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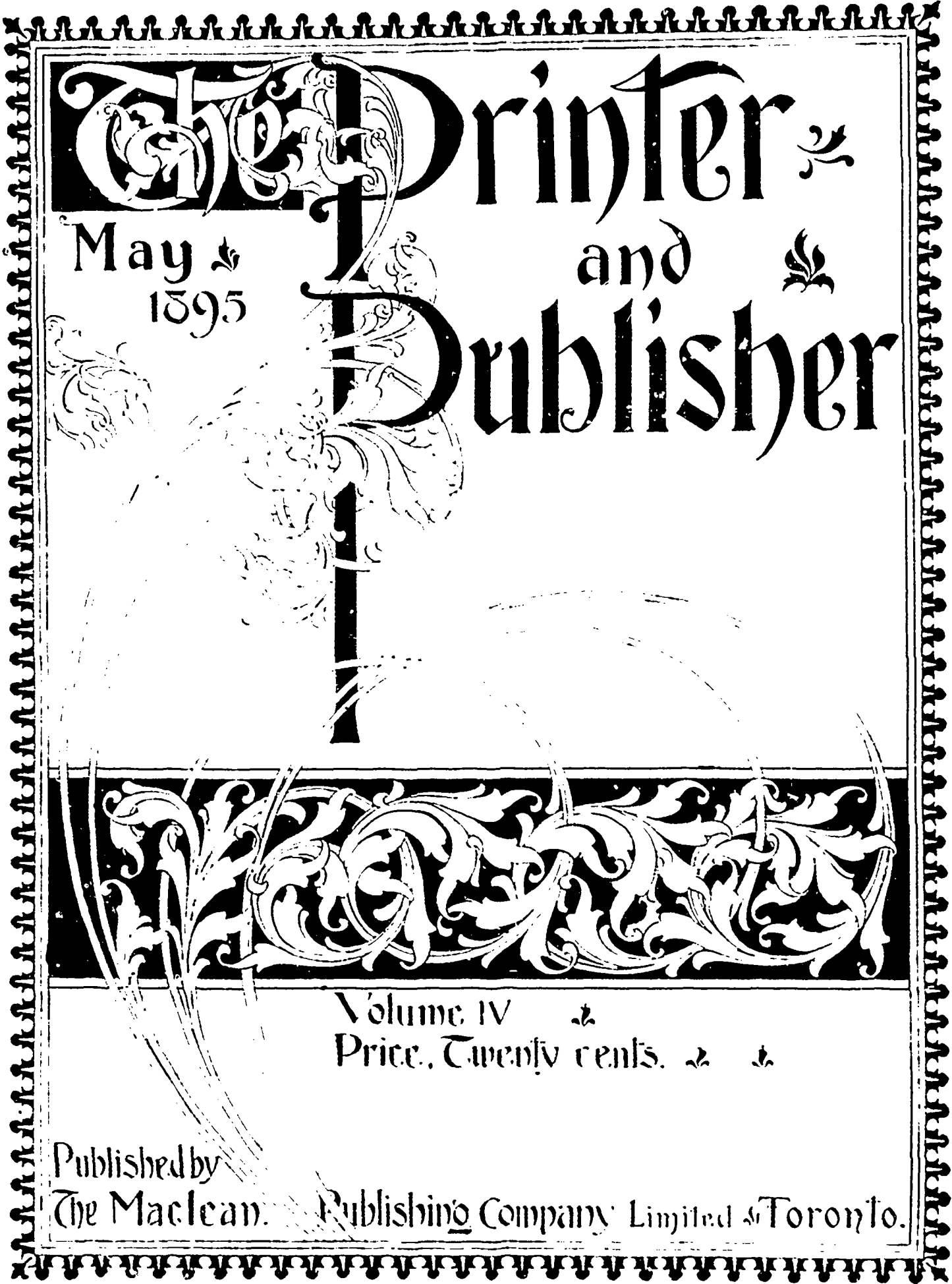
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The Printer
and
Publisher

May
1895



Volume IV
Price, Twenty cents.

Published by
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Wedding Stationery Announcements Invitations and Visiting Cards

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

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MODERATE PRICES

For the convenience of the Trade .

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Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Manufacturing and
Importing Wholesale Stationers

... Toronto, Ont.

Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. IV.—No. 5

TORONTO, MAY, 1895

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

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HUGH C. MACLEAN,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

"How little impression can I use in printing this job?" should be the first question which a pressman, on being handed a form, should ask himself, says William J. Kelly. Most publishers of country weeklies use "too much" impression, and the print produced is too heavy. A light, clear effect is needed, and it can only be secured by a careful regulation of the number of sheets used in the nature of tympaning. Mr. Kelly lays down the rules: (1) Begin by careful underlaying so as to bring up all defective letters to the standard height of perfect ones, and to make the strong lines stronger; (2) begin making

ready with a light tympan, and gradually increase it until the proper even impression is produced.

*

If anyone should ask: "What is the greatest fault of the small Canadian printer of to-day?" everyone competent to give an answer would say, "Bad presswork." This includes bad rollers, poor quality of inks, dirty presses, irregularity of speed, disregard of making ready, and a general overwhelming desire to rush it off regardless of the effect.

*

I know a country printer to-day who publishes a splendid local weekly, does a large job business, and has been working in a printing office since before he left off his knickerbockers, who has not the first idea of how to make a form ready. That careful skill which pastes a piece on here and another there, which adds a half sheet of good thickness here and a thin quarter sheet there, and which is quick to detect the spot where the impression is too heavy or too light, and what lines of types and what cuts need under-laying, is absolutely unknown to him.

*

My incredulous friend may smile, and say this is overdrawn that the language includes too much—but I, most emphatically, say that it "isn't and doesn't." The small country publisher and job printer is away down in the rank of "knowledge of his business," and some of them know more about feeding hogs than they do about printing. And what is most disgusting, they will not try to learn. They spend twenty-five years running a job printing business, and know as little when they get through as when they started.

*

They growl, and say there is no way to better their condition, and that the old press and the old type and the old methods will have to do a while longer. These two statements are at once companions, and at the same time contradictory. The job printer can improve himself, but in order to do so he must first have good presses, the best type and the latest methods. There is no need to say where the presses and type can be got. But there is, seemingly, a need to tell where the latest methods are to be found.

*

Methods can be bought just the same as anything else. Any trade journal devoted to printing, and this is not the only one, for Chicago, New York and London have their share, will give much information. This information costs from \$2 to \$5 per year. The cost is ridiculously small, but the seeker after

information cannot have everything his own way. If this is not enough, any job printer can get what he needs in another way. He can visit a good pressroom for a day or two and study the work as done by a man who earns \$25 a week for knowing how to "underlay" and "make ready." The railway fare, hotel bill and incidentals will amount to about \$10 to \$15, but that can be made up ten times over by the increased patronage which in the next six months will be the natural result of the improved work done

Method counts in the printing business just as well as in any other trade

So does mechanical skill.

Brains always did count at least, ever since Adam received his supply

Combine method, mechanical skill and brains, and what is the result? It is money and respect. Before these two things chattel mortgages, unpaid bills and business troubles pass away like chaff before a September breeze. The method and the skill can be bought, but the brains are home-made.

Did you read Alert's story, entitled "How to Get Out of the Rut," in the April Inland Printer? It was a good one. Alert, when a young man, set out, with a first-class apprentice training and heaps of ambition, to seek new employment. He struck a new job in an average office, where the confusion and waste maketh the heart sick, and where moth and rust doth corrupt most mightily. But, armed with courage and aided by a grimy devil and the one girl in the office, he began his labors. First, he rearranged the job cases and cabinets, and made a "job alley" with all the job faces, rules, etc. The job imposing stone was picked off the floor, properly mounted, and a font of labor saving furniture placed in close proximity to the job presses. Under the stone was fixed a place to slide the extra chases (found in the rubbish heap). The job presses were cleaned up, as time went on, and all refuse cleaned from everywhere. The big newspaper press, with its rusty bed, was next tackled, and many a weary hour spent over it. Dead and pooled type was distributed, and all stock arranged, until the "devil" hardly knew the place, got ashamed of his face, and began to wash it once a week. The foreman's work had its effect on the employer, and he began to wake up to the new order of things, buy new type, borders, etc. The work began to increase, and another workman had to be employed. And so the tale goes on. The unique ending would have been that his employer grew rich and his lovely daughter married the industrious foreman. But as the story was not fiction, but reality, it did not end that way.

Every issue of The New York Sunday Herald has a sermon editorial. They are about a column in length, about fifty words in breadth, and manly, vigorous and wholesome in tone. The idea is original and unique.

A good paste for labels, such as stamps, newspaper wrappers, etc., is made of dextrin meal. Add a small quantity of glycerine, boil about 24 hours, thin with cold water to a proper consist-

ency. If it should crack add a little more glycerine. This is the paste used in the United States Government.

A local weekly is a weekly that gives "locals." Some of the Canadian weeklies give everything else, including advertising space, but never give locals. These should be called double weeklies, or weakly weeklies.

The quotations from the series of articles by John King, O.C., which are to be found in another page, throw a great deal of light on what Ontario publishers gained last year in regard to libel and what they will have to fight for in the future. They will also show the journalists of the other provinces what is being done here in the way of protecting everybody's foot ball - the press. Mr. King has a grasp of this question which is perhaps stronger than that of any other person in the province.

MUSIC PUBLISHING.

Is the publishing of music an impracticable business in Canada? W. Foster, Brown & Co., of Montreal, are getting out a new edition of the McGill College Song Book, and have made inquiries as to whether the work could be done in Canada. In Montreal they found that John Lovell & Son, who formerly did excellent work in this line, had abandoned it, as their facilities were so seldom called into requisition. Hearing of the matter, *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* made another effort, by inquiring elsewhere with Mr. Brown's acquiescence, to keep the work in Canada. When it came, however, to a question of price it was found that the music could be set up and the plates brought here from Boston cheaper than they could be produced in Canada. After paying 2 cents per square inch duty on the plates, the Boston price is still about 70 cents less per page than the lowest Canadian rate offered.

PROGRESS IS THE WORD

The following remarks appeared in the editorial columns of *The Toronto Globe* in the first week in February. They are not yet too old to be worthy of notice.

THE ONTARIO JOURNALISTS.

The Canadian Press Association seems to become year by year more thoroughly representative of Ontario journalism. Every phase of the newspaper is discussed - its business interests, the effect upon its mechanical department of the marvellous progress of science and invention, the character of its utterances, the enhanced responsibilities arising out of its growing power. A man of vigorous intellect once told an audience not to pay too much heed to what an editor said. "He is only a man who has more paper than you have." There was a mixture of truth and fallacy in the remark. The influence of a newspaper lies to a large extent in certain mechanical contrivances which enable it every day to reach a large audience, but it lies also in the reputation which it has built up for fairness, thoroughness and judgment in narrating the history of the day and dealing with public questions as they arise. Without these the most magnificent equipment becomes merely an agency for the dissemination of that which is useless or even mischievous. It is therefore gratifying to know that the improvement of the contents of Ontario newspapers is fully keeping pace with the progress of mechanical invention.

THE CLINTON NEW ERA.



ROBERT HOLMES.

ABOUT thirty years ago, when Huron County was an almost unknown name, when Western Ontario was a rugged wilderness with odd clearings and scattered villages, when the first railways were pushing their long iron arms through this province, a country weekly was started by two young men in the little village of Clinton, which stood about ten miles from the shores of Lake Huron. It was a venturesome undertaking, but these gentle-

men had gone west to grow up with the country, and grow they must. This paper was The Clinton New Era, and the two men were a Mr. Laycock, long since passed away, and Mr. E. Holmes, now a resident of St. Catharines, and for some time assistant librarian in the Ontario Legislature.

After a partnership of six months Mr. E. Holmes became sole proprietor, but some years later sold out, owing to ill health. He repurchased the business in 1872, and continued it until the year 1884, when it was bought by its present owner.

It might be mentioned as a matter of interest that for several years The New Era was printed on the press which was formerly in the office of William Lyon Mackenzie, and which was thrown into Toronto Bay by the mob which sacked his office. With the exception of the fly-wheel, this press has since gone to the old-iron heap.

Robert Holmes, the present owner of The New Era, has literally grown up with the business, having commenced before he was twelve years of age, and being with the paper almost continuously from its start. In newspaper phraseology he is said to have "a good nose for news," and has given The New Era a provincial reputation as a local paper. He was one of the Executive of the Canadian Press Association, during 1893 and 1894, and at present fills the Mayor's chair of his town for the second time.

Mr. Holmes is not only a good newspaper man, so far as editing a live local weekly is concerned, but he is progressive and ambitious in the methods and matters that concern the press generally. Moreover, he is an earnest citizen, is prominent in local and parliamentary politics, and is highly respected in religious and social circles. Possessed of a genial disposition and a warm heart, he is afflicted with a host of friends an affliction borne with tolerable equanimity.

The office occupied by The New Era was erected expressly for the purpose of a printing office, in the fall of 1893. It has a ground floor 90 feet long by 18 wide, from which a front office of 15 feet is taken. The office is well lighted on both sides, and being narrower than the lot on which it stands, can never be closed in by other buildings. It has a cellar the entire length, which is used for the coal furnace, steam engine, and also for storeroom. The accompanying cut will explain the style of building, and it is certainly a model home for a country weekly. The presses, office, and composing-rooms being all on one flat, is a proper idea where ground rents are low and elevators unknown.

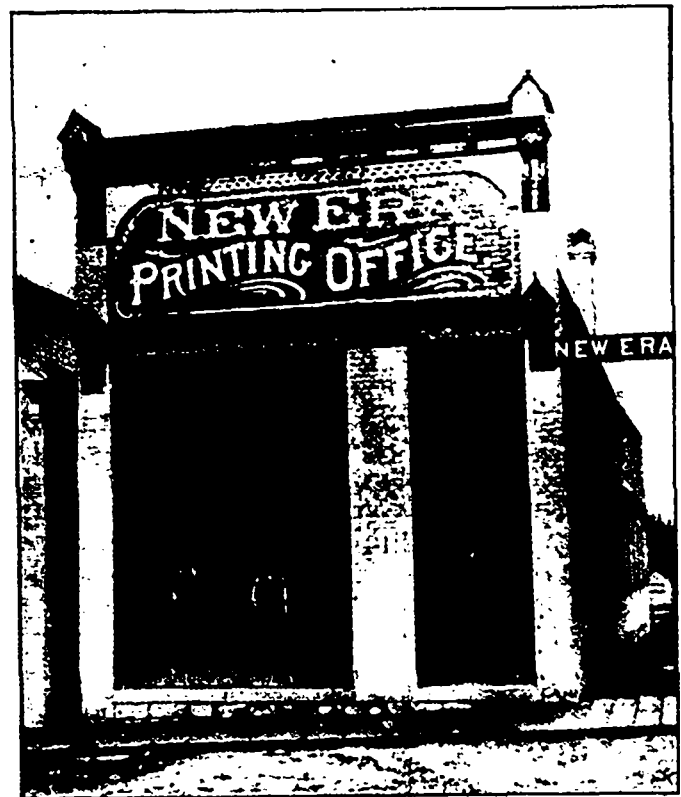
WALLACE GRAHAM IS DEAD.

Mr. Wallace Graham, an old Canadian newspaper man, died at Norfolk, Virginia, on April 10th, aged 49. For many years he published The Parkhill Gazette, and was well known as one of the ablest writers on the Canadian country press. He at one time published The Windsor Record, but for the past few years had been a resident of the United States. Mr. Graham was a gentleman of extensive observation and reading, and much esteemed by his many friends throughout the western portion of Ontario, where he was well known. Though of gentle and unobtrusive demeanor, he was a man of power and influence.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. SMITH.

Mr. Walter H. Smith died at his residence, 215 Pine avenue, Montreal, last month. The deceased journalist, who had been ailing for some time, was well known in connection with astronomical researches, and was the publisher of Smith's Planetary Almanac. He was also the founder of the Astro-Meteorological Association of Montreal. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

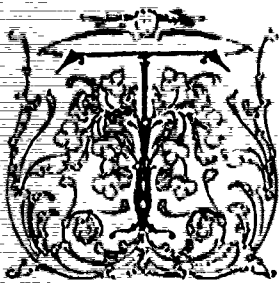
Deceased was a native of Wiltshire, England, where he was born 43 years ago. He entered the journalistic profession in London, England, but came to this country while still young, and entered the employ of Messrs. John Dougall & Son, with whose interests he had been connected for the past 22 years. A few years ago Mr. Smith published an interesting novel, the plot of which was laid in the planet Mars. He was a member



of many scientific societies, and contributed freely to magazines devoted to scientific research. Not only was he an able writer, but he possessed the artistic faculty to a large extent. He was respected by all who knew him.

CO-OPERATION AMONG LOCAL PUBLISHERS.

BY F. D. ROSS, JOURNAL, OTTAWA.



HERE are three English daily papers in Ottawa, The Evening Journal, The Free Press, also evening, and the morning Citizen. Until within a year ago, the publishers practically did not speak as they passed by.

About that time an Ottawa business man had occasion to do some special advertising. He asked The Journal its figure for a page, one issue. The price was \$45, made by a rate of two cents a line, as he was a regular advertiser and had a contract which gave him the right to extra space at that rate.

The enquirer thought the figure high, but The Journal stood to its guns, declining to come lower. He went to The Citizen, intimated that The Journal had offered him a page for \$30, and said that if The Citizen would do the same, he would give it the ad. too. This gentleman was a professing Christian and an office holder in an Ottawa church, but for some reason The Citizen smelt a rat. Temporarily putting him off, The Citizen people telephoned The Journal, contrary to their previous rules of war, and learned that The Journal had declined to give the page for less than \$45. The Journal reciprocated by suggesting that if The Citizen also refused a cut, it should notify the third paper, The Free Press, of what had occurred.

The Citizen declined to cut, and, when the would-be advertiser went out, telephoned The Free Press. The message was hardly taken before the church official appeared in The Free Press office, and in the course of a few minutes informed it that he was getting a page for \$30 in The Citizen, and would give it to The Free Press at the same figure if that would be satisfactory. He did not get the rate. And a day or two later, the page advertisement appeared in all the papers at \$45 each.

This occurrence was not exactly a sample of others, for the business men of Ottawa are in nine cases out of ten straightforward and honorable, but it was an illustration of the troubles to which newspapers are liable when on too cool terms. Far, although few business men would use falsehood, many are keen enough to realize how to utilize one paper's prices to beat down another's. So the Ottawa publishers put on their thinking caps, and in a short time they had mapped out a new plan of operations. They united in a determination to maintain advertising rates. There was not, nor has there been, any increase in the rates, although Ottawa newspaper advertising is the cheapest in Canada in comparison with circulation. The publishers did not increase rates; they followed the old cards; but they decided to stick to them as far as reasonable.

They have done so. Weekly meetings of the publishers are held, at which all matters of difference or doubt are adjusted. All contracts made for the first time must be made at card rates. As to renewals of old contracts, circumstances govern. If a well-to-do advertiser has a first-class position at a second-class rate, he is hoisted to the regular thing. Of old he would have dropped out of the paper, and stayed with one of the others at his old rates. Sometimes he drops out now, but he can't stay with one of the others at the old rates. He can not stay in any paper save at the same rate as other business men pay. Further, dead-head notices are stopped. There are

no more free notices for money-making entertainments. Advance notices of church concerts and boxing matches equally have to pay their ten cents a line. Again, dead-head subscribers are stopped. B Jones' free Journal is not stopped and his free Citizen kept on, making him a special enemy of the Journal. He loses both and gets no sympathy from The Free Press either. Then, notes are compared regarding the business dealings and accounts of shaky advertisers. And repeatedly already the mutual understanding has enabled satisfactory handling of matters in other respects which can be conjectured by publishers. One result, by the way, was the imposition of card rates on brother McKim, of Montreal, who had been doing a flourishing business in Ottawa at very low figures to himself by bucking the publishers against each other. In one case it was discovered that Mr. McKim was offering advertising to one paper at about one-third the rate he was proposing to his principal. In addition, out of the newspaper's third he would have got his usual 25 per cent. commission.

Generally the move has satisfied the publishers excellently. It has killed off some advertising, of course. Some advertisers who maintained space in an aimless way, chiefly because the figure was away down, have dropped out. So have a few who have been offended by proposed hoists. But in many cases better rates are secured, all new contracts made are firmer, and, of course, the battle is at the first, and when the public generally understands thoroughly, as it now begins to do, that newspaper space is not a perpetually slaughtered bankrupt stock, the results grow more and more satisfactory. It should be mentioned that the Ottawa papers have a big advantage in the basis of co-operation, the advertising rates of the three papers being the same. The two evening papers have about the same circulation; the morning paper, while its circulation is less, has a monopoly of its field, and is able to maintain the same rates as the others.

MEN TO BE SNUBBED.

Some men should be snubbed. Here is a letter from one who deserves it:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 23, 1895.

EDITOR CANADIAN HARDWARE MERCHANT, Toronto, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Otis Everett Davidson, of this city, has invented a very clever eider mill and press, which he has named the "Little Giant." It is, indeed, a meritorious invention, as evidenced by the applications which we have received from the trade journals of the United States for cuts and description of it. We write you as the editor of a leading trade journal in Canada, to offer you the use of an electrotype and description for publication in your paper, if you so desire, as it will without doubt be interesting reading.

Very truly yours,

A. THILMAN JONES, Secretary.

PELLAND VS. MONTREAL STAR.

The case of J. O. Pelland vs. The Montreal Daily Star came before the Court of Review in Montreal, March 26. Pelland sues The Star for \$5,000 damages for publishing on January 26, 1892, a report of a speech made by Hon. J. A. Quimet in Laval County. The case was first tried before Mr. Justice Pagnuelo and a jury, who found that the article was a faithful report of Mr. Quimet's speech, that it was published without malice and in the public interest, but as it contained reflections on Pelland made

as to the procedure for obtaining security for costs, were also suggested to the law-makers of the province, who were reminded of the exceptional position occupied by the press and the public nature of its duties.

Considering the reasonableness of the amendments prayed for, the response to this appeal to the legislature was feeble and disappointing. Every change proposed, with one or two exceptions, was supported by precedent or authority, and, as to the exceptions, cogent reasons were urged in favor of some sort of remedial legislation. The House, however, was sitting on the ragged edge of dissolution, and was in no humor, apparently, to deal to any great extent with the niceties of the case. The new Act might be very much better than it is, but it is on safe lines and in the right direction. Experience has amply justified the changes which have been made, and will still further improve the law, which, in its various amendments from time to time, has been largely the outgrowth of public opinion.

Section 2 contains the definition of the word newspaper, and Mr. King says :

It is, as we shall see, defective in not comprising a large and very useful class of publications which are fairly entitled to the protection of the Libel Act, and having regard to its origin and object, is a questionable definition to insert in a modern statute affecting the newspaper press. Pollock, in his *Law of Torts*, speaks of a similar definition in the English Libel Act of 1881 as "almost a *reductio ad absurdum* of modern abuses of Parliamentary drafting."

The definition in this section has been a good deal criticised, and properly so, on account of its excluding monthly periodicals, and especially monthly trade papers, from the benefits of the Act. The latter are, without exception, highly useful and well conducted publications, and are of infinite service to an increasingly large class of readers. They are devoted to the various manufacturing, mercantile and trade interests of the country, and contain "public news, intelligence, or occurrences," and "remarks or observations thereon," relating to those interests, and also to the current events of the day. They do not harbor "blasphemous and seditious libels;" they do not excite "hatred and contempt of the Government," or vilify "our holy religion;" they are neither dangerous nor mischievous, as was the baneful brood of prints at which the penal Act of George was aimed. Except that they are published at intervals "exceeding twenty-six days," they are "newspapers" *de facto*. Why should they not be "newspapers" *de jure*? Public opinion has long since declared that they should be; yet the Ontario Legislature has persistently adhered to an effete formula which places them, as compared with other vehicles of intelligence, under the ban of the law. This species of intolerance is indefensible. One of the arguments advanced in its favor is, that articles in monthly publications are usually written with more deliberation than those in ordinary newspapers. Ergo, if they are defamatory, they should receive no more comfort than is afforded them at common law. This is very specious reasoning, and the facts are entirely against it. Every journalist knows that many leading articles are prepared with the greatest care and circumspection, and often long in advance of their appearance in print. The private cabinet of the editor of *The London Times* is said to contain an obituary of every

great living Englishman. The number "twenty six" is at the best purely arbitrary; it no longer marks the line "between news and history," its *raison d'être* is not even tenable. The origin and object of the penal statute, under which the decision referred to was given, had everything to do with its provisions. Why should an archaic enactment passed for a specific purpose, and to suppress glaring and perilous evils that no longer exist, be imposed on any respectable publication in our time? When the libel clauses of the Criminal Code were before the Dominion Parliament, the attention of the late Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, was directed to a similar definition in the bill. He at once recognized the justice of the proposed amendment, and the bill was amended accordingly. We can only hope that, at some future time, the Local Legislature will follow the precedent set by the Dominion Legislature under the guidance of the distinguished jurist who has since passed from the scene.

Section 3. This section provides for giving evidence of certain facts and circumstances which were previously inadmissible in mitigation of damages. It enacts that, "upon the trial of any action for libel contained in a newspaper, the defendant shall be at liberty to give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff has already brought actions for, or has recovered damages, or has received, or agreed to receive, compensation in respect of a libel or libels to the same purport or effect as the libel for which such action has been brought. The relief afforded to newspapers by section 3 is an addition to what they have enjoyed for many years under section 4 of the Revised Statute, which permits an apology to be made or offered, and the fact of this being done to be proved, in mitigation of damages."

With regard to secondary libels Mr. King says :

One of the principal complaints of the newspaper press has been that insufficient protection is extended it in regard to "secondary libels," namely, defamatory matter copied from other newspapers, or received by telegraph or otherwise through news agencies or any common or trustworthy medium of intelligence. An effort was made to secure a provision in the Libel Act of 1894 permitting publishers to make a valid defence by proving that the libel complained of was so copied, or received, by the newspaper, and was published with reasonable care, in good faith, and without actual malice to the plaintiff, and that a full retraction and apology was published, promptly and conspicuously, in the newspaper. The objection to this was, that while such a defence might be honestly established, it might not undo the wrong done by the libellous publication. The whole question of "secondary libels" is beset with difficulties, and not easy of solution, and for the time being, at all events, it was found impossible to deal with it directly. Some material relief, however, is afforded indirectly by section 3 of the Act, already quoted, and by section 5, which will be noticed hereafter. As the law now stands, the matters thus sought to be proved under the proposed amendment, as a complete answer to an action, may be given as a partial answer in mitigation, under section 3 of the Act.

It is evident, therefore, that a newspaper has a variety of strings to its bow when standing on the defensive in the courts for a defamation which cannot be justified, but which is in any way capable of being toned down or mitigated. Its means of protection, or partial protection, in this respect have been mul-

tified and strengthened by the Act of last session. If, prior to that Act, a libellous article, or a libellous news item or telegraphic despatch, sent through a news agency or derived from any other source, had been copied by one newspaper from another, or had appeared simultaneously in a number of newspapers, a publisher sued for the libel, however innocent of actual malice, could not give evidence that the party libelled had already (1) brought an action; (2) recovered damages; (3) received compensation, or (4) agreed to receive compensation, for the libel from any one or more of the other offenders. Such evidence was held to be immaterial and irrelevant, and, therefore, inadmissible. This anomalous procedure has been swept away by the new Act.

Section 4. This section limits the time within which an action may be brought for a libel contained in a newspaper. It enacts that "every action for libel contained in a newspaper shall be commenced within three months after the publication complained of has come to the notice or knowledge of the person defamed. But where an action is brought and is maintainable for any libel published within said period of three months, such action may include a claim or claims for any other libel or libels published against the plaintiff or plaintiffs by the defendant, in the same newspaper, within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the action."

What does this mean? Does it mean direct personal notice or knowledge, e.g., by reading the libel, or hearing it read, or does it mean such other notice or knowledge as will put the person defamed upon enquiry, e.g., a written or verbal communication informing him of the publication of the libel. Any notice or knowledge, direct or indirect, which will give the party to understand that there has been a defamatory publication concerning him in the newspaper, would, we should say, be sufficient. Otherwise the person defamed, by simply avoiding direct personal notice or knowledge, might extend the period of limitation indefinitely. The statutory period for bringing the action will commence to run from the time when the notice or knowledge was first received, and, if the statute be pleaded in bar of the action, the plaintiff would have to prove when he became aware of the fact, and that his writ was issued within three months afterwards. If, in the Duke of Brunswick's case, such a provision as section 4 of our new statute had been in force in England at that time, the plaintiff could not have slept on his rights for seventeen years, and then have revived them by the simple purchase of a copy of the paper from the publisher. He would have been obliged to sue within three months after he knew of the publication complained of; otherwise his right of action would have been lost.

The second clause, or rather sentence, of this section because it is not printed distinctively as a clause, and might better have been inserted as a proviso was added on the second reading of the bill. It is evidently intended to restrict the benefits otherwise conferred by the first clause upon any newspaper which has been libelling the complainant by other defamatory publications in its columns within a year prior to the lawful commencement of an action for any particular libel in that newspaper. A newspaper which has been so engaged in assailing any person may be compelled, under this clause, to answer for all the defamatory matter which it has published concerning him within a year prior to action brought. This is a very proper provision, especially in the case of a deliberate defamer of

character and reputation. The professional libeller is the bane of the newspaper press, and should receive no quarter.

Section 5 of the Act contains two very important and valuable amendments. The first is with respect to the consolidation of different actions for the same libel. The second is as to the assessment of damages, and the apportionment of costs, in such cases. These may be considered separately. Sub-section one, which relates to consolidation, is as follows:

"It shall be competent for a judge of the High Court of Justice upon an application by or on behalf of two or more defendants, in any actions for the same or substantially the same libel, brought by one and the same person, to make an order for the consolidation of such actions, so that they shall be tried together; and after such order has been made, and before the trial of the said actions, the defendants, in any new actions instituted in respect to the same, or substantially the same, libel, shall also be entitled to be joined in a common action upon a joint application being made by such new defendants and the defendants in the actions already consolidated."

This is a real boon to the newspapers. It is taken from the English Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888 (a), and was intended to prevent a series of separate actions being brought against different newspaper publishers for the same, or substantially the same, libel, and excessive damages being recovered against each.

In the well-known suits of *Beaton v. The Globe Printing Co.* and a number of other actions by the same plaintiff against other newspapers for substantially the same libel, an application was made by the defendants to Robertson, J., and granted, for consolidation of the actions under section 5.

When the actions have been consolidated and are being tried together, sub-section 2 of section 5 provides for the mode of assessing the damages and apportioning the costs. It enacts that

"In a consolidated action under this section the jury shall assess the whole amount of the damages, if any, in one sum, but a separate verdict shall be taken for or against each defendant in the same way as if the actions consolidated had been tried separately, and if the jury shall have found a verdict against the defendant or defendants, in more than one of the actions so consolidated, they shall proceed to apportion the amount of damages which they shall have so found between and against the said last-mentioned defendants; and the Judge at the trial, in the event of the plaintiff being awarded the costs of the action, shall thereupon make such order as he shall deem just for the apportionment of such costs between and against such defendants."

This sub-section imposes a double duty: Firstly, the jury have to determine (1) who of the defendants, if any, are liable for damages; (2) the total amount of such damages; and (3) the share or proportion of the sum total which each defendant should bear; and Secondly, the Judge must determine (1) whether any costs should be awarded; and (2), if so, the share or proportion which should be payable by each defendant. For the purpose of fixing the quantum of damages the several actions are treated as one, and a certain sum is named by the jury as the full amount to which the plaintiff is entitled. But for all other purposes the actions are regarded as distinct, and each action must be considered and determined on its individual merits. This necessitates a separate verdict as to each; and,

in the event of a verdict against two or more defendants, an apportionment of the damages. The one sub-section is plainly in aid of the other."

Section 6. In any action instituted for the publication in a newspaper of any defamatory matter which has been communicated in writing by any person to such newspaper with a view to its publication therein, the defendant may, at any stage of the proceedings, upon notice to such person and an affidavit verifying the facts, apply to a Judge in Chambers for an order joining such person as a party defendant in the action, and such person may be so joined on such terms as may appear to be just; and thereafter the defendant in the action, who is charged with the publication in the newspaper of the defamatory matter complained of, may claim in the action against the party so joined as aforesaid any remedy over or relief to which, under the circumstances, he may by law be entitled against such party.

(2) This section shall not apply when the defamatory matter was known by the defendant to be untrue, or was contained in an *anonymous communication*.

The liability of a third party for causing a libel to be published in a newspaper is not new law. It is an old story, so far at least as the liability of the third party to the person defamed is concerned. Every one who requests, procures or commands another to publish a libel is answerable as though he published it himself. *Qui facit per alium facit per se*. The request need not be express; it may be inferred from the person's conduct in sending his manuscript to the editor, or making a statement to the reporter, of a newspaper, with the knowledge that they will publish it, and without any effort to prevent their so doing. The communication need not be inserted verbatim, so long as the sense and substance of it appear in print. This rule of third party liability is familiar law. The rule, however, is new in its application and enforcement by a newspaper publisher who has been ensnared into a libel suit by a third party who cannot justify his defamatory communication.

Sub-section 2 of this section (6) was added on the second reading of the bill. It properly denies the benefits of the first sub-section to a publisher who prints communications which he knows to be false; but the extension of the veto to anonymous communications is a novel exhibition of timidity on the part of the legislature. The hue and cry in the debate on this point strikes one as the least bit hysterical. As it stands, the enactment assumes that all defamatory matter contained in such communications is false, and in effect brands anonymous newspaper literature with a stigma which it does not deserve. Signed communications are the exception, not the rule. The great volume

of newspaper writing is anonymous, but the proportion that is defamatory is insignificantly small. Discrimination against anonymity was unnecessary, except to punish, in a sinister sort of way, for adherence to a custom that is universally recognized and, comparatively speaking, rarely abused. The publisher is answerable under any circumstances, whether the libel be anonymous or not. If the libel were written and published under a *nom de plume*, the writer could be unmasked, and necessarily would be, if the publisher claimed indemnity under the first sub-section. This would be the result, in nine cases out of ten, if the second sub-section were entirely eliminated from the statute. The publisher would then, under the first sub-section, be compelled to discover his correspondent, if he wished to get the benefit of its provisions. He could not join the writer of the libel without disclosing his identity. The disclosure once made, either willingly or unwillingly, the plaintiff could claim damages against both writer and publisher. Why, then, the need for this indiscriminate blow at the anonymous in newspapers? Opinions may differ as to anonymity in the press; but *anonymity has its virtues, and very frequently an influence for good that is wholly wanting in open and undisguised authorship*. At all events, it is rather late in the day for a legislature to stamp it with odium. Our own legislature had much better have conceded the full benefits of the first sub-section, and trusted publishers, as they might well do, to expose an anonymous offender to punishment.

The remaining sections of the Act call for little comment. Section 7 amends the old practice as to appeals against orders granting or refusing security for costs in actions against newspapers. It provides that "an order of a Judge of the High Court granting or refusing security for costs in an action for libel contained in a newspaper, made under section 9 of the Act respecting Actions for Libel and Slander, shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal, and where the order is made by a local Judge, the same may be appealed to a Judge of the High Court sitting in Chambers, and the order made by such High Court Judge shall be final and shall not be subject to any appeal."

The section as originally drafted and printed made orders in such cases by local Judges final, and gave no appeal therefrom to a Judge of the High Court. As amended in committee such an appeal is provided for; but the appeal is final, and there is no appeal from such an order by a Judge of the High Court in the first instance. The section is fair to both parties, while it ensures the consideration and decision of the matters in question by Judges experienced in, and who alone may try, libel actions. The amendment as a whole removes one of the special grievances of the press.



THE LOT OF REPORTERS.

BY ONE OF THEM.

A GOOD dog is better treated by his owner than the average reporter by his employer. The said dog is well fed and comfortably housed. The reporter is seldom well paid, and as for his quarters the publisher does not worry one jot about that. If the reporter (morning paper) faces the city editor at 1.30 p. m. sober (and glad of it) the publisher in a spirit of pro-

vidential generosity continues to pay him weekly with a feeling of doing honorably a disagreeable duty. The reporter gets a week's notice—who could wish for more! and if he has domestic troubles he is expected not to disturb the employer's comfort by mentioning them. All the joys of the reporter's life flow either from the city editor or his own private resolution

to have as good a time without being "fired" as the surroundings will permit.

The breach which yawns between reporter and employer is therefore wide. No community of interest is established between them, and if the reporter pens a thoughtlessly injurious paragraph which escapes the lynx eye of the city editor and goes in, who can wonder? A Montreal editor, who knows from experience that the reporter is a civilized being and has his social side, is accustomed to share a little quiet hospitality with his co-workers, and they and he feel the better for it. But this is a rare case. The reporter recognizes under these circumstances that there is a bond between editor and himself. But the proprietor of the paper is on a different footing—he is the man who deals out benefits grudgingly and punishes with alacrity. They continue on speaking terms, because the situation demands it occasionally, but their relations are business, not personal. There is antagonism at the root and it is never of the reporter's first seeking.

This, it will be said, is an extreme case. Perhaps the conditions are a little "accentuated" to bring the picture home to all. But, in the main, the facts are as stated. I would like to say a good word for the publisher, but material is scarce. Some

are humane men, but they forget that the reporter is part of humanity; some are just, but they put the reporter outside the pale of justice.

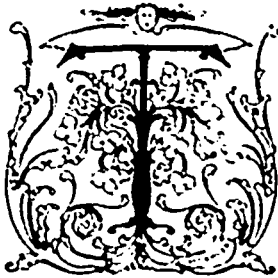
Now, all this ought to be changed. A newspaper is usually what its staff of reporters make it. No good paper is ever made without good reporters. Any fool can write an editorial. Some of them grow prosperous at it. But special training, distinctive qualities, untiring industry, and a soul devoted to the work, are required to make an accurate, all-alive, judicious reporter. The publisher may be clever and enterprising, but if he cannot get the right tools to work with he might as well bury his brains and turn lawyer. I know one case in Canada where a reporter's staff contains several men who could—if an inscrutable Providence were suddenly at a stroke to kill all the editors—bring out the paper in good order next day. These men are as highly paid as editors. They deserve to be.

Take my word for it, Monsieur le Proprietaire, cultivate your reporters. Get them to regard your interests as theirs. Increase their self-respect by showing them respect. Invite them to your house—provided you give them money enough to buy a clean collar. You will hear from me again, unless PRINTER AND PUBLISHER ejects me with a week's notice.



LAW COSTS AND FAKE ACTIONS.

BY W. C. NICHOL HAMILTON.



THE thing aimed at in the amendments to the existing libel law, which the Canadian Press Association has been trying to force upon the Legislature, is primarily to put a stop to "take" actions, that is, to actions brought without adequate cause by unscrupulous solicitors, with the idea of squeezing a few hundred

dollars in costs out of newspaper publishers. The Legislature, and with good reason, has refused to amend the law to suit the wishes of the association, and has been roundly abused for its attitude. It has been said over and over again that the legislators legislated only in the interests of the lawyers and had no regard whatever for the well-being and freedom of the press, and the public has been called upon to shed sympathetic tears for the newspapers and view with scorn the action of the hard-hearted legislators in allowing the press of the province to continue to be left at the mercy of the rapacious lawyers.

The fact is, however, that the Legislature is all right and the newspaper is all wrong, in this particular instance at any rate. Legislation which would free the newspaper from the responsibility of its utterances or statements, no matter how innocently made, or whether its own or clipped, would not be in the interests of the public, seeing that it would throw wide open the doors of falsehood and give the newspapers a license of utterance that they should not enjoy. It is advisable that the greatest care should be exercised in the making of newspapers, and it is reasonable to suppose that if proper restraints are not placed about newspaper publishers and editors, it will not be long before they will sadly degenerate. To relieve a newspaper

of its responsibility for publishing items clipped from other papers is rank class legislation and therefore undesirable, and it would, moreover, make it an easy matter for unscrupulous newspaper editors to secure the first publication of some damaging article in an irresponsible sheet, knowing that they could then copy it into their own columns in perfect safety. If the objection is made that newspaper editors as a class would not descend to such practices, my only answer is that in my own experience there are newspaper editors and proprietors in Ontario whom I know to be capable and I say it with all regret of almost any trickery or unscrupulous conduct in order to gain the point aimed at. Newspaper men are not all saints any more than the lawyers are all sinners.

The law must recognize the fact that a libel is a libel whether at first or second hands. Supposing The Toronto Globe makes a libelous statement regarding some citizen, and I copy that item in The Hamilton Herald with the result that the man's financial standing in Hamilton is injured. Why should the fact that The Globe made the statement first protect me from being held responsible for the repetition of that statement? No such protection is afforded the individual slanderer or the individual libeler. Why should it be afforded to the newspaper or the newspaper man? If The Herald causes actual damage to John Smith, why should it not be called upon to compensate its victim? It may have done the damage innocently enough, but it has done the damage. Why should it escape the consequences? Or what honest newspaper would desire to escape the consequences? If you and I are engaged in the innocent pastime of throwing stones across the road, and we innocently and incidentally manage to heave a rock through neighbor Brown's plate glass window, we may assure Brown that the

damage was done accidentally and we may express our regret at the occurrence. But we pay for another window and never dream of seeking to escape doing so. Why should the same principle not hold good in the matter of false statements in newspapers?

As a matter of fact it does hold good, and it always must, and it would be a shame and an outrage if matters were otherwise. For this reason the Legislature can never change the law in this regard to meet the wishes of the publishers, as expressed in the amendments sought by the Canadian Press Association. But while the necessity for leaving the law as it is, in this particular, is so plain that it will, I think, be admitted by every reasonable man, there is the further fact that, as the law now stands, newspapers are regarded as choice prey by members of the legal fraternity, who know that defences in libel suits come high, and that a newspaper, as a rule, would sooner pay some small sum to settle a threatened action than fight it to a successful conclusion. Actions of this nature are instituted often enough by the solicitor himself, whose sole object is to make a few dollars in costs out of the newspaper. He takes the suit "on spec," and as a rule succeeds in his purpose. Mr. T. H. Preston, of The Brantford Expositor, recently exposed a shyster of this sort, and he deserves the heartfelt thanks of all the newspaper men in the country for the course he followed. The exposure did good, and it is to be hoped that the example set by The Expositor will be followed by other newspapers elsewhere, so that the public may get to know, as newspaper men know, how essential it is that the blackmailing lawyers should be suppressed.

The newspapers have the remedy in their own hands. Instead of pressing for the class legislation they are seeking in their amendments to the libel law, let them agitate for such a change in the law that each party to an action will have to pay his own costs. More than once I have advocated this change in The Hamilton Herald, but the importance of the proposition as it affects the newspapers does not seem to have suggested itself to The Herald's esteemed contemporaries. If it has, they have, at any rate, carefully refrained from endorsing the suggestion. The Herald's proposal was that clients should be free to make hard and fast bargains with lawyers to attend to certain specified litigation for a lump sum, and that each party to a

suit should pay his own costs. The first idea was considered to some extent by my friend Mr. Willison, in that excellent and influential newspaper, The Toronto Globe; but the second half of the proposal was born and blushed unseen: nobody noticed it. It is with a view of calling the attention of the newspaper men of Canada to the importance of it as directly affecting the class of suits which we call "fake actions," that this article is written. How many "fake actions" do you suppose would be brought if solicitors knew that they had to look to their clients for their costs and could not rely on getting their greedy hands into the cash-boxes of newspapers?

It cannot be argued as an objection to this proposition that it is class legislation in any sense of the term, or that it involves injustice to either plaintiffs or defendants, and, while it makes for fair play, it would put a stop at once and forever to a swarm of actions stirred up by needy and unscrupulous attorneys which should never be brought. Surely, all the reputable members of the profession in the country would give this proposal their hearty support, seeing that it would tend to relieve them of the odium now brought upon them by their pettifogging brethren.

In almost every state in the neighboring Union, this plan has been followed for years with, lawyers tell me, results of the most satisfactory character. We need not hesitate to borrow a leaf from Brother Jonathan's book when it is to our obvious advantage to do so. In this instance the advantages seem so plain that there can hardly be two opinions about them. Newspaper editors can conscientiously advocate the change of plan as being desirable in the interests of the public, for it will benefit the public at large no less than it will benefit the newspapers. The experience in the States is that it checks trivial and vexatious, and blackmailing litigation, while in cases in which a suit is brought honestly, and the plaintiff is really entitled to damages, the jury rises to the occasion by giving the plaintiff a verdict large enough to afford him reasonable damages and pay his costs of suit.

I commend this question to the careful attention of newspaper men. It is at least worthy of serious consideration, and I am satisfied that those of you who go into it fully and fairly will agree with me that it is the simplest and best solution of the existing difficulty that presents itself.



UNLEADING MACHINE MATTER.

A new device for unleading the matter cast by the Linotype machine has been invented by Frank Peterhausl, of Brooklyn, a machinist in The New York Times establishment. This machine does in five minutes unleads a page of seven columns what it takes a boy half-an-hour to do if the matter is dry, and three-quarters of an hour if wet.

A column of slugs is put in an upright channel. The bottom slug or lead, whichever it may happen to be, rests on a projection at each side of the slot. Between these projections is a slide which plies back and forth. On top of the slide, in the middle of it, is a ledge the thickness of a lead. When the slide is drawn to one side the column of slugs falls, so that the bottom lead or slug rests on the projections at either end of the slot. When the slide is forced to the other side under the column of slugs it carries along one lead or slug, which is caught

on the ledge. If a lead, then it falls into a chute which carries it to a galley, along which it is pushed by arms working on a little lever.

If a slug is caught by the side, its thickness forces back a little lever, which works a switch in the chute, which throws the slug through another channel into a box on the floor. The lead does not work the lever, because it is so thin as to pass under it. Each movement of the slide back or forth removes a slug or a lead from the column. There is a galley at each side to receive the lead, and the switches on each side throw the slugs into the same box on the floor.

A lever at the side regulates the machine for use on agate, nonpareil, minion, or any other size of type. The machine saves the services of a boy and pays for itself in less than six months.

LEWIS W. SHANNON.

PRESIDENT CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THERE are such things as a newspaper family. When the father is a journalist, his sons take in journalistic ideas with their food, their pleasures, and their school learning. The proprietor of *The Kingston News* up to 1880, Mr. J. Shannon, now postmaster in that city, had two sons, who imbibed journalistic ideas in their youth. Lewis W. Shannon now publishes the paper formerly controlled by his father, and his brother publishes *The Ottawa Citizen*.



LEWIS W. SHANNON.
President Canadian Press Association.

Kingston has produced some important men, among whom may be mentioned Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alexander Campbell, now deceased; Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright and Jas. Metcalfe, M.P. Lewis W. Shannon writes no letters before or after his name, but already he is one of Kingston's noted sons, and was recently honored in being elected president of the Canadian Press Association.

He is a comparatively young man, having just passed the half-way milestone of the allotted three score and ten. With his genial manner, rare courtesy, soldier-like regularity and undoubted ability, he must maintain a leading position among the moulders of Canadian thought.

At college Mr. Shannon first showed his smouldering talents. He was the smallest and youngest freshman in Queen's University in 1873, and stood over 6 feet when he graduated in 1877 with a record of one scholarship and half a dozen prizes. For the next three years he studied medicine and taught school, capturing a gold medal in the spring of 1880 for honor work in chemistry.

But the fates had decided that he should be neither a pedagogue nor a doctor. He was destined for the Fourth Estate, and in 1880 he purchased *The Kingston News*, on his father being appointed postmaster. He knew something about the business, for his holidays had been spent kicking a Gordon, washing rollers, smashing type, spoiling costly paper, reporting police-court and marine news, and any odd jobs to which he was assigned. But best of all, he brought to the business an energetic body and a clear brain.

Like all young men, he began with a hustle, but unlike most young men he has kept it up. He enlarged *The Daily News* from 28 to 32 columns, and *The Weekly News* successively from 32 to 48, 56 and 64 columns, and finally changed the latter to a six-column quarto, a semi-weekly, at \$1 per year. Moreover, he has kept *The News* clean in its reading and advertising columns, neat and up to date in its mechanical appearance, and consistent in its political tone.

As a citizen Mr. Shannon is well-known and respected by his fellow-burgers. He was elected alderman in January last. He has risen from the ranks of Kingston's pride, the 14th Battalion, to be its senior major. For a long time he has been one of the city's leading localists, and has been a leader in all its musical organizations, singing in choirs, oratorios and glee clubs.

Even comic operas were not beyond him, and he has figured as the Boatswain in "Pinafore," as the Pirate King in "The Pirates of Penzance," and as the Baillie in "The Chimes of Normandy."

Only at one point has Mr. Shannon been a failure. He is still a bachelor.

Mr. Shannon is a Freemason, and also belongs to other fraternal orders, and stands high in their councils. His breadth of sympathy and heartiness of friendship enable him to count his friends by the score.

J. A. C.

JOHN F. MACKAY.

Commencing as a printer's devil in 1886, it took only nine years for John F. Mackay to become owner and manager of a lively daily and a largely circulated weekly. Like several other prominent Ontario journalists, he began his career in the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* office, where he completed his "time" in May, 1889. That he was an ambitious and thoughtful youth at that time is evidenced by the fact that while learning the case at this "Ontario Printers' University," he also learned shorthand and acquired a slight reportorial experience.

City experience was needed, and *The Toronto Mail* employed Mr. Mackay for a time. Leaving there, he assumed the editorial management of *The Examinator Post*, it being then owned by John Wigle & Son. Three months after found him joint proprietor with J. L. Johnson, and this continued up to March, 1894, when he sold out his share to Wm. Johnson. On this weekly Mr. Mackay made his mark, and a good clear mark it was. It was a losing concern when he dropped into the editorial chair, and when he departed he left behind a valuable and paying property.

But the change that Mr. Mackay made was to accept a position on the editorial staff of *The Chatham Banner*. A new company, with J. S. Brierly, of St. Thomas, at its head, had just been formed. Up to this time *The Banner* had only been weekly, but the "Evening Banner" was at once manufactured and flamed in the breeze of public favor. During the one year that has elapsed, this young journal has become firmly established, with a splendid circulation and a comfortable advertising patronage. At the same time, *The Weekly Banner* has been boomed and is now one of Ontario's "leaders." Mr. Mackay has thus had a varied experience, and it is just this experience which has enabled him with perfect confidence to take over the management of *The Banner*, having purchased a large slice of the stock from Mr. Brierly. To-day he has the unique position of being the youngest manager of a Canadian daily newspaper.



JOHN F. MACKAY.

He attributes his success to recognizing three principles: (1) The making of local news (including correspondence), the leading feature; (2) Rejecting all objectionable advertising or sensationalism; (3) Always having a first-class paper typographically.

J. A. C.

years that he had been one of those who saw in John A. Macdonald, the young lawyer, in the forties, the evidences of that statesmanship which has made him as premier a conspicuous figure in the national life of Canada.

It was under the guidance of such a man, so closely identified with the political incidents of his time, and under his inspiration, that Mr. Pense began his newspaper training. A love for the work was hereditary. His father, Michael Lorenzo Pense, was for some time the publisher of *The Argus*, of Kingston, and an attache of *The Whig*.

The present publisher began as city reporter at the age of fifteen, and eight years later, after managing the paper for several years, purchased it for \$7,500, entirely upon credit, without a dollar of capital or financial backing. His success has been steady and substantial. He saw the necessity of new departures, and the paper underwent a complete change. Its identity in journalism became more marked, its opinions more aggressive, its political influence more potent and direct. As the exponent of liberal principles it is credited with being largely instrumental in educating the people so that parties became more evenly balanced than ever before. Mr. Pense, in short, is a born journalist, and he has, in the exercise of a reasonable ambition and by a persistency of purpose, made *The Whig* one of the best papers in Canada. Its circulation and its usefulness have been increased tenfold; with every department of the business he is familiar. In editorial as well as practical work he is expert. Every advantage he has gained is the legitimate result of energy and ability. In some sense, therefore, he is a representative Canadian in the fourth estate.

Withal, none has led a more active public life. For five years he served as an alderman, and when elected mayor was the youngest man who had filled the position. He sat for six years on the Public

School Board, and was twice given the chairmanship. He has served thirteen years on the Collegiate Institute Board, and for two years as chairman. He has been president of the Young Men's Liberal Club for seven years; is the president of the Kingston Reform Association and of St. George's Society, being recalled for the third time since 1878; was president of the Kingston Lacrosse Club for many active seasons, as well as of several other clubs; is now president of the Kingston Athletic Association; was master of Minden Masonic Lodge in 1878 and 1879; has been warden of St. James' church and lay delegate to the Synod of Ontario for over fifteen years, and has been prominent in church building and in creating parochial improvements; conducted the negotiations which led to the settlement of the medical co-education difficulties, and was president of the Kingston Women's Medical College, the first of the order in Canada; is a life governor of the Kingston

General Hospital, and while chairman, in 1892 and 1893, promoted several new buildings and general improvements. He was president of the Canadian Press Association in 1881; 2, when the enjoyable excursion into Manitoba occurred, and Pense Station was named in memory of the visit. He has had a working part in establishing the new dairy and veterinary schools, as chairman of the committee, he is part proprietor and president of Carnovsky Wood Working Co.; is a vice president of the Kingston Infants' Home; and yet withal he has never canvassed personally for an office, save inevitably for the City Council.

A biographer has said: "The paper is conducted with marked breadth of view and with dignity. The building from which it is issued is very handsome and commodious, and reflects great credit upon its tasty and enterprising proprietor. Mr. Pense is a staunch Liberal, and it goes without saying that his journal advocates the same cause. As a writer he is clear, terse and vigorous. Over ten years ago he was tendered the unanimous Liberal nominations in both city and county, and his friends still urge that he should become a candidate. He has a faculty of uniting those about him in public bodies in working harmony, which probably accounts for his retention for long periods in public positions, and for the support and kindness he has experienced from both political parties. *The Whig* circulating in nearly as many Conservative as Liberal homes. It was a Conservative ward he represented for five years, heading the poll by over 100 majority."



L. E. B. PENSE, PUBLISHER OF THE KINGSTON WHIG.

HERR KRIBS' FAMILY.

Louis P. Kribs, the well-known newspaper man, has no children of his own, says *The Toronto Evening News*. But both he and his wife are fond of youngsters, and by adoption they possessed until a few days ago a family of five. Now it comprises six. Somebody evidently thought Herr Kribs' household was not large enough, and so deposited an infant on his doorstep. It was with mingled feelings of astonishment and indignation that Mr. Kribs viewed this unorthodox method of arrival. "Mrs. Kribs," he said, "I wonder what people think we run here, an orphan asylum or what? Children are all very well in their place, Mrs. Kribs, but the extent of these premises is limited, and this thing either has to stop or we've got to move into a larger house. Let us see, Mrs. Kribs, we had five before. This makes six, an even half dozen. Let us call this family an even half dozen, Mrs. Kribs, and then we'll stop there. There's got to be a limit to this game somewhere. I always play a limit. We'll make the limit six and the next time anybody antes up another baby on our doorstep we'll call the game." And the Kribs family now numbers the even half dozen.



SPECIAL POSITION.

LEADER PRINTER AND PUBLISHER :

Sir, The conditions as to position, change of matter, and irregularity of insertion in connection with much of the foreign advertising placed in papers outside the large cities are yearly becoming more exacting. Publishers growl at these requirements. Many accept contracts and try to live up to the specification. Numbers succeed, many fail to do so. Contracts are offered so intricate that it is almost impossible to carry them out without an occasional mis-insertion.

A curious fact develops out of the conditions of advertising: When the publisher becomes an advertiser in other people's papers he is often the most rigidly exacting and hard to satisfy. He asks for everything and feels pained if all he claims is not granted.

Take a case in point :

Brother McKim, of Montreal, a gentleman whom, I am sure, we all respect, sent us a paragraph reader for Messrs. Graham & Co., of The Montreal Star. It would run in type, twelve reading lines. It was accompanied by the following specification :

"NOTE.—The above notice to be set in regular new type, and to be inserted in the.....
.....issue of your.....
.....edition, in absolutely pure news reading matter, without advertising marks and away from all advertisements and notices, and not otherwise."

Please observe the astonishing request that this reader must be set in "new" type—the inference being that type in everyday use is not good enough.

Brother McKim, who is carrying out his customers' instructions, and who wishes to have everything plain and straightforward, adds the following explanatory remarks :

"These notices are to be published as pure news items, set in exactly same type and leading as your regular news, without advertising marks or divisions of any kind.

"They must be published among live news and be away from other advertising matter. If inserted in a sandwich column of news and paid matter it cannot be accepted.

"The price will be the same as has been paid heretofore by this firm for the same class of advertising.

"As the rate paid is a high one the advertiser is extremely strict with us and will pay nothing for an advertisement that is not correctly inserted. If after considering the above you are unwilling to abide by the conditions please return the copy, as we cannot get advertisements passed that are not correctly inserted."

It would seem that the above instructions cover the ground in a definite way, but in order to see just what further the specification would cover a copy of The Daily Review was marked throughout local columns showing where the reader could be placed. A copy, though not of the same issue,

similarly marked, is forwarded with this matter for the enlightenment of the editor of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

We had reply from Bro. McKim, who advised :

"Replying to yours of April 15 in reference to The Star readers.

"We have looked up the copy of the paper you marked for us and are sorry to say that the positions marked would not be passed at all. In almost every case the position you have marked is among solid paid readers. The better way to do will be to leave the advertisement out altogether, because there is no profit to either you or us to insert the advertisement and then have it disallowed. The advertiser checks every insertion of the paper, and the question as to whether an advertisement is correct or incorrect is not left to our discretion at all."

Perusing this reply—and you will see that Bro. McKim is nothing but honest and plain in his interpretation of his customer's instructions—we found that in order to print this precious reader, at a remuneration of say 50 cents, we should have to clear every vestige of paid advertising, either in the shape of readers or advertisements, out of the column in which it appeared, and in order to make the insertion good beyond cavil, clear out all paid advertising, readers or otherwise, from the columns adjoining on the left and right, unless printed in a marginal column. Thus, the 12-line reader would proudly wait for the public eye, secure from contamination in its three columns of pure reading matter.

Isn't this carrying the "position" fad to an extreme point ?

F. H. DOBBS, The Review, Peterboro'.

THE EMPIRE FIASCO.

One by one the instructive lessons to publishers contained in the swallowing up of The Toronto Empire are appearing. It now transpires that the concern, which was always talked of as a perpetual series of deficits, paid its expenses one year, but the Board of Directors were not clever enough to find this out, and gave away to The Mail for a low figure what could really have been made with proper care a good paying property for the shareholders. Business men who consent to act as directors in affairs of this kind must expect to be held accountable for success or failure. The Mail had a harder time in the way of competition and loss of patronage to bear than The Empire, but the fact that it weathered the storm and eventually came out ahead was due to its superior business management and the unwavering faith its directors had in the paying possibilities of their property. If The Empire had been similarly served by its directors the shareholders would not have had to bear the loss to their pride and their pockets involved in the final deal.

INCORPORATIONS.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Ltd., is the name of a new company formed to take over the printing, binding and stereotyping business of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto. The capital stock is \$50,000. The applicants are George MacLean Rose, Daniel Alexander Rose, Atwell Fleming, Thomas P. Phelan and Wm. Manson Rose.

The Bradley-Garretson Co., of Brantford, is to be incorporated, with a capital of \$75,000. At present, Bradley, Garretson & Co. do a large subscription book publishing business. Thos. Henry Lanscott is the main owner.

Picking Up—

Is the business of the Thorne Type-Setting Machine in more ways than one. That is what it is made for—to distribute and “pick up” type. Now making and selling more machines per month than ever before.

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE, they will earn their own cost in a few months.
NO SKILLED MACHINIST required in attendance.
NO MELTING OF METAL or other complicated processes involved in their use.
CORRECTIONS made as readily as in hand-work and without delaying the machine.
MEASURE ADJUSTABLE INSTANTLY, if required, to any width.
DISTRIBUTING, SETTING, JUSTIFYING, all done on same machine.

The Latest Convert to the Thorne Type-Setting Machine is

① **The Toronto Type Foundry**

The Toronto Type Foundry have now running in their Ready Print department a Brevier Thorne Machine, and the trade are invited to see it in operation.

For terms of rental and sale apply to

JOHN J. PALMER

Solo Agent for Canada

MAIL BUILDING.

 TORONTO, ONT.

CRAFT GOSSIP.

THE publication of The Surrey Times has been commenced at Cloverdale by Mr. Galbraith.

The Guelph Herald will receive their Typographs very soon.

The Sporting News of Toronto is now set by two Typographs.

T. A. Briggs, Niagara, has invented and patented a paper-cutting machine.

The Calgary Daily Herald has removed into new and more commodious premises.

J. H. Hocking, a Winnipeg newspaper man, and a former resident of Listowel, died recently.

A contract for paper to supply The Waterloo (Que.) Advertiser has been given to the E. B. Eddy Co.

A Conservative paper is talked of for Harriston, Ont., with E. H. Dewar, late of The Arthur Enterprise, as editor and publisher.

The Huntsville Enterprise is the name of a new venture in the journalistic line, published in that village by Messrs. Leigh & Nosworthy. Mr. Leigh is an old Lindsay typo.

The Canadian Typograph Company expect to ship the machines to The Montreal Star very shortly, so that they will be in full operation there by the 1st of June.

John A. Powell, who for the past 19 years has been in connection with The Paris Star-Transcript, has left for Michigan, where he intends to branch out for himself in the newspaper line.

The Kenfrew Mercury has adopted the machine, and has also put in an electric gas engine, made by J. R. Baird, Woodstock. The Mercury is an old paper, but its methods and equipment are up-to-date.

The Hamilton Public Library Board unanimously decided to exclude the P. P. A. journal, Patriotic American, from the library because of objectionable matter, reflecting on the priesthood.

Rev. A. C. Courtice has practically concluded his ministry in Svidenham street church, Kingston, Ontario. He will shortly assume charge of The Christian Guardian, published in Toronto.

At the Atlanta Exhibition, the United States Patent Office will show many great inventions, and among them a model of a complete Hoe printing press, capable of turning out 96,000 impressions an hour.

The Belleville City Council have granted \$100 to The Sun newspaper on condition that they publish a column and a half puff of the city in one hundred and fifty newspapers in Canada.

The Kenfrew Mercury is now set with a Rogers Typograph. When the machine arrived Messrs. Smallfield & Son were able to set it up without any assistance, and their first work on it was in the form of a letter to the company to that effect.

The will of David M. Stone, editor of The New York Journal of Commerce, has been filed for probate. Mr. Stone left an estate of \$450,000. The Home for Aged Women received \$5,000. The other legatees are all relatives of the deceased.

Charles W. Taylor, of The Toronto Globe, has been in New York for several days. Mr. Taylor bears the name of being

the most progressive newspaper publisher in the provinces, a fact borne out by the appearance of The Globe.—N. Y. Newspaper Maker.

Mr. Halpin, one of the proprietors of The Manitoba Liberal, Portage la Prairie, was married recently. He started newspapers in Revelstoke, Banff, Calgary, etc., in the earlier days of his publishing experience, and is widely known throughout the whole west.

Mr. Lane, of the firm of Lane & Richards, publishers of The Omamee Mirror, owing to ill health, has had to retire from active work for some time. He has, therefore, sold out his interest in The Mirror to Mr. Richards. Mr. Lane goes south for the benefit of his health.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn The Standard newspaper office at Forest, Ontario. Mr. Alex. Kerr, the editor, is grand vice-president of the P.P.A., and attributes the attempt to hatred engendered towards him on account of his opposition to Romanism in politics.

Napoleon Charbonneau, for many years sporting editor of La Presse, died recently at Longue Pointe Asylum. Mr. Charbonneau was one of the best known French journalists in Montreal, and he leaves many friends to regret his decease. He had been at the asylum for several months.

It is rumored that the property of the Willard Tract Depository, Yonge street, Toronto, is being secured for The Globe Printing Co., on which to erect their new buildings. Plans have been prepared for rebuilding on the old site at Yonge and Melinda streets, but tenders have not yet been invited.

The assets of the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographing and Printing Co., Montreal, which went into liquidation in January, David Seath, curator, were sold May 3, for \$5,000. The business will be carried on by two employes of the late company, Miss Eglauich and Ed. Leblanc, under the name of Leblanc & David.

Printers in need of a first-class paper for commercial work will find in the "Japan Linen Bond," sold by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, a line that will meet their requirements. This paper is hard finished wove linen of best quality, and comes in all weights and sizes, both in white and azure. Envelopes can be had to match.

The plant of The Broadview Sentinel has been bought by T. W. Campbell, of Wolesey, to which place it has been shipped. Mr. Campbell intends publishing a weekly paper in his town, and will also print The Broadview Sentinel. Mr. Powell, the former editor of The Sentinel, has gone to Regina, where he has secured a position on The Leader.—Manitoba Free Press.

Wm. T. Watson, late manager of the Stereotype Plate Co., Toronto, was last week at the Police Court arraigned on a charge of larceny of a check for \$181 from the firm, and, waiving examination, was committed to the General Sessions for trial. Mr. Watson says the case is entirely one of a disputed salary bill. The concern is a co-operative one, and, the secretary having refused to pay him his salary, he held the check to secure himself. He was allowed at liberty on his own bail.

A sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Toronto City Council met recently and awarded tenders for corporation printing for the next three years. C. Roddy, one of the present contractors, was awarded the job printing, and the Carswell Company, Limited, was lowest in the other class of

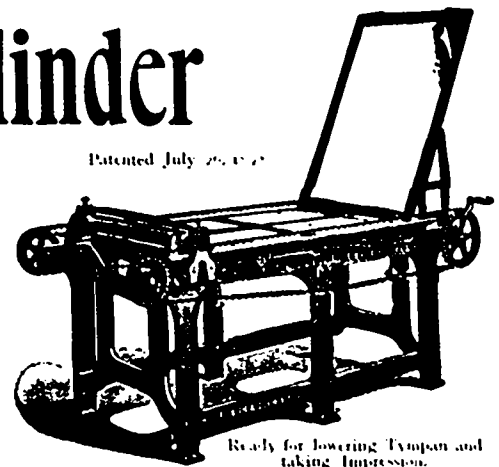
The Most Wonderful Machine for Country Newspaper Printing

Vaughn Ideal Hand Cylinder

An impression is taken by each forward or backward turn of the crank. The press runs so easily that a boy or girl of fifteen can operate it without undue exertion. It occupies the least floor space. It is the fastest hand cylinder made. It is lightest, although built of iron and steel. It is the safest to operate, and makes least noise. It does excellent newspaper work, and invariably gives satisfaction.

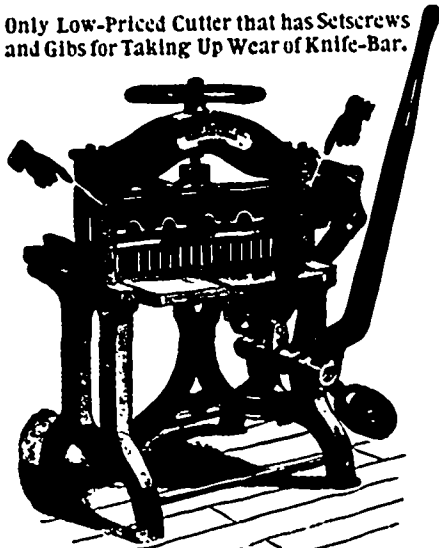
No. 1—8-Col. Folio, or 5-Col. Quarto, bed 28" x 43" - - \$200.00
 No. 2—9-Col. Folio, or 6-Col. Quarto, bed 33" x 48", - - 225.00
 Frisket for No. 1, extra, \$6.00; for No. 2, \$5.00.

Patented July 26, 1877



Ready for lowering Tympan and taking Impression.

Only Low-Priced Cutter that has Setscrews and Gibs for Taking Up Wear of Knife-Bar.



BUY THE BEST
 IT COSTS NO MORE

Advance Lever Cutter

Greatest Cutting Capacity for the Least Money.
 Beware of Imitations. Insist on the "Advance"

Furnished with interlocking back gauge and clamp without extra cost. It always gives satisfaction because of its strength, convenience and simplicity.

For Sale by all Type Founders and Dealers
 Send for Descriptive Circulars

The Challenge Machinery Co., Chicago, Ills.

Sole Manufacturers

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH

One operator only
 No machinist
 No delays
 No worn type

Unlimited dress of type
 Remington Keyboard
 Lightning distribution

100 MACHINES IN DAILY USE IN CANADA

Correspondence Solicited.

Canadian Typograph Co. - Windsor, Ont.

Limited.

work. Mr. J. Y. Reed, who has enjoyed the contract for the past nine years, did not tender. The city spends about \$10,000 a year in printing.

The April issue of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER contains a portrait of T. H. Preston, editor and proprietor of The Brantford Expositor, and a sketch of his life written by Editor Pirie, of Dundas. Mr. Pirie says a good many nice things about Mr. Preston in a very nice way, and they are all of them more than deserved. Hamilton Herald.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, have just purchased from the Fairfield Paper Co. one of the largest shipments of American bond paper ever sent into Canada. This paper (The Woronoco Bond) is a well-known line, suitable for commercial forms of the better grades, and the price is little more than for common papers.

A cheque for \$5 was issued by the accountant of the Senate twenty years ago in favor of the publisher of The Congressional Record at Washington, but the name of the publication had been changed and the cheque could not be cashed. This was in 1875, but the cheque was only returned last week. The \$5 has lain at the credit of the cheque all that time, with interest.

At the annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Ottawa, Mr. R. M. Macleod, of The Ottawa Citizen, was elected president; W. Mackenzie, of The Ottawa Journal, vice-president; George Simpson, of The Toronto Globe, secretary. The following constitute the Executive Committee: J. A. Phillips, Montreal Gazette; R. A. Payne, St. John Sun; A. Olivier, Montreal La Minerve; A. J. Magurn, Toronto Globe; and J. D. Clarke, London Advertiser.

There are some odd newspaper names in England, but nothing to compare with the name of a paper in Greenland, which is the longest newspaper name in the world to wit, the Atrragadhlutit Ralingingimik Lusaruminassumik—and signifies "Something to read, interesting news of all sorts." The record for brevity, on the other hand, is said to be held by a journal in Illinois, which is simply called X.

HOW HE GOT HIS PRICES.

The inference drawn by Mr. Campbell, of The Cayuga Advocate, as published in the April number of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, that all papers which are running Davis & Lawrence's patent medicine advertisements are doing so at the paltry rate offered Mr. Campbell, is objected to by The Mount Forest Representative. The publisher of The Representative adds that he considers many country publishers make a mistake in treating offers like that made by Davis & Lawrence in the way the Cayuga man did. The offer which reached The Representative office was the same as sent to Cayuga, but the Mount Forest publisher replied to the firm to the effect that they could not expect any paper worth advertising in to run their advertisements at the figure quoted. The result was the making of a contract at profitable rates. Concluding, The Representative man says he holds country publishers have a duty to perform in trying to disabuse the minds of patent medicine men and some other city advertisers of the impression they seem to have, that town newspapers are so anxious to get electros to fill up and save composition as to do advertising for little or nothing. With this end in view correspondence should be tried, failing to succeed, then consign the offers to the waste paper basket.

A SOLICITOR FOR THE PRESS.

THERE is being prepared an agreement for the retainer of a permanent solicitor and counsel for the Press Association. The subject was discussed and heartily approved at the last two annual meetings. Additional impetus has been given the movement by the enormous costs for vexatious libel suits incurred within a recent period by newspaper publishers.

The pleas in favor of the proposal are admittedly strong. There is scarcely an associate body of any importance in the country that has not a regularly retained professional adviser. Banks, companies and associations of all sorts, whether incorporated or not, have, with few exceptions, an officer of that kind in their service. The wonder is, that the Press Association has *been so long without one.* A professional expert in the law affecting the rights and obligations of newspapers is greatly needed by the association, and would be invaluable in many ways to its members.

The plan contemplated embodies the elements of a co-operative association of a system of mutual insurance by and for all the subscribers to a retainer fund. The advantages to everyone of having within call, at any time and at a small expense, an experienced and reliable solicitor to consult and advise, and, if necessary, to act—*one who understands the law and the legislation and current decisions affecting it, and who is in thorough sympathy with the press and his clients—*cannot be over-estimated. The saving of expense for professional services under the new system, as compared with the old one, is incalculable. In the Beaton suits, for example, what a gain there would have been to the several defendants! In every one of those actions, under the proposed arrangement—if the plaintiff were not good for costs—the defendant, whether successful or unsuccessful, would be liable to the association's solicitor for the actual cash disbursements only. If the plaintiff were good for costs, the successful defendant would not be liable for anything. In almost any action which might be fought out, the subscription fee, which secures protection and defence to the subscriber, would be a mere bagatelle compared to the sum total of costs that he would have to pay under a system where each man defends his own suits.

The large saving of expense is plainly one of the most cogent arguments in favor of the retainer system. There is also much to be said for it in view of recent legislation affecting the press, of the decisions of the courts on the new Libel Act, and the law generally, and of further amendments of the law, civil and criminal. The services of an expert to watch and suggest and support legislation, in the general interest of the publishing body, is a matter of vital importance.

A NEW QUARTERLY.

Canada has few quarterlies, but it has now one more. From Hamilton, Ont., and The Templar office, comes "The Templar Quarterly," published in the interests of social reform.

Social reformers are by many considered as faddists, but they are the leaders of the day. They may not preach sound doctrine, but they certainly pave the way for the appearance of sound doctrines.

This quarterly is well illustrated with many cartoons and other illustrations, is neatly printed, and has a two-color cover. Its appearance alone indicates that it is published on a business basis.

MONTREAL NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

A. P. Millar has returned to 'The Star' as city editor after a few years' residence in Florida on his orange plantation. Mr. Millar is an ideal city editor, and one of the best known men in the Montreal newspaper world. W. A. Harkin has gone to Ottawa as parliamentary correspondent for 'The Star', and will after the session, permanently represent his paper there.

Geo. H. Ham, who lately threw up his editorship of 'The Winnipeg Norwester' because he disliked the new business re-organization of the paper, has been in Montreal for a few weeks doing some literary work for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Walter H. Smith, of 'The Witness' staff, noted for his weather prognostications, and as the author of 'Smith's Planetary Almanac', was buried on the 6th. The funeral was attended by a large number of newspaper men.

Hugh Graham, proprietor of 'The Star', is building a fine stone residence on Sherbrooke street, opposite the vice-regal mansion, formerly the home of Sir John and Lady Abbott. Mr. Graham's house will cost over \$40,000.

'The Gazette' has gained largely in circulation lately, and is turning out a good paper during the parliamentary session

A NEW PAPER.

The following startling announcement appeared in 'The Toronto Telegram' a few days ago :

A new paper, 'The Lindsay Post', has just appeared in that town.

The people of Lindsay will be surprised at this, as will the different Canadian journalists who have been connected with that paper during the 40 years of its existence.

The fact that an evening edition is now published probably gave rise to the item.

A DECIDED LOSS.

A feature of the tariff which the native publishing interests have every reason to resent is the importation of hymn books free of duty. These are books which should all be produced in this country, yet a great many of them are imported. There being no inducement to manufacture at home, the result is that, except in certain cases, the work is done out of the country. The net loss is large, as in making the imported books the labor employed is foreign, and the printing, the ink, the paper used is all contributed by competitors of Canadians. We get nothing by doing Canadian publishers out of this business. The equipment, material and facilities are all here to produce hymn books equally cheap and excellent. But the older centres of manufacture are hard to compete with, and, in common justice to native interests, persons who insist on using imported hymn books can well afford to pay a duty on them if the foreign maker does not bring his prices down to meet the duty. There is no ground for this neglect of native interests. We produce paper in quality and finish well suited to this kind of work, and its use in every class of book should be encouraged. Paper making is a natural industry in every sense, on quite a different basis from the manufacture of sugar, for instance, wherein we do not produce the raw material. In the case of a natural industry like paper, where the development of manufacture at home has produced fine qualities at low prices, every legitimate support and protection should be given it.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

HAMILTON

Have just purchased a large
consignment of . . .

Woronoco Bond . .

ALL SIZES
AND WEIGHTS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES
. . . AND PRICES.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

Wholesale
Stationers
And Paper
Dealers

HAMILTON, ONT.

Agents for **H. D. Wado & Co.'s**

Printing Inks

THE PRESS GALLERY FOR 1895.

NO brighter collection of newspaper men can be found than the members of the Press Gallery at Ottawa during the parliamentary session. The work is of a kind requiring more than average alertness and experience. The leading newspapers generally send picked men. When these get together at the beginning of a session, as they did last month, and elect officers one may be sure that the chosen representatives have a standing in their profession and are well qualified to be its spokesmen.

The officers for 1895 are: R. M. MacLeod, Ottawa Citizen, president; W. Mackenzie, Ottawa Journal, vice-president; George Simpson, Toronto Globe, secretary. Executive Committee: J. D. Clarke, London Advertiser; A. Oliver, La Minerve; A. J. Magurn, Globe; R. A. Payne, St. John, N.B., Sun, and I. A. Phillips, Gazette.

This Managing Committee of the gallery has a power of general direction and control conferred upon it by the Speaker of the Commons, and maintains a discipline over the "press gang," which is as regular in its operation and as inflexible in application as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The rights of the press are jealously guarded. The distribution of patronage, is conducted with a care that puts Governments to shame. Men who enter their names on the gallery list in the hope of getting the sessional supply of stationery without attending the sessions meet with deserved disappointment. No trunks are given out until three weeks or a month after the opening, so that the merely ornamental members are weeded out, and the perquisite is limited to the working journalists only. The first gallery is reserved for the representatives of the leading daily papers, and the seats are all allotted. The upper gallery contains the correspondents of weekly papers and such other newspaper men as are not supposed to require the conveniences for reporting afforded by the first tier. Entrance to this charmed circle is reserved to the chosen. The stranger who covets a sight of the House from the gallery must be accompanied by one of the duly qualified. Mere members of Parliament have no privileges in the press domain. The ordinary wayfarer stands no chance at all of getting in alone, and if the Angel Gabriel himself made his appearance the Cerberus at the door would promptly challenge him. Sir Mackenzie Bowell could not pass the guard on the strength of his past connection with The Belleville Intelligencer, and the reporters are thus enabled to work free from any interruptions save those they themselves create. The number of times each day a member of the gallery ascends the narrow stair to and from his place has never been computed—the human mind has never grasped infinity. On working days the lot of the gallery man is one of never ceasing vigilance, keeping the run of the debate, scouring the corridors for sources of news, an ear ever open for rumors or sensations, and a dozen different things in the mind at one time. Getting copy ready to file for the press is a labor that has to be done quickly, accurately, amid more or less noise, and with every sense on the alert. Publishers of daily papers may rest assured that their representatives in the gallery have no sinecure. If there are intervals of recreation, the long, steady periods of constant work more than counterbalance. A gallery man need not of necessity overwork himself, but if he is conscientious and eager to do well the fact remains that he nearly always does so. The greatest responsibility rests upon the men who represent their

papers at Ottawa during the session, and they are frequently called upon suddenly to decide their course under circumstances requiring infinite tact and sagacity, and when a wire to the head office is not practicable. A newspaper man, no matter how experienced, who "goes up for the session" for the first time invariably finds it rather an ordeal, and every faculty he possesses is strained to its utmost. There is no better training in the whole range of reporting than is got at Ottawa.

A. H. U. C.

SAMPLES RECEIVED.

FROM the press of The *Uxbridge Journal* some very fine samples have been received. The special feature of them is the careful presswork which has been done. Good ink, good rollers, good presses and a good pressman—without these the finest displays in the world would be nothing. To do good presswork, a man must not only understand his business, but he must have patience—that long-suffering anxiety to do the very best that can be done under the circumstances. Every detail must be closely inspected, adjusted and watched.

Leading Merchant Tailor, Hatter and Furnisher.	FINE GOODS A ——— SPECIALTY.
D. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO.	
Presented by	

One of Mr. Keller's business cards is reproduced herewith. It shows that, like most rural offices, Mr. Keller has not a great deal of fancy type, rules, etc. But he has done his best with ordinary stock. A number of letter and statement heads are also among the collection, and they are very neat, unostentatious and artistic. One point, which may be specially mentioned, is that in Mr. Keller's office no matter in any piece of work seems to be crowded. It seems to be a rule to "preserve the due relation between space and matter."

HORACE GREELEY'S WRITING.

Some time before the war of secession Horace Greeley wrote a note discharging one of the staff of The New York Tribune for gross neglect of duty. The expelled journalist went to California, and returning after several years he encountered Mr. Greeley. The chief recognized him, and inquired with customary cordiality where he had been and how he had got along. "Let me see," he continued, "didn't I get mad at you and send you off?" "Oh yes. You wrote me a note telling me to clear out. I took it with me. Nobody could read it, so I declared it a letter of recommendation, gave it my own interpretation, and got several first-class situations by it. I am really very much obliged to you."

PRINTING INKS Best in the world. Catmues, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, 51.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address, **William Johnston**, Manager Printers Ink Press, 11 Spence St., New York.

The _____
“Cottrell Pony”
Four-Roller
Two-Revolution Press

NEW SERIES

With Four Rollers Covering a Full Form

There is scarcely a printer to-day who does not have a certain quantity of illustrated work to do :—wood engravings, photo engravings, half-tones, or zinc etchings.

Need for it.

But many of them do not have enough of this particular class of work to warrant the purchase of a large Four-Roller, Two-Revolution Press. To many of these printers we are now selling our Pony Four-Roller, Two-Revolution Press.

What it does.

It puts them immediately in a position to accept any kind of illustrated or color printing, and execute it in the finest manner, and at the lowest cost. At the same time, it gives them a press which is fitted to do all the ordinary work of the office, at an easy speed of 2,000 an hour on a 24 x 36 sheet.

Size.

A considerable portion of illustrated work comes inside a 26 x 37 size, and all work in excess of this size can be cut in halves, and the high speed at which this press runs will prevent any serious loss in time from this division of the form. Thus, this press fills a wide field, and has no rival in a class of work that includes small illustrated booklets, art brochures, frontispieces, magazine covers, insets, small catalogues, half-tone cuts, etc.

Another Use.

And yet it is the best press in your office for ordinary, everyday work, at a conservative easy speed of 2,000 an hour.

Whether you have cut work in hand or whether you don't have cut work to do, it is always a profitable machine, earning its way every day of its life. It is an all-around press, which combines the speed of the Pony with the finer printing qualities of the large Four-Roller, Two-Revolution Press.

For a Small Office.

In effect, it is a press which makes it possible for a small office to compete with a large one, for it combines two kinds of presses in one, and gives high speed with the finest quality on a medium sized sheet. The smaller office, as it has less of illustrated work to do, can afford to divide the form much better than to refuse such work altogether, for it is no longer a question of the purchase of a large and more expensive press, as it has heretofore been.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, all that the large Four-Roller, Two-Revolution Press can do in the direction of quality, and nearly all that the Pony Two-Revolution Press can do in the direction of speed, are combined in the press. The purchaser secures the best all-around press in the world, and one which, as it will never be idle while there is any work in the office, must be a most profitable press to run.

One of the above presses has been ordered by THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, and can be seen running by the First of June.

SIZE.	No.	Size Bed inside Rollers.	Size Form covered by Four Rollers.
	3	26 x 37 inches.	22 x 34 inches.

For Prices and Terms
 apply to . . .

JOHN J. PALMER

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SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

TORONTO, ONT.

Paper and News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

THE MARKET STIFFER.

DURING the past month the Canadian paper market has taken an upward turn. Not that prices have been advanced, but a decidedly firmer tendency has been developed. Several contracts have been placed at the ruling prices, and those who placed them breathed easy when they had accomplished their task.

Prices have been very low recently, as **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** has frequently pointed out. Especially in news were quotations very low during the past twelve months, and those mills that have been trying to make news on old fashioned machines have been struggling desperately, some of them going to the wall. Even the mills which have the latest machinery have found it difficult to get a fair price owing to the intense competition of American makers.

But two causes have led to a change. The competition among domestic papermakers is lessening owing to a better understanding obtaining. The old intense jealousy is passing away and the manufacturers are recognizing that price slashing is not profitable. The second cause is the prospect of a combine among the American mills which make news, a movement referred to elsewhere.

There is seemingly not the slightest ground for believing that prices will be shaded in the near future. Moreover, there are grounds, as stated in the foregoing paragraph, for believing that prices will gradually rise slightly above their present level. This latter remark applies mainly to news.

NEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A TRUST of the United States manufacturers of news may or may not be formed, but it is at least a possibility of the future. It is meeting with considerable opposition from the public, as people are afraid of the effects of an organization with a capital of \$35,000,000.

The great point to be learned from this agitation is that the manufacturers are finding that they are making very little money at the present price of news. During the past three years prices have gone down and down until the 2 cent limit was passed. Now the prospect is that prices will either remain stationary or begin to rise again.

Speaking of this *The Paper Trade Journal* says: "There is no doubt that abuses prevail. Manufacturers who suffer from these are sharers in the responsibility for them. Had mill owners not yielded to the unfair demands of buyers in their anxiety to take orders they would have been on a better footing to-day,

even, perhaps, as to prices. It has been shown that unanimity without the formation of a combination or stock company has been able to make a change in the status of affairs. This could be continued without encountering risks or leading to stock jobbing syndicates. It may be that the income tax has been a factor in working a change in the views of the paper manufacturers. If this tax is sustained by the courts stockholders in corporations will be relieved from including the returns on their investments on their income account to pay the tax thereon. The companies will make the deduction and any person having an income other than that derived from his interest in a stock company escapes the direct payment of tax if he comes within the limit fixed by law. This certainly relieves the individual from exposure of his private affairs, but it does not, in our opinion, afford justification for a corporation capitalized at \$35,000,000."

IMPROVEMENTS AT LACHUTE.

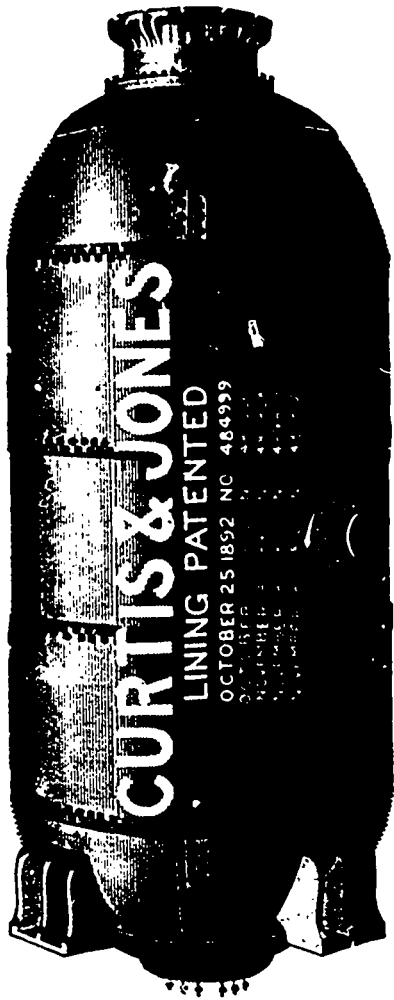
The extensive improvements which have been going on for three years in the Lachute paper mills of J. C. Wilson & Co. have just been completed. It is now a three-machine mill, with room for a fourth machine, when trade requirements call for it. The new machine is of the largest class in Canada. The improvements include new warehouses and railway sidings for freight conveniences. There are also new wheels, and a complete outfit for power purpose. Messrs. Wilson's employes in Lachute number over 100.

UNITED STATES' RELATIONS WITH US.

TREASURER Warren Curtis, of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, was recently in Montreal on business, and while there talked with a reporter to this effect: "We find Canadian spruce about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp, and will use about 3,000 carloads of it this year. We take it all down by train, so that it arrives at our mills in a dry condition, which gives it a decided advantage over the Adirondack wood, which is floated to us, and consequently comes to us thoroughly soaked. I do not understand," he went on to say, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards raw material, power and cheap labor. We are shipping to-day 25 per cent. of our product to England, supplying as we do the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *World* and *Echo*, of London. We also ship extensively to Australia, sometimes as much as 200 tons a week. As things are at present, it costs 50 per cent. more to make paper in England than it does in the States, and, considering the

Parties contemplating building or making any changes in their Sulphite Mills will find it greatly to their advantage to consult with us. We take pleasure in referring to the following successful Sulphite manufacturers, nearly all of whom we have furnished with entire plans for their mills, as well as machinery, etc., and with all of whom we have placed the

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTERS



Howland Falls Pulp Co., Howland, Me.

30 ton Plant. 6 C. & J. Digesters.

Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y.

50 ton Plant. 8 C. & J. Digesters.

J. & J. Rogers Co., Au Sable Forks, N.Y.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Glen Manufacturing Co., Berlin, N.H.

30 ton Plant. 5 C. & J. Digesters.

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Bangor Pulp & Paper Co. Basin Mills, Me.

25 ton Plant. 5 C. & J. Digesters.



There is no question but what a stronger and much higher grade of fibre is obtained by the use of the

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTER

And at a less cost to the manufacturer, and with the use of our other latest improvements,

C. & J. Blow-off Pipes

J. & T. Sulphur Reclaiming Process

J. & C. Blow Pits

N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating,

and C. & J. Improved Acid Plant,

Even a much greater saving is made. These are all improvements that no Sulphite Mill can afford to be without. We are prepared to demonstrate these facts to parties contemplating the building of new mills or replacing digesters.

We have our own man start all mills built and equipped under our supervision when completed, and guarantee them to run successfully. All of these mills were up to their full limit of production within thirty days after starting up, something unprecedented in the history of Pulp Mill enterprise.

Curtis & Jones

Works: Bangor, Me.
220 Devonshire Street
BOSTON

extent which we have to depend upon Canada for our supply of wood, it seems as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us. Paper is manufactured to-day on so close a margin that steam-power cannot be used, and that is a powerful factor in favor of the makers on this side. In Canada you have plenty of water privileges ready to be utilized, and I should not be astonished to see some Englishmen establishing plants here. As regards American capital coming here for the purpose, the chances of tariff changes form a detrimental element and make capitalists timid, but I know that if there was any certainty that no adverse legislation would take place, Americans would be quick to avail themselves of the advantages which a Canadian location of their mills would give them."

A NEW LINE.

A NEW line of bristol boards has recently been put on the market by the E. B. Eddy Co. They may or may not be the best in the market, but they certainly have a very fine appearance. They are made in five weights and several shades in each weight. The ordinary stock is 22½x28½, but special sizes are made to order.

Their line of cheap ticket boards in one quality, seven shades, is selling well, owing to its low price.

They have issued a very handsome book containing samples of their book and fine writing papers. Their "Standard" linen is gaining ground in the market and promises to become a staple. It is made in the following sizes:

14x17, 10 lbs.	17x22, 14 lbs.
14x17, 14 lbs.	17x22, 16 lbs.
14x17, 16 lbs.	17x22, 18 lbs.
17x28, 20 lbs.	17x22, 20 lbs.
17x28, 28 lbs.	17x22, 22 lbs.
17x28, 30 lbs.	17x22, 24 lbs.

Another sample book contains a great deal of information concerning their various brands of toilet papers and the different toilet fixtures that they supply.

Last week they delivered direct two carloads of writing paper in Toronto, while some large sales were also made from stock in their Toronto warehouse. A good trade is reported from their other agencies.

A SOUVENIR.

A souvenir of the paper and stationery trade which is at once striking and useful is that prepared by Austin & Robertson, Montreal. This is a mammoth gold pen and penholder, the holder light in spite of its size, and its utility demonstrated by being used to write the present item. The poet's prophetic vision must have included Messrs. Austin & Robertson, when he declared "The pen is mightier than the sword."

A RECONSTRUCTED CONCERN.

A new arrangement has taken place in connection with the Royal Paper and Pulp Co., and the plant and general assets of this concern were purchased at East Angus, Que., May 8, by a new company known as the Royal Paper Mill Co. The charter of this company provides for a capital of \$400,000. With it has amalgamated the St. Francis Lumber Co., and the capital

of the united concern will, it is said, be \$700,000. A new mill will be built, and the lumber company, with its timber limits, will supply raw material for the paper and pulp business. The officers of the new concern are: F. P. Buck, president; R. H. Pope, vice-president; H. B. Brown, secretary; and A. F. Fraser. Wm. Angus, who retired from the Royal Paper and Pulp Co. in April, is left out of the new deal altogether, although he had, it is said, invested \$27,000 in the company. Mr. Angus, who is favorably known to the paper trade and the public generally, will be a loss to the new company.

This change was foreshadowed in an article in these columns some months ago.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

The Canada Paper Co. are awaiting low water in the river at Windsor Mills, Que., to begin the enlargements and improvements recorded in *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* recently. The mills are to be furnished with 2,500 horse power, with electricity as the motive power. The present capacity of the mills is 20,000 tons per day.

Paper makers in Montreal report April's business as good. One manufacturer told *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* that, while prices ruled low and collections were poor, the increase of prices in the United States, especially in the west, might possibly stiffen the market here.

NEW GRINDERS.

The pulp mill of J. C. Wilson & Co., at St. Jerome, has just been fitted up with two new grinders, which means a large increase in output this year. The drive of logs and pulp wood reached the mill last week. The drive has been a good one this year, there being plenty of water, and Mr. W. Wilson, who attends to the matter himself, having made his arrangements with success. The drive is twice as large as usual.

CARELESS WORK.

Among the annoyances and grievances presented to the machine minder from the composing room, badly imposed and justified forms claim notice.

If the time a machine stands idle in some offices through negligence in this connection be taken into account, an unsuspected source of expense would be revealed. This defect need not be, for the remedy can be easily found by those who will look for it.

In the first place, sticks should be made up perfectly true before commencing a job, not forgetting that allowance should be made for the "giving" of the type when locked up.

Uneven justification, the work of a botch, gives no end of bother on the machine, whilst warped and worn furniture and over tight quoins help to crown a mischief that is inexcusable. London Press-News.

They have methods of their own in the land of the Japs. Here is a birth announcement in *The Japan Mail*. "At No. 6, Kata Hira-cho, Sendai, on Monday, 15th, at 4.30 a.m., to Mary Eleanor Beers, wife of Henry Scott Jefferys, a son. Nett weight, 1,280 momme, i.e., 15.2.3lbs. Both mother and child doing well." A good idea that "nett weight."

THE LONG and rapid strides made by us in the paper industry of Canada place us in a position from which we look with satisfaction upon a success achieved by studying the interests of printers and publishers, and giving them what their requirements call for.

To supply the many and varied demands made, at the same time keeping up an unvarying and uniform quality of paper, a mill must be fully up to date in all its appointments, equipments and general efficiency, and always hold an enormous stock on hand, so that failure in filling orders becomes an impossibility.

We occupy this unique position. Our wide machines turn out an average of 250 tons of paper weekly ; our stock never runs down ; our paper is in the foremost row ; its excellence is assured and proved by the enormous quantity now consumed.



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J. A. Hendry	- - Kingston, Ont.
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John Peters & Co.	- Halifax, N.S.
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not yet appointed,	- Sydney, Australia
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GUM PAPER

Which we can sell at exceptionally low prices. Our trade on this article has so increased that we are able to give buyers the benefit obtained by purchasing in larger quantities direct from manufacturers.

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	Dbl. Cap 17x28	Super. Royal 20x28	Dbl. Medium 23x36
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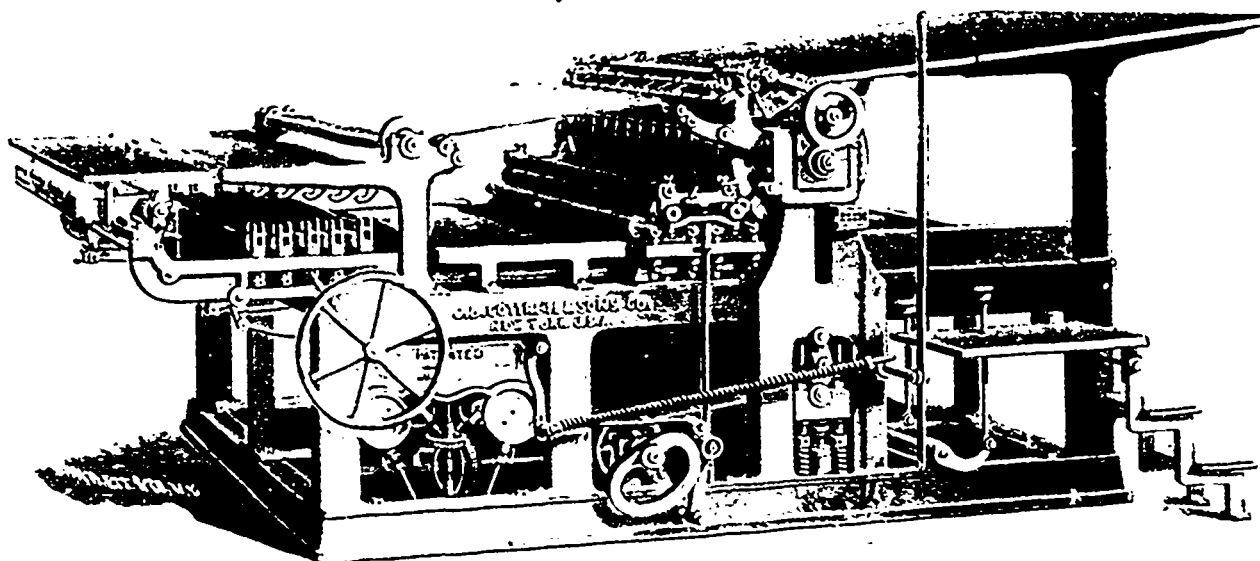
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