, Publicity Club, Columbus, O.

MR. D. G. SMITH, OF THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Editor PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,—I presume that with your experience as publisher you are aware that libel proceedings have no terrors for our Guild. I will not, therefore, say that one is impending over you, but I ought to go gunning after you for putting me before the country in not only one but two false positions. I enclose two clippings from THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER for September. In one you produce a flattering picture of me and represent me as editor of The Chatham World, in the other as of the Chatham, N.B., Advocate.

I don't own the earth, and am sure that the editor of the first-named paper would not entertain any proposition, just now when a Federal election is pending, which would involve the placing of the tiller of his little craft in hands other than his own. As to The Advocate, which is published in Newcastle, not Chatham, it gets along very well without my assistance, while I am content to remain in the humble position of editor of The Miramachi Advance, which I established here twenty-six years ago.

I presume that the publisher of The World will order a large number of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER containing the picture of its alleged editor for distant circulation.

Truly yours,

Chatham, N.B., Sept. 28, 1900.

D. G. SMITH.

[Mr. Smith has our abject apologies. His case was on a par with the error made in saying that Hon. J. V. Ellis was connected with The St. John Sun. The opinion which the editor of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has of himself for making these two mistakes is unfit to appear in these respectable columns.—Editor PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.]



Catalogues

ANNUAL —

Price Lists, Etc.

are now being prepared. Printers will find no paper more suitable and more satisfactory to customers and to themselves than our celebrated

Photo=Book ——Paper

Send for Sample Booklet.
Prompt shipment and careful attention to Letter Orders.

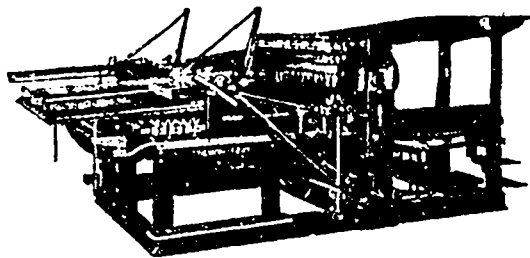
CANADA PAPER CO.,

LIMITED

Toronto, = = = Montreal.



The Miehle



The Miehle

HIGH SPEED, FOUR-ROLLER, FRONT DELIVERY, TABLE DISTRIBUTION BOOK AND JOB PRESS. Made in eleven sizes, from 26x36 to 48x65. This press is built to do the finest class of printing, and is specially adapted for half-tone work both in black and in colors. It is the standard Flat-Bed Press of the world to-day, as the producer of a greater quantity and finer class of work than any other press on the market.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED, TWO-ROLLER, FRONT DELIVERY, TABLE DISTRIBUTION BOOK AND JOB PRESS. Made in six sizes, from 30x42 to 45x62. This press is designed for a little cheaper class of book and job work than our Four-Roller, differing only in the number of form rollers, having two instead of four, otherwise it is similar in all its other features, and is faster.

The Miehle

HIGH SPEED, TWO-ROLLER, REAR DELIVERY, "RACK AND PINION" DISTRIBUTION JOB AND NEWS PRESS. Made in five sizes, from 30x42 to 43x56. Its method of distribution is "rack and pinion cylindrical" instead of "table." The class of work to which it is more specially adapted is newspaper and poster work. Felt packing used. It is very fast.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED PONY PRESS, TWO-ROLLER, REAR OR FRONT DELIVERY, "RACK AND PINION" OR "TABLE" DISTRIBUTION. Made in two sizes, 25x30 and 26x34. This press has a well earned reputation for remarkable speed and the superior quality of work it does.

OUR NEW SHEET DELIVERY

Which delivers the sheet PRINTED SIDE UP OR DOWN, as may be desired, we put on all our presses with the exception of the "Job and News" and the smaller sized "Pony." This adds but little to the cost of the press to the purchaser and is a great convenience.

FOR PRICES, TERMS, AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

The Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Streets, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Canadian Agents: TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Limited, Toronto